AGRICULTURAL.

Late Planted Potatoes.

There will now be afforded an opportunity of testing the merits of late anted potatoes. At one time there as a prospect of a small crop, and in any instances ground was ploughed and potatoes planted as late as the 4th of July. This, with the season as they have prevailed for a few years past, would have amounted simply to labor thrown away, because of the extreme dryness of the soil, but this season, as though to partially compensate for the loss resulting from the late frosts, there have been so numerous showers as to keep the soil moist, and there is, therefore, no apparent obstacle in the way of the rapid growth and full development of potatoes planted as late as indicated. There is no good reason why the potato planted late upon a rich soil with conditions as favorable as those existing at the present time should not succeed, and do fully as well as those planted early in the season.

Root Pruning and Fruitfulness.

Fruit trees are sometimes met with, which grow luxuriantly but fail to produce fruit. In case of young trees this is a desirable condition in which to have them, as it is more important to secure a good growth than it is to have only fruitfulness. But there comes a time when sufficient growth having been attained, it is desirable to secure fruitfulness. In India and China, fruit trees are made to bear by cutting their roots, or exposing them periodically to dryness, so as to check growth. It is found that great vigor of growth is unfavorable to fruitfulness. Lindley says: "Whatever produces excessive vigor in plants is favorable to the formation of leaf buds; while on the other hand such circumstances as tend to diminish luxuriance and to check rapid vegetation without effecting the health of the individual; are more favorable to the production of flower buds than of leaf buds." Downing says that when a tree is root pruned "its energies are no longer entirely carried off in growth, and the returning sap is employed in producing fruit buds for the next year." He then refers to the success of Mr. Rivers of Sawbridgeworth, England, in throwing his trees into early bearing by root pruning. In root pruning pear trees it is sometimes the practice to dig a circular channel about the tree a few feet from the trunk, deep enough to sever most of the roots at the distance from the tree. The trench is then filled with soil enriched with manure. The growth is checked, the growth of new fibrous roots is stimulated and fruitfulness is promoted. If it becomes desirable to again prune the roots, the trench is dug outside the former one and treated the same. It may be beneficial to other fruit trees which prove unfruitful to treat them in a similar manner to induce fruitfulness.

Save the Surplus Fruit.

Where the blossoms were not killed by frosts there will be a large crop of apples again this year. The season of late has been quite favorable to the apple crop, the frequent showers, and cool weather helping to keep the fruit from falling prematurely, and giving it a good growth. The early varieties will be over abundant in market, as is usual in bearing seasons, and the prices of ordinary fruit will consequently be low. The mistake has been made of setting too large a proportion of trees of the early varieties, as Porter, Gravenstein, Early York, and others that ripen during the warm weather, and which will only take a short time at best.

Housekeepers who have the time can work up quantities of the early apples into jelly, or they may be cooked and sealed in glass cans, but the most practical method of preserving large quantities is undoubtedly by the evaporating processes becoming so rapidly popular. Drying fruit in the open air by sun heat is a slow process, and is attended by many difficulties, as bad weather, dust, insects, &c. Drying by common stove heat is often still more unsatisfactory, the product from either method bringing only very low prices in market. Fruit that is scorched, or weather stained, or covered with fly-specks, offers little temptation to buyers of taste or means; such fruit often sells slow at a very few cents per pound, while the nice, white, evaporated stock is in quick demand at from ten cents to twenty cents or more per pound.

There will be thousands and thousands of bushels of good apples this fall, for which there will be no demand at remunerative prices as fresh fruit, but which would bring the owners a good income if it could be run through some of the recently introduced evaporators.

There has been quite an effort made within the past two years to introduce the silk industry into this country to give our women and children an opportunity for earning a little pin money in a genteel way. Now we would not say a disparaging word against the silk industry for our women of leisure, but while they are studying up the business of planting the tree, gathering the leaves, breeding and feeding the worms, cleaning out the daily accumulations of filth and dead worms, and taking care of the cocoons, and selling them in market, we would suggest that they look to the sources of wealth that the orchards present at this season of the year at their very doors. The apples are already grown, the fruit dryers are comparatively inexpensive, the fruit is almost worthless where it is, but will be sure to bring good prices next winter if it is properly preserved and handled, and to learn the business will not require half the skill and preseverance demanded for the successful prosecution of the silk business in this country.

