

Mrs. E. M. Clark

# The Clarkston Advertiser.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

VOLUME 1, NO. 16.

CLARKSTON, MICH., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1894.

\$1 PER YEAR.

## CLARKSTON ADVERTISER.

An Independent Weekly Newspaper.

Entered at the Post Office in Clarkston as Second Class Mail Matter.

JAMES SLOCUM, Proprietor.  
B. LYLE EISENBREY, Editor.

THOS. YARWOOD,  
VETERINARY SURGEON.

CLARKSTON, MICHIGAN.  
Address, Clarkston House.

ROBERTSON  
AND  
SUTHERLAND,  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,  
CLARKSTON, MICH.  
OFFICE DAYS  
Wednesday and Saturday.

ROBERT REID,  
Dealer in Light and Heavy Har-  
nesses, Blankets, Robes, Whips, Trunks,  
etc.

CLARKSTON, MICHIGAN.

J. T. P. SMITH,  
—DEALER IN—

## FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

CLARKSTON, MICHIGAN.

## LIVERY!

If you want a first-class rig, either single or double, give us a call. Prices reasonable. Stage connecting with the D. G. H. & M. R. R. trains leaves Clarkston as follows, standard time:

5:40 a. m. east.	2:15 p. m. east
7:35 a. m. west.	5:00 p. m. west
10:00 a. m. east.	7:30 p. m. east
11:35 a. m. west.	9:40 p. m. west

Lewis and Ver, props.

## MEDICAL BOOKS FREE.

Valuable Information for the Invalid or Student.

Any one or more of the following described books will be sent free by The Per-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, to any man or woman of family in the United States, Canada and Mexico during December and January. Orders should be sent in early, as the issue may be exhausted:

1. The Ills of Life—Fourth Edition.—A short, plain description of all diseases, and the treatment for each. A complete home guide to health.

2. Family Physician No. 1—Second Edition.—The best popular book on the prevention and treatment of catarrh and other diseases of cold weather in print.

3. The Per-na Almanac.—This Almanac contains, besides the regular monthly calendar, information of particular value to farmers, mechanics, and business men: tables, statistics, eclipses, and much valuable medical information. A copy of this Almanac should be in every family in the United States. It is one of the most complete Almanacs ever published. Address The Per-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

## THE PAINS OF RHEUMATISM

According to the best authorities, originate in a morbid condition of the blood. Lactic acid, caused by the decomposition of the gelatinous and albuminous tissues, circulates with the blood and attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joint, and thus causes the local manifestations of the disease. The back and shoulders are the parts usually affected by rheumatism, and the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists are also sometimes attacked. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. It has had remarkable success in curing the most severe cases. The secret of its success lies in the fact that it attacks at once the cause of the disease by neutralizing the lactic acid and purifying the blood, as well as strengthening every function of the body.

Fenton Courier: "It is with extreme regret that the numerous friends of Mr. Wm. Blair learn that he was obliged to resign his position of station agent at the D. & M. depot on account of poor health. Mr. Blair has been a faithful employee of the D. & M. Ry. Co. for many years. He is afflicted with a disease which the best physicians pronounce incurable. Mr. Blair and family removed to Detroit yesterday."

## MERE MENTION.

A heavy rain fell Monday. The roads are very muddy. Mable Green is ill at present. Lewis Carran was home over Sunday. School has closed in the Irish district. Mrs. A. L. Craft is reported very ill. W. H. Horton was at Pontiac Saturday.

O. A. Smith Sundayed at Birmingham.

Will Jones is home from the north woods.

A. C. Shear of Holly, was in town Friday.

Mrs. J. Brown is visiting friends at Lapeer.

Ada Pierce has gone to Detroit to visit friends.

Mrs. Henry Starring is visiting her son at Austin.

James H. Harger of Pontiac, was in town Monday.

John Lessiter of Cole Station, was in town Monday.

Ed. Walter of Clintonville, was in town Saturday.

Jay Linabury called on friends at Holly Saturday.

Mrs. J. A. Jossman of Oxford, was in town Friday.

E. Crane of Detroit, was in town on business Friday.

Will Hammond spent Sunday with his parents here.

John Sloat made a business trip to Detroit Saturday.

Clark's hall has been undergoing repairs this week.

James O'Roark and wife were at Pontiac Saturday.

Bert and Cora Crosby of Austin, was in town Saturday.

E. C. Humphrey of Holly, called on friends here Sunday.

Alfred Price of Rochester, called on friends here Monday.

May Seeley was the guest of her sister Blanche, Sunday.

Myrtle Flemming is recovering from an attack of scarlet fever.

The Prohibition League met at Chas. Tucker's Tuesday evening.

Drs. Sutherland and Robertson are kept very busy now-a-days.

H. J. Morgan of Grand Rapids, was in town on business Saturday.

Lewis Bradley of Waterford, called on Mrs. C. S. Dewey Tuesday.

Mrs. James VanAvery of Birmingham, is home for the holidays.

Miss Flo, Bromfield entertained Miss May Osmun of Pontiac, Sunday.

Maude King of Pontiac, spent Sunday with her parents at this place.

Mrs. Angie West of Corunna, was the guest at John West's this week.

Charley Brown is now employed by Lewis & Bower at the livery stable.

W. Adams of Springfield, was a pleasant caller at this office Tuesday.

Messrs Green and Whitfield of Lapeer, called on friends here Saturday.

Mrs. George Vaughan, who has been very ill for the past week, is improving.

Quite a number of young people from Waterford, were in town Sunday.

John Gruendike of Chili, New York, was a guest at Joseph Petty's this week.

Albert West of Owosso, was in town last week visiting his brother, John West.

William Barnes, the optician of Pontiac, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

Martha Jossman entertained a few of her immediate friends Tuesday evening.

Rev. C. T. Allen of Detroit, filled the pulpit at the M. E. church Sunday morning.

Wash. Clark and Marion Northrop of Waterford, were in town on business Tuesday.

Miss Lizzie Jennings of Fenton, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. L. Craft last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Smith of Goodrich, were guests at W. H. Horton's a few days this week.

If you have any local items of interest, hand them in as we would be pleased to publish them.

Clarence Vliet's school has closed and he is spending his vacation with his parents at this place.

Minnie Lessiter of Grand Rapids, who has been visiting friends in this vicinity for the past few weeks, returned home Tuesday.

The Grangers held a very pleasant social gathering and oyster supper at their hall, Saturday evening, which was quite largely attended.

Miss Mollie L. Beardslee of Birmingham, a teacher in the Berry school of Detroit, was the guest of Mrs. D. A. Green, a portion of last week.

A few young men, living not far from Clarkston, are in the habit of making a disturbance at public meetings. Their names will be published in the near future if they continue this practice.

The Lecture Association Committee are requested to meet at the residence of Miss Nellie Smith on Tuesday evening of next week. Business of importance is to be transacted and all members are requested to be present.

## SEVERELY BURNED.

A very serious accident befell Miss Stella Fair last Sunday morning while she was endeavoring to clean her gloves. She had the gloves drawn on her hands and was using a cloth and gasoline for that purpose. They were thoroughly saturated with the fluid and she stepped to the stove for the purpose of throwing the saturated cloth in the fire, when the gas arising from the saturated gloves became ignited and burned her hands and wrists very seriously. A physician was immediately summoned who dressed the burns but they were blistered and swollen to such an extent that the drugs applied failed to quiet the pain. As a last resort the blisters were lanced and the water allowed to be drawn and other quieting drugs applied. This was a very close call for the young lady but it is hoped that she will soon recover from this serious misfortune. This experience should serve as a lesson to others who use gasoline in a very careless manner.

## THE HEBERLEIN CONCERT.

The above named concert company, under the sole management of the Detroit Entertainment Bureau, appeared at the Baptist church, Friday evening, December 7th, this being the third number of the course we are to receive this winter. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity and all were highly gratified with the entertainment.

This company is composed of Herr Herman Heberlein, 'cello soloist; Miss Anna Louise Gillies, soprano and Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman, pianist. As to Mr. Heberlein, he is a young man and a model artist, has excellent teachings and is a fine natural musician. Miss Gillies is a charming young lady and has a very clear voice with a sweet quality. Her training has evidently been excellent as tone and expression were beyond comparison. Last but not least, Miss Heyman, a young lady, not yet twenty-one years of age but is truly a musician of much merit. Her playing took from the beginning but it could scarcely have been otherwise. Her style was all that could be desired in execution and interpretation. Her movements were also very graceful, making in all one of the finest concerts that has ever visited this place. The fine Steinway piano was kindly furnished by S. E. Clark & Co., of Detroit, and is a very sweet toned instrument.

Much credit is due the manager of the Clarkston Lecture Association for securing such fine talent. We all appreciate his efforts and it is hoped that every winter hereafter we may have the same opportunities of witnessing such entertainments as has been our good luck to witness this winter.

## SCHOOL NOTES.

One young lady persists in being late every day.

Clarence Vliet was a visitor at school Tuesday of this week.

Miss Lessiter of Grattan, was a pleasant caller at school Monday.

School closes next Friday for the holiday vacation of one week.

Written lessons and final examination will constitute next week's program.

The classes in Geography and Physiology will have final examinations next week.

Two members of the senior class are foreign pupils and drive about three miles every day.

A large class in book-keeping will be organized at the beginning of the winter term, also classes in physiology, geography and civil government.

The following pupils passed 100 per cent at last month's examination:—Edith Urch, Geometry; Eva Walter, Geometry; Allie Yager, Grammar; Helen Bailey, Grammar; Charles Carran, Charles Bower, Lillie Urch and Clyde Morrison, U. S. History.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Award.

## BUSINESS IS BOOMING.

The late depression in business circles has effected our little village but a trifle. At the present writing our business men are more than rushed with business. The town is full of teams every day and especially Saturdays when there is not a vacant post to which one may tie a horse. The farmers are marketing their poultry, hogs and such like and this of course keeps Mr. Smith, our butcher, and E. Jossman remarkably busy. In fact, we have one of the best markets of this kind found anywhere in this section of the county. It is often times said that there is more produce and grain brought into this market than there is in the Pontiac markets. The farmers are always sure of the highest cash price for whatever they have to dispose of in this market.

Messrs. Sloat and O'Roark are kept very busy supplying the coal trade at present. Our druggists, Urch and Hammond are daily receiving new goods and have all they can possibly attend to and as usual, Manley Bower has his share of the trade. W. H. Horton's jewelry trade is first-class and he has an unusually large stock of Christmas gifts on hand. The barber trade is flourishing, so good in fact that we are to have another shop soon. W. C. Petty reports the photograph business as booming, and also Linabury, the furniture dealer, says, "although business might be better, I am perfectly satisfied with my present patronage." Robert Reid's harness business is tolerably good and an unusually large trade in blankets, robes, etc. A. R. Carran says the hardware trade is up to the standard and the livery business receives their share of patronage. Taking everything in consideration our little village is receiving a goodly share of the business and we trust the prospects for equally good times may continue to present themselves.

## A CHURCH FAIR.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church have made arrangements to hold a church fair in the church parlors on Saturday afternoon and evening, December 14th, 1894. A chicken pie supper will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock, p. m. The proceeds will go towards the expenses of the church. All are cordially invited to attend.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Clarkston for the week ending, Dec. 13th, 1894.

Miss Frances Bradley, Mrs. Katie Bartley, Delbert Fisher, J. C. Lawrence.

D. A. GREEN, P. M.

## SCHOOL LYCEUM.

A lyceum club has been organized at the Station school-house with quite a number of members. The subject for debate next Saturday evening will be one that will exercise the mind to quite an extent, which is, "Resolved, that the present system of state taxation could be improved." These debates are to be held every Saturday evening during the winter months and will prove very interesting as well as instructive. Everybody should attend.

## WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Prices Clarkston Merchants are Paying for Products of the Farm.

CLARKSTON, Mich., Dec. 13, 1894. The following quotations are the latest market reports obtainable, up to Thursday morning of each week:

WHEAT—Red, 51 to 52c.  
BEANS—\$1.00 to \$1.25.  
BARLEY—90c. to \$1.05.  
OATS—30c.  
RYE—45 and 46c.  
VEAL—4c to 5c.  
HIDES—Green, No. 1, 3c  
LARD—10c.  
TALLOW—4c.  
BUTTER—Choice, 18c. to 20c.  
EGGS—18c.  
CHICKENS—Live, 5c., Dressed, 6 & 7c.  
TURKEYS—8 and 9c.  
HOGS—Live 4. Dressed, 4½ to 5c.

DEATH OF AN OLD PIONEER AT PONTIAC.

Harriet, wife of Simon Stowell, died at her home at Pontiac, Saturday last. Mrs. Stowell was born on the homestead in Pontiac, October 6, 1824, and was the eldest of a family of eleven children. She was married May 1, 1845, taking their wedding trip by ox-team and settled in White Lake township, moved to Pontiac in 1864. She leaves a husband and two children, Mrs. J. R. Taylor and Mrs. E. J. Kelly, both residents of Pontiac.

## FARM FOR SALE.

Choice farm for sale cheap, 190 acres centrally located, every improvement. Address owner.

E. H. LAKE,  
Holly, Mich.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES



Augustine Hempsted Brandon.....24  
Edie M. Harding, Brandon.....22  
John E. McClintock, North Branch.....22  
Emma J. Van Horn, Pontiac.....18  
William H. Pepper, Rose.....24  
Helen M. Fritz, White Lake.....22  
William S. Duckering, Holly.....24  
Jennie Bennett, Holly.....18

## Real Estate Transfers.

By Webster & Crawford, Oakland County Abstract Office. Only complete abstract office in the county. Complete abstracts furnished promptly at reasonable rates. These abstract books have been prepared with great care and posted up to date. The necessity for abstracts is becoming more apparent as titles become more complicated. Special pains taken to furnish accurate and complete abstracts. Special facilities for money lending and conveying. Abstract building opposite the Court House, Pontiac.

Saturday, Dec. 1, Mary Wilson to Willie S. Williams et al w ¼ of 120 a on a w ¼ sec 6 H. & D. lots 15, 22, and 23 s e ¼ sec 29 Pontiac city..... \$1800 00  
John M. Axford and w to Wm S. Hager man land in Oxford village..... 200 00  
Fred M. Mills to Permelia E. Austin part of lot 3 s D o lots 15, 22, and 23 s e ¼ sec 29 Pontiac city..... 1500 00  
Geo W. Lewis deceased by adm'r to Samuel Barnes and w part of sec 31 and 32 Independence..... 1385 00  
Monday, Dec. 3, John Clark and w to Essie Bachelor land in Brandon..... 750 00  
Tuesday, Dec. 4, Maria Butts to Fred Butts part of w ¼ of sec ¼ sec 10 Avon..... 1ect  
Wednesday, Dec. 5, Powell C. Killam and w to Henry Schleck trustee s w ¼ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 34 Commerce..... 2200 00  
Sylvan Lake Imp. Co. to John V. Richardson lot 7 blk 40 Sylvan Lake Impr. Co. plat..... 210 00  
Thursday, Dec. 6, Lewis F. Phister and w to Gottfried Teschke and w 46½ a on a n ¼ sec 8 Groveland..... 1750 00  
Friday, Dec. 7, Jas Gamble and w to Adelbert K. Lee s e ¼ of a e ¼ sec 35 Royal Oak..... 4000 00

## NOT AS REPRESENTED.

Northville Record:—"Rev. Nash the Universalist minister, and John Brazee of Clarkston, who were in the city four months ago. The dominie trusted that every other man was as honest as himself never thinking of that one exception always allowable in horse trading. Brazee got the best of the bargain by far and Bro. Nash has commenced to kick. Both are brother masons and now comes the Elder with charges against Brazee for unbrotherly conduct on the horse trade. Many laughable instances have cropped out at the trial now in progress. "Bill" Shears, Farmington's "hoss" physician, was told that in giving in his testimony he must remain blindfolded. "Bill" readily conformed to the rules (?) and for half a day gave sight-excluded testimony about the court of enquiry. The boys of course had more fun out of it than "Bill" did."

## FENTON WHISKEY CASES.

Independent: In the liquor cases before Justice Waite Wednesday, good progress was made. The case against S. T. Cole was withdrawn, and Mr. Cole was re-arrested under the village ordinances. He pled guilty to violation of liquor laws, and was fined \$50, which he paid. In the cases of Harrington, Everts, and Donaldson, they were bound over for trial at the circuit court. In the case against G. A. Abram additional evidence was introduced, and the case was further adjourned to the 27th inst.

## CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS HOLIDAY RATES.

The D. G. H. & M. Ry. and T. S. & M. Ry. will sell Christmas and New Years tickets at one fare and one-third for the round trip.

