LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO BATE

During the week ending July 23d, twenty-five deaths from yellow fever and nine from smallpox occurred in Havana. The steamer Carrie Brandon, loaded with railroad iron and supplies for the Northern Pacific railroad sunk on the 25th near Colton Point and will, it is thought, prove a total loss.

Rev. W. F. Whitcher, paster of the Mathewson Street Methodist Church, Providence, R. I., charged with puriosining rare books from the public libraries, con-feesed to the church, and will leave the

Several crews of lumbermen at Stillwater Minn., struck on the 27th and started out to force other crews to join them, but were met by the managers, who drove them from their premises, in one case at the musile of revolvers.

James W. Simonton, who has occur the position of general agent of the New York Associated Press for the past 14 years, tendered his resignation on the 27th and James C. Hueston, at present London agent at the New York Association, was appointed to speceed him.

A fixed occurred at Turson, on the 27th, doing many thousand dollars damage. Several houses were washed down. The mud roofs peculiar to the town let the water through like sieves. Several washouts on the railroads are reported, and trains are penessarily somewhat irregular.

A messenger from Santa Rica, New Mexico, reports that the Indians have surrounded a ranche at which there are two men and some women and children, and trouble is teared. A detachment of soldiers have left Paso Del Norne for the ranche and the volunteer party will fol-

Gov. Crittenden says that the result of his conference with the railroad authorities is that he will issue a proclamation within 48 hours to be scattered broadcast over Missouri, offering \$50,000 for the arrest of the train robbers, \$30,000 for the two ringleaders, who were probably the James boys, and \$6000 each for the other

The completion of the Denver & Eio Grande railway to Durango, 450 miles southwest of Denver, to be opened to freight and passenger traffic August 1st, will be celebrated August 3d, by an excursion embracing the state officials, municipal authorities of the principal cities. representatives of the press and commercial interests of the state. This opens up the San Just, mining regions, which so long have been isolated.

The New York Star on the 27th published an interview with Gen. Crocker, warden of the jail. About Guittean, Crocker said that there has been no event in his life during the past week that is worthy of mention. He does not seem to have any friends. His brother-in-law was here but he did not appear to take special interest in him. There was no mosity shown however. Gnittean is as quiet as any other prisoner. He seems to have made up his mind to contentedly wait. He knows enough not to talk. He nas sense enough for that,

A daughter of Ferris, the California Tichborne cinimant, is living in Brooklyn. She is about 19 years of age, and is named Jennie Ferris. She says that her father, Charles Ogden Ferris, abandoned her when her mother, his first wite, died about 15 years agor The daughter was left in tharge of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. H. Earle, who remembers Ferris, and who is thoroughly convinced that his claim to the name of Tichborne is an imposture. The daughter has the same belief, and says that she thinks it her duty to expose her father's frandulent scheme, so as to not assist it by keeping silent.

The president hears now the greater part of the daily papers read, that is, all the things likely to be of interest to him. Mrs. Garfield and Col. Rock rell read to him. Besides, the colonel is beginning to read to him the telegrams and letters which were received at the time of the shooting. Inquiring messages and letters from his personal ends have been read to him. In these of course he is deeply interested, but from his near friends all this might have been expected. So when he hears messages and letters from every portion of the union, and from men of different political opinions, all showing the same solicitude as to his condition, he is deeply impressed, and says it is more than he could expect.

Boston dispatches say it has been learned that the shipment of explosives from that city to England was made in the name of Charles Mills. On the 9th of June a stranger called at the Cunard office and said that he wanted to send some goods on the steamship Batavia, sailing two days later. The Batavia's carrying capacity being fully engaged, the man was informed that he must wait for the steamer Malta. He then asked if the company would assume care of the barrelia, stating that they had come to one of the road stations and he could not spare the time to attend to their shipment. A negative answer was given. The next heard of the cement, it was placed on the Cunard wharf. This was on the following day, June 10th. On the 12th, oills of landing were made out and delivered, and barrels placed in the hold of the Malta. The man gave the consignee's name as Joseph Evans, Liverpool. shipment by the Bavarian and Leyland line was managed in about the same way. The ten barrels of cement were taken to the Constitution wharf June 18th and placed in the steamer which sailed three days later. It has been ascertained that neither consignment was landed by regolar trains or even by one of those who are occasionally seen on the docks. The Bo varian's lot was shipped in the name of the Phoenix Co., a fictitious concern, and consigned to John Lawson. The first intimation that the steamship people had that everything was not as represented was an official inquiry from the British consul. A searching investigation was at once Instituted in which the British of ficial joined, but it is understood that no progress was made towards discovering the identity of the conspirators. Whether the search has been given up is not known, but it is certain that the British consul is not now moving in this matter, having received no instructions to that effect, and being of the opinion that the job properly belongs to the U.S. authori-It is surmised that the British authorities in America suspecting that more shipments may be in contemplation, are anxious to let the matter drop here for the present and keep strict watch on English soil for the consignees. The steam. ship companies do not approve of the

A tornado swept the country north and east of Trey, New York on the 25th. A train on the Bostoe Hoosae Tunnel and Western railroad was thrown from the track at Hoosac Falls by a land slide. Barns and other buildings were destroyed

Rev. Edward. Cowley, formerly of the Shepherd's Fold, New York city, is endeavoring to raise money to print evidence submitted to the committee of the Epus-coral church touching the feeding, clothing and general treatment of the children under his care. He ciaims that the result will be his complete justification.

The warfare in passenger rates is likely o continue for some time to come. Roads sold tickets on the 27th at \$8 to Chicago, \$7 50 to Cincinnati and \$13 75 to Louis. At 10:30 General Samuel Carpenter, ticket agent of the Penn. Central R. R, ordered all ticket offices on his line to sell tickets to Chicago for \$8, Cincinnati 7 56, St. Louis 13 75. He said that he would not be undersold by scalpers or by other lines and they cowld keep the fight up as long as anybody.

A shocking accident occurred at Muir, Michigan, on the morning of the fich. A small house occupied by Alongo Derrick and wife and six children, accidentally took fire and burned to the ground. The fire originated in an upper chamber where three children, one deal mote aged 11, two other boys aged 8 and i, were sleeping. It was impossible to rescue them. They were sufficiated and burned unrecognizable. The remains were gathered in one coffin.

Avaignobe's Yazoo City, Miss., correscondent says: A rape was committed here recently on a young lady by a negro named Isaac Fisher. He then threw her into a cistern to drown her, but the water being too shallow, he slid down the chain and held her head under water until she drowned. He then tried to climb the chain but found himself caged and was soon detected. The demon was summarily dealt with and in all probability is now taking a chat with Toby Wells, who was hanged here last Thursday.

A New York dispatch under date of July 20th says: A telegraph company has been formed by well known capitalists in this country and in Europe. It is intended that it shall include every paying point covered by Western Union lines. It s understood that Jas. R. Keene is to be president. The directors will include John Mackay of the Comstock lode and other well known California capitalists. Geo. D. Roberts is also largely interested in the new company. Capital will be about \$10,000,000, the money, it is asserted is aiready subscribed. Lines, are to be constructed on a pure cash basis and will be furnished with all modern improvements. A meeting is to be held to-motrow by those interested.

It is said that a company has been organized with a view of controlling freight tonnage on the Mississippi river, and 40 steamers and 120 barges have already been bought at their actual value. The purchasers claim that they can run them at a reduction of \$800,000 a year it, expense. James R. Keene is also said to be at the head of this company. Its projectors say that they have now perfected arrangements by which grain and provisions can be shipped to Europe at little more than half the prices now ruling by rail and Atlantic ports. The company have bought all warehouses on the river not controlled by railroad companies, and are to erect others at New Orients and at various other points. Following are additional details of the

Stanley funeral. Never since the burial of Livingstone has Westminster presented such an imposing spectacle as on July 25th, when Dean Stanley was taid in his last resting place. The interment took place in Henry VII chapel, by decree of her majesty. The place of sepulciare is in the south side of the chapel near the grave of Montpensier. The inscription on the coffin plate was, "The Very Rev. Arthur Penryn Stanley, second son of Rt. Rev. Mc Ward Stanley, Elishop of Norwick; born 13th Dec., 1815; died 18th of July, 1881." At the bend of the coffin was a black satin cushion bearing the ineignis, worn by the demn, of the order of the Bath. Hesting upon a black pall with a border of white solk was a wreath of immortables sent as a tribute of greatful and effectionate remembrance by the crown princes of Germany. There were also a wreath and crosses from the prince and princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, duchess of Edinburgh, and Prince Leosold. There were tokens of respect and affection from all constries in Europe. and also beautiful wreaths from many well known Americans. A white China floral cross on purple velvet ground was sent by Americans. One heantiful offer-ing was inscribed "Au Valliant Patre de 'Amitie," the gift of French Protestants, The esteem in which the memory of the divine will ever be held by Americans was vell expressed by Dr. Dudley, assistant bishop of Kentucky in St. Margaret's, adoining the abbey yesterday afternoon, He said he had come as a foreigner to speak words of kindly remembrance of him whom they all mourned, and who was one of the most tolerant of men of this generation. He was never even privileged to grasp his hand or to look into his eye, but he came with the sweet memory that one of the last letters that the dead ever wrote was one inviting him, a stranger, to his ever open house, and to kneel beside him in the abbey. More than that, he came as an American to speak of him as one who ever labored to bring closer and closer together men and women of two nations of common lineage.

Love at First Sight. An almost incredible romance has happened in Wisconsin, and if it had not been vouched for by so reliable authority as the Racine Journal, it would be rejected altogether. The story, as the ournal tells it, is that "a resident of Racine, named Johnson, who has roumed through this world for about thirty-five years, having never met the choice of his heart, was walking up Main street when he was met by a buxom looking country girl and some friends. He was not acquainted with the girl, but an introduc-tion soon followed; she blushed and he was confused, and there was no getting around it, it was a case of love at first sight. They talked earnestly for about an hour, the friends having departed. They soon parted with a kiss, she going north and he going south. In the course of two hours both made their sp pearance on Main street, dressed up in fine style. They kissed again, and she took his arm and they walked off, and at 2 o'clock were united in marriage. He made acquaintance, popped the question and married her inside of three hours.

"Why is it," asked alady, "that people lose their interest in church-going now-ade of procedure, but they are power- days?" "Because they have lost their principle," was the witty reply.

PERANCE AND COMMERCE.

that Paramete, July 38.—Burling emberge 50 colors bankers, 60 days, 60 13-36; do, document-

filter bullion 1986 fine \$ fine cumps, 151%. I. S. bonds—Jan, 1874.; &ba, 1844.; on, 131%. Learner, July 21.—Silver bullion, English states 25 fine per fine curies, 21%. I. S. Bends—4s, 136 Learner, July 28.—4s, 1 26. Zein, 44%.

Money and Stocks. Kry Yont July B.—Silver bars, 1114; money only preventions strong; stocks chand west: Western Duion, 80; Quickedown, 1864; Frente E. S. Karpens, 274; West Purpl. 1884; Key York Octob. 1845; Ers. 643; Frantis, 200; Culter Purple, 1874; bonds, 116; Octob. 184; Octobs. Partie, 1874; bonds, 116; Sare 15; Mineral Oresk, 77.

BAN PRONCINCO MARRIEDA

Eas Phasenson, July 26. Becomps—Wheat, 125,000 cits, including 100,000 abourd ship from 11,500 g ske, cake, 130 cits potations, 1300 cits on good feemand for all purposes. Priors are hardening. Among sales pestering after 1000 were 1500 km or the cits of the non were and auto new entra themse Calmerina bipping Si Gia, from warehouse free of expense in eller. Among raise this morning, 300 mms choice hipping, Si Gia, of time extra theire shipping, 1 Gi, Fort Costa delivery. Sales of extra theire silling, Si Gi.

Barley.—Marbet from, with prices against beyons, also med count feed if he.

salve pilod count freed. If hic. Cuts—Demissed is a little better; petres not materially changed, yet a slight bendency in soliers favor horses. Market is advancing. Becelpts small from

oll quarters. Quote choose fresh roll. Happing tries triesly fatory, Sc. choose packied, Sc. choose packied, Sc. choose packied, Sc. choose facility in process. Choose fresh Raping are strong at full pricess. Choose fresh Raping at the Science fresh. Fig. — market steady at this period. Chaine read.

Sagait Teal. 25 centers, irregular in quality, 18422.

Provisions — Market is firm, with fair inquiry,
hams. California common. Healthy hams. California common. Healthy hams. California rearranged. Phillips. haven. California therein light. His
gate. full. 184-gate hard. California therein 14.

Prices not materially changed in seatorn.

CEARCHES.

For wheat to Conk for orders U. E. prior to at val. He ship Newart, 1886 tens. To 16; Italian bit St. andrea, St. tens. Ca. 6d from Wilmington; Ga from fan Francisco. CENCASO MARKETS.

Certago, July 26.

Wheat-\$1 15's, Angust. Pict-Bit, August Lacé-Bit file, August Bits-Bittings II, August Short rits-Bit. REW TORK NAMEDYS.

New York, July 20. Wheat—Committed, at \$1 Takk 27.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.

Firsting expression-Strady.

Curpose on passage—Quiet.
Mark Lane—Quiet.
Grand carpose No. 2 spring, of coast Ca.
Liverpool spot—Firm.

Beme Produce Astuc. FLOTE-Quotations for round lots \$4 25 for stand

FLOUR—Quotaments for round like in its stand and in Regaling good country branks.

CATS—Quote SI all, feed El 18ml M.

EAT—Based timethy, Regalf & set.

HILL FEED—Quotaments. Middlings Erogalf, shorts Sid-chop deed Erogalf, bran Sidall.

CHETD MEATS—Quotament are as follows:

Exam, Oregon single rured language earliers 186018, bronn, 115-6018; should be applied to happy 14-6018; bronn, 115-6018; should be applied to happy 14-6018; bronn, 115-6018; should be applied to happy 14-6018.

THE TOTAL APPLIES—box dried, Upbs. Founder dried, highly applied to happy 14-6018.

Name of the second of the seco

ny accepting to the quantity is the controlling to the controlling to the controlling the proof to choice. Nogether, its balls. In built require in brane, the Top OKNOWS—Quantum for the P h. BROSS—Quantum Tie. CHITEST—Opp., Market.

1771.18—Per hot, N. 2541 71.

2771.18—Per hot, N. 2541 71. TIMOTHY SHIP-Per B. 605 to

TREETS For R. here wenger, legible, nominal. BUREAUS & doc. ED Shoul of ALLMOS Columnies river. & the Sage ED, he had, No. bedlies, he fall.

N. Sellow If Sir. BiPS-Cregot, bonital. POTATOES-Masks & rd. new potatoes Nogil. CEMINT-Essentals, & bbl. 51 N. Portand, &

N. SA TA. BELLEGIAS—For M. St. Elect M. HERF-DRIVE & Derros.

Boury Buils.

Petroleum V. Nashv writes from London to the Toledo Blade: "The average Englishman of the lower and even the middle classes dearly love to boose. Depoissmess is not the result either of conviviality or desperation, as it is in other countries. It is the one thing lenged for and set deliberately about. Bare John Leech illustrated it in his nicture in Punch years are. A man was lying very drunk at the foot of a lamp-post. A benevolent old lady of the Eneter Hall school seeing him, called a calman. poor man is sick," quoth the kindly dame: "why don't you help him?" is helt replied Cubby, "Sick! Don't ! wish I'md just arf of what ails im," and the cabby spoke the honest sentiments of his heart. The Londoner of his class loves it for the effect it has on him, and as he accomplishes his design with English gin, he carries with him a breatly that suggests the tomb of a not very ancient king, a breath which has a density, a center, as one might say. At 11 o'clock Saturday night he could fight a rattlesnake, and give the snake the first bits. Were a renominous smake to hote such an Englishman the man would never know it, for alcohol is a sure cure for reptilish poison, but the poor enulse would wriggle faintly away to some medicaled spot and die sudly. This is why, I presume, I have seen no contlemnable in London. They examed safely presente the business for which they were created. They are similiarly worried, I believe, in West-Virginia.

Siberian Hay-Makers.

Far away in the most northern part of Scheria, a traveler named Pallas found a race of the smallest hay-makers in the world. Some of them live singly and some in families, and they dwell either in houses which they make for them-selves in the trunks of old trees, or villares, he we may call them, made in the clefts of the rocky; kert their settlements are always close to some open space in the forest where the gross grows greenest and freehest. These "little people are none of them much taller than a rabbit, but they are very laduatrious and ciever. In the middle of August they begin to collect hay, choosing only the very sweetest and softest graw, and a few bitter herbs which they mit with most likely to make it more wholeone; they spread this out to dry on the ledges of rock, and in September stack it, and for fear of the sovere winter, they make an underground passage from the bay-stack to their dwellings. Sometimes these stacks of hay are as high as an ordinary man, and twentyfour feet round. You will be surprised when I tell you that these little hay- tune in a short time. makers, or hay storers for they are call ed both-are small animals of the hare tribe, and called rut-lures. Poor things! a sharp look-out for this fodder and exery it off for their horses; and the peacents also take it away, leaving the poor little hares to starve in spite of their industry. - Sunday Magazina.

"Gentleman Bob."

"So you want me to tell you a story about a brave man, little people?" said Colonel Graylock, so his half dozen nephews and Licons, tired with their afternoon's play, gathered around his arm chair by the fire. "Well, I've seen plenty of them in my time, but the ravest man I ever knew was a young Ensign in our regiment whom we us to call 'Gentleman Bob'-and right well he deserved the name, though not as we mount it

"Soldiering's a very different thing now from what it was in my young days, and men have learned-what it's a pity they didn't learn sooner-that a man may make none the worse officer for being a gentleman and a Christian. Henry Havelock taught us that pretty fairly but in the rough old times it was a very different thing. Then the harder an English officer drank, and the louder be swore, and the more he builted his men, and the readier he was to fight a duel or to join in any low frolic, the better his comrades liked him, and I am afraid we were much the same as the rest.

So you may fancy what we thought when a man like 'Gentleman Bob' came among us, who was always quiet and sober and orderly, and instead of brawling and rioting like the rest of us, spent all his spare time over dry scientific books that we knew nothing about, and read a chapter of the Bible every morning and evening. How we did laugh at him, and make mock of him, to be sure! But the provoking thing was that he never seemed to mind it one bit; and he was so goodnatured and so ready to do any one a good turn when he could, that he certainly ought to have made us ashamed of ourselves; but it didn't, more's the

"But before long something did make us ashamed of ourselves, and this was it: Our Colonel was in a great hurry one day to find out the whereabouts of a villare that wasn't marked on his map, and none of us could help him, when, lo and behold! forward stepped 'Gentleman Bob' with a neat little map of his own drawing and there was the very place, just where it should be. The Colonel looked at it, and then at us, and said. grimly, 'It's not often gentlemen, that the youngest officer of a regiment is also the smartest; let this be a lesson to you.

"You may be sure this reproof made us none the more merciful in talking against poor Bob; and perhaps we might have done something more than talk, but for a thing that happened one night at mess. Our junior Captain, a rough, bullying kind of fellow, was going to empty a glass of wine over Bob's head when the Ensign grasped his wrist and overturned the wine upon him instead; and the wrist was black and blue from that squeeze for many a day after.

"About a month after this, one of our men, who used to have fits of madness every now and then, from an old wound in the head, came flying along with a big knife in his hand, slashing at everything within reach. Some tried to shoot him, but Bob said quickly, 'a man's life is worth more than that, let me try,' And in a moment he had seized the fellow's knife hand, and tripped him so cleverly that he was down before we could call out, and then some of the men came up and secured him.

"Of course we could say nothing against Bob's pluck after that; but all this was a trifle to what was coming few days later came one of the greatest battles of the war, and we were so hard was that at last there was nothing for it but to fall back. We formed again under cover of some thickets, but even there we had enough to do to hold our ground, for the enemy had brought up piano stool, and a cigar in his mouth. several gues, and were giving it to us

pressy bot. Suddenly, between two gusts of smoke, one of our wounded was seen lying out on the open plain, feebly waving hand said for help. It was one of our Lieutenants, who had been harder than anyone open 'Gentleman Bob,' and his chance was a noor one, for it seemed certain death to try to reach him through such a pert of shot, while if a builet did not finish him, the scorching sun was

nevity evre to do it. "All at once a man was seen stepping ouf from the sheltering thicket, and that man was 'Gentleman Bob.' He never looked to right or left, but went straight to where his persecutor was lying helpless, and traci to raise him. At first the French banced away at him like a fury, but when they saw what he was doing, several officers called out "Ne tirez pas, mer enfants," [Don't fire, my boys'), and ruised their caps to him in salute. Bob lifted the wounded man gently in his arms, and shielding him with his own body, brought him back into our lines; and such a cheer se went up then, I never heard before or since.

And did that herrid Lieutenant die,

Luckily not," answered the Colonel. laughing, "for I'm sorry to say that 'horrid Lieutenant was no other than my-

"Oh, uncle were you ever as naughty as that?" lisped a tiny voice in tones of

amanement But what became of 'Gentleman Bob?" saked an impatient boy.

He's now my respected brother-inlaw, and your paps," said the Colonel; earlianging a rly look with a fine looking man on the other side of the room, who had been listening to the story with a quiet smile. "And now that you've had to him. your tale, go and say good-night, for it's high time for by-by. "Harper's Young

Scientists and chemists who have given their attention to the subject are universally of the opinion that the ordinary fruit soids, such as those contained in applies terrators, risabarb, Masons, etc. act upon tin, in proportion to the intensity of the acid, and are further of the opinion that all such fruits preserved in tin cans and years's are poisened to a greater or less degree by the action of the other eve, papa was airing his knowl-the send in corrolling the tip. In view edge of the Interior Department at Wash the send in corrolling the tip. In view of this fact the inventor of a substitute for tin cans would doubtless make a for-

A hitie boy, being carried to the coffin to kiss his father good-by, rather spoiled They are often deprived of the fruits of the effect by crying, in an astonished their industry, for the sable-hunters keep suice: "Why, what's the matter with paps; he's sound asleep, and he isn't

> It is a good thing to learn cartion by the mistortune of others.

A Pretty German Custom.

There is a beautiful custom among the Germans of having chorals played from the church towers at regular hours of the day. It is said they derived the idea from the Arabs, who at certain hours of the day and night are called to prayer by the long wailing cry of the muerzine from the minarets of the mosques. When I first heard this music in Stuttgart, coming as it appeared to me from the heavens, I was puzzled to know its object and the source whence it came. I gazed about and around me, but I failed to detect its source. The beautiful melody, softened by distance, was floating in the air. It was like the invisible heavenly choir that enraptured St. Cecelia. A few days afterward, happening to be in the same neighborhood and at the same hour of the day, I was more fortunate in my discoveries. I again heard the music from above, its pealing notes coming to me from some far distance like strains of a church organ. Near me was the Striffs Kirche, an old church built in 1308, which has attached to it an immense octagon tower rising up to a height of nearly two hundred feet. Encircling this tower near the top is a baloony on which I at last espied the authors of the strange music. Several men with brass instruments were perched on that giddy height playing sacred music. When they had finished one piece they moved to another position on the balcony and played a different tune. Pour selections in all were played, one toward each point of the compass. making inquiries afterward I found that this playing from the church tower had been in practice for more than a hundred years. A German lady "once upon a time," belonging to one of the noble families, bequesthed a sum of money, the income of which was to be devoted to paying the expenses of these religious observances. The clause in her will stated that chorals or selections of sacred music were to be played from the church tower twice a day, punctually every morning at the rising of the sun, and also from half-past eleven to twelve at noon. The musicians for their services are paid two marks (fifty cents) a day each-a mark for the morning and mark for the noon service-which for walking up and down that long flight of steps in addition to playing several pieces of church music, is a small enough remuneration. Chorals are also played from other church towers in Ludwigsburg, Rossenstein, Friederichshafen pear Stuttgart, and in others of the very old German cities and towns .- [Cor. Springfield Republican.

How a Man Goes to Bed.

Speaking of how a man goes to bed, an exchange savs:

"There's where a man has the advantage. He can undress in a cold room and have his bed warm before a woman has her hair-pins out and her shoes untied.

That is how it looks in print, and this is how it looks in reality: "I am going to bed, my dear. It is

No reply.

"Now, John, you know you are always late in the morning. Do go to bei!"
"Yes, in a minute," he replies, as he turns the paper wrong side out and begins a lengthy article headed, "The

Fifteen minutes later she calls from the bedroom: "John, come to bed, and pressed on the left (where my regiment do not keep the gas burning here all night," and murmuring something about the "bill being big enough now," she creeps between the cold sheets, while John sits placidly on, his feet across the

By and by he rises, yawns, stretches himself, throws the paper on the floor, proceeds to that vigorous exercise, shaking the coal stove.

Just at this stage a not altogether pleasant voice inquires, "For pity's sake! ain't you ready for bed yet?"

"Yes, yes, I'm coming! Why don't you go to sleep and let a fellow alone?" Then he discovers that there is coul needed. When that is supplied and rattled into the store he sits down to warm his feet. Next he slowly begins to undress, and as he stands scratching himself, and actually gazing on the last garment, dangling over the back of the chair, he remembers that the clock is not wound yet. When this is attended to be wants a drink of water, and away he goes to the kitchen. Of course, when he returns, his skin resembles that of a pickled chicken, and once more be sents himself before the fire for the last warm up. As the clock strikes twelve, he turns out the gas, and with a few spasmodic shivers he subsides-no, not yet; he forgot to see if the front door was locked, and another flop from the bed clothes brings forth the remark, "Good gracious! that man is enough to try the patience of Job."

Setting her teeth hard, she awaits the awaits the final flop, with the accompanying blast of cold air, and then quietly inquires if he is settled for the night, to which he replies by muttering, "If you ain't the provokingest wo

TAKING MEDICAL ADVICE,-X., nean old miser, is sick, but he hesitates to call in a doctor on account of the ex-

By chance a physician of his acquaintance passes the dooor and he rushes out

"Oh, doctor," said he, "you happen long very timely. I am not feeling well-no appetite, headache, bones ache, feel bad all over."

The doctor, who is aware of his stingisess, replies, with a serious shake of his

"'Very bad, very bad."

"What would you salvise me to do?"
"Well I should advise you to consult

At the family party at the Drylands ington, and spoke of the complication in the affairs of some of its bureaus. Rudolpho, Jr., sitting next his paternal progenitor, not to be behind hand in the general converation, seized upon some of the expressions floating around and suddenly said: "Pa, I think if that bureau's affairs are as muddled as ma's bureau affairs is, they can't get 'em straight in a year. Why, there's face flours and curls and liver pads and-" Rudolfo, Jr., proceeded no further. He had a long sleep that night.

DR. SPINNEY. No. 11 Rearry street, S. P.,

YOUNG MEN WHO MAY BE SUPPLEING FROM THE EX-fects of proteins believe or inclaration, will do west to avail the massives of this, the streams for ever laid of the ather of audiering humanity. Dis. NYINNEY will guarantee to forfest size for every case of Seminal Weskinson or private themses of any find or character which he undertakes and falls to

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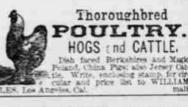




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