NO MAN'S LAND.

ITS FEACE PRESERVED WITH RIFLES AND SIX SHOOTERS.

felt Money Can Be Made Without eftrence—An Attempt to Form a erament—The Miscellaneous Society of the Most Carlons Countries.

No Man's Land gives us an object lesson in the evolution of civil government. No Man's Land does for the sociologist the same service that Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins tries to do for geology when he "reconstructs" those wonderful saurians and gigantic mammals; the same he would do if he could make his wooden mammath-roar through primeval



WHERR NO MAN'S LAND IS.

ests, where the pterdactyl fanned the guid air with leathery wing and the odon robustus basked and browsed the miocene shore. The people of No the miocene shore. The people of No an's Land have done this service for us

Man's Land have done this service for us by organizing a government on purely original principles, without a congres-sional enabling act or anything from state or nation.

The scene of this political evolution is a tract of United States territory half a degree wide and three degrees of longi-tude in length, which was accidentally left out in giving the adjoining territories straight boundaries, in this wise: When the Cherokees moved west the governthe Cherokees moved west the govern-ment guaranteed them the land north of Red river and westward to the Mexican line; that line was then the 100th meridian from Red river to the Arkansas, so the 100th meridian is declared by the land office and United States courts to be the western limit of the Indian terribe the western limit of the Indian territory. When Texas was annexed her statesmen agreed to surrender all her lands north of 30 degs. and 30 min., for the Missouri compromise was to the effect that there should be no slavery north of that line, so 36 degs. 30 min. is the north boundary of Texas. In laying off New Moxico congress thought only of giving it square boundaries, and so its eastern border was located on longitude 103 degs. Similarly latitude 37 degs. was made the continuous southern boundary of Kansas, Colorado and Utah. The result of this paring was No Man's Land, bounded east by longitude 100 degs., west by 103 degs., north by latitude 37 degs. and south by by longitude 100 degs., west by 103 degs., north by latitude 37 degs, and south by 36 degs, 30 min,

The tract contains 3,700,000 acres and about 7,000 people. It was long called the Cherokee Neutral Strip, because every one supposed it was part of the Indian territory, and the Cherokees claimed that the grant of land "as far as United States land extends," carried their border to New Mexico; but the grant was construed by Commissioner A. J. Sparks to New Mexico; but the grant was construed by Commissioner A. J. Sparks and Secretary Lamar to cover only such land as the United States had at the date of the grant. After the railroads were built through Kansas a very important trail was laid out from Dodge city southwest into Texas, and Beaver river in this forgotten strip became the favorite resting place of the teamsters, where they recruited their stock. Therefore in March, 1880, James Lane, a bold frontiersman, established a ranch at the Beaver crossing and built a sod house, with plastered walls, glass windows and a roof of rafters covered with prairie hay. It still stands—the first house in Beaver City.

Beaver City.

Others came to enjoy the profitable trade with teamsters and Texas cowboys, and the "metropolis of the neutral strip" became a place. In 1882 some one discovered that the strip did not belong to any territory or state, and Mr. W. A. Starr, of Oswego, Kan., quietly got a certificate to that effect from the department of the interior, and the inevitable "town company" was formed at Wichita. They compromised with Lane and laid They compromised with Lane and laid off Beaver City in 1886, reserving for him the two blocks now known as "Lane's Reserve." Now the custom in the far west is to build and boom cities and sell lots on quit claim deeds until an act of congress can be obtained making these titles valid. The reader curious about such matters may find in the about such matters may find in the "Statutes at Large" many of these relief acts, notably one entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City." There the people had bought and sold on quit claim deeds, without the signature of any wife, first or tenth, for twenty-three years; conmayor, in trust, who deeded to all bona fide holders. And this is a fair sample. But the Wichita boomers failed to get their "relief," as there was no government survey and no land office with jurisdiction—in short, "nothing to tie to," as the western idiom has it.

When Beaver City had reached a resident population of perhaps 150 it became a great place of attraction for Texas cowboys, and promiscuous shooting became a favorite amusement. The visitor usually rode into town at a gallop, yell-



THE FIRST OFFICERS OF BEAVER CITY. The gentlemen standing up, beginning at the left, are Councilmen J. H. Alley, Thomas Braidwood, Jack Garrey, M. Magann and Marshal H. Mundell. Sitting down are Treasurer J. A. Overstreet, Mayor J. Thomas and Clerk W. B. Ogden. air, his city "pards" responding with a general fusillade. But the Beaverites state with pride that no one has ever been killed there by accident. Of course, the unsettled land titles and vagrant element in the population soon led to many shooting affrays and some atrocious murders. The best sites in the tract were soon occupied, and there were small set-tlements at every favorable place in No Man's Land. Then some Kansas states-men got up a scheme to have the tract surveyed under such terms that holders of land scrip could take it despite the

settlers. Their bill got through both houses of congress "on the sly," but President Cleveland, having learned the

facts, vetoed it. There was a carnival of crime for a few weeks in Beaver City, and the "good citizens" decided they must have a gov-ernment. So a public meeting was called Oct. 26, 1886, and a neat little civil code adopted, providing for securing claims, which were to be allowed as follows:

Article 2. That any person of legal age one claim only, of one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land until April 1, 1887, provided that he shall by this time have proken at least five (5) acres, or put other improvements thereon equivalent there-

Article 3. Any person may be allowed to take and hold claims for each member of his immediate family, to consist of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, who are of the requisite age, provided he will make improvements on each claim as provided for in Article 3

The adoption of a criminal code was left to a more convenient season, but the following clause in the civil code was a

good starter:
Article 5. That in case any person shall jump. trespass, or in any way damped

the claim of claims of any of the signer of these rules and regulations, or of any body entitled to the benefits of these rules and regulations, said person

the claim of claims of any of the signers of these rules and regulations, or of any-body entitled to the benefits of these rules and regulations, said person or persons shall be politely solicited to get off said claim, stop trespassing, and make good any damage done thereon; and if after twenty-four hours, no attention shall be paid to said notice measures sufficiently severe shall be resorted to to compel said person or persons to comply with said notification.

"Measures sufficiently severe" in the far west imply this programme: First, a committee with weapons well displayed, and if that fails, secondly, thirty-nine lashes well laid on, and, thirdly, death. But the third article opened the door to many fraudulent claims, and a speculation in eastern localities; crime also continued and a better government was necessary. A schoolhouse had been built and a good school established; so a territorial council was organized, and in due time a constitution drafted. Two preachers had arrived—Rev. Robert A. Allen, Methodist, and Rev. R. M. Overstreet, Presbyterian. The latter called attention to the fact that there is "a grave defect in the constitution of the United States," and begged the convention to avoid it by adopting a Christian preamble, which they did in these words:

"Whereas, The residents of Cimarron territory are without the protection of law of any state or recognized territorial government, and recognizing the urgent need thereof, and desiring to adopt and establish rules and laws for our protection, safety and government, do hereby recognize Almighty God to be the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, the creator, preserver, and government, do hereby recognize the laws of the United States as our organic law, and adopt the same with the constitution of the United States as our organic law, and adopt the same with the constitution of the United States as the foundation and basis of all laws or rules for our government, and in so far as may be to execute and enforce the same."

Meanwhile they have their fur. T

mont, and in so far as may be to execute and enforce the same."

Meanwhile they have their fun. The first marriage under the Cimarron constitution was that of Dr. J. R. Linley and Miss Jennie Potts. They arrived as man and wife, but concluded it would



BIRDIE EASTER. OLIVER M'CLUNG.

GEORGE BLAKE. MRS. GEORGE BLAKE. look better to have a ceremony, and were united by Rev. R. M. Overstreet. As the doctor had a legal wife and family in Iowa, the validity of this Cimarron marriage may become a matter of interest in the criminal courts. Several other citizens are living with ladies, from whom they could separate without divorce; but as they are "good fellows," and the population is small, social lines are not drawn with Bostonian distinctness. It is a sort of rule in the far west that a man who locates, buys and improves property may start with a and improves property may start with a clean sheet to write a new character on. The Territorial Advocate (for Beaver The Territorial Advocate (for Beaver City has a paper, and a very bright and newsy one) gives interesting accounts of the balls, from which we learn that Miss Birdie Easter and Mrs. George Blake divided time at the piane and furnished exquisite music. Their portraits, herewith presented, show them to be quite attraction.

attractive.

Oliver McClung and lady exerted themselves to further the general enjoyment, and Mrs. McClung was admitted to be the most popular lady on the floor—all this despite the fact that Mr. and Mrs. McClung had been so unfortunate in their last residence in the states as to be able to pay no bills and to leave in a hurry in spite of their vigilant creditors. Though these facts were published in The National Protective Review, they do not hold their force in Cimarron terri-

tory.
The Oklahoma bill that is now before congress, provides for a new territory, including No Man's Land and that part of the Indian territory west of the civil-ized tribes. It is opposed, of course, by the cattle men, who have 7,000,000 acres of that region rented from the Cherokees of that region rented from the Cherokees at three cents an acre, and it will take close watching to prevent fraud. At present the saloon men in Beaver City pay no Federal tax, the little distillery runs free, and a squad of counterfeiters worked at will till they ventured into Kansas and were caught. So, also, were some agents of the distillery, who tried to smuggle whisky, but were caught by the Kansas Prohibitionists and jailed. The people of No Man's Land pay no The people of No Man's Land pay no Federal taxes whatever. The region is an island of no law near the center of the nation, and a unique object lesson, indeed, in the evolution of civil government.

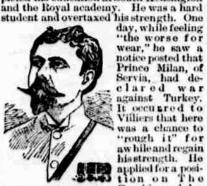
Most of the facts in this article relating to the immediate condition of No Man's Land were obtained from an eleven col-umn article in The New York Sun.

FREDERICK VILLIERS.

Ho Is a Special Artist for The London Graphic.

