Eureka Springs Daily Herald.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF INVALIDS EVERYWHERE

VOL. 1.

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882.

THE HERALD



D. L. GRACE, Publisher and Proprietor MRS. NELLIE GRACE, - - Editress.

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Terms	10	SHOR	scrii	tion.
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	ARK ARK
Daily.	
One Year,	\$8 0
Six Months,	
One Month,	1.0
One Week	,
Delivered by carriers to all parts of the	e city.
Weekly and Semi-Weekin	
Semi-Weekly Gae Year	
ment	. \$3.0
" bix Months	1.50
" Three Months	78
Weekly (Sunday's Edition), One Year	1.50
Weekly and Chicago News, One Year.	2.00
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	

The circulation of the HERALD outside the city of Eurcka Springs, is double the amount sent out by nil of our contemporaries. We will give the figures for the past three months in proof, upon application.

In the last issue of Mr. Sam'l Murphy's newspaper he seems to imagine that he is venturing on strange ground and must do it tenderly, too, when he winds up a railroad editorial by advising agricultural, mineral and townsite mento let by gones be by gones and all pull together and secure the railroad to this point! Why, the HERALD came. ungovernable and insatiaable appetite, apology I have simply to remind you out nearly a much ago, before the

mineral and townsite claimants to for- tail upon themselves and society a get differences and all pull together and blighting curse more cruel and bitter secure the railroad. Col. Dale, a min- than the most cruel physical tortures

eral claimant, suggested the idea in the ever imposed by the most ingenious power. course of a conversation in our office, methods of infliction yet invented by the we, a townsite advocate, published the capacity of men, or the malignity of advice editorially, and now Mr. Murfiends incarnate. phy, an agriculturalist, advises the sentiment in almost our evact language A brain wave or a trick of a treacheron

Correspondence,

EDS. HERALD: - I see in your paper of the 16th inst., a lengthy article from Mr. Dotson, which purports to be a reply to Dr. Taylor who wrote a brief stricture on the original article written by Mr. Dotson as a criticism on the temperance meeting held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. some evenings ago.

Mr. D.'s first article was so "badly mixed" that careless observers might have been in doubt about the mark at which he was shooting. Was he aiming at the meeting, Dr. Taylor, the Y. M. C. A.. Temperance workers, the preachers, christian people in general? or did he intend a criticism on the history of christianity? Really, he aimed at nothing of the kind; but, seemingly for the purpose of conferring together frightened out of his sleep because his to see what are the best means to em. "craft" is in danger, he rushed out and fired his pop-gun in the air.

We are reminded of the little boy who blew a little wind in his pop-gun trying to get it to make a little noise.

Mr. D. went very much out of his way, and greatly belabored himself and readers to get around to the main point, and about the only point he seemed to have in his mind.

After discussing the "once thriving" condition of the "young city" with the present stress of hard times, which is felt in common throughout the whole country, he charges "all christians of whatsoever creed" with proportional appropriate to the occasion, and very life in certain cases. The reverse blame for the depression of business, pleasing to all who heard it. The fol-

I am forcibly reminded of a story I have read -- Mr. D., will not probably allow that the facts and events to have really occured, yet it serves well to illustrate his position:

A King met a certain preacher and accused him of causing all the disaster time, however, allotted will not permit exactions, else they will destroy its inand misfortune that fell upon the land; and when a great dearth was on the earth-it having ceased to rain-he of judgment resulting therefrom. To

said the preachers' business and con- do this would be to review the history duct were the cause of it all.

Mr. D. says the first work of the christian or temperance people was to his sensations, and it would ta get up a petition to "rob the city, than the eye of a seer to see county and U. S. together of \$10,000." Ten thousand dollars paid by the people of Eureka Springs for the license to trafic whisky!

Then what must be the entire cost to judgement, heart and soul, the "once thriving city" to support the widening impenetrable death trafic itselt?

Five hundred men take two drinks each day at 10 cts.) per drink. That is \$100 per day, \$700 per week, or \$36,400 per year, 36,400 x 10,000 equals \$46,400 per year; or within, not quite, 5,000 dollars of the amount asked for by the railroad officials to insure the construction of the road to this "once thriving city."

Yet, christian people in the light of careless and unguarded, who have to these figures are blamed for the hard times, because they seek to turn this amount into such channels as will procure an increasing product of capital | the political and social econom and labor.

What do we get in return for this ex penditure? Imbruted men, degraded physician of each era, have been are now, marshalled into one grand women, thriftless drunkards, obscene my, and, from the nature of the topers, straggling vagabonds and beg. compelled to fight unceasingly ging paupers. Indeed, this business not only degrades human beings as stated; but it transmits nothing to society except a legacy of curses too being annihilated by this long innumerable to name, and terrible to

The saloon man is paid and commissioned to do nothing but pour out the whiskey and hand it over the counter. They who patronize the saloon, pay the tax, first cost, cost of carriage and a liberal commission to the saloon men to aid young men and of battle occupied by the physician, and old men enthrone over themselves an reduce themselves to a bondage more

six hundred and forty-two petitioners,

thereby refusing to grant the relief

rayed for by them, simply and solely

this nefarions trafic as Mr. D. seems

to intimate, I have only to say a

more "whimsical" Judge never (dis)

graced the bench, and I further de-

clare he should be held in perfect de-

testation by all honorable and high-

minded citizens, and that his name

should be covered with approbium un-

til he amended his ways, and gave

assurance of a man with integrity of

Temperance Workers.

of our temperance workers came to-

gether, through no idle curiosity, but

ploy to eliminate strong drink from our

midst. An excellent speech was de-

livered by Dr. C. E. Davis. Miss Bell

Forse delivered a recitation entitled

the "Last Hymn." which was difficult

to deliver except by an elocutionist, but

Miss Forse delivered it in good style-

Miss Carry Dawson then followed with

a recitation entitled "Little Jim,"

which piece was also difficult to render

but it was delivered in such a way as to

reflect credit on the performer. Miss

Ada Cooke then sang a solo "Have

lowing is an extract from Dr. Davis'

been requested by the committee on

programme of your organization to ad-

me to give an extended consideration of

the interest involved in the destruction

of this great power, and the possession

On Monday night a goodly number

SAM'L. N. BURNS.

purpose, and fidelity of character.

ofthe race ever since man discovered that he could prepare a fluid which taken into his stomach would change nite bearings of that discovery upon his destiny.

Suffice it to say that as an historical fact it reaches back through the ager in plain sight of all intelligent which fitly covers the bier of more death than another one lact known the life of our race.

As every living species of pl mal and insect in existence h special enemy in the economy ture, from which it expects ceives only blight and death, so alcohol stands a perpetual menue woe and destruction to every nate who falls within its influen more, it stands a very Nemesis to the watch and avoid its haunts and pres

So universal has this cond things been from the earliest ages, that moralist, the philanthropist, tl the financier, the philosopher possible, stay this tide of deatl heal its ravages.

The fact, however, that it sti as an almost growing power, ir argues that it has some citadel point, as yet undiscovered into it retreats when too hard presided from which it constantly emerges to continue its depredations.

As one humble member of this army it shall be my duty this evening. if possible, to point out one of, if not the point of this our common enemy-and f in so doing I proceed along the line apparently the materialist, by way of

Upon considering the hum-

And if the Hon. Judge, Tom which we determine either to do or for-

Bunch, rejected the petition of twenty- bear an action. When regulated the

because he wanted the revenue from ment determines which is preferable

we find it like the disposition and cha.

acter, a complex quality. Webster deifines it as that faculty of the mind by

will is influenced and directed by the

judgment. The understanding or

reason compares the different objects

which operate as motives-the judg-

and the will decides which to pursue.

In other words, we reason on the Value

is to be preferred and will to take the

most desirable. To will is to deter-

mine to do or forbear, implying power

to carry the purpose in effect. As God

wills whatever comes to pass, and it is

in this executive feature of the will

wherin alcohol commits its worst ray

In all healthy, responsible action. I

Will comes before but when I Do, and

when from any cause this order is re-

versed, irresponsibility exists and is

evidence of disease, physical or mental;

nervous in the former and insanity

in the latter. An intelligent inquiry

into the condition of the will power is

often our best and safest means of de-

termining the condition of the brain as

an organ of the mind. One of, if not

the characteristic of insane people is

a weak will, and invariably an insane

person will be found weaker in the

The will is a constitutional, heredicary

accident, etc. is subject to conditions of

health and disease of the body, and,

like it, grows by exercise and loses

power from inaction. The power of

in many constitutions it affects very

digestion and absorption of foods and

considerably the circulation, secretions

i. e., that physical diseases impair, per

vert and destroy the will, and also the

depends for regulation. From this in-

[Continued on 4th page.]

the will over vital action is well known;

spect than in health.

Courage to Say No," which was very medicines. It may prolong or showen

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:-I have reason and judgment upon which it

dress you this evening upon the effects terdepence it will be seen that a strong

of alcohol upon the human will. The will requires a strong body to mee its

or importance of things, we judge



D J YOUNG.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Northern Lake Ice

MANUFACTURER OF

Mineral and Soda Waters.

ve always on hand a full line of BAR FURNITURE, LASS WARE Lemons at Wholesale Prices. Mr. represents the

POWMAN-BLEYR DISTILLING CO., Jouis. Also Carries the Finest Brands of Cigars.

CONCENTRATED ORIGINAL EUREKA SOAP.

210 Pine Stree .

ncentrated Eureka Springs Soap manufactured by the originators was endorsed as follows Mens of this city:
undersigned citizens of Eureka Springs, Ark., hereby certify that having used the Con-Eureka Soap, we find it to possess excellent medical qualities, and in all respects it is a erful production.

arroll, Mayor. tsch. City Attorney, ackard, Recorder. Ioore, M. D. R. Chambers Pres. Inls' Association. rison, M. D. C. Riely, Dentist. King, Druggist.

J. Hoge, M. D. J. S. Tibbs, Water Shipper. L. J. Kalklosch, Author History of Eureka Springs. Armstrong & Bolton, Druggist. Mrs. Nellie Grace, Editress

Daily Herald, And many others.

ties leaving the city and desirous of obtaining an agency for the sale of this oar will call on Boyd & Dillard at the Manufactory on Pine street. ie Soap, Eye-water and Hair Restorative are all protected by patent ov in their office, on Pine street, which protect them from any encroachment

JOHN TOBIEN'S

nest and Largest Assortment of Gentlemen's Furnising Goods in north-Arkansas. The Latest Styles in Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of

Homes for \$5 APPLY TO MAJOR COOPER

Titles Perfect, Situation Excellent

Office in Herald office; Office hours between 3 and 4 p. m.

J. M. GRIFFITH.

GRIFFITH JEWELRY STORE. Mountain Street, No. 137.

TABLI- HED APRIL, 1 1880. JOHN S TIBBS Eureka Basin Vater Shipper.

NO. 1 N. Main street.

Ships from all the leading Springs REAL ESTATE BROKERS, PENSION trait affected by education, circumstance. when ordered. Has no agents. Ships direct to the afflicted Fresh from the springs, in Bbls. half Bbls. Kegs, Tin Cans, Demi-Johns and Bottles. Boiled water for Cancer. Sore yes, Catarrh, &c., a specialty Send stamp for circular and price list. All letters of enquiry promptly answered. Waalso true only to a much greater extent, ter Depot in front of Basin Spring.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

For Sale.

fine, arge dwelling house near g with basement containing strument and source of existence and good less rooms. No incumthereby destroy itself; and, furthermore, brance. erms reasonable; call at the HERALD office for information.

Wanted.

Fifty little girls and boys to take music lessons under instruction of Mrs. Adelia Johnson, who is making ready for giving a series of juvenile entertainments for the benefit of the churches and benevo lent institutions Call at the Pink House, opposite St. James, near M. E. charch.

W. D. CARVER.

Drystal Davis - Evil Colladian

Surgical & Chronic Diseases

Of all kinds a Specialty. Office: 266 Main Stre-t. Par Advice to invalide on the use of Eureka Water.

RESIDENT DENTIST EXPERIENCE, CARE AND SKILL. Artificial teeth inserted on Porcelain, Gold, Silver or Rubber. Preserving the Natural Teeth sepeciality. Rooms in the Tainer Hotel, Eureks Springs, Ark.

DENTIST. Office 256 Mountain street.

W. W. JOHNSTON, M. D.,

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK. Office in Eureka House. 39 Spring Street.

CHARLES E. DAVIS, M. D.

[LATE OF CHICAGO.] Office and Residence, 329 Rice Street. EUREKA SPRINGS, - ARK. Specialty: Surrical, Nervous and Mental dis uses and Gynecology.

ATTORNEYS. NOTARIES KTC.

G. W. BARNES. Real Estate and Collecting Agent.

Office: Miller Block, (up stairs) Spring street.

F. GRANT TULLOCH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. BILL AND RENT COLLECTOR, SOLICITOR
AND COLLECTOR FOR THE HERALD.
Special attention given to Bill Collecting, and
the perfecting of Legal Blanks. Office over Postoffice.

E. T. WALKER, AT FORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office over Post office.

ARK.

HAMILTON & GRACE. REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

city. It pee to which warrantee deeds can be made the purchaser a specialty. All property entrusted to our cure will be promptly and treely advertised. Can be found in DALLY HERALD office between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. P. CROSS Notary Public

CROSS & FULKERSON Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents

E. J. BLACK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Criminal business and collecting a specialty.
Remittances promptly forwarded.

T. J. HOWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PEELE & HODGE, ATTORNEYS-at-LAW.

Prompt attention given to every class of business. Legal advice given at reasonable charges. Office Corner Mountain and Spring Street application.

J. E. WHARTON,
Att'y at Law, and Not'y Pub. Real Estate Ag't. WHARTON & FLOYD, LAW OFFICE. AND REAL ESTATE NO, 109 SPRING ST., EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK

Mr. Wharten will practice in the courts of the Fourth Judical District, and in the Supreme ard Federal courts of the state. Mr. Floyd will stend to all Real Estate business of whatever character. All business will receive prompt attention.

Attorney-at-Law.

Show & Linbarger.

AND COLLECTION AGENTS. In the Brick, under Bank.

EUREKA SI RINGS. EUREKA SI RINGS.

We have in our office plats of U. S. and State Lands. Special attention given to all legal business and to buying and selling city lots; also Homesteading and Pre-empring U. S. Lands, and securing lands under the state Donation Act. Will examine and furnish abstracts of titles to lands in this and adjoining counties collect soldiers' Pensions and bountles, make and take deposi tions and acknowledgements to all legal apers. etc., etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JENKINS BROS.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVE SPRING BEDS, ETC.

Black Front, Main Street.

THE WEEKLY HERALD \$1.50 per Year.

OFFICE OVER POSTOFFICE

THE HERALD

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882.

We wish it distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the statements or opinions of correspondents. While we claim and will exercise the right to exclude objectionable matter, a wide latitude will be allowed correspondents in the expression of opinions that may be greatly at variance with our own.

We solicit our citizens to send to our office due notices of britis, marriages, deaths, meetings of religious and securar associations, which are published free of charge.

Visitors are respectfully entreated not to give countenance to the beggars who infest the Basin ground when encouraged. There is a Provid-nt Fund for the Poor, and the professional beggar should either be frowned out of town or driven to the honest labor he shuns, by a really benevolent public.

LADIES' WELCOME.

We have added a department to our sanctum that will be a great convenience to ladies who come to the Post office carring the day, which is a stand, with pens and ins, where they will be welcome to come, read and answer their letters.

INVALIDS' REGISTER.

This book lies upon our deek, with pen and ink mar by, and we hope that all who come to our city will kindly leave a record behind them for thebenefit of other sufferers, who have no other means for learning the facts about these Springs.

City and Vicinity.

—Sign painting speciality at G M. Keller's, at the Plate Glass Front.

-- J. E. Wharton has just returned from a trip to Little Rock and Ft Smib where he has been attending business

-Remember the Plate Glass Front south of the Basin, on Main street. G.

-Robert Hudnall, a capitalist and a large owner of real estate in our city, is now circulating among friends tere.

-N, J. Tibbs, the photographer has a good residence on Center street for sale at reasonable rate. Call at this office for information.

CAMERON & CO.'S BANK BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE AT LESS THAN MONEY ORDER RATES, AND WHEN MORE THAN \$50, ISSUES ALL IN ONE DRAFT

-All kinds of Stamping, Hair-work and Ladies Shampooning done by Mrs. Milton at her room over Griffith's Jewelry Store, on Short street.

-Twelve volumes of Catholic literature an the Life of Jesse James have b:en added to the shelves of the Griffith Circulating Library. See advertise ment on first page.

-There will be services at the Baptis church this afternoon at 2 p. m.by the Rev. C. W. Callahan. The subject will be the "Peculiar Practices and Teachings of Baptists."

-Cash. Call at room 6 Hancock House and see Campbell's culinary boilers; learn to cook vegetables and fruits. State and county rights for the brain and spinal cord become par-

-The Roll Call Entertainment of the Y. M. C.A. will be held at their room on this evening May 19 at 8 o'clock prompt. Should you have any spare litera ture it would be thankfully received good programme for the evening

-"What must I do to be saved?" "Be lieve on the Lord Joses Christ and thou shalt be saved." What must I believe? If you are seeking the pardon of your sins believe that God for Christ's sake par dons your sins, not will pardon them at some future time, but dies pardon this very moment. If you are seeking to have a heart purified from all sinfulness, be lieve that God for Unrist's sake does this very moment entirely cleanse your heart. Upon what eyidence am I to believe this? The express declaration of God, who cannot lie, who is always faithful to fulfil his promises.

Situation Wanted.

A lady desires a situation as House-Keeper. Apply at this office or Box

Branch Bookstore

Of Col. Fitch in the Miller Block is doing a thriving trade in stationary, notions, news &c. Give little Sam Fitch a call.

Cattle Exchange.

No 7 Main Street, second door from post-office where you will find a full line of Brandies, Wines. Liquors, Cigars &c., and also Lemp's beer on ice. Drop in and sample my new stock, a omfortable and well arranged saloon M. CRENSHAW, Prop.

Invalids, Look

To your interest. If you you wish to gain your health come up to the Washington House, on the mountain, where you can get good accommodations on reasonable the heart, brain, liver and kidneys; softterms, and where you will be free from the damp and poisonous air that you have to breathe down in those bollows. Up here you have the very hest of air, always are by no means rare, one or more of a good breeze and a splendid walk out to the Oil Spring where you can get water that is not contaminated in the least. If self early in the career of the moderate you do not improve up here your chances drinker. are desperate. .

I have six fine residence and business the Magnetic spring as I quite near to the Iron, Sulphur, Copper and Ice cold sp ings, which I will sell at a low figure if taken within two months from this F. GRANT TULLOCII.

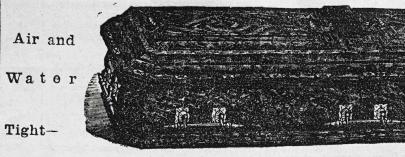
Apply to box 462 or HERALD office.

May 12, 1882.

J WILLETT &CO

UNDERTAKERS

---AND DEALERS IN --



and CASKETS

COFFINS

FISK'S PATENT METALIC CASES AND CASKETS Without question the most beautiful and finely finished in the BURIAL ROBES AND SHROUDS, ighest and also moderate tastes

and everything kept by the finest undertaker's establishment of the largest cities. We take charge of bodies by day or night; dress, shave and wash

EMBALMING FOR SHIPMENT ESPECALITY.

Weoccupy one of the handsomest buildings in town-first floor family residence; here we will be found and any; on second floor office and Shop. All oders promptly attended to. Location on Mountain St. at foot of Spring St.

[Continued from 1st page.] Correspondence.

it follows that whatever is taken into the body that deranges the vital func-

the will. Alcohol, which is a chemical perversion of the natural nourishment of the body, is produced by the fermentation of food grains under heat anp moisture, is a colorless, transparent, volatile fluid of penetrating, agreeable odor and burning taste. It is inflammable, burning without smoke or residue, torming carbonic acid and water. It is a powerful solvent and readily extracts the essential oils and principles of most plants. When taken into the human body it enters the circulation at once and penetrates to the remotest tissues, poisons the nervous centres and at once forces a crisis for its expulsion. In the consequent excitement the pulse is accelerated but softened, the latter due to the paralyzed tonus of the walls then diminished action; the former of which is usually mistaken for benefit, and the latter is sought to be corrected by a repetition of the dose. The peripheral nerves of the body and those of eye; confusion of ideas and unsteady which passeth knowledge. gait, simulating locomotive ataxia exist Most vital processes are stayed and prolonged. This condition of things exists so long as the substance remains in the system. It is rapidly excreted by all of the emunctories as alcohol-unchanged. I am aware that some noted observers, among whom is Dr. Wm. Wood, of New York, who, misled by the marked primary action of this substance upon the digestion as compared with its obscure re-action in certain casesare disposed to hold that it possesses some of the properties of food. This is by no means proven, but to the contrary, numerous experiments have shown that the same amount of alcohol is excreted as is taken in given cases. The action of alcohol upon the brain and nerve tissues is to harden them. The partial paralysis produced stays the excretion of worn out tissue, the accumulation of which in the system ra, Ga; J C Barnes, do; W S Hoganboom, Brashears Mrs Anna produces the gross, bloated appearance | Fairmount, Neb; Henry Boss, Greenville, seen in cases of chronic stimulation. From the above description of the action of alcohol upon the healthy subject, we see that the nervous, circulatory. excretory and glandular systems and brain are more or less deranged, and prolonged or severe derangement

means disease, sooner or later. Among the diseases most likely to be engendered by the use of alcohol, may be mentioned paralysis, local or general, loco moter ataxia, inflammation of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidney and bladder; fatty degenerations of ening of the brain, producing imbecility, insanity and death. These results them is almost certain to manifest it-

During a practice of seven years in Chicago it was my fortune to observe lors for sale or trade, within 200 yards of and treat a large number and variety of constitutions injured by this poison as well as opium and other narcotics in connection with and outside the Washingtonian Home, and almost invariably I found the initial lesion to be of a ner a home lot for \$5.

vous origin and of a character to de stroy the volition or will power at an early stage of the disease and my most successful efforts towards their care were directed towards sustaining and tions in certain ways, destroys the will nourishing the nervous centers that they might serve as a basis for a moral Our line of inquiry now leads us superstructure of reform resolutions with to study the nature, character, and ex- healthy will power enough to hold it a lady able to give the best of reference tent of the action of alcohol upon the together. When I succeeded here Address, E. C. N. Box 886. tissues and organs of the body, and the I saved the case. From the above resultant changes in its functions and study it will be seen that alcohol first power, especially so far as they affect suspends and then destroys the will power by deranging the vital functions and then diseasing them. It deranges of the safest positions from fire danger in the city and the nearest hotel to the Basin. simultaneously more of these functions than any other substance, is so subtle and yet so powerful in its effects as to thoroughly honeycomb its victim of in your orders early. will power ere he is aware of any permanent effect being produced, and the first intimation of danger comes only too

The desire for stimulation is a perversion of the proper desire for increased physical power and excellence as sham's veneers affectation, and "lies by common consent" are the perversions of the great desire of the soul to possess and live in the midst of value and beauty---these underlying instincts are worthy and ennobling--perversion of the blood vessels, the glandular and and prostitution in the interest of idlemucous surfaces have increased and ness and fraud and the desire to possess by "short cuts" without value, are what destroys.

Could we rid ourselves and our age of these great faults .-- become through and through genuine---learn to appretially paralyzed; the surface of the body reward of worthy service as it really book of Standard Phonography." congested from relaxed capillaries, as exists, all these great sorrows of our age shown by the flushed face and brilliant would be turned to a joy and peace

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The following new names were regia tered at the different hotels of this city the

PERRY.

T P Shadbunel, St. Louis; Mrs Layfay ette Grove, Washington, DC; MS Mon tague, St Louis; A Sanders, do.

SOUTHERN. R E Arrington, John Kinthes, Spring

field, Mo; J W Barker, Danville, Mo. B W Kinsley, Boston, Mass. MOUNTAIN.

W D Patton, Auburn. Ill; E M Barr, Joplin, wo; R L Zeffries, do;

HANCOCK HOUSE. Mrs F M Tompkin, Centralia, Mo : C W List of Letters Remaining ! Unclaimed Delans, San Antonio, Tex; O N Short,

Morganfield, Ky;

METROPOLITAN. Thos. Strickland, Greenville, Ill; War Newton Gunison, Col.; T A Barnes, Sens Aleh Colan

Ill; Mrs Nancy Boss, do.

HAMILTON & GRACE

Real Estate Agents.

Property list for sale and rent: One good store room on Short street Seaeral good business houses on Main

The Grand Central Hotel on Main The nice and valuable property now

occupied by Mr. Crenshaw's saloon on Main street. A number of nice residence on Wall

street with perfect deeds. The Massasoit Hotel on Main street with a good well of fine water. One nice cottage near Bas'n spring.

Any sized vacant lots with perfect deeds on Peeble's Addition in South Eureka. 15 acres of land on 16th section. Good livery and feed stable. A good stone house in South Eureka,

Also many other valuable properties in all portions of the city. Several good farms in the surround ing country.

If you wish to buy, rent or seil proper ty in any part of the city call and see us at our office over the post office.

Major Cooper will sell you

Special Notices.

Removal.

Dr. Ducker has removed his office to the brick building opposite the Perry

Housekeeper.

Situation as Nurse or housekeeper by

The Southern Hotel, I. A. wiman, proprietor, is one

Beer! Beer!!

D. J. Young of Seligman has in a whole car load of Buch Beer. Send

For Sale or Rent.

Two new houses, two blocks from Harding spring. Each nouse contains seven rooms with basement. Suitable for private or boarding house. One house furnished. Enquire of John Miller, Miller Block.

Balls and Picnics

Furnished with first-class music, by Prof. Stewart's orchestra. No catchpenny jobs wanted. It takes money to pay for good music. But my terms will be reasonable, and orders promptly attended to.d Adress

B. STEWART, P. O. box 388, Eureka Springs.

Short-hand Reporting

With a view to securing a class for in struction in the art, I wish to state that I am prepared to give on reasonable terms, lessons in Short-hand Reportingciate the labor of earned bread as the using for a text book, "Graham's hand

As to my ability, I have been at one time, teacher in Wyckoff's Phonographic Institute of Ithaca, N. Y. For further information inquire at Phonographic school over Griffiths Jewelry WM. WALLER.

Having built an Ice House in Eureka for the accommodation of the trade, I shall deliver Ice in the city, on and after the first of May, at the following prices: 50lbs., or over, 2 1-2 cts per lb.; under 50lbs, 3 cts. per lb. Lemons at wholesale prices. Leave orders at Hancock House.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

ta the Postoffice at Eureka Springs, May 14, 1882.

Abercombe John

Camp Miss Dons

Harris John Haughton Edward Hays Dick Hughes R M

Lamar Hotel, Prop'r La Mode Harvey

Mayhen Charles Mankin J H Moter R L

Perdew John 2

Scott Miss Nancy Sanders Thomas Sance Mary Staley J C

Weaver Miss Ellen

Riley Taylor

Thomas Ellen

Moss James

Barber Isaac:

Christian Mrs C P Christian Mrs C P Coloman Miss Emma Donabit Mrs Effic

Dewis or Davis Juli Frost Emma Paggart Wiss Sallie

Gallison G W Gear Mrs Avasilla German M M Howard W A Howell Martin N

toslin Elias A

Nuck Joseph L Soins & P Shields Armstrong Sharp W 11 Setin James Scott Wm

Warteld Charley Wadkins William Ward J T Take Margaret Yeares Thomas When calling for the above letters please say advertised."

JNO. W TSUE P. M.

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A store to rent, with or without awelling house, on Washington street. One of the most eligible situations in the city for health, purity of atmosphere and exemption from mud or damp after rais.

For rent, a 10 room house on Mountain

For rent, a 5 room house on Mountain

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sacrifice. Good business property for sale. Also a large amount of other prop

Public Printing.

The several new-papers of the city of Eureka Springs, are hereby notified, that by order of the city council, the public printing is to be let to the lowest bidder for the same. Sealed bids for the printing must be handed to me within the next ten days after date of this publication.

J. H. HAMILTON, City Clerk.

May 11th, 1882.

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On Center street near Basin.

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For rent, the Arkaneas House,

For rent, a 6 room house on King street. For rent, a large number of smaller houses. A three room house for sale at a

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CITY DRUG STORE,

Satisfaction guaranteed at a reasonable per cent. Give best attention to all business entrust-

Ware for \$14 1 Other Goods 9 in the City.

SOUTH EUREKA.

(P. O. Address, Box 655.)

Energous Waste of Power in Steam Engines.

There are a number of reasons for thinking that within the next year or two considerable progress will be made in the work of economizing force. In all human mechanical appliances there is a percentage of waste, more or less great. With the most approved devices, only about one-tenth of the potential power which rests in a pound of coal is converted into force in a steam boiler and engine. The remaining nine-tenths is wasted in the process of consumption. Even with water-wheels, where every drop of water would seem to be utilized, there is a waste in transferring the power of about one-fifth. The nearest approach toward the absolute conservation of force is made in the use of dynamo-electric machines. With some of these about ninety-five per cent. of the power generated by the machine is put upon the wire in the form of electricity, and then by connecting wires with another dynamo machine the electricity can be reconverted into motion with a loss of only five per cent. In other words, the force applied to an electric-dynamo machine can be transferred over a distance of one or two miles, and then used with a loss of about ten per cent. of its volume. Such a close adaptation of means ically, in the conservation of force, to

the methods of nature.

The success that has been met with in the construction of force-saving electric machines seems to have stimulated inquiry in other directions. It is, indeed, an uncomfortable reflection on human ingenuity to be compelled to admit that nine-tenths of the value of every pound of coal burned under a steam boiler is wasted. Certainly methods which are attended with such an extravagant leak. age of force must sooner or later pass into disuse. In what way a change will into disuse. In what way a change will be made it would be impossible to say. In fact, as if she tries to take it out with It may come by a better utilization of a fork or spoon.—N. Y. Post. fuel or the substitution of some medium to take the place of steam, or by both of these combined. There seems to be a growing belief that it is better to use coal for the manufacture of gas, and then use the gas for heat under a boiler, than it is to directly employ coal for the latter purpose. What is known as watergas, which is formed by passing super-heated steam over a bed of incandescent coal, can be made at a very low price, under favorable circumstances at about 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The heating power of water-gas is some. what less than that of ordinary street gas, but the difference in this respect is by no means so great as the variation in protect sheep from dogs, herding or price would apparently imply. There yarding should be resorted to. The price would apparently imply. There have been experiments made which seem to indicate that a pound of coal converted into water-gas and then burned under a boiler will produce square, is nothing to compare to the twice the amount of force that can be twice the amount of force that can be loss of sheep. A fence solidly built of obtained by the direct combustion of the rails, poles, etc., would last the best coal. But there would be another gain in the fact that this gas to be used for heating purposes would, if its general use became desirable, be furnished by pipes from some central stations, and thus do away with the minor expenses attendant upon a generating power from coal in thousands of different lo-

Then the question arises, is the use of steam-power desirable? It is asserted by inventors both here and in England that it is not an economical method, and that at no distant day steam stationary engines will give place to caloric engines which can be depended upon to do a given amount of work at 50 per cent. the volume of heat required by the best steam engines. So far this assertion rests upon experimental tests, for these lately devised methods have not yet been subjected to the trial of general application. Results attained in an inventor's workshop often prove delusive when the attempt to secure them is made under different conditions. There is, however, one gain in the use of caloric engines which is of sufficient importance to make one wish that their employment might become general. This is their relative safety. The explesive power of steam is very well known by the numerous disasters which it has occasioned. With a caloric boiler an explosion is impossible. The pressure may be so great as to force it apart, just as a boiler is sometimes rent when subjected, for the purpose of trial, to a cold water pressure, but in one case, as in the other, the explosive force, which in a steam boiler shatters the iron and throws it with great violence in all directions, is wholly wanting. The chamber of a twenty horse-power caloric engine might explode in the basement of a building and those on the floor above be wholly unaware of the mishap, while those who happened to be em-ployed near the engine would be in no danger. Why it is that steam has such an immense explosive power has never been satisfactorily solved. However, if hot air is free from this defect its employment as a motor might be advisable. even on the supposition that there was no great saving in the cost of running the different engines. But if it can be shown that by its use a saving in expense of 50 per cent. can be made, no other argument will be recentive. other argument will be necessary. the various methods referred to can be made to work in a satisfactory manner, a long step would be taken in the conservative force. An electric power company at it central station might, by the use of water gas and caloric engines, develop motive power at about onequarter of the expense now required. It could then supply it by wires to dynamo machines placed in hundreds of different workshops at a loss of only about ten per cent., and from these the shafting and machinery of these various manufacture tion from beneath the covering of these is a wide margin for the display of economy in the use of the latent power of fuel, and the present outlook is that in the immediate future this undesirable waste will be largely diminish. N. Y.

-Congressman Richard Crowley, from the Thirty-first New York District, is the happy father of ten bright, healthy children. The tenth, a boy, was born at Washington recently and has been named after President Arthur. The members of the New York delegation presented the little fellow with a \$100-silver cup filled with gold coin.—Boston

—Cast your nets in the right water, subject of washing sheep will be taken and they may take fish while you sleep. up at another time.—Prairie Farmer.

HOME AND FARM.

-Mustard for the table should be mixed with water that has been previ-ously boiled and become nearly cold. So says the London Caterer.

-Dr. M. S. Leslie, of Lexington, Kentucky, says that the best remedy for ordinary hiccoughs is about twenty-five grains of common table salt placed in the mouth and swallowed with a sip of

—In the management of live stock it walk, to whose saddle the poles are at-is safer and better to give water before tached. The mule in front can see well feeding than after. In the latter case the feed is liable to be washed out of the time, because his face is close to the stomach prematurely, while in an imsion intestinal irritation and disease .-Chicago Times.

-Probably the largest cow in the world is owned by Martin S. States, of Grayville, White County, Ill. She is seven years old and weighs 3,000 pounds, is seventeen and a half hands high, ten feet six inches long from the nose to the end of the tail, eight feet nine inches around the girth, twenty-six inches around the forearm and thirty-one inches across the hips.

a loss of about ten per cent. of its volume. Such a close adaptation of means to ends is unparalleled in previous mechanical construction. It approaches to both large and small lawns; that the engagement of force to both large and small lawns; that -Do you want an evergreen that

> of the eggs as usual the cook is annoyed light yellow, but are "stringy," and have little lumps; if for custard they spoil its good looks, but by straining hills, massive rocks, and deep, dark through a very fine wire sieve this trouble will be obviated, and only a very

-To purify muddy water, dilute each quart of water with an ounce of phosphate of lime and allow it to settle, and it will be found that most of the impurities are carried to the bottom. The supernatant water is now filtered without any trouble through absorbant cotton. Ordinary cotton will answer as well, if previously moistened with alcohol and then washed with water. Of course, either of them must be pressed tightly into the neck of the funnel. Clear water can be obtained in about five minutes .- Denver Tribune.

-If the plentiful use of bells will not expense of erecting a rough fence, say seven feet high, and, of course, impenepart of a score of years, and there would be no trouble of gathering the sheep into it when once accustomed to it.-Germantown Telegraph.

Tub-Washed Wool.

Tub-washed wool is wool that has been washed in the fleece after it has left the sheep's back. It is practiced to some extent, but not very much in the West. No machinery is employed, so far as we have learned, except at woolen mills. There, all wool is scoured, (however well it may have been washed previously,) facilities being provided and experts employed to perform the work in the best possible manner.

When growing in its natural state, wool is lubricated and preserved by nature with a sticky substance generally called "grease." This grease forms a very considerable part of the weight of unwashed wool, the lewest proportion being about 50 per cent., and the highest about 75 per cent. It consists of a kind of fatty soap, composed largely of potash, no soda being present. When wool is washed, either on the sheep's hack or in a tub, a portion of this grease.

—In the course of its work in fine lock-making a Rochester firm uses many hundreds of screws so small that the thread can not be distinguished by the naked eye, and the shoulder can hardly be seen. They cost \$3 and \$4 a gross, and a man can take \$100 worth into his mouth at once.—Rochester (N. Y.) Express.

—The Rev. Phillips Brooks of Ros. preserved by naback or in a tub, a portion of this grease is removed; and more, of course, is ton, has sent a check for \$5,300 to the taken out when the washing is fairly Dean of Westminster as a contribution done in a tub than in a stream or tank, and thus the wool should bring a higher

But as a rule manufacturers prefer to buy wool not tub-washed, for reasons that will presently appear. Before as well as to preserve —A man named Rosentolom, only the Reno (Nev.) Gazette, owns a forty-acre lot on the hillside near the English are lot on the hillside near the English employed with which people generally plowed up ten acres for a garden. A are not familiar. Sometimes the deli-subsequent wind blew the ten acres of cate fiber and fine luster of excellent plowed land away and left nothing but wool are destroyed by being washed with soap utterly unadapted to the purpose, and by persons who are not informed how the washing should be done. Soda soap is unsuited to it, for wool washed with it is inclined to be harsh and brittle, with a yellow tinge or color. A good potash soap is best adapted to the purpose. Nature points out what is best in preserving the wool with a fatty potash substance; and in such matters man finds that nature is always correct. A suitable potash soap must, therefore, be preferable to soda soap for removing the natural preserving substance. We may reasonably conclude, then, that a strong alkali, such as soda ash, soda crystal, or still worse than either of them, lime, should by no means be used.

Seen under the microscope, wool is found to be a most delicate fiber, each hair or filament being composed of concentric rings surrounding and overlapping each other similar to scales on the back of a fish. A strong alkali, used minute scales, completely destroying the luster, besides unnecessarily diminishing the weight of the wool. But the effect of a neutral potash soap—a soap containing neither a free or uncombined alkali nor an excess of tallow—is only to remove superfluous greasy matter from the wool adhering to the outside of the fiber, while the internal condition remains undisturbed.

This will explain why the mills generally prefer wool that has not been tub-washed. With well constructed machines, the use of suitable soap, and with experts in washing, "grease" wool is thoroughly cleansed with a minimum amount of labor, and the wool is not damaged either in fiber or color.

Traveling in the East.

A palanguin for a sick person is a box in which a bed can be made. One side is open when the person is laid in, and is closed again and fastened. The box has a roof and a window, sometimes one at each end, for light and ventilation. It is fastened to two poles, which project both in front and rear of the box, and between these projecting poles at each end a mule is made to enough, but the one behind has a hard rear of the box, and only the best and perfectly digested state, and thus occa- most sure-footed animals are selected for that difficult position. Even then he is liable to stumble a good deal, to bruise his legs, and what is worse, to shake and jar the sick person. The sick man would roll from side to side, which would cause the palanquin to turn, so that often two men, and always one, had to walk by the side of the box to keep it steady. Sometimes it would strike against a projecting rock or the branches of a tree and be almost upset. The path, which was an unusually good one for Syria, often went along the edge grows compactly and possesses an the man steadying it while passing individuality most marked? It is the those dangerous places. We were, howbroad-leaved hemlock—Abies Canaden-sis macrophylla. Try it.—Rural New such accident and its consequent calamity. We stopped but once during -Sometimes after beating the yelks the night, except to give our friend water, and that was only for twenty or to find that they are not smooth and thirty minutes, in a narrow place, to let gorges with the water rushing at the bottom, dense patches of oleanders along the banks of the stream, with here and there the fire of a Bedouin encampment, made up the scenery along the route of our night march, until we reached the Jordan, at 6:30 in the morning. It has been a long, anxious night.—East of the Jordan.

> —A San Francisco girl brought a suit against a barber for damages sustained in palming off on her a "switch" of inferior quality instead of returning her "combings" worked over in proper style. The Judge acknowledged ignorance of the whole business, so the plaintiff knelt before his Honor and convinced him that the switch was no match for the hair still remaining on her head. Result: Judgment of \$25 in favor of plaintiff.—Chicago Tribune.

> —A few weeks ago Maggie Kingsley, of Franklin County, New York, became ill from grief at parting from her brother, who had just quitted home. At length she apparently died. Animation ap-peared to be wholly suspended, but as she had once before lain in a trance, burial was delayed. On the ninth day, her friends having given up hope, her body was prepared for burial. During these preparations life returned, and she is now recovering .- Troy Times.

> —A young girl objects to the criticism which makes it appear that those of her sex who are true and womanly are scarce; and she wishes to know whether it is necessary when a young lady is receiving company in the parlor she shall lug in beefsteaks, whitewash tubs, scrubmen that she can work in the kitchen. Iowa State Register.

-In the course of its work in fine

-The Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Bosof American admirers toward the memorial for the late Dean Stanley. There were 300 subscribers. Mr. Brooks suggests that the money be used to purchase a window for Westminster Abbey.

mill, northeast of town, and recently he

THE MARKETS.

the state of the s
NEW YORK, May 11, 1882.
CATTLE-Exports
COTTON-Middling
FLOUR—Good to Choice 6 00 @ 9 00
WHEAT-No. 2 Red 1 46 @ 1 47
No. 2 Spring 1 39 @ 1 40
UORN-No. 2
OATS-Western Mixed 60 @ 65
PORK-Standard Mess 18 75 @ 19 00
ST. LOUIS.
COTTON-Middling @ 12
BEEVES-Choice 7 40 @ 7 65
Fair to Good 6 00 @ 6 50
Native Cows 4 00 @ 5 50
Texas Steers 4 00 @ 6 00
HOGS-Common to Select 5 00 @ 7 75
SHEEP-Fair to Choice 4 40 @ 4 75
FLOUR-XXX to Choice 5 50 @ 6 30
WHEAT-No. 2 Winter 1 33 @ 1 34
No. 3 " 1 22 @ 1 23
CORN—No. 2 Mixed 76 @ 77
OATS-No.2 56 @ 57
RYE-No. 2 82 @ 83
TOBACCO-Dark Lugs 4 75 @ 5 50
Medium Dark Leaf 7 00 @ 8 50
HAY-Choice Timothy 20 00 @ 21 00
BUTTER-Choice Dairy 20 @ 22

Vegetable or Mineral.

Vegetable or Mineral.

A physician writing to a journal of medicine, not long ago, proclaimed against the use of mineral poisons in curing diseases, on the ground that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred more mischief than benefit was the result. In his practice he dispensed entirely with the use of mercury, etc., and attributed its success mostly to his prescribing vegetable and herb medicines only. In the face of these facts, every invalid should take warning. Tone up the system and give strength to the various organs of life by using such a remedy as Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Its soothing and refreshing influence will drive away all physical and mental distress. It is especially strengthening to the urinary and digestive organs. A single bottle will prove its merit. It is very pleasant to take.

Miss Dickinson is a noble-hearted woman, say what they will. She is always ready to take a man's part.—Boston Transcript.

A young man signing himself J. L. D., writes as follows: "Six months ago I felt all broke up, I was very nervous. The least excitement caused my heart to thump like an engine, at other times it seemed to cease beat engine, at other times it seemed to cease beating altogether. I also had dyspepsia bad, and at night I was very restless, and had disturbing dreams. My whole system seemed out of fix, and pimples and sores troubled me greatly. I was advised by a druggist to try Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It has restored me to perfect health."

A FOOLISH old woman, being one evening at a party, was greatly at a loss for something the say. At length she ventured to inquire of a centleman who sat next her whether his ruther had any children. The gentleman fullfely pointed out the absurdity of her inquiry. "I beg pardon," exclaimed the old lady, perceiving her mistake; don't you "understand me. I wish to inquire whether your grandmother had any children."

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the pepers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hep plant, and the preprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—Examiner and Chronicle. er and Chronicle.

"CAN you flirt a fan?" asked a coquette of her partner. "No," he replied, "I can not; but I can fan a flirt."

"Dragging Pains." Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir— My wife had suffered with "female weak-My wife had suffered with "female weak-nesses" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised, but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to anything, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours, etc.. two bottles cured her. Yours, etc. A. J. HUYCK, Deposit, N. Y.

WHY is smoke like straws? Because it shows which way the wind blows.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "little liver pills," (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious he dache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

We'D like to be introduced to the man who knew enough to keep happiness when he once got hold of it.—Beston Star.

Suicide Made Easy. Let your liver complaint take its own course and Don't take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

A GENTLEMAN who was asked for his marriage certificate quietly took off his hat and pointed to a bald spot. The evidence was

WRITE to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lvnn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of

CUSTOMER—"Give me some fish!" Waiter—"What will you take, sir, bluefish?" Customer—"It makes no difference; I am color blind."—Puck.

*** A doubtful friend is worse than a certain enemy." And vice versa a certain friend is infinitely better than a doubtful enemy. Thus Kidney-Wort is an incomparably better friend to the human race than whole catalogues full of doubtful nostrums. It is an unlogues full of doubtful nostrums. It is an unfailing remedy for that tormenting disease, piles. It moves the bowels gently and freely, and thus removes the cause. Do not fail to try it faithfully either in dry or liquid form.

WHEN a murderer is reprieved twenty minutes before the performance is to take place, a playful way to put it is, that he "skipped the rope."—Texas Siftings.

THE fairest faces are sometimes marred by myriads of pimples, and markings of tetter or freckles, which are readily removed by a popular toilet dressing, known as Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. Even scrofulous ulcers yield to it. Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills have a wide reputation as the best, safest and cheapest remedy extant, for all nervous diseases and headaches.

Why would coal dealers make good lawyers? Because they know all about coke and little ton.—Cambridge Tribune.

In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for 10 cents than in any 15 or 25 cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors.

Some of the young ladies who go to Florida bring home young alligators. Others secure

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, vermin, chipmunks. 15c. It is a sad astronomical fact that during the terrible thunder storm the other night the milky way became sour.—N. Y. Herald.

"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1. at Druggists.

A Good time to offer your hand to a lady-when she is getting out of an omnibus.

REDDING'S Russia Salve is unequaled for chilblains, chapped hands, frost bites, etc. Try it.

Thy the new brand, "Spring Tobacco." NATIONAL YEAST is the best. Use it.



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ancemedicine of the day.

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not sold in bar-rooms,

but a true tonic in every

particular.

If Brown's Iron Bit-

TERS is taken according to

directions, it will not only

relieve the intemperate man

of the ailments resulting

from his excesses, but it will

remove all desire for artifi-

Brown's Iron Bitters

will cure Dyspepsia, In-

digestion, Weakness,

Malaria, decay in the

liver, kidneys, and diges-

tive organs. As a

medicine for diseases

peculiar to women, it is

without an equal. Price

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medicine.

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15,000 CARPENTERS now use our Saw better than ever. Price \$2.50. Circulars and prices to Agents. Address E. ROTH & BRO., New Oxford, Pa.

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HOME QUESTIONS

Does it pay to be compelled, by debility and languor, to abandon active business when brain, nerve and muscle can be braced up and the whole system can be restored to a healthy condition by a course of

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You nervous dyspeptics, why approach the dinner-table daily with a positive disgust for all that is savory and

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NERVINE

SAMARITAN

Is it not a species of moral insanity for any merchant, mechanic, farmer or traveler to be without the best known antidote against disease,

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Considering the harrassing and depressing nature of the functional derangement to which woman is subject, is it not astonishing that any invalid of the feebler sex should hesitate to seek the certain relief afforded in such eases by the general operation of

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EUREKA SPRINGS, - ARKANSAS.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

THE President has signed the Chinese

A TRAIN on the Canada Southern Railway took the Vanderbilt party 111 miles in 109 minutes.

A LARGE portion of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and its suburbs is overflowed, the gashouse being three feet under water.

A REWARD of £10,000 is to be offered for information which will lead to the conviction of the murderers of Cavendish and THE President has issued an order

remitting the continuing effect of Fitz John

Porter's sentence, which disqualified him from holding any office under the Govern-A NUMBER of threatening letters have been sent through the Milwaukee (Wis.) post-office, warning anti-striking cigar ma-

kers to leave town and hinting at terrific explosions in the near future. In the star-route cases in a Washington court-room, the other day, the lie was exchanged between George Bliss and Bob Ingersoll. After the Judge had quieted the belligerents he adjourned the hearing for

ten days to secure the attendance of J. W.

THE Indians at Fort Washakie, Wyo., have quieted down, and will remain on the reservation. A courier from the Yellowstone country has reached Cheyenne with the information that the Crows have become ugly and have given the annual order to settlers to leave.

THERE is supposed to be in existence \$200,000 in surveyor's scrip, falsely represented to have been issued at Santa Fe by an Assistant Treasurer of the United States. John D. Cameron, of Sioux Falls, Dakota, has been arrested for connection with the fraud and taken to Yankton.

' THE "round-up" in Indian Territory is nearly finished. It shows that the loss of stock the past winter was but one per cent., that cattle were never in better condition at this season, and will reach the market a month earlier than usual. The increase in herds surprises the veteran stockmen.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has denied the petition for a writ of habeas corpus in Sergt. Mason's case. court decided that the court-martial had full the form of a funnel-shaped cloud, which jurisdiction to try Mason for the offense charged; that its proceedings were all within its proper jurisdiction and the sentence pronounced was not in excess of its powers.

JAMES G. TROY, of San Francisco, Cal., was fatally stabbed by his brother, John R., during a quarrel over business matters the other day. Both men had been inking, words jed to blows, and any knives were drawn. James was stabbed in the throat and died almost instantly. John received several wounds in the head and neck, but they are not dangerous. The dead man leaves a wife and two children.

REPRESENTATIVE SHERWIN has prepared a favorable report, which has been agreed upon by the Committee on Education and Labor, on the educational bill. It provides for the sum of \$10,000,000 for distribution among the States and Territories acrding to the proportion of illiterate popu lation. The report will set forth some in- gravel train of three flat cars, caboose and teresting statistics, showing, among other engine was thrown off the track at Woods' things, that above 75 per cent. of the money will go to the South, and the money will be proportionately distributed among white and colored children. The Secretary of the Interior is to disburse the funds to the States, to be expended under the direction of the proper officers, for common schools only, for nothing is to go to colleges or sectarian institutions.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., is in a state of terrible excitement over two attempts to blow up public buildings with infernal machines. About two weeks ago an attempt was made to explode an infernal machine in the public hall when the place was crowded with people. The machine failed to explode. The second attempt was made on the 6th, when a terrible explosion caused the greatest alarm. The shock affected buildings for several blocks and many windows were broken. The basement walls were completely demolished, and the building was almost ruined. Northfield is the city where the James and Younger boys made their disastrous raid a few years ago, and whose citizens killed and captured a portion of the gang. It is thought that these attempts are the work of friends of the Youngers or of the old James gang.

ARGUMENT upon the bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case was begun on the 9th before the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District, sitting in banc, Chief Justice Carter presiding, and Justices MacArthur, bail. Hagner and James. Col. Corkhill and Davidge appeared for the Government, and Reed for Guiteau. Reed after a brief opening passed to a discussion of the question of the jurisdiction of the court below, arguing running very rapidly, and was thrown with the crime was not indictable in the District. because the offense was not completed there. Chief Justice Carter suggested that while murder was the killing of a person, and the crime could not be defined as murder until death occurred, yet the act of felony was completed when the murderer had finished with his victim. Counsel admitted Guiteau might be indicted, and (if found to be sane) convicted of assault with intent to kill, but held he could not be tried for murder. Reed argued that the sentence of death is void, claiming that under proper construction of the statutes of the District the date of the execution should have been fixed some day within thirty days after the fourth Monday of October, 1882. He proceeded to discuss the evidence for the prosecution admitted at the trial and objected to by the defense, arguing especially against the evidence of Dr. Fordyce Barker. The next exception upon which counsel laid special stress was to the admission of Mrs. Dunmore's evidence, she having been the wife of defendant. Mr. Reed closed his argument with an appeal to the Court to save, under the law and by the law, this land from the shame, and her judiciary from the disgrace, of sending an insane man to the

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

JOSEPH HICKMAN, aged 28, of Elderville, Pa., rode into the Ohio River, opposite Steubenville, on the 8th, and horse and

THERE was a slight misunderstanding over a game of cards in Tarboro, N. C., on the 8th. Gerald Chestnut finally made off with the stake, hotly pursued by Williams, Wiley Bullock, Joe Coley, Joe Mabry and Richard Devereux. The stakeholder leaped from the window and rushed down the street, his pursuers keeping up a sharp fire on him from their revolvers, until he fell to the ground from loss of blood, when he was percilessly butchered with a howie-knife in mercilessly butchered with a bowie-knife in the hands of Williams.

PROF. DARE, the tight-rope performer, was fatally injured while giving an openair performance at Flushing, Long Island, on the 8th, the rope breaking.

MRS. MARY KONIG, aged 46, living in Boston, Mass., was recently deserted by her husband, and trouble worked upon her mind to such an extent that her reason finally gave way. She had four promising children-Emil, 17 years; Mary, 13; Alfred, 10, and August, 5-and it seemed to her that death would be the best thing for all of them. On the 9th she armed herself with a knife and entered the room where the children were sleeping. She first attacked August, whose throat she cut from The maniac next assaulted Mary, whose throat she cut in three places, probably fatally. The girl ran screaming out of the apartment into the rooms opposite, occupied by other persons. screams of the girl were supplemented by the shrieks of Mrs. Konig, wildest excitement prethe vailed, though none of the neighbors dared enter the rooms. Meantime, Mrs. Konig stabbed Alfred in a dozen places in the left arm, and then assailed Emil, who resisted quite successfully, although he received a wound in his left arm at the elbow. When the police arrived they found Mrs. Konig sitting on the floor in a pool of blood having cut a severe gash in her leg and made attempts to open arteries in both wrists She appeared very composed and expressed herself well satisfied with the slaughter she thought she had completed. The officers took her to the station, where her wounds

ANOTHER cyclone has been destroying life and property in various places. At McAllister, Indian Territory, eight men were killed outright and eight wounded, some of them seriously. The lightning was continuous, and so vivid as to render it light ad day for over an hour. At Mound City, Kans., the greatest damage was sustained by the Christian Church. The steeple was landed on one corner of the parsonage, completely demolishing it. Near Lakefield, Minn., a school-house was lifted up and scattered over the prairie. It was occupied by a teacher and eleven pupils, who were all more or less bruised. The storm camein the form of a funnel-shaped cloud, which bounded along the prairie and passed into ANOTHER cyclone has been destroyby a teacher and eleven pupils, who were all more or less bruised. The storm came in

Pa., and continues four weeks.

By a premature explosion of a dynamite blast in Gould's tunnel, near Steubenville, Ohio, on the 9th, David Crockett was killed and two others were seriously in-

TWENTY business buildings in Ridgeown, Ontario, including the express and Post-office, Molson's Bank and Elliott & Boker's Bank, were destroyed by fire, May 10. Loss, \$100,000.

A DISPATCH from Ripon, Wis., says a Crossing, on the Berlin Division of the St. Paul Road, May 9. Three men were slightly injured. A cow on the track was the cause. Passenger trains were delayed several hours.

WILEY LINDEMILL, a negro, and his wife, a white woman, were tried for miscegenation at Dallas, Texas, on the 9th. The woman was fined \$500 and the man \$100, and they were committed to the county convict farm to work out the fine. At the rate allowed them he will have to remain almost a year, and the woman over four years.

HATHAWAY and Brown, of the Poughkeepsie National Bank, and Richard W. Cornwall, of the Fourth National Bank of New York City, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for making false entries.

In the New York Supreme Court, May 9, argument was heard on the return to the writ of habeas corpus obtained by George Scoville, commanding John W. Guiteau to produce Frances M. Scoville in court, charging that she is illegally restrained by her brother. It also says since the late Guiteau trial Mrs. Scoville has shown strong evidence of mental disturbance. The courtroom was crowded.

E. Dowe, a Methodist minister, of Deerfield, Mich., is charged with burning the parsonage two years ago. He has been absent for a long time in England. He was arrested immediately on his return and gave

C. H. HUDSON, owner of a saw-mill at La Grange, Ind., met with a fatal accident on the 9th. A board caught in the teeth of a large circular saw, which was terrible force, striking Hudson in the stom-

THE State Department and the Government of Mexico are in correspondence looking to an arrangement to prevent successful Indian outbreaks on the border. The Government of Mexico seems disposed to grant the privilege of crossing into Mexican territory in pursuit of hostiles, as was done under the famous Ord order, but they want the right asked for through a diplomatic channel and granted in due form, not taken

by force. Ironworks, Dubuque, Iowa, was horribly it and killed the Major with a shotgun. The burned on the 9th, a stream of molten metal, boy then coolly put the weapon down, and, falling on his head and shoulders. He will raising his father from the ground, said: "I probably die.

FRANK B. AMES, aged 50, a promi-father, if he was my uncle." house, on the 9th, and then killed himself.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

MR. WINDOM's resolution for the appointment of an investigating committee of five to inquire whether any money had been raised by contribution or otherwise by parties in interest to promote the passage or defeat the House bill relating to distilled spirits in special bonded warehouses, and if so, for what uses the romey had been expended, came up in the senate, May 5, and was adopted without derate. The Court of Appeals bill went over up at the 8th. Senate bills passed restoring a portion of Fort Niobrara military reservation, withdrawn for military purposes from the public domain; permitting a lot for exercity purchased for a Government building in Memphis to be utilized as the site for a Public Library building.... The House we're into committee of the whole on the tariffic manission bill. Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, favored the pending measure, and in a long speech, which he said he stopped not for want of material to discuss, but from fatigue, brought the debate to a close. The first section of the bill was then passed, it being understood that debate would only be permitted on a bona fide amendment. At the

THE tariff commission bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 151 to 3 on the 6th. A resolution was adopted permitting the contestant in the Alabama elec tion case to withdraw his papers. This leaves oates in possession of the seat. Mr. Hubbell introduced a bill to enlarge the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture. Referred. It provides the Department of Agriculture shall hereafter be an executive department and the Commissioner shall be known as the Secretary of Agriculture, and bureaus for the collection of information concerning railways, manufactures, mining interests and animal industry shall be attached to the department. attached to the department.

MR. BAYARD urged early action on the tariff bill, in the Senate, May 8, as the commission was required to report finally by December next. Mr. Edmunds objected to any in the interest of the protectionists. After a few suggestions upon the course the bill ought to take, the President pro term announced that it would go to the calendar, Messrs. Windom, Hawley, Harrison, Cockrell and Pugh were made a committee to investigate the bonded whisky bill. Mr. Groome introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to, and conferring additional rank on, Geo. W. Mellville, United States, Navy. Referred. The Court of Appeals bill was debated and several amendments were rejected, and without final action the Senate went into executive session and

the form of a funnel-shaped cloud, which bounded along the prairie and passed into Heron Lake, sucking up water to the height of 100 feet. Missouri and Illinois were also visited, but no very serious losses are reported.

GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Dr. H. R. PALLE TARTETIAN TRANSPORTED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

THE bill for intermediate appellate cour's was proceeded with in the Senate May 10. Mr. Davis urged the retention of the section limiting the appellate jurisdiction of the circuit iting the appellate jurisdiction of the circuit courts. The bill establishing an assay office at Deadwood, Dak., passed......The House passed—172 to 7—without amendment the bill creating an Executive Department of Agriculture, which provides that the department shall be under the control of a Secretary who is an experienced and practical agriculturist, and establishes a department of agriculturist products, industry, land and statistics. The conference report on the Indian appropriation was agreed to and the bill finally passed—yeas, 134; navs, 13. The Geneva award bill was discussed and went over.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

THE Indian appropriation bill passed the Senate on the 11th. In the House, the five years in aid of free schools was reported favorably.

and one passenger coach went down forty feet and were badly wrecked. Milton, the express messenger, was fatally injured, and a number of others were seriously hurt.

MISS MAY GORMAN, of Cleveland, O.

a revolver. SEVERAL inches of snow fell in North-

ern Wisconsin on the 10th. MRS. Lucas and Mrs. Simpson, Pres. ident and Vice-President of the American Silk-Growers Association, have on exhibition in Washington a piece of black silk, intended for Mrs. Garfield, which was made of the Union. The ladies have also samples of silk ribbons made from cocoons by feeding the worms upon other than mulberry leaves, one of the handsomest being from worms fed on the leaves of the Osage orange.

Two young girls, daughters of John Larn, of Hatfield, Minn., were drowned by the capsizing of a stat in which they were crossing Rock River, May 11.

Our of the Cameron-Santa Fe scrip cases has come another interesting action. T. R. Kershaw was taken to Yankton, Dakota, from Sioux Falls at the instance of Wm. A. Burke, government detective, under the charge of complicity in manufacturing the scrip. On examination the case was dismissed, and Kershaw instituted an action against Burke for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, placing damages at \$20,000.

MAJOR HENRY HADDOCK, of Pitt County, N. C., created a disturbance at the residence of his brother William, the other night, and was ordered to leave. had to eject his brother, and there was a fight outside. Tom Haddock, 14 years old, JOHN KEMP, a molder at the Novelty saw that his father was getting the worst of wasn't agoing to stand by and see you beat,

nent ship-owner of Bangor, Me., shot and Joseph Meininger, a prominent killed his wife in a New York boarding- German architect of Sabetha, Kan., committed suicide the other day by shooting himself twice in the head with a revolver. He had lived apart from his wife for some time. The act was deliberate, as he made a will the day before, with a proviso that his wife should not participate in the property, placing it in trust for his four children.

OUTHERN GLEANINGS.

The people of Butler County, Ky., ave been excited by the discovery of three skeletons under the floor of an old house near Edgar's Ferry. A Mr. Norris was employed to make some repairs which neessitated taking up the floor of the house question, in doing which the workman iced that at a certain place it was nailed own with special pains. When the heavy hils were drawn and the flooring removed, mound of dirt was revealed, and under his were the bones of a man, woman, and loy. "The people of the community," says be Bowling Green Gazette, "are unanimous h the supposition that some travelers have at up at the house and been foully dealt tith, and laid under the floor to tell no ales. The house is fiffy or more years old, nd has been occupied all the time. Mr. teven Bond, now a resident of Canevville. wned and lived in the house during the var, and it is remembered by the neighbors hat at one time he was digging in and fround the house for some money he said he tad buried and lost. He dug around in Sveral places, stirred the dirt considerably, but never found the lost treasure he said he had planted and supposed somebody had olen. William Hendricks lived in the

use before the war. Hiram Childers, who wither proceedings on the bill. Mr. Bock said he regarded the bill as in the nature of sund, or even unevenness of the ground, when the house was built, and is certain the twould postpone action two years longer in the interest of the protectionists. After the was possible that time as directly over them the flooring. d the floor, is positive there was no that time, as directly over them the flooring was nailed down with especial care and strength, as was developed the other day, and he knows that that part received no ex-Nancy Henry, a negro woman, 28

years old, was lodged in jail at Selma, Ala., recently, charged with killing her son, ten ments were rejected, and without final action the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.... In the House, Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, similar to a measure offered in the Senate, It authorizes the President to appoint Fitz John Porter, late Major General of the United States volunteers, Brevet Brigadier General and Colonel of the Army, to the position of Colonel in the Army of the United States, to the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the army by sentence of the court-martial and in his discretion to place him on the retired list of the army as of that grade. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to enlarge the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture.

The House tariff commission bill passed years of age, by continued fiendish and barable to walk, then took a plank and struck

> ten by a rattlesnake on the forefinger of the left hand, the fangs penetrating both sides of the finger. About three minutes after the bite was inflicted, Mrs. Symington, wife of the superintendent, split the finger on both sides with a razor, poured a small quantity of powder into the wound, and set fire to it. She then applied ammonia, and til the man became drunk. This was a very brave act for a lady to do, and it saved the

> poor fellow's life. Ferdinand Beer, a New Orleans cotton broker, who, it is stated, has been buying cotton and selling it at a loss, with a view to depressing the market, is in trouble. Several hundred bales on shipboard on which he figured have been seized. Beer sold a lot of cotton to E. Forestler and got an advance of \$19,000, giving orders for cotton which was subsequently delivered on

> board vessels, but the factor from whom Beer purchased the cotton has not been paid. The cotton, therefore, is liable for the factor's lien. Several similar case are reported. amounting to \$80,000.

Late reports from Louisiana indicate that the cane which was covered by the floods is not so much injured as there was bill appropriating \$10,000,000 annually for reason to fear that it would be. This is accounted for by the low temperature at the A TRAIN on the Fort Wayne, Muncie growth of the young cane instead of rotting & Chicago Road was derailed near Meta- and killing it. In the regions which escaped mora, Ind., on the 10th. The express car inundation the prospects for a large crop of sugar are favorable

A most remarkable phenomenon occurred a few miles below Chattanooga, were being better paid; but he feared that an Tenn.. a few days since. The river at that unconditional release would undo all the good point flows into a basin seventy-five feet deep a passenger on the Harvey, while the vessel and twenty acres in area. On the afternoon was off Sturgeon Bay, Wis., on the 10th, in question the entire body of water was committed suicide by shooting herself with seen to rise six to eight feet, as if by volcanic action, and a mass of sediment which had accumulated at the bottom arose and floated off. The occurrence is inexplicable. A tradition exists that a precisely similar phenomenon occurred in the same place many

years ago. Two delegates to a colored convention held at Macon recently got on the train from cocoons sent from fourteen States near Tennille, Ga., and took seats in a firstclass coach. They were requested to go into another by the conductor, but refused The Macon Telegraph says: Failing in this, the conductor left the car, and, as he did so. the passengers pulled out their pistols and gave the delegates two minutes to find the second-class car. They found it, and had half a minute a spare.

Jefferson City, now the Sixth District of the City of New Orleans, wants to secede and organize a city government of its own. At a public meeting the sentiment was largely in favor of cutting loose from the

bigger town. The wife of Charles Lord, near Mount Ida, Montgomery County, Ark., was accidentally killed by her husband a few nights since. Hearing a supposed noise from a bear or panther out in the yard, he fired at a dark object with a revolver. It appears Mrs. Lord had preceded him, and groans a moment later revealed that the bullet had entered her body.

Natchez is to have street cars.

The tea farm in South Carolina promises well, the crop which has recently been gathered and cured in the approved fashion ranking in appearance, quality and flavor above the average article imported from China and Japan.

Capt. Martin, of Anderson County, South Carolina, made from one pine on his place 2,520 feet of straight-edge and 350 feet of rough-edge lumber.

A negro woman in Washington, Wilkes County, Ga., still living, is the mother of thirty-one children. These, with her grandchildren, number 118.

A man in Heard County, Ga. has a gander 110 years old.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

Mr. Gladstone's Recent Change of Policy Toward Ireland-Secretary Resignation-Great Rejoicing in Ireland.

LONDON, May 2 In the Lords, this evening, Earl Granville Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, an nounced the resignation of W. E. Forster Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the intention of the Government to release the three imprisplained that Earl Cowper had not resigned the Lord Lieutenancy on account of any difference with the Government in regard to policy. He confirmed the report that Lord Carlingfor would temporarily take the Presidency of the Council during Earl Spencer's absence in Ireand. Earl Granville stated that a reconsidera tion of the prisoners' cases would not extend to the case of Michael Davitt.

Mr. Gladstone, in the Commons, made an an nouncement similar to that of Earl Granville in the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone stated that a large number of other "suspects would be released, and the Government, instead of renewing the Coercion act, would in troduce measures remedying the administration of justice in Ireland. He said instruc-tions had already been sent to Ireland for the release of the three imprisoned members Parliament, and that the lists of "suspects" were being carefully considered with a view to the release of all except those who were arrested on suspicion of having been personally concerned in outrages. These releases would be on the Government's sole responsibility. Mr. Gladstone stated that Mr. Forster had re-

cause he was not willing to share esponsibility. The measure which the Government will introduce remedying the administration of justice in Ireland deals with the protection of life and property.

Speaking with reference to the Coercion act, Mr. Gladstone made a special reservation that if peace and security should be jeopardized by the action of the secret societies the Government would consider it its duty to propose counteracting measures. He declared the Gov ernment did not think the Coercion act failed, as it had served an important purpose in a great crisis. He warmly praised the manner in which Mr. Forster had performed his du ties, and expressed regret at his retirement. Mr. Gladstone declared that none of the measures announced in the Queen's speech at the ppening of the session, except the resolutions in regard to the rules of parliamentary procedure, would be allowed to stand in the way of measures which the Government would introduce for restoring peace and order in Ire-

Mr. Gladstone said the release of Davitt was totally distinct from the release of the pects," which was a question it might be right for the Government to consider.

Lord Northcote likened the Government to pendulum swinging from one side back to

Mr. Sexton, at the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's remarks, said the Government had taken the first step in a policy that would crown its administration with glory, and would produce ties of mutual interest between Ireland and England.

The Times says: "The policy now to be tried in Ireland is one of concession and conciliation, pure and simple.'

A Dublin dispatch says: Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have been released from the Kilmainham jail. There was great excitement on the news being received of the resignation of Forster. Crowds gathered on the streets and cheered for Parnell and groaned for Forster. Bands paraded the city, playing national airs. The news of the release of the Land-leaguers was quickly transmitted throughout the country, and soon fires were blazing on the Wick-low hills. There were spontaneous rejoicings everywhere. At Limerick many people danced with joy, shouting "Forster is gone: God save also gave ammonia and whisky inwardly un- Ireland?" Bands paraded at Waterford. Illuminations were general.

> LONDON, May 4. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly arrived in London this morning. Only a few persons were at the depot to meet them.

> Replying to a question by Mr. Joseph Cowen the Home Secretary said Michael Davitt had been released for the same reasons as those for which the suspects had been released. No conditions were attached to his release, except those attached to his previous liberation. treasonable practices against Parnell would be

Mr. Forster stated the reasons of his withdrawal from the office of Secretary for Ireland. He said he could not agree to release the suspects unless he got from them a public promise to cease opposing the execution of the law. As he could not obtain that, he could not remain in office. He would have released the suspects if Ireland had been quiet, or if the Government had had full powers, but he could counted for by the low temperature at the inotagree to an unconditional surrender. He time of the floods, which retarded the admitted that the condition of Ireland was better than in January, but it was still so bad that he wanted the Government to let the rules of procedure wait until a fresh act securing punishment for outrages had been passed. The Coercion act, he said, had broken up the League, or put it under petticoats, and rents

effects of the act. Mr. Forster, in justifying the arrest of Parnell, said Parnell, if he had been allowed, would have become the uncrowned King of Ireland. Mr. Forster declared the proceedings of the imprisoned members had been far more dangerous than the individual incitements to outrage.

After defending the arrests, Mr. Forster said if all England could not govern Parnell, let the Government acknowledge he is the greatest power in Ireland. But he believed neither such admission nor any weakening concessions were necessary. Better even hideous secret societies than paying blackmail to

Mr. Gladstone warmly praised Mr. Forster for not compromising the Liberal principles. Gladstone declared there was no arrangement or bargain with the Leaguers, but that the Government had availed themselves of information tendered by men in position to offer it. It was intended at the earliest moment to legislate on the arrears of rent.

Mr. Parnell denied that the question of release of himself and others was due to any condition as to their future action, though he said he had stated verbally and in writing that he believed the settlement of the arrears would have an enormous effect in restoring law and order: and that if such a settlement should be made, he would be able to take such steps as would have a material effect in diminishing the number of outrages.

Mr. Dillon said he had not directly or indirectly any communication with the Govern-

Mr. O'Kelly denied having agreed to any conditions, which denial Gladstone confirmed. Sir Stafford Northcote complimented Forster on his dignified explanation, and pressed the Government to declare their definite course or

Sir William Harcourt defended the Govern ment. He believed the release of the suspects would have a good effect.

After speeches from O'Connor Power, Mitchell Henry, O'Donnell and others, Gibson, Conservative member for Dublin University, and formerly Attorney-General for Ireland, made a long speech against the Government. He maintained the agitation in Ireland was main. ly supported by the American press, and American gold; that without American aid it would be a very small affair indeed.

-An Oneida, N. Y., man drives an ox hitched to a buggy like a horse, and the animal goes first rate.

-If you would patronize the arts. marry a woman who paints.

an Estimate of Ralph Waldo Emerson as a Poet and a Philosopher.

The great thinkers of the world are apidly passing away. The remains of Darwin have hardly been deposited in Westminster Abbey, and England has 10t ceased to mourn her ablest representative in science, before the death of our own profoundest thinker is announced.

In an address in 1838 Emerson first gave expression to those ideas of transcendentalism that made him so famous and formed a school of enthusiastic followers. The system soon found an organ in the Dial, a quarterly, in which he expressed his views, assisted by Margaret Fuller, Alcott, Channing, Ripley, Theodore Parker, and others. It was published four years, and during the last two years of the time Mr. Emerson was its editor. In 1841 and in 1844 two volumes of his "Essays" were published. In 1846 his first volume of poems was issued. In 1847 he visited England and delivered a series of lectures, which were very successful, and a part of this success was unquestionably due to the fact that he was the first one who clearly recognized the great genius of Carlyle, either in England or in this country. Commencing with 1860, Emerson

made frequent contributions to the Allantic Monthly, especially of poems, one of which, "Brahms," ("If the red slayer," letc.), was an enigma to all readers until the key to it was given. As a prose writer Emerson was especially characterized by his acute sense of beauty, joined to an equally acute sense of truth. His broad, sweeping intellect embraced the realm of the ideal as well as that of the real, even to the plainest and homeliest details of every-day life. He not only soared beyond most of his contemporaries in the range of his thought—so far beyond, indeed, that he was many times mystical-but he stated facts more practically than any of them.

He was not a logician in any sense, nor did he use the processes of reason in a philosophical manner. His bent of mind was intuitive. He saw what others reasoned up to, and he stated what he saw, leaving others to climb up in a slower manner, and, as he never gave any steps or connections in his enunciations of truths, his style is singularly terse and epigrammatic. His books may be called collections of aphorisms, sometimes stated with bare emphasis, but more frequently clothed with the rich vesture of his imagination. At such times, however, his sense of beauty does not allow him to multiply words or dwell upon the ideal. His sense of beauty dominated everything he wrote, but even the beautiful was only announced, not elaborated. Its principal office was to eliminate from his mind everything that was unhealthy or monstrous. In this respect he was in a certain sense an æsthetic, not in the manner of the modern maudlin school, but in a healthy, strong, and masterful way.

Naturally, his active perceptions and epigrammatic style of enunciation, combined with the absence of fluent smoothness of style, made his poems rough and strong, rather than musical and flowing, notwithstanding his ideal tendencies, and sometimes mystical and obscure. The "Brahma," for instance, then it appeared, was as obscure to the average reader as the riddle of the sphinx. It weighs also against his poetry that he rarely indulged in senti-ment or followed any guide but the dic-tate of the intellect. He is to poetry. what Wagner is to music. Both seek to express the actual life of the world dominated by the intellectual. melody of verse to the one like the Mr. Gladstone announced that the charges of melody of music to the other is not a succession of pleasant sounds, but the head instead of gushing exuberantly from the heart.

Religiously he had no system. He has been called atheist, pantheist, or deist, according as people understood his writings, but he had no creed or system in religion, for it was not in his nature to classify anything in details. Religion came to him like everything else in great. truths, which he tersely enunciated, leaving others to group them together and try to find out what manner of man he was in religion. And yet his ideal nature kept him true to a first great cause, which in one of his essays he beautifully states: "Unlovely, nay frightful, is the solitude of the soul which is without God in the world." And again: "This chill, houseless, fatherless, aimless Cain, the man who hears only the sound of his own footsteps in God's resplendent creation."

The great thinkers of our time are rapidly passing away. It is no common loss that our own country has suffered within a few weeks in the death of Longfellow, who has so beautifully sung the songs of the heart, and now in the death of Emerson, the great apostle of truth clothed with beauty. Who are to wear their mantles?

Mr. Whipple says the style of Emerson "is in the nicest harmony with the character of his thought. It is condensed almost to abruptness. Occasionally he purchases comprehension at the expense of clearness, and his merits as a writer consist rather in a choice of words than in the connection of sentences, though his diction is vitalized by the presence of a powerful creative element. gular beauty and intense significance of his language demonstrate that he not only has something to say, but knows exactly how to say it. Fluency, however, is out of the question in a style which combines such austere economy of words with the determination to load every word with vital meaning." Mr. Frothingham says: "His thoughts are few and pregnant; capable of infinite expansion, illustration and application. They crop out on almost every page of his characteristic writings; are iterated and reiterated in every form of speech, and put into gems of expression that may be worn on any part of the person. His prose and poetry are aglow with them; they make his essays oracular and his verse prophetic. By virtue of them his best books belong to the sacred literature of the race; by virtue of them, but for the lack of artistic finish of rythm and rhyme, he would be the chief of American poets."-Chicago Tribune.

-The City Council of Los Angeles, Cal., has unanimously passed a resolution that the Chinese in the city shall be removed from the territory known as the general fire limits, and that henceforth Chinese shall be avaluded from said territory.