One of the neatest evaporators we have ever seen is made by the Vermont Farm Machine Co. There are several sizes, suited to much work or little, and any person of ordinary ability an easily learn to manage one. There are also other styles in market that have given good satisfaction to patrons. There should be an evaporator in every fruit neighborhood to use up the surplus, and to furnish those who need it the money it will bring.

FARM ITEMS.

According to *Vick's Magazine* soot from coal is preferable to that from wood, and either kind is not only an excellent manure for any crop, but especially useful for dusting on cabbage, turnip, radish and other vegetables to repel insects.

An ingenious farmer makes scare-crows out of old tin cans, tomato cans, and the like, by rigging them up with a bit of old iron suspended in them like the tongue of a bell, and hanging them up in the cornfield where the wind will set them a ringing, making such an unusual and unexpected noise that crows will not dare remain in the field.

A *N. Y. Tribune* writer uses buttermilk to kill ticks on sheep, applying it freely along the back so that it pours down on each side, By adding half a pint of kerosene oil to a gallon of buttermilk, and beating it with a whisk to an emulsion, this remedy is made much more effective, as the oil is a very active insecticide, and the milk dilutes it so as to make it harmless to the skin of the sheep or lambs.

The members of the Elmira Farmers' Club talked over the merits of peas and corn as food for fattening swine. One member had found peas equal to corn except as regards the quality of the pork. Meat made from swine fed on peas was more oily than that made from corn, but otherwise was quite as good. Another member spoke very highly of peas as food for cows in milk. Peas tend to increase the supply and keep it steady.

The *Husbandman* says: "There is no danger whatever that apples, peaches, pears, or any other useful fruit will be produced in excess of the demand. The truth is that demand keeps pace with production. People will use a great deal more fruit when it is plentiful, and when they acquire the habit of using they retain it. There is perhaps no branch of farming that yields safer or more steady returns than orchard fruit."

A correspondent writes the *New Hampshire Mirror* that scions keep heat in sawdust, and come out as moist as when just from the green wood. He keeps them in the cellar, and wets them, if the cellar is dry, as they need not be kept moist during the winter. In this way they will keep perfectly, and there is no grit, as when kept in sand or earth. Scions cut in the fall, before hard frosts, and kept this way, will be surer to live, especially if of tender varieties.

The cattle and sheep raising interests in New Mexico are growing to large proportions, and capital is rapidly being invested in the business, which yields handsome returns. It is claimed that New Mexico is the best stock-raising country in the West. The grasses are rich, nutritious and plentiful, while in many localities water is abundant, and where it is not, it has been demonstrated that artesian wells will supply the deficiency at small expense.

A new horseshoe has lately been experimented with at Lyons, France. It is made entirely of sheep's horn, and is found particularly adapted to horses employed in towns and known not to have a steady foot on the pavement. The results of the experiments have proved very satisfactory, as horses thus shod have been driven at a rapid pace on the pavement without slipping. Besides this advantage, the new shoe is very durable, and, though a little more expensive than the old one, seems destined sooner or later to replace the iron shoe, particularly for horses employed in large cities where, besides the pavement, the streets are intersected by tramway rails, which from their slipperiness constitute a source of permanent danger.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* is inclined to find the cause of abortion in cows in the use of Syracuse salt, and thinks there is some mineral in it that causes the trouble; he says, "The first I ever heard of abortion as an epidemic was in the vicinity of Syracuse, and as the salt made there came East, abortion followed." Singularly enough, a Littleton, Mass. farmer, who keeps a large herd of cattle, some time a go expressed the opinion in conversation that abortion in cattle was prettty sure to follow the use of Turk's Island salt, and that when he used American salt for his cows, he avoided the difficulty. These two observers agree in ascribing the trouble to the salt, but each finds safety in the particular kind of salt condemned by the other.

