belts, strap. 8, L Ricord, cleaning hose. 11, J. L. Perry, bell tower contract.
contract 13, Geo. F. Scott, lumber 20, W. D. Cain, express on nozzle 25, Lum Ricord, teamster 4 weeks
weeks
ber boots
15, J. B. Whiteside, hose house, Charlotte street 15, J. L. Perry, bell tower contract
22, R. T. Owens, painting signs
26, J. E. Dickerson & Co., hose and nozzle
26, Lum Ricord, teamster 4 weeks March—
14, J. H. McDowell, freight and drayage on coats and hats 17, J. S. Bixby, keeping alarm battery
locks
ry comb. 28, Lum Ricord, teamster 5 weeks
12, J. L. Perry, tolling apparatus on bell
Co., hats and coats
Tennessee. 28, J. L. Perry, extra work bell tower. 30, F. N. Waddell, 2 horses, 30, Lum Ricord, teamster 4
May- 3, Lum Ricord, salt for horses
3, Asheville Light & P. Co. gas bill
16, Powell & Suider, feed for horses, and soap
16, Bearden, Rankin & Co., mdse, and oil. 19, Rumsey & Co., H. & L. truck 19, F. N. Waddell, buying 2 horses 19, F. N. Waddell, expenses of 2 horses
19, F. N. Waddell, expenses of 2 horses. 22, J. S. Bixby, keeping alarm battery. 24, Burnett & Howard, shoe-
ing horses. 24. Lum Ricord, teamster 4 weeks. 31. Ino Brooks, teamster 11
June— 6, J. H. Woody, black- smith bill. 13, J. M. Alexander, work
13, J. M. Alexander, work and material. 16, J. F. Woodbury, keeping 2 horses 1 month. 21, John Brooks, sand and
work on horses. 26, Sam McLean, Uoad hay 28, John Brooks, teamster 4 weeks.
SALARIES. June, 1890— 30, C. D. Blanton, Mayor,
F. M. Miller, city clerk, 12
months. J. E. Rankin, treas., 24 mo. Lee & Aston, engineers, 7 m. B. M. Lee, engineer, 6 mo. W. E. Wolle, Ald. 12 mo. C. B. Leonard, "" R. L. Fitzpatr'k " L. Pulliam, L. H. McDowell."
F. M. Miller, " " "
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE July, 1889— 13, Citizen Pub, Co., annual
statement
27, Swicegood, sprinkling streets
24. Edw. Brown, hauling Hudson to hospital
31, M. E. Carter, prof. services in Noland case
in Noland case
14, A. T. Summey, making tax-list
October— 28. T. W. Patton, bond for
old jail property
er line

24, Mrs. W. W. Barnard. Plower mission..... 26, J. W. Cortland, special orses. 22.95 27, Cityclerk, telegrams and it for 6.45P.Co. 9, B. H. Cosby, bal, keep-3.25 25.06 ilroad \$4,151.90 STREET LIGHT DEPARTMENT. City Hall feed July, 1889-24. Asheville Light and Powc Co., September-10. Asheville Light and Pow-& L. er Co., lights in July...... September— 10, Asheville Light and Pow-er Co., lights in August.... ing 2 enses 12, Asheville Light and Pow-November— 9, Asheville Light and Pow-links for October. 28.00 December-11, Asheville Light and Powgas bill. 1, Asheville Light and Power Co., lights for Decem'br Asheville Light and Power Co., bal, on lights in November and December.. February— 8, Asheville Light and Power Co., lights in January... S. Asheville Light and Power Co., lights for Februa'y April— 5, Asheville Light and Pow-84,842.65 er Co., lights in March..... Asheville Light and Power Co., lightsin April. 1,200,00 10, Asheville Light and Pow-600,00 83,814,45 SANITARY DEPARTMENT. 200.00 J. E. Reed, hanling gar-200,00 5. J. L. Murray, salary 6. C. H. Sorrels, lime 22. G. F. Garren, lime 200.00 200,00 Bearden, Rankin & Co., \$4,225,00 31 J. L. Murray, labor XPENSES. 1, J. E. Reed, hauling gar-2. J. L. Murray, salary 10. Launing & Pinner, lime 17. M. L. Merrell, lime 24. Kelly & Strachan, — April-100,00 2, J. E. Reed, hauling gar-3, J. L. Murray, salary... 7. Penniman & Co., 1 rake 230,00 14, J. H. Woody, blacksmith 28, N. Lanning, 40 bu. lime 28, J. L. Murray, labor..... 200.00 1, J. E. Reed, hauling gar-.73 4. J. L. Murray, salary...... 50,00 1, J. E. Reed, hauling garbage 2, N. Lanning, lime.... 2, N. Lanning, line....... 5, J. L. Murray, salary...... 30. " labor...... 30, N. Lanning, lime..... 1,074.17 Decemb 2, J. E. Reed, hauling gar-2, J. L. Murrry, salary..... 7, C. H. Sorrel, lime..... 21, Fitzpatrick Bros. & R., 110.00 150,00

dertaker refunded.

100.00

2.15

28.00

60.00

54.00

503.40

2.50

6.50

8,00

4.50

28.00

.25

.50

8.71

35,00

6, D. L. Reynolds, serving

tax as undertakers refund

11, Bostic Bros. & Wright,

bill dry goods..... 16, L. Pulliam, expenses—

25, R. L. Fitzpatrick, expen-

5, L. Pulliam, expenses-

12, Miss Buxton, donation

L. M. Hatch, adv. in

Lindsey's Guide Book...... 5. Barrett, Martin & Pen-

5. Barrett, Martin & Pen-niman, damage, circle...... 19. Evening Journal, adv. proposals for street lights 28. D. L. Reynolds, serving papers in suprerior court.

5, B. H. Cosby, keeping-

12. Citizen Pub. Co., bill for

vices and expenses..... 20, S. D. Hall, special tax re-

ses, paving committee

18.75 4, J. L. Murray, salary..... 15, J. H. Woody, mending 7.9 J. L. Murray, labor..... Evening Journal, print-24, N. Lanning, lime..... 1, J. E. Reed, hauling garb-87.00 1, J. L. Murray, salary..... 15, N. Lanning, lime....... 29, J. W. Clayton, lime...... 29, J. L. Murray, labor..... 37.00 37.00 1, J. E. Reed, hauling garb-29.4072.00 32.95 26, J. L. Murray, labor ... 25.00 1. J. E. Reed, hanling garb-4.75 13,00 dog..... 14, J. E. Dickerson & Co., 15.00 20, J. W. Clayton, 24 bu. 25.00 20, N. Lanning, 45 bu. lime 31, J. R. Garren, 20 " " 31, J. L. Murray, 5 pay rolls 3.50 24.20 2, J. E. Reed, hauling garb-25.00 3. J. L. Murray, salary.... 6. J. W. Clayton, 24 bu. 250.00 8.00 21, J. L. Murray, 3 pay rolls for labor. 28, H. B. Weaver, 1 payroll 2.40 24.94 CITY HALL AND OFFICE EXPENSES. 27.00 John Erwin, salary as 2.00 10, Asheville L. & P. Co., gas bill. 2, John Erwin, salary as

6, J. J. Righ, carpenter work 6, Asheville Light & Power Co., gas bill.
13, W. O. Wolfe, repairs and changes in Mayor's office.
20, W. O. Wolfe, gas fitting in Mayor's office. 17.48 August— 1. John Erwin, salary as 3, City clerk, 2 tables for 10, Ballard, Rich & Boyce, lamp globes and holders. 10, W. O. Wolfe, repairs in 7. D. W. Furman, letterheads..... 10, Asheville L. & P. Co., gas bill. 28, W. O. Wolfe, rent of of nce, 3 months. 1, John Erwin, salary as 5. Asheville Ice and Coal 1, John Erwin, salary as Williamson & Co., win-dow shades.
 Asheville Coal Co., coal 9, Asheville L. & P. 2. John Erwin, salary as 21, D. D. Adams, setting 3 4, W. O. Wolfe, rent of of-9, Asheville Coal Co., coal

bruary— 1. John Erwin, salary as janitor. 8. Asheville Coal Co., coal 8, Randolph & Kerr Print-ing Co., blank drafts..... 17, John Erwin, salary as anitor, 15 month. 24. Fitzpatrick Bros. & R. two signs. 26, J. N. Morgan & Co., 1 blank book...... March— 1, J. W. Pratt, salary as 15, F. N. Carrington, coal.. 1. J. W. Pratt, salary as

5, W. O. Wolfe, rent of of-9, F. N. Carrington, coal. 10, D. W. Furman, note i, J. W. Pratt, salary as

PARABLE OF THE SUPPER

LESSON II, THIRD QUARTER, INTER-

NATIONAL SERIES, JULY 13. .50 12.00 Commit Verses, 22-24-Golden Text, Luke xiv, 15-Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

63.65

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[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by per mission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadel-6.60 In our last lesson we saw the religious lend-In our last lesson we saw the religious lead-ers of the people contending with Him be-cause He healed a woman on the Sab-bath day; but He put them to shame and caused his followers to rejoice. So shall it be-again when those who cast out others for his sake say, Let the Lord be glorified; but He-shall appear to the jey of his people and his enemies shall be ashamed (sak lxvi, 5). He-then repeated the parables of the mus-tard seed and the leaven, both of which had a fulfillment in Israel at that time, and are tard seed and the leaven, both of which had a fulfillment in Israel at that time, and are having a fulfillment in the church today. He added a prophecy concerning the coming desolation of Jerusalem because of her rejection of Him, indicating its continuance until He should come again. After this we find Him in the house of a Pharisec on the Sab-bath described in the second of t bath day, where He had evidently been invited to dine. He here hears a man who had the dropsy, and speaks a parable to the invited guests to teach them hundlify, after which He tells his host that if, when he makes a feast, he would invite those who were unable to return the compliment, he would have a recovers as the recovery had been been successed. would have a recompense at the resurrection of the just; and this leads one of the guests to give utterance to the first words of our lesson. 15. "Blessed is he that shall ent bread in the kingdom of God." According to the first part of this verse, that which caused the guest to utter those words was the Saviour's remark concerning the resurrection of the

just
16. "Then said He unto him, A certain man
made a great supper, and bade many." This
parable is somewhat similar to that in Matt.
xxii, but that was spoken during Passion
week in Jerusalem, and this while on His way to Jerusalem (Luke xiii, 22; xviii, 31). In both he covers Israel's rejection, and the present dispensation of gathering out the church, reaching forward to the marriage of the Lamb it the time of the resurrection of the just and of the restoration of the King-dom to Israel. 17. "Come; for all things are now ready."

This was the message which the servants were to carry John the Baptist, and the twelve were some of the servants as they went forth, saying: "Repent, for the Kingdom of Henven is at hand." The salvation of Jehovah, whether it be the Kingdom offered to Israel, or the higher position offered to the church, is a prepared salvation even as Simeon said: "Thy salvation which Thou hast prepared" (Luke ii, 30, 31); and it is all, from first to last, summed up in Jesus Christ. 18. "And they all with one consent began to make excess." Nothing to do but to take

it; simply to accept the invitation and be there; yet they prefer not to. How anxious many are to get an invitation to anything great in this world, and how disappointed if left out. Here is the God of Heaven inviting freely to the riches of His grace and glory, and it is not considered worth accepting His feast is despised. His invitation spurned. His feast is despised, His invitation spuri 42.00

"Thave bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thes have me excused." His little pieces of ground for which he has paid a few shekels is of more importance than that which has cost so much.

5.00

19. "I have bought five yoke of exen, and I are to see that the last properties." 3.00

19. "Thave bought five yoke of exen, and I go to prove them: I pray thee have me excused." Londs must be seen to and exen must be proved, but the great feast provided by infinite love may go a begging. It is nothing to them. The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the cattle on a thousand bills are His (Ps. xxiv, 1; 1, 10); yet there are fools (and plenty of them today) who prefer a little which they can purchase to the great riches which the Lord of all offers so freely to "whosever will." Any one of these ton exercises.

"whoseover will." Any one of these ten exen was a rebuke to their owner, for it is written 10.00 The ox knoweth its owner, * * * but my people do not know! disa i. 3. Was it not rather late to prove oxen after buying them!

9.00 20. "I have married a wife, and thereserve the content of the fore I cannot come." This is no better than the others, yet the refusal is even more de-cided "I cannot come." If the invitation did not include his wife, he adgist have had some

42,00 excess: but God's invitations include all who are willing; and while the others might have to leave their lands and exen, he could bring his wife with him.

21. "So that servant came, and showed his lord these things." A servant has only to deliver his master's message, and take the 4.00 answer back, if there is any; he has no power to excuse people. Our responsibility ceases when we have lovingly and faithfully given the invitation, proclaimed the glad things.

3.00 Then it becomes us, like the disciples, to tell
Josus all we have done and taught (Mark vi.
3.20 to Excited was "Stream").

3.20 30, leaving results with Him. His command to Ezckiel was, "Speak my words unto them whether they will hear or whether they will forlear" (Ezck. it, 7).

"Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in inflier the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind." These have no earthly pessessions or pleasures to entangle them; they will be more likely to accept the invitation. It was just these four classes which Jesus advised the Pharisee, in whose house He was, to invite to his feast in order that he might be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.

22. "And the servant said, Lord, it is done

22. "And the servant said, Lord, it is done as Thou hast commanded, and yet there is room." The servant has only to obey, low

1. J. W. Pratt, salary as janitor.

5. B. M. Lee, rent of office.
5. Go.
6. Go.

HOUSES THAT ARE OUT OF STYLE. There Is No Excuse for Making Bad In-

There is No Excuse for Making Bad Investments of This Kind.

There are few towns and cities in the country in which there are not a number of houses which are said to be "out of style." They are old style houses and will not bring the money that was put into them. It is not good business to build a house that will go out of style. It is not good business to put money where one cannot got it again. There money where one cannot got it again. money where one cannot get it again. There are some things that do not go out of style.

All such things are founded on common sense. The requirements or non-do not change materially from year to year, and a house plan which meets all of the re-quirements of the housekeeper is rarely said The requirements of housekeeping



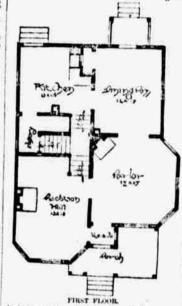
PLEVATION. We often see large houses We often see large houses bring in very little rental when considered relatively to their cost. On the other hand we see little been known to zoologists for a long time, boxes of houses which bring in relatively a been known to zoologists for a long time, boxes of houses which bring in relatively a yet about it have been related more maringh rental. The latter may have all of the velous tales than even of the salamander modern conveniences—a furnace, hot and cold water, a bathroom with tub, water closed and water, a bathroom with tub, water closed and water, a bathroom with tub, water closed and water and a sink in the cellar in which to pour water from the tubs, a laundry stove, a cemented floor, pleuty of light, that it may be used as a laundry; a well arranged kitchen and china closet; everything nandy and convenient—no waste rosm, hence no waste steps or wasted carpets. This is the kind of a bouse that is always in good style, thouse that is always in good style, the considered by the considered by the convenient of the salamander or channelson.

All over the world where it is found native hunters tell incredible tales of its ferocity and voracity. As far back as 1562 Olaf Maginus, a Scandinavian writer, mentions the wolverine and tells how, after gorging itself with food, it will try to squeeze itself between two closely growing trees to enable it to digest its

or wasted carpets. This is the kind of a house that is always in good style.

There are many things to be considered by people who have not much money and are without a large experience in house building. Being a man of moderate means, if I wish to build a house it is proper for me to consider whether my house would have a rental value if I wish to put it on the market in that way.

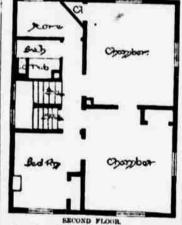
The net income from that property, if rented, should exceed by 1 or 2 per cent, the current rate of interest in the section of country in which the structure is erected. A great many folish investments are made in dwelling.



first FLOOR.

deal about the foolishness of going into delate for a home. It is a very smart thing to do if we pay for the propercy only what it is worth, and it is a very simple matter to determine what this is. We must take what would be the gross reartal income of the property if it were to be reated, and then make due allowance for taxes, insurance and repairs, and if the not income is then slightly in excess of the current rate for money, we n excess of the current rate for money, we

that is, any premiums are innited to ten cents on each weekly payment of fifty cents on such \$200 share. Having secured \$1.800, they have to pay in fifty cents per week on nine shares of \$200 oach. This is \$4.50 a week, or between \$18 and \$20 a month, as the minimum payment to be made. On this plan of pay ment of 6 per cent, interest th four cents per share per week to be paid as interest on \$200, or one share,



Then there is, in addition, a maximum premium of ten cents a share. This makes pro-mium and interest thirty-four cents as the in-terest and premium charges each week. mium of ten cents a share. This makes premium and interest thirty-four cents as the interest and premium charges each week. Thus there remain sixteen cents to apply on the principal. This will pay out a \$200 share in about fourteen years—a very long time, it may be said. This is the element of safety to the borrower. As a matter of fact, the people who own this house and are paying for it in a building association are putting in from \$90 to \$35 a month. Thus the excess over and above the \$18 or \$20 required is credited as advance payment or the dues and participates in the dividend of the association. This dividend, together with that which accrues on the sixteen cents payment per week a share, brings the actual interest charge to a little over 6 per cent, as the association is paying 5 per cent. asmi-annual dividends, which they are enabled to do by the weekly compounding of interest.

Louis H. Gibson. LOUIS H. GIBSON.

A PAIR OF WOLVERINES.

THE STRANGE BEASTS IN PHILADELPHIA 200.

The Terror of Trappers-Some Natura History-Fight Worse Than a Grizzly Bear-How This Pair of Rare Animals Was Obtained and How They Live.

Superintendent Brown, of the Zoological garden, is happy; Head Keeper Byrnes superiors. A pair of wolverines has been received at the garden and bid fair to live, grow and otherwise conduct themselves as well regulated wolverines should.

A visit to the garden brought forth a most interesting talk from Head Keeper Byrnes, which was supplemented by a long and accurate scientific description

of the gulo luseus, as this animal is called. What is particularly gratifying is the fact that this pair, now in possession of the Philadelphia Zoological garden, is the only pair known to be in captivity. and for that matter no other garden has even a single specimen.

SOME NATURAL HISTORY. The animal belongs to the badger family and is extremely shy and retiring in disposition. It is a habitant of the entire northern hemisphere and is not

foolish investments are made in dwelling house properly because people do not think of this, and for this reason we hear a great.

The western transport of the control of

The western trappers give the wolverine a reputation for craftiness, cun-ning and general devilishness equaled by no other animal. They claim that it will fight worse than a grizzly bear. In fact, a scout of Superintendent Brown's described to him a fight between a wolverine and a she grizzly with two half grown cubs, in which the wolverine conquered its opponents, and declared that he witnessed the whole battle from

Of course the shyness and suspiciousness of the animal has much to do with these tales, but there is no doubt that it is far more powerful than one would suspect from its size, which is about that of a half grown setter dog. It is a terror to trappers from the way it will steal the bait from their traps, and if caught will fight desperately.

The little ones at the garden now have already proved their ferocity by chewing the hands of two of the keepers who imprudently handled them.

HOW THE GARDEN GOT THEM. How the Zeo obtained the specimens it now has is a most interesting story. A specimen was sent to the garden some ten years ago which had been caught in a trap in Islaho, and had its foot badly

torn.
This was never put on exhibition, as

The other day he received a telegram stating that the father and mother having both been shot he could obtain a pair of young wolverines if he desired them.

To receive such news was to a man of his energy and decision equivalent to having them, so 'n answer to his prompt reply expressing an earnest desire to get them the young animals were sent on.

They arrived is excellent condition and are now occuping comfortable quarters

near the aviary.

Their appetite for small birds, the food that is given them, has not as yet been anywhere near satisfied, and they seem well deserve their popular name of glutton. In appearance at the present time they resemble a large skunk, having the same long body, long hair and

They have a habit of sitting up on their haunches and shading their eyes with one paw whenever anything attracts their attention.

Head Keeper Byrnes says that though they haven't been with him long enough to notice their habits correctly. don't believe they are half as bad as they are said to be. "Though," he added "they did nearly chew up the hand of a

careless keeper."

He is confident that he will be able to raise them successfully, and even now trots around to their cage and gazes affectionately at the pets every ten minutes or so.

Superintendent Brown explained their habits and told many tales he had heard about these beasts and seemed delighted at having found specimens of an animal no other zoological garden has, or probably will be able to get for some time to come.—Philadelphia Times.

to cope with the battleships of other

powers in case of war?

American—Huh! With one-half the mere bombardment?-New York Weekly, 'night,

ELECTRICITY FROM FIRE

Startling Promises Made of Results to Come from a New Invertion. For fifty years electricians have been trying to discover a method of convert-ing heat directly into electricity. Until recently no results of commercial value is radiant and every under keeper reflects have been obtained. Such a method the happiness and cheerfulness of their seems now to have been discovered or invented by a young man from Maine, H. B. Cox. If Mr. Cox's claims are justand capitalists have confidence enough in them to have formed a company with a capital of \$1,000,000—the whole system of power and lighting will be revo-lutionized and steam will be regarded as too expensive for ordinary uses. It is impossible to estimate in advance the immense value of Mr. Cox's invention, but it is certain that he expects almost incredible results from it, and that he has inspired with his confidence some of the shrewdest business men of Hartford and

Boston. As has been said, a company has been organized and incorporated in Maine, where Mr. Cox was when some Hartford men met him. Since then the business has all been brought to Hartford, and all that has been done since has been done at the factory of the Pratt & Cady company. The capital stock is \$1,000,-000, and none of it is now for sale. All the patents asked for by Mr. Cox have been allowed, and they will be issued in a'few days. Both foreign and domestic patents have been applied for

The apparatus used for converting the heat into electricity is so simple that the company does not dignify it by the name of machine. By Mr. Cox's method heat is changed to electricity as simply as water is changed to steam. His furnace is all that may be seen. From glowing coal comes the subtle current, without the aid of boiler, engine, or dynamo. A jet of gas can be made to run a dental machine, a sewing machine and any-thing which requires no more power than these. No power has ever been discovered that is half so cheap as will be electricity obtained by this new process. This has been the dream-apparently impossible of realization-of all electricians, and even the wizard of Menlo Park has almost despaired of its ever being brought about. Yet a young man, only 28 years of age, seems to have solved the puzzling problem.

Before the company was formed Mr. Cox had a furnace at home by which he ran many electric lights. This furnace was injured in being transferred to Hartford, and a new one of the same size is being made. Experiments and private exhibitions have been conducted here on a smaller scale, but the company intends to show to the world that with the power thus obtained anything that steam or electricity now does may be done. Several members of the company saw what could be done with the furnace of Mr. Cox before any attempt was made to remove it. The one now being built will be an improvement on the old one. and the results from it are expected to be

correspondingly better,

Most of the stock of the company is owned in Hartford. Some of it is held in Boston. The whole affair has been kept secret until the company should be ready to make it public. - Hartford

A Plucky Woman's Revolver. A daring attempt at highway robbery This was never put on exhibition, as it died about half an hour after its arrival, but it was stuffed and is now on exhibition in the superintendent's private room. Some six years ago as superintendent Brown was returning from a hunting trip in the west, he stopped in room. Some six years ago as superintendent Brown was returning from a hunting trip in the west, he stopped in a young woman who was with him proin excess of the current rate for money, we are justified in going in debt.

The people who are living in the house which is here flustrated are paying for it in a building association. The lot cost \$1.200, and the house, with everything that goes to make it complete excepting a furnace, cost and the property of the place of the out of range of the plucky woman's weapon. Warrants were issued for two notorious characters, who were recognized as the assailants of Dilley, but when the officers attempted to serve the warrants they were beaten off by a mol

of rudlans.-Philadelphia Ledger.

Bruno Manuscripts Found. Dr. Remegius Stotzle, the professor of philosophy at Wurzburg, states in a let-ter to Mr. Karl Blind that he has discovered a number of manuscripts in the town library of Augsburg and in the university library of Erlangen, containing the transcript of writings and notes on Aristotelian works made by Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher who was burned at Rome in 1600, at the order of the Inquisition. Some letters of a Ger-man friend of Bruno have also been found referring to the travels, studios and publications of the ex-monk during his sojourn in Germany. The whole will be published in the forthcoming edition of the works of Giordano Bruno, which is to come out in Italy.-Public

Didn't Have to Die to Wie Dr. Mortimer Slocum died at his home in San Antonio, Tex., May 25, of a can-cerous affection of the stomach. He was prominent in politics of Texas. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Slocum was a practitioner of Chicago. He was attacked by consumption, and his case was pronounced incurable. An insurance company in which he held a \$20,000 policy. offered to compromise with him for \$5,000. He accepted the offer, came to Texas, was soon restored to health, and amassed a fortune on the life insurance money.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Foreign Visitor—Don't you think the United States should have a great navy, calf to perfection. Mr. Craig has been complaining that his cows were falling short of milk for several weeks, and upon close examination, to his astonishment, country annually swept by floods and the found these rognish hogs had been the other haif continually being kicked imbibling the milk of the cows, both reup by eyclones, what would we care for a maining in the same lot together at

16, H. B. Carter, Att'y,dam-age to S. G. Weldon by

21, T. H. Cobb, prof. servi-

January, 1890— 4, J. V. Brown, tax as un-

LL FRONT LOTS! Fronting on Main and Valley Sts.,

Will be Sold at Auction, Wednesday, July 16.

1. J. L. Murray, salary..... J. E. Keed, hauling garb-18, J. W. Clayton, lime......

18, N. Lanning, lime...... 25, J. L. Murray, labor.....

1, J. E. Reed, hauling garb-

30,00

Read Advertisement for Terms, etc.