Tickets will be on sale Dec. 24th, 25th, 31st, and Jan. 1st, 1895, all valid to return up to Jan. 2nd, 1895.

Tickets will be sold to all prominent points in the state at those rates. For further information inquire of the agent of this Company.

## EXCURSION RATES TO CANADIAN POINTS.

The D. G. H. & M. Ry. and the T. S. & M. Ry. are offering their Annual Excursion to all prominent Canadian points at one fare for the round trip.

Those tickets will be sold on Dec. 19th, 20th, and 21st, valid to return Jan. 9th, 1895. This will give a long limit to those desiring to visit Canada.

This excursion includes London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec and nearly every point to which tickets are sold at one fare for the round trip.

Tickets are for sale at all this companies' stations.

## SMALLPOX PATIENTS CONVALESCENT.

Birmingham, December 10.—All the smallpox patients, both at Clawson and in the Granzo neighborhood, are now considered out of danger. Everyone is out of quarantine and it is to be hoped that the disease has been stamped out. There were nine cases in all, three of which proved fatal.

## DAYS THAT WILL NEVER COME.

It is settled. Milford is not to have the Day Manufacturing Company plant. The council so decided Wednesday evening. While the councilmen all conceded that the location of such a manufacturing industry might be worth \$6,000 and more to the town, they did not feel justified in voting the bonus to this company on the security they were prepared to give. Thus endeth another chapter. Now we're ready for the next.—Times.

## GROVELAND TAXPAYERS.

I will be at the Town Hall Thursday, Dec. 13th; Ortonville, Wednesday, Dec. 19th; Austin Corners, Thursday, Dec. 27th; at the First State & Savings Bank, Holly, Saturday, Dec. 15th and 29th.

ABRAM QUICK.

## DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.

A recent issue of a Los Angeles, Cal., paper contained the following regarding the death of Edward L., son of Rev. L. Chandler, as mentioned in our last issue:

Edward L. Chandler was found dead in his room yesterday morning. He was manager of the Griffith Lumber Company, and lived at No. 722 West Bacon street. His wife entered his room early in the morning and found him lying on the floor in his night clothing, holding a shattered lamp in his hand. She thought he had only fallen and injured himself, so called for Dr. C. T. Pepper, whose residence is immediately opposite, and he immediately responded. After examining the body he pronounced Chandler dead. The doctor said death was due to apoplexy. The body was removed to O. & Patterson's undertaking establishment yesterday for burial. The verdict of death by apoplexy.

Deceased leaves besides a widow to mourn his loss, his parents and two brothers, his father being Rev. Loomis Chandler, a Presbyterian minister at Holly, Mich. Deceased was born in December, 1847. He was general manager and architect of the mills of J. M. Griffith & Co. of this city for the past twelve years.

He was a man of generous heart and philanthropic tendencies, always ready to do more for his friends than for himself, being well regarded and highly respected by all who knew him.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Unity, corner Third and Hill streets, at 2 o'clock Wednesday and by his own request his remains will be cremated.

## CHRISTMAS MUSICAL WORLD.

BRANARD'S MUSICAL WORLD for December is a beautiful "Christmas Holiday Number" and contains besides a large amount of choice musical reading, fine illustrations and portraits (including a "Rabinstein Supplement") the following new music: "Belle of the Evening Waltzes"; "The Blacksmith," a descriptive piece; "Darling is Here," transcription; and "Cadets Parade March," four piano pieces, and a beautiful song "For You." This music is alone worth \$2.00. The World is \$1.50 per year, 15 cents per copy. During this month the publishers offer to send the Musical World on trial for four months on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. This will include the beautiful Christmas and New Year's Holiday Numbers, and the four issues will contain about twenty pieces of new music, besides a large amount of interesting musical reading. No music lover should fail to accept this liberal offer. Address The S. Branard's Sons Co., Chicago.

## "BODY RESTED, MIND AT EASE."

That is what it is when traveling on the fast trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; besides there is no chance to "kick," for the accommodations are up to date, the trains keep moving right along and get there on time. These lines thoroughly cover the territory between Chicago, La Crosse, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Aberdeen, Mitchell, Sioux Falls, Sioux City, Yankton, Council Bluffs, Omaha and Northern Michigan. All the principal cities and towns in that territory are reached by the "St. Paul" lines, connecting at St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Omaha with all lines for points in the far west. Write to HARRY MERCER, Michigan Pass'r Agent, Detroit, Michigan, for one of their new map time tables and a brochure giving a description of the Compartment Sleeping Cars. Tickets furnished by any coupon ticket agent in the United States and Canada. The finest dining cars in the world are run on the solid vestibuled, electric-lighted and steam-heated trains of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.



# The Clarkston Advertiser.

CLARKSTON, MICH.

JAMES BLOOM, - - Proprietor.

Some "jokes" are so utterly bad that they are actually good.

One of the sweetest things in neckties is a true love knot made by the girl's own hands.

An honest man is the noblest work of God; but many that pass as such are the products of the penal code.

It now appears that Holmes, the insurance swindler, has three wives. Hasn't he been punished sufficiently?

When a man makes a success of anything, the conceit of other men is so great that they think they can do just as well.

A cart-driver ought never to assume that because he hasn't any feeling, the horse that he is lashing unmercifully is similarly fixed.

One of the most useful of woman's modern rights is her right to own her husband's property when the sheriff wants to seize it for his debts.

No one will be surprised to learn that prize-fighters consider foot-ball brutal. It requires a prize-fighter's intellect to make these delicate distinctions.

A Pole named Szyrkow Ugdozckowski has induced a Pittsburg girl to marry him and take his name. Probably she took the latter in installments.

A Kingfisher, O. T., dispatch says: "It is reported that the Cook gang is lying in wait near this city." Why not let the correspondents do all the lying.

That Oklahoma girl who was hugged by a bear and sustained a fracture of three ribs ought to have known that "here can be too much of a good thing."

Indian civilization in the Choctaw nation is a queer thing. The man condemned to death is permitted to go at large, but comes in promptly to be executed, and after execution his friends murder the Sheriff.

When a Chinese soldier makes his escape from the wars he is promptly put to death by his fellow-countrymen. We have wondered why so many Chinese stayed at home; the explanation is here: they are needed to kill the stragglers.

In Mexico, Romero and Verastagin had hate between them, and "picked a quarrel about a woman for whom neither of them cared, to hide the truth from the public eye." In some countries men really quarrel about women, and then they pick a quarrel about something else that the woman's name may not be brought in. They are not so delicate in Mexico.

Those who complain that the country is being filled up, should note the statement of Edward Atkinson, to the effect that there is enough first-rate wheat land, at present unoccupied, in the single State of Texas to produce all the wheat now grown in this country. Some one else figuring on area and population says that, with the same number in proportion to area that New Jersey counts, Texas would be supporting 63,800,000, or more than all counted in the last census for the United States.

Paper, being nearly air tight, will exclude cold, and should be used more than it now is. Some builders place paper between the boards of a house, and we should do well to follow their example in smaller matters. Farmers have found that the extra warmth secured by tacking several thicknesses of newspapers around the inside of henhouses, etc., has saved extra food. A layer of paper under a carpet is preferable to cotton, which is sometimes used, and if the paper made for the purpose cannot be obtained, several layers of newspapers will do nearly as well. Papers spread between bed coverings will take the place of extra blankets.

There was consternation in one of the Astor families the other night, because they found a tramp in bed on the fourth floor. Well, where did they want to find him in bed? Not on the first floor, we hope. What, by the way, are beds made for? Surely as places of nestling and repose for weary humanity. And 'tis not a tramp weary humanity? Isn't he, in fact, the weariest kind of humanity going? Here, then, was produced a condition equivalent to great success in the enterprises of life, for the things best suited to one another came together as if by natural affinity. Yet the Astors were not satisfied. Truly the possession of great wealth makes people unreasonable. On this famous occasion the tramp, by going to bed when he found a bed, and going promptly to sleep, did just the right thing. And they sent for the police. What would they have done if the tramp had found that there were peas under the mattress and called for new bed furniture?

It is to be hoped that the death of prize fighter Con Riordan in Syracuse, N. Y., from a blow given by Bob Fitzsimmons, will put a stop to this brutalizing sport. The fighters were only sparring for pleasure, but Con Riordan had been drinking very heavily, and when he received a blow on his chin he fell never to rise again. There were two clots of blood on his brain, one of which weighed 4½ ounces. Fitzsim-

mons has been held to bail in \$10,000, on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree. If this occurrence stops the business of prize-fighting for amusement it may be the best use to which the life that has been lost could be put. If there were no prize-fighting the lives of all would be safer than any skill in fist-fighting can render any person while the brutalizing sport is practiced.

The death of Robert C. Winthrop will hardly call to mind a distinct personality out of the State in which he lived. Yet at one time he was one of the foremost men in the United States. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives while the argonauts of California were driving oxen across the plains, fighting mosquitoes on the Chagres River or facing gales off Cape Horn. He was deemed a worthy successor in the Senate to Daniel Webster when Webster became Taylor's Secretary of State. He was a young man at a time when men now well along in the sixties were making faces at a world they knew nothing of. Mr. Winthrop was much the same type of man as Edward Everett. He was born rich and always moved in the most exclusive society of Boston. He was distinguished rather for culture than for originality or robust thought. As Everett's polished oration at Gettysburg was obscured by a few remarks Abraham Lincoln made on the same occasion, so was Winthrop submerged when the storm of the civil war shook the community in which he lived. But he went down gracefully and uncomplainingly, occasionally appearing afterward to give one of his polished orations at college commencements or other similar occasions. He was a learned man; in fact he knew about all a man could be taught in one lifetime, but there was always a question if he would ever have been heard of had his lot been cast among either hand or brain tollers. But he was a man of high personal character and his influence was always thrown on the side of a controversy which he believed to be right.

## How Not to Advertise.

I wonder if the men who write advertisements ever think how the advertisement looks to the man on the other side. When a traveler is riding quietly in a Pullman car along some beautiful or picturesque line, and constantly sees staring at him from the opposite side of a winding stream or a mountain valley "Sackbut & Psalterey's Corn Plaster and Apple Sauce," he is not likely to have a great respect for the common sense of the monumental idiots who have disfigured nature in such an outrageous manner. When I see such a sign as that I quietly make up my mind that if my corns are never cured and if I never have any more apple sauce, unless I buy of Sackbut & Psalterey, I shall go without apple sauce. When men produce offensive and disgusting advertisements, they produce a bad impression on the public, no matter how good the article may be.

Advertisers generally say: "If I can only make a noise and attract attention, I can succeed in business. Now, it does not strike the purchaser that way. He doesn't care a 'continental' how much noise a man makes. He is not in the market to buy noise; in fact, most people would prefer to buy a little peace and quietness if it were for sale anywhere at a reasonable price. It teaches a lesson, and one that the advertiser and the non-advertiser are not likely to learn—that the purchasers are not buying advertisements. They are buying goods. It is the goods that they want, and not Sackbut & Psalterey's effrontery and bad taste.—Business."

A clever advertisement acts in the same manner as a boomerang. If it is skillfully handled it comes back to the advertiser; if not, it remains where it falls and is, most frequently, lost forever. The art of skillfully handling an "ad" is far more intricate than the casting of a boomerang, and requires deeper knowledge of force as well as a thorough ability to reckon the value of space.—Clothier and Furnisher.

## Checkerberry.

It was a little city boy on his first visit to the country, and his comments on things unlike "what we have at home" were vastly amusing. He did not ask to see "the cow which gave butter-milk," or complain of the "thick yellow stuff" on the top of the milk, as the story goes concerning certain other city visitors, but he did make many remarks which his entertainers will always remember. Especially did the treasures of the wood and field amaze him. He never saw so many yellow flowers together as the buttercups in Farmer Hill's field. He was altogether delighted with the pastime of making "pudding-bags" from sedum leaves and little old ladies from the dielytra. But one day, while walking in the woods, he made a discovery. He found some little glossy, reddish-green leaves, pulled them, smelled and tasted.

"O auntie, just look here!" he cried. "Only see what I've found! It's a plant that tastes like tooth-powder!" What do you think it was?

American Athletes from Hawaii. Hawaiian boys are still at the front in athletics. In the Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago, H. W. Dickey, of Maui, is a successful athlete. He took the first on Field day, won the championship in the tennis tournament, took the first prize in jumping at the firemen's tournament July 4, and a beautiful silver cup from the tennis tournament at Kewanee, Ill. Taking the record of all the Hawaiian athletes in the States, no one dare say that the white boy doesn't flourish in the tropics. Here is the sanitarium for developing athletes.—Honolulu Advertiser.

## CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Of the four children to whom Mrs. Louis Alberti administered poison at Galveston, three are now dead and the fourth cannot possibly live. The woman is in jail, supposedly insane. She exhibits the utmost calmness and expresses entire satisfaction at the deed, which she acknowledges having committed, but gives no reason. It is said spiritualism has unbalanced her mind.

Frank and Wilson Boster, the murderers wanted in Gallipolis, Ohio, passed through Huntington, W. Va., Monday midnight with officers from Ohio in hot pursuit. A large posse of men joined in the chase. The murderers are desperate characters and say they will die rather than be captured. It is thought they are making for the mountains.

A Texas and Pacific passenger train was held up at a trestle seven miles west of Fort Worth at 5:30 p. m. Thursday. The train was stopped just as the engine and express car had crossed, the passenger coaches coming to a standstill on the trestle, where the passengers had no opportunity of getting off. Those who caught a glimpse of the proceedings saw three masked men, with guns leveled, marching the engineer and trainmen in and out of the baggage car. When they finished their work the robbers made the engineer back the train over the trestle, and while it was crossing they disappeared in a thick forest. The passengers kept so close while the train was being robbed that they did not know much about what was going on. It is said the robbers secured over \$100,000.

The Cook gang was scheduled to hold up a Santa Fe train at Red Rock, Okla., but failed to keep the appointment.

Jim Morrison, the Alabama outlaw and murderer, is reported to have been killed by Chief of Police Mims of Bessemer.

Financial embarrassment caused Robert Huston, ex-Sheriff of Will County, Illinois, grand treasurer of the Illinois Council of the American Legion of Honor, an old soldier who lost a leg in the war of the rebellion and a man well known throughout the State, to commit suicide at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Thursday.

Zeb Ward, Bill Bryant, William Hupp and "Kid" Muldoon, young Wichita, Kan., toughs, were arrested for robbery and may all be held for murder. They assaulted and robbed Michael Kinny, who is likely to die. Part of the stolen money was taken from the prisoners, all of whom have confessed.

Jack Phenix, Deputy United States Marshal, was killed by an outlaw in the Osage country, Indian Territory.

Claude Ransbottom, under arrest at Knox, Ind., for an atrocious assault, was in danger of being lynched, and the Sheriff with a strong posse guarded the jail.

Milwaukee police discovered a conspiracy by means of which the John Fitzhaff Company had been robbed of \$10,000 worth of hardware.

Sheriff Coffey, of Hardeman County, says that W. F. Brice, cashier of the City National Bank of Quanah, Hardeman County, Texas, is a defaulter in the sum of \$37,000 and a fugitive. The defalcation was discovered Monday. The capital of the bank is \$100,000, with a \$20,000 surplus. The loss has been made good and a national bank examiner reports the bank perfectly solvent. Brice was arrested in Texas.

The hacked, chopped and broken body of a man, who was later identified as A. D. Barnes, janitor of the Hiawatha Building, 258 Thirty-seventh street, was found early Friday morning securely packed in a shipping-box which was thrown into a hole made by a break in the sidewalk on South Park avenue, near Sixty-third street, Chicago. The police believe they have lighted on a rarely sensational crime and that the man whose body was stuffed into the packing-case had first been murdered and afterward nailed up and dumped into the breach in the sidewalk. No clew is at hand.

In an attempt to escape from the convict camp at Wells, Texas, Convicts Freese and Brandon fatally shot Guard Foster, who killed Brandon and fatally shot Freese. Freese afterward fired a pistol ball into his own heart.

A son of General Hardman, of Austin, Texas, was mistaken for a deer by a fellow hunter and killed.

John Hoffman is under arrest at Crown Point, Ind. He is 75 years old, and is alleged to have stolen 500 horses.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

Tuesday morning fire broke out in the Exposition Hall, covering three-quarters of a block at Omaha, and destroyed it, together with the First Baptist Church. The total loss is estimated at \$175,000, with insurance probably about one-half. The big coal breaker at the Ladin Coal Company, at Ladin, Pa., was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The loss will probably reach \$90,000. Three hundred men and boys will be thrown out of employment until the breaker is rebuilt. The Ladin fire, coming so soon after the Plymouth conflagration, leads the coal company to believe that there is an organized band of incendiaries, whose purpose it is to destroy all of the big breakers in that region. The loss by fire in the Martin Building at Utica, N. Y., will reach \$100,000; insurance about \$80,000.

Two blazes in the New York dry goods district did \$250,000 damage. Seventy-five girls had a narrow escape.

Great damage has been caused by the prairie fires in Northern Indiana. Nearly 20,000 tons of hay were destroyed near Wilder's.

The business part of Cedarville, N. J., was burned. The postoffice and nearly all the main stores were consumed.

Prairie fires have devastated 25,000 square miles of Texas grazing land.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Commander Ballington Booth, of the Salvation army, is still critically ill at his Lawndale, Ill., home. The sick chamber is kept in total darkness and absolute quiet. All visitors are forbidden to see him. Telegrams, mails and all business are kept from him.

Bishop A. G. Haygood of the Methodist Church South is dangerously ill at Oxford, Ga.

Capt. John Pridgeon, the millionaire Detroit capitalist and vessel-owner, died at his residence Thursday, aged 66 years.

Obituary: At Grand Rapids, Mich., Mrs. Andrew McReynolds, 83, a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster. At Jackson, Miss., Mrs. T. H. Woods, wife of Justice Woods. At Verona, Wis.,

William Ogilvie, 48. At Crosse, Wis., Mrs. J. B. Jungen, 58. At Ann Arbor, Mich., Jacob Haller, 72. At Virginia, Ill., William Calvert, 60.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

In his annual report Attorney General Olney commends the Supreme Court for its promptitude in deciding cases and explains his course during the strike.

The Controller of the Currency has appointed John L. Cox receiver of the First National Bank at Johnson City, Tenn.

Washington dispatch: The soporific quiet of the Capitol was rudely broken in upon by a straight tip from the White House that if the Democrats did not make good use of the time at their disposal to pass laws for currency reform, and other reforms suggested in his message, President Cleveland would promptly call a special session after the close of the present Congress, and give the Republicans a chance to legislate for the good of the country. Vilas brought the special session tip straight from the White House, with instructions to give it circulation, which he proceeded to do forthwith. The news found its way quickly to the other end of the Capitol and was given authoritative currency by the quasi indorsement of repetition by Catchings, of Mississippi, who has the credit of being Speaker Crisp's speaking partner. Warner, Cochrane, Tracy and others in the President's personal confidence, gave it the weight of industrious recital, and any doubt as to the authenticity of the pointer was speedily removed.

Navy department has accepted the cruiser Minneapolis and ordered the payment of \$444,000, the premium she earned.

## FOREIGN.

The reichstag was opened Wednesday at Berlin. The new reichstag building was also formally dedicated. The radicals are furious that the monarch did not go to Parliament, but that instead, his majesty went to the castle for the ceremonial. This course, says the Freisinnige Zeitung, shows how modest a part parliamentarism holds in Germany. Emperor William, wearing a British uniform, visited the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York in the morning, and they returned the visit an hour later. They then started for England. After the departure of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York Emperor William donned a Prussian uniform and prepared to open the reichstag. The session was opened at noon in the ritual of the castle, instead of in the usual white hall, which is being renovated.

Major Hambrough failed in his suit to recover \$20,000 insurance on the life of his son, killed at Ardnamont, Scotland.

China has decided to send a representative direct to Japan to arrange the terms of peace.

Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who has been one of the most prominent characters in France for more than a quarter of a century, is dead. Ferdinand de Lesseps was born in 1805 at Versailles, and, after a brilliant educational career at the Lyceum Henry IV., he was appointed consul at Alexandria in 1835, just as the plague had smitten that city and people were fleeing from it by thousands. De Lesseps remained at his post, started an ambulance and tended the patients till the pest was over. The vessel in which he arrived on one occasion at the harbor of Alexandria was put under quarantine. De Lesseps asked the Captain to lend him a few books with which to while away the dreary hours. One of these volumes contained an imaginary sketch of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez. Its perusal fascinated De Lesseps to such an extent that he determined then and there to think the project over and see if it could not be carried out. He met with numerous obstacles of all sorts, but overcame them one after the other, and the canal was built, and on Nov. 17, 1869, formally opened. The highest honors were paid to the great engineer, and on his return to Paris he was invested with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. The next project of his life was the unfortunate Panama enterprise. Readers are familiar with the collapse of the scheme and the great financial scandal connected with it.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Kolb, the defeated Governor of Alabama, has issued a revolutionary address to his followers. He urges them to refuse the payment of taxes.

Arrest of E. A. Hartsig, of Chicago, led to a reunion with his mother, who disappeared nine years ago. His father had taken another wife.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, of Kansas, is in San Francisco. She says that she will purchase a small farm in the San Joaquin valley. She will reside on the property, removing thither on the expiration of her term as member of the Board of Charities of Kansas, one year hence. "I'm tired of the barren plains of Kansas," she said, in explanation for her desertion of that State.

Capt. Porter of the United States secret service says there is a dangerous new counterfeit \$2 United States silver certificate in circulation throughout the West, although, as far as it is known, it has not yet made its appearance in Chicago. It is of the series 1891, with a portrait of Wincom. The appearance of the note is excellent, but larger than the genuine and is worked over to make it look aged in appearance.

The Governor of Utah is alarmed at the threatened Indian invasion and has furnished arms to citizens.

While returning from a visit to Scotland Mrs. Hannah Williams, of Chicago, jumped into the Atlantic and was drowned.

Reports to a Cincinnati paper show the winter wheat area has been increased 1.9 per cent. The plant is in good condition.

In the Meadowcroft trial at Chicago testimony was offered to show the bank had been insolvent for five years previous to its failure.

Justice Harlan has made a ruling practically deciding that where a party is indicted for the sale of oleomargarine if he can prove that he had no knowledge of the ingredients he must be acquitted.

Many famous brood mares were disposed of at the thoroughbred sale at Lexington. Spinaway brought the top price, \$4,000.

A speech in advocacy of the autonomy of Cuba created an uproar in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

John A. Mos, an old Indian at Guthrie, O. T., is under arrest, charged with bigamy. It has been decided to take the case of a polygamous Indian to the courts to ascertain if the tribal custom of plural

marriages among the Indians will be declared legal. It is understood this case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Claud G. Campbell was cruelly treated by University of California students for alleged disloyalty.

After this year convicts cannot be leased in Mississippi. The Board of Prison Control contracted with planters to crop in shares, the crop being entirely under State control.

The jury in the case of the State vs. Numa Doudoussat, a member of the New Orleans Council charged with bribery, which has been on trial for more than a week, after thirty-six hours of deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.

Eastern publishers have engaged Joaquin Miller to write a history of Hawaii, to be illustrated by George Partington, San Francisco.

The Mexican Government is receiving offers of assistance in case of war with Guatemala. The members of the Quetzaltenango Legislature have voted to subscribe their pay to a war fund. Gen. Leonardo Marquez, of Maximilian's army, now in Cuba; Gen. Pablo Rocha, of Guaymas, and Col. Antonio Guzman, of Chihuahua, are ready to serve. The last named has been ordered to report at the City of Mexico.

Friends of "Dovie" Comstock deny the report that she was found dead in a cell in the Kansas City jail. They say that she is living in Brooklyn and leading a pure life.

Charles Kelly, who led a band of industrialists from California to Washington last spring, is organizing another army at Sacramento to move on the White House in the spring.

In the Kansas City jail Thursday, with the prisoners in the surrounding cells for witnesses and Justice Krueger for officiating clergyman, pretty Minnie Brown, aged 16, was married to William Huke, but two years her senior, who had been arrested charged with robbery. When young Huke was arrested, charged by the firm for which he worked with grand larceny, she refused to believe that he was guilty. To emphasize her confidence in her lover she prevailed upon her mother to get a license for her. Mrs. Brown consented, and accompanied her daughter to the jail, where the brief ceremony was performed. The evidence against Huke is strong.

The formal order in the Hirschfeld case has been filed at Fargo, N. D. It completely vindicates the wife, declares that she was legally married in Chicago, Nov. 27, 1893, and gives judgment in her favor.

The three-masted schooner Mary B. Baird, Captain Fisher, from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of 1,300 tons of coal, went ashore off Nepeague life-saving station at 4 o'clock Thursday morning. The crew are still on board. The Mary B. Baird is a double-decked schooner of 865 tons register. She was built at Camden, N. J., in 1890, and is owned by Jephtha May.

Central Church of Chicago, David Swing's greatest gift to religion and the most important living memorial of the distinguished divine, is to have a new guide and pastor. Rev. Newell D. Hillis, of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, was extended a call by the trustees of Central Church, and he has announced his intention of accepting.

Dr. John H. Durland, president of the Provident Bond and Investment Company of Philadelphia, was found guilty on the charge of using the mails to further a scheme to defraud. Durland's counsel moved for a new trial.

James M. Hawkins, a Lowery (Mo.) farmer, advanced \$25 on a \$175 draft to help two strangers out of trouble at Kansas City. The draft was signed "A. Russell Apple," and Mr. Hawkins has so far failed to cash it.

The site of the Brooklyn Tabernacle has been sold under foreclosure to the holder of the second mortgage for \$40,000, who paid \$10,000 above the face of his security. Russell Sage held the first mortgage for \$125,000, on which there was due \$61,760.

The farmers of York County, S. C., are interested in a scheme of John T. Roddey, a New York cotton broker, to organize the cotton producers of the South into a gigantic trust.

## FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

In spite of President Havemeyer's doleful statements regarding the sugar trust, the usual dividends have been declared.

Plate glass manufacturers met at Pittsburgh and took preliminary steps to form another pool.

Four hundred Philadelphia cloakmakers, employed by Strawbridge & Clothier, went on strike rather than submit to a reduction of wages. The employees have been receiving 75 cents and \$1 per garment, but were notified that hereafter they would receive but 50 and 75 cents. The employees say they will remain out until the old scale of wages is restored.

## THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@6.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$4@4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2@3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 55@56c; corn, No. 2, 47@48c; oats, No. 2, 29@30c; rye, No. 2, 48@49c; butter, choice creamery, 23@24c; eggs, fresh, 22@23c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 55@56c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3@5.75; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2@3; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53c; corn, No. 1 white, 42@42½c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@6; hogs, \$3@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53c; corn, No. 2, 45½@46½c; oats, No. 2, 30@31c; rye, No. 2, 53@55c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@5; sheep, \$1@3; wheat, No. 2 red, 54@54½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44½@45½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32½@33½c; rye, No. 2, 55@56c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@5.25; hogs, \$4@4.75; sheep, \$2@2.75; wheat, No. 1 white, 50@50½c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44½@45½c; oats, No. 2 white, 34@35c; rye, No. 2, 50@51c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 55@56c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47@48c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c; rye, No. 2, 49@51c.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@5; sheep, \$2@3; wheat, No. 2 red, 58½@59½c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 48@49c; oats, No. 2 white, 36@37c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 58@59c; corn, No. 3, 44½@45½c; oats, No. 2, white, 32@33c; barley, No. 2, 52@55c; rye, No. 1, 49@51c; pork, mess, \$11.75@12.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3@6; hogs, \$3.50@5.25; sheep, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 62@63c; corn, No. 2, 57@58c; oats, white, Western, 37@42c; butter, creamery, 24½@25c; eggs, Western, 23½@26½c.

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

### DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

#### Proceedings of the Senate and House Briefly Summarized—Measures Introduced, Passed, or Referred to Committee—Routine Work.

##### Coming Work of Congress.

The present session of Congress is not unlikely to be marked by some interesting debates. It seems altogether likely that the session will be partially devoted to a discussion of the currency problems before the country, the President having set the discussion going by the recommendations of his message. It will be strange if the West and South do not make one more attempt to pass a free silver measure. There have been elected several new Congressmen, who will, when their time comes, no doubt act with the free silver side. The income tax will undoubtedly come before the present session of Congress. There was an appropriation of \$9,000 made on the recommendation of Secretary Carlisle to provide for the hire of clerks and the cost of the preparation of blanks to be used in its collection, but it will take at least half a million dollars a year to provide for the cost of the machinery of collection in the offices of the district collectors of internal revenue. Senator Hill and his school of opponents of the income tax have additional chance to voice their opposition to it. The tariff is not out of the woods yet. The "popgun" bills, so-called, the independent measure providing for the free entrance of many staples into the country, have come over from the first session of the Fifty-third Congress, and as all of them have devotees, they are sure to be brought forward for discussion, if not for action. This closing session of Congress will have one merit that its predecessor did not have. That is that the country knows when it will end. The first session didn't have that desirable qualification.

Up to Thursday neither branch had gotten in shape for active work. The reports of the Cabinet Ministers had been received, and both houses discussed them carefully. Congressman Fithian, of Illinois, introduced two bills affecting the shipping interests. The bills were designed to relieve sailing vessels of a portion of their tonnage tax, and transfer it to steam vessels, and to change the measurement law to make it conform to those of Great Britain, Norway and other nations. The object sought is to diminish the amount of taxes which the vessels of the United States have to pay in foreign ports. A bill providing for the free coinage of silver was introduced in the House by Representative Hartman, of Montana. An important provision of the measure is that requiring import duties to be paid in gold in cases where the articles of importation are brought from countries whose Governments refuse to open their mints to the free coinage of silver and gold. The Senate called for correspondence and information relative to several foreign questions, and the House passed a bill to transform Shiloh's battle field into a national park.

In the Senate Thursday some state papers from the President were read. Mr. Turpie advocated that the Senators by direct vote, in attempting from duty foreign exhibits at the Portland (Ore.) exposition, and a bill extending the time for commencing and completion of a bridge across the Mississippi River at New Orleans was passed. Mr. Ransom gave notice that the memorial services for the late Senator Vance would be held Jan. 17 next. A bill was passed for the national dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national park Sept. 19 and 20, 1895, under the direction of the Secretary of War. The entire time of the House was occupied in the discussion of the railroad pooling bill. No action, however, was taken.

##### Bits of History.

435. The celebrated Theodosian code made the law of the empire.
468. The principle of trial by jury inaugurated. Every accused person to be tried only by his equals.
476. The Western Empire overthrown by Odoacer; Rome taken and pillaged.
533. The Justinian code made the universal law of the Eastern Empire.
568. The semicircular arch first used; in the building of churches.
644. A school founded at Cambridge; said to be the origin of the university.
716. The art of paper making invented by the Arabs in Spain.
788. Lawyers first allowed to speak in court for their client.
792. The Gregorian chants brought to perfection and established in the ritual of the church.
802. Arabian race horses introduced into Europe by the Moors.
828. The famous Cathedral of St. Mark's, in Venice, built.
872. Venetian clocks made and sent to all parts of Europe.
890. Schools founded at Oxford; origin of the present university.
939. Schools of medicine founded at Cordova, in Spain.
941. The Arabian numerals brought to Europe and generally adopted in mercantile transactions.
1012. Paper first made from cotton rags; invention claimed by Moors and Germans.
1024. Musical scale and notes devised by Guido Aretno.
1055. Laws passed in England forbidding men to sell their children.
1081. Domesday book, a census of England, compiled by order of William the Conqueror.
1095. The first crusade preached by Peter the Hermit.
1120. Abelard's writings; the scholastic philosophy reached comparative perfection.
1815. Phrenology made a special subject of scientific investigation by Gall and Spurzheim.
1858. An overland mail dispatched by stage from St. Louis to San Francisco.
1859. Telegraph lines from England to India; nearly all its route overland.
1861. Cables laid almost the whole length of the Mediterranean.
1863. National Academy of Arts and Sciences established by act of Congress.
1894. Peabody houses for the poor opened in London.
1866. Atlantic cables successful. Perfect communication established.
1868. International Congress of Workmen called by Brunel declares in favor of arbitration.
1870. The great Mont Cenis Tunnel successfully completed.



# Geraldine



CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"Are they, your cousins, much before you in everything?"

"In French and German," conceded Jerry, with contempt. "They jabber French to their maid, and German to their governess, and that is about all they know of anything. One girl I met at their house," she continued, "could speak four languages. They told me so. What do you think I said? I said: 'I don't believe she ever says a word worth hearing in any one of them.' And I don't. She was the very stupidest thing in the world, that girl."

"How had she learned the four languages?"

"By going about. Her parents had been obliged to live in different countries, and so they had to speak different languages; and her mother was a Russian, or something of that kind." Bellenden laughed. "Something of that kind," he repeated to himself. It must be owned he found Jerry good company.

"Even my cousins' governess said it was no credit to her," proceeded she; "of course, if you have to do a thing, you can do it. Now wouldn't you rather be a nice girl in one language than a stupid in half a dozen?"

"Very much rather."

"But I suppose you do care about them a little?" said she next. She was not altogether satisfied herself on the subject.

"I think it is a pity not to know something of—French, for instance," he confessed. "Because when you go abroad—"

"I never mean to go abroad."

"Never mean to go abroad? Never mean to see any of the great sights of the world? Never to travel?"

"Oh, to travel, of course. But that's not going abroad."

At length, however, Bellenden won his point. It was granny who had set him on, as may have been divined; and his preparatory ignorance of Geraldine's scholastic arrangements had been merely assumed. He had undertaken to bring her round on the governess project, as to which Mrs. Campbell had in vain striven with the refractory miss.

A couple of hours with Bellenden, a few arguments, and a few expressive looks did what the poor old lady could not by her own unaided efforts have effected in a lifetime. Yes, she would have a governess, a good English governess—against a French one the little girl still made a stand, and in his heart Bellenden agreed with her—but she would allow granny to look out for one, an English one, at once, and she would show Ethel and Alicia how soon she could catch up with them once she were set a-going.

The thing was done ere the two set foot within doors again, and even the successful strategist, knowing what he did, was astonished at the ease with which he had accomplished it. He had now been some time at the castle, for the week had lengthened out into a fortnight, and having once broken through the plan of his autumn campaign, and finding himself less and less disposed to resist the hospitable pressure put upon him, there is no saying to how much further the extension might have proceeded, had not the post—that baron of evil tidings—brought one day a hasty summons to him to return home as speedily as might be, his father—a hale and vigorous Sir John, who had scarcely ever known an ache or an ailment in his life—having all at once given way, and been taken seriously ill.

A telegram was handed in as he was in the act of reading the letter, to the effect that there was no improvement, and that the worst was apprehended.

It was 7 o'clock ere either reached Bellenden's hand, he not having returned from the hill before; had he been in the house when the post came in he might and would have left for the south that evening, on the instant; but at 7 o'clock, although he might have started and driven a dozen miles or so across the moor, he would have found himself stranded for the night at that point, and it would not in any way have assisted to expedite his journey, that he had left in the morning. Bellenden was a fairly dutiful son, entertaining for his father that sort of respectful goodwill usual among the better sort of young Englishmen, when no closer tie exists between parent and offspring than indulgence on the one hand, and dependence on the other. He was struck, he was sorry, he was ready at once to do anything required of him, when the ill tidings arrived; but since there was positively nothing to be done, for that night at least, save to telegraph his return on the morrow, he did not make himself miserable about remaining. He looked out his trains, consulted Cecil about the chances for catching the most important, made arrangements for leaving by the first steambot which touched at the Ferry Pier, and when all was done, went down to dinner, rather more grave than was his wont, and by no means inclined to inflict his troubles upon any one else.

"He will hardly care to go fishing to-night, however," suggested Mrs. Campbell, aside, for a fishing party on the loch had been arranged, and on this account the young men had not changed their morning suits, while Jerry was also arrayed in a frock suitable for the occasion, permission for her to accompany them having been previously obtained.

She was now anxiously searching the faces all round. She had heard the bad news, and had listened with a sharp pang at her little heart, but it had been almost immediately afterwards followed up in a still sharper after-pang. Would then the night's sea-fishing have to be abandoned, also?

Bellenden must go, but she had known he would have to go some day, any day; and so, although the suddenness of his departure was hard to bear, still it could be born, if only—only she might have this one evening's pleasure first.

It was something to find that both her cousins and his guest were in morning costume. That, in itself, meant that the plan had not been utterly thrown aside. It might not have been taken into consideration, perhaps; but at least the fiat for the condemnation thereof had not gone forth. If only granny had not taken it for granted that the boat and fishermen would not be needed, and countermanded them! Granny was capable of doing this, for her ideas on the score of propriety, though stiff, were occasionally strong, and Cecil too was a stickler for the proprieties. Supposing—any then she caught the aside, and waited breathlessly for the result.

"He will hardly care to go fishing to-night."

"Oh, I don't know why he should not, grandmamma."

"But if his father should be dying?"

"All the same, he has to be here—among us. And we must talk, and we must do something; and, upon my word, when a poor fellow is in trouble, I should think he would rather be sitting quietly in a boat, not obliged to keep going, you know, and that sort of thing, than in a room. You would have to talk to him, and be cheerful if he stayed at home; whereas, if we all go out, he can be as silent as he pleases. And it is such a glorious fishing night too."

"The last argument was unanswerable."

Even the former ones had their weight; and Mrs. Campbell owned that her grandson was in the right, when she perceived that their guest made no demur of any kind, and even rose from the table with decided alacrity when an early adjournment was proposed.

## CHAPTER VIII.

"GOOD-BYE, DEAR CHILD—GOOD-BYE."

"Tis but silk that bindeth thee, Snap the thread, and thou art free;—But 'tis otherwise with me."

It was a lovely, peaceful summer evening, and the last golden gleams of the sinking sun were lighting up mountain and sea when the little party sallied forth from the woodlands surrounding the old castle, and found themselves upon the shore below.

The tide was on the turn, and only a short stretch of sea-weed, interspersed with rock-bound sea-pools, still glowing with reflections of the heavens' expiring glories, lay between them and the boat, which, with its two attendants, showed a dark object against the gorgeous background.

"My last night's fishing on Loch Maing," said Bellenden, looking round with a sigh, "my last night in this bewitching spot, and—" His eyes fell upon the auditor at his side, and he said no more.

Perhaps something in her upturned gaze and parted lip warned him to pause. Perhaps he feared to pain. He could tell that the little heart was already full. It would be hardly fair to seek to excite further emotion.

But Jerry had heard enough. She felt that he cared, knew that he had looked with a pensive eye, and heard that he had spoken in a tender tone—it needed nothing further.

She was willing now to hold her peace, rather glad than otherwise that nobody seemed disposed for laughter and jesting, and was conscious that the silence also suited the friend to please whom was at the moment all in all.

He was more thoughtful than she had ever before held him.

And, in truth, Bellenden had a great deal to think about. It was not only that at any moment he might be losing, or that already he might have lost a parent; it was not only that he could picture to himself a mourning household, his mother, brothers, relations, servants, all gathered in waiting on a deathbed; it was not only that he had never before seen himself summoned to attend one; but, as time passed, the young man may perhaps be pardoned if other suggestions and considerations involuntarily rose before him.

He was the eldest son and his father's heir.

Up to the present hour it had never seemed in the least probable that he would succeed to the title and estate, until Sir John, at a ripe old age, should have been gathered to his fathers—and Sir John was barely past the prime of life.

He had married early, and was now in his fifty-fifth year; at all intents and purposes little older than his 30-year-old son, and neither one nor other had contemplated a change of dynasty for many a long day. All his life the father had been a healthy, hearty and vigorous man. The son had looked upon him as quite as likely to live as himself; more likely, indeed, in some respects, since Sir John had led for some years past the simple, placid, routine-like life of a country gentleman, whereas Captain Bellenden moved about the world, and fell in with its hours, habits, and customs.

The two were excellent friends; dined with each other at their several clubs; voted on the same side at elections; paid one another small compliments, and even in private seldom or never quarreled. They did not, to be sure, often meet—but that was nothing.

Bellenden was now not only unfeignedly sorry to hear of his parent's state, but exceedingly astonished to find himself on the brink of a new standpoint in life.

True, after a vague and general fashion, he had been wont to observe, as young men and eldest sons will, "I shall do this or that," in reference to the property which might one day be his; but had he been a young member of the family, he would probably have merely substituted for "shall" the word "should," and have had quite as much intention of carrying the vague proposition into practical effect.

But now, and all in a moment as it were, he found himself likely to be placed in full possession of the power to carry out every idle humor or visionary plan.

His mother would, he knew, defer to him in everything; his brothers, with whom he had always been equally omnipotent, would have no say; no one, indeed, would have any say, as no one

had had any say with the one now passing, or passed, from the earth. As Sir John had ruled, so would Sir Frederick rule, supreme; and who could have been altogether insensible to such a prospect? It said something for Bellenden, that he had never given hitherto any serious consideration to it.

During his father's lifetime he had neither intruded nor interfered; and it had indeed been a complaint in the neighborhood that he had been so little seen there.

No one would have guessed how delightful all at once appeared the old ancestral halls, the country life, rural pleasures, peace, power, and plenty in the eyes that had been wont to contemplate it all only from a distance.

He had not wished to care, and that was the secret.

Of a happy disposition, he had wisely been well content with his own lot, no hard one, certainly—and might have gone on being so; but, he it remembered, he was no longer in his first youth, and he was patient with him, kind readers, if the new prospect opened to his now mature vision did appear indescribably tempting.

And then again would steal in more solemn and affecting thoughts.

At that sunset hour who could tell what might be passing within the old familiar home of his childhood?

Were they already beginning to count the hours until he should arrive? Was all over in that darkened room? Should he find only the cold remains of one who had so lately glowed with life and health, well, strong, buoyant as himself?

He could almost see the scene awaiting him now. The long line of veiled windows, the somber domestics with their subdued, important faces, the reverent hush of every sound, and every eye turned upon himself in anxious expectancy. To him all would turn. On him all would lean. He must be the head, the front, the center of everything soon.

No wonder that, wrapt in contemplations of such a nature, he hung over the boat's side in profoundest silence, the monotonous thud of the oars in the rowlocks, and the faint lapping of the parted waters against the prow falling dreamily upon his ear.

No one broke in upon his reverie.

He was alone with Geraldine, as it were; for Cecil, at the other end of the boat, was completely separated from them by the two mute figures who plied their oars between, and who at no time loquacious, even in their native dialect, were on such occasions absolutely silent, unless especially addressed.

"How beautiful it all is!" exclaimed Bellenden, rousing himself at length with another sigh. "How beautiful! I shall often think of this night."

Could he fail to do that? Whatever befell him, whatever the future might have in store for him, would not that calm, still August evening on the Highland loch, with its strange attendant circumstances, its novel thoughts and emotions, stand out in his memory to all time?

It seemed as if he had been months—almost years, where he now was. The place and its surroundings had grown so familiar to him, he had so fallen in with everything, cast anchor, as it were, so fiercely in the soil, that he could scarcely believe, it seemed well-nigh incredible, that, until within the past few short weeks, he had never even beheld it.

And then this dear little girl—How nice and affectionate she had been to him! How completely he had won her good-fellowship!

She would miss him he was sure. He must send her something, some remembrance, some really handsome, acceptable present, suitable both for her to receive and for him to give, as soon as he could get up to town and see about it. Of course he should have to go up to town before long. Indeed, immediately, most likely. There would be so much to be seen to, and done—and then his thoughts wandered off again far away from poor little Jerry, sitting wistfully sorrowful and sympathetic by his side, far, far away into all the intricacies and possibilities of his own future untinged by hers.

At last they reached the whiting bank, and a little more animation stirred the party.

The oars were drawn in, and laid lengthwise at the bottom of the boat. The handlines were taken up, and unrolled. Bait was produced.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## Bound to Save Him.

Exceptions prove the rule, and the wrong conclusion which a dog may reach from wrong premises may be the best proof that he possesses reasoning power. The following story shows plainly that the dog in the case lacked information, but not the faculty of reasoning.

When the Gloucester lifeboat was launched in 1867, it was deemed necessary for two men to throw themselves into the sea in order to show the great utility of cork jackets in keeping the upper part of their bodies above water.

Among the thousands of spectators who were watching the men floating about was a Newfoundland dog, who became much excited at what he, no doubt, considered to be the perilous condition of the men.

The dog ran hither and thither, barking furiously, and in his best and most emphatic canine language trying his very best to prevail upon some one in that large multitude of human beings to go to the men's assistance.

Finding no one to go, splash into the water went the dog, and swam directly to the men, one of whom he caught by the sleeve, with the intention of helping him out of danger.

A struggle ensued; the man tried to shake the dog off, but it was of no avail. The dog would not give up his hold, and finally two men in a small boat were obliged to go to the rescue.

## An Interesting Find.

In dredging the harbor of Bizerta in Tunis a silver sacrificial bowl was found, which is the most valuable piece of workmanship in the precious metals yet discovered in Africa. It is oval in shape, shallow, has two handles, and weighs twenty pounds. The inner surface is ornamented with a design in inlaid gold representing the contest between Apollo and Marsyas.

The work is by a Greek artist of the first century after Christ. The bowl is now in the Bardo Museum.

## WORN BY THE WOMEN

### SOME OF THE VERY LATEST IDEAS IN DRESS.

Great Variety of Collarettes on New Gowns—Bodices Must Be Daintily Contrived—Fur Much Used as Trimming—Gray Astrakhan Is Popular.

Dame Fashion's Decrees.

New York Correspondence.



AINING in numbers and variety with every showing of new gowns are the collarettes that top them. From a simple band of ribbon fastening at the back under two little frills to an affair that is almost an entire toilet in itself, there are literally hundreds

of intermediate novelties for the embellishment of costume and wearer in the shape of bands, puffs, bows, and dillededees of all sorts, and all may be called collarettes. Old-fashioned lace collars, round at the back, and coming to points at the front, are set on stocks, the space between the front points of the collar being filled with gathered chiffon over satin to match the stock. A fold of velvet drawn in many soft crinkles about the neck fastens at the back under a huge pair of fan-like loops. At the lower edge of the collar in front is fastened a fan of chiffon. A yard and a quarter of five-inch chiffon is needed. This is doubled and drawn in at the centre under a buckle or a fold of itself.

Scores of these collarette models are put forward invitingly and are grabbed



A FRONT SIDE HIGHLY WROUGHT.

so quickly, too, for the bodice now is so daintily contrived, and if some unusual effect is only included in it it is liked all the more. If a neck fling isn't obtainable then almost any sort of oddity will do as well, only, as has been explained, neck accessories are more abundant. Turn to the initial illustration for a good substitute. The novelty here is in the vest, which is of the skirt material—dotted velvet—and over the bust spreads in two small but conspicuous revers. The rest of the bodice is of brocade satin; it is worn inside the skirt, and its jacket fronts are ornamented with huge pearl buttons.

Now and then a bodice is seen whose ornamentation is so elaborate and on so grand a scale that it seems necessary to have its pattern extend on to the skirt below, otherwise the full effect of the design cannot be expressed. So contrived is the bodice of the second sketch. Here the materials are Amazon cloth and liberty velvet, the bodice being plain in back and coming inside the skirt. Its cloth front is pleated, and the velvet yoke showily applied.

Bows of ribbon set off the collar, front, and waist, and the applique design of the yoke appears on the sleeve cuffs, and is repeated in magnified form on the skirt below. The sleeve puffs are from the cloth. But for the applique, the cloth skirt is entirely plain, and the whole is a very handsome gown.

It could be made even more rich by making the sleeves entirely of velvet.

In the fur-trimmed example that the artist presents here, the pelt is not only

pleated by accordion-pleated epaulettes and basque of black mousseline de soie. The plain skirt is pleated in back. With this is sketched a hat that is designed to accompany the dress, with which it is in tasteful accord. There is a low crown of black wings, the edges toward the outside, and the garniture consists of knots of pale-blue velvet back and front, two upright wings, and a fancy black aigrette.

Spanish hats are much worn, even by very staid-looking folks, but the latter type is not at her best with a torredo hat aslant her head, and cocked out of line by a row of brilliant roses or a fold of velvet set next her hair on one side. The young and pretty girl looks, perhaps, a little bit too dashing in the same style, but that is not now deemed objectionable. One trick that is especially expressive of challenge is that of wearing the hat—whose brim upturns, anyhow—well back upon the forehead.

The next and final picture shows one of this sort. In this instance it consists of a wire shape covered with blue velvet, and trimmed in front with ostrich plumes and an aigrette.

Besides this hat, the picture shows a simple and natty blue serge gown. In it an entirely plain skirt is topped by a blouse waist that fastens at the side, and is ornamented on the left shoulder with three satin knots. Similar knots are used to drape the sleeves, and also appear on the folded satin belt. The folded collar has a larger rosette in back.

Copyright, 1894.

THE proportion of whites has increased and that of colored population has decreased at each census excepting those taken in 1810 and 1880.

front only there is produced with the fur the effect of a double-pointed yoke. A band of fur marks the juncture of sleeve puffs and cuffs, and a boa of it protects the throat.

The range of prices for the different furs offered in these trimming strips is great, so that everyone should be suited. Nearly all of them are dressy and handsome. Some of them, indeed, are more suitable when thus sliced up than otherwise. Astrakhan, for instance, except as an embellishment or finish, does not look cheap. It is suitable only for elderly women of very quiet tastes, and for such looks well in ample capes or even in whole cloaks. For younger wearers of stylish pretensions, skirt-

decorations from the pleating frame.

less short jackets with velvet or moire sleeves may be made of it, such little double-breasted affairs being always jauntily becoming to any figure that is not too stout. For facing of collars and the edging and finish of cloth gowns, the fur always looks well. There is an effort to revive the popularity of gray astrakhan. Nothing in the world is so trying to the complexion of the average woman in winter as this fur, and its revival is almost enough to warrant advising women wearing it in summer if they must show their admiration for it.

Women have good reason to raise up their hands and cry, "Long live the plain skirt and fancy waist!" It is a fashion from which can be worked wonders of economy. A woman having one skirt of black satin, velvet or moire, and another of ivory satin, brocade or moire, both cut just right, with great organ pipe folds at the back, a well set-out hem all around and a general stiffness and crispness to the whole, will be equipped for all but the most formal affairs, if she has a well-chosen outfit of fancy waists.

Sometimes, when the hues and cut are comparatively quiet, very jaunty effects are produced by this fashion. An example of it is portrayed by the fourth picture, wherein is depicted a visiting costume of black satin. The waist has a full front gathered at the neck and belt, and black velvet collar, belt and shoulder knots. It is com-

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## LIKED HIS PREACHING.

He Had Heard Him Often and Enjoyed His Supper.

A hard-featured man, dressed in a new suit of very cheap black, called at the house of a well-known clergyman, and upon giving his name was invited to take a seat in the gentleman's study.

"I have a few days to spend in town," said the visitor, "and I did not want to leave without calling and paying my respects to you. I have heard you preach many a time."

"Yes," said the parson, beginning to take an interest in the visitor.

"I like your preaching, and, though I do not belong to your church, yet I must say you preach the best sermon I ever heard. There are so very few good preachers now, very few in whose uprightness we can place trust, that when we meet one of the right kind we like to express our appreciation."

"Yes," the good man repeated, and as the bell tinkled he rose and said, "Come, my friend, and take some lunch with me."

The visitor was only too happy, and, seated at the table, began to eat with an avidity that attracted the host's attention.

"You say that you have heard me preach many a time," remarked the minister.

"Oh, yes," the man replied, conveying an ample allowance of mashed potatoes into his mouth.

"I don't remember seeing you at my church. I suppose you have heard me in the country?"

"No," said the visitor, helping himself to beans; "not in the country."

"Certainly not in town?"

"Well, sorter yes and sorter not. You know you preached at the prison for some time. I was there for stealing a horse and cart, and finished my time today. Thank you for the bread."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Cost of Running Trains.

Probably few travelers, even those who daily have occasion to use the railways, have any adequate idea of the cost of running trains. The cost may differ, and doubtless does differ greatly with the varying conditions, but the recently published figures of one of the extensive Western systems are instructive. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, operating 6,147 miles of road, has made public an analysis of expenses per revenue train mile run for the past two years, the total miles run being 31,750,418 in 1893, and 26,692,470 in 1894.

The items include repairs to locomotives and cars, station service, train service, locomotive service, train and station supplies, fuel, oil and waste and miscellaneous expenses. The total operating expenses were 96.46 per cents. per revenue train mile in 1893, and 92.67 cents in 1894. The revenue from passengers, per train mile run, was only 91.51 cents in 1893, and 90.32 cents in 1894, or less than cost. But there was a profit on freight, the revenue per mile run being \$1.5701 in 1893, and \$1.5834 in 1894, and out of this margin between receipts and expenditures per mile has to come the return for the enormous investment in road rolling stock, structures and other property. Stated in a general way, it costs about a dollar a mile, actual operating expenses, to run a train, without allowing any return on cost of road or equipment.—Providence Journal.

## At Play.

It is good to read of great men at their playtime. Southey, when asked to write in an album, set down at once:

Birds of a feather

Flock together,

Vide the opposite page;

But do not thence gather

That I'm of like feather

With all the brave birds in this cage.

A lady who saw him when she was a child was always proud to remember that he made



## WILL DIVE FOR GOLD.

Another Attempt to Be Made to Raise the Wrecked Pewabic.

SAGINAW, Dec. 10.—A company has been incorporated to seek the lost treasure of the ship Pewabic, that was sunk in Lake Huron some thirty years ago, and in attempting to recover which three lives have already been sacrificed. The stout oaken hull lies 20 fathoms deep opposite the entrance to Thunder bay. In it are supposed to be 500 tons of pure copper and coined gold to the amount of \$300,000 or \$500,000. The company has been formed by Minneapolis, Detroit, Duluth and Chicago capitalists. The work will be done under patents for subaqueous travel owned by a resident of Harrisburg, Pa. He believes he can go to the great depth and come up alive. The wreck was located in 1892 and the spot was marked by a buoy. Next season the attempt to get the treasure will be made.

[The Pewabic was sunk by the Meteor. She was bound down the lakes from Copper island, which was then the richest deposit of the pure metal in the world. The collision occurred while the vessels were passing packages of newspapers and letters from one to the other. The Meteor sheered into the side of the Pewabic, and in four minutes the latter was sunk. With her went over sixty of her passengers, most of whom were in their berths at the time. After twenty-five years an attempt was made to locate the vessel and get her cargo. Appliances for deep-sea diving were crude then, and two men lost their lives. After this nothing was done until 1892, when the small steamer Emerald was fitted out with all the latest appliances for diving, and the diver, Oliver Peakey, who had made some reputation for deep-water work, was engaged to go down. The Emerald used its drags for two weeks before the wreck was located. Then Peakey went down and entered the wreck. His first trip was a success, but the next time when he lost his life, and the undertaking was then abandoned. Late last summer another expedition was fitted out, and the wreck was once more found by drags and buoyed. In the meantime a syndicate was formed, and a diver of long experience, M. F. Chalk, the government inspector of hulls for the district of Duluth, was offered large pay to make the attempt. The syndicate offered to insure his life for \$15,000, to pay him \$2,000 before he made the descent, and to give him half the net proceeds of the wreck. Chalk, who is a widower and has only one child, a daughter, refused all offers, as he said he did not want to be the fourth to die in the Pewabic. Then came a Harrisburg diver, and his offer was accepted. He will use, besides a special armor, a system of air bags for lifting the vessel and cargo. He will make the attempt early next spring.]

## TRAMPS SHOOT AN OFFICER.

Marshal McIntyre Seriously Injured in an Encounter at Vassar.

VASSAR, Dec. 10.—As the result of an attempt to evict a gang of seven tramps from the Michigan Central yards here Saturday night, Marshal Arthur McIntyre was shot and perhaps fatally wounded, and his deputy, M. Cryslar, was badly cut and otherwise injured. When the marshal and his deputy tried to evict the tramps the latter showed fight and McIntyre opened fire. He emptied his revolver and started to reload it, when he was knocked down and held by two tramps while a third held a pistol close to his head and fired, the ball entering the skull over the left temple. In the meantime Deputy Cryslar had been overcome, and one of the gang had used a razor on his face, cutting it badly. He was also brutally beaten. Citizens who hurried to the scene of the battle succeeded in arresting three of the gang, who are locked up in jail. The balance are being pursued. Doctors succeeded in removing the ball from Marshal McIntyre's head and it is possible he may recover. Cryslar's injuries are not likely to prove fatal.

## FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Escanaba Officials to Investigate the Death of a Swedish Woodman.

ESCANABA, Dec. 10.—Louis Berglund, a Scandinavian woodman, was found dead on the line of the Soo road near Rapid River this morning. While it is given out that the man was killed by a passing train, it is generally believed he was murdered. A day or two ago he drew \$200 on a check, and there is a strong probability that he was murdered by persons who knew of that fact and intended to rob him of the money. When the body was found a watch and one dollar were on the dead man's person. The general opinion here is that Berglund was first murdered and robbed and then thrown alongside the railroad track after being badly mutilated in order to hide the crime. Prosecuting Attorney Jennings will make a thorough investigation of the matter at once.

## Died of His Wounds.

PLAINWELL, Dec. 8.—At the inquest over the body of Frank Peck, who died Thursday morning from the effect of a pistol shot wound inflicted by an officer while resisting arrest for larceny, the ante-mortem statement of Peck, in which he exonerated Deputy Sheriff Williams of blame, was introduced; also other testimony. The jury was not long in bringing in a verdict exonerating Williams.

## Murdered and Robbed.

OWOSSO, Mich., Dec. 11.—The body of Fred Sommers, a prosperous farmer, was found on the roadside near his home at Garland, 7 miles from Owosso Monday morning. One side of the body was mashed to a jelly as if from the effects of a club. Summers had sold hogs in Owosso, but when his body was found there was no money upon his person. No arrests.

## Hanged Herself with a Stocking.

KALAMAZOO, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Hattie Ansley, a patient at the asylum, committed suicide at 4:30 o'clock Friday morning by hanging herself. The night nurse on her rounds found the unfortunate woman hanging by the neck, using a tightly-drawn stocking tied to the post of her bed.

## A Victim of Bright's Disease.

EATON RAPIDS, Dec. 8.—George H. Lincoln, of this city, died here at the age of 50 years of Bright's disease. The deceased was for several years a prominent stock broker in New York.

## Millionaire Vessel Owner Dead.

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—Capt. John Pridgeon, the millionaire capitalist and vessel owner, died at his residence in this city Thursday, aged 66 years.

## MICHIGAN NEWS.

The Fifth Extracted from Many Newsy Dispatches.

The Michigan Live Stock association will meet at Lansing December 19. On December 26 the State Teachers' association meets in Lansing.

The death of Postmaster Franklin M. Cutchem, of Portland, announced.

Fire damaged the Upjohn Mill & Granule company's factory at Kalamazoo to the extent of \$4,000.

Many veterans of the late war are arranging a trip to the southern battle fields. The intention is to leave Flint about January 1 next.

There is an immense bed of peat extending out into the bay, near Caseville. Every storm washes large pieces ashore. The peat makes excellent fuel.

The officers of the American Monitor, an assessment endowment insurance concern, have made application to the Michigan supreme court for a mandamus to compel the commissioner of insurance to grant it a license to do business.

A Niles dispatch says coal has been found there at a depth of 50 feet.

Highwaymen robbed and brutally beat Hiram Huggles, a farmer living near Edwardsburg.

For neglecting to keep his promise to marry her Mary Mahiat, of Detroit, has just been given a judgment for \$5,000 against August Colde.

Jackson's oldest mercantile establishment, the dry goods house of W. M. Bennett & Co., has gone out of business.

Thomas A. Edison received his first lessons in electricity from Robert Wagner, senior member of the Detroit wholesale tobacco firm of Wagner & Woodhouse, who died recently.

Mrs. George Wilkins died at Rochester recently at the age of 100 years.

A party of Michigan farmers has emigrated to North Carolina for the avowed purpose of raising celery.

The regular force of the secretary of state's office at Lansing will be reduced by the removal of six clerks January 1.

At Orleans Mrs. J. H. Lonsbury's barn, with three horses, seven cattle and 500 bushels of grain, burned recently.

Deer have been so plenty in Wexford county during the last month that dozens have been reported killed about railroad stations and farm doorways.

## AGAINST BOYNTON.

Maccabees Are Still Inquiring Into the Boughton Affair.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 8.—That the Maccabees of this city are thoroughly aroused by the removal of Great Record Keeper Joseph Boughton by Great Commander Boynton, was shown at a meeting of 800 members of the order to consider the removal of the latter. J. B. McIlwain presided, and spoke in favor of Boynton, while Boughton pleaded his own cause. Frank Gill and Maurice M. Houseman attacked the validity of the removal, and a debate followed which at times waxed furious and lasted until midnight. The meeting finally adopted a resolution, censuring Boynton and declaring that it was unlawful, arbitrary and unfriendly. The resolution demanded a special review of the great camp for the purpose of obtaining its final decision in the matter, which decision, it is said, can alone save the order from ruin.

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Holland Manufacturers Arrested on a Charge of Incendiarism.

HOLLAND, Dec. 10.—Two or three incendiary fires have occurred here recently and City Marshal Vanry and his deputy, Keppel, have been keeping a sharp lookout for the firebugs. Their vigilance was rewarded Saturday night by the capture of three men in the act of setting fire to a dwelling house, using gasoline to feed the flames. The names of the men arrested are Tim Slagh and Tim Smith, proprietors of the Crescent planing mill, and Cornelius Steffens, a teamster in their employ, who is also a cousin of the other two men. The three men have always borne good reputations and their arrest was in the nature of a surprise.

## MICHIGAN HOMESTEAD CASES.

Supreme Court Renders an Opinion on the Portage Lake Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the supreme court Monday the homestead cases in Michigan were decided, the opinion being delivered by Justice Brewer. The title of Portage lake canal is confirmed to lands in its grants which were not occupied by bona fide settlers prior to the 1st of May, 1853. The court announces that the petition to advance the case of the Last Chance Mining company vs. the Tyler Mining company has been granted, and the hearing of the argument set for the first Monday in March next.

## To Dam the St. Joseph River.

ST. JOSEPH, Dec. 7.—A corporation to be known as the Berrien Springs Motor Power company has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk with a paid up capital of \$50,000. It comprises forty-four moneyed men and the purpose is to dam the St. Joseph river near Berrien Springs for power.

## Fight Over Michigan Land Grants.

LANSING, Dec. 8.—The case of the state versus the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railway company, brought to recover many thousand acres of swamp lands, which the state claims was illegally patented to the company, will shortly be heard in the United States court of appeals at Cincinnati.

## Work Resumed.

CALUMET, Dec. 8.—The Tamarack mine resumed work at No. 1 shaft Thursday morning after an idleness of six weeks, which has reduced the annual product of fine copper probably 1,000,000 pounds. All the men who were laid off were placed at work again.

## FOR SALE.

A quantity of No. 1 hay, corn stalks, straw, also corn. Call on W. A. DENSHAM.

## NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

I will be at the store of J. S. Burnaby in Davisburg, every Friday in December and the first Friday in January to receive taxes from the tax payers of Springfield township.

J. P. SWAYZE.

Dr. R. N. Middleton, M. E. clergyman, of Spring Springs, Mich., says: Sleep and rest were strangers to me after preaching all I used "Adironda." Now I sleep soundly and awake refreshed; I can heartily recommend "Adironda." Sold by C. A. Wilson.

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by coughing is requested to call on C. A. Wilson and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar (.50), which always gives relief.

## FOR PNEUMONIA.

Dr. J. C. Bishop of Agnew, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia, the past month, with good results." Sold at C. A. Wilson's.

## TWO LIVES SAVED.

Mrs. Phebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colde. Free trial bottles at C. A. Wilson's Drug Store. Regular sizes 50c. and \$1.00.

## FOR HOARSENESS.

Benj. Ingerson, of Hutton, Ind., says he had not spoken above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used very largely by speakers and singers. For sale at C. A. Wilson's.

## The ART AMATEUR.

Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine. (The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.)

Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful.

FOR 10c we will send to any one mentioning this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plates (for copying or framing) and Supplement. FOR 25c we will send also "Painting for Beginners" (80 pages).

## MONTAGE MARK.

23 Union St.

General or local Agents, \$75 a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Disk Washer. Washes all the dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You pass the bottom, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes, and cheerful wives. No scalded fingers, no soiled hands and clothing. No broken dishes, no muss, no soap, no waste, no water. Circulars free. W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.

## DETROIT GRAND HAVEN MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1894.

WESTWARD.									
STATIONS.	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 23	No. 25	No. 27
Detroit.....	A. M. 7:15	A. M. 7:30	A. M. 7:45	P. M. 8:15	P. M. 8:30	P. M. 8:45	P. M. 9:00	P. M. 9:15	P. M. 9:30
Milwaukee Jct.....	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30
PONTIAC.....	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00
CLARKSTON.....	8:06	8:21	8:36	8:51	9:06	9:21	9:36	9:51	10:06
HOLLY.....	8:41	1:06	1:31	1:56	2:21	2:46	3:11	3:36	4:01
Durant.....	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:10	11:25
Owosso Jt.....	10:05	2:45	7:30	12:10	2:50	7:40	12:20	3:00	7:50
Ionla.....	11:49	4:28	8:55	1:45	5:08	9:35	3:12	7:40	11:15
Lowell.....	12:17	4:56	9:23	2:13	5:40	10:07	3:40	8:08	11:43
Grand Rapids.....	1:00	5:30	10:30	3:00	7:30	12:30	4:00	8:30	13:00
G. R. & L. Jt.....	1:05	5:30	10:35	3:05	7:35	12:35	4:05	8:35	13:05
Ferryburg.....	2:05	6:35	11:35	4:05	8:35	13:35	4:35	9:05	14:05
Grand Haven.....	2:10	6:40	11:40	4:10	8:40	13:40	4:40	9:10	14:10
Milwaukee (Str.).....									
Chicago (Str.).....									

