

Mrs. E. M. Clark
The Clarkston Advertiser.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

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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 Harnesses, Blankets, Robes, Whips, Trunks, etc.

CLARKSTON, MICHIGAN.

J. T. P. SMITH,
-DEALER IN-
RESH AND SALT MEATS.
CLARKSTON, MICHIGAN.

WM. H. HORTON,
-DEALER IN-
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
Repairing a specialty. All work guaranteed.

When you are in need of a shave, hair cut or shampoo, call

JACOB GULICK,
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Also a large line of the finest brands of cigars always on hand.

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can do your cartage and draying at any time. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders for wood and coal promptly attended to.

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 & Bower, props.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Prices Clarkston Merchants are Paying for Products of the Farm.

CLARKSTON, Mich., Dec. 27, 1894.
The following quotations are the latest market reports obtainable, up to Thursday morning of each week:
WHEAT—Red, 50c. White 51c.
BEANS—\$1.00 to \$1.25.
BARLEY—90c., to \$1.05.
OATS—30c.
RYE—46½c. to 47c.
VEAL—4c to 5c.
HIDES—Green, No. 1, 3c
LARD—10c.
TALLOW—4c.
BUTTER—Choice, 16c., to 18c.
EGGS—18c. to 20c.
CHICKENS—Live, 5c., Dressed, 7 & 8c.
TURKEYS—9 and 10c.
HOGS—Live 4. Dressed, 5½ to \$5.10

Milford Times: "Fred Harris, town clerk, tendered his resignation to the town board recently to take effect Dec. 31, and the board thereupon appointed I. Roy Waterbury to fill the unexpired term. Fred has held the office 17 years and 9 months continuously."

MERE MENTION.

Delightful weather.
A wedding in the near future.
Letta Brown spent Wednesday at Pontiac.
Lewis Carran of Detroit, was home New Years.
An increase in the family at Fred Mills.' A girl.
Delbert Traphagan of Fenton, was in town Monday.
John Maybee of Waterford, was in town Monday.
L. J. Walter of Ortonville, was in town Monday.
Milan Vliet lost a valuable horse Saturday night.
E. Jossman made a business trip to Detroit Monday.
G. C. Selden and family spent the holidays at Flint.
F. D. Beardsley was at Waterford on business Monday.
Rev. Walker of Seymour Lake, was in town Monday.
Mrs. S. E. Clark of Detroit, returned home Wednesday.
Nearly all the business places closed Tuesday afternoon.
E. Addis of Holly was calling on friends here Friday.
Joseph Lowery was at Pontiac on business Wednesday.
Cora Kier of Birmingham, called on friends here Monday.
James Richardson made a business trip to Holly Monday.
W. H. Horton and wife visited friends at Goodrich Thursday.
Chas. Dresser is making good use of his ice boat on the lake.
Abram Linabury and wife visited friends at Holly Monday.
Lebaron Conn of Pontiac, is the guest at Geo. Vaughan's.
John Beardsley was calling on friends at Holly Saturday.
Walter Boyce and family spent New Year's with friends at Clyde.
John and Frank Beardsley were at Oxford on business Tuesday.
Martha Jossman returned home Saturday from a visit at Detroit.
Willard Crosby of New Lothrop, was in town a few days this week.
Myron Van Sickle of Drayton Plains, called on friends here Sunday.
Lena Hammond spent a few days with friends at Detroit last week.
A. J. Cambrey and wife of Vernon, spent Sunday at F. M. Cambrey's.
M. H. Wendell and wife of Holly, spent New Year's at Geo. Sibley's.
Mrs. Henry King of Fenton, visited at Peter Green's a part of last week.
May Seeley of Clintonville, spent Sunday with her sister at this place.
Guy Walter of Detroit, was the guest of friends at this place over Sunday.
Maudie King of Pontiac, spent New Year's with her parents at this place.
James Fair spent a few days at Saginaw, last week, visiting his son Fred.
C. M. Carran and wife of Detroit, were guests at A. R. Carran's Tuesday.
Mattie Houser of Seymour Lake, was the guest of Mrs. M. A. Van Horn Sunday.
John Mc. Mahon has entered the eighth year in the employ of E. Jossman.
Bessie Lowery was the guest of relatives and friends at Holly a part of last week.
T. F. Payne and family of Detroit, were guests at B. L. De Lisle's this week.
Blanche Hagerman of Birmingham, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. A. Green.
E. Hemingway of Port Huron, was the guest of Mrs. C. S. Dewey New Year's.
John Beardsley of Clio, was the guest of his brother Frank, New Year's.
William Austin of South Lyon, was calling on friends here during the holidays.
Several from this place attended the entertainment at Seymour Lake Friday evening.
Mrs. Joseph Donaldson of Bad Axe, was visiting friends here the fore part of this week.
Several couple from Davisburg and Oxford attended the party at this place New Year's eve.
Emma H. Brown and cousin, Grace Smith, returned to their home at Lapeer this week.
Roy Maxim of Waterford, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Milan Vliet one day last week.

Harrison De Mund and wife of Gaines, has been visiting friends here a few days this week.

Dr. C. G. Robertson attended the funeral of his sister, Mrs. L. Axford, at Holly Wednesday.

The Prohibition League held an election of officers at the residence of Frank Follett Tuesday evening.

Subjects at the Baptist church, Sunday Jan. 6th. Morning, The unwritten page. Evening, "What shall we do?"

Mrs. J. Dresser, V. C. Vliet and family, Mrs. Plumb and daughter Gail, took dinner at Milan Vliet's New Year's.

Clarence Phillips and Virginia Poole of Independence, were united in marriage at the home of the bride, Tuesday January 1st, 1895.

The Prohibition League will meet at the residence of Chas. Plumb's, Tuesday evening, Jan. 15th, to discuss the question whether it is the duty of the prohibition party to enforce the license laws or nor. A general good turn out is expected.

BAPTIST ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the Baptist church occurred last Saturday and the following officers were elected:—

Trustee, full term, Morris Urch; Trustee to fill vacancy, M. C. Moon; Clerk, Clara Foster; Treasurer, Man'y Bower; Sexton, Geo. Stevens; Organist, Clara Foster. At the semi-annual meeting of the B. Y. P. U., in the evening, Clyde Tyndall was elected President; Benjamin Crosby, Vice-President; Luta Dewey, Sec; Anna Urch, Treas; and Luta Dewey, Supt. Junior Union. The clerk's books show twenty-six additions to the church since Jan. 1st, 1894, three by letter and twenty-three by baptism; three candidates await baptism. The finance of the church shows the effect of the close times, the church closing the year with a small indebtedness.

IN THE NICK OF TIME.

Last Tuesday morning while Mr. and Mrs. Rome De Mund were at Pontiac, their house caught fire from an ash barrel. The ashes were emptied in the barrel in the morning and soon after the family had departed, the fire broke out. William Fair ran to the spot and found the ash barrel on fire and blazing high. It would have only been a few minutes before all would have been on fire and had it not been discovered as it was the residence would have been consumed. The timely arrival of Mr. Fair saved Mr. De Mund from the loss of his property.

"THE LADY AND THE TIGER."

Frederic C. Lee, the popular lecturer will give the fourth number of the lecture course at the M. E. church Tuesday evening, January 22nd, Subject, "The Lady and the Tiger." Mr. Lee is one of the most pleasing lecturers on the platform. His lecture is unique in its contents, refreshing and elevating in its thought, beautiful in its language and intensely interesting in its treatment of the foibles and vanities of a portion of the gentler sex; while it is ennobling in its tribute to true womanhood. The speaker's voice and personal appearance are both very pleasing, his humor irresistible and his delivery eloquence itself. Mr. Lee was born of English parentage in Australia; he spent his boyhood and youth in India and has traveled over much of the world.

He is a man of college education, polished, refined and cultured, and is at present in the prime of life, and pastor of one of the best Methodist churches in the Michigan Conference. He has rare pulpit ability, is a close student of human nature, fearless and outspoken on all reforms. His life in New York and as pastor of a Washington church together with his extensive travels, gives him an experience which is cosmopolitan and the culture which comes from much travel. He is not only "one of the coming men" but he is already here and his lectures will be in demand everywhere and there is just enough fun in his lectures to make it "spicy." Don't fail to hear him.

A PLEASANT EVENING.

The New Year's Ball at Clark's hall last Monday evening was a great success, there being thirty six numbers out. The music was furnished by Prof. Murtaugh's full string orchestra which was pronounced very fine in every particular and those in attendance enjoyed a very pleasant evening combined with a very tempting supper served at the hotel. The dance lasted until nearly morning when all departed with the feeling of satisfaction towards the managers and all concerned with the party.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Every seat in the high school room is taken this term.

Will Hammond, Prof. Walter of Ortonville, and Cora Kier of Birmingham, were visitors at school Monday.

The school board has introduced Mc. Cleary's studies in Civics to take the place of Alden's Civil Government.

The senior class has begun Philosophy this term while the first year's pupils have taken up Civil Government.

The largest class in Book-keeping ever in the school was organized this week, there being some 28 or more pupils.

School opened Monday with an unusually large attendance, there being 56 registered in high school, 54 in primary and about 50 in intermediate.

Among the new pupils who have entered school this term are Alpha Stafford of Springfield, Lucile Beardsley, George Van Horn and George Stevens.

BAPTIST RALLY.

The Detroit Baptist Association will hold a rally at First and Woodward Avenue Baptist churches at Detroit, January 3rd, and 4th, 1895. A very fine programme has been arranged for that time, consisting of song and devotional exercises that will be interesting to the many that will take part. Rev. G. H. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Moon and others will attend the rally from this place. This rally is for the purpose of aiding all, whether young or old, to a better preparation for leading souls to the Saviour and its success will be watched with great interest by all concerned in the great work. The Detroit Baptist's have shown a very generous spirit by inviting the association to meet in their city and trying to make this occasion one to be long remembered by all in attendance. Let the good work go on and may the Baptist people throughout the state take such an interest in this association as it deserves.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Charles E. West, Pontiac 22
Eldora A. Baker, Pontiac 18
Thomas Bentley, Holly 20
Jennie Bentley, Holly 16
Charles Brader, Orion 22
Cora Rosenbaum, Orion 17
Frank H. Steinbanch, White Lake 32
Anna M. Cross, White Lake 32
Larrence K. Phillips, Independence 25
Virginia A. Poole, Independence 19

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.
David G. Lockett to Anna L. Lady 57 a on s-e 32 tully \$1100 00
John Campbell to E. Lear, D. Bussey 43 a on w 1/4 sec 7 Groveland 25 00
Thursday, Dec 20.—Marquette A. Downing to Cleveland Van Dorn land in Holly 700 00
John Richards to W. A. Hagerman and W. 100 a in Bloomfield 2900 00
A. H. Gase and W. O. M. Waters, part of lot 3 Tully's add Davisburg village 400 00

HOLLY.

from the Advertiser.
Winter is here.
Happy New Year.
Get ready to turn over a new leaf next week.
Miss Lizzie Mitchell was at Fenton Monday.
Mrs. W. G. Evans spent Christmas at Milford.
Arthur Sloman spent the holidays in Detroit.
William Scott left for Grand Rapids Monday last.
John Hennessy of Detroit, spent Sunday at home.
Frank G. Ely of Davisburg, was in town Monday.
Robert Shields, Jr., was in Detroit Monday on business.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smithingell spent New Years at Clyde.
Miss Susie Beatty of Detroit, is visiting at Mrs. O. Bussey's this week.
Arthur and Reta Frank spent a few days of last week at Ortonville.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Babcock of Milford, were in town over Sunday.
Miss Stella Hadley of Saginaw, visited at T. L. Patterson's last week.
The new county officers take hold of the reins of government this week.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mosher of Albion, spent New Years with relatives here.
Miss Susie Rix is spending a few weeks with relatives and friends at Grand Rapids.

The Advertiser most cordially and sincerely wishes its many readers a very Happy New Year.

Santa brought no snow for Christmas and his reindeer team found hard sledding in this neck o' woods.

Mrs. Fred Osborne of Detroit, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. C. H. Wight, for a few days past.

Frank Howard and daughter of Fowler, who have been visiting at J. Barnhart's, returned home Monday.

M. G. Norris has exchanged one of his residences on West Maple street to Jacob Maunee for a farm in Groveland.

We have before us a copy of the Benton Harbor News of Dec. 22nd, which writes up a very lengthy article on the H. J. Heinz pickle and vinegar works of that place, also says Thomas F. King, well and favorably known here, a high compliment as manager.

Jennie is dead. She departed this life Christmas morning after living 35 eventful years. The editor of the Fenton Independent says that she had hauled the Jennings' family around for over 25 years past and if there is a horse heaven she is going to get there.

We have before us the last issue of the Davison Index which has been enlarged to a six column quarto. We are glad to note Mr. Wallin's apparent boom in business and trust that it may continue. Surely he is giving the people of Davison a first-class paper.

Fannie Densham has sued for divorce from her husband, Will A. Densham of this place. The young couple were married in March '89 and have two children, aged three and two years. Circumstances are indeed unfortunate and it would seem to us that it is entirely uncalled for.

S. H. Mothersill has paid the death claim of William Belger to Mr. Belger's daughter, Charlotte, and Frank Barnett, guardian, which was held in the K. O. I. M., Mr. Belger being a member of Oakland Tent. The Maccabees are very prompt in paying their death claims.

