in gay profusion everywhere.
Sitting there in the silence of the even-

tong street forming its, in Japan, stood age in which the sis-lived with a widowed had fallen in battle,

g teo old to take

ampel. And reniem-

her sunt to apply a rtune to the farmer's were obdurate, and

ase open; and Niya a fly into the room

of the following the following

birds and their many ille building their nest.

t out soon after and

rself and went out, and her aunt re-

ny to which Kampel be-died his comrades pare revalry, while he, eager I anxious to see about

e bearing on one of the haya of the Verdant

A gentleman of the army of

ace was grave as he asked:

mly that O Suba and your mitted you to become a

hung her head, but did not ad he been merely scornful at ate, she could be defiant; but

you done this, Niya?" the

blush-that mounted from

deadly paleness, and her d so much that she dropped d and hid her face in her

he house full of guests— lows, too, like those sam-and threaten if they are

tobacce stand toward him and lif his pipe, and while

or. It all jarred on

tinued reproachfully.

blood meanwhile mounting indignantly to her furtheat; and when Kampel looked severely at her she hastly brushed away the traces of recent tears and said defifollowed him to the children to the care ug relative. O-Suba; not O-Subs, your betrothed; I am only Mys. Are not my parents dead? And s. She was taller air and slight, with who, then, will dare to reprove me if I do
what I please! Ge to Morioka, Kampei,
and let you and O-Suba forget the
wretched Niya, who will never return to
her home." oft voice. Subs had been be son of a neighbor-ents had arranged it was not made to presents, the it as settled; and arred only until campaign against, he was to follow

She rose to her feet while speaking and was about to leave, when Kampel again stopped her and said sorrowfully:

"You have closen's mean calling that your parents would have rejected as vulgar and disgraceful; their spirits are disgar and disgraceful; their spirits are displeased, and you can no more visit their tombs of pray before the god shelf with a peaceful mind. There was a time that I thought I loved Niya more than O-Suba, and now—yah, yah!" he continued scornfully, after a pause, "get away, you low creature! You are no longer anything to me but the misarable tea house attend—anti!" called on the sis-p, he was morti-t, which seemed d his absence as betrayed his feel-

He turned away from her with a gesture of anger. She clasped her hands to her side and staggered against the frail woodshe cried with ani-is gentleman, has git giver and is to, Kampel; I shall ate! remble; then, looking at him wildly, she uttered a heartbroken cry and rushed down the path, past the house and across y her tones and rose eached him, and on w Niva sitting in a r face buried in the

Kampei followed the girl with his eyes, and, when he saw her climb the bank on the roadsids and spring into the river flow-ing allowly beyond, he muttered to himself: "The death of a dog is good enough for But better thoughts quickly came, and he determined to try and save her.

he determined to try and save her.

Niya rose to the surface of the water, and her clothing buoyed her for some moments. She did not struggle, but kept her hands thrust into the sleeves of her robe. She sank again in the smooth current, and as her face became buried her fortitude deserted her, and she threw up her arms with a stiffed shrick.

The bubbles that marked the spot where she sank were almost gone when Kampel reached the bank, divested of his sandals and outer garments. He sprang into the stream, and successed in seizing the drowning girl, who, though nearly insensible, grasped him tightly about the stream, and successed in the feet of the weathers accompanying long standing will be avoided. His advice is, "Don't stand on your heels."

How Fashions Originate.

I have always been interested in what I may call the genesis of fashion, and happening some five or six years ago to meet at the house of a well known enterprising London publisher, a young Frenchman who was, I was told, the editeur (that is to say, the publisher) of some half a dozen of the best Paris fashion magazines, I ventured to ask him for some details of how he, month after month, presented his subscribers with a series of new hats and dresses and bonnets and all the rest of it. it the garden gate my sideu, and of en in her hands withs after Kam-her called at the semed about to burst, but he managed to preserve some coolness. By a violent effort he loosened Niya's frantic embrace,

and, still grasping her clothing, struggled out of the mud and gained a firm foothold, going away sadly, sprang up, thrust s and hurried after g her before she Though his strength was almost gone and his knees tottered, he held Niya to his breast, looking anxiously into her face. Her eyes were closed, and her head fell heavily on his arm, the hair, from which the fastenings were gone, falling which the fastenings were gone, falling of the sate of the sat floating on the stream.

The incident had been observed from the chaya, and a number of men now stood on the bank, by whose aid the two were soon placed in safety. When Kampel had seen the girl restored to animation and given in charge of the female servants, he was forced to join the other quests, by whom he was clapped on the He slept soundly until awoke by the

arsh sound of the shutters being moved pouring in through the semi-transparent screens. Being desirous of avoiding Niya

heir only trouble since his departure having been that caused by the avarice of their landlord. He was pained to hear of O Suhe's nufeeling words on the occasion of his modifier's visit to the cottage, and the old larly's story made it, evident that the subsequent sending of the money was chiefly due to Niva's intercession. Then

ner relative on this very subject, and the idea made him remorseful. Finally he was informed that, despite her engagement to him, O-Suba had during his absence found another lover, a European trader at one of the ports, with hair and beard golden as the tresses of the sun their approaching marriage.

His thoughts turned to poor Niya, neglected by her relatives, insulted by him,

and left to battle alone with a world that is so cruel to the weak. Kampei long lay awake that night, and the result of his meditations was made

The screens forming prown back, showing the the neuse divided into pyable partitions; and in a number of "gentlemen in ring, their songs reaching, their songs reaching, their songs reaching, their songs reaching and mith the noise known to his parents when he sprang st away outside the vefrom his mat soon after daybreak. The old couple approved of his proposals, and went to the veranda to say farewell, and th step towards the highway, tying unair! Be good enough rest, air. The sun is parened and you must der his chin as he went his conical broad brimmed straw hat. Before he had gone far his father called him back. "Take my purse, son," he said; "chaya keepers are very hard to deal with unless they see the money bag in your hand. You will find in this the gold pieces you brought home yesterday." om, and when food and used before him he was left soon waited on by another to inquire if he wanted and Kampei was astound-The sun was still high in the heavens

when Kampei stopped at the "Chaya of the Kendant Cherry Blossom," and, after o in the new comer Niya— Niya in quiet attire, with a whom he left behind at had gar clothes; her hair eith large gold headed pins exchanging salutations with the proprie-tor, begged to see the girl Niya. She was brought into his presence, looking pale and alarmed, and casting timid glances at the young man from under her long lashes. Her hands played nervously with her robe and she looked about anxiously for a place as far as possible from Kampei.
"Niya," he said, "I am not angry with

A faint cry was her only reply

The girl wrung her hands and turned her face away, looking distressed, with-out, however, uttering a word. "Would you like to come home again, little Niya!" he went on in an encouraging

"Yah, yah! you are too fast, young sir!" broke in the master, who was sitting on Kampeir "You are too fast. She is mine for two years. I have the agreement

money." cried Kampei. "She has more calmly, "I am willing to pay you back again. See," and saying this he drew out his purse, showing to the masise a number of gold coins. ter of the ho 'How much was it, I pray you, good sir?" "Eighty riyos," the host replied. "Eighty riyos," echoed Kampei, a light

dawning upon him.
"Why," the host went one angrily, "that is the very purse in which I gave the girl the money, and yet you pretend not to know that she is bound to me! What is the meaning of this deceit?"

Kampei recoiled. All was now plain to father probably from death, this poor girl, tenderly reared, sold perself into virtual ment, even stripes, would be her lot! And Niva! And she did to

at presence there. The atjoining chamber grew, and sometimes Kampel of swords, the voices of attendants, and the en-Meanwhile Niya, her forehead pressed against the partition, sobbed. The moment she longed for had arrived. Kampei now knew why she was there, knew that the feelings, and were it will have left the place. I only miserable villages have and Morioka, and, a fatigue, the way was gross on account of robt was for his sake she left her war vilage. Yet she was frightened. What business had she to interfere in the affairs of grown people? What did she know of the great world that she should face it so lightly? Above everything there was back of the inu, and at her most intensely—she knew it with-med path toward a out turning around; she felt his gaze

pierce her-there was Kampei and what should she do? Kampel rose, moved to Niya's side and whispered: "Was it for my sake you did this, Niya?"
"Why should I do it for you?" she re-

"Niya," he said, looking sharply at her, "I am no longer affianced to O-Suba; she loves a fair haired foreigner, and is about She turned quickly, her cheeks glowing, her eyes sparkling through tears like the sun through mist, and in the happy smile that lit up her face Kampei read her

plied, evasively.

ing, the soft landscape spread out beneath him, the odor of the garden mounting to the arbor, Kampel almost forgot his recent annoyance and indulged in pleasant dreams of the future. Dusk was advanced to the contract of th secret. "Then you love me!" he cried, an Niya's smile and blush said "Yes." "You did not consult the girl's relatives." said the young man, turning to the host. "She told me she had none," stam-

mered the other, alarmed for the legality

ing, when he was startled by seeing Niya, who had approached noiselessly, standing in the doorway. She uttered a little scream on finding the summer house occupied, and was about to go away, when Kampei recalled her and desired her in a hearly release to sit dawn. She obeyed, the "Destroy the indenture, and receive back your money, good sir, I beg," said arsh voice to sit down. She obeyed, the The tea house keeper agreed, and, while the two men drank a cup together he confided to Kampei that he was not sorry minding one of a frightened flock of sheep. to cancel the bargain, as the girl did not

> O-Suba and her husband left Moriokis, and went to live in one of the open ports; and Karnet and Niva after their marriage occupied the cottage formerly tananted by the sisters. They now have three chil-dren, whom their relatives combine to

Sound Philosophy. A doctor said to his patient on his first visit: "You are a very sick man. If you have any business to do, anything to put at once." "Doctor, you don't think I am going to die?" "Yes, there is little hope for you." The man had sense enough not to be frightened to death, and said: "Well, I've had a great deal of trouble in my life, and most of it never happened. He defeated the doctor's prediction."-

A writer in The St. James Gazette says that there are hardly two nations in Europe that dance the waltz in similar fashion. The differences are in rhythm, time and style, so that a cosmopolita ing party suggests a resemblance to the famous chorus in Bob Sawyer's room, when every one sang the tune he knew

until they were both covered. A roar as subscribers with a series of new hats and of thunder diled his ears, and his head dresses and bonnets and all the rest of it. reply, and I learned that he kept on the es-tablishment, not a poet like Mr. Moses, but to design, new shapes and combinations of

colors and forms.

As to the source of their inspiration, he admitted that they not unfrequently went down to do justice to oatmeal porridge and molasses, hot bread, coffee and salt fish. For dinner at 12 perhaps soup or to the back volumes of the firm's fashion magazines, of which there were files reaching back to the very beginning, and having evolved a new bonnet or dress out the food may be, the manner in which it of his inner consciousness, or by altering of developing some long forgotten mode of are placed on the table in rusty looking are examined every year by the work. The next thing to be done, according to my informant, was to induce ciety or popular French actress to adopt one of the new shaped hats or costumes, or whatever it might be. This accomplished, the success of a new mode was song is often secured if some famous vocalist can only be induced to sing it in

Is "insect" a good synonym for man The poets think it is, but I confess I do not agree with them. Not because the word is itself absurd as applied to creatures with solidly continuous bodies like men and women (for poetry does not of mist and think much too well of my kind to allow that human beings are either by the blackguard whites. In Australia "wild horses" are vermin, so on the Conpreserves so are hawks, owls, jays and weasels. Professional "vermin" killers mean by the term moles and rats. Patent "vermin" killing powders and pastes are directed against black beetles and crickets. that anything between a red Indian and a louse may be "vermin."-Gentleman's

Pigmies in the Heart of Africa. Ronzo de Leo, who traveled many years who almost stood out alone in the assertold of a little people who fled to the clefts of the rocks when the explorers apnany years with Stanley, and who is now in the city, gives some queer accounts of of the Congo," said he to a reporter, "I have seen whole villages of these Lilipu who live in rude huts and clear ground engaged in varied sorts of agriculture. make palm wine. They are as lithe and supple in climbing trees as monkeys or thereabout, and they know as much.

"The men are not over four and a half deal smaller. These tiny little men are both brave and cunning. They are exbring down the African bison, antelope and even elephants with them. As trap pers of small animals they are unsur passed. In a close pinch they use the lance with astonishing dexterity, and an ordinary sling in their hands is wielded with wonderful skill. The dwarfs collect the sap of the palm, with which they make soap. The men are smooth faced and of a rich mahogany color, while the hair is short, kinky and as black as night. Tens of thousands of them live on the south branch of the Congo. They are an affable, kind hearted people, of simple ways and devoid of vicious tendencies to races. The women are industrious and amiable. Very queer these people look ther up on the Congo. The latter are of prodigious size, uncouth, rude to the reclined. The dwarf stands in awe of them, but are so brave and cunning that, with all the odds of physique against them, the pigmies are masters of the situ-ation."—San Francisco Examiner.

Oll on the Stormy Waters. The use of oil to calm the sea during a storm, or at least to check the force of big waves, has apparently acquired recogthe experiment tried by shipmasters, as department, have been generally success their experiments by the frequent publica he had almost allowed her to drown her- tion of information concerning the pracself when driven mad by his taunts! Poor | tice, and mechanics have also been led to contrive devices by means of wh his parents or for him? The question oil can be thrown from the bows of ship made him thoughtful. There have also been prepared severa There have also been prepared several combinations of animal, vegetable and mineral oils especially for use as quieting agents in storms at sea .- Boston Tran-

To Rest the Aching Back. Workers at home who have aching backs and but one writing desk, and th ,t a low one, will find great relief from writing in a standing position (if a recess Kampei only a few feet from her, looking is out of the question), if only for fifteen minutes.-The Writer.

STEERAGE EXPERIENCE.

HARDSHIPS OF THE SEEKERS FOR HOMES IN A NEW LAND.

An Emigrant Gives Interesting Details of His Life Aboard Ship-Disregard of Health and Decency-Incidents of the

A gentleman from the northern part of Missouri, who was in Omaha two days of last week, is a living exemplification of the advantages which the land of the free and the home of the brave possesses for men of all nationalities. A few years ago this gentleman landed in this country, one of a number of tired and wretched immigrants. Today he is an associate justice of the county court of a prosperous Missouri county, in which he has made considerable money as well as many friends. "The scene on the pier previous to the departure of it vessel is an exciting one," The majority are perhaps English, Irish suit. "She moped too much," he said; and German, though nearly all nations "she had some hidden grief—the cause of are represented. Each emigrant has a which," he added, with a smile, "I can | contract ticket which, in consideration of the current rate of fare, stipulates for his transportation to New York, together with a full supply of wholesome provisions cooked and served by its stewards. The passenger is required to provide him-self with bedding and cooking utensils. In my time-the weekly allowance of food dren, whom their relatives combine to rule when he will wear his father's sword, and take his place in fighting against the enemies of the mikado.—Cassell's Sanitary Magazine.

Sand Ritleson of the combine to far adults was prescribed by the government and printed on the contract ticket. As I remember it, it was 21 quarts of water, 3 1-2 pounds of bread, 1 pound of wheaten flour, 1 1-2 pounds of oat meal, rice and peas, 2 pounds of pork, 2 ounces of the pound of pork and peace of the pe of tea, 1 pound of sugar, and salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, etc. The steerage stew-ards berth the emigrants, and they are then marshaled on deck under the scrutiny of a government inspector who examines them for infectious diseases. "What is the general treatment these people receive while at sea?" asked the

eporter. "Well," replied the Missourian, "neither officers nor men seem to consider them worthy of respect. Occasionally you will find some ships' officers who will treat them in a humane, tolerating manner, but as a rule they are treated more like a drove of cattle. No difference is made between the better or worse class, but all are treated alike. There is no classification; the single women and men are sep-arated, but Poles, Germans, English, French, Italians and people of all coun-tries are thrown together. A cleanly, thrifty woman is berthed next to a filthy one, and the same with neat appearing, hardworking men, who are compelled to mingle with the dirtiest of vagabonds. "The steerage is usually cold, dark and foul smelling. It extends nearly the entire length of the vessel under the saloon deck and is cut up into gloomy apart-ments. In each one of these are four tiers of berths or bunks, two on each side. The lower tier is two feet from the deck and the upper tier is three feet from the roof. The steerage is about ten feet in height; in each tier are probably six berths of eighteen inches wide and six feet long and made of boards. These berths generally emit an unpleasant smell

of chlorate of lime or carbolic acid. "Officious stewards are moving about indulging in a coarse joke here and a growl at some unfortunate there. After the supper, and but few partake of the first one at sea, the tables are raised to the roof and the steerage center space is clear. Some lamps are then lighted, but promptly extinguished at 9 o'clock. Three meals are served every day, and in quality and quantity they are substantial. For breakfast at 8 o'clock emigrants sit For supper at 6, tea and bread and buttins and then a scramble takes place, dirty fingers often being used instead of forks. On a pleasant summer day the emigrants have quite a merry time on deck. Some of the Italians bring out their harps and violins, and a concert takes place. Aside from this these people amuse themselves at cards, checkers and other games, and after a time they become partially accustomed to their filthy prison; the majority make the best of it

"How is the emigrant cared for during a storm?" queried the reporter. height of his misery," answered the exemigrant. "I shall never forget the sufstorm on my passage. When the storm came up the hatches were battened down, nionways closed. During all the time the sea is on deck perhaps 1,000 peo-ple were confined to the steerage, on this. mosphere became close and in twenty-four hours was leaded with impurities; meels were irregularly served and the food barely cooked. I shall never forget the exhibition of terror on the part of some of the emigrants, and their terror became contagious as their shrieks grew louder and their prayers more frequent. After the storm had subsided, and the steerage was open, the sallors would not they had to be supplied with an extra al-lowance of grog. I remember on this trip an incident which a sailor fold me was not an unusual one. One of the Italians in the steerage had not washed himself since he had been on board, and after the storm he refused to leave his bunk, but clung to it in all its filth, and with his characteristic indolence. On the captain's order he was brought on board and thoroughly cleansed with a hose, after which he re turned, apparently feeling no better for his clean up, but I am certain the balance

"When the steamer arrives at quarantine a towboat conveys the doctor on there are no cases of infectious disease the steamer proceeds to the city, and shortly ing officer of the emigration commissioners. This official ascertains the number of passengers on board and listens to com

"Soon the trees of the Battery park come in sight, the steamer's pulse ceases, several barges are towed alongside, and the immigrants with their baggage are transferred to these. The same excite ment is here manifest as at the outset of the voyage. The poor immigrants are browbeaten and driven about like the ame old sheep, and as soon as the barges are loaded a might steamer takes them in tow and they are landed with their load of human freight at Castle Garden."-

Extermination of Hemlock. Mr. Edward Jack, writing about hemlock in The New York Lumber Trade Journal, says that until lately it has been abundant in Maine and in the maritime provinces of Canada, but ax and fire are fast exterminating it. The liability of the tree to be blown down on account of its bushy tops causes windfalls which ometimes cover considerable areas, over which fires rage furiously. The lateral roots run near the surface to a great distance and when the tree is blown down they bring up large masses of earth. In | imal. a windfall the trunks, tops and the clumps tangle through which one can make only little progress. Two days of hard work were required to get through three or four miles of a tract Mr. Jack was once in-

The Car's Reclining Chair. So called easy chairs in drawing room ears have given inventors a great deal of work. They have tried to make a chair which will fit every person's back and failed. They always will, for no two persons use their backs in the same way, and there is a wide variation in backs. persons are uneasy unless the bearing comes on their shoulder blades; others are still more so when it does. Some wish to have the small of the back supported; backs pressed on. The only way to do it is to have a lot of chairs in the baggage car, take a templet of every man's back when he comes in, and pick out one that others want every square inch of their when he comes in, and pick out one that | Cor. Troy Times. fits him; then there will be no more growling.-Chicago News.

sportsmen have flocked into northern California in such numbers that old residents say there are now more fishermen than trout in the streams, and thirty or forty rifles to one deer.

In Germany the school history relates to events down to 1812 only. In this contrry it goes down to 1886.

PERSONS WISHING INTERESTING EXPERIMENT GOING

Successful Attempt to Combine Effective Control with Ample Home Advantages. Results of the System-Personal Comfert, Education, Diet and Clothing.

PAUPER CHILDREN.

ON AT BANSTEAD, ENGLAND.

the knowledge that from

houses and other buildings are arranged

on each side in a roomy, tasteful manner.

Ten of these houses are set apart for boys

and the remaining thirteen for the girls.

worked out an experiment in the education and bringing up of pauper children which holders of the mansions of Kensington and Chelsea are aware of the fact that as they COUNTY OF ANDERSON. sit cozily in the Pullman express which COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. takes them to Brighton from the dirty metropolis they pass within a mile of a free-hold estate in which they have an undi-vided share, and on which is being carried out a scheme for giving health and vigor to the minds of the pauper children of their parishes which promises as successful results in its own field as ever they individually obtained from the invigorating To minds unfamiliar with the facts as to pauperism there is something startling in

parishes in the wealthy West. End there are no less than 700 pauper children to be cared for, and, if possible, made into use-At Banstead an attempt is being made to combine effective control with the home advantages. On the high lands near the Downs there are erected twenty-three Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[SEAL] M. P. TRIBBLE, C. C. P. houses, each standing in its own ground, together with schools, hospitals, a church and the necessary administrative buildings, on the twenty-seven acres which form the little town. A street runs throughout the length of the site and the

Over each of the boys' houses are a house father and a house mother, who are married. The father follows some trade or occupation which is of use to the village and its occupants. One is a carpenter, another is a tailor, while the others respectively follow their callings as smith; plumber, shoemaker, baker, gardener and bandmaster. Over each of the girls' houses is a house mother. Each of the boys' houses is occupied by thirty-eight boys, and each of the girls' houses by twenty-four girls. The house mother performs the duties of the home in her own particular way. Every week she sends to the store and obtains her week's supply of groceries. She cooks for her children at her own fire and is assisted by them. She does part of the washing for her large family. The children wash the door, clean the dishes, sweep out the rooms and perform the other household duties under her direction. On the ground floor are the kitchen, general room, lavatory and the house mother's Up stairs are the bedrooms. The children sleep in two rooms and each has a separate bed. The good old rule of "early to bed and early to rise" is strictly fol-lowed. When the children are out of school they are not made to sit on forms against a wall with their arms folded and their toes turned out, staring into vacancy; as used to be the case; but they are

scamper and play at their own games and to shout and be boys and girls like other children. The house fathers cut toys for their boys, repair their playthings and assist them in their little enterprises, just as a real father does for his own boy of the children have animals which they have purchased with the hoarded pennies they received at chance times, and they are encouraged to tend them well and are given facilities for keeping them. Others of them have fenced off little gardens, where they raise hardy annual and shrubs. The home life is necessarily not so free as that enjoyed by children in more fortunate circumstances, but there can be no doubt that the main characteristics of it The education of these children is unthe inspectors of the education departports as to the standard of efficiency and the thoroughness of the teaching. As one class rooms the eye met the familiar sums bother one in the school days gone by The girls' school is conducted on the most

modern lines. In the infants' school there

was the same thoroughness shown, as

also provision for relieving the strain of

turned out into the house grounds, to

study on their young minds. The mis schoolroom, while the children went through a series of exercises such as hands up, on shoulders, stretch out and down, to the rhythm of the music. The greater part of the clothes are made on the site, and the whole of the bread baked there. The washing also is done in the village laundry or in the houses with its own roads, sewers and sewage farm within its borders. As the children get up in years they are told off to assist the skilled fathers and mothers in their trades. During the three years ended 1884, 130 of the children were placed in situations as apprentices or at service, and commenced an independent life on their own account. Of the fifty-nine boys some went as hairdressers and pages, and others were divided over eleven other nine went as servants, one as a hairdresse and one as a dressmaker. As far as the managers have been able to trace them in their subsequent life, they have conducted themselves with credit to their training. The schools have been in full work for five years, and though that is not a suffi ultimate results of the cottage home sys tem, as it is called, yet it is long enough to bear most encouraging fruit and the

promise of success. The dieting of the children is very good The clothing is warm and substantial The children bear a ruddy, healthy look, and are pictures of strong, growing boys Some of them are of an un mistakably low type, while others have bright, intelligent faces. They bear au unimpeachable testimony to the more humane treatment they receive than did Oliver Twist in the days of unregenerated Bumbledom.—Pall Mall Gazette

An Important Condition Tommy's mother has had a terrible time teaching him to remember always to say "if you please" at the table. His memory is lamentably bad. The other day this dialogue took place

Tommy-Mamma, pass me the butter. Mamma-If what, Tommy? Tommy-If you kin reach it.-Boston

The Prince of Wales is said to be a frequent borrower on the London "street."

A seedy man walked into a downtown printing office with a small Scotch terrier in his arms, which he said he had found running around the streets. His desired was to sell the dog for the price of a meal and he offered the dog to a printer or those terms. The printer refused to buy and he would see what he could do for him. He went out and purchased a blue ribbon, which he tied around the neck of the dog after thoroughly washing the an-

The two strolled up Broadway as far as of earth brought up by the roots form a Fourteenth street, where a lady seated in a carriage in front of a dry goods house hailed them and asked if they cared to sell "that pretty little creature." They did, and when asked what they wanted for him they said that \$25 would buy dog and ribbon. The bargain was quickly made. Around in Thirteenth street the men divided profits .- New York

> If you are contemplating a visit to Mexico the sooner you make it the better Everything is in a transition state. Old things are fast passing away, and not only the ancient landmarks, but customs and conditions which gave the country its greatest charm are disappearing like dew before the morning sun. This is espe-

Vegetation for the Plains. It is now stated that blue joint grass will grow luxuriantly on the great plains and mountain sites of Nevada, where little vegetation, except sage brush, has been produced. It is also said that wild peas will grow there, and that the vines are readily eaten by all kinds of stock. In places that can be irrigated a few months

can be raised, - Chicago Times.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

SHOULD CALL AT

MAXWELL'S GALLERY BEFORE SEPTEMBER 15th, AS the undersigned will leave Anderson At Banstead, in Surrey, there is being

J. A. WREN. THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. Millie Smith, deceased, Plaintiff, against Mrs. Millie Moore, Mrs. Mary E. Smith, J. W. Smith, John Smith, Andrew Smith, Fletcher Smith, Rowley Smith, H. A. Forrester and Julius L. Forrester, Defendants.—Summons for Relief—Complaint Served.