EASTWARD.									
STATIONS.	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 18	No. 20	No. 22	No. 24	No. 26	No. 28
Milwaukee.....	A. M. 7:15	A. M. 7:30	A. M. 7:45	P. M. 8:15	P. M. 8:30	P. M. 8:45	P. M. 9:00	P. M. 9:15	P. M. 9:30
Chicago.....	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30
Grand Haven.....	8:05	8:20	8:35	9:05	9:20	9:35	10:05	10:20	10:35
Ferryburg.....	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:15	10:30	10:45
G. R. & L. Jt.....	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:20	10:35	10:50
Grand Rapids.....	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:40	10:55	11:10
Lowell.....	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:25	11:40	11:55
Ionla.....	10:05	10:20	10:35	11:05	11:20	11:35	12:05	12:20	12:35
Owosso Jt.....	10:50	11:05	11:20	11:50	12:05	12:20	12:50	13:05	13:20
Durant.....	11:40	11:55	12:10	12:40	12:55	13:10	13:40	13:55	14:10
HOLLY.....	12:17	12:32	12:47	1:17	1:32	1:47	2:17	2:32	2:47
CLARKSTON.....	12:41	12:56	13:11	1:41	1:56	2:11	2:41	2:56	3:11
PONTIAC.....	1:06	1:21	1:36	2:06	2:21	2:36	3:06	3:21	3:36
Milwaukee Jct.....	1:11	1:26	1:41	2:11	2:26	2:41	3:11	3:26	3:41
Detroit.....	1:16	1:31	1:46	2:16	2:31	2:46	3:16	3:31	3:46

EASTWARD—No. 82 has Sleeper from Grand Rapids to Detroit.

WESTWARD—No. 81 has Sleeper from Detroit to Grand Rapids.

No. 19 suburban train leaves Detroit at 5:45 p. m., Milwaukee Junction 6:05, arrives in Pontiac at 6:45 p. m.

No. 20 suburban train leaves Pontiac at 7:10 and arrives in Detroit at 8:15 a. m.

Chair car and Sleeping Car Service. Except Sunday. Others daily.

Eastward No. 12 has Pullman Sleeper, Chicago and Detroit. No. 14 has Wagner Chair Car from Grand Rapids to Detroit. No. 15 has Chair Car from Grand Rapids to Detroit.

Westward No. 11 has Chair Car, Detroit to Grand Rapids. No. 13 has Wagner Parlor Car, Detroit to Grand Rapids. No. 17 has Pullman Sleeper, Detroit to Chicago.

JNO. W. LOUD. BEN FLETCHER. Traffic Manager. Trav. Pass. Agent.

## TAKE NOTICE.

When in need of Harness Trunks, Telescopes and a Dandy Whip, call on Billy Evans, the old stand by.

## BLANKETS AND

## ROBES CHEAP.

Call and see the walking cane whip. Thanks for past favors.

W. G. EVANS, HOLLY, MICH.

## F. & P. M. R. R.

### TIMETABLE

IN EFFECT NOV. 18, 1894.

Trains leave Holly as follows: (Standard)

GOING EAST				GOING WEST			
Train No. 4	9 02 am	*Train No. 1	4 52 am	Train No. 5	1 16 pm	Train No. 3	10 20 am
Train No. 6	7 40 pm	Train No. 9	5 08 pm	*Train No. 10	5 30 am	*Train No. 2	4 10 pm
Train No. 5 connects at Ludington with Steamer for Milwaukee, (during season of navigation), making connections for all points West and Northwest.							
Sleeping and Parlor Cars between Bay City Saginaw and Detroit.							
Connections made at Port Huron and Detroit in Union Depot for all points South, Canada and the East.							

W. H. SMITH, AGENT, Holly, Mich.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, county of Oakland ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Oakland, made on the 17th day of October, A. D., 1894, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of George Person, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the city of Pontiac, for examination and allowance, on or before the 17th day of April next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated, Oct. 17th, A. D., 1894.

THOMAS L. PATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Oakland ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Oakland, held at the Probate office in the City of Pontiac on the 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Present, Thomas L. Patterson Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin F. Harrington, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Chauncey Stuart, the administrator of said estate in Michigan, praying for license to sell the real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying debts and expenses and for distribution.

It is ordered that Thursday the 27th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office be appointed for hearing said petition; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Oakland County Advertiser a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Oakland.

THOMAS L. PATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made by Fred J. Shorten and Emma J. Shorten his wife of Holly, Oakland county, Michigan, to Wash P. Webb of same place, now of Pasadena, California, which said mortgage bears date the 7th day of August 1889 and was duly recorded on the 9th day of August 1889 in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Oakland county, Michigan in Liber 115 of Mortgages on page 5 6, on which said mortgage and the accompanying notes and interest were due the sum of two hundred and seventy and seventy-seven one hundredths dollars (\$277.77) and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; therefore notice is hereby given that on Monday the 14th day of January, 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon at the front door of the Oakland County Court House, in the city of Pontiac, Oakland county, Michigan, that being the place of holding the circuit court in and for said county, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein and herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage as above set forth with interest thereon and the costs, charges and expenses of said sale and fifteen dollars attorneys' fees and disbursements, and the said premises are described as follows, viz: The south half of the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-eight (28), in township of Rose County of Oakland state of Michigan, by town 4 north range 7 east.

Dated, October 14th, 1894.

WASH P. WEBB, Mortgagee.

HENRY W. HOLMES, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage dated the 14th day of March 1882, executed by Matthew C. Halstead and







## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

### TELLS OF THE HORRORS OF HINDOO MASSACRES.

Hindooism and Mohammedism as they really exist—The hardening process of sin—Graphic story of the massacre at Cawnpur, India.

**Tale of the City of Blood.**  
Dr. Talmage on Sunday delivered through the press the second of his round the world series of sermons, the subject being, "The City of Blood," and the text selected being Psalm cxli, 7: "Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth, as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth. But mine eyes are unto thee, O God, the Lord."

Though you may read this text from the Bible, I read it by chisel into the pedestal of a cross beneath which lie many of the massacred at Cawnpur, India. Two hours and ten minutes after its occurrence Joseph Lee of the Shropshire regiment of foot rode in upon the Cawnpur massacre. He was the first man I met at Cawnpur. I wanted to hear the story from some one who had been here in 1857, and could hardly wait until the horses were put to the carriage, and Mr. Lee, seated with us, started for the scene.

**The Story of the Massacre.**  
It seems that all the worst passions of the century were to be impersonated by one man, and he Nana Sahib, and our escort at Cawnpur, knew the man personally. I said: "Mr. Lee, was there any peculiarity in Nana Sahib's appearance?" The reply was: "Nothing very peculiar. He was a dull, lazy, cowardly, sensual man, brought up to do nothing and wanted to continue on the same scale to do nothing."

From what Mr. Lee told me and from all I could learn in India Nana Sahib ordered the massacre in that city from sheer revenge. His father abdicated the throne, and the English paid him annually a pension of \$400,000. When the father died, the English Government declined to pay the same pension to the son, and the Cawnpur massacre was his revenge. General Wheeler, the Englishman who had command of this city, although often warned, could not see that the sepoys were planning for his destruction and that of all his regiments and all the Europeans in Cawnpur.

**A Remarkable Document.**  
Mr. Lee explained all this to me by the fact that General Wheeler had married a native, and he naturally took her story and thought there was no peril. But the time for the proclamation from Nana Sahib had come, and such a document went forth as never before had seen the light of day. I give only an extract:

"As by the kindness of God, and the good fortune of the Emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Sattara and other places, and even those 5,000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops who are firm to their religion, and as they have all been conquered by the present government and as no trace of them is left in these places it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence and carry on their respective work with comfort and ease. As by the bounty of the glorious Almighty and the enemy destroying fortune of the emperor the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpur has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and landowners and government servants should be as obedient to the present government as they have been to the former one; that it is the incumbent duty of all the peasants and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and Mohammedan religions have been confirmed, and that they should, as usual, be obedient to the authorities of the government and never suffer any complaint against themselves to reach the ears of the higher authority."

"Mr. Lee, what is this?" I said to our escort as the carriage halted by an embankment. "Here," he said, "is the intrenchment where the Christians of Cawnpur took refuge. It is the remains of a wall which at the time of the mutiny was only four feet high, behind which, with no shelter from the sun, the heat at 130 degrees, 440 men and 560 women and children dwelt nearly a month. A handful of flour and split peas was the daily ration and only two wells near by, the one in which they buried their dead because they had no time to bury them in the earth and the other well the focus on which the artillery of the enemy played so that it was a choice between death by thirst and death by bullet or shell. Ten thousand yelling Hindoos outside this frail wall and 1,000 suffering, dying people inside. In addition to the army of the Hindoos and Moslems an invisible army of sicknesses swooped upon them. Some went raving mad under exposure. Others dropped under apoplexy. A starving, mutilated, fevered, sunstruck, ghastly group, waiting to die. Why did not the heathen dash down those mud walls and the 10,000 annihilate the now less than 1,000? It was because they seemed supernaturally defended. The infantry and cavalry and artillery of Nana Sahib made on that day one grand assault, but the few guns of the English and Scotch put to flight these Hindoo tigers. Therefore Nana Sahib must try some other plan. Standing in a field not far from the intrenchment of the English was a native Christian woman, Jacobee by name, holding high up in her hand a letter. It was evidently a communication from the enemy, and General Wheeler ordered the woman brought in. She handed him a proposed treaty. If General Wheeler and his men would give up their weapons, Nana Sahib would conduct them into safety. There was some opposition to signing this treaty, but General Wheeler's wife told him he could trust the natives, and so he signed the treaty. There was great joy in the intrenchment that night. Without molestation they went out and got plenty of water to drink and water for a good wash. The hunger and thirst and exposure from the consuming sun, with the thermometer from 120 to 140, would cease. Mothers rejoiced at the prospect of saving their children. The young ladies of the intrenchment would escape the wild beasts in human form. On the morrow, true to the promise, carts were ready to transport those who were too much exhausted to walk."

**Inscriptions.**  
"Get in the carriage," said Mr. Lee, "and we will ride to the banks of the Ganges, for which the liberated combat-

ants and non-combatants started from this place." And we rode on to the Ganges and got out at a Hindoo temple standing on the banks. "Now," said Mr. Lee, "here is the place to which General Wheeler and his people came under the escort of Nana Sahib." As the women were getting into the boats Nana Sahib objected that only the aged and infirm women and children should go on board the boats. The young and attractive women were kept out. Twenty-eight boats were filled with men, women and children and floated out into the river. Each boat contained ten armed natives. Then three boats, fastened together, were brought up, and General Wheeler and his staff got in. Although orders were given to start, the three boats were somehow detained. At this juncture a boy of 12 years of age hoisted on the top of the Hindoo temple on the banks two flags—a Hindoo and a Mohammedan flag—at which signal the boatmen and armed natives jumped from the boats and swam for the shore, and from innumerable guns the natives on the bank fired on the boats and masked batteries above and below roared with destruction, and the boats sank with their precious cargo, and all went down save three strong swimmers, who got to the opposite shore. Those who struggled out near by were dashed to death. Nana Sahib and his staff, with their swords, slashed to pieces General Wheeler and his staff, who had not got well away from the shore.

**The Climax of Diabolism.**  
I said that the young and attractive women were not allowed to get into the boat. These were marched away under the guard of the sepoys.

"Which way?" I inquired. "I will show you," said Mr. Lee. Again we took seats in the carriage and started for the climax of desperation and diabolism. Now we are on the way to a summer house, called the assembly room. It had two rooms, each 29 by 10, and some windowless closets, and here were imprisoned 206 helpless people. It was to become the prison of these women and children. Some of these sepoys got permission of Nana Sahib to take one or more of these ladies to their own place on the promise that they should be brought back to the summer garden next morning. A daughter of General Wheeler was so taken and did not return. She afterward married the Mohammedan who had taken her to his tent. Some sepoys amused themselves by thrusting children through with bayonets and holding them up before their mothers in the summer house. All the doors closed, and the sepoys standing guard, the crowded women and children waited their doom for eighteen days and nights amid sickness and flies and stench and starvation.

Then Nana Sahib heard that Havelock was coming, and his name was a terror to the sepoys. Lest the women and children imprisoned in the summer house should be liberated 100 men were ordered to fire through the windows, but they fired over the heads of the imprisoned ones, and only a few were killed. Then Nana Sahib was in a rage and ordered professional butchers from among the lowest of the gypsies to go at the work. Five of them with hatchets and swords and knives began the work, but three of them collapsed and fainted under the ghastliness, and it was left to two butchers to complete the slaughter. The butchers came out exhausted, thinking they had done their work, and the doors were closed. But when they were again opened three women and three boys were still alive. All these were soon dispatched, and not a Christian or a European was left in Cawnpur. The murderers were paid fifty cents for each lady slain. The Mohammedan assassins dragged by the hair the dead bodies out of the summer house and threw them into the well, by which I stood with such feelings as you cannot imagine. But after the mutilated bodies had been thrown into the well the record of the scene remained in hieroglyphics of crimson on the floor and wall of the slaughter house. An eyewitness says that as he walked in the blood was shoe deep, and on this blood were tufts of hair, pieces of muslin, broken combs, fragments of pianofortes, children's straw hats, a card case containing a curl with the inscription, "Ned's hair, with love," a few leaves of an Episcopal prayer book; also a book entitled "Preparation for Death," a Bible on the fly leaf of which was written, "For darling mamma, from her affectionate daughter, Isabella Blair," both the one who presented it and the one to whom it was presented departed forever.

**A Ghastly Well.**  
When the English and Scotch troops came upon the scene, their wrath was so great that General Neil had the butchers arrested, and before being shot compelled them to wipe up part of the floor of this place of massacre, for there is nothing a Hindoo so hates as to touch blood.

When Havelock came upon the scene, he had this order annulled. The well was now not only full of human bodies but corpses piled on the outside. The soldiers were for many hours engaged in covering the dead.

Much criticism has been made of Sir Henry Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell because of the exterminating work they did with these sepoys. Indeed it was awful. My escort, Mr. Lee, has told me that he saw the sepoys fastened to the mouths of the cannon, and then the guns would fire, and for a few seconds there would be nothing but smoke, and as the smoke began to lift fragments of flesh would be found flying through the air. You may do your own criticism. I here express no opinion. There can be no doubt, however, that that mode of finally treating the sepoys broke the back of the mutiny. The Hindoos found that the Europeans could play at the same game which the Asiatics had started. The plot was organized for the murder of all the Europeans and Americans in India. Under the knives and bludgeons American Presbyterians lost their glorious missionaries, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McMullin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman. The work of slaughter had been begun in all directions on an appalling scale, and the commanders of the English army made up their minds that this was the best way to stop it. A mild and gentle war with the sepoys was an impossibility. The natives of India ever and anon have demonstrated their cruelty. I stood on the very spot in Calcutta where the natives of India in 1756 enacted that scene which no other people on earth could have enacted. The Black Hole prison has been torn down, but a stone pavement 20 feet by 20 indicates the ground covered by the prison. The building had two small windows and was intended for two or three prisoners. These natives of India crowded into that one room 20 feet by 20 feet 146 Europeans. The midsummer heat, the suffocation, the trampling of one upon another, the

groaning and shrieking and begging and praying of all are matters of history. The sepoys that night held lights to the small windows and mocked the sufferers. Then all the sounds ceased. That night of June 20, 1756, passed, and 123 corpses were taken out. Only 23 people of the 146 were alive, and they had to be pulled out from under the corpses. Mrs. Carey, who survived, was taken by the Indian nabob into his harem and kept a prisoner six years. Lucknow in 1857 was only an echo of Calcutta in 1756. During the mutiny of which I have been speaking natives who had been in the service of Europeans and well treated by them, and with no cause of offense, would at the call of the mutineers and without any compunction, stab to death the fathers and mothers of the household and dash out the brains of the children.

**Christianity or Hindooism.**  
These natives are at peace now, but give them a chance, and they will re-enact the scenes of 1756 and 1857. They look upon the English as conquerors and themselves as conquered. The mutiny of 1857 occurred because the British Government was too lenient and put in places of trust and in command of forts too many of the natives. I call upon England to stop the present attempt to palliate the natives by allowing them to hold positions of trust.

I am no alarmist, but the only way that these Asiatics can be kept from another mutiny is to put them out of power, and I say beware, or the Lucknow and Cawnpur and Delhi martyrdoms over which the hemispheres have wept will be eclipsed by the Lucknow and Cawnpur and Delhi martyrdoms to be enacted. I speak of what I have seen and heard. I give the opinion of every intelligent Englishman and Scotchman and Irishman and American whom I met in India. Prevention is better than cure. I do not say it is better that England rule India. I say nothing against the right of India to rule herself. But I do say that the moment the native population of India think there is a possibility of driving back Europeans from India they will make the attempt, and that they have enough cruelty, for the time suppressed, which if let loose would submerge with carnage everything from Calcutta to Bombay, and from the Himalayas to Coromandel.

Now, my friends, go home after what I have said to see the beauties of the Mohammedanism and Hindooism which many think it will be well to have introduced into America, and to dwell upon what natural evolution will do where it has had its unhindered way for thousands of years, and to think upon the wonders of martyrdom for Christ's sake, and to pray more earnest prayers for the missionaries, and to contribute more largely for the world's evangelization, and to be more assured than ever that the overthrow of the idolatries of nations is such a stupendous work that nothing but an omnipotent God through the gospel of Jesus Christ can ever achieve it. Amen!

### EXCUSABLE THEN IF EVER.

**Swearing over the Telephone Declared to Be Not a Crime in Georgia.**

The conclusion of Banker F. M. Coker's case before Judge Andy Calhoun yesterday afternoon developed several interesting points of law, says the Atlanta Constitution. Can a man be held amenable for using profane language over a telephone when speaking to a lady? Is the use of the expression, "damn fool," according to the latest legal authorities, profane language in the technical sense? After the recorder decided that Mr. Coker could not be held responsible for any disorder according to the city code, the case hinged on these two questions. Both were decided in the negative, and no fine was imposed. The case was called in regular session of court yesterday. Miss Bridges and the other young ladies employed at the telephone exchange were not present, and no private hearing was asked for.

In rendering his decision Judge Calhoun gave a brief review of the whole case. He did not think that any public disorder had been created. "A man might curse all day," he said, "through the telephone, and then be guilty of no disorder."

He stated that the law was defective regarding the use of profane language through the telephone. A person was guilty if he used profane or opprobrious language in the presence of a female. It said nothing about a man cursing through the phone. "Taking everything into consideration," he said, "I do not think that Mr. Coker is guilty of creating any public disorder, and I will dismiss the case."

### From Life.

A story comes from Switzerland which should furnish the romantic novelist with a theme after his own heart. A French family of good position had a child, whom they christened Laura. In course of time the little one was sent to a convent school; then, on growing up, invented a cure for stammering, which was so successful that it realized a little fortune. Laura then entered a medical school, where she studied diligently for some time, and was popular with all her companions. Now comes the romance. Laura suddenly electrified everybody by declaring herself a man, and making violent love to a girl in the same school, for whose sake she (or he) was willing to give up the lifelong deception that his parents had begun. Of course the excitement in the dove-cote may be imagined better than described; but, on "Laura's" statements being verified, he was allowed the desire of his heart, and was married to the girl of his choice. The motive of the parents for the extraordinary act of deceit does not seem to have been discovered; but the young man declares himself to have been quite happy among the girls, and says he would never have revealed the secret had he not happened to fall in love.

### The South Advancing.

The quantity of food products raised in the Southern States increases each year. It is conceded that more Southern planters will feed their stock and their families from home-raised food this winter than at any time since the war. This statement applies in general to the Southern States, but especially to North Carolina, whence the report comes that there is more home-raised bacon and beef in the local market than ever before in the history of the State.

### Relics of the Romans.

In the museum at Mayence, Germany, there are several iron-tipped piles which were used by the Romans 2,000 years ago in the construction of a bridge near that place.

## ASKS FOR NEW LAWS.

### SECRETARY CARLISLE PROPOSES SOME REFORMS.

In His Annual Report He Suggests a Few Badly Needed Changes in the Currency Legislation—Would Revise the Bond Laws.

**Changes Must Be Made.**  
The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances has been sent to Congress. It shows that the revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were \$372,802,498 and the expenditures \$442,605,758, which shows a deficit of \$69,803,260. As compared with the fiscal year 1893 the receipts for 1894 fell off \$88,914,063.

During the year there was a decrease of \$15,952,674 in the ordinary expenditures of the government. The revenues for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs.....	\$160,000,000
From internal revenue.....	165,000,000
From miscellaneous sources.....	15,000,000
From postal service.....	84,427,748
Total estimated revenues.....	\$424,427,748

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment.....	\$91,250,000
For the military establishment.....	58,250,000
For the naval establishment.....	32,500,000
For the Indian service.....	11,500,000
For pensions.....	140,500,000
For interest on the public debt.....	31,000,000
For postal service.....	84,427,748

Total estimated expenditures.....\$444,427,748  
The above figures, compared with the estimated revenues, show a deficit of \$20,000,000. It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the government for the fiscal year 1896 will be:

From customs.....	\$185,000,000
From internal revenue.....	190,000,000
From miscellaneous sources.....	15,000,000
From postal service.....	86,907,407
Total estimated revenues.....	\$476,907,407

The Secretary thinks many small district offices should be consolidated and a general reorganization of the customs service made.

He also asks for \$100,000 per annum for investigating Chinese cases and paying expenses of deportation, owing to the new treaty with China.

### Subject of Currency Reform.

The most important feature of Mr. Carlisle's report is his discussion of the subject of currency reform, in the course of which the administration's plans of a new system of currency are set forth in detail. Mr. Carlisle reviews the financial statistics referred to in the tabulated statement and charges \$3,022,000 of the deficit to the importation of raw sugar prior to the time the new tariff law went into effect. The income tax will afford no revenue till July 1, 1895, but there is reason to believe the importation of sugar must soon be resumed on a large scale, and he thinks by July 10 considerable collections under the income tax law will have been made. He is of the opinion that the execution of the present laws will yield sufficient revenue for 1896 and leave a surplus of \$28,814,920.

In urging financial legislation for the purpose of supporting the public credit Mr. Carlisle says:

"The well-known defects in our financial system and the serious nature of the evils threatened by them have done more during the last two years to impair the credit of the Government and the people of the United States at home and abroad and to check our industrial and commercial progress than all other things combined, and our first and plainest duty is to provide, if possible, some effective method for the prompt and permanent relief of the country from the consequences of the present unwise policy."

The Secretary then reviews the circumstances leading up to the first \$50,000,000 issue of bonds, yielding \$58,600,917 and increasing the free gold in the treasury to \$107,446,802. The lowest point reached by the reserve since the resumption of specie payments was on the 7th day of August, 1894, when, by reason of withdrawals in the redemption of notes, it was reduced to \$52,189,500. After that date it was slowly replenished by voluntary exchanges of gold coin for United States notes by the banks and by small receipts of gold in the payment of dues to the government until the 14th of November, 1894, when it reached the sum of \$61,878,374.

In the meantime, however, the frequent presentation of notes for redemption in gold clearly indicated the existence of a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind. In addition the vast accumulation of money at our financial centers and the general depression in business which prevailed in this country had so reduced the rates of discount that the inducement to keep funds abroad was much greater than in ordinary times and made it highly imprudent to neglect any precaution which appeared necessary to insure the safety of our financial position. Therefore, the second issue of \$50,000,000 was decided upon. The proceeds of the sale, \$58,538,500, have nearly all been paid into the treasury, according to the terms of the sale, reducing the rate of interest to 2.875 per cent. The transaction justifies the opinion that a 2½ per cent. bond could probably have been sold at par. Here the Secretary asks for a law giving him such authority, saying it would strengthen public confidence.

### Preservation of the Gold Reserve.

With regard to the redemption of government obligations the Secretary shows his attitude on the hard money question and says the one who presents paper for redemption must be given his choice of metals, as a change would work hardship on the public and nation. This condition cannot be permanently remedied except by great changes in the laws relating to the subject. The situation is the result, too, of three policies: The circulation of United States notes as currency and their current redemption in coin on demand; the compulsory reissuance of such notes after redemption; the excessive accumulation and coinage of silver and the issue of notes and certificates against it at a lower ratio than is warranted. He continues:

"Frequent issues of bonds for the purpose of procuring gold, which cannot be kept after it has been obtained, will certainly cause increased distrust among our own people as well as among the people of other countries, and not only swell the volume of our securities returning from abroad for sale or redemption, but increase the withdrawal of foreign capital heretofore invested in our domestic enterprises."

"It is not the capitalists alone whose interests are affected by the use or threatened use of a depreciated and fluctuating currency, but the consequent derangement and diminution of business. A paralysis of business, whatever may be its cause, strikes first the wage-earner."

"Under our present currency system, the volume of circulation is unchangeable; it is unalterably fixed at a certain amount and no matter how great the emergency may be it can be neither enlarged nor diminished. The only part of the currency possessing in

any degree the quality of elasticity is that issued by the national banking associations, and it is now generally conceded, I believe, that in this particular, at least, it has failed to meet the requirements of the situation at some of the most critical periods in business affairs of the country."

### The National Bank Question.

With regard to the "Baltimore plan" for national banks the Secretary says:

"As the plan suggested proposes to exempt the Government of the United States from all liability for the redemption of national bank notes and place the sole responsibility upon the banks themselves, a guaranty fund of not less than 30 per centum upon the outstanding circulation is regarded as a very proper and necessary feature of the system."

Then coming down to the tariff he says:

"The raw materials used in the production of commodities for the use of the people in their homes and in their various industrial pursuits should be free from taxation. If our industries are to be profitably conducted, reduced cost of production must precede or accompany reduced prices of the finished product."

"The late act, while it places upon the free list a considerable part of most important raw materials used in our manufacture, left iron and lead ores and bituminous coal, together with several other articles of less consequence, still taxable, thus not only failing to put in force a consistent system of revenue reform but leaving some of our most valuable industries at a great disadvantage as compared with their rivals differently located."

### CARLISLE'S ESTIMATES.

**Secretary of the Treasury Thinks He Can Get Along with a Million Less.**

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House of Representatives his estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, which aggregate \$410,435,079 as against \$411,879,041 estimated for the present fiscal year. Following is a recapitulation of the estimates by departments for 1896, with comparisons with the appropriations for 1895, cents omitted:

Departments.	1896.	1895.
Legislative.....	\$8,336,742	\$10,377,617
Executive.....	139,540	194,024
Treasury.....	1,730,338	2,098,218
War.....	135,487,281	133,735,320
Navy.....	54,855,629	55,295,320
Interior.....	31,939,886	28,726,752
Postoffice.....	163,923,878	182,325,371
Agriculture.....	6,532,826	2,468,882
Postoffice.....	2,400,330	3,227,283
Labor.....	187,470	170,011
Justice.....	6,724,360	7,730,330

Grand totals.....\$410,435,079 \$415,700,943

The changes of interest in these estimates present as compared with the appropriations for the current fiscal year are as follows:

In the Legislative branch: Salaries and expenses are increased about \$225,000, public works about \$400,000, public printing about \$750,000.

Treasury department: Salaries and expenses are increased about \$100,000, territorial governments are decreased about \$30,000, internal revenue increased \$817,000, of which \$469,600 is on account of the collection of the income tax provided for by the act of Aug. 18, 1894.

The estimates for public works are nearly \$4,000,000 in excess of the present appropriations of which about \$2,000,000 is for the continuation or completion of public buildings as follows: Allegheny, Pa., to complete, \$175,000; Buffalo, continuation, \$200,000; Chicago, repairs, \$50,000; Clarksville, Tenn., completion, \$15,000; Fort Worth, Texas, completion, \$40,000; Kansas City, continuation, \$100,000; Little Rock, Ark., additions, \$58,000; Newark, N. J., completion and additional lands, \$200,000; Norfolk, Va., completion, \$60,000; Omaha, continuation, \$200,000; Portland, Or., continuation, \$100,000; Pueblo, Col., continuation, \$50,000; St. Paul, Minn., continuation, \$150,000; San Francisco, commencement, \$150,000; Savannah, Ga., completion, \$200,000; Sioux City, Iowa, continuation, \$50,000; Washington, D. C., continuation, \$500,000; Worcester, Mass., completion, \$50,000.

### Brieflets.

Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge died in New York.

China has accepted the English offer of a 4½ per cent. loan of £1,200,000.

Six murders in two months in Michigan have resulted in agitation for capital punishment.

Capt. McKenzie, of the Cleveland fire department, has fallen heir to one-fifth of a \$533,000 fortune.

Chicago and New York Congressmen will co-operate to secure appropriations for new postoffice buildings.

The first rain for four months fell in Arkansas, putting out the forest fires which had done great damage.

Four men who robbed the postoffice at Ticonderoga, N. Y., were captured by a sheriff's posse after a desperate fight.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs, who defended Prof. Briggs before the Presbyterian general assembly, died at Orange, N. J.

William Brandt, a blacksmith at Free-landsville, Ind., committed suicide by hanging on account of financial troubles.

Avalanches of snow, ice and earth, and not an eruption, were what changed the appearance of Mt. Ranier in Washington.

Judge McMaster set aside the allowances made by Receiver Bailey and his attorneys in the Iron Hall case at Indianapolis.

Gov. Waite is continuing his war on Denver gamblers. He charges that the clergy are in league with the worst elements.

The proclamation of amnesty issued by the Czar includes the Lutheran clergymen who were arrested in the Baltic provinces.

Fire which started from unknown causes did \$15,000 damage to the boxing department of the Cudahy Packing Company at South Omaha.

Judge McConnell of Fargo refused to annul the marriage of Aaron Hirschfeld to Dell Hogan, and declared his witnesses to be unworthy of belief.

Robert G. Ingersoll, said to be a nephew of the great New York lawyer, is under arrest at Minneapolis, charged with having stolen law books.

The Anderson (Ind.) paper mills were sold at receiver's sale to Crawford Fairbanks, president of the American Strawboard syndicate, for \$83,000.

Many roads are suffering from a car famine owing to increased local business, while others are sending "empties" East to accommodate west-bound traffic.

Missouri river packers are stirred up over the advance in rates on live hogs and packing-house products and may retaliate by shipping via gulf ports.

A negro killed A. B. Leigh, a farmer, near Newman, Ga., and had a revolver drawn to shoot Mrs. Leigh, but Lilla, a daughter, seized her father's shotgun and drove the man from the house.

Cincinnati ministers are fighting Sunday theatres. Two of the ministers went to Haylin's Theatre and stayed long enough to qualify themselves as witnesses. The police refused to arrest the actors until the performance was concluded.

### They Were Numbered.

The Sultan poured forth the tender old story in passionate phrases. "You are the—" He paused and pressed his hand to his brow. Turning to his faithful attendant he whispered hoarsely: "If I trouble you, how?" "For the reading of the turnstile. How?" Oh, yes. Thank you. You are—" Again he addressed the blushing maiden he had asked to share his fortune. "The one hundred and twenty-seventh girl I ever loved." Which goes to show that all things may be reduced to a system.—Detroit Tribune.

### A Gross Act of Cruelty.

Why should we be cruel to ourselves? It is a piece of senseless inhumanity, for instance, for any one of us to inflict upon his bowels and stomach the convulsive, gripping, violent action of a drastic cathartic. Many people enamored of pills, powders, and potions are continually doing this. They are only "keeping up the agony," perpetuating the disturbance by this foolish course. Why don't they take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and get thoroughly and promptly set right? This supreme laxative never gripes, never produces violent effects of any sort. Yet it is very effective and brings about permanent results. For liver complaint, dyspepsia, nervousness, lack of vitality, rheumatic and kidney complaints, it is eminently serviceable. In old age and to accelerate convalescence it is strongly to be commended. Use it for malaria.

### Something That Won't Do at Whist.

Oh, no, it would never do to have a husband and wife partners at the whist table. It is a well-known fact that people who have played partners at whist are forever after either open or covert enemies. Think, then, of the terrible consequence in case the partners were man and wife! The wife would lecture her husband all night and every night on how he ought to have played, and the husband would make a bear of himself, and all because she happened to trump his trick or failed to return his lead. Oh, no, 'twould never do. The divorce courts are overworked as it is.—Boston Transcript.

### The Nickel Plate Road

Offer holiday rates Dec. 24th, 25th, and 31st, and Jan. 1st, good returning Jan. 2nd.

### How It Was Done.

She (thoughtfully)—I wonder how Satan persuaded Eve to eat



THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

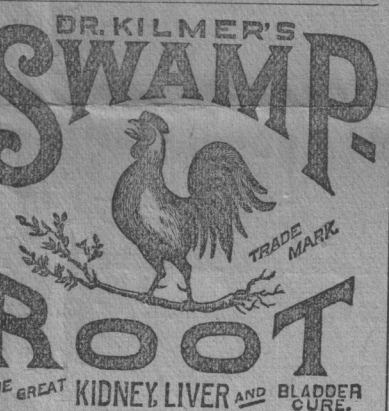
When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the field or the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill-used brain is morbidly wide awake, while the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion when he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilious stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar-coated pills made of highly concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and slothfulness, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful doses to increase the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the living membranes of the stomach and the bowels, toning up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not deadened, or put to sleep, as the so-called "cure" compounds and nerve mixtures do—but refreshed and fed on the food they need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the ills which come from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can cure yourself with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.

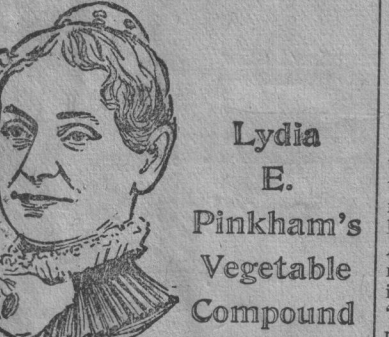
Sunday Drinking in Scotland.

I heard the other day of a novel method of evading the Sunday-closing act which has come into favor in Scotland. The would-be evader of the law goes to an inn Sunday night and books a bedroom. He pays his half-crown, or whatever it may be, and departs. No law compels him to sleep in the bed he has engaged. On the Sabbath morn he returns to take his ease in the inn. He does not come alone, but brings with him other thirsty souls to spend the day with him, and then it is a case of "Willie brewed a peck o' malt." In some localities the hotels are crammed to overflowing on Sunday with "bona fide travelers" of this new type and their equally bona fide guests. So difficult is it to make people sober by act of Parliament—London Truth.

BROOKLYN voted against annexation. She should not be forced into a marriage against her will. Come, father Knickerbocker, where is your gallantry?

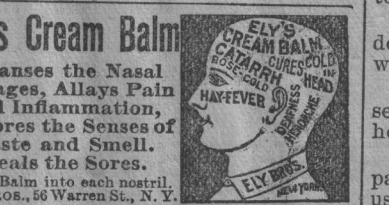


**Pain in the Back**  
pins or hips, sediment in urine like brick-dust  
frequent calls or retention, rheumatism,  
**Kidney Complaint**  
Diabetes, dropsy, scar or high colored urine,  
**Urinary Troubles**  
Stinging sensations when voiding, distress  
pressure in the parts, urethral irritation, stricture,  
**Disordered Liver**  
Bloat or dark circles under the eyes, tongue  
coated, constipation, yellowish eyeballs.  
At Druggists, 50 cents and \$1.00 size.  
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.  
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**  
**CURES**  
Irregularity,  
Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weak-  
ness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating,  
Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache,  
General Debility, Kidney Complaints in  
either sex. Every time it will relieve  
**Backache, Faintness,**  
Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want  
to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irrita-  
bility, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency,  
melancholy or the "blues." These are  
sure indications of Female Weakness, some  
derangement of the Uterus, or  
**Womb Troubles.**

Every woman, married or single, should  
own and read "Women's Beauty, Peril,  
Duty," an illustrated book of 30 pages, con-  
taining important information that every  
woman should know about herself. We  
send it free to any reader of this paper.  
All druggists sell the Pinkham medicines. Address in  
confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.  
Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.



**PISCE'S CURE FOR**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use  
in time. Sold by druggists.  
**CONSUMPTION**

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Golden Text—"As ye go, preach, saying, The Kingdom of heaven is at hand."—Matt. 10: 7.

A few Sundays since we were studying a lesson in which were found strange in-  
junctions, as to offering the other cheek to the smiter, the other coat to the despoiler. We understood it better when we con-  
ceived rightly of the errand on which men were being sent. It was campaign work in the interest of the kingdom. These men were to suffer anything rather than to relinquish their soul-seeking aim or fail of their high endeavor for Christ. So here we are given strange instructions for Christian workers; no money, no letters of introduction, no provision for the jour-  
ney. It is to be explained by the condi-  
tions of the service. We are given, as it were, war tactics and special rules and regulations for the skirmish line. Here, in a right sense, "the end justifies the means." In this lesson, which is found in Matt. 10: 5-16, the twelve are sent forth. "These twelve Jesus sent forth." From the Greek for sent forth comes our word apostle. Here the disciple becomes ap-  
ple. In the last verse of the chapter pre-  
ceding there is a different word for send forth in the original; namely, ekballo, to hurl forth. These men went forth with the force and precision of shot thrown from a cannon. He "commanded them." The word is used in the sense of instruc-  
tion, direction. He advised them as to the best and wisest methods of procedure. It is the same word used at Mark 8: 6, where Christ "commanded the people to sit down on the ground" in order that they might be fed. There was nothing arbitrary about it.

"Lost sheep." No matter how far they wander they are still sheep. Let us keep this in mind in the days of dissipation and dispersion that are still upon Israel. "As ye go, preach." Literally, "Going, preach." Their very going was a strong preaching. Moody suggests that a man, walking eight blocks with a Bible under his arm, preaches a sermon a mile long. "Freely ye have received; freely give." Or, as it is sentimentally rendered, "As a gift ye have received, as a gift impart." They were to be like a fountain giving forth what was given them. Manifestly our gift measures our giving. If we have not the gift of healing we cannot give it forth. But God gives his stewards gifts in their season. Let us give according to the grace that is ours.

"Provide neither gold, etc." This is an age great for providing. We will not go unless the provision is large and sufficient. In general this is wise, and, on Christian grounds, commendable. But not if it in-  
terfere with express and legitimate work. The first query should be, What are the marching orders? Then proceed to make the equipment and furnishing as nearly adequate as possible. Speak peace every-  
where, whether men accept or reject. Speak peaceably and live peaceably, at all odds, for his sake. Look up.

**Hints and Illustrations.**  
This sending forth of the twelve was of a special character, and was preliminary to the great world commission that came after the resurrection. This conception of it should largely modify our interpre-  
tation of its details. It is not the morn of all Christian endeavor, though it is for certain species of endeavor, e. g., the pre-  
paration of a community for revival effort, and doubtless its thought and spirit should enter into all the labor we perform in his name.

No scrip, no coat. No special creden-  
tials or furnishings; no particular regalia. How simple the equipment of Christ's messengers! It is the same in every age. Go just as you are, clothed only with wis-  
dom and simplicity. They were recalled the other day, in connection with the noon-day prayer-meeting of one of our great cities, the stirring revival days of 1858, which gave genesis to these busi-  
ness men's gatherings. And how nakedly they started out! There was no special equipment. Just a company of earn-  
est men who believe in God. The ele-  
ments of their power abide through all changes the same; the word believed and the Spirit implored. These disciples went forth to ring the bell for the kingdom. The apostles are still starting out for their world-wide proclamation of the gos-  
pel, but as they do so they are looking back, over their shoulders, to get one last glimpse of the cross, fixing its outlines more indelibly on their memories. So go we preaching, still. Keep the cross in mind. "As ye go, preach." Preach "on the go," preach "on the wing." There is the accent of dispatch here. Things are to be done with expedition and prompt-  
ness; "The King's business requireth haste." There is no dallying or delay. A moment the messenger appears and the message is heard, the next moment he is gone to carry the tidings elsewhere. "Let us go into the next town that I may preach there also." There is a place and time for the minister and ambassador. There is also a word for the swift, flying herald. The gospel is heaven, working; it is also an arrow, flying. Let the element of swiftness enter.

Next lesson—"The Prince of Peace," A Christmas Lesson. Isa. 9: 2-7.

**In Your Grandfather's Day.**  
THREE-FOURTHS of the books in every library came from beyond the At-  
lantic.

The number of toasts drunk at a ban-  
quet equalled the number of States in the Union.

The United States contained fewer people than now live in New York and its suburbs.

QUININE was unknown; when a man had ague fits he took Peruvian bark and whisky.

TWENTY days were required for a letter to go from New York to Charle-  
ston by land.

In most families no cooking was done on Sunday; a cold Sunday dinner was the rule.

ALL the population of a village as-  
sembled at the inn on "post day" to hear the news.

THE only recognized method of im-  
parting information was by the liberal use of the rod.

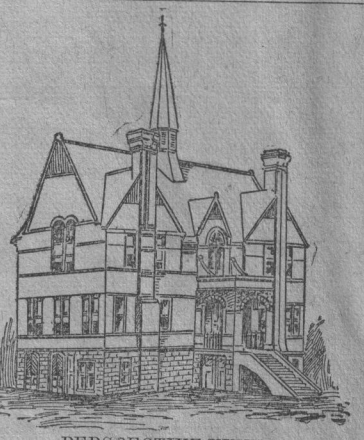
BEEF and pork, salt fish, potatoes and hominy were the staple diet all the year round.

THE women's dresses were puffed with hoops and stood out two or three feet on each side.

DESIGN FOR A TOWN HALL.

Suited to the Requirements of a Town of Five Thousand People.

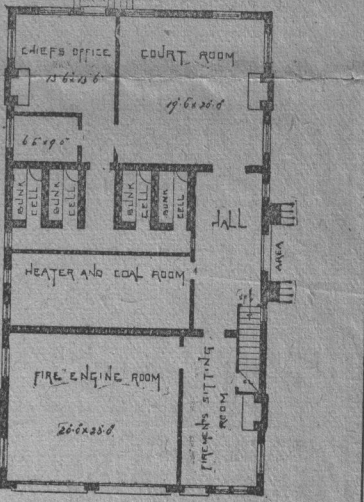
Here is a study for a small town hall. There should be in every town the public building, in which all should take equal delight and pride. This building should not be a wooden, tumble-down, flat or mansard-roof dry goods box, neither need it be an attic in some building, the lower part of which is used as a store-room for kerosene or any other equally combustible material, but should be a real solid, substantial brick building, which should be built in a proper manner, the floors fire-proof—not built in that slipshod fashion that old fogies always prefer, the wooden beam and floors forming beau-  
tiful flues for the devouring flames to creep through, thereby at all times rendering such buildings perfect man traps. The roof should be a feature of the building, and not, as many suppose, be made to appear as small as possible, as if it was something to keep out of sight. In the design here illustrated it has not been the aim to produce any-  
thing but a good, plain, honest build-  
ing, suited to the requirements of a country town.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

The basement is reached by front en-  
trance directly under main entrance, and the floor of porch above forms a covered porch for basement entrance. The hall is large and spacious, and com-  
municates with court room, heater room and firemen's sitting room, also hall of first floor by a flight of easy stairs. The fire engine room is large, and has two large doors suitable for running in engine and hose wagon, and connecting as it does with sitting room, makes a convenient arrangement. The chief's office is connected with court room and has an outside door. Four cells are provided, in which to stow away at times the refractory individual who insists on being in hot water.

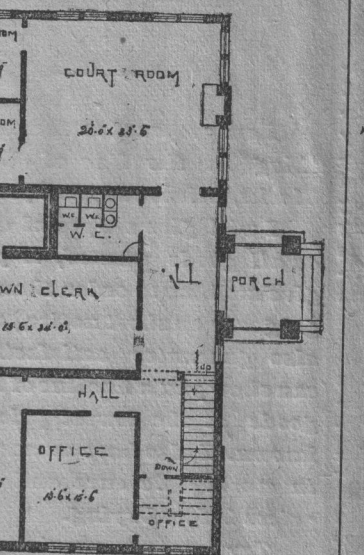
The first floor contains court room with judges' and jury room, town clerk's office, with large fire proof vault



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

in which to stow away the town rec-  
ords, two good offices which should hold lawyers enough to do what legal business is necessary to be done in a town of this size. The hall is spacious and communicates directly with of-  
fices and court room, and has a broad and easy staircase ascending to the large, high hall above, the whole of which is in one room for assembly purposes. Such a hall as this is capable of being fitted up and answering for everything required in a country town, as a caucus meeting or a theatrical performance, for private parties and public balls, church fairs or even min-  
isters' donation parties. This hall would be a source of revenue that would almost run the entire building, and would be a source of continual enjoyment to the citizens of the town.

The building is thoroughly ventilated throughout. The outer walls built of good, honest red brick in colored mor-  
tar, with stone basement, water table, sills, steps, etc. The roof slated. The



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

first and second floors of rolled wrought iron beams and corrugated iron arches, filled in with cement concrete, on which is bedded the sleepers the hard pine floors are laid on. The interior finish to be of hard wood, in a plain and suitable manner. Cost, \$12,000.

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Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

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Odd Phases of Sunstroke.

"A peculiar phase of sunstroke," said one of Philadelphia's most eminent physicians, "is that a subject does not succumb to the attack till some hours after it occurs. The only expla-  
nation that medical science can give is that a sunstroke consists in a disinte-  
gration of the blood corpuscles, and considerable time elapses before the disintegrated blood reaches the little nerve center in the brain which acts as a governor on the heat system of the body. The flow of blood finally paralyzes the heat center, and the heat runs riot, raising the temperature of the body to a fearful height within a few minutes." As an instance of heat prostrations the doctor cited the sta-  
tistics of the British army in India, where the great majority of sunstrokes take effect between 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening.—Philadelphia Record.

Fatal Scratch of a Rose Thorn.

Mrs. Mary Bannon died recently at the home of her son, John Bannon, about fourteen miles north of Nevada, from the scratch of a rose thorn. She was 92 years and 6 months old, and was up to the time of her injury in good health. She was working in her rose bed and scratched the back of her finger on the right hand on a briar. The hand soon became swollen, which spread to the shoulder, and the hand and arm became discolored. She lingered in great agony from that time until her death. Mrs. Bannon lived out of any church up to about one year ago, when she united with the Chris-  
tian Church. This fact created such a sensation that the neighbors for miles around turned out to witness the im-  
mersion in Tucker Lake, near her home.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Women in the World.

A French scientist figures that the number of women in the world is nearly equal to that of men. In France the numbers approach more nearly to equality than in any other country, there being 1,007 women for 1,000 men. For 1,000 men in Sweden there are 1,034 women, and in Greece only 33 women. In the French colony at Senegal there are 551 Creole women for 1,000 provisional Frenchmen, colored men included. In Hongkong there are 1,000 men for 336 women.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the body than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, man-  
ufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Ad-  
dress, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

An Artist's Peculiar House.

Meissonier's house in Paris, built on his own designs, is being pulled down to give place for a six-story dwelling. It was unlike any other house in Paris, and yet was original without being ec-  
centric. Its windows on the streets were only loopholes and within was a count in the Renaissance style, which was the real front. The effect was that of a slight contempt for the world and a tendency toward seclusion. Meissonier had hoped that his house might be made into a public museum after his death.

Drop Us a Line

If you are thinking of spending the winter in California or the South. Write any agent of the Nickel Plate road and he will be pleased to quote you rates and forward maps of the different routes. Winter tourist rates are now in effect.

PAT a man on the back when he is half through his work, and the last half will not be so well done as the first.

A PITTSBURGH sociologist has dis-  
covered that the fellow who rocks the boat during the summer is the same one who in winter looks for leaks in the gas pipes with a light.

Harvest Excursion.

Rates via the Nickel Plate road Dec. 18th to points in the West and Southwest. Ask Nickel Plate agents, and they will quote you rates as low as the lowest.

VERY few women ever have as much faith in the Lord as they had in their husbands before they married them.

CROUP IS QUICKLY RELIEVED, and Whooping Cough greatly helped, and its duration shortened by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the old family standby for Coughs and Colds, and all Lung or Throat affections.

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We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

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ATTEND the Fort Wayne Business College.

SORROW is healed by bathing it in tears.

Holiday Rates on the Nickel Plate Road are authorized Dec. 24th, 25th, 31st, and Jan. 1st, and good returning Jan. 2nd, 1895. Ask Agents.

MARRYING for spite is doubling the trouble.



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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weak-  
ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-  
gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-  
ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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Buy only the genuine! It has our trade-mark on salmon-colored wrapper.

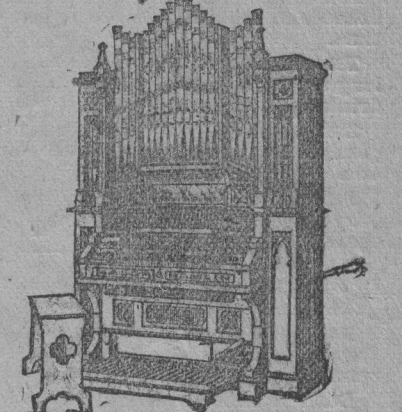
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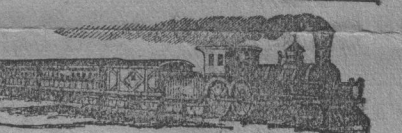
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On her tongue Instead of Swallowing it whole, It does its work Either way, But the last is the way intended, Nevertheless.



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SHOULD READ  
The pamphlet recently published by the Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, entitled "Southern Home-Seekers' Guide for 1894." It contains over 50 excellent letters from Northern farmers now located in the South and other auth-  
entic and valuable information. For a FREE COPY address the undersigned at Manchester, Iowa:  
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