Miss Chandler entertained a few of her old friends at dinner on New Year's day, Jan. 1st, 1895. Among them were the Misses Goodfellow of Clyde and their brother, Theodore Goodfellow. Miss Nellie Church of Plymouth, was also one of the guests. Miss Chandler's brother, W. H. Chandler of Cincinnati, Ohio, being at home for a few days added much to the enjoyment of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Norris entertained R. E. Wendell and family and Miss Knox of Detroit, Mrs. C. A. Young of Saginaw, Dr. A. M. Hume and family, and W. L. Norris and family of Owosso. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wendell of Rose, and Wm. Young and family, C. G. Young, Mrs. A. M. Wendell, C. Everett and family, Mrs. Anna Wendell and E. S. Bird of this place on New Year's day. Taken altogether it was a jolly crowd.

John McKinney had a very close call Christmas morning about two o'clock. He was not feeling well, got out of bed and went down stairs and was taken with a fainting spell, fell and received a very severe bruise under the eye and broke one of his teeth. It was some little time before he recovered consciousness but we are glad to say that he is out again and apparently as well as ever.

The Holly Toboggan Co. wish to state to the patrons, who have season tickets, and others, that if the skaters will not skate on the chute or path on the lake in which the toboggan runs, that much better sliding will be the result. It is hoped that parents will instruct their children so to do. We also wish to state to those that are timid about riding, that there can be no accident unless through carelessness on the part of the riders, as everything is made strong and safe and a competent man in charge at all time.

The Bell telephone company have played hog so long that the people are utterly sick of them, and now, inasmuch as all of their patents have been knocked sky high, other telephone companies are having no trouble in securing franchisees in the various cities of Michigan. The latest is Flint where they propose to furnish business places with telephone for \$30 and residences for \$24. Had the Bell telephone people been anywhere near fair they would have had no trouble in holding the business as they were in shape to give first-class service. An example of their corn eating habits was recently demonstrated when the rate of the long distanced line was 35 cents from here to Detroit, afterwards they raised it to 45 cents absolutely shutting out long distance services from Holly to Detroit. We are glad that they are going to get the worst of it and the people should turn in and help a new concern when one is organized.

CLINTONVILLE.

Miss Jennie Stewart of Detroit, spent Christmas at the parental home.

Fannie Stewart is taking music lessons in Detroit again this winter.

The weather is very chilly and one of the coldest days of the season was Friday, Dec. 28th.

The families of Lute Morgan and Henry Owen, spent Christmas at the home of the latter's father.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Morgan entertained their relatives Dec. 25th in the shape of a Christmas dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Bellanger visited here during the holidays, the guests of Fay Thompson and L. Earls and wife.

Abram Riker gave some fine selections of speaking at the Christmas tree; also Santa Clause gave some of his best ones.

Mrs. James Riker, Mrs. Abram Linderman and Mrs. James Lessiter, received news Friday that their sister, Mrs. Mary Lott of Lansing was dead and they departed immediately to attend the funeral. Mrs. Lott visited here last summer and was in good health.

WHITE LAKE.

Jay Dewey made a business trip to Milford last Saturday.

C. E. Everts made a business trip to Pontiac last Monday.

Slight snow storms in this section with thermometer below zero.

John Brendle, who has been very sick for some time past, is improving.

Robert Garner, we are sorry to say, is very sick at present with lung trouble.

Mr. Lightbody of Detroit, was the guest of White Lake friends over Sunday.

Lincoln Fisher of Alma, has been visiting his parents and friends here for the past week.

T. F. Fair started Thursday for Blairtown, N. J., where he will visit his uncle Mr. Blair, for a few weeks.

Miss Eliza Goodell was presented with gold watch and an elegant upright piano, by her father on Christmas.

The party at the L. S. hall Christmas night was attended by about sixty couple. Everything went off peacefully and all had an excellent time.

Frank Steinbanch is the owner of a fine general purpose team. Anyone wishing to look at or purchase it, can do so by calling at Lewis Garner's barn.

GROVELAND.

Lewis H. Husted is slowly on the gain.

Mark Woodruff and wife of North Brandon, visited here last week.

The Misses Tescka of Detroit, visited their parents here during the holidays.

Dec. 28th, the thermometer registered 8 degrees below zero. The coldest day yet this winter.

John Coventry, an old friend, now of Grayling, Crawford county, visited friends here last week.

Alvin Terry of Battle Creek, returned home after a pleasant visit with his brother, Asher, during the holidays.

John Mitchell of Orchard Lake, is the guest of his brother, Oscar C. Mitchell. John is an industrious, pleasant young man.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. L. Burrows' health is improving fast. Her mother, Mrs. John Ellenwood of Commerce, has been with her during the past few weeks.

Chas. Johnson of Kansas City, Mo., has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Ed. S. Husted, for the past two weeks. He is a fine young man, in the employ of the Alton & Chicago R. R. Co.

Is it not mixing things up rather badly to have a sermon and religious exercises on Sunday and common dancing on Tuesday, in the same room? Shame on this perverting the Grange Hall into a dance house.

John Campbell received Tuesday morning as a New Years' present, a bouquet of beautiful cactus flowers. In color, size and form they were perfect. They were raised and arranged by Mrs. A. P. Husted.

We really hope the voters at the annual meeting of the Monitor Insurance Co. to be held in Pontiac on the 14th day of January, will vote down those propositions to amend and change the charter and by-laws of the company. This move is to draw more fees from the farmers and to advance the cost and charges on the insured.

The Clarkston Advertiser.

CLARKSTON, MICH.

JAMES SLOCUM, Proprietor.

A Boston exchange says Seely was a "fiduciary fugitive." If that is so he must be a very bad man, indeed.

A New York woman has pawned the ashes of her cremated husband for \$125. Some New York husbands, it seems, are worth more dead than alive.

The \$554,000 stolen by Bookkeeper Seely has evaporated, leaving nothing behind it. For all his pains Seely has nothing left but a penitentiary sentence.

Chicopee, Mass., has just gone into the business of furnishing her citizens with electric lights. This makes the fourth Massachusetts town to get a divorce from the franchise sharks.

Patents have been issued at Washington to a Western man for an electrical device making collision of trains impossible. The invention is timely for the Chicago tunnel-using corporations. But there is not the slightest likelihood that they will adopt it so long as they can buy up Council members enough to save money on safety devices.

The opinion of professional pugilists, that it was not the blow which killed Bowen at New Orleans, but the force with which his head struck the floor, is ingenious, but lacks originality. It was said of a bod-carrier who tumbled from the top of a six-story building with fatal results, that it was not the fall which caused death, "but stopping so suddenly."

North Carolina is the latest State to agitate for good roads. The people there have just awakened—or been awakened, rather—to the fact that for eight months in the year when their roads are at the best a 2,000-pound load is about an average for two horses, which in the bad season is reduced to 1,000, while on a good macadam road the average load for two horses is 4,000 pounds. A few object lessons of this character will teach the people that poor roads are the poorest kind of economy.

Our exchanges tell of the organization of a peculiar society in Detroit called the "Anti-Kissing League." Its sole purpose is to discourage those emotional persons who find relief from high pressure feelings only in osculation. The platform of the league is "Kissing must go!" and its members have adopted as a distinctive badge a bright, red ribbon, worn in the button-hole or at the throat. This flaming red challenge is not intended to invite to contest, but to warn all would-be trespassers to "keep off the grass," figuratively speaking. In view of the fact that thus far the membership includes only unmarried women over 40 years old, perhaps it is just as well to label them plainly in order to prevent waste of time and emotional energy.

The first conviction on the Lexow committee's evidence took place when a jury found ex-Police Captain Stephenson guilty of bribery in accepting four baskets of peaches from a dealer. The offense seems trivial, but there are a good many far graver charges against Stephenson. He was tried on his own because the evidence was most conclusive here. What a change has come over the spirit of New York! A year ago the conviction of a police captain seemed as far beyond the range of possibility as the defeat of Tammany. Yet both have been accomplished, and in both cases the result was brought about by the force of public opinion aroused by Dr. Parkhurst. Life is no longer all beer and skittles or peaches and cream for the thieves and blackmailers of New York.

By the wise and abundant provision of the United States Government there are now on the shores of Lake Superior some of the wealthiest Indians—meaning those who still cling to their tribal relations—that can be found anywhere. There are Indians, full-blooded Chippewas of the Northern Wisconsin tribes, who, by leaving their tribes and reservations and learning practical methods of business, have come into some local prominence as being well-to-do and safe business ventures. But the number is very few. The most surprising fact is that scores of Indians, who still cling to the traditions of their forefathers, and who do not seem to have any inclination to sever tribal relations, are rich and do not know it. The government has taken a very wise precaution in their behalf by clothing the Indian agent with authority to act as guardian to their wealth. It is a very common thing to see credited on the books of the Indian agent department, in the government building at Ashland, amounts as high as \$4,000 or more to some individual Indian. These are by no means out-and-out gifts from the government, although direct appropriations of large amounts have been scattered among the Indians by the government agents. The long list of amounts which now appear on the credit side of the ledger for some long Indian names, appear there as the result of commercial exchange, to which the Indians themselves and the purchasers of their timber are parties, while the government, as a third party, sees that everything is transacted properly, and that nothing to the Indians' detriment is done. Timber on most of the fifteen reservations under the supervision of the La Pointe agency is valuable. This timber is now being cut under the supervision of the Indian agent, and the coffers of the Chippewas are being filled.

If Li Hung Chang really has \$500,000,000 it seems strange that he would remain in China as a punching-bag for Japan when he could enjoy himself in this country for several months on that amount.

A Texas lawyer who got drunk ran amuck in Chicago and shot a bartender and a bystander, both strangers to him, remarked grandiloquently: "That's what we do in Texas to fellows who traduce our wives." He should remember also that Chicago sometimes hangs murderous fools who shoot down innocent citizens in cold blood.

The Cramps get \$414,600 premiums on the new cruiser Minneapolis because of making it more speedy than the contract demanded. Why should not the contracts of the Government fix the speed of the vessel to be built and hold the builders to that speed without bonus or premium. Government officers design the new men-of-war and their designs fix practically the speeding possibilities. It is folly to make a contract for an eighteen-knot vessel with a big premium to the builders if she goes twenty knots. Why not make the contract call for twenty knots? The existing system by which the Cramps get \$414,600 in premiums on one vessel is as unbusiness-like as it would be for a builder to say to a contractor: "Here is a plan for a 100-room building. You can bid on it with the understanding that if you can squeeze in 101 rooms you shall have a bonus of 10 per cent. on the amount of your bid."

The complacency of England and Canada toward this country in the matter of canal policies would be lovely if it were not for future possibilities. England is as willing that the United States should construct the Nicaragua canal as it was that France and Egypt should construct the Suez canal, which it now owns. Canada offers permission to the United States to take control of the entire system of Canadian canals and keep them in repair. In both cases, that of Nicaragua and that of Canada, the canals, after the United States should take control, would be just as free to British and Canadian commerce respectively as they would be if England and Canada should be at the cost of construction and repair. They are perfectly willing that the United States should pay all the expense of the canals for the joint use and benefit of all parties concerned. It is a remarkably edifying display of international good nature.

TIPS FROM THE EARS.

A Young Lady of Observation Says There Is Much Character in Them. "I don't know whether there is any such science as aurology," said a young lady of observation, "but I find it a very safe and useful thing to take notes of my friends' ears. I haven't yet got so far in my studies as to formulate a fixed set of rules for the reading of character by the size, shape and convolutions of these funny little head-bangles of ours; in fact, my studies have been directed to one point—the top or apex of the ear. There's a whole world of tell-tale indications there, and it would be a good thing if young girls were to form the habit of casting a glance at that part of the anatomy of their callers and admirers, and make a mental note for their own guidance by what they see there.

"If the top of the ear lies close to the head and the ridge is straight or only gently rounded the young man that owns that kind of ear may be counted on as being eminently proper and as harmless as a lamb. But if the top starts away from the head at a well defined angle and runs up to a point before turning down to become the back ridge of the ear—well, that young man had better be kept at a good safe distance. That's the faun ear, the satyr ear, and when those wise old Greeks and Romans gave to the capering companions of the nymphs of the woods goat legs and goat ears they knew what they were about. Men haven't changed one whit, either, and that point of the ear is just as full of character and warning to-day as it was when Bacchus was doing business at the old sign of 'The Rollicking Rams.'"

A Floral Curio. One of the greatest curiosities is the snow flower that blooms in the northern portion of Siberia, where the earth is continually covered with a coating of snow and frost. This wonderful plant shoots forth from the frozen soil on the first day of the year, and reaches the height of about three feet; it blooms on the third day, remains open twenty-four hours and then returns to its original elements. It shines for a single day, then the stem, leaves and flower are converted into snow. The leaves are three in number. The flower is star-shaped, its petals about as long as the leaves and about half an inch wide. On the third day the extremities of the leaves show little glistening specks, like diamonds, about the size of the head of a pin. These are the seeds of this queer flower. On one occasion some of these seeds were gathered and hastily transported to St. Petersburg. They were then placed in a bed of snow, where they were kept until the first of the following year, when the snow flower burst forth and was greatly admired and wondered at by all who saw it.