New Yorkers are just now being treated to a lot of entertainment by for. eign war correspondents and artists-Verestchagin, a celebrated Russian artist, who has painted war scenes and other pictures, has been exhibiting his work in the metropolis, and now comes Frederick Villiers, war artist of The

London Graphic. Villiers studied art in the north of France and returned to England just before the Franco-German war, and com-pleted his education at South Kensington



It occurred to Villiers that here was a chance to "rough it" for aw hile and regain his strength. He applied for a posi-FREDERICK VILLIERS. Graphic, and be-

guist and a good artist he was engaged and started at once for the seat of war.
Villiers witnessed the events of the campaign, and the terrible struggle be-tween the Turks and Russians in 1877 the passage of the Danube, the siege of Plevna and the fight for Fort St. Nicholas in the Balkans. He was stricken with the Danubian fever and made a short visit to England, but returned in time to cross the Ealkans and to enter Constanti-nople with Skobeleif. Verestchagin, who was also there at the time, has painted a number of vivid pictures of scenes ho witnessed in this war, and they are among those now being exhibited in

The next year Villiers was with his countrymen in Afghanistan; then he countrymen in Afghanistan; then he went to Australia for the exhibition at Sydney. Passing through New Zealand he came to America, and returned to Europe for the Egyptian war of 1882, having more than gone around the globe. It will perhaps be remembered that Lord Charles Beresford during the attack on Fort Marabout, in Egypt, took his ironclad, the Little Condor, right up under the guns of the fort, and peppered away with his guns amid the plaudits of the fleet. Villiers was on the Condor at the

the British army on terra firma, and marched with one of the regiments on the trenches of Tel-el-Kebir.

In 1883 he was invited to the coronation of the exar at Moscow, and in 1884 was with the Soudan expedition. Indeed, Mr. Villiers has seen about everything in the field of war of the globe since he became a war correspondent. He is well known and liked among the members of his profession, and is said to be a pleasant speaker.

MELBOURNE H. FORD. .

the Immigration Committee.

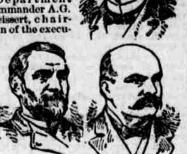
Melbourne II. Ford, the eminent Michigan congressman, whose report as head of the immigration committee was recently submitted to the house, is a native Michigander. He was born in Salice Michigander. He was born in Saline, Michigander. He was born in Saline, Mich., in 1840; was educated at the Michigan Agricultural college and at the United States Naval academy at Annapo-lis, Md. He served in the navy during

the latter part of the civil war. He afterwards rethe civil war. He after wards resigned, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878, but never practiced his profession. He was the official stenographer for several Michigan general the '70s. In 1885 and 1886 Mr. Ford was a member of the Michigan legisla-7 M. H. FORD.

Michigan legisla-ture. He was elected to the Fiftieth congress as a Democrat against McBride, Republican, and Biggs, Prohibitionist. His searching investigations in several of the large eastern cities into the rather

complicated immigration question at-tracted wide attention at the time they Grand Army Encampment

The grand encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in Milwaukee next August. Fifty thousand dollars is to be raised by special tax to defray the expenses of the gathering, and the veterans are expected to assemble in numbers that will outdo the meeting last summer at Co-burnbas Cuta are lumbus. Cuts are here given of three men who will be prominent in the local management of the encampment encampment
—Department
Commander A.G.
Weissert, chairman of the execu-



committee; Chandler P. Chapman recently elected general manager, and Col. C. K. Pier, general secretary of the

PIER.

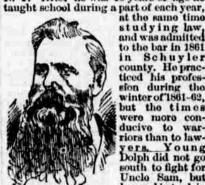
Col. C. K. Pier, general secretary of the Grand Army committees.

The time has gone by when the generals of '61 to '65 are the prominent figures in Grand Army circles. Most of the generals of the civil war were men over 30, while the junior officers and privates were younger. This brings the men of 20 to 25 during the war to the front now as men from 45 to 50, Of the officers mentioned General Manager Chapman is 46 years of age, and an editor; C. K. Pier is 48, and a lawyer; Department Commander A. G. Welssert is a prominent citizen of Milwaukee.

SENATOR DOLPH.

He Can Tell You More About Oregon Thus

Any Man in the United States. Senator Joseph N. Dolph, who will succeed himself for another term in the United States senate from Oregon, is 53 years of age, having been born in what was then Dolphsburg, in Tompkins (now Schuyler) county, N. Y. He received a common school education and private instruction. For a time he attended the Genesce Wesleyan seminary at Lima, N. Y. After he was 18 years of age he haught school during a part of each year. taught school during a part of each year, at the same time studying law, and was admitted



in Schuyler county. He prac-ticed his profes-sion during the winter of 1861-62, but the times were more con-ducive to war-riors than to lawyers. Young Dolph did not go south to fight for Uncle Sam, but

SENATOR DOLPH.

Company, called the Oregon Escort, organized for the purpose of protecting emigrants to Oregon from Indians while crossing the plains.

In the fall of 1862 Senator Dolph settled in Portland.

the fait of 1802 Schator Dolph set-tled in Portland, Orc., where he has since lived. He was a member of the state senate in 1868, '68, '72 and '74. Beyond these terms of service to the state he has had an active life in the practice of his profession. He was elected to the United States senato in 1883,

DELAWARE'S NEW SENATOR.

Mr. Anthony Higgins, a flachelor of Brains.

Anthony Higgins, the new United States senator from Delaware, was born in New Castle county in 1840. He was graduated at Yale college in 1861 and admitted to the bar the same year. He soon took a prominent place in his profession and has long been recognized as a successful lawyer. An original Republican, he has for years been active in the politics of his state. In 1863 he first took politics of his state. In 1863 he first took

part in a con-gressional campaign, and in 1864 was appointed attorney general for Delaware, and in 1868 the President appointed him United States district at-States district attorney for Delaware, which office he held till 1876. He was a hard worker in the campaign of 1880. Four years later he was a can all data for ASTHONY HIG

candidate for ANTHONY HIGGINS. election to congress, but as his district was Democratic he was without a chance

Mr. Higgins is a fine scholar and a brilliant man. A career is predicted for him in the senate, which his friends and admirers expect will add to his present reputation. He comes of Quaker stock, but is a Presbyterian. He is a bachelor and lives in good style in Wilmington.

recently appeared in a Glasgow paper:
"James Hodges continues to sell burying crapes ready made, and his wife's
niece dresses dead corpses at as cheap a
rate as was formerly done by her aunt, having not only been educated by her, but perfected in Edinburgh, from whence she has lately arrived, with all the newest and best fashions for the

A Good Draught. Brown - How's your new furnace drawing, Briggs? I hear you've just get one in. Briggs-Famously. It draws a ton of coal every week. - New York Sun.

AMERICA'S DISCOVERY.

ACCOUNTS OF PRE-COLUMBIAN VOY-AGES AND SHORT STAYS.

feeland's Ancient Loro Records an Expedition Which Took Place in 080 - Expedences Which Load to the Bellef Tint

America Was the Place Visited.

The ancient lore of the Icelandic sagns furnishes proof of the early colonization of the American continent in the Tenth century by the Scandinavians. The sagas and songs upon which ancient Scandinavian history is founded, and those containing the history of America by the Northmen, were originally intrusted to the memory, and these verbal traditions formed historical narratives.

In the early part of the Twelfth century, when the Icelanders had become familiar with the Latin chirography, they were committed to writing. Manuscripts found in Iceland during the year 1050 make record of an expedition to Greenland led in 986 by Eric Red, of Iceland. His son Lief, who accompanied him, enlisted a crew of thirty-five men, and set sail from Greenland on another voyage of exploration. In due time they came to a well wooded land to the southwest of Greenland, where day and night seemed more equal than in Greenland and Iceland.

Giving The LAND A NAME.

After a short sojourn in this newly found country, Lief, in company with his followers, returned to Greenland, and the fame acquired by this expedition encouraged his brother Thorwald to emhark in the same vessel in 1002 for the recently discovered territory, to which was given the name of Wineland (Vineland). Thorwald and his crew, having safely reached their destination, spent the winter in the booths which Lief had exected. In the spring he explored the GIVING THE LAND A NAME. erected. In the spring he explored the western coast and found the land not only attractive, but rich in vines and

No evidences of human habitation were visible, nor did he find the lairs of animals. Afterwards sailing eastward they came to a cape upon whose sandy beach they landed. Having crossed this projection, to their surprise they saw three boats made of skins, partially buried in the sand, beneath which nine men lay hidden, eight of whom were caught and killed, one managing to escape. Later these Northmen were attacked by the Esquimaux, to whom the eight so recently killed probably belonged. Thorwald, fatally wounded in the encounter, was buried on the promontory where he fell. His crew returned to Greenland with a rich cargo of timber. with a rich cargo of timber.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION.

with a rich cargo of timber.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION.

The sagas make mention of another expedition, undertaken by Thorfin Karlsfue, who enlisted as his associates sixty men and five women. Salling from Iceland in a southerly direction, they arrived at the place where Lief had built his huts. After landing the cows and a bull to graze, which they had brought with them, Karlsfue ordered his men to fell trees and prepare timber for the ship's cargo; and while thus engaged they saw emerging from the woods many Skraclings. Happening to appear where the built was feeding, and being rather of a ferocious spirit, he bellowed loudly, and made an attack upon them, which led them immediately to retreat.

After securing re-enforcements they returned, and although they were not able to make themselves understood to the Northmen, by means of signs, however, they were enabled to barter furs for such other commodities as the Northmen were willing to sell. When the natives had withdrawn, Karlsfue caused a strong wooden fence to be placed around his booths, which proved to be a wise precaution, as a short time afterwards the Skraelings returned, when a flerce fight ensued, in which many of the Esquimaux fell. The Northmen soon becoming weary of their abode in so strange ocountry, and exposed to the frequent attacks of the natives, in the spring re-

attacks of the natives, in the spring re-

turned to Greenland.

THE THEORY OF IRISH COLONISTS. The third expedition was undertaken in 1011 by Freydissa, a daughter of Eric traders, but as no further exploration of this country was entered upon no new facts were obtained.

The theory of the population of America by Irish colonists has been founded ca by Irish colonists has been founded on the mention of a saga writer who observes that Wineland must have been "Flvittramannaland," or the Great Ireland. It is not improbable that a similarity in the sound of the language of the people caused the name of a smaller body of land in the eastern hemisphere to be given to a part of the country by its first discoverers. Be this as it may it is cer-tain that the theory has never been au-

Thus we became acquainted with the

Thus we became acquainted with the Icelandic history of certain portions of the western hemisphere, as given by the sagns of the Icelanders.

The discovery by Christopher Columbus of West Indies in 1492 was perhaps the result of a trip made by him to Iceland in 1477, at which time the discovery of unknown lands to the southwest of Greenland and Iceland was made known to him by the sagas of the people of Iceland.—Gen. C. W. Darling in Home Journal.

Concerning Hydrophobia.

Our knowledge concerning the conditions under which the poison which creates hydrophobia acts has been somewhat advanced by the recent experiments of M. Galtier, of Paris. According to the experiments the dried virus has its poisonous properties destroyed in from four to six days. On the other hand, earlier experiments of the same savant carlier experiments of the same savant show that an animal which has died of rables may retain the poison in that part of the brain called the medulla oblongata for six or seven weeks. It is evident that this fact may be of importance in cases where persons have been bitten by animals supposed to be rabid. If the body of the creature has been buried it may be resulted to exhause it after many days possible to exhume it after many days and make experiments which will serve to show whether danger from the wound is to be apprehended. In this way unounded anxieties may be allayed.—Popular Science News.

Electric Fire Indicators.

Electric heat indicators, consisting of thermometers incased and protected by iron tubes, provided with platinum wires, and connected with a system of electric bells and indicators on deck, are the latest invention for reventing seen latest invention for preventing spon-taneous combustion among ship cargoes. Should any undue heat arise in any part of the cargo, the mercury in the ther-mometers will rise, make contact with

the platinum wire, and give an instan-taneous alarm on deck, indicating at the same time the exact spot where the heat exists.—New York Telegram. One family of about five persons to a dwelling is the usual Philadelphia rule Taking that as the average, Philadelphia built dwelling houses in 1888 for 7,673 families, or 38,365 people. That the love of home—a separate dwelling for each family—holds its own in Philadelphia is shown by the increased proportion of two story dwellings erected in 1888, nearly 6,000 of these little houses, provided with "modern conve-niences," having been erected during the year.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Man Eating Shark,

Fishing schooner Northern Eagle brought into this porta large man eating shark of the shovel nose species. This shark, which is very uncommon in northern waters, was caught in a vessel's trawls while set in Ipswich bay. The monster is twelve feet in length and nine feet in circumference and weighs about 1,500 pounds.—Portsmouth (N. H.) Special.

First Base—Were you at Shortstop's marriage last week?
Second Base—Yes.
F. B.—Who was the umpire?—Boston

Professionals.

QURES REEUMATISM.

Rheumatism

According to recent investigations is caused by excess of lactic acted in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the discuss, pains and ach s in the back and abouters, and in the joints at the hack and abouters, and in the joints at the hace ankies, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarpaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action poutraires the soldity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthems the whole body.

Hood's Farsaparilla.

"I was laid up for air months with rhoumatism, and used many hinds of medicine without good result till one of my neighbors told me to take Hood's Serseparills. When I had used haif a bottle I cit better, and after taking two bottles I think I was entirely cured, as I have not had an at act of rhosmatism since." Kuunn II. Dixon, Rossville, Staten Island, N. Y.

Cures Rheumatism

"I had attacks of rheumatism which inereased in severity. I took three bottles of
Hood's farmaparilla and I am pleased to say
the rheumatic pains ceased, my appetite and
digration became better, and my general
health greatly improved. I am firmly convinced that Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me, as
I have felt no recurrence of this blood disease." Wm. Ecoom, Geneva, N. I. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. St.; six for \$3. Prepare only by G. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

A YER'S CHERRY PROTORAL.

Every Household Should have Ayer's Cherry Fectoral. It sayes thousands of lives annually, and is peculiarly efficacious in CROUP, WOOPING COUGH and SORE THEOAT.

"After an extensive practice of nearly one-

third of a century, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is my cure for recent colds and coughs. I pre-scribe it and believe it to be the very best ex-pectorant new offered to the people "-Dr. John C. Levis, Druggist, West Bridgewater,

"Some years ago Ayet's Cherry Pectoral outed me of asthma after the best medical skill had failed to give me relief. A few week-since, being again a little troubled with the disease, I was promptly

RELIEVED BY

the same remedy. I gladly effer this remedy for the benefit of all similarly afflicted."—F H. Hassler, Editor Argus, Table Bock, Neb. H. Hassler, Editor Argus, Table Mock, Neb.

"For children smileted with colds, coughs, sere threat or crours, I do not know of any remedy which will give more steady relist than Ayer's Cherry Pectors, I have found it, a'so, invainable in cases of whooping cough "—Ann Lovyloy, 1331 Washington street, Beston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Poctoral has proved re-markably effective in croup and is invaluable as a family medicine."—D. M. Bryant, Chico-

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Bruggists. Price, \$1; six bottles, \$1, jan21028

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

ACIDITY.- Dr. Bounnek's Mandrake Pills stop Fermontation and start sweet diges-tion.

ACUE.—Both Liver and Stomach are con-gested. Dr. Schench's Mandrake reduce all congested conditions. BILLIOUSNESS.—Liver not purifying the blood. Set it to work by using Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

BI.90D POISON.-Stomach and Liver at fault. Cleanse them and start healthy action with Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

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congestions yield to Dr. Schench's Mandrake Pills.

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F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyachs.
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GATARBH---HAY FEVER. ELY'S CREAM BALM cures Cold in Head Justiff, Hose Cold, Hay Fever, Desfiness, Head-able. Price 50 Cents. RASY TO USE. Ely Sto's, Owago, N. Y., U. S. A.

ELY'S CERAM BALM Cleaness the Nasa-Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Street, Restores the Senses of Taste

A particle is applied into each nestri) and is agreeable. Price to cents at Druggists: by inall, registered, \$0 cents.

ELY RECTHERS,

to Warren Street, New York.

IMPROVED CUSATORED EAR

CURE FOR THE DEAF.

Peck's Patent Improved Cualioned Ear
Drums perfectly restore hearing and perform
the work of the natural drum. Invisible comtentable and always in position. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly.
Send for illustrated book with testimonial,
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MACHINARY.

Engines, Boilers, Pipe, Valves and Fittings; Asbestos and Kubber Valve and Rod Packing, Asbestos and Kubber Shoot and Mili-Board

VULCABESTON Sheet and Rod Packings. The Pratt & Cady Asbestos Packed Cocks and Asbestos Kenewa-bie Disc Globe and Angle Valves. Steam users can save money by buying their supplies from us. The Largest Assortmen, the Best Goods and the Lowest Prices. A full line of waschine, Cap and *st Screws, New and Second-Haud Say lines and Eoliers on hand and turnished promptly. LIGHT CASTINGS.

By special arrangements we are able to fur-nish Light Grey Iron Castings of Superior Quality and Finish at Low Estes, in Quanti-ties. Also, Brass Castings of every descrip-tion. Good Work, Reasonable Charges, Prompt-

Central Machine Works 134 & 136 NORTH CHRISTIAN ST., LABOASTES, PA.

HUMB ACCOUNT.

THE ACCOUNT OF BUGH R. FULTON, TREASURER OF THE HOME FOR FAIRND-LESS CHILDREN. POR THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER, POR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1864.

The accountant charged himself as follows:
January 1, 1888. To balance in Trop
ury at filing last annual statem. 5, 1, 31 65
January 3. To cash received from
State Treasurer on account of State
appropriation. 1, 80 60
Enich St. To cash received from State
Treasurer on account of State appropriation. March 31. To cash received from state ap-prepriation
May 15. To cash received or Farmars'
Porthern Market company, divi-dend on ten shares of stock (Hess donation)
June 8. To cash received of County Tressurer as first installment of County appropriation.
June 21. To cash received of State Tressurer on account of state ap-propriation
August 6. To cash received of County Tressurer on account of County ap-propriation. August 6. To cash received of County Treasurer on account of County appropriation.

October 19. To cash received of State Treasurer on account of State appropriation.

State of the County of State appropriation.

November 3. To cash received of County Treasurer on account of County appropriation.

November 3. To cash received of County Treasurer on account of County appropriation.

November 10. Of the Farmers Western Harset County, dividend on one share stock (Hoover Conation).

November 10. To therest received on Lancaster was Light and Fuel Company bonds (Henrietta S. Bomberger and alleabeth Shirk legactes—61 30.

November 21. To interest received on I ancaster county bonds (H 300—80 wmman legacy trast).

November 21. To interest on Lancaster shool bond (500—McCullough legacy).

November 11. To interest legacy Bonds, (100) purchased as investment for the Michael, the Heinitab and the Richael locates.

December 10. To cash received of County Treasurer as balance of County Treasurer as balance of County appropriation.

Total received...... 814 6 4 45

By cash paid out on warrants of Board of rustees and Board of Lady Managers, such warrants being attached to the bills of Stems approved by the proper committee, as follows, to wit:

January 18, 1888. By cash paid out on warrant No. 438. Baumgardner, Eberman & Co, for lumber. \$ 5.29

February 2. By cash paid Mrs.
Sarah L. s Frankins. of Bousehold Committee, for salaries and marketing for the mosth of January, on bill of tasses, as follows: Warrant No 487.

Miss Allos Thompson, teacher. \$40 co Miss Emily Thompson, teacher. \$40 co Miss Emily Thompson, teacher. \$40 co Miss Martha & Kieffer, mairon. 39 to Miss Sansan Herr, care taken Bor

miris Jennia Hottenstein, care taken for 16 01
Miss Jennia Hottenstein, care taken for boys ... 15 00
Miss Caroline Irwin, seamstress 17 00
Miss Maggie Johnson, cook ... 13 10
Miss Annie Keiser, assistant

Miss Maggie Johnson, cook 13 to Miss Annie Keiser, assistant cook 9 903 Miss fuotta Hoppersotte, lann-dress 16 00 Miss Salite Martin, laundress 12 00 Miss Kate Spousier, chamber maid 12 60 Mrs. Herr, mending four days 61 on 17 oth Trout, gardener 55 00 ask advanced to househald Committee for marketing and incidental expenses for the month 55 00 Dr O Moiand, modical attendance during messles and whooping cough 55 00

for yublishing annual statement.
No 3... The Lancaster Inquier,

No 81
March S Mrs E L. 8 Franktin, of household committee, saisties and marketing for the month. No 445.

March S. George Bonce, brick work.

No 85.

March S. J H Widmyer, come and furniture No 453.

March 7. Wm H Gast, for shoes. No 459.

March 7. J U Schreck, for bread. No 449. farch 8. Charles F Kautz, repairing

No 448 April 2. Mrs Sarah L. S Franklin, of household committee, salaries and marketing. No 454 April 4 sam'l Kanck, agent, for bran. No 461. April 4 J C Schreck, for bread. No April 4. Harnish & Co. dry goods. No

April 4. Harnish & Co, dry goods. Mo
456.

April 5. W W Hensel, carpenter work.

No 458.

April 6. Chartes F Kautz, repairing
Shoes. No 455.

April 7. Jacob Henrich, beef. No 450.

April 17. Jacob Henrich, beef. No 450.

April 17. A W Shaub, shoes. No 661.

April 18. Henry H Fisher, balance on

Cow. No 459.

April 23. Lancaster Gas Light and
Fuel Company, quarior gas. No 85.

May 2 Miss Emily B Spreader, of
Household Committee, salaries and
marzeting, No 466.

May 5. J L Binkloy, brooms. No 467.

May 5. J L Binkloy, brooms. No 467.

May 5. Ohas F Kautz, repairing shoes.

No 468.

May 7. J G Schreek, for bread. No

May 7. J G Schreek, for bread.

May 7. J C Schreck, for bread. No. 470
May 12, The New Era, publishing no-tices. No84.
May 12, Jacob Henrich, beef. No 463.
May 14 Miss Ida epischer, for books. No 46)
June 2. Issac Nash, plowing, No 85.
June 2. Mrs S L S Franklin, Household Committee, salaries and marketing, No 471.
June 7. D H Wenger & Brother, for straw, No 475.

straw. No 475. June 7. H S shirk & Sons, carpets. No 472. June 8. Williamson & Foster, hats. hne 8. Williamion & Foster, inner No 477 une 8. Herman Astrich, hats. No 476 une 8. Je Schreck, bread, No 474. une 8. Jacob Hearich, beef. No 474. une 8. Peonsylvania Telephone Com-pany, balance rental. No 478. une 8. Chas F Kautz, repairing shoes. No 476. No 476 une 30 Isaac Nash, plowing Mc. 87. July 5, J C Schrock, broad, No 481. July 5 Millior & Hartman, groceries.

uly 5 George F Eathvon, dry goods. No 481
July 5. Mrs S L S Franklin, malaries
and marketing. No 484.
July 5. Mentzer & Hollinger, groceries. No 483.
July 8. C H Lefevre, esq. assessment
on fire insurance policy, \$5,000, Lancaster Home Mutual.
July 7. J E Buckwalter, potatoes. So
486.

July 11 Francis H Kilburn, brushes.
No 482.

July 18. L B Herr, stationery. No 484.

August 2 Miss 8 L B Frankfin, househeld committee, salaries and marketing, No 481.

August 2 G L Fondersmith, books
and stationery. No 46

August 2, A W shaub, shoes. No 493.

August 2, Frank D Heldelbaugh, outting and hauling in hay. No 59.

August 4. John F Schaum & Son,
plumbing. No 59.

August 4. Henry Young, locks. No 49

August 6. J C Schreck, bread. No 48

August 6. Higg & Martin, queensware. No 457.

August 6. Jacob Henrich, beel. No August 6. Jacob Henrich, beel. No

August 5. Jacob Henrich, beet. No 497.
August 6. Charles F Kauuz, repairing shees. No 422.
August 7. W D Sprecher & Son, pipe, cement, etc. No 92.
August 7. The National Manufacturing company, one washing mathred to the state of the state

HOME ACCOUNT. Pepumber 5. J C schrees, bread. He September 6. Mentser & Hollinger groceries. No Mo. September 6 M J Houston, notions groceries. No Sco.

September 6 k J Houston, notions.

Ao 2.

September 7. Charles F Manis, repairing shoes. No 5.

September 8. Jacob Henrich, best. No September 8. Jacob Henrich, best. No September 91. Lancaster Gas Light and Fuel Company, quarter gas. No 97.

Reptember M. George W Howen, painting and ginzing. No 90.

Reptember M. George W Howen, painting and ginzing. No 90.

October 1. Lancaster Intelligencer, advortaing. No 10.

October 3. Mrs 8 La Franklin, salaries and marketing. No 18. October S. Mrs S. La Franklin, salaries and marketing. No.
October S. J. Grehroov, bread. No. 6.
October S. Joseph Usthelm & Co, grecories. No. 10.
October S. Hoar & McMabb, dry goods No. 9.
October S. Haraball & Meingier, hardware. No. 10.
October S. Charles F Kauts, repairing shoes. No. 8.
October 6. Henry Young smithwork. No. 102.
October 6. Henry Young smithwork. No. 102.
October 9. Jacob Henrich, book. Mo. 12.

October 6. Henry Young smithwork.
Ro 101.
Ro 102.
October 9. Jacob Henrich, beef. Ro
12.
October 10. Henry H. Fisher, for cow.
Ro 9.
October 10. Henry H. Fisher, for cow.
Ro 9.
October 20. Biller scap Company,
scap, Ro 9.
October 20. Hiller scap Company,
scap, Ro 9.
October 21. John A. Burger, lumber,
hardware, painting carpenter work.
Ro 101.
October 22. John A. Burger, baiasee
due on contract for erecting informary building and repairs to old
building. Ro 108.
Rovember 2. Hrs 8 L 5 Franklin, salarise and marketing, No M.
Rovember 2. Hugh S Gare, premium on \$6,00 policy on Berne twilding,
fiveyears, Franklin Fire Insurance
Company.
Rovember 3. Baumgardner Company
for 108 tons of coal, Ro 107.
Rovember 7. L L Kreider, for twenty
patrs shoes. No 14.
November 8. Augustus Racada, closhs
Ro 16.
Rovember 8. Jucob Menrich, beef. Ro
November 8. Jucob Menrich, beef. Ro November 8 J U Schreck, bread. No 19.

November 8 J acob Henrich, beef. Ro 18.

November 9 Chas F Rautz, repairing shoes. No 18.

November 9 By coupons paid at First Fathers are no Home bonds.

November 2 L Shenk & Hausman, premium on 25th policy on Home stable, Heading Company, No years.

November 2 L Shenk at 18.

Books. No 10.

December 2 Mre s L 5 Franklin, salaries and marketing. No 31.

December 5. I hilly Ginder, brushes, &c. No 5.

December 2. Mrs s L S Franklin, salarios and marketing. No III
Pocumber 5. I hilly Ginder, brushes, &c. No S.
December 5. I C Scheeck, bread and flour. No S.
December 6. Cohs & Gibbs, mattresses. No S.
December 6. Cohs & Gibbs, mattresses. No S.
December 6. O S Sproul, eng. services in proceedings for legislation. No 18.
December 6. Jacob Henrich, for beef. No S.
December 6. Jacob Henrich, for beef. No S.
December 8. Filas & Sroneman, gas Statutes for new building. No 18.
December 8. Jacob B Good, pointone. No No S.
December 18. Jacob B Good, pointone. No No S.
December 18. Lancaster Gaelight and Fuel company, one quarter gas. No. 18.
December 18. M E Fulton, one year's salary as treasure. No 111.
December 28. Insae Diller & Son, hardware No 114.
December 19. Geo M Steinman & Oo, hardware No 114.
December 19. Service & Oyendeer, plumbing. No 115.
December 19. Aaron swarr, pointons. No 114.
December 19. Aaron swarr, pointons. No 116.
December 19. J C schrock, bread. No B.

No 19
December 19. J Cachreek, bread. No
the comber 19. Miller & Hartman, groceries. No 6.
December 19. D & Eurak, groceries.
No 25.
December 19. High & Martin, queensware. No 25.
December 20. Lane & Co, dry goods,
No 25.
Tecomber 19. & L. Fon Dermith,
books. No 15.
December 21. Mr 5 L. & Franklin,
No 20.
December 21. Mr 5 L. & Franklin,
Houvehold Committee, salaries and
marketing. No 65.
December 31. Pality Winder, browns.
No 37.
December 31. Williamson & Foster,
ahose No 21.
December 31. & J Kreen, fortrass. Ho
20.
December 31. Levan & Sons. bran. Mg

December 31. B J Kreen, 5 December 31. Levan & Sc

41. December 21. J M Widmyer, chaire December 31. J & Widneyer, chairs.

Mc 28.

December 31. Memiser & Hollinger,
groosries. No 42.

December 31. Miller Soap Company,
for soap. No 33.

December 31. Inquirer Frinting and
Publishing Company, for order book.

No 1.

December 31. George Ponts, repairing
boiler. No 18.

December 31. By coupons on Mome
mortgage bonds paid at First Setionat Mank to date.

December 31. Baumgardner & Shorman & Co. for lumber. No 100 f.

December 31. By cash paid Hearry
Horr for two 200 Children's Home
mortgage bonds and interest.

By balance in treasury. 69 E6

Total credited.....

84 65

18 25

3 00

129 51

92 29

47 83

2 40

12 00

Lancasier County so.

Stught & Fulton, being duly affirmed, some the above account is full, true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief it U-4R R. FULTON.

Affirmed and authorrhed before me this ninth day of January, A. D. 140.

Doputy Frothesotary.

Filed in the Commissioners' Office of Legicaler county, Fa., this 18th day of January, A. D. 1869.

Clerk to Commissioners.

Jan's-2448A2tw

WINDS AND LIQUORS

OUR OWN BRAND.



OUR OWN BRAND

H. E. SLAYMAKER No. 29 Hast King Street,