VERNORY man who set a trap the a mink has already captured set on polecets, a coon and his ow in it, and still persists in his design a the mink. Some men don't know they're licked.

The location of public land in the forthwest by settlers this spring is beyond all precedent. Large colonies are going from the Eastern States to Minnesots, Nebrasks and Dakots to grow up with the country. The acreage under cultivation in Dakots this year will, it is attimated, be fully double that of last.

to court room at Dallas, Tex., was together too small to admit all who detent to be present in the breast of mise case of Evans versus Cranby, ien the love-letters of the plaintiff re being read. A great crewd gathered taide the building, and a man at a winw obliged them by repeating, in a d voice, the sentimental sentences. d voice, the sentimental sentences as opular man about town, and the ce passages from his effusions were sted with cheers.

ay's wages in cash, and the best

Two Gronous lawyers had a personal impulty fast January, which ended in me shooting the other in the hand. The assaulter was duly indicted and the trial was begun last week in the Superi-or Court. After the State had closed its

account found considerable citrate of sign in the lemon pince which had been chines, and it is hunted that arrents, and substances are the control of the lemon pince upon the against at the mind, faile to grasp the gasin of the lemon pince upon the great problem, thus opened. Think of the figure problem, thus opened the figure problem, thus opened. Think of the figure problem, thus opened. Think of the figure problem, thus opened the figure problem, thus opened. Think of the figure problem, thus opened the figure problem, thus opened. Think of the figure problem, thus opened. Think of the figure problem, thus opened the figure and since lemon aguescars used.

Mina. Macure is reported as being very indignant at the reports of her daughter's engagement to a Prince of the decaying Bourbon line, and declares with the true damerican problem of the figure proposed to her daughter's engagement to a Prince of the decaying Bourbon line, and declares with the true damerican problem of the figure proposed to her daughter's engagement to a Prince of the decaying Bourbon line, and declares with the true damerican problem of the figure proposed to her daughter's engagement to a Prince of the decay of the figure proposed to her daughter's engagement to a Prince of the decay of the figure proposed to her daughter's engagement to a Prince of the decay of the figure proposed to her daughter's engagement to a Prince of the decay of the figure proposed to her daughter's engagement to a Prince of the decay of the figure proposed to the figure prop

continuity and in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now sepresented by a total of 996, against 921 in 1831. The largest increase has been in New Tork—tendailies, twenty-nine of all sor— Illinois and Missouri show a percentage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in percentage of increase, both of daily and weekly issues, California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and West Virginia have fallen behind 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued. In Georgis, Maine and Massachiusetts the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every State not mentioned above, and in overy State not mentioned above, and in the Territories, there has been an increase.

Ms. William Hores sends to the London Times an estimate gathered from the excise returns of the expenditure upon intoxicating liquors during the year 1881 in England. The quantity of beer consumed in 1881 was 970,788,-564 gallons, the value of which is 1 shilling 6 pence a gallon, is £72,809,142, against £68,881,673 in 1880. The consumption of British wines and spirite was 28,739,719 gallons, which at 20 shillings a gallon, amounts to £28,730,719, against £28,457,486. In foreign spirits the figures are 8,295,-265 gallons at 24 shillings, amounting to £9,954,318, against £10,173,014 in 1880. For wine the figures are 15,644,-757 gallons at 18 shillings, amounting to £14,080,281, against £14,267,102 in 1680; while the consumption of British wines is estimated at 15,000,000 gallons, amounting, at 2 shillings per gallon, to £1,500,000, the same sum as in 1880. The total for 1881 is £127,074,460, against £122,279,275—an increase of against £122,279,275—an increase of £4,795,185. The consumption of beer SA,795,185. The consumption of beer shows an increase of 7.3 per cent, and British spirits 0.96 per cent, while foreign spirits show a decrease of 2.1 per cent, and wine 1.3 per cent. Taking the percentage of the total, it gives an agregate increase of 3.9 per cent. With regard to the consumption of beer, however, Mr. Hoyle finds, by the avowal of the brewing interest itself, that the old computation of its liabilities to the excise for the malt it used was delusive. Malt was taxed as if a quantity produced fifty-five barrels which in truth produced sixty, and, accordingly, the real increase in the drink bill is only 0.8, instead of 8.9 per cent.

Chang and Eag.

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Chang and Eag.

In answer, to a correspondent who writes us for information on the above subject, we have compiled the following information: Eng and Chang were born simultaneously, on the 15th day of April, 1811, and died at the age of sixty-three years. They were connected together by a patent coupler, which entered the body of each in the region of the vest-poker. This connecting arrangement necessarily threw thom a great deal in each other's society. When they were boys their lives were rendered more or less unhappy by their widely different tastes. Eng was very fond of sour apples in his youth, and when at night he following information: Eng and Chang were born simultaneously, on the 15th day of April, 1811, and died at the age of sixty-three years. They were connected together by a patent coupler, which entered the body of each in the region of the vest-poker. This connecting arrangement necessarily threw thom a great deal in each other's society. When they were boys their lives were rendered more or less unhappy by their widely different tastes. Eng was very fond of sour apples in his youth, and when at night he following information: Eng and Chang were born simultaneously, on the 15th day of April, 1811, and died at the age of sixty-three years. They were connected together by a patent coupler, which entered the poker. This connecting arrangement necessarily threw thom a great deal in each other's society. When they were boys their lives were rendered more or less unhappy by their widely different tastes. Eng was very fond of sour apples in his youth, and when at night he follow in the sould have a strange longing for a flowing bowl, while Eng was a Go of Templar. When Eng went to the couldn't go in and leave Chang in the coul

at once. Repeat the does if necessary. To counteract the effects, swallow the whites of two or three eggs, and drink one or two cups of strong coffee. Drinking sweet oil freely is also highly beneficial in poisoning cases.

For Chappen Harm.—The following formule is recommended by the Medical Brief: Bay rum, two parts; glycerine, two parts; quince-seed jelly, four parts. A few drops of oil of rose or any other perfumery may be added to the bay rum before mixing. The same lotten diluted with rain-water forms an excellent dreising for the hair. The jelly is made by adding two drachms of quince-seed to 2 pints of water, boiled down to one pint, filtered hot and allowed to cool.

Drath in Raw Ham.—It is strange that people will eat raw ham after the many warnings which they have received that all pork, smoked or not, is liable to contain triching. When pork is properly cooked, the germ of the parasite is destroyed, and no danger need be apprehended. When uncooked and eaten, the eggs, which are lying dormant, become active and the parasites multiply with amaxing rapidity, and acon the entire muscular system is invaded by them, and the agony of the sufferer is intense.

A warran in the Nineteenth Contury says that contagion consists of minute solid particles and not gaseous disseminations. If this is true we can readily understand that a person who breathes only through the nose will be much less likely to eatch a contagious disease in a sick-room than would a mouth-breather. Free ventilation, perfect cleanliness and frequent changes of clothing afford the best means of removing the contagious particles given off by the sick persons.

Tor for Terranke Childham,—The pain of teething may be almost done away, and the health of the child has althe cookies for its feverish gums without the slightest injury. The avidity with which the little things taste the cookies for its fever warming than a common pin, for five or wen minutes, the result being that it has awallowed in that time a teaspouth of warm water, which, so far

Cruelty to Animals. The cruelty of man to the animals that labor for him, afford him pleasure, food, and the materials for his clothing, is often such as to render it questionable, which is, after all, the inferior beast. The establishment of humane societies ten such as to render it questionable, which is, after all, the inferior beast. The establishment of humane societies in different States, cities and towns, however, is a step toward the protection of dumb animals from human barbarity. The shame is, that these are at all necessary in this boasted century of religious teaching and general intelligence. It is a fact, however, that the invocation of stern law is yet needed to bring many a human tiger to a sense of what is due even to the brutes he slaughters. The most flagrant outrage that we have to note in this direction, is afforded at the stock-yards, near this city. It is the practice of those whose business it is to kill the cattle at the slaughter houses, to spear them with a knife in the neck, just back of the horns. It has been discovered by the officers of the humans are restless and seek to swade the knife, the maddened butchers pierce the eyes of the victims that they may not see the approach of the death-dealing knife. Arrests of these inhuman monsters are being made, and the proprietors of the packing houses, to their credit be it said, are seconding the society in its efforts to put a stop to the horrid practice. Farmers and farmers boys and hired help, who shudder at the facts here presented, are you not guilty of a measure of truelty, unconsciously, perhaps, toward your work team, your cows, and other domestic animals, that you may, as well as not, avoid? Kindness and gentleness toward the lower animals, not only ennoble the master, but they pay in dollars and cents, as well. — Prairie Farmer.