French Postal Cards. A unique innovation of the postal card system will soon be adopted in France. Instead of the cards being separate, as they now are, they will be issued in the form of check books with stubs. A memorandum of the contents of the card can be entered on the stub, and the sender can have this stamped at the postoffice before the card is detached, so that a verified record of the correspondence can be kept.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A bus containing eighteen merry-makers was struck at a grade crossing in Green Bay, Wis. All the occupants were injured, four seriously.

John E. Bittel and his wife were arrested at St. Joe, Mo., charged with being the leaders of a band of counterfeiters.

George Roberts, given a life sentence at Terre Haute, Ind., for train wrecking, says he was promised immunity for aiding the authorities to convict his associates.

Mrs. Carrie Moore, of Newman's Grove, Neb., was kicked and stamped to death by a cow which she was endeavoring to milk.

The Lexow Committee, scorned, laughed at and considered a huge joke when it first began its work, has secured its first great victory in the New York criminal courts. Police Captain John L. Stephenson has been sentenced to three years and nine months in the penitentiary at Sing Sing and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The laughter that first greeted the Lexow Committee ceased long ago, but Wednesday marks an epoch in the history of its labors nevertheless. It is the consummation of a first great case, and now no one can doubt that an almost endless number of convictions, with their accompanying sentences, will follow. The reform movement has gained full headway and will sweep everything before it. The last hope of the corrupt police has gone, and they know, one and all, what they have to expect. It will also make the work of the committee easier. There already have been some confessions and it cannot be doubted now that there will be more. It is likely to be a race to see who can tell all he knows first, and in that the victory is greater and more far-reaching than would appear from the mere statement that Stephenson has been sentenced. Capt. Stephenson was about the first man of any importance to get caught in the Lexow net, and when he was turned over to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and found guilty by a jury there was a quaking all along the line.

A terrible accident happened at Tuckahoe, twenty-five miles north of Cape May, N. J., on the South Jersey Railroad, Sunday night. A carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Emma Jones, and another young girl returning from church started to cross the track just as a train came along. The engine struck the carriage, instantly killing Mrs. Lewis and severely injuring Miss Jones and the other girl. Mr. Lewis escaped without injury.

There was an explosion of gas in the sewer at LaSalle and Adams streets, Chicago, Monday morning. There was a report like that of a cannon, frightening teams and pedestrians and rattling windows in buildings for a block around, while a tower of flame flashed twenty feet into the air. Three city employees were seriously injured by the accident.

Edward Severson, who lived on the Wadsworth ranch, twenty miles north of Medora, N. D., was found dead in the torrid Friday morning. It was supposed he was kicked by a horse, but the coroner's jury found he had been murdered, having been shot. An investigation is in progress.

A plan to wreck the Burlington fast mail near Plattsmouth, Neb., was frustrated Sunday afternoon by accident. A track walker discovered several logs lashed to the track on a sharp curve just in time to prevent the flyer crashing into the obstructions.

A passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville Road was wrecked at Brentwood, Tenn. Three of the trainmen were hurt.

At 6 o'clock on Tuesday night the west-bound Texas Central passenger train was slowly passing over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway crossing at Waxahachie, Texas, when the south-bound passenger train on the latter road crashed into the rear coach. An instant later the car caught fire from an overturned stove and threatened to add an additional danger to the wreck, but the flames were extinguished before any person had suffered from fire. After half an hour's hard work the wounded passengers were gotten out and many of them conveyed on hastily improvised stretchers made of car seats, lumber and cushions, to neighboring farm houses, where they received medical assistance and were tenderly cared for by the people living in the vicinity. Two persons were found to be fatally and fourteen seriously injured.

The City of Mexico authorities, who are looking after counterfeiters, have made some startling discoveries. It is evident there is an organized colony of several hundred people scattered about the city making and circulating the spurious coin. Thousands of dollars have been successfully "shoved" within the last few weeks. Arrests of members of the band have been made almost daily, until there are now 280 of them in prison, awaiting trial. The work still continues, despite this wholesale arrest of offenders.

In McDowell County, W. Va., Charles Buffalo was shot and killed by C. J. Updike, a prominent coal dealer. Three years ago Buffalo killed an Englishman named Mathews within a few yards of the same place where he met his death.

The bursting of a steam pipe at the Caffery Central Sugar Refinery at Franklin, La., caused the almost instant death of two men, August Brunet, aged 50, and Joseph Castille, aged 20 years. The former leaves a widow and six children. But slight damage was done to the refinery.

John Williams, a tough character of Springfield, Ill., undertook to celebrate Christmas and his release from jail by attacking his wife with a carving knife and was killed by his brother-in-law.

A. K. Linderfelt, Milwaukee's defaulting librarian, who embezzled \$10,000 of the library funds, has been located in Paris.

Harry Hayward, charged with instigating Blixt to murder Miss Gung at Minneapolis, has tried to bribe the Sheriff to allow Blixt to commit suicide.

There is great rejoicing in the offices of the Pinkertons' National Detective Agency over the arrest in Cincinnati on Wednesday of William August Lippert, alleged to be one of the most famous and gigantic swindlers in the world. At the Pinkertons' office it was stated that the amount of Lippert's forgeries in Cape Town, Africa, were \$100,000. The British Government has been looking for him for a number of years.

Postoffice Inspector James E. Stuart believes that he has caught the leader of the gang engaged in the robbery of hundreds of Western postoffices during the past two years. The gang has been doing the neatest and cleanest work that postal inspectors have come across and always well covered up their tracks as to make

detection impossible. The arrested man is Hugh Gowran, a brakeman on the Wabash Road.

During a row over a crap game at Hillhouse, Miss., in which pistols, guns and knives were freely used, Louis Allen shot four negroes, killing two outright and mortally wounding the others. Allen received a mortal wound and fell dead on the bodies of his victims.

Another crime has been committed by a band of marauding Yaqui Indians in the valley of the river of that name in the western part of Guaymas, Mexico. They visited the ranch of Julio Cardenas and massacred the latter and his entire family, consisting of wife and two children. A detachment of Government troops went out in pursuit of the Indians, and it is reported that they had a skirmish in which several of the Yaquis were killed.

The St. Louis Grand Jury has returned over fifty indictments for election crimes. Among them is one against Sheriff-elect Henry Troll for election bribery.

Edward R. Carter, transfer and coupon clerk of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, has been arrested, charged with embezzling \$30,000. He began his peculations twenty years ago.

Farmers and robbers engaged in a desperate fight near Salem, Ohio. Two of the former were shot and one of the latter.

Burglars broke into the home of Henry Pecker, at Piqua, Ohio, and carried off his savings, amounting to \$4,750.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Mrs. Eleanor Leconte, widow of the late Professor John Leconte, and sister-in-law of Professor Joseph Leconte of the University of California, was burned to death at the residence of her son in Berkeley, Cal. Mrs. Leconte, who was 69 years old, fell asleep before a grate, and a newspaper dropping from her lap ignited and set fire to her dress. Awakening she endeavored to extinguish the flames with towels. Failing to do so the old lady reached her bed, covering herself with blankets. Members of the family found her dead in bed with the coverings ablaze.

Nearly 2,000,000 feet of lumber and twenty loaded railway cars were destroyed at Burlington, Vt. The loss is put at \$150,000.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Ex-Governor Gear, of Iowa, member of Congress and Senator-elect, has been stricken with apoplexy. Immediately fatal results are not feared.

Obituary: At Meran, Austria, Banker Rudolph Nemmacher, of Milwaukee, aged 48.—At St. Louis, Colonel Sol Palmer, 74.—At Peoria, Mrs. Mary Ballance Collins, 43.—At Scranton, Pa., Thomas Cahill, base-ball manager, 28.—At Oshkosh, Wis., Banker Daniel L. Libbey, 71.—At Rockford, Henry B. Evans.—At Fairbury, Ill., Mrs. William Shedd, 84.—At Covington, Ky., John Vastine.—At Chester, England, Lady Henry Grosvenor.

Mrs. Emily Robbins Talcott, of West Hartford, Conn., celebrated her hundred and fourth birthday.

Obituary: At New York, James Simpson, of the dry-goods firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.—At Valparaiso, Ind., Peter Ritter, 82.—At Mexico, Mo., William A. Rimbey, a Manchester, Ill.—At Akron, Ohio, John Buchtel, 93.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Carlisle declines to be a candidate for United States Senator for Kentucky.

Secretary Carlisle has issued a call for \$2,362,000 bonds issued to the Central Pacific, commonly known as currency 6s.

FOREIGN.

The Turkish Government has positively refused to permit United States Consul Jewett to accompany the Armenian commission.

Lord Randolph Churchill's physicians admit he is suffering from general paralysis. His death is believed to be imminent.

Our consul at Bamberg, Louis Stern, has submitted some statistics to the Department of State showing the remarkable stimulation of trade between Germany and Russia, consequent upon the negotiation of the new commercial treaty.

The imports of Russian grain into Germany, in particular, have reached such proportions that the consul believes it proper to call the attention of the American trade to the fact. The exportation of this Russian grain into Germany during the first ten months of the current year has increased 106.2 per cent., and of barley 298.1 per cent., as compared with the previous year. On the other hand, Germany's demand for Russian petroleum is falling off, 54.2 per cent. less than last year. This indicates that American petroleum has gained almost full control of the German market. Exports from Germany to Russia are likewise steadily increasing.

Francis II., the late King of Naples, died on Thursday at Arco, in the Austrian Tyrol.

Austria, it is said, proposes to join Germany in retaliating on the United States if the sugar duties are not modified.

Another rebellion is threatened in Brazil. The army, which is devoted to Peixoto, refuses to obey President Moraes' orders, and 200 officers have been imprisoned.

Six thousand Tonghaks were defeated by the Japanese in a four hours' fight at Lai-Yulin. The rebellion is practically at an end.

To avert a tariff row with the United States, Spain is considering the granting of partial home rule to Cuba.

The German Government has modified its prohibitory decree against American meats so as to admit canned meats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The race war in Brooks County, Georgia, is ended. Troops ordered to the scene found everything quiet and returned home.

At Huntsville, Ala., Mrs. Ida Ross was given a verdict of \$16,000 against the Western Union Telegraph Company for failure to deliver a message to her husband warning him the Skeltons were on his track.

A tramp who was lodged with thirty other vagrants in the police station at Fort Wayne, Ind., was found to have black diphtheria.

One hundred prominent men of Newark, N. J., sat down to a dinner of horse meat the other evening. The horse was served in all manner of ways. There were

horse steaks and horse chops, horse pot roasts and baked horse, horse rib roasts and horse hash, horse liver, and things, soup. Of course there were other things, but no other meat entered the menu. The garnishings were of the best and most palatable, and there was no lack of that important part, the liquids, to wash down the dinner. Chef Davis prepared the dinner, and he pronounced it the finest dinner, to the eye at any rate, he had ever set before a party of diners. It was intended to prove horse flesh "proper eating," and the diners declared its purpose served.

The body of ex-Sheriff James R. Curry, who had died from some peculiar disease, was stolen from its grave at Greenwood, Ind.

James Hapster, a Jeromeville (Ohio) miller, horsewhipped four members of a charivari party. He then left the city.

Jeff Garrigus, an Indianapolis grave robber, has made a will leaving his body to the Indiana Medical College.

A tariff war with Spain would cut off the supply of Cuban sugar and force American refiners to close.

At New Orleans the jury in the bribery case against Councilman William J. Kane and Francis B. Thriffly, which had been locked up four days, was called into court and a mistrial entered. The jury, it is said, stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

George Francis Train, who has prefixed "Rev." to his name, denounces the Lexow committee for fostering crime by providing immunity for witnesses.

Andrew Carnegie has made a demand on the Government to be reimbursed for the \$140,000 fine imposed by the President in connection with the armor-plate frauds.

Indians at the Rosebud Agency in South Dakota are holding another ghost dance.

The diamonds once worn by the ex-Empress Eugenie are now the property of Mrs. W. A. Nevilles, of San Francisco. At the sale of the personal effects of the unfortunate ex-empress several years ago the diamonds were purchased by the Rothschilds for the late Mrs. Kate Johnson, of San Francisco. At the latter's death her effects were disposed of at auction. Nevilles, who is interested in gold mines, recently made a rich strike and procured the famous jewels as a gift for his wife.

"There is no condition about it," said Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, when asked regarding the announcement that he is not a candidate for re-election. "I am out of the race, and for that matter I never was in it. Even if I wanted a renomination, which, with all sincerity, I do not, my health would not permit me to go through another campaign this spring."

A shortage of \$90,000 has been discovered in the Kings County, New York, treasury.

Brazilian troops burned a hospital at San Gabriel and cremated 120 wounded and sick rebels.

Eleven more fire insurance companies have given notice of their intention to withdraw from the Pacific Insurance Union.

Ex-Senator Platt has left Dr. Parkhurst's church because the latter from his pulpit called him a boss and arraigned him as a devil in politics.

A. W. Alton, a crank from New Jerusalem, Texas, has been arrested at New Orleans. He said he was on his way to Washington to kill the President.

At New Orleans the cases against Lavigne and others connected with the contest in which Bowen was killed were dismissed.

Six horses and two mules were killed in Philadelphia by coming in contact with electric light wires blown down by the storm.

Anthony Comstock, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Vice, was accused by a Lexow Committee witness of accepting a bribe.