A Lizard in his Stomach.

For the past five or six years John Horan, a master stone-cutter residing on Magazine street, has suffered terribly from what doctors in St. Louis and other cities have regarded as a complicated intestinal disorder. He has twice been in hospitals in St. Louis, and has spent the greater part of his earnings with a view to secure some permanent relief. Last Thursday Horan was at work in the stoneyard when he was suddenly taken ill. Fearing that he was going to vomit blood he closed his eyes and leaned for support on the stone on which he was working. He then experienced a terrible pain in his throat. Next he vomited. On recovering and looking round he found that he had not parted with a portion of his lungs, as the pain and sensation he experienced led him to fear he had done, but with a species of reptile of surprising dimensions. Horan immediately called his fellow-workmen, and to their astonishment pointed out the wriggling reptile he had just ejected from his system. It was stretched out on the stone clippings by one of the masons, who, on applying his rule to it, found that it was fully eight inches long. From the head to within two inches of its other extremity the reptile was about one and a half inches thick. It is now in the possession of Dr. Y. H. Boyd, of Eason avenue. Mr. Horan's sufferings for five years past have been terrible. He could not work for more than a half hour without being compelled to rest. Often he had to remain away from work two or three days a week. He had no appetite, and when he did take food was rarely able to retain more than a small portion of it. Seldom did he obtain an unbroken night's rest. He frequently declared that he could feel something turning round in his stomach. The doctors told him that his intestines were growing together. Since he had vomited the reptile his brother had come to the conclusion that he must have unknowingly swallowed it when working in the neighborhood of Dallas, Tex., some seven or eight years ago at a place where the water was impure.

In the centre of the dining room of the Khedive's sister, the Princess Mausoue, when Lady Brassy breakfasted there, was a large circular velvet carpet embroidered with gold, on which stood an octagonal table, covered with an embroidered velvet cloth, holding the breakfast service, including napkins worked with gold thread The breakfast was composed of soup, turkey, calf's head stuffed with force meat, macaroni, cheese, pillau of rice and raisins, asparagus *a la huile*, pancakes, cream rice tarts, pastry and jam, milk of almonds in a bowl, pistachio nuts eater with tortoise-shell spoons, ices, cakes, coffee, champagne, and other wines. The meal occupied forty minutes, and silver basins of water were then brought to the guests, with wondrously wrought Turkish towels.

Recent returns show that out of a total estimated population of 27,021,703 in England and Wales there were 4,173,304 children on the school registers last year, of whom 3,705,388 were present at the annual inspection, being increases on the previous year of 83,692 and 162,946 respectively. The number of certified teachers was increased from 35,444 in 1882 to 37,288 in 1883, the assistant teachers from 10,071 to 12,390, while the number of pupil teachers was reduced from 28,285 to 26,428. The total cost of maintenance was £5,817,466, against £5,572,825 in 1882.

FIGHTING THE PESTILENCE.

The Facts About the Outbreak of Cholera in France.

WASHINGTON.--Secretary Frelinghuysen has received from Consul Mason, at Marseilles, a report on the cholera epidemic at Toulon and Marseilles. Consul Mason says: "In view of the important nature of this sudden outbreak of cholera, its disastrous effects upon international commerce and communication, the dispute as to its nature and origin, and the extraordinary measures which have been adopted to resist its progress, it has been thought requisite that the consulate should present a more detailed and specific record of this interesting episode. With regard to the origin and nature of the cholera at Toulon and Marseilles, there has been a hot and acrimonious dispute since the first case appeared at Toulon on the 22d of June. Although this dispute is not yet officially settled, the actual facts are sufficiently plain. On the one hand, the Mayor of Toulon, who would be naturally held responsible for the neglected sanitary condition of that city, has insisted from the first that the disease which appeared there two weeks ago is genuine contagious Asiatic cholera, imported by a suplemental Government transport, which has been employed in the expedition to Tonquin, and, having had cholera on board at Saigon, returned to Toulon, and was admitted to port by the naval authorities and placed in dock for repairs.

"On the other hand, the chief medical officer of the French Government, supported generally by the official journals and the medical authorities of the navy, has pronounced the disease merely

SPORADIC CHOLERA,

due to the filthy condition of Toulon and the neglect of ordinary sanitary measures there. This opinion was sustained generally during the first week of the epidemic by the commercial press of southern France, which naturally sought to allay excitement and avert the disastrous commercial results of a cholera panic.

"Between these two extremes there has been brought forward, after some delay, the verdict of the Board of Physicians sent by the French Government to Toulon, upon the first announcement of the outbreak, to diagnose the malady and dictate measures of resistance to its progress. These gentlemen were at first disposed to pronounce the disease sporadic, the element of contagion being for a time notably wanting; but on the 27th a young officer of marines, returning to Toulon after leave of absence, was attacked within a day of his resumption of duty, and died after a few hours of terrible agony, his case presenting all the marked and awful features of true Asiatic cholera. On the same day a student from the Lycee of Toulon, who had returned several days before to his home in Marseilles was seized with Asiatic cholera at the latter city, and died after an illness of eight hours which defied all remedies. On the following (28th) a Custom House official employed at the Quai du Canal in Marseilles was brought home at 2 o'clock in a critical state, and died at 6 o'clock the same evening, a clear and indisputable case of Asiatic cholera. Meanwhile there were under treatment at Toulon about eighty cases of cholera, of which all but six or eight were pronounced mild, and the deaths there from choleraic causes had at no time since the first outbreak exceeded nine per day.

"With these facts in view, the Government physicians returned to Paris, and on the 30th of June presented their verdict, which probably stated accurately the then real truth, namely: That the real contagious Asiatic malady existed at Toulon and Marseilles, but that a large proportion of the cases were of a mild type, and presented only the recognized features of sporadic cholera. The real danger was present. It had appeared in the first month of summer, six days later than the first outbreak of the terrible visitation of 1865, and it became a question how far vigorous and intelligent sanitary measures could prevail against an epidemic which had become so early and so thoroughly established. This contest of

HUMAN INTELLIGENCE AGAINST CONTAGIOUS DEATH

is still in progress, and it is the purpose of this report to note briefly some of its more important features.

"Both Marseilles and Toulon suffered terribly in the cholera epidemic of 1865. During the nineteen years which have elapsed since then Marseilles has been, in several important respects, almost rebuilt. Her pavements, her sewerage system, her water supply, and method of cleaning streets, removing night soil, inspecting and regulating the markets of food, her quarantine regulations, and hospital facilities are all probably unsurpassed in excellence by those of any European or American city. The old quarters of the city, the ancient Marseilles, les, which was scourged so sharply by the plague in former centuries, has been pierced with broad avenues, streams of pure water flowing down the gutters of the narrow streets and alleys, and the pavements of the principal throughfares are washed and swept with a care and frequency which leave nothing to be desired. The terrible lesson of former epidemics has been well learned by the municipal Government, and, long before the first rumor of trouble at Toulon, Marseilles was cleaned and made ready for the summer heats. But with all the intelligent liberality which the city has evinced in the construction of her drainage system, there is an insurmountable difficulty, which all Mediterranean cities are alike compelled to face—their sewers flow into a tideless and generally placid sea.

"The dredging of the ports has been stopped and that source of miasma as far as possible abated during the summer. Since the outbreak at Toulon, the whole city of Marseilles has been literally washed with water and disinfectants, not once merely but daily and nightly. The markets are carefully inspected, and immense quantities of stale and unripe fruit and vegetables seized and destroyed. Railway cars, stations, omnibuses, street cars, even hackney carriages are fumigated and disinfected, and the smell of chlorine, sulphates, and carbolic acid is everewhere.

"Simultaneously with the two virulent cases of Asiatic cholera at Marseilles already noted, there began a period of intense, sultry heat, which, with the exception of the 30th when a cooling mistral blew over the sweltering city, yet continues unabated. On the evening of the 28th of June this stifling heat was accompanied by

DENSE SWARMS OF MOSQUITOES,

which settled upon the lower part of the city, and were driven off by fires of pitch and resin, which were lighted along the streets during the night. It was remembered that a similar visitation, accompanied by a similarly dead, stifling atmosphere, had marked the beginning of the epidemic of 1865, and this circumstance, added to the steady increase of the disease at both Toulon and Marseilles, produced on Saturday night and Sunday a panic which continued until the Tuesday following. During this period many thousands of people removed to suburban residences or the interior of France. Many pathetic and distressing incidents have occurred during this sudden and precipitate exodus, but in general the deportment of people of all classes has been courageous and admirable. The uniform courtesy and consideration for the troubles of each other which the people of Marseilles have displayed during the past fortnight has been remarkable in a people noted for politeness

"It is now something more than a week since the first two deaths from genuine Asiatic cholera occurred at Marseilles. For several days after these cases the death rate remained so small and the daily number of new cases so stationary that it was hoped and believed that the vigorous sanitary measures which had been taken would restrict the outbreak in this city to a limited area, and in a short time suppress it altogether. But the intense, sultry heat which began on the 28th of June continued throughout the following week, swarms of fugitives from Toulon continued to pour daily into the city, without restriction or disinfection, and on Saturday and Sunday, the 5th and 6th of July, both Marseilles and Toulon found that the epidemic had escaped control, and realized that the worst which had been feared had come. The record of choleraic deaths on those two days, the last whose statistics are included in this report, were thirteen and sixteen respectively at Toulon, and eleven and fifteen at Marseilles. Several of the latter occurred in the cleanest and handsomest portions of Marseilles. So that the fact is only too apparent that the Asiatic cholera, brought hither from Toulon, has been distributed and has taken root throughout this city.

"It appears that the attack of the cholera has been this year far more vigorous and fatal than it was in the great epidemic of nineteen years ago, and all present indications point to a summer of gloom and suffering for the people of Toulon and Marseilles. All that energy and liberality could perform, all that sanitary science could suggest, has been done, but the pestilence is here and defies restraint.

"In compliance with instruction from the Department, this consulate has ascertained from official sources that no emigrants have recently left either Toulon or Marseilles by sea for the United States. It should be added, however, that few emigrants for American ports ever embark here, as the steamers leaving Marseilles usually touch at one or more Mediterranean stations before leaving their final point of departure, and emigrants usually go by rail to the ultimate port of departure to embark for the United States. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that all vessels bringing emigrants or baggage to the United States from Bordeaux, Havre, La Rochelle, or any other French port not yet declared infected should be subjected upon their arrival to the most careful sanitary regulations."

Cutting off a Woman's Nose.

The horible crime of mutilating women by cutting off their noses is so common in Bombay as to call for the most stringent repression, and nothing, we imagine, will repress it but the free use of the lash. In the Sessions ending yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott had to hear three—we might say five—of these cases, one after the other. He postponed his sentences for a week, and we were in hopes that he would in each case order the criminals to be flogged within an inch of their lives.

Eventually, however, he sentenced them severally to what he had ascertained to be the usual punishment, three years' rigorous imprisonment. We are inclined to regret that this learned Session Judge, new as he is to the country, did not throw precedent over altogether. Surely these are cases in which the lash would be at once the most fitting punishment and the best deterrent.

Estimated by the misery inflicted, even the most severe penalties would seem too trivial, and if the law does not permit of flogging in the cases of such cruel mutilation, the law should be altered. The women who are mutilated in this way are, of course, rendered hideous ever afterwards, and, because they are women, it is simply impossible to calculate the misery and degradation that they will experience during the rest of their lives. No amount of imprisonment will eradicate a crime that is still evidently a customary form of marital punishment among the lower classes. But wholesome terror of the cat-o'-nine-tails is common to the degraded classes all the world over.—*Times of India.*

Desperate Encounter with a Madman.

Great alarm was caused among the inhabitants of Berkley street, Lambeth walk, yesterday morning, by loud cries for help. It appears that a man named Edward Parrott, with his wife and three children, had lived for some time at No. 13 in the street. Parrott was a coachsmith, but for the past seven months he had been out of employment, and he had in consequence become greatly depressed, and had acted very strangely. Yesterday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, his wife left the house to go to St. Thomas' hospital to try to get an order for his admission into that institution, leaving her husband in bed, and having requested Mrs. McCausland, a widow, residing in the same house, to look after him. Mrs. Causland, who is nearly 50 years of age, went up-stairs to bring down some needlework on which she was engaged. On returning she was met by Parrott, who dealt her a heavy blow on the right hand with a knife. He then proceeded to attack her in a most ferocious manner, and left her in an almost insensible condition. He then went into the front parlor, and returned brandishing a table-knife in his hand, and he made a blow at Mrs. McCausland's head; but she had succeeded in regaining her feet, and turning her head aside the knife came in contact with the wall. A desperate struggle then ensued; but fortunately the woman's cries had attracted the notice of some passers-by, who burst the door open, when they found the man Parrott lying in the passage, endeavoring to cut his throat with a knife, It was taken from him, and the police were called in, who conveyed him and Mrs. McCausland to St. Thomas' hospital, when it was found that the man had a very severe jagged wound in his throat. There is little doubt that Parrott, who lies in a critical condition, is insane. —*London Daily News.*

Universal Testimony

Cannot be disputed, and the case is yet to be heard from in which Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has failed to perform a perfect cure. Trial with painless and rapid action and freedom from annoyance during use. The great constitution cure stands unrivalled. Safe, sure, painless. Beware of frauds offered as substitutes for the great corn cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. N C Polsin & Co, Kingston, proprietors. Use no other.

Nothing is more nauseous than the public behavior of many who make pretentions to the elegancies of life.

Oh! how tired and weak I feel, I don't believe I will ever get through the Spring house-cleaning! Oh yes you will, if you take a bottle or two of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters to purify the blood and tone up the system In large bottles 50 cents

A BEAUTIFUL FIEND.

Travelling a Thousand Miles To Kill the Murderer of Her Brother.

It was a queer-looking group that sat on the rude porch of the Eagle, the only hotel at Gulchville, one warm afternoon in July, 1864, listlessly gazing down the long, dusty road over which the stage would shortly make its appearance, and whose arrival and departure formed the single daily episode that relieved the monotony of the sleepy settlement. The judge, who had once held the important position of justice of the peace, sat with his chair tilted back against the side of the house, gazing contemplatively on his number eleven boots, which were planted on the plank rail at a sufficient distance apart to permit him to pour streams of tobacco juice with but short intervals between them, varying the performance by industriously mopping his heated forehead with a huge red handker chief. The doctor, who had once been a farrier in the army, sat on the rail several feet away, swinging his feet in an impatient way and muttering stupendous oaths at the heat, the stage which was always behind time, and at the large blue flies whose persistent persecution, directed particularly at his red nose, had several times nearly caused him to lose his balance. Poker Joe, half gambler and half miner, in neither of which professions had he made a shining success, being perpetually dead broke, was leaning against the door-frame in a listless attitude with one boot crossed over the other as if it was a matter of perfect indifference to him whether the stage ever arrived or not, Walking up and down the short length of the porch was a man who exhibited a peculiar admixture of impatience and nervous anxiety. Dressed in a well-fitting suit of dark clothing which was well brushed and evidently well cared for and with a face that would have been considered handsome but for an uneasy, and at times, when excited, a cruel glitter in his steely eyes, justified by his whole appearance the name given him in camp, that of Gentleman Jack, the gambler. As letters of recommendation or proofs of previous social standing were not usually demanded or expected in the miscellaneous population that formed the mining camps of those days, but little was known of his history, although it had somehow got bruited in the little community that Jack had been an active participator in scenes of violence and was "wanted" in the more civilized parts of the county for his participation in several affairs where men met violent deaths. Although these rumors had gained considerable credence in Gulchville, no one had ever had sufficient hardihood to question the object of them as to their truth or falsity, as he was known to be a man of violent temper and a dead shot, an accomplishment which always commanded respect in a place where the pistol took the place of law and all disputes were settled by its arbitrament. Biting his mustache and kicking from his path a stool which had fallen there, he walked to the edge of the porch and for the hundredth time glanced down the road. This time his impatience was rewarded for there, on the rise of the divide, could be seen

A CLOUD OF DUST,

through which was presently faintly visible the long-expected vehicle, which in a few minutes arrived in front of the Eagle with a flourish and dash befitting a larger and more appreciative gathering of spectators. No sooner had the stage stopped than there alighted one passenger, a woman, who although beautiful as an houri, yet had that about her which was calculated to repel rather than attract admiration. With regular features and glorious hair, and dressed in a neatly-fitting travelling suit, she would have attracted attention anywhere. As she left the stage she asked for the proprietor in a musical voice, but with a laugh that was as heartless as it was uncalled for. Stating her desire to obtain accommodations for several days, she was shown within, and soon had her wants attended to as well as possible for this out-of-the-way place. After Joe, the doctor, and the judge had somewhat recovered from their surprise at the advent of so unusual a visitor as a woman, with one accord they turned to where the gambler was standing, and their wonder was great to see him holding to a post for support, and gazing at the door through which the newcomer had entered with a fixed, horrified stare, and with his teeth chattering as with the ague. "Whats the matter, Jack? have you seen a ghost?" At this the man's features relaxed, and with a scowl and a muttered oath he turned from the steps, and strode down the road, but with the uncertain steps of a drunken man, and was soon lost to view behind a clump of pines. Of course the new arrival and the effect of her appearance upon the gambler were matters of a great deal of speculation and wonder in the camp, and it was agreed on all hands that there was some mysterious connection between him and her visit. The events which followed verified this in a terrible manner. Shortly after supper the woman left the camp to take a walk, pursuing the same road the gambler had taken. The exact details of what happened were never known but several persons averred that shortly after dark they heard loud voices, one of which was that of an angry woman, engaged in an angry dispute, near some willows on the edge of the gulch, and a short distance from the road. On the following morning some of the miners, on reaching their sluices, discovered that the water would not run. Tracing the ditch back to the delivery box at the dam, a horrible sight awaited them. Lying across the dam and just against the gate was the body of Gentleman Jack with the head in the water and the feet on the bank, and sticking in his heart a keen ivory-handled dagger or stiletto. Attached to it was the following note written in a delicate female hand:

"This man was a robber and a murderer. He effected my ruin and robbed and killed my brother. I have travelled a thousand miles to do this, and am revenged. When you read this I shall be far away.

MAGGIE LAWTON."

It was afterward found that the stage passing in the opposite direction late the previous night had picked up a strange woman and carried her to Denver, but further than this nothing more was ever heard of her.—*Denver News.*

Kansas City boasts of having a woman who can speak eight languages. It is needless to remark that her husband is dead.

When you feel you do not care to look into your affairs, assure yourself they will soon not need looking into.

Governor Cleveland was born March 18, 1837, and baptized at Coldwell, New Jersey, July 1. His personal property is valued at about five thousand dollars; he has no real estate. He is a descendant of Moses Cleveland, one of the early settlers of Auburn, Massachusetts.

There are lots of people going around grumbling, and half sick at the Stomach all the time; who might be well and happy, if they only used Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters occasionally. It is a splendid Blood Purifier All Druggists 50 cents.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Ought to be believed—The base ball.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the City.

An all-seeing man—The astronomer.

A Single Trial

Is all that is needed to prove that Polsen's NERVILINE is the most rapid and certain remedy in the world for pain. It only costs 10 cents for a trial bottle. A single trial bottle will prove Nerviline to be equally efficacious as an external or internal remedy, and for pain of every description it has no equal Try a 10 cent sample bottle. Sold by druggists. Large bottles 25 cents. Avoid substitutes.

When dead, the letters which compose your name will be of no more interest to you than the rest of the alphabet.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

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A.P. 191.

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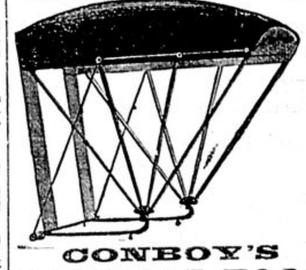

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