A sthe white mules pace sedately down the roughly-paved streets the ladies keep

A flexican Satutation.

A the white mules pace sedately down the roughly-paved streets the ladies keep a hand ready to make the customary signal of greeting from the carriage windows to their friends at the windows and balconies of the street. It is an indescribe bly fascinating gesture, so swift and subtle, almost like a flecting expression across the face. It is made by a quick flutter of the second finger, the hand being raised, palm inward to a leve with the syes. How much its charm is enhanced by the beauty of those dark. Southern eyes it half conceals it would take a vary stolid observer to decide. If seemed to me exclusively intimate. In Morelia, I believe, it is kept for one's friends only, but in the expital it is the usual greeting at a distance between acquaintances. I have seen nothing pretiered to their social custom, except the ray the ladies meet and lean their cheeks together, and pat each other sofily on the back of the shoulder.—Mary Hallock Foote.

The Coyote's Carping Cry.

The coyote is more susceptible to muste than most other wild game of the West, He often listens to his own melody by the hour, especially toward morang, when he greets the opening day with a song of peculiarly weird construction. If there can be anything more radically lonesome than the first two of three twitters of a coyote at dawn in the mountains, we do not know what it is. To swake about 4 o'clock and hear a thin from an equal body of water.

A young and rapidly growing Territory is, of course, largely populated by men, but they are not as a rule million sires with a had cough. Most of them are healths and retain their mental faculties. That is the reson they do not care to import a horde of weak-minded gusbers and turn these loose upon a thriving municipality.

**One soft-eyed hyens who am no doubt been ignored for thirty years, writes us a poetic epistle which ought to melt a more obdurate heart than ours. It is written on six pages of foolscap in violet ink and blank verse. Every word has an ornamental tail on it, and the t's are crossed with a delicate little hair, line that looks like a Saratoga wave on a ball of butter. Her soul goes out to us in thankfulness in a way that has created a coolness in our family which will take years to efface.

The idea of cooking large red doughnuts in hot lard, or wringing out heavy underclothing in scap suds and wringing them out in the back yard on a cold day, does not seem to occur to her.

There are very few households here as yet that are able to keep their own private poet. We try to keep up with the ouward match of improvement as fast as possible, but we are most of us still too gross to give up our meal and going ourself on a stantan of cold poem on the half-shell.

The day may come when we will be glad to ascriftee beefsteak for divine affiatins, but it will be some little time before that period is reached.

The crisp, dry air here is such that hunges is the chief style of years in Wyoming, and a good cook can get \$125, per month, where billous people would be bothered like sin to get a job at \$5 per weak.

That is the reason we are writing these terse and perhaps ungallant words. We want to discourage alse immigration of a large majority of those who have written me on this subject. They are too fresh and too come to this region who have written no on this subject. They are too fresh and too ensure the sum of the subject of the option of the try and time and the other.

We look upon woman, here the

The Beautiful. The instinct to seek to appear beautiful is universal. Some of as are obliged to content ourselves with approaching the beautiful only se far as to become pleasing. None need fall short of this. But whosever can become beautiful may regard himself divinely called to be beautiful. Beauty and duty chime as well in substance as in sound. The ambition to be beautiful is not only rightit is ennobling—it is obligatory. But beware of counting mere personal beauty the chief end of life. Mere physical beauty of person, we recognize and admire, but supreme, commanding beauty receives its crown and halo from the radiant soul within. A cultured mind give charm to the face, and seemtle discillpined and benignant heart shines winningly through features which are not of cleases mold. Beauty of persons then is confething whith may be cultivated. Hence the aspiration to be beautiful is not a vain one; were it so, kind nature would not have implanted it in our hearts. I do not speak at random when I affirm that women with cultured minds and hearts excel in beauty those who remain ignorant and perverse. From the day when a course of intellectual and upuritual training begins, you may detect an improvement in personal attraction. How vain, then, are rouges and dyes and other counstic inventions! Beauty is not made of paint and powder; it is the temple which health builds for wome, bright spirit; or, as St. Clement, of Alexandria, asys: "Beauty is the free flower of health."—Alexander Winchell, Ed. B.