George M. Irwin, the Pittsburgh discretionary pool operator, has decided to return all the money placed in his hands by customers which was not actually invested by him in grain deals. This statement is made authoritatively by J. Scott Ferguson, Irwin's chief counsel. Mr. Ferguson says that his client is morally but not legally bound to return this money and that not over \$10,000 to \$20,000 is represented in the suits against Irwin.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

General Manager Suppes, of the Johnston Company's steel plant at Lorain, Ohio, is authority for the statement that a deal was closed between his company and the Carnegie Steel Company by which the latter acquires a large amount of land adjoining Black River, Lorain, opposite the Johnston plant, on which immense steel works, employing over three thousand men, will be erected during the coming year. For some time the Carnegie Company has been prospecting with a view of securing the location for a steel plant on Lake Erie.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50@4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2@4; wheat, No. 2 red, 54@54½c; corn, No. 2, 45@46c; oats, No. 2, 23@30c; rye, No. 2, 48@50c; butter, choice creamery, 23@23½c; eggs, fresh, 18@19c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 55@60c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3@5.75; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53c; corn, No. 1 white, 43@43½c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@6; hogs, \$3@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 51@52c; corn, No. 2, 43@44c; oats, No. 2, 29½@30½c; rye, No. 2, 53@55c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@5.45; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43@44c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32@33c; rye, No. 2, 54@56c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@3.50; hogs, \$4@4.75; sheep, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 1 white, 53@56c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44@44½c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c; rye, No. 2, 51@52c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 54@55c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40@47c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c; rye, No. 2, 50@52c.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@3.50; hogs, \$4@5; sheep, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 57½@58½c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 46½@47½c; oats, No. 2 white, 35½@36½c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 58@58½c; corn, No. 3, 41@42c; oats, No. 2 white, 31@32c; barley, No. 2, 53@55c; rye, No. 1, 49@50c; pork, mess, \$11.25@11.75.

New York—Cattle, \$3@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@4; sheep, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 62@63c; corn, No. 2, 52@54c; oats, white, Western, 38@41c; butter, creamery, 22@24c; eggs, Western, 21@23c.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

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.

Lesson for Jan. 6.

Golden Text—"Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul."—Matt. 10: 28.

The beheading of John the Baptist is the subject of this lesson. Herod-John. These two mentioned in the same verse, one distinguished for infamy, the other for piety. They will never be so close together again; as far apart therefore as hell and heaven. So do the bad and the good confront each other a moment here, just a moment; after this—God's bar. "Herod himself had sent forth and laid hold of John." The word for sent forth is apostled. The devil has his own apostles, sent to do ill. Beware of them.

"For Herodias' sake." For sin's sake, for selfish and sensual indulgence, most of the evil has come upon this world. It began thus in the garden. For John had said unto Herod, "It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife." And so, presently, off went his head. But did that make it "lawful"? Did that change the nature of the sin? Alas, poor Herod, whipped doubtless by conscience and remorse, driven to his dismal exile and eternal death. He is not the only one that has thought by the futile sword to loosen the everlasting grip of God's law.

"Therefore Herodias had a quarrel against him." It was not with him, but against him, or rather against her better self and the truth. John quarreled with no one; he simply stated the truth and the quarrel that ensued was an internal one, in the woman's own mind. It is the kind of a quarrel the truth always starts in a mind where Satan's seat is. The margin says, and quite literally (see also Luke xi. 53, where the same Greek verb is used), she had "an inward grudge" toward him. Satan has a "grudge," a "quarrel," against you, brother or sister, every time you denounce sin in any shape. Alas, that such disagreement should even abate in this naughty world.

"Herod feared John." Sin always fears righteousness; the bad man is inwardly afraid of the good man. This accounts for the fact that, as the context informs us, when Herod heard of Jesus he thought of haunting ghosts and of an avenging Nemesis. The King James version says that accordingly Herod "observed John," rather kept him safe, i. e., for his own safety. (The Revision is more accurate here with this verse.) Perhaps if we understand by the word "observed" that he kept his eye upon him, we shall not go far astray. It is the man who is preaching the truth without fear, or favor that the world sets a watch upon. The other man, the one that trims his sail to the popular breeze—never mind him, no danger from that quarter. But Herod feared John. But this fear works no reforms, and at last, as with such fear usually, it comes to its rational fruition; it works the death of the man feared.

Feared by Herod; hated by Herodias. There is always a hating Herodias to lead a fearful and a hating Herod; and there is always a daughter of said Herodias, with her lascivious charms, to give occasion. Possibly the weak Herod did not realize what he was doing till there at last was the head of the dead prophet before him, and sin had done its worst. It was on "a convenient day" that it all happened. And for Herod, and Herodias and Herodias' daughter, and for John, and for all of us there is coming another day—the day of judgment.

Hints and Illustrations. John the Baptist was a hero, every inch of him. He was of the stuff of which martyrs are made, and so he became seed for the church. Look at him from any side and he looms up large and massive. Does he seem to have weakened in his message to Jesus toward the close? Out of that very weakness, if weakness it may be called—we prefer to look upon it as in keeping with his general repose of faith—he is made, in our estimation, strong. It but gives him opportunity for a splendid exhibition of resignation.

This, indeed, was the motive of his life: "He must increase, but I must decrease."

As a preacher he spoke the truth, plainly, directly; as a prophet he warned openly, boldly; as a forerunner he left behind the echo of a voice saying: "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world," and the vision of a finger pointing straight toward the Christ; as a man, he stood forth chaste in youth, devoted in service, upright and noble and good. Give us another like him.

Study the resultant of lives. The afterthought and echo of John's life was—Christ. It is a curious thing that when Herod saw or heard of Jesus he thought at once of John, and we may believe, trembled. It is a blessed thing when death yields such good fruitage.

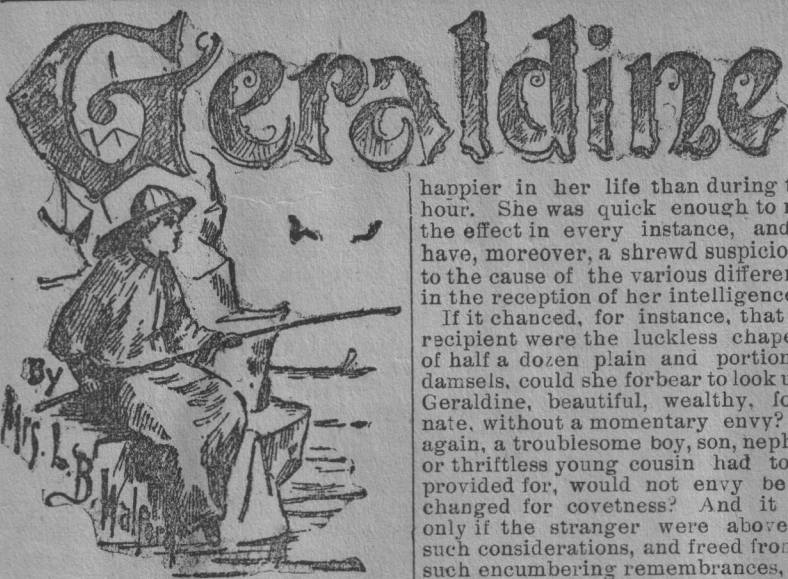
Herod destroyed John's life, but not his testimony. They cut off his head, yet he finished his course and his witness to Christ shone all the brighter. His life testimony, the cross of Christ, his death witness, the same. A lone life prisoner in one of the terrible dungeons of Europe crept at the last to the side of his cell and began with a piece of nail to etch his last testimony on the stone wall. And when it was found, what was it? Not the record of his pains and privations; not his own name, or even his initials. There stood the graven outlines of a cross. It was the sign John left behind his life and his prison sojourn. "In hoc signo vinces," yea, more than conquer.

Next Lesson—"Feeding the Five Thousand." Mark 6: 30-44.

Easily Digested. The most easily digested meats are: Cold mutton, mutton chops, venison, tenderloins, sirloin steak, lamb chops, roast beef, rabbit and chicken.

They Don't Count. The response of a certain Frenchman to a handsome woman who complained that she had discovered three gray hairs in her head, was paradoxical but pretty. "Madam," he said, "so long as they can be counted, they don't count."

New Western Enterprises. A railroad is to be built from Los Angeles to Salt Lake, 1,500 miles; one from Colorado to the asphalt region of Utah, one from Natchez, Miss., to Texarkana, Texas, and one of 300 miles in Mexico.



CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

Granny did not see many old friends; indeed, she only recognized here and there a face among the walkers and riders, who now began to lounge along on either side the line, peeping in at the carriage windows, and making a halt now and again when hailed by their occupants.

Cecil Raymond had promised to look up his grandmother and cousin, and cheer and chat with them during this weary waiting time—but they saw nothing of him, though Geraldine kept a look-out with an eagerness at which she was herself surprised.

She had seen Cecil only the evening before, and he was coming to Mount street after their return from the palace, so why should she care about meeting him again in the interval?

She did not know that she was experiencing, even in the midst of her splendor, a touch of that forlornness which only those can understand who, having been brought up in a confined and limited sphere, where every object has been from childhood familiar, are suddenly transported into a vast, seething, restless mass of human beings.

The past fornight had almost made Geraldine imagine that she had outlived the feeling. The first shock had been got over; she had been up and down Bond street and Regent street, and had fancied herself at home in sundry resorts of fashion; but this poignant, so completely and entirely unlike anything she had ever before been a witness of, threw her back again.

Such endless numbers of fine folks, fine equipages, fine everything! Such wonderfully beautiful young faces; such proud old patrician ones; such lovely children!

Somehow or other, as she gazed, another face and figure, one she had known once, came back upon her so vividly that she almost started now and again, so sure was she that the head or profile of which she had caught a glimpse among the crowd must have been that of Belenden.

This happened more than once. It was, it could be but most foolish of fancies, and she was annoyed with herself that what must perforce only be the cold ashes of an old association should have had the power to stir the blood in her little finger; but she could not help it. She thought she would have liked to see him, and would have liked him to see her—and that was all.

As for Cecil, he was watched for more eagerly than he had ever been before, and every granny was annoyed by the intention—since it would have been pleasant to have had their man to talk to as other people had. The carriage in front and the carriage behind had each a little group surrounding its windows, and Cecil, who should have saved his grandmother from the ignominy of being altogether unsought and unattended, was nowhere to be seen. He had made a mistake, as was fully and satisfactorily explained afterwards (when the explanation did no good to any one), but in the meantime, the ladies had nobody.

Once inside the palace gates, however, and rushing up the broad staircase and through the great vacant rooms, granny forgot everything else in the exhilaration of discovering and pointing out to Geraldine their good fortune in being early enough to secure chairs in the very front row of the only room in which chairs at all were to be had.

It was quickly filled, and then granny bade her young charge note the crush, the heat, and the discomfort of those who, shut back by the inflexible barrier, now poured faster and faster into the great saloon behind, till it looked a mere surging mass of heads and plumes.

Furthermore, granny explained that the ante-chamber in front, at present empty, whose recesses she and Geraldine could view at their ease, although they in their turn were debarrued from entering therein, would presently be full of the happy few who possessed the coveted entrance—the right of entrance by a special door, and of priority of presentation—and that as these assembled, it would be an amusing little pantomime to watch them tripping hither and thither, greeting each other, and displaying their finery—"And looking at us, my dear, as they would at inferior things," proceeded the old lady, nodding her head merrily. "They are not in reality any very great people at all—principally officials and their wives—although, of course, there are a few noteworthy folks among them, such as the ambassadors and foreign princes; but they think a great deal of themselves on these days. My Aunt Catherine, your great-aunt, had the entire; and I remember so well what a point she made of never ordering her carriage on Court days before 2 o'clock. A little piece of bravado, my dear. She liked the neighbors to see, that was all." So the old lady prattled on.

By-and-by she had another pleasure. As the assembled groups settled themselves down, and had time to look around and take note of their surroundings, one after another came up from behind, pleased to recognize an old friend or acquaintance in the handsome, stately form which sat so erect in front of all, and with whom the lovely girl at her side was so evidently associated.

Then it would be all joyful greetings, and renewal of old ties, and eager inquiries.

What had she been about all these years? Taking charge of her orphan grandchild.

What had brought her back into the world? Whereupon the orphan grandchild would be presented with an air that unmistakably meant, "Here is excuse sufficient for everything."

Perhaps granny had never been

Of course she had, and it had been music in her ears.

She now just cared enough about the memory of Belenden, once so deeply, passionately beloved, to rejoice that he had witnessed her hour of triumph, and had not shared it.

She wanted no more of him. He had seen her, and seen her as she could not help knowing, at her radiant best, and had been compelled to behold only from afar, unable even to claim recognition.

What booted it to reason out the matter? She would not stop to bethink herself that this view of it was scarcely a plain and matter-of-fact one, that there had in reality been no possible reason why Belenden should not have made his way to her side had he taken the pains to do so. No, no, no; it had been the omen of the future in store for both.

She should be seated aloft on her throne of youth and beauty, with all the world at her feet—and he—who had despised and deserted her should be the outcast who could not even draw near to bask in the sunlight of her presence.

It was a pretty little vista, was it not?

CHAPTER X.

GERALDINE BEGINS TO PAY BACK.

"In London how easy we visit, and meet, Gay pleasure's the theme, and sweet smiles are our treat; Our morning's a round of good-humored delight, And we rattle, in comfort, to pleasure at night."

The presentation day had been a Thursday.

Cecil Raymond declined to lunch in Mount street on the following Sunday as he had done on the two previous ones, alleging an engagement; and it presently transpired that the engagement was to breakfast with Sir Frederick at his club, after which he proposed bringing Belenden to call on his grandmother and cousin.

From the speaker's manner it was evident that a few civil words from a man with whom it was creditable to be on good terms, had undone all the past; and the way in which he referred to Belenden and quoted Belenden during the next five minutes recalled the old time when no one had stood on a higher pinnacle in his good graces. The very air with which he made his further proposition showed that he felt secure of its being accepted.

Now, poor old granny did not altogether like this; and for two reasons would fain that nothing of the kind had been suggested. She wished to have nothing further to do with the guest who she could but feel had been ungrateful and neglectful, and she had old-fashioned views on the subject of Sunday afternoon calls.

Cecil was himself of course welcome; but she would have preferred his not beginning to bring friends with him.

As for Geraldine, the word "bringing" was enough for her. A man that required to be "brought!" A man, who, even after knowing that his former friends and hostesses were within a few streets of him, could not of himself step across the way, as it were, but required to be "brought!"

An indignant sense of this was on the verge of escaping, when she, however, recollected herself; and recollected as Cecil's face told her, only just in time.

Yes, her cousin was certainly on the watch—actually looking out to see whether any traces of the old flame remained. Foolish, absurd, boy. Did he not know her better than that? Did he imagine that because he could be won over by the first soft sentence she was to be equally poor-spirited?

She burned with shame for him. How easily he had pardoned everything; how pleased he now looked to sit and chatter there about his friend, and his friend's club, and his Sunday breakfast! Granny was gently demurring to the Sunday breakfast, well knowing what it meant; and Cecil, ever ready to conciliate, was explaining and excusing, and, moreover, assuring the old lady that it was not his habit to accept such invitations, that he did so, in fact, very seldom indeed, but that he had not liked to refuse on the present occasion, in case it might have looked as if—she would understand!—as if some resentment were still harbored which should be alike beneath a Raymond and a Campbell.

"We must take the world as we find it," the young man was philosophically arguing; "we should simply make ourselves ridiculous if we appeared to have thought so much of a trifle. Belenden is a careless fellow, and after he had left us he had so much to do and to think of that we passed out of his memory. But he meant no harm, and he was as friendly as possible to me to-day. You would not have me appear uncharitable as well as unsophisticated?" he wound up.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

American Stories.

Robert Barr, the "Luke Sharp" of The Detroit Free Press, and the dignified associate editor of a London magazine, says that Americans have all the ideas, but Englishmen have all the finish. He says that the American who goes to London must guard his stories, if he ever expects to use them, as they will be taken out of his mouth and made into copy before he knows it.

Over here a literary man tries all of his ideas upon his friends before he thinks of printing them on paper. They are polished by being knocked about.

Hopkinson Smith made up "Col. Carter of Cartersville" out of stories he had been telling for ten years. An American would as soon have thought of stealing his spoons as his stories to make money out of. But in England they are not so squeamish.

Mr. Barr says that an American author came to him one day and said: "Well, Barr, I've told you that yarn of mine that I meant to work into a novel once too often. One of the men you introduced me to has just brought it out in a magazine."—Philadelphia Press.

Perfectly Fresh.

Milk frozen solid in cans is now sold in France. It has been discovered that milk can be kept perfectly fresh in a frozen condition for more than a month. It is frozen by means of an ordinary ice-making machine, and dispatched by road, rail, or steamer to its destination. The customer who purchases the frozen milk has simply to thaw it when it is required for use.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE GREAT PREACHER AMONG THE PALACES OF INDIA.

Three Things to See at the Ancient City of Delhi—The Cashmere Gate—The Palace of the Moguls—A Palace of Amber—The Clock of Time.

An Abandoned City.

Continuing his series of round the world sermons through the press, Rev. Dr. Talmage has this week chosen for his subject "Palaces in India," the text being Amos iii., 10, "Who store up violence and robbery in their palaces."

In this day, when vast sums of money are being given for the redemption of India, I hope to increase the interest in that great country and at the same time draw for all classes of our practical lessons, and so I present this fifth sermon in the round the world series. We step into the ancient capital of India, the mere pronunciation of its name sending a thrill through the body, mind and soul of all those who have ever read its stories of splendor and disaster and prowess—Delhi.

Before the first historian impressed his first word in clay or cut his first word on marble or wrote his first word on papyrus Delhi stood in India, a contemporary of Babylon and Nineveh. We know that Delhi existed long before Christ's time than we live after his time. Delhi is built on the ruins of seven cities, which ruins cover forty miles with wrecked temples, broken fortresses, split tombs, tumblers, and the debris of centuries. An archaeologist could profitably spend his life here talking with the past through its lips of venerable masonry.

A Famous Gate.

There are a hundred things here you ought to see in this city of Delhi, but three things you must see. The first thing I wanted to see was the Cashmere gate, for that was the point at which the most wonderful deed of daring which the world has ever seen was done. That was the turning point of the mutiny of 1857. A lady at Delhi put into my hand an oil painting of about eighteen inches square, a picture well executed, but chiefly valuable for what it represented. It was a scene from the time of the mutiny—two horses at full run harnessed to a carriage in which were four persons. She said:

"Those persons on the front side are my father and mother. The young lady on the back seat holding in her arms a baby of a year was my older sister, and the baby was myself. My mother, who is down with a fever in the next room, painted that years ago. The horses are in full run because we are fleeing for our lives. My mother is driving, for the reason that my father, standing up in front of the carriage, had to defend us with his gun; as you there see. He fought our way out and on for many a mile, shooting down the sepoys as we went. We had somewhat suspected trouble and had become suspicious of our servants. A prince had requested a private interview with my father, who was editor of the Delhi Gazette. The prince proposed to come veiled so that no one might recognize him, but my mother insisted on being present, and the interview did not take place. A large fish had been sent to our family and four other families, the present an offering of thanks for the king's recovery from a recent sickness. But we suspected poison and did not eat the fish. One day all our servants came up and said they must go and see what was the matter. We saw what was intended and knew that if the servants returned they would murder all of us. Things grew worse and worse until this scene of flight shown you in the picture took place. You see, the horses were wild with fright. This was not only because of the discharge of guns but the horses were struck and pounded by sepoys, and ropes were tied across the way, and the savage halloo and the shout of revenge made all the way of our flight a horror."

The books have fully recorded the heroism displayed at Delhi and approximate regions, but make no mention of this family of Wagentreibers whose flight I am mentioning. But the Madras Atheneum printed this:

"And now! Are not the deeds of the Wagentreibers, though he wore a round hat and she a crinoline, as worthy of imperishable verse as those of the heroic pair whose nuptials graced the court of Charlemagne? A more touching picture than that of the brave man contending with well-nerved arm against the black and threatening fate impending over his wife and child we have never seen. Here was no strife for the glory of physical prowess or the spoil of shining arms, but a conquest of the human mind, an assertion of the powers of intellect over the most appalling array of circumstances that could assail a human being. Men have become gray in front of sudden and unexpected peril, and in ancient days so much was courage a matter of heroics and mere instinct that we read in immortal verse of heroes struck with panic and fleeing before the enemy. But the savage Sepoys, with their hoarse war-cry and swarming like wasps around the Wagentreibers, struck no terror into the brave man's heart. His heroism was not the mere ebullition of despair; but, like that of his wife, calm and wise, standing upright that he might use his arms better."

Desperate Times.

As an incident will sometimes more impress one than a generality of statement, I present the flight of this one family from Delhi merely to illustrate the desperation of the times. The fact was that the Sepoys had taken possession of the city of Delhi, and they were, with all their artillery, fighting back the Europeans who were on the outside and murdering all the Europeans who were inside. The city of Delhi has a crenulated wall on three sides—a wall five and one-half miles long—and the fourth side of the city is defended by the River Jumna. In addition to these two defenses of wall and water there were 40,000 Sepoys, all armed. Twelve hundred British soldiers were to take that city. Nicholson, the immortal general, commanded them, and you must visit his grave before you leave Delhi. He fell leading his troops. He commanded them even after being mortally wounded. You will read this inscription on his tomb:

"John Nicholson, who led the assault of Delhi, but fell in the hour of victory mortally wounded and died 23d September, 1857, aged 35 years."

With what guns and men Gen. Nicholson could muster he had laid siege to this walled city filled with devils. What fearful odds! Twelve hundred British troops uncovered by any military works to take a city surrounded by firm and high masonry, on the top of which were 114 guns

and defended by 40,000 foaming Sepoys. A larger percentage of troops fell here than in any great battle I happen to know of. The Crimean percentage of the fallen was 17.48, but the percentage of Delhi was 37.9. Yet that city must be taken, and it can only be taken by such courage as had never been recorded in all the annals of bloodshed. Every charge of the British regiments against the walls and gates had been beaten back. The hyenas of Hindooism and Mohammedanism howled over the walls, and the English army could do nothing but bury their own dead. But at this gate I stand and watch an exploit that makes the page of history tremble with agitation.

This city has ten gates, but the most famous is the one before which we now stand, and it is called Cashmere gate. Write the words in red ink, because of the carnage. Write them in letters of light, for the illustrious deeds. Write them in letters of black, for the bereft and the dead. Will the world ever forget that Cashmere gate? Lieutenants Salkeld and Home and Sergeants Burgess, Carmichael and Smith offered to take bags of powder to the foot of that gate and set them on fire, blowing open the gate, although they must die in doing it. There they go, just after sunrise, each one carrying a sack containing twenty-four pounds of powder and doing this under the fire of the enemy. Lient. Home was the first to jump into the ditch, which still remains before the gate. As they go one by one falls under the shot and shell. One of the mortally wounded as he falls hands his sack of powder, with a box of lucifer matches to another, telling him to fire the sack, when with an explosion that shook the earth for twenty miles around part of the Cashmere gate was blown into fragments, and the bodies of some of these heroes were so scattered they were never gathered for funeral or grave or monument. The British army rushed in through the broken gate, and although six days of hard fighting were necessary before the city was in complete possession, the crisis was past. The Cashmere gate open, the capture of Delhi and all it contained of palaces and mosques and treasures was possible.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, of whom Mr. Gladstone spoke to me so affectionately when I was his guest at Hawarden, England, has lifted a monument near this Cashmere gate with the names of the men who there fell inscribed thereon. That English lord, who had seen courage on many a battlefield, visited this Cashmere gate and felt that the men who opened it with the loss of their own lives ought to be commemorated, and hence this cenotaph. But, after all, the best monument is the gate itself, with the deep gouges in the brick wall on the left side made by two bombshells, and the wall above torn by ten bombshells and the wall on the right side defaced, and scarped and plowed and gullied by all styles of long-reaching weaponry. Let the words "Cashmere gate," as a synonym for patriotism and fearlessness and self-sacrifice, go into all history, all art, all literature, all time, all eternity. My friends, that kind of courage sanctified will yet take the whole earth for God. Indeed the missionaries now at Delhi toiling amid heathenism and fever and cholera and far away from home and comfort and staying there until they drop into their graves are just as brave in taking Delhi for Christ as were Nicholson and Carmichael in taking Delhi for Great Britain. Take this for the first sermonic lesson.

The Mogul Palace.

Another thing you must see if you go to Delhi, though you leave many things unseen, is the palace of the moguls. It is an inclosure 1,000 yards by 500. You enter through a vaulted hall nearly 400 feet long. Floors of Florentine mosaic and walls once emerald and sapphire and carbuncled and diamonded. I said to the guide, "Show us where once stood the peacock throne." "Here it was," he responded. All the thrones of the earth put together would not equal that for costliness and brilliance. It had steps of silver, and the seat and arms were of solid gold. It cost about \$150,000,000. It stood between two peacocks, the feathers and plumes of which were fashioned out of colored stones. Above the throne was a life-size parrot cut out of one emerald. Above all was a canopy resting on twelve columns of gold, the canopy fringed with pearls. Seated here, the emperor on public occasions wore a crown containing among other things the Kohinoor diamond, and the entire blaze of coronet cost \$10,350,000. This superb and once almost supernaturally beautiful room has imbedded in the white marble wall letters of black marble, which were translated to me from Persian into English as meaning: "If on the earth there be an Eden of bliss, That place is this, this is, this is, this is." But the peacocks that stood beside the throne have flown away, taking all the display with them, and those white marble floors were reddened with slaughter, and those bathrooms ran with blood, and that Eden of which the Persian couplet on the walls spake has had its flowers wither and its fruits decay, and I thought while looking at the brilliant desolation and standing amid the vanished glories of that throne room that some one had better change a little that Persian couplet on the wall and make it read:

"If there be a place where much you miss, That place is this, this is, this is, this is." As I came out of the palace into the street of Delhi I thought to myself: Parades are not built out of stone, are not cut in sculpture, are not painted on walls, are not fashioned out of precious stones, do not spray the cheek with fountains, do not offer thrones or crowns. Parades are built out of natures uplifted and ennobled, and what sculptor's chisel may not sweep, and painter's pencil may not sketch, and gardener's skill may not lay out, and the grace of God can achieve, and if the heart be right all is right, and if the heart be wrong all is wrong. Here endeth the second lesson.

But I will not yet allow you to leave Delhi. The third thing you must see or never admit that you have been in India is the mosque called Jumma Musud. It is the grandest mosque I ever saw except St. Sophia at Constantinople, but it surpasses that in some respects, for St. Sophia was originally a Christian church and changed into a mosque, while this of Delhi was originally built for the Moslems.

Heathen Worship.

As I entered 1,000 or more Mohammedans were prostrated in worship. There are times when 5,000 may be seen here in the same attitude. Each stone of the floor is 3 feet long by 1½ wide and each worshiper has one of these slabs for himself while kneeling. The erection of this building required 5,000 laborers for six years. It is on a plateau of rock, has four towers rising far into the heavens, three great gateways inviting the world to come in and honor the memory of the prophet of many wives, fifteen domes,

with spires gold tipped, and six minarets. What a built up immensity of white marble and red sandstone! We descended the forty marble steps by which we ascended and took another look at this wonder of the world. As I thought what a brain the architect must have had who first built that mosque in his own imagination, and as I thought what an opulent ruler that must have been who gave the order for such vastness and symmetry, I was reminded of that which perfectly explained all. The architect who planned this was the same man who planned the Taj—namely, Austin de Bordeaux—and the king who ordered the mosque constructed was the king who ordered the Taj—namely, Shah Jehan. As this grand mogul ordered built the most splendid palace for the dead when he built the Taj at Agra, he here ordered built the most splendid palace of worship for the living at Delhi. See here what sculpture and architecture can accomplish. They link together the centuries. They successfully defy time. Two hundred and eighty years ago Austin de Bordeaux and Shah Jehan quit this life, but their work lives and bids fair to stand until the continents crack open and hemispheres go down and this planet showers other worlds with its ashes.

I rejoice in all these big buildings, whether dedicated to Mohammed or Brahma or Buddha or Confucius or Zoroaster, because, as St. Sophia at Constantinople was a Christian church changed into a mosque and will yet be changed back again, so all the mosques and temples of superstition and sin will yet be turned into churches. When India and Ceylon and China and Japan are ransomed, as we all believe they will be, their religious structures will all be converted into Christian asylums and Christian schools and Christian libraries and Christian churches. Built at the expense of superstition and sin, they will yet be dedicated to the Lord Almighty. Here endeth the third lesson.

The City of Amber.

As that night we took the railroad train from the Delhi station and rolled out through the city now living over the vaster cities buried under this ancient capital, cities under cities, and halted at what you have never seen before—a depopulated city, the city of Amber, India.

The strange fact is that a ruler abandoned his palaces at Amber and moved to Jaipur, and all the inhabitants of the city followed. Except here and there a house in Amber occupied by a hermit, the city is as silent a population as Pompeii or Herculaneum. But those cities were emptied by volcanic disaster, while this city of Amber was vacated because Prince Joy Singh was told by a Hindoo priest that no city should be inhabited more than 1,000 years, and so the ruler, 170 years ago, moved out himself, and all his people moved with him.

But what a solemn and stupendous thing is an abandoned city! While many of the peoples of the earth have no roof for their heads, here is a whole city of roofs rejected. The sand of the desert was sufficient excuse for the disappearance of Heliopolis, and the waters of the Mediterranean Sea for the engulfment of Tyre, and the lava of Mount Vesuvius for the obliteration of Herculaneum, but for the sake of nothing but a superstitions whim the city of Amber is abandoned forever. Oh, wondrous India! The city of Amber is only one of the marvels which compel the unlifted hand of surprise from the day you enter India until you leave it. Its flora is so flamboyant, its fauna so monstrous and savage, its ruins so suggestive, its idolatry so horrible, its degradation so sickening, its mineralogy so brilliant, its splendors so uplifting, its architecture so old, so grand, so educational, so multipotent that India will not be fully comprehended until science has made its last experiment, and exploration has ended its last journey, and the library of the world's literature has closed its last door, and Christianity has made its last achievement, and the clock of time has struck its last hour.

How to Cook Water.

This may sound very strange to you, but it is absolutely true that few cooks know how to cook water. On this subject a woman physician—who is also a professional cook—says:

The secret is in putting good, fresh water into a neat kettle, already quite warm, and setting the water to boiling quickly, and then taking it off to use in tea, coffee or other drinks, before it is boiled. To let it steam, simmer and evaporate until the good water is all in the atmosphere, and the lime and iron and dregs left in the kettle—bahl! that is what makes a good many people sick and is worse than no water at all.

A critical taste, goes on this authority, will detect at first mouthful, if the nose has not already demurred and given warning, the faintest taste of dead water in tea, coffee, porridge and many other items designed for the stomach.

She concludes with the advice that if persons will drink tea or coffee let them at least have it as nearly free from poisonous conditions as possible. That much benefit may be derived by many people from drinking hot water is not disputed, but the water should be freshly drawn, quickly boiled in a clean and perfect vessel and immediately used. The times of using, the adding of milk, mint, lemon or other fruit juices, is a matter of preference or special prescription.

Adulterations.

Glucose, it appears, is the greatest of all adulterants. It is used for making cheap candy, sugars, jellies and syrups. Apple sauce is pumpkin bodied in cider. It is said that cheap confectionery and liquors are the articles most injurious adulterated. Candy commonly contains much fusel oil and other poisons. Strawberry ice cream—a plate of it—often contains almost more fusel oil than five glasses of poor whisky. It is colored with red aniline dye. Licorice drops are usually made out of candy factory sweepings. Wine is frequently nothing but water with a percentage of crude alcohol from grain or the refuse of beet refineries, colored with burnt sugar, flavored with oil of cognac and given an agreeable woody taste with a little catechu.

Now for an Automatic Mender.

A clothes wringer that operates without any person to attend it has been constructed by a Pittsburger. It takes the clothes, piece by piece, from the tub, wrings them, and when all is out empties the water out of the tub. It is moved by electricity.

WASHINGTON RELICS.

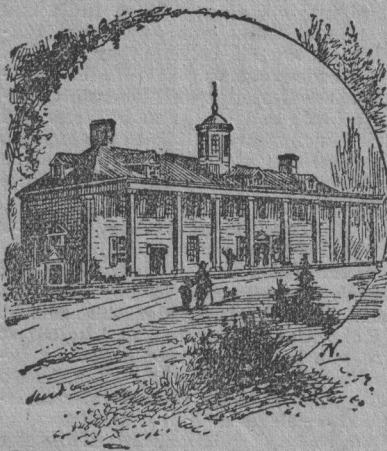
MEMENTOES RECENTLY GIVEN TO THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Among Them is a Complete Set of Papers, Documents and Household Accounts in the Handwriting of the Father of His Country.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The memory of George Washington is dear to the hearts of his countrymen. The steamboats plying the Potomac always toll their bells as they pass Mount Vernon, and the excursion steamers not only toll their bells, but their bands of music slowly play "America," or sweetly waft across the water the notes of that beautiful Sunday-school hymn, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

Every article which ever belonged to Washington is highly prized as a relic, and the government has expended considerable money in the purchase of household goods and personal property of the "Father of His Country." Fortunately, however, the men and women who have come in possession of valuable relics



A VIEW OF MOUNT VERNON.

have donated many of them to the government, for public exhibition at the Smithsonian institution. The old homestead at Mount Vernon is kept in practically the same condition it was when the great patriot and his widow passed away from the scenes of earth. Recently a clump of trees which had grown tall and umbrageous has been trimmed down so that a good view of Mount Vernon can be obtained from the river. The ladies in charge of the historic and sacred place keep it in excellent repair and make it attractive. Every visitor carries away with him from the place a pleasant memory. Fifty thousand people have visited Mount Vernon during the present year.

The mementoos of Washington are regarded as of such importance that they are given an entire section of one of the halls of the National museum, where they are kept in one collection. The entire list could not well be accurately described in detail, save in a large volume. Everything, from an old-time miniature of Washington to his revolutionary war medicine chest, are grouped together.

One of the later exhibits added to the collection by donation is a complete lot of papers and documents which were kept by Washington, nearly all of them being autographic work. These papers are the property of Lawrence Washington, who generously made the donation with the proviso that they should be exhibited in his name. Bushrod Washington, the nephew of George Washington, after the death of his distinguished uncle, received all of the papers which had belonged to the general. Bushrod Washington was an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. He had no descendants, and when he died the papers went, by his will, to his brother, Corbin Washington, the great-grandfather of Lawrence, who has recently offered them for exhibition in the museum. Ever since the death of Corbin Washington, these papers were stored away in obscurity, and have recently, for the first time, been brought before the public. They are regarded by those in charge of the collection as one of the most valuable parts of the Gen. Washington exhibit, and are kept in separate cases.

One of the valued treasures of the collection is the will of John Washington, George Washington's great-grandfather, who, with his brother Lawrence, came to this country from England. He was a man of considerable wealth and large landed possessions, and owned many boats and large sailing vessels. In the early days of the settlement of America, John Washington and Nicholas Spencer brought to this country a large number of settlers, providing passage for them on their own ships. In compensation for their services they received 5,000 acres of Virginia land from Lord Culpeper. This land all bordered on the Potomac River, and included Mount Vernon, which afterwards became the home and last resting place of the Father of his Country. The original deed of this tract of land is among the papers, and there is also a memorandum as to the nature of the document indorsed on the back by George Washington. This indorsement is as follows: "Thos. Culpeper's patent to Col. N. Spencer and Lt. Col. John Washington for 5,000 acres of land." This deed is ancient, as is shown by the date which it bears, March 1, 1674.

Before the land came into the hands of the Washingtons a survey of it was made on the order of Lord Culpeper. A copy of this order is among the papers in this collection. There are also numerous deeds, dated from that time on, relating to transfers and re-surveys after the Washington family had control of it. There is a deed from William Harri-

son, an ancestor of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, transferring 200 acres of woodland in the year 1708. From 1690 to a century later are other deeds recording transfers to and from prominent Virginia gentlemen.

George Washington was not only a successful soldier and a superior executive, but it can be said that he was a fairly good artist. He early learned to make his own sketches of surveys of land and afterwards drew maps and plans of battle. When he retired to private life at Mount Vernon he found it pleasant work around about the estate and make plans for improvements which he could make. Included in the Lawrence Washington collection are quite a number of maps of Mount Vernon and adjacent lands, some of them representing the Potomac river. These maps were all drawn by George Washington and the lettering was put on by his own hand. To show how artistically and aptly he handled the pen there is a deed from William Whiting to George Washington of 200 acres of land in Stafford county. This is executed in Washington's handwriting and is a fine specimen of work. There is another deed, dated 1617, by which the "Right Honorable Catherine, Lady Fairfax, sole proprietor of the northern neck of Virginia," conveys 162 acres in Stafford county to Sampson Darrell. This land afterwards went to George Washington. A document which has attracted a great deal of attention is one concerning negro slaves which belonged to Major Lawrence Washington. This document bearing date of November 20, 1773, is signed by Richard Henry Lee, to which he adds an apology for not returning the paper sooner.

The following letter, dated October 28, 1776, was written by Martha Washington to the General's private secretary, Lund Washington: "Sir: please to give to Milly Posey the sum of five pounds, Virginia money. I am your most humble servant, Martha Washington." On December 28, 1778, Washington's mother wrote the following letter to Lund Washington: "Dear Sir: Gest as I had wrote to you not to send the cash by the overseer Col. Bassett came in and delivered the forty pounds cash to me from you. I am, dear sir, your most humble servant, Mary Washington."

Of course, there are a number of letters and orders which were connected with the calling out of the militia at the beginning of the revolution. Among these there is indorsed by Washington a printed order addressed to his brother directing him to call out the militia of Stafford County, the date being Aug. 20, 1776. The order reads: "You must be particularly careful to procure good powder horns and shot bags, with as much powder, lead and flints as you can."

There are at present only a small number of the Washington family seals extant, and about the only perfect one remaining is that attached to the will of Lawrence Washington, the older brother of John Washington, great-grandfather of George Washington. The design for the American flag was taken from the stars and stripes of this seal.

It is a well-known fact that Washington was always thrifty and had minute methods of bookkeeping. The accounts kept by him, in good-sized blank books, are in the collection at the museum, containing the record of the receipts and expenditures for provisions for the estate for every day of the month. In his own handwriting there is a minute account of the property and chattels at Mount Vernon, from which it appears that there were 216 negroes—sixty-four of them men, and sixty-two women. While he was president of the United States, George Washington kept an expense book which is now very interesting. Visitors to Mount Vernon have seen an ancient harpsichord; and in this account book it appears that Washington paid \$13.50 for "freight on the harpsichord for Miss Nellie Custis," his stepdaughter. From this it is fair to infer that it was not a modern politician, but George Washington who originally "paid the freight" in this country. His stepdaughter cost



PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

the old man considerable money, but he was rich and could afford to settle the bills. In his expense book there are numerous items showing amounts paid for music lessons for Miss Nellie Custis on that harpsichord. He also paid for lessons in embroidery for the young lady.

Either George Washington was an epicure, or his wife, Martha, was a dainty housekeeper; for, although they had slaves galore, they paid \$80 per month for a cook. He must have been a French cook, but his name is not given. Mrs. Washington must have been very particular about her household and family linen, for, instead of having her washing done by a slave, she paid \$12.50 per month for a washerwoman. Her husband was so declared in his expense book. There is a prevailing opinion among

students of the history of those times that Martha Washington was the real manager and boss of the household, and that George Washington was allowed to issue very few orders at home. SMITH D. FRY.

REIGN OF THE BICYCLE.

The Passion for the Wheel Not Likely to Die Out.

What may be called, not improperly, the bicycle passion has full possession of several leading countries of the world. England and France, notably those parts of them in and about London and Paris, have been so given over to it for some time that a large proportion of their population come and go on their errands of business or pleasure "on a wheel." Americans who have recently traveled abroad have been astonished at the general use of the bicycle there, and have been still more astonished, on returning to their own country during the last year, to discover what headway the passion has made here. It is said to be a conservative estimate by competent authorities that during the year now closing a quarter of a million bicycles have been sold in this country, and that the number of riders approaches a million. There are said to be over 50,000 in New York and its neighborhood, and fully half that number in and about Boston. The latter city caught the passion from Europe some time before New York did, and has a larger proportion of its population, male and female, regularly devoted to it.

Observers of the phenomenon are wondering whether it is merely a passing whim, or whether it "has come to stay"; whether those who have taken it up will continue it after the novelty has worn off, or whether they will drop it for the next new fad that shall come along. There are many reasons for thinking that its stay will be permanent. Undoubtedly many of those who take it up because of its vogue will tire of it after a while, but these will not constitute a large proportion of the whole number. The great body of riders find in the bicycle a new pleasure in life, a means for seeing more of the world, a source of better health through open-air exercise, a bond of comradeship, a method of rapid locomotion either for business or pleasure, and many other enjoyments and advantages which they will not relinquish. The bicycle has, in fact, become a necessary part of modern life, and could not be abandoned without turning the social progress of the world backward. Few who have used it for a tour through the country would think for a moment of giving it up and returning to pedestrianism instead. Aside from the exhilarating joy of riding, which every bicycle devotee will assure you is the nearest approach to flying at present possible to man, there is the opportunity of seeing a constantly changing landscape.

The bicycle is indeed the great leveler. It puts the poor man on a level with the rich, enabling him to "sing the song of the open road" as freely as the millionaire, and to widen his knowledge by visiting the regions near to or far from his home, observing how other men live. He could not afford a railway journey and sojourn in these places, and he could not walk through them without tiring sufficiently to destroy in a measure the pleasure which he sought. But he can ride through twenty, thirty, fifty even seventy miles of country in a day without serious fatigue, and with no expense save his board and lodging. To thousands of men and women the longing of years to travel a little as soon as they could afford it is thus gratified, virtually without limit; for a "little journey in the world" can be made on every recurring holiday or vacation.—[The Century.]

His Arm Failed Him Twice.

A N. Auburn (Me.) hunter, who is a crack shot, tells the following story about himself: He says that while out hunting the other day he came upon a fine large deer, not over two rods away. He attempted to raise his rifle to his shoulder, but his arm became suddenly paralyzed. At that moment it would have been as much of an impossibility to lift a feather as a thousand weight of iron. All he could do was to stand there and watch the deer disappear in the distance. Then his arm resumed its normal condition and he started on the trail again. After a while he came upon the deer a second time, the game being less than twenty rods away. Again the hunter attempted to raise his rifle to his shoulder, and again his arm refused to serve him. He gave up and went home. This man is a veteran hunter, and he says that he never had any trouble of this kind before. "If it had been a gray squirrel," said he upon his return, "I could have shot its head off without half trying."

Insomnia as a Commodity.

Brooklyn has a lawyer who understands his business. In a bill for services which he presented to a client was one item for "lying awake nights and thinking over the case." This is the first case on record, we believe of a man trying to convert insomnia into coin of the realm. If this lawyer succeeds in selling his sleeplessness at the rate asked, there will probably be a rush of insomniacs to court to compel employers to pay them for the time spent in bed, wondering whether they were going to lose their jobs or not—for by the slightest use of metonymy it can be made to appear that the employees were "lying awake nights, thinking of their employers' business."

A DAY IN OLD BERLIN.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS SPOTS IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

The Old Jewish Quarter--Venerable Inn of the "Eye of God"--Cobbler's Alley and Other Remnants of a Past Civilization.

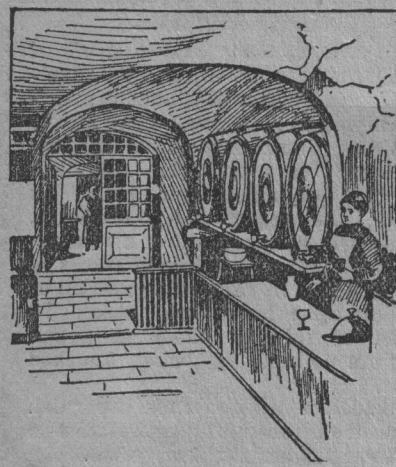
Comparatively speaking, Berlin is a new city. Its dignity as one of the great capitals of the world and its phenomenally rapid growth are both of recent date. And when contrasted with Paris—the old Lutetia Parisiorum of the Romans—or London (referred to as Lugdunum in Agricola's campaign notes), and even Vienna (the Vindobonum, where one of the Roman emperors was residing about 250 A. D.), the imperial city of modern Germany seems but of yesterday. Yet even Berlin dates back many centuries in its nucleus—that small portion of the town lying on the Werder island and in its immediate vicinity, and since these ancient fragments no longer fit in with the general appearance of the



A BIT OF BERLIN'S OLD CITY WALL.

capital, and actually prove a hindrance to the enterprise of the speculative builder and of the progressive merchant of to-day, it naturally follows that they have to go; make room for wide, straight streets, tall, massive, architecturally perfect houses, with plenty of air and light in them. For there is no denying the fact—the Berliner of to-day and, more especially, the municipal government of Berlin are quite progressive, almost American-like in this respect. Utilitarian principles carry the day in this city, as they are similarly triumphant in American cities. Thus it is that at this writing the oldest, dingiest, but most interesting, streets of ancient Berlin are being torn down to make room for modern palaces of trade, for the site these quaint old streets and alleys have occupied is among the choicest for business purposes, and within a couple of years every square yard of ground there will be worth thousands.

With the natural love of the journalist for the quaint and odd and musty, I have strolled through the most curious of these old lanes just before they were given up to destruction—through the Reezen Strasse, where cobblers have held forth for five hundred years, and where each tiny shop has been handed down from generation to generation, through the Rosen Strasse, where in centuries past the wealthy citizens resided on account of its safety, being nestled in the shadow of the thick fortification wall, and through a network of sheer inextricable little alleys and lanes, each of which shows an individual physiognomy of its own. Even now, while the pickaxe and shovel of the destroying angels—vulgar brick masons—are at work demolishing what so long has withstood the tooth of time, a number of these queer little houses, charming to the eye in their outer and inner irregularity, with their creaking, worm-eaten stairs that lead nowhere in particular, and their rough-hewn sculpturings or gable and portico that portray saints and sinners of long ago, are still intact and their denizens have not yet left these places of their birth. While the dust



IN THE INN OF "THE EYE OF GOD."

from the falling walls close by fell in showers, and while an army of workmen toiled a few yards from their hearth tearing out the half-crumbled foundation stones from the fourteenth century, deaths and weddings occurred and babies were born among the few hundreds remaining in these ruins till driven elsewhere. Within this narrow district of barely two American blocks there have been living and dying, for centuries, a human life counting into the thousands, swarming and almost stumbling over each other in their narrow abodes.

Of them all, the Rosen Strasse was of greatest interest to me. A sort of ghetto—for here the Jews found their first privileged resting-place in Berlin under the mild sway of the Great Elector, who, in 1671, after the children of Israel had been driven out of Vienna by the bigoted machi-

inations of religious fanatics, granted them asylum here. That handful of Viennese Jews, nearly all of them men of means, was the nucleus of the great Jewish colony of to-day, some one hundred thousand or so. The old synagogue erected by these fugitives and their descendants in 1714 under the reign of the father of Frederick the Great and at whose dedication the whole court was present, is still there—at least its shell, for thora and altar are gone. It is one of the most picturesque of these ruins, and a rosebush over one hundred and fifty years old is still sending forth perfumes by a few belated flowers. The descendants of these Jews did a flourishing trade in old clothes and in the pawnshop line, and Frederick William I. knew so well this fact that he only permitted the completion of this synagogue after "the street" had given up three thousand thalers (a big sum in those days) to the royal treasury—in exchange for which, however, their soldier king presented them with a fine Turkish rug.

Here, leaning its tired old roof against the moss-grown city wall, is the old executioner's residence, with its outer buildings. This man with his assistants and servants, was beyond the pale of mankind in the old days, and hence he had been relegated to this far-away corner, none but ostracized Jews for neighbors. His province, too, it was to superintend the outlaws, and among his most cherished prerogatives and emoluments was the sale of all sorts of "sympathetic" remedies, such as bits from the rope of a gallows, blood-stained clothes from a delinquent recently beheaded, etc. And many a thrilling midnight episode has taken place behind the darksome walls of this uncanny building, when dainty ladies of the court stepped in here from the near-by castle to obtain a remedy to "bind" the love of some dear but faithless one.

Still more interesting, though, and what is in a much better state of preservation, is the ancient inn, "The Sign of God's Eye." Once this was an elegant establishment, where the bloods of the court, with clashing sword and rattling spur, drained many a mighty tankard of Rhenish wine, and even to-day the vestiges of those days of might and fight are not wholly lost.

Outside the two enormous gilt eyes, which gave the establishment its name, are still gleaming in the bright autumn sun, and inside, as soon as the darkness has permitted



OLD SYNAGOGUE.

close inspection, one sees a long row of handsomely-decorated cases, once filled with choice wine, now containing cheap "schnapps," and oddly-carved chairs and tables of solid oak, black with age, and on the cupboard yonder bright pewter pots and cut-glass goblets and flasks. The rosy-cheeked lass behind the counter, however, deals no longer with knights and squires, but with thieves and other riff-raff of modern civilization.

Another six months, and those few surviving witnesses of a past age will have disappeared, too, and walls of bright sandstone will rise up in their stead. One by one they go, these silent remnants of the days when Berlin was an unimportant small inland town in Germany, nothing but one of the burghs in that wilderness of sand and pine which was habitually referred to in derision by the writers of past centuries.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

The Flame as a Witness.

It is interesting to know that the burning lamp or the flame of any fire is still largely used throughout the Orient in confirmation of covenants or agreements. It is one of the most ancient modes of ratifying covenants, and is mentioned in several places in the Bible as having been in vogue in the time of the patriarchs. In Corea, farther India, Hindoostan and in parts of China and Japan it is the custom, when making a solemn promise, especially should the other doubt sincerity, for the one making the promise to point to a flame and say: "The flame is my witness." On occasions of greater importance, when several join in a compact, where the fidelity of one or more is questioned, the company repair to some mosque or temple, form in a circle around the "lamp of the temple," and in the presence of a mandarin or priest each solemnly agrees with the other, pointing each time to the flame as a witness. The Tartars, in taking oaths or making covenants, use the liver of a sheep, goat or horse, run their fingers in the blood and then make circles on their foreheads, the whole proceeding having the same symbolic meaning that the flame has in the Orient.

The Congo Railroad in Africa has cost \$62,000 per mile to construct.

NETTING SHAD.

Catching the Toothsome Fish in New York Harbor.

The shad begin to go up the Hudson early in April. Then fykes and fish-pounds fill the shoals, and drift-nets and gill-nets the deeper waters. For over a month everything in the shape of a net is at work night and day to prevent the fish from reaching the spawning grounds.

Driving a pole, from sixty-five to eighty-five feet long, ten feet into the harbor bottom, is no easy task, especially as the top of the pole must bend enough to enable a tow to pass over it without doing damage. The poles are of hickory, and usually are in two pieces spliced together, as a tree of the required length is generally too heavy at the butt. The finished pole is from ten to twelve inches in diameter, sharply pointed to go into the mud. A favorable day is taken advantage of; the poles are loaded on the machine-boats (two heavy boats made for the purpose, lashed together with strong timbers) and taken to the desired position in the stream. When by soundings the exact spot is found, the double boat is anchored, bow and stern, and on either side. Then a shad-pole is run out and lowered; when the pointed end rests on the bottom the setting-machine is screwed on firmly. This is a bar of wood about twelve feet long, to the middle of which is fastened a hinged collar which can be closed and screwed fast to the pole. Ten or twelve men take hold of this cross-piece, and at first raise and lower it gently until a hole is started in the mud; then they raise it higher and higher, bringing it down with increased force each time, until at last it is bedded so deeply in the mud that the "devil" alone can pull it out. But the "devil" referred to is a tool used for this very purpose, and very hard work it is to manage it.

The men must work well together, and the captain's cry of "Uh-uh-up! Down!" serves to keep them together. The poles are twenty-four feet apart the width of a net. As one pole is put down the side anchor is carried along another twenty-four feet by the aid of a tender, then the large boat moves up to its new anchorage. In this way they move along, planting their poles at regular intervals. A hickory hoop with a weight attached to one side and a gill-net to the other is slipped over the poles, thus keeping the nets in place, and enabling them to be raised and lowered. Every tide, in storm or fog, they are carefully looked after.

In the shoal water along the Jersey coast may be seen what appear to be hedges of brush sticking out of the water. These are part of the fence erected for catching shad in "fykes." As the shad travel along these fences hunting for an opening they find the entrance to the "fykes," which are really nothing more than traps placed at intervals along the fence. The "fyke" is visited at every tide, lifted into the boat, and the fish taken out.—[Harper's Weekly.]

The Vitality of Seeds.

How long will seeds preserve their vitality? So many fables have been and are still being promulgated on this subject that a few facts may not be unacceptable, says a writer in Science for All. The seeds of the willow will not germinate after having been once dry, and their germinating power is lost in two weeks even if during that interval they have been kept fresh. The seeds of coffee and various other plants do not germinate after having been kept for any considerable length of time. The grains of wheat usually lose their power of growth after a lapse of seven years, though wheat over two centuries old has been found quite capable of being used for food. The stories of "mummy wheat" sprouting after having laid dormant in Egyptian tombs for thousands of years are, to say the least of them, very dubious. No well authenticated instances of such finds are extant, while among other articles sold by the Arabs to credulous travelers as coming out of the same tomb as the ancient wheat, have been dahlia bulbs and maize, the deposition of which is the receptacle from which they were said to be extracted necessitates the belief that 3000 years ago the subjects of the Pharaohs were engaged in commerce with America. Rye and wheat only 185 years old could not be induced to germinate, the place of the embryo being occupied by a slimy, putrefied fluid. If, however, excluded from light and air, and above all, from damp, seeds have been known to keep for lengthened periods. Seeds of the bean and pea order have sprouted after 100 year's storage in an herbarium, and many similar instances have been recorded. Seeds disinterred from the soil taken from under very ancient building and other situations have also sprouted, though the estimates of their age have been all the way from 500 to 2000 years. They cannot, however, be considered beyond the range of skepticism.

The whaling industry has recently been revived in Tasmania with very hopeful results. This country used to be the principal centre of the Antarctic whale fisheries; but the scarcity of the animals—a fact which was rendered evident to the members of the Antarctic expeditions which started from Dundee a couple of years back—caused it gradually to be relinquished. This enforced "close time" has had a favorable effect upon the whales, which have been seen two or three at a time on the Tasmanian coasts.

LOOKING BACKWARD

Review of the Year That Is Past.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Epitome of the General News of the World.

Chronological Recital of All the Important Events in Legislative, Judicial and Commercial Circles—Starting Deeds of Crime—Stirring Incidents in Military Matters—Record of Disasters on Land and Sea—Devastation by Fire and Pestilence—The Year of '94 Made History Rapidly.

Below will be found a concise recital of all the events at home and abroad which go to make up the history of 1894. In America, as in Europe, there has been experienced a period of severe financial depression. The year was marked by the most stupendous disturbance of labor circles in the history of the country, necessitating the employment of government forces for its suppression. Political contests have been nearly as stirring as a national election. The world has been thrilled by tales of horror from devastating forest fires, and death has claimed many illustrious men. The year will be long remembered as one of the most notable of the century. Abroad, the theater of news has been principally in the Orient. There is at present raging the war between Japan and China, and to the astonishment of all civilized nations the island kingdom has worsted its mighty foe in every contest of note. Fort after fort has fallen before Japan's forces, and three separate armies are marching upon the capital of the Flowery Kingdom. The Chinese empire, if not fallen, is humbled, and has already taken initiatory steps to sue for peace. Continental Europe has been at peace, and Russia mourns the death of her Czar.

JANUARY.
1—Opening of Manchester, Eng., ship canal.
2—Globe Theater, Boston, burns; \$1,000,000.
3—Six killed in Rock Island wreck at Lincoln, Kan. ... Riot at Dayton, Ia.; one killed, thousands summoned.
4—\$1,300,000 fire at Toledo; \$250,000 at Detroit. ... Franklin Grove, Ill., Bank robbed of \$20,000.
5—\$1,200,000 fire at World's Fair grounds.
6—Gov. McKinley inaugurated at Columbus, Ohio.
7—Two Senators claim existence in New Jersey. ... John L. Sullivan's wife slugs him with an Indian club.
8—Jackson inaugurated Governor at Des Moines, Ia. ... Sherman Wagoner, wife murderer, lynched near Mitchell, Ind.
9—Nine killed and collapsed bridge at Brooklyn. ... Six drowned in Baltimore harbor.
10—Three men lynched at Russell, Kan., for murder. ... Schaeffer beats lives at billiards by one point.
11—Six sailors from Dutch steamer Amsterdam perish in vain attempt to rescue crew of wrecked fishing schooner Maggie E. Wells, in the Atlantic Ocean.
12—Nine killed on the Lackawanna near Hoboken, rear end collision. ... Gear nominated for Senate in Iowa. ... Horablower's nomination for Supreme bench rejected by the Senate.
13—John Buchner, colored, lynched at Valley Park, Mo., for assault.
14—K. C., St. J. & C. B. train held up at Roy's Branch, Mo.; big booty secured. ... Secretary Carnegie calls for funds at \$177,220 for \$500,000,000 per cent. bonds.
15—Ernest Locore hanged at Joliet, Ill.; Baumberger hanged at Cando, N. D.
16—Severe cold and storms in northwest. ... Banker Koe at convicted at Milwaukee. ... Boone County, Ia., insane asylum burns, eight perish.
17—Severe cold of the season general.
18—Corbett defeats Mitchell in the prize ring at Jacksonville, Fla., in three rounds.
19—George H. Palmer hanged at Chicago for murder. ... Des Moines, Ia., double hanging necessary. ... Public recollection of Kaiser and Bismarck; Germans wild with joy.
20—San Francisco Mid-winter Fair opened.
21—Rosina Vokes, actress, dies in England.
22—Admiral Benham cows the rebels at Rio.
23—Rioting Pittsburgh miners forced to eat dogs.

FEBRUARY.
1—Geo. W. Childs dies at Philadelphia. ... Big fire at Omaha.
2—Valiant, the anarchist, is guillotined at Paris.
3—Attempted lynching at Lebanon, Ind.
4—Senate repeals Federal elections law.
5—Wreck of old corvette Kearsarge on Ronador reef; crew rescued.
6—Blizzard over whole northwest.
7—Terrible blizzard in southwest; many die in Oklahoma.
8—Chicago literally snow-bound by fiercest storm ever known; wind reaches 84 miles per hour; storm wide-spread. ... Lincoln's birthday.
9—Another bomb thrown in a Parisian cafe.
10—Von Bulow, the planter, dies at Cairo.
11—Death of Mrs. Myra Bradwell at Chicago.
12—Murderer Stone, slayer of Writman family at Washington, Ind., hanged at Jeffersonville. ... Bandits wreck and rob a Southern Pacific train at Roscoe, Cal.; two men killed, another badly secured from the Wells-Fargo Express Co. ... Senate rejects Peckham's nomination to Supreme bench.
13—Explosion on German warship Brandenburg at Kiel; men killed.
14—Senator White, of Louisiana, appointed and confirmed Associate Justice. ... Norton Bros. can factory, Chicago, burns; loss \$250,000. ... J. H. Keppler, a Black caricaturist. ... Boss McKane sentenced to six years in Sing Sing. ... Gov. Rich, of Michigan, removes salary grabbers. ... Bandits Evans and Worrel captured in California.
15—Washington's birthday. ... Guatemala suspends payment.
16—Four Michigan State officials indicted by grand jury for fraudulent salary grabbing.
17—Steel Mackaye, dramatist, dies on a Santa Fe train. ... Terrible snow storm in the South.
18—Interstate commerce law decided void. ... Fierce storms in the East.
19—Double lynching at Mountain Home, Ark. ... Boy lynched for murder of a clerk upon his mother's orders at Sherman, Ala.
20—News of drowning of 18 Cape Ann, Mass., fishermen, Jan. 12. ... Murder and burglary in Exeter Township, Monroe County, Mich. ... Miners' riot at Bagby, W. Va.; troops summoned.

MARCH.
1—Bland's bill to coin the seigniorage passed.
2—Gladstone recommends Roseberry for Premier. ... General Juhl A. Early dies at Lynchburg.
3—Gladstone formally retires from the British Premiership.
4—Death of Ed. Williamson, the famous base-ball player.
5—Sugar fluctuates 18 points on New York Exchange; Senators charged with speculation in the stocks.
6—Serious illness of Gladstone announced. ... Daniel Coughlin acquitted at Chicago of Dr. Cronin's murder.
7—DaGama, Brazilian rebel commander, a refugee on a Portuguese vessel.
8—Brazilian insurgents surrender. ... House of Commons votes to abolish a clerk.
9—Denver in possession of troops because of quarrel between Gov. Waite and police board.
10—Mule and local option bills defeated in Iowa. ... Exceeding mild weather.
11—Death of Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot.
12—Judge Chetlain, of Chicago, stays execution of Prendergast pending trial for insanity; his act excites widest criticism and consternation. ... "Buff" Higgins hanged at Chicago.
13—Temperature in Central Northern States drops to near zero.
14—Extreme cold kills fruit in Northern

States; mercury marked zero. ... Coxe's farm, near Massillon, O., toward Washington, 70 strong. ... Death of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia.
15—Death of Major Nevans, famous bandmaster, at Chicago. ... Furious snow storm in the Northwest.
16—Gov. Northern appoints Speaker Crisp to succeed Senator Colquitt of Georgia. ... Cleveland vetoes Bland seigniorage coinage bill.
17—Four killed, many hurt, in liquor law riot at Darlington, S. C. ... Speaker Crisp declines a Senatorship. ... Peoria, Ill., water towers burst; one killed, many hurt. ... Big fires at Barry, Ill., and Tracer, Ia.
18—Four killed, many hurt, by natural gas explosion at Alexandria, Ind. ... Borden, Ind., swept by fire.

APRIL.
1—Connellsville, Pa., coke workers strike and riot.
2—Catholic and A. P. A. riot at Kansas City election; four killed.
3—Prendergast gets another stay of execution to July 2. ... 9 killed in riots in coke region. ... Seigniorage bill defeated.
4—Eleven killed by fireworks explosion at Petersburg, Va. ... Four killed by boiler explosion near Bourbon, Mo.
5—Nine firemen killed at Davidson Theater fire, Milwaukee. ... Six sailors lost off Massachusetts coast. ... Seven men killed on logging train near New Era, after a fearful blizzard throughout the east; many lives lost and vessels wrecked on the coast.
6—\$100,000 fire in Buffalo; 13 perish.
7—David Dudley Field dies at New York.
8—Gen. H. W. Slocum dies at Brooklyn.
9—Senator Vance, of North Carolina, dies at Raleigh. ... Miss F. Pollard, her suit against Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky.
10—Henry S. Ives, "Napoleon of Finance," dies at Asheville, N. C.
11—Riot at Omaha over Kelley's army.
12—Big coal miners' strike inaugurated. ... Earthquakes in Greece kill 100.
13—Five train robbers hanged for murder in Mississippi. ... Death of Jesse Seligman, New York banker.
14—Contingents of Coxe's "Commonwealth" march on Chicago over the country, especially in the West; trains captured and cities closely guarded. ... Federal troops recapture a train from Hogan's army in Montana; one man killed. ... Great loss of life on Ireland's coast.
15—Striking miners march on Toluca, Ill.
16—Celebration at Chicago and Galena of Grant's birthday.
17—St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, burns; four lives lost. ... Missouri Valley, Ia., marsh killed by burglars.
18—Army reaches Washington; no demonstration.
19—Death of Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, at Chicago, and Editor Frank Eaton killed at Washington. ... Murderer of Missouri Valley's marshal lynched near Council Bluffs.

MAY.
1—Riot at Cleveland, O. ... Coxe and Browne arrested while attempting to speak from the capitol steps at Washington. ... Great Northern strike ends in riot of miners in Mississippi. ... Patal riots on Mesaba Range and in Pennsylvania coke regions.
2—Coxe, Browne and Jones are found guilty at Washington. ... Coxe's wife, her suit against Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky, coal strike raises price of soft coal 100 per cent.
3—Cloudburst at Stillwater, Minn. ... Federal officials declare Chicago sweatshops full of small-pox.
4—Meeks family four people, murdered at Milan, Mo.
5—Owens defeats Breckinridge in Ashland, Ky., district.
6—News of Japan's success in decisive battle at Ping Yang, Korea. ... Destructive cyclone in Oklahoma.
7—Abortive attempt to rob Santa Fe train at Gorin, Mo.; one robber fatally hurt, one captured. ... New York Republicans nominate Morton. ... Chinese and Japs sink three ships each.
8—Ally trots in 2:03 3/4 at Galesburg.
9—Over 30 lives lost in cyclone in Iowa and Minnesota. ... Madame Pusch-Mahd, renowned singer, dies at Warrenville, N. J.
10—\$1,500,000 fire in Portland, O. C.
11—Steamer Ohio and schooner Ironton collide off Presque Isle, Mich., and sink; five lives lost. ... Five sailors drown by sinking of schooner Wm. Home off Manitowish. ... New York Democrats nominate David B. Hill.
12—Little Rock wrecked by a cyclone. ... Special meeting of British Cabinet called.
13—Death of Prof. David Swing of Chicago. ... Plurisy of snow in Chicago.
14—Five killed in a fire in Detroit.
15—Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts, and Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.
16—Hurricane storm on the Atlantic coast; over 250 lