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The Evening Item, June 20, 1890

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THE EVENING ITEM.

Vol. I.

DAYTON, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1890.

No. 45.

TROUBLE AHEAD

For the Captain of the "Umbria,"

WHO REFUSED TO RETURN BELGIUM GLASS-BLOWERS

Landed in This Country in Violation of the Contract Labor Law--A Humorous Session of the House--Reciprocity, and Mr. Blaine on Tariff--Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Acting Secretary Batchelor sent a letter to Speaker Reed in response to the resolution of the house of representatives, inquiring "whether it is true that the Cunard Steamship company, Saturday, June 20, 1890, refused to obey the officers of the United States to give return passage to certain immigrants (Belgian glass blowers), landed at New York by said company in violation of the contract labor laws of the United States; and if any have been taken to refuse entry to steamships of said company until said company has complied with the laws of the United States, and made reparation for their refusal to obey the order of the officers thereof."

He encloses reports of the customs officers and a letter addressed to the department by Mr. Brown the New York agent of the company in regard to the case in question and says:

"I desire further to say that I have under consideration the expediency of referring the action of the captain of the steamship 'Umbria' to the United States attorney for the southern district of New York for such action under section IV. of the act of February 26, 1885, in the nature of criminal proceedings as may seem to him proper under the circumstances; and I contemplate such further action on the part of the department as may be admissible under the provision of the statute looking to a thorough enforcement of the laws prohibiting the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States."

Reciprocity and South America.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—President Harrison transmitted to congress a letter from Secretary Blaine upon the subject of customs union and the recommendations in respect thereto of the Pan-American congress.

Secretary Blaine suggested an amendment to the tariff bill authorizing the president to declare the ports of the United States free to the products of any American nation upon which no export duties are charged, so long as such nation shall admit free to its ports the manufactures and products of the United States.

Federal Elections.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Congressman Lodge presented in the house a report on the federal elections bill. The report which is very lengthy, devotes most of its space to a constitutional argument and lengthy quotations from decisions in favor of the constitutionality of the proposed law. The question of expediency and absolute necessity in some portions, especially in the south, is dwelt upon but very briefly. This question being largely left open for the discussion of the bill.

Mr. Hale's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Senator Hale introduced in the senate an amendment to be offered to the tariff bill carrying out the recommendations of the president's message and Secretary Blaine's letter on reciprocity.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The senate spent most of the afternoon on the legislative appropriation bill. A breezy debate arose over an amendment offered by Senator Paddock for the salary of the commissioners of the general land office to \$5,000 per year.

Sensors Cockrell, Berry, Allison and Ingalls opposed the increase upon an appropriation bill, holding that if an increase was to be made it should be by a special bill. They were agreed that the position was one of great responsibility and onerous duties, but were opposed to the increase being made by an appropriation bill.

Sensors Manderson, Paddock and others favored the amendment and on a vote the yeas were twenty-six and nays eleven, no quorum voting.

An amendment to the tariff bill was offered by Senator Hale and a message from the president was read. At four o'clock, the hour set for eulogies upon the late Congressman Wilbur and Nutting having arrived, the business of the day was late aside and Messrs. Hiscock and Everts spoke, after which the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The entire afternoon was spent in arguments upon the rules under which the silver bill had been referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The debate was largely upon parliamentary points but was enlivened occasionally by good natured sallies; despite the intense anxiety on the democratic side to overrule the speaker's decision, which was joined by several republicans who are pronounced supporters of free coinage.

Mr. Briggs of California interrupted Mr. Perkins with a serious of pointed questions, the speaker meanwhile hammering the desk in vain for order.

Finally, the speaker asked sternly: "Will the gentleman from California be in order?"

"I will," replied Mr. Briggs in a meek and pleasant voice, which again gave rise to merriment, which was increased to a perfect roar of laughter and applause when he shortly afterward walked to the speaker's desk and began a private conversation, presumably explaining that he did not intend any discourtesy to the chair.

Another passage occurred later, when Congressman Butterworth remarked in response to a statement from Mr. Crisp that the speaker was doing right in his rulings, to which Mr. Crisp said he meant no discourtesy in drawing a simile between the gentlemen's remark and the remark of the Hindoo when he approached his hideous god:

"I know that he is ugly; but I feel that he is great."

This gave rise to hearty laughter in which the speaker joined although shortly after he said dryly:

"The chair hopes that personal matter will not be introduced into this discussion."

The day was a most interesting one and while it pretty accurately tested the strength of those present it was considered a test vote, but 238 of the 330 votes in the house were cast. The situation is an anomalous one. The silver bill has gone to the committee of coinage, weights and measures and is doubtless securely resting in its pigeon hole. The house has expurgated from the journal the record which shows that the bill was sent there, but has not yet approved the amended journal, while it absolutely refused to adopt a statement that it was erroneously so referred. The parliamentarians are puzzling themselves to determine whether action makes any change in the actual point of the bill and whether the amended journal can be approved when the latter is resumed.

Storm in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 20.—The severest storm of the season prevailed here and much excitement existed. People feared another cyclone. The streets were flooded. The Commercial hotel was set on fire by a bolt of lightning, but the flames were soon extinguished with very little damage.

MONEY MARKET.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF GOLD FROM THE UNITED STATES

Have Aided the Bears in Depressing Stocks--No Positive Indications That American Securities are Being Sold in Europe--Causes of Export Movement Obscure.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Post says in its financial columns:

The exports of gold in the past week have done more than anything else to aid the bears in depressing the stock market. The causes of export movement are obscure and therefore have attracted the more attention. Sterling exchange in this market is one-half cent on the pound, but too low yet to admit of the export of gold to London without loss, but there is an unusual condition of exchange markets in both Berlin and Paris in their favor, and against London, which justifies the export of gold to Berlin, and possibly also to Paris. It is quite well known that this is not due to a commercial trade balance in their favor and these must be due to the changing of investments, especially on the part of the capital in Berlin. The fact that gold goes from the United States does not necessarily prove that the Germans have been selling American securities, but it is quite plain that by the selling of some sort of investment they are drawing specie from London. During the week the Bank of England lost \$300,000 on balance and the reserve is down to 39,181,000 per cent., against 41,811,000 per cent. last week. The bank did not advance its rate of discount—it remains at three per cent, but the open market rates of discount are up to 2½ per cent., which is much nearer to the bank rate than usual and the rates for bankers balances in London were up to two and one-fourth and two and one-half in the afternoon against one and one-fourth in the morning. Whatever may be the nature of the changing of investment in Germany which has turned the exchanges in favor of Berlin and against London and though Berlin has also affected Paris, it is plain the Bank of England does not regard it as more than temporary. The gold goes from the United States, however, only because we can spare it better than the Bank of England and does not necessarily prove that Europe is selling American securities. If this were the case the rates for sterling would show it more positively. It appears as set to be more a balance in favor of Berlin and against London alone than against this country.

Unknown Boy Found.