Ilef—Complaint Served.

To the Defendants Mrs. Millie Moore, Mrs. Mary E. Smith, J. W. Smith, John Smith, Andrew Smith, Fletcher Smith, Rowley Smith, H. A. Forrester and Julius L. Forrester:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Anderson, S. C., August 24th, A. D. 1887.

MURRAY, BREAZEALE & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the Defendant J. W. Smith, Tyoga, Grayson To the Defendant J. W. Smith, 2765.

County, Texas:
You will take notice that the Summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, and the Complaint in this action, were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Anderson County, and State of South Carolina, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1887.

Dated Anderson, S. C., Aug. 24, A. D. 1887.

MURRAY, BREAZEALE & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A Woman from Austria. Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough. and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I

happened to get one of the Seipamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of SEIGEL'S SYRUP, (Shaker Extract of Roots) which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a change for the better. My last illness began June 3d, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured; and oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for SEIGEL'S SYRUP (Shaker Extract of Roots). Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning the people against the medicine, telling them it would do no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, whenever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. , I

know a woman tho was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their beds and could hardly move a finger have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rhematic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding district to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang, which is rung in our place when anybody is dead, we thought surely it was for her; but Seigel's Syrup and Pills (Shaker Extract of Roots) saved her life, and now she when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in

bed. To-day she adds her grati-

tude to mine for God's mercies and

Shaker Medicines are now being

sold in all parts of the world. and

are working wonders, as shown in

the above case. A. J. White,

MARIA HAAS.

Seigel's Syrup.

in the year, two or three crops of alfalfa | 54 Warren St. New York.

(1) m

Valuable Land for Sale. THE well known Blantation situated in Anderson County, containing about 350 acres, and known as Walker's Double Branch place, which issituated on the Pen-dleton and Easley road, eight miles East of Pendleton. This is a chance seldom offered parties desiring a valuable Tract, with good building and fine orchard; about 100 acres cleared land, most of which was cleared Fall 1886, balance original forest.

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South Carolina College. SIXTEEN Instructors; 5 Scientific, 3 Literary degree Courses, 5 Shorter Courses, Post-Graduate and Law Courses. Tuition \$40, Matriculation \$10, Rooms Free, Table Board \$11.00 and \$12.50 per month. Expenses about \$190.
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Commissioners, or Judge of Probate, or
Clerk of the Court, that the statement is
true. For further particulars apply to
PRESIDENT J. M. MCBRYDE,
Columbia S. C. August 25, 1887

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. V. S. Sharpe, Plaintiff, against Mary W. Evins and W. D. Evins, Defendants.—Summons for Relief

—Complaint not Served. To the Defendants above named: To the Defendants above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Anderson C. H., S. C., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Anderson C.H., S.C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, Dated August 3rd, A. D. 1887.

Plaintiff's Attorneys, Anderson, S. C. [SEAL] M. P. TRIBULE, C. C. P.

To the Defendants above named:
You will take notice that the Complaint in this action, together with the Summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the cfie of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleus, for the County of Anderson, at Anderson C. H., S. C., on the 3rd day of August, 1887.

BROWN & TRIFIBLE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. Rev. S. LANDER, A. M., D. D., Pres.

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To Contractors. WE will let to the lowest bidder, at the at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 9th day of September proximo, the building of three Cottage Houses. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office from and after the 26th Reserving the right to reject any and all

J. P. McGEE, A. O. NORRIS, Board Co. Com A. C., S. C. Per E. W. LONG, Clerk. August 18, 1887

PORT ROYAL & WESTERN CAR-OLINA RAILWAY In effect Aug. 21, 1887-75th Meridian Time. GOING SOUTH.

Except Sunday, Leave Anderson... Leave Deans 3 12 p m Leave Latimers...... 4 35 p m Leave Hesters...... 4 52 p m Leave Mt. Carmel.... 5 15 p m Leave Willington.... 5 30 p m Leave Bordeau........ 5 45 p m Arrive McCormick.. 6 15 p m 6 15 pm | stock of trees, &c., ever shown or seen in 8 30 pm | any two nurseries in North Carolina, Arrive Augusta..... 8 30 p m Arrive Charleston... 6 15 a m Arrive Savannah.... 6 15 p m Arrive Jacksonville.12 00 m

Leave Savannah Leave Augusta..... 7 50 a m Leave McCormick...10 35 a m Leave Bordeau11 06 a m Leave Willington....11 24 a m; Leave Mt. Carmel...11 38 a m Leave Hesters.....12 02 p m Leave Latimers......12 20 p m Leave Lowndesville 12 48 p m Arrive Anderson 2 15 p m Connects with train to and from Greenood, Laurens and Spartanburg.

Connections at Augusta with Georgia, South Carolina and Central Railroads. At partanburg with A & C. Air Line and sheville & Spartanburg R. R. Tickets on sale at Anderson to all points at through rates. Baggage checked to des-tination. E. T. CHARLTON, G. P. A. W. W. STARR, Supt., Augusta, Ga. NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Lent Hall, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate must make P. C. HALL, Adm'r.



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plans for poultry houses; information about incubators, and where to buy Eggs from best stock at \$1.50 per sitting. Sent for 15 Cents. June 9, 1887 DO YOU KEEP CAGE BIRDS ? H so, you need the BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS. 120 pages, 150 illus-trations. Beautiful colored plate. Treatment and breeding of all kinds Gago birds, for pleasure and profit. Discasses and their learn How to build and stock an Aviery. All alsent Parrots. Prices of all kinds birds, capes, etc. Mailed for

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Call and see their Stock of

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NEW LOT OF LADIES' GOODS With the Lowest Prices, and expect to sell them accordingly!

Having just visited the Northern markets and purchased the FRESHEST and most BEAUTIFUL STOCK ever brought to the City, WE DEFY COMPETITION! And are prepared to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Our Goods are lately imported,

and consist of the newest styles and greatest variety. We guarantee satisfaction, and only ask an inspection of our WHITE GOODS, FRENCH MULLS, SUM-MER SILKS in the latest shades, stylish MILLINERY and NOTIONS. All orders receive careful attention.

MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS. March 24, 1887

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WE have made HILL, ADAMS & CO., of Anderson, S. C., our Agents for the sale of our Ladies' Fine Shoes. We make on the N. Y. Opera, Acme, Wauken Phast and Creole lasts; the latter is just out and is very nice. We use the McKay Machine and sew with best Barbour's thread. Every pair warranted. They

are nice, neat and stylish. Give them a look when you want a Shoe and you will be pleased. We use the Gordian Patent Stay. Oct 7, 1886 PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. Williamston Female College, Richmond & Danville R. R.,

> COLUMBIA & GREENVILLE DIVISION. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. IN EFFECT AUGUST 14, 1886. Southbound. | No. 52 | Northbound. | Lve Walhalla 8.55 am Lve. Columbia ...

ment, still maintains her high standard of scholarship, and extended curriculum, and best training of the pupils committed to Abbeville... 10.45 am Laurens ... 8.45 am Green ville. 9.40 am Green wood 12.56 pm Ninety-Six 1.38 pm Newberry ... 3.05 pm Columbia ... 5.07 pm Augusta ... 9.15 pm The Fall Session, will open Monday, September 12, 1887, and continue 20 weeks. RATES PER SESSION. Board, exclusive of washing Regular Tuition, \$12, \$16 or...

Williamston, S. C.

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English walnuts, rhubarb, asparagus

Give your order to my authorized

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THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Wm. A. Hall, Mary J. Brown, wife of John M. Brown, and Ida L. Seawright, wife of Isaac F. Seawright, Pilantiffs, vs. Margaret E. Hall, Lucinda U. Norris, wife of John W. Norris, Anna E. Galbreath, wife of J. A. Galbreath, Ibzan C. Manning, Walter S. Manning, Alpha H. Manning, Deewitt B. Manning and Arthur F. Manning, Defendants.—Summons for Relief—Complaint not served.

To the Defendants above named:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Cerk of the Court for Anderson County, South Carolina, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at Anderson, July 27th, A. D. 1987. BROYLES & SIMPSON,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[SEAL] M. P. TRIBBLE C. C. P.

To the Defendants Lucinda C. Norris, wife of John W. Norris, and Anna E. Galbreath, wife of J. A. Galbreath: Take notice that the Summons in this action, of

Take notice that the Summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed with the Complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pless at Anderson Court House, in the County of Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1887.

BROYLES & SIMPSON, Plaintiffs Attys.

Correspondence solicited. Descriptive

J. VAN. LINDLEY.

Guilford County, N. C.

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