The English Language.

A fact not generally known, except, perhaps, we also of instructors who hays given the subject thought, is that acmarkable moderency in the use of English on he attained without a knowledge of even the elementary principle of grammar as taught in books. Some of the purest and best writers have never taken she trouble to learn so much as the parts of speech. One well-known writer please purity of style and elegance of expression would grace the pages of any migration and inhabit of reading standard without a mod

The Bull of the Sales of the St.

Wants the Pond Liquor-Tax bill be the Republicans in Cincinnati, Tol-and Cleveland, a combination of tra-unionism, Bourbonism and Greenbe water delicate-minded Republic from on election-day like a little A delicate-minded, esthetic Repu-with an umbrella and a water-proc-coat and rubbers over his boots-no more think of venturing out in

Ir doesn't speak well for the ultratemperance people of Ohio, if it is true,
as reported, that many of them took no
active part at the recent city elections in
that State, where the liquor folks joined
the Democrats to punish the Republicans for having passed a law taxing
the whisky and beer traffic. The temperance folks, by bringing a pressure to
bear, pushed their bill through the
Legislature, and then left their friends
in the lurch at the polls. It was shabby
treatment, and the more so because, as
the result of their inactivity at the recent elections, Democrats have been
elected to the city offices who are virtually pledged not to enforce the asw temperance laws.

parance laws.

This Bourbon press of Missouri is squirming at the identification of Jesse James and his robber gang with the Democratic party of that State. "Bradley's Life of Frank and Jesse James," giving an account of the robbery of the Hot Springs stage-coach in 1874, says: "The leader of the highwaymen now stepped in front of the passengers. 'Are there any Confederate soldiers here?' he asked. Mr. Crump was the only one who answered. Waiting a moment to see if there were others, he said, quietly, 'I was one.' The robber eyed him a moment, and then rapidly asked him what was his regiment, who was his Colonel, where was he in engagements, when did he leave the service, and where did he live. The replies were estimated by, and he received back his property—a watch and about \$50 in money—with the remark: "We don't want to rob Confederate soldiers. Northern men have driven us to outlawry, and now we intend to make them pay for it."

TER Hon, Henry Watterson, of the Two Hon, Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courter-fournal, is in Washington writing letters to his paper. Speaking of the Democratic blunder of putting the do-nothing, good-for-nothing alanderer of Garfield at the head of their Campaign Committee, Henriwrites: "Alsa I where is the spirit of comradeship gone that men are grown so careless to the warmth, so critical of the virtues, of that great, big-hearted haby of a statesman? How easy it is politort the meaning, the motives of letters twenty years old. For my past, I don't know Bosey, as they call him, and perhaps for that reason I don't like him. I think his appointment to the head of the Democratic Congressional Committee was a folly closely bordering on an outrage, and characteristic of the filiots who represent the Democratic party, perennially, in Congress. The beauty of it is that few of them survives.

Gen. Roseomar war record upon the Democratic party and to elevate him in consequence as a Democratic house needed to the consequence as a Democratic house needed to the consequence as a Democratic house needed to the consequence and got for their points an interest the needed to the consequence and got for their points an interest the project of the Democratic President of the Consequence and got for their points an interest the project of the Consequence and got for their points an interest the project of the Consequence and got for their points an interest the project of the consequence and got for their points an interest the project of the Consequence and got for their points and interest the project of the consequence and got for their points and interest the project of the consequence and got for their points and interest the project of the consequence and got for their points and interest the project of the project of the project of the consideration with the interest public man in the Democratic party, any a contemporary, who is entitled to the consideration with the interest public man in the Democratic party, but in the Consequence of the project of the consideration with the project of the consideration with the project of the consequence of the project of the consequence of the consequence of the project of the consequence of the friends. The story of the consequence of the friends and the consequence of the friends. The story of the consequence of the friends and the consequence of the friends. The project of the Consequence of the