AURORA, June 20.—The body of an unknown man was found at this place. He had on dark cassimere suit of clothes, white cotton shirt, red flannel drawers, old shoes, capped on toes with iron nails in soles. Hair very black and cut short; mustache light colored, light about six feet; weight about one hundred and sixty pounds.

RECIPROCITY

With the Latin American Countries

THE SUBJECT OF A MESSAGE BY THE PRESIDENT.

He Calls Attention to the Fact That More Than Three-Fourths of the Products of Those Countries is Sent to Our Republic Free--Reciprocity Would Equalize and Facilitate Mutual Exchange.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The president sent to the senate a message upon the question of reciprocity with the Latin-American states as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 19.

To the senate and house of representatives.

"I transmit herewith for your information a letter from the secretary of state enclosing a report of the meeting of the American congress which recommends that reapproval commercial treaties be entered into between the United States and the several other republics of this hemisphere.

It has been so often and persistently stated that our tariff laws offer an insurmountable barrier to a large exchange of products with the Latin-American states that I deem it proper to call special attention to the fact that more than eighty-seven per cent. of the products of those nations sent to our ports, is now admitted free. If sugar is placed on the free list, practically every important export from those states will be given untaxed access to our markets except wool. The rice difficulty in the way of negotiating profitable reciprocal treaties that we have given freely so much that would have had value in the mutual concessions which such treaties imply.

I cannot doubt, however, that the present advantages which the products of these near and friendly states enjoy in our markets, though they are not by law exclusive—will with other considerations dispose them to adopt such measures by treaty or otherwise as will tend to equalize and greatly enlarge a mutual exchange. It will certainly be time enough for us to consider whether we must cheapen the cost of producing by cheapening labor in order to give access to the North American markets—when we have fairly tried the effects of established and reliable steam communication and of convenient methods of money exchanges. There can be no doubt, I think, that with these facilities well established and with a rebate of duties on imported raw material used in the manufacture of goods for export our merchants will be able to compete in the ports of the Latin American nations with those of every other country.

If, after the congress shall have acted upon pending tariff legislation, it shall appear under the general treaty-making powers, or under any special powers given by law, our trade with the states represented in the conference can be enlarged upon the basis of mutual advantage, it will be promptly done.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

FAVORS FREE FLOUR.

MR. BLAINE'S VIEWS OF A TARIFF ON BREADSTUFFS.

In Reply to a Telegram From the Millers' Convention, He Advocates Free Admission of Sugar in America in Return For Abolition of Flour Duty in Other Ports.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Blaine has received the following telegram from the chairman of the National Millers' association now in session at Minneapolis:

"It is reported that an additional duty of eighty cents per barrel will be imposed upon the American flour by Cuba on July 1. This would prohibit any possible flour trade between the United States and Cuba. The millers are consequently agitated, hence your prompt telegraphic reply is earnestly solicited."

"J. F. Lms, Chairman."

To this Mr. Blaine answered as follows:

We have the official advice at the state department of the eighty cents additional duty on flour in Cuba. If levied, it will make the duty \$5.31 per barrel—evidently intended by Spain to be prohibitory.

The whole subject is within the power and wisdom of congress. It has been constantly said here for the past six months that the western farmers demand the unconditional repeal of the sugar duty. It is within the power of western farmers, by encouraging a system of reciprocity, to secure in exchange for the repeal of this duty, the free admission of their breadstuffs and provisions into the markets of forty millions of people, including Cuba. In my opinion this is the most profitable policy for the western farmer. Free sugar in the United States should be accompanied by free breadstuffs and provisions in Spanish America.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The Millers' Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 20.—The annual convention of the Millers' National association was brought to a close amid a torrent of resolutions, the principal one being the indorsement of the Butterworth anti-option bill, which passed. Resolutions condemnatory of the action of such millers' mutual insurance as take any business outside of flour-mills were passed.

The following officers were elected: President, A. R. Jones, Buffalo; first vice president, William S. Anderson, Milwaukee; second vice president, H. L. Halliday, Cairo; treasurer, S. A. Seams, Milwaukee.

Strikers Brutally Clubbed.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—The striking union carpenters, while trying to persuade W. G. Vinton's non-union employes to quit work, they were assailed by the police. Seven were brutally clubbed and locked up. The only excuse for the assault was that a drunken man named Benson stopped a non-union man.

Destroyed by Fire.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20.—The business part of Harlem, a town just across the river, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The total loss is \$15,000, with but partial insurance.

BAD MARKSMANSHIP.

Two Cousins Exchange Courtesies.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 20.—Frank H. Weston, trial Justice, and his cousin, Dr. W. R. Ray, quarrelled on the street, pistols were drawn and five shots exchanged by each. Weston was seriously wounded and Ray was struck on the forehead but the ball did not penetrate. The pistols were of light calibre. Both men were arrested. The combatants are prominent in social circles.

Brakeman's Strike.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—The strikers on the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad company have been notified to call at the office and receive their time. This is equivalent to a discharge, but it is understood that if the men return to work again they will be taken back. The strikers, however, so far have made no overtures for a conference, and freight shipments on the road have practically ceased.

Mrs. Harrison Arrives Safely.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20.—Mrs. Harrison and party passed through this city bound for Cape May but did not stop. She arrived at her destination at five o'clock and held an informal reception in her new cottage, which was in complete readiness for her.

Million Dollar Timber Sale.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 20.—Colonel Bruce Ricketts, of Gettysburg fame, sold forty thousand acres of woodland here to an English syndicate for \$1,000,000.

Cholera Not Spreading.

MADRID, June 20.—There is no change in the cholera epidemic.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Two thousand cigarmakers are out. John L. Sullivan "painted" Washington last night.

A syndicate has been formed to control the production and market of onyx. The Cincinnati carpenters' strike is extending to the other building trades, and many men are quitting work.

A strike is imminent in the Calumet and Hecla mines. There are 900 men out in the Red Jacket (Mich.) mines.

The business part of Harlem, a town just across the river from Kansas City, was destroyed by fire; total loss \$15,000. The remains of a female, supposed to have been murdered, was unearthed by workmen while digging a road near Newark, O.

The question of shortening the course of Harvard college will be brought up for discussion at the next meeting of overseers.

Reports from Pope county, Ill., say that the country is overrun by rats. They have been especially destructive to grain and poultry.

A freight train fell over a precipice on the Western North Carolina road, thirty-two miles from Asheville, and three trainmen were killed.

At Philadelphia, after taking in stores, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius ran aground while starting away. She got away in the afternoon.

Litigation is in progress at Hillsboro, Ohio, for the possession of a lot in a Catholic cemetery, between Mrs. Goodwin and Patrick McCabe.

The Farmers Alliance, of Minnesota, issued an address in which they made charges against the United States supreme court of usurpation of the people's power, etc.

James Atchison, of Elizabeth, Ill., a trackwalker on the Kansas City road, went to sleep while seated on a rail for a rest and was run over and instantly killed, his head being severed from his body.

Gored by a Bull.

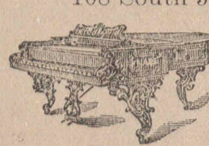
CORYDON, June 20.—Emanuel Goode, an old and highly respected citizen of this township, was gored to death by a furious bull. He was found lying in a fence corner in the agonies of death, having several large holes in his chest and stomach.

Boy Drowned.

GOSPORT, June 20.—Alva Houston, aged fourteen, the son of Wm. Houston, was drowned in White river. While crossing the new railroad bridge of the Big creek switch he accidentally fell into the water.

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108 South Jefferson St.,



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Candy, Cigars and Tobacco

1013 West Third Street.

S. W. POTTERF, DEALER IN

FINE HAVANA CIGARS,

And All Kinds of Tobacco.

1140 WEST THIRD STREET.

The Evening Item.

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The United States is a rich country. It supports one lawyer to every 900 inhabitants. England and Germany can only support one to each 6,000 inhabitants.

Andrew Carnegie recently expressed the opinion that the boy who entered a store at fourteen stood a better chance of succeeding in life than the boy who entered upon and completed a college course. He asserted that he had never found college graduates occupying prominent business positions, while on the other hand he could name dozens of successful business men whose education was almost entirely acquired in stores. The publication of such an opinion has had the effect of bringing out a strong expression on the other side. It appears that many men of the greatest prominence in business are college graduates and some of the men named by Mr. Carnegie as examples of the success of non-educated men are in reality graduates of colleges.

The Newfoundland fisheries have been a source of dispute between England and France for nearly four hundred years. Within twenty years after Columbus discovered America, French fishing vessels annually visited this island, and caught the fish that abound off its coasts. Until within the last century the island was practically uninhabited. The fishing vessels which visited it would erect booths and racks for drying their fish, but they never made Newfoundland their home. The whole value of the island was supposed to consist in the privilege of landing and drying fish along its coast. From a very early period the English were nominal owners of the island, but the French were guaranteed certain valuable fishing privileges. The island is triangular in shape. The British retained exclusive right to the southern coast and permitted no French vessels to land there. But on the north-eastern and western coasts the French were given the right to land and dry their fish, and the English fisherman were forbidden to interfere with them. The French claim that they were given exclusive rights on those coasts, and that the English have no rights there, and their claim has in some sense been admitted by England for the past seventy years. But a difficulty was arising. The island was settling up and a government was established. This government of course claimed authority over all

the territory on the island and its bays and harbors. Its citizens claimed the right to fish wherever they pleased and to erect canning factories where they pleased. They found that there was more money in canning lobsters than in fishing and the best locations were on the coasts where the French were allowed to fish. The French when they saw the money there was in this industry, entered into it also, and tried to eject the Newfoundlanders from the region. They wanted to tear down the factories of the islanders and drive them entirely away. The islanders of course objected and appealed to England to protect them in their rights. Lord Salisbury has not shown much disposition to do much for them and so the islanders are highly indignant. They threaten that if England will do nothing for them, they will have Newfoundland annexed to the United States.

A great deal of this talk about the census being a farce is "bosh." Each city claims that a large part of its citizens have not been counted, but that in its rival city too many have been counted. Of course the other cities all say that too many have been counted in that city. These claims of errors, will not, we are pleased to observe, affect the integrity of the general statistics, for every time the citizens of one city say that their enumeration is not high enough they also say that the enumeration in a neighboring city is too high. Thus even those who claim that the census of the respective cities is defective, admit that the total of all the cities is about right. We think the census will be found to be a very accurate one. Some errors of course will occur. This is but natural. Those acquainted with political affairs know that when the wards are polled before an election, the man who makes the poll usually misses some the first time and has to be sent back to investigate certain names on the registration books, or on the previous poll. The census enumerators are likewise liable to overlook a person now and then, but such cases are not frequent.

Mayworth, the prisoner who escaped from the jail about a week ago, has not been heard from since.

The Philomathean Society of the Central High School held their annual picnic to the Pinnacles yesterday. They all had a good time.

LOCAL NEWS.

Harry Grimes, of West Fifth street, is quite sick, due to overwork.

The frame work on Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Ozias' house, on North Summit street, was begun to-day.

Wm. Fansher's house on North Summit street is ready for plaster.

Jim Stokes, who works at Hoskot's brick yard, had his leg broken by being kicked by a horse.

An employee on the White Line was injured by being struck by a car.

A nice porch is being added to the property belonging to D. C. Spinning, on North Broadway.

The limited express on the Little Miami Road, while near Sonora, last night at one o'clock ran into a flock of sheep, killing seventeen. The train is pulled by a Strong engine.

Mrs. Anna Larcamp, of Wellston, and Miss Mary Bartels, of Sampsonville, came up on an excursion yesterday and are spending to-day in the city. Miss Bartels is a sister, and Mrs. Larcamp a cousin of William Bartels, of North Summit street. They started home again this evening.

George Martin, who moved down into Browntown last year to start a drug store, was up to Miami City last night to see his old friends.

Perry Winder was last night elected principal of the 12th district school.

The boys of Emanuel Church School over two hundred in number, made their annual visit to St. Elizabeth's Hospital yesterday afternoon. Each boy bore with him some useful present.

The wife of Mr. Martin Pauli, corner Hopeland and Hartford streets, is very low with cerebro spinal meningitis.

Mr. John Sacksteder is preparing to build a new house adjoining his residence, corner Hartford and Cincinnati streets.

The foundations of the residence which is being built by Mr. George Mills, on the corner of Williams and Fitch streets were completed yesterday.

Mrs. Jane Francisco, of Richmond, Indiana, is visiting Mrs. John Francisco, of West Third street.

The wooden awning in front of Ruse's store has been torn down. The building will undergo a number of repairs and be freshly painted.

Just in Time.

Two negroes who were fighting on Sixth street, yesterday morning were arrested by Capt. Zwiesler, who happened along just at the time. Grabbing one he started off for the station house when the other one came back to see what he could do, and was also grabbed and marched off.

Should be Stopped.

Some trouble occurred at the flying dutchman near the river, last night. Some boys were hooking a ride when a colored man who sells tickets drove them off. The boys went off a short distance and began throwing stones. One struck the colored man in the back of the neck, and several bystanders narrowly escaped being hit. This practice of standing off and throwing stones into a crowd should be stopped, and if in no other way, the police should arrest a few of the offenders.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Appoint with a Few Changes from Last Year Teachers and Principals for the En-suing Year.

The committee on teachers reported the following list, which with a few exceptions, is the same as last year:

F. C. Mayer, Special Teacher of Music.

Victor I. Shinn, Special Teacher of Writing.

Charles B. Nettleton, Special Teacher of Writing.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Mrs. Lida P. Fair, Critic Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Charles B. Stivers, Principal; Charles L. Loose, Jr., William B. Werthner, H. T. Kincaid, Obed W. Irvin, Eli F. Brown, Miss Mary A. Wilson, Miss Leila A. Thomas, Miss Alice Jennings, Miss Winifred Gleason, Miss Marie Durst.

The following teachers were re-appointed for the West Side:

Emily M. Mayer, Mary E. Terry, Hattie Baird, M. Lulu Carson, Lida J. Ferguson, Alice G. Brown, S. Ella Tomlinson, Netta Stokes, Ida J. Wright, Elizabeth B. Doren, Bertha Zimmerman, Lizzie McClure, Mary J. McCollough, Mary S. Osborn, Helen Burns, M. Christine Clark, Louise B. Nolan, Julia B. Thompson, Clara H. Mahoney, Lottie R. Jones, Mary Keifer, Eda Hurdle, Eloise Huber, Louise Troy.

MUSIC TEACHER.

The committee on music teachers recommended the appointment of F. C. Mayer as teacher of music at a salary of \$1,500 per year. Objection was made to the increase of salary from \$1,200 to \$1,500. A number of members voted in the negative on this account. The recommendation was lost.

On Mr. Craighead's motion the recommendation of Mr. Mayer was voted upon, without designating a salary. He was unanimously elected.

PRINCIPALS.

First district—James Craven. Second district—Margaret Burns. Third district—A. B. Shauck. Fourth district—Samuel C. Wilson. Fifth district—Miss Sarah Finch. Sixth district—F. M. Loehninger. Seventh district—Miss Esther Widener. Eighth district—James Tuttle. Ninth district—A. J. Willoughby. Tenth district—Miss Ella Beistle. Eleventh district—Miss M. B. Westfall. Twelfth district—Perry Winder.

Base Ball.

[TRI-STATE LEAGUE.]

WHEELING, W. VA., June 19.—The Wheelings shut out Springfield in great shape to-day. Game was full of snafu. Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Wheeling.....0 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 1-7
Springfield.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0
Hits, Wheelings 16. Springfields 3; Batteries, Fitzgerald and Lytle, for Wheeling. Scherble and Mackey, for Springfield.

AKRON, OHIO, June 19.—Akron outbatted Canton to-day and won, although the visitors made a fine rally toward the close. Young for Canton struck out thirteen men, but was hit hard at critical points. The score:
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Akron.....2 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 2-8
Canton.....0 0 0 0 1 4 1 0 2-7
Hits, Akron, 12; Canton, 10. Errors, Akron, 4; Canton, 3. Batteries—Akron, Hall and Sweeney; Canton, Young and Yaik. Earned runs, Akron, 2. Two base hits, Hobeucht, 2. Metz, Whinnery. Stolen bases, Akron, 7; Canton, 4. Bases on balls, off Hall, 5; Young, 3. Hit by pitched ball, by Young, 1. Struck out, by Hall, 5; Young, 13. Passed balls, Sweeney, 3; Yaik, 2. Time, two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire, Jameson.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, June 19.—The Mansfields put up a superb game this afternoon, while the Youngstowns were decidedly weak, being outplayed all around. Score.
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Mansfield.....3 0 0 0 0 3 0 1*-7
Youngstown.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0
Batteries—Youngstown, Doty and Cody; Mansfield, Fournier and Fitzsimmons.

[PLAYERS' LEAGUE.] R. H. E.
New York...1 0 0 0 4 0 2-12 15 3
Philadelphia...0 0 0 0 0 0 2-2 7 3
Batteries—Keefe and Vaughan; Cunningham and Cross. Umpires—Knight and Jones.
Pittsburg...5 4 0 0 4 3 0 3-19 17 4
Buffalo...0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0-6 12 7
Batteries—Galvin and Carroll; Krock and Mack. Umpires—Barnes and Gaffney.
Chicago...0 7 1 1 3 7 0 1 0-20 21 4
Cleveland...0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 2-9 8 5
Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell; McGill and Snyder. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

[NATIONAL LEAGUE.] R. H. E.
Brooklyn...3 0 0 1 0 4 0 0*-8 11 1
Philadelphia...2 3 0 1 0 0 0 0-6 10 1
Batteries—Terry and Bushong; Smith and Clements. Umpire—Powers.
Cincinnati...0 0 0 3 0 0 6 1*-4 9 2
Chicago...0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0-2 5 2

Batteries—Luryca and Keenan; Hutchinson and Kittridge. Umpire—Lynch McQuade.

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg...0 5 0 1 0 3 0 0*-9 11 2
Cleveland...0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0-2 3 1
Batteries—Gumbert and Decker; Wadsworth and Zimmer. Umpires—Wilson and Daives.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 5 3
Cleveland...1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0-7 11 3
Batteries—Seigler and Decker; Lincoln and Zimmer. Umpires—Wilson and Daives.

[AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.]

Athletics...4 0 2 2 0 0 6 1 5-29 23 4
Syracuse...0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0-2 2 6
Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Sullivan and O'Rourke. Umpire—Doeschner.
Rochester...0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-3 8 3
Brooklyn...0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1 8 6
Batteries—Callihan and McKeon; Mattimore and Toy. Umpire—Toole.
Columbus...1 2 0 0 3 0 0 1*-7 13 4
Louisville...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 2 6
Batteries—Gastright and O'Connor; Mielkin and Ryan. Umpire—Enslie.
Toledo...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0-3 9 2
St. Louis...3 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0-7 10 5
Batteries—Healy and Welch; Stivets and Munyan. Umpire—Barnum.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Prod. Co. CHICAGO, June 20.—Wheat—July, 86½ @86½c; August, 86½c; September, 87½c. Corn—July, 34½c; August, 35¼c; September, 35½c. Oats—July, 28¼c; August, 27¼c; September, 26½c. Pork—June, \$12.80; July, \$13.00; August, and September, \$12.80. Lard—July, \$5.90 @5.92½; August, \$6.00 @6.02½; September, \$6.13½ @6.15. Ribs—July, \$5.12½; August, \$5.20 @5.22; September, \$5.32½.

New York Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Beeves—No trading; feeling weak. Dressed beef steady at 6½ @7½c. Calves—Market easier. Veals \$4 75 @5 75. Butter milk calves, \$3 00 @3 50. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, firm. Lambs, ½ higher. Sheep, \$3 50 @5 85. Lambs, \$5 75 @8 00. Dressed mutton, 9 @10c. Dressed lambs steady at 10 @12c. Hogs—nominally weak at \$4 00 @4 40.

Disastrous Storm.

LEBANON, June 20.—During a wind and rain storm a tree was blown down on John Shirley's team, totally demolishing the wagon, killing one of the horses and slightly injuring Mr. Shirley.

A Workman Killed.

DECATUR, June 20.—Henry Anderson, while at work in the Geneva & Indiana log-works today, was struck in the abdomen by a piece of timber, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes.

A Brutal Husband.

CLAY CITY, June 20.—John Woolen, a drunken groceryman, attacked his wife with an iron poker, and beat her senseless. After knocking her down he fell beside her, and, being too drunk to get up, he lay on the ground, beating her until help arrived. He was taken to the calaboose and locked up.

INDIANA FARMERS

TAKE DECISIVE ACTION IN REGARD TO POLITICS.

At a Meeting in Indianapolis They Decide to Support No Candidate Whose Interests are Not Identical With Theirs—Living on the Bollyam Plan—Boy Missing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20.—Representative farmers from all quarters of the state met here and organized a state league. Robert Mitchell, of Princeton, presided. Among the resolutions was one that if leading political parties fail to nominate men for the legislature, identified with our interests by occupation and education, we deem it our duty to pledge ourselves to nominate such men independently and strive by all honorable means to secure their election. The state league means a combination of the farmers' organizations for legislative purposes, and it is regarded as formidable and dangerous by the leaders of the dominant political parties.

Twelve young ladies of this city, employed in stores and offices, have rented a suite of twelve rooms and are living on the Bollyam plan. Each pays into the treasury three dollars per week, and a cook is employed to prepare meals. In addition each is assessed twenty-five cents for a contingent fund, which is held to meet unusual expenses. The young ladies room in couples, and each week two of them are appointed purveyors. The only time they are all together is at supper, but they are contented and enjoy their way of living.

Elize Beechman, aged sixteen, is gone from his home on East Washington street. He is employed at the Indianapolis Lounge Factory, and started to work as usual yesterday morning, taking his dinner with him. In his bed his mother found a note stating that he had gone to Illinois, and the family would hear from him within a week.

The Cincinnati Strike.

CINCINNATI, O., June 20.—The plasterers and architectural iron-workers joined the ranks of striking carpenters, masons and bricklayers. Between fifteen and twenty thousand men are out. All building inside the city is suspended. There is not much prospect of a speedy settlement.

Alleged Grave Robbers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 20.—The trial of Drs. Blackburn and Grant for attempted grave-robbery in New Albany several weeks ago was set for trial in Jeffersonville, with it was taken on a change of venue. The afternoon was spent in securing a jury.

Wealthy Forger Sentenced.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 20.—Ex-councilman Mead was sentenced in the criminal court to three years for forgery. Mead has been very prominent in politics, and has erected a hundred houses in the city.

THE DEAD ALIVE

Village of Dunbar Wild With Joy.

SOUNDS HEARD IN THE MINERS' CATACOMB

Proclaim the Imprisoned Men Still Alive and Struggling for Freedom—Heroic Efforts of the Rescuing Party Must Soon Meet With Success—One Grand Old Woman Whose Confidence is Unshaken.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 20.—It is now over three days since the explosion occurred at the Farm Hill mine and, unless the men have some food left in their buckets, hunger is pressing them sadly. That they are still living has received an added hope from the fact that there was a sudden and unexplained increase in the ventilation through both the Mahoning and Ferguson mines. This can only be accounted for by a fall of slate in the Hill Farm mine, either by accident or that the entombed miners themselves have made a break through and are working towards the rescuers from the inside.

While the rescuing party were hard at work in the Mahoning mine at 9:30 in the night one of the men shouted to his comrades to listen. "Pick! pick!" came the distant raps from the other side as if some one asking for aid. The men started again with a new determination and the rumor spread like wild fire over the little town, that the imprisoned miners had been rescued and before midnight there were over a thousand people at the mouth of the mine. They expect to reach the other mine anytime between then and Friday noon.

Of the hundreds who have gone through all phases of hope to despair there is one whose steadfast faith has been more than encouraging, even when the affair looked the blackest. David Davis, an old Welsh miner, was at one time entombed nine days in a mine in Cornwall, and his wife never gave up.

She remembers the day, and should David Davis ever emerge from the mine here, he will find a woman calmly awaiting at the door to welcome him. She patiently repeats to all visitors that Davy will come, and no amount of reasoning or argument will make her believe, that her husband is not well and hoping for his final return to her as placidly as she awaits his coming.

QUACK DOCTORS

ARE UNDER ARREST FOR GENERAL CUSSEDNESS.

A Chinese "Cure-All" Firm of Swindlers Get themselves Into Trouble, and a Whole Mass of Testimony Against Them Has Been Accumulated by a Newspaper.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—A warrant was placed in the hands of the police for the arrest of Joseph A. Wilt, Dr. C. A. Jansen, and James Leo, alias Gun Wa, on complaint sworn out by the city detective, charging them with conspiracy to defraud, obtaining money under false pretences, unlawful presumption of the title "doctor," violation of the pharmacy statute and circulating obscene literature.

Gun Wa is an alleged Chinese physician, graduated from several Chinese medical colleges, who professes to cure all diseases known to man. Wilt is the manager and Dr. Jansen the interpreter. The office was established July last and has done an enormous business. Wilt acted as manager and interpreter until March last, when the increase of business was such that it was found necessary to procure help and Dr. Jansen was brought on from Chicago to act as interpreter.

From the first the alleged Chinese physician was thought by many to be a quack. Investigation was set on foot and was found that the alleged doctor was a Chinese laundryman sent on from Denver, by Frank L. Smith, the head of the Gun Wa company which has branches in Denver, Kansas City, Detroit, Indianapolis and Milwaukee, and that neither Wilt or Jansen who acted as interpreters could speak a word of Chinese. Since opening the office here a year ago three Chinamen have played the part of Gun Wa. Great masses of evidence were collected by the Daily News and laid before the district attorney who caused complaint to be made and a warrant issued.

Sensational Court Scene.
ASHLAND, Wis., June 20.—A sensational affray occurred here in connection with the Hurley bank robbery trial. Michael Lennon, the defendant's attorney, was about to enter the court house when he was stopped by John Boyd, a saloon keeper and deputy sheriff in charge of the jury. Boyd struck Lennon, fracturing his lower jaw badly. Boyd had charged Lennon with the authorship of an offensive article in a local paper. The trial will probably have to be postponed until Lennon recovers.

Fatal Collision.
ATKINSON, Kans., June 20.—A pay train collided with a freight three miles from here on the K. C., N. J. & C. B. railroad. An engineer was killed and three other trainmen injured. Eighteen horses in the freight train were killed.

A Millionaire's Bequest.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The will of the late millionaire Samuel Welsh was probated. He bequeathed \$25,000 to the Pennsylvania hospital and the same amount to the University of Pennsylvania.

Died From Apoplexy.
CHICAGO, June 20.—William U. Sinraugh, a wealthy resident of this city

used from apoplexy after a quarrel with another man.

Same Old Syndicate.
LONDON, June 20.—An English syndicate has loaned the government of the Argentine Republic 5,000,000 pounds.

The Davidson Murder Trial.
COLUMBIA CITY, June 20.—The Davidson murder trial at Columbia City continued throughout the day with a long night session. Fifteen witnesses for the prosecution were examined, all of whom testified chiefly to the circumstances of the murder. A number of them recited threats which they had heard the prisoner make against his uncle, a short time prior to the murder.

Pursuing a Thief.
MILAN, June 20.—A young man entered Tanner's all-night restaurant and ordered a cup of coffee. Horace Dennison, the clerk, stepped into an adjoining room to fill the order, when the stranger tore loose the money drawer and was getting over the counter with it when young Dennison surprised him. The thief drew a revolver, fired and fled, and was pursued by Dennison, who returned the shot. The thief escaped with \$20 cash.

Divorced for Incest.
CONNERSVILLE, June 20.—George S. Taylor's wife obtained a divorce to-day on the grounds of bestial incest. The testimony submitted was undoubtedly the most revolting ever heard in this court. His intimacies extended over a period of seven years. The judge further advised the attorneys to agree upon some plan of disposing of his property, which amounts to some \$5,000. He is soon to be tried for incest.

His Journey Ended.
GREENCASTLE, June 20.—Three tramps were walking on the Vandalia track near the depot, and got into a quarrel and fight. While so engaged the express going east at two o'clock came along and ran into the party, killing one instantly. The other two were arrested and placed in jail. No name of the deceased could be learned. The conductor took charge of the remains.

Twelve Years in the Pen.
FRANKFORT, June 20.—Jasper Hill was on trial on the charge of robbery. Some time ago Hill, in company with several others, went to Taylor Durben's residence, south of town, late at night, and demanded the old man's money. The officers during the day got word of the plan and hid themselves in the house and captured the whole gang, and was given twelve years in the penitentiary.

A Columbus Elopement.
COLUMBUS, June 20.—Miss Myrtle Mabley, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Professor Lewis Mabley, of Hartsville college, eloped with Isham Prather, son of Ben. Prather, a prominent clergyman of this city, leaving on the train for Indianapolis, he having secured a marriage license before going.

Rescued From a Life of Shame.
MADISON, June 20.—Annie Bollinger, sixteen years old, was taken from a house of ill-fame in Louisville, Ky., by her father, a wealthy citizen of this place. She is an only child and ran away two weeks ago. Her father is a retired merchant, worth \$200,000.

THE POULTRY YARD.

South London dairymen have combined to secure better prices for milk, to resist advances in freight, and to protect themselves against loss of cans and churns in transit and among the trade.

A large bright red comb shows a layer. A healthy hen shows her condition by the color of her comb. A purplish red comb indicates something disordered. One in this condition will lay but little.

Where the yards are so constructed that it is difficult to give the fowls a run upon the green, they should be furnished with green food in some form. If the fowls can not be permitted to run, keep the lawn mower running.

When chickens are fed and cared for just so as to keep them at a standstill the food given is actually thrown away. This is the most wasteful and extravagant method of feeding ever pursued. The poultryman gets no return from his investment.

Broken oyster shells and bone are both excellent food for hens. As the ingredients of shell making material are to be had in both, the value of it for hens at any season of the year is certainly apparent. Any restaurant or fish market will be glad to make arrangements to give away what they have. All the expense will be that of removing them.

There is no domestic fowl known that is so valuable as is the turkey. It is the largest of all poultry, its flesh is esteemed the finest, it is as easily bred as the hen, it will gather more than half its living in the woods and fields, in proper locations, its meat is liked by every one, it comes to maturity in early winter, when poultry is best relished, and may be kept and raised to profit on the poorest land.

The principal reason for having corn cracked is to get it small enough so that the chickens can swallow it. This is all very well if the poultry keeper is not too far from the mill; but many can not procure cracked corn as often as desirable, and yet have ample facilities for raising corn. It is for the interest of such persons to raise a kind of corn with very small kernels, especially for chickens.

Carbolic powder, when properly prepared, is far the most economical substance that we can use for the destruction of fowl vermin. It is immeasurably the most effective "for the money" for this purpose. A little goes a great way. It should be scattered freely over the ground, beneath the roots, in the laying nests, or wherever the fowls congregate in the shadows and corners of the runs, as well as occasionally rubbed or sifted into their body feathering. Lice can not live where this powerful disinfectant is present.

In France the fattening of geese for market is the business of men who do nothing else. They contract with the dealers to get their stock in marketable condition at a certain time for a price agreed upon. France is considered the largest poultry market in the world, the keeping of poultry being done in a manner that makes it pay. It is not uncommon to see the French peasant driving into market a flock of several hundred geese, selling them as we would so many sheep or hogs. There are also many who go among the farmers, pluck the geese feathers, and market them on percentage. This gives employment and a living to many poor people.

ENSILAGE.

The Many Advantages of Its Use on Small Farms.

Ensilage would probably be an important article of food on every farm but for the fact that the farmers who own small farms fear the cost of constructing a silo, and labor under the supposition that it is lacking in nutrition. Ensilage is nothing more than green food preserved in a succulent condition by excluding the air (as is done, in a certain degree, with canned goods of all kinds). Ensilage has been preserved in many ways, the farmers of France having simply buried the material in trenches. In this country, where corn can be grown in every section, it is found more economical to use it for ensilage than anything else, but clover or any of the grasses may be put in the silo if preferred.

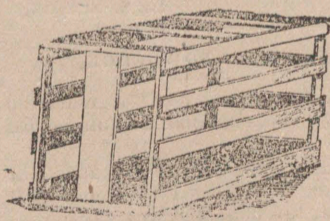
A silo may be a pit, a strong bin, or any kind of receptacle that will sustain great pressure and that is air tight. A barrel in a hoghead, the barrel surrounded by earth, or any material that excludes the air, is one kind of a silo, though a small one, and the corner of the barn or cellar, boxed, and made strong and tight, answers the purpose. Or the silo may be a trench in the ground. It is whatever may be used, according to the device of the farmer, providing it answers the purpose intended, whether for preserving large or small quantities of green food.

Corn planted thickly in rows and cultivated until the ears begin to glaze is used on most farms. It is cut in the fields and the stalks hauled to the barn, where the stalks and ears are passed through a cutter (in the same manner as when cutting cured cornfodder), the stalks being cut into short lengths, the shorter the better, and then packed closely in the silo. When the silo is full heavy weights are placed on the material in order to firmly press the ensilage into a solid compact mass. The weights, which may be of stones, or anything suitable, are laid on boards which cover the ensilage. As the contents of the silo begin to settle the weight causes the material on the top to settle down more closely to the lower portions and all the spaces become filled, until the mass is as compact as if pressed with a mechanical press. Hydraulic presses are sometimes used instead of weights. As ensilage may be grown cheaply it will be found valuable to the farmers in winter, even when he has plenty of hay or grain, as it affords succulent food to stock at a season of the year when dry food only can be obtained. It promotes the thrift of stock and increases the flow of milk in cows by reason of its succulency, and serves a dietary purpose that renders it all the more important. Where properly constructed silos can be built, there will be but few opponents of ensilage. In fact, opposition to it seems to have ceased, and it only remains for farmers to give it a trial to be convinced of its advantages.

A Convenient Shipping Crate.

Farmers often have occasion to ship stock, produce, or other articles, and it is always an advantage to have the crate as light as possible, so that there shall be no charges for useless lumber.

Some woods, like poplar, bass wood, and elm, are both light and tough, and can be used thinner than pine, but if pine is thoroughly dried and planed on both sides a neat light crate can be made



SHIPPING CRATE.

which will hold pigs or sheep securely, and the same form can be used for any purpose that a crate is required.

A crate for a 200 pound pig must be 4 feet long, 13 or 14 inches wide, and from 24 to 28 inches high.

When sent by freight it should have a feeding box in front, and be nailed together with wire nails properly clinched. A 6 inch board may form the lowest strip of each side, then a 4 inch, then 2 3 inch strips. The sides are nailed up, then the bottom board is sawed out of a proper length to admit the strips at the front, and back of the sides, and securely nailed to the lowest boards of the sides.

The slats are nailed across the front and top, 4 for each place, then a single board slipped in between two strips at the back end, making a door for getting the pig in and out. Two wire nails hold the board in place. The weight is from 35 to 45 pounds, and will hold a large pig, going hundreds of miles.

David Keller, Crawfordsville, went insane Sunday, and was jailed to prevent him from killing John Shaffer and family for whom he was working.

A BIG CUT IN TEAS.

Choice Imperial, Choice Japan, Choice Oolong, Choice Young Hyson, Choice Mixed Tea at 50cts. per lb.

We guarantee these Teas to be first-class. They are as fine as those usually sold at 80cts. per lb. Call and examine them.

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—AT THE—

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are really wonderful.

SPRING SUITS, . . . \$5.50 TO \$13.50.

SPRING PANTS, . . . \$1.25 TO \$3.75.

CHILDRENS' SUITS, . . . \$1.25 TO \$4.50.

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The West Side Daily.

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2. It gives nearly two pages of the most important telegraph news of the world, which is about the same amount that is furnished by the other dailies outside of Cincinnati.
3. It discusses current events and explains the connection of the matters mentioned in the telegraphic news.
4. It booms up the West Side, and supports all measures which may tend to its advancement.
5. It costs so little that every one can take it even though they are already taking other papers. The person who can not raise twenty-five cents each four weeks to take his own local paper must be poor indeed. When we consider the great benefit that a daily paper must prove to this part of the city, it must be that those who do not subscribe either can not read, or do not own property over here, or do not care a cent a day to know what their neighbors are doing.

Subscribe for the ITEM at once. Send in your name and address by letter or on postal card and we will begin sending the paper. When we collect at the end of the month we will deduct the cost of the letter from your bill! Send in at once. Every one should take the West Side paper.

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HE'D HAD NO SHOW.

Joe Beall 'ud set upon a keg Down to the grocery store, an' throw One leg right over 't'other leg An' swear he'd never had no show. "Oh, no," said Joe. "Hain't had no show." Then shift his quid to 't'other jaw. An' 'chaw, an' 'chaw, an' 'chaw, an' 'chaw. He said he got no start in life, Didn't get money from his dad, The washin' took in by his wife Earned all the funds he ever had. "Oh, no," said Joe. "Hain't had no show." An' then he'd look up at the clock, An' talk, an' talk, an' talk, an' talk. "I've waited twenty year—let's see— Yes, twenty-four, an' never struck, Altho' I've sot roun' patiently. The fust tarnation streak er luck. Oh, no," said Joe. "Hain't had no show." Then stuck like mucklage to the spot, An' sot, an' sot, an' sot, an' sot. "I've come down reguler every day For twenty years to Piper's store; I've sot here in a patient way. Say, hain't I, Piper?" Piper swore, "I tell ye, Joe. Yer hain't no show; Yer too dern patient"—ther hull raft Jest luffed, an' luffed, an' luffed. —Yankee Blade.

COUNTERFEITS IN CIRCULATION.

Something Every Merchant Would Do Well to Post Near His Till.

The following is a list of the counterfeits now in circulation in the United States. Those marked with a (*) are stolen blank bills, the signatures of the bank officers being either omitted or forged. The bank number is located in the lower left hand corner; the Treasury number in the upper right hand corner: ONES.

- Treasury notes B, C, and D, dated August 1, 1862. Treasury note D, series of 1875. National Eagle Bank, Boston. TWOS. National Bank of Rhode Island. Treasury notes dated August 1, 1862. Treasury note D, series of 1875; old photographic process. Treasury note D, series of 1880. Silver certificates, series of 1887. Market National Bank, N. Y. city. Marine National Bank, N. Y. city. Ninth National Bank, N. Y. city. St. Nicholas National Bank, N. Y. city. Fourth National Bank, N. Y. city. Union National Bank, N. Y. city. National Union Bank, Kinderhook, N. Y. Peekskill, N. Y., National Bank. Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y.

FIVES.

- First National Bank, Aurora, Ill. Central National Bank, Chicago. First National Bank, Chicago. German National Bank, Chicago. Merchant's National Bank, Chicago. Traders' National Bank, Chicago. First National, Northampton, Mass. National Bank, Southbridge, Mass. First National Bank, Jewitt City, Conn.; poor; looks like wood cut. Manufacturers' National, Amsterdam, N. Y. Fort Stannix, National, Rome, N. Y. National of Pawling, N. Y. National State Bank, Troy, N. Y., signed John C. New, Treasurer. Merchants' National, N. Y. city. Marine National, N. Y. city. National, Jersey City, N. J.; refuse all. People's National, Jackson, Mich.; coarsely engraved. First National, Hanover, Penn. First National, Tamaqua, Penn. Central National, Norwalk, Conn.; refuse all.

- *First National, Milwaukee, Wis.; dangerous; bank Nos. 13,701 to 13,750 and Treasury Nos. 860,121 to 860,172, inclusive; 2 counterfeits on this bank are out; the other is made by the old photograph process, and has a brown back. First National Bank, Paxton, Ill. First National Bank, Peru, Ill. First National Bank, Canton, Ill. Union National Bank, Chicago; dated May 10, 1862. Farmers' National Bank, Virginia, Ill.; dated May 10, 1862. *National Bank of Pontiac, Ill.; Treasury Nos. 252,111 to 252,135, inclusive, series of 1875. First National Bank, Galena, Ill.; refuse all fives. First National Bank, Cecil, Ill.; refuse all fives. Treasury note A, date of March 10, 1862. Treasury notes A and D, date of March 10, 1863. Treasury notes A, B, C, and D, series of 1875; C very dangerous; 10 separate notes of this series are out. Treasury note B, series of 1880. Silver certificate, series of 1886. Boylston National, Boston; new process photograph. Leicester National, Leicester, Mass. Globe National Bank, Boston. People's National Bank, Boston. Pacific National Bank, Boston. *Northampton (Mass.) National; Northampton Bank Nos. 1 to 128. First National, New Bedford, Mass. Merchants' National, New Bedford, Mass. Hampden National, Westfield, Mass. Pocasset National, Southbridge, Mass. Dedham National, Dedham, Mass.

- TENS. Treasury note D, series of 1880; green ink, washes off. Treasury note D, series of 1878. Treasury note C, series of 1875; many out; very dangerous. Treasury notes A, B, C, and D; dated March 10, 1862. Treasury notes B, C, and D; dated March 10, 1862.

- American National, N. Y.; refuse all tens dated July 1, 1865. Market National, N. Y.; refuse all tens dated July 1, 1865. National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.; refuse all tens dated July 1, 1865. National Bank State of N. Y.; refuse all tens dated July 1, 1865. Union National, N. Y.; refuse all tens dated July 1, 1865. Flour City National, Rochester; refuse all tens dated July 1, 1865. First National, Lockport, N. Y.; refuse all tens; signed S. B. Colby, register. First National, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.;

- refuse all tens; signed S. B. Colby, register. Farmers' and Manufacturers' National, Buffalo; refuse all tens. *National Bank, Barre Vt.; bank numbers 911 to 936, Treasury numbers 922, 805 to 932,830, inclusive. First National, Philadelphia; dated February 20, 1864. Third National, Cincinnati, Ohio; paper greasy and stiff; no fiber. Watkins National, Watkins, N. Y.; refuse all dated August 1, 1865. Saratoga County National, Waterford, N. Y.; refuse all bearing bank No. 1,048, Treasury No. 810,516. Mutual National, Troy, N. Y. First National Bank, Veray, Ind. Syracuse National, Syracuse, N. Y. Lafayette National, Lafayette, Ind. Muncie National, Muncie, Ind. *National Hide and Leather Bank, Boston; Bank Nos. 11,919 to 11,971, inclusive. Albany City National, Albany, N. Y. Auburn City National, Auburn, N. Y. Highland National Bank, Newburgh, N. Y. Marine National Bank of N. Y. Mechanics' National Bank of N. Y. Merchant's National, N. Y. Third National, N. Y.; Treasury Nos. 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive. City National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Farmers' and Manufacturers' National, Buffalo, N. Y. Farmers' and Manufacturers' National, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. First National, Red Hook, N. Y.; refuse all dated February 20, 1865. Central National, Rome, N. Y.; refuse all dated May 12, 1865. Merchants' National, Albany, N. Y.; Treasury Nos. 45,195 to 45,202. Third National Bank, N. Y.; Treasury Nos. 634,416 to 644,430. National Bank, Richmond, Ind. Croton National Bank, N. Y. city. Third National, Philadelphia, Pa.

TWENTIES.

- Treasury notes A, B, C, and D, series of 1875; ink washes off. Treasury note B, series of 1875; signed James Gillfillan, Treasurer; no parallel silk thread. Treasury notes A, B, C, and D, series of 1880; same description as last two. *National Hide and Leather Bank, Boston, Treasury Nos. 22,900 and 22,953, inclusive. Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.; lettering in margin not clear. National Bank, of Barre, Vt. First National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind. First National Bank of Portland, Conn. City National, Utica, N. Y.; refuse all. First National, New York, N. Y., signed L. E. Chittenden, Register. Market National, N. Y., signed L. E. Chittenden, Register. National Bank of Commerce, New York, signed L. E. Chittenden, Register. National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York, N. Y., signed L. E. Chittenden, Register. Trade-man's National, N. Y., signed L. E. Chittenden, Register. Onida National, Utica, signed L. E. Chittenden, Register. *Third National, New York; refuse all; Treasury Nos. 644,166 to 644,410, inclusive. Merchant's National, Albany, N. Y.; refuse all bank Nos. 9,416 to 9,428, inclusive. National Valley Bank, Mohawk, N. Y.; old process photograph; no fiber. H. S. SUTTON.

RECENT KNOWLEDGE.

It is said that the onion is a great sleep inducer, and about equal to quinine for malaria. Gearing for electric railways made out of rawhide is preferred to metal, as it makes far less noise and wears better. A carpet manufacturer says that work has been begun on an invention by which 6 boys can do the work of 300 girls employed at carpet sewing. Dr. Pedroux, of Nantes, France, claims to be able to see the color of sounds. He says that human voices are red, blue, black, tan, slate and all other colors. Duplex telephony, it is now thought, will play an extremely important part in the solution of the difficulties in connection with long distance telephoning. In generating steam, experiments under various boilers show 1,000 feet of gas to be equal in heating power to from 80 to 133 pounds of different kinds of coal. The result of recent experiments by a Russian scientist is that 63 per cent. of the solar heat is absorbed by the atmosphere, and only 36 per cent reaches the soil. Since certain sections of the tobacco growing districts in the South have been liged by electricity, the ravages of the tobacco worm are said to have been greatly reduced. The piece of crown glass, 40 inches in diameter and 2 1/2 inches thick, made in

Paris, for the object glass of a telescope for the University of Southern California, will require 2 years' labor to turn it into a finished lens. When people first come to be fitted with glasses it is said that seven of ten see stranger by one eye than the other; in two cases of five one eye is out of line; nearly one half are color blind to some extent, and but one pair of eyes in every fifteen is right in all respects. A new method of ventilating railway carriages and preventing dust from entering with the air has lately been adopted in France. The more quickly the train moves the more rapidly the apparatus works. The air is made to traverse a receptacle containing water, which cools it and relieves it of dust, after which it goes through another filtering before entering the carriage.

No More Pictures.

It cost the cigarette men \$500,000 last year to supply the packages with pictures, and all have now combined to do away with them. They have probably concluded to kill the boys without corrupting their morals with chromos, and for this much the country should be thankful.

MAJOR WILLIAM GRUFF.

The slowest man in seven States Was Major William Gruff; He often let his watch run down A-winding of it up. So cross-eyed was the Major That he scared the dogs away, And he held his watch behind him When he told the time of day. So stingy was the major As I've heard the neighbors swear, It was a common thing for him To shingle his own hair. So frugal was the major And so saving of a cent, That the landlord chloroformed him Every time he got his rent. The major was so grasping That unto his bed he took And died of pea-green envy When he saw a grasping hook. In the interest of science We cut him open—but Instead of finding any heart We found a hickory nut.

BRAWNY BOB'S PRAYER.

A Negro's Personal Appeal for Deliverance from an Earthquake. Perhaps in another generation or two there may be eliminated from the mind of the Southern "darkey" the deep rooted feeling that he isn't property transferable and valuable. At present it shows itself often in times when a profounder emotion dominates self importance or pride. This finds ready illustration in an incident of the earthquake that shook the Atlantic coast a few years ago. On one of the Georgian plantations lives Bob, big, brawny, black, a famous leader of prayer meetings and revivals among his people. When old earth gave her first palpitant throbs that night, all of Bob's friends and co-laborers, in antebellum style, hurried from their cabins to the "house." They found Bob already there, kneeling in the yard. The planter, standing on the steps, endeavored to calm the excitement of the dusky wailing group, and to allay their fears by assuring them that it was only an earthquake, and not the doom's day they seemed always to wait fearfully for. Following Mr. M—'s clear tones rang out Bob's deep resonant ones: "O, Lord! listen to me. O, Lord, an' don't pay all yer 'tention ter the earthquake. Listen, O, Lord! this is Bob er praying ter you. An' ef you'll jes' save me this time, O, Lord, Bob's your nigger!"

Judging From Appearances.

Peddler—Can I sell you some patent cement, sir? Mr. Seedie—Cement? What do I want with cement? Peddler—Well, you look as if you were broke. —[Boston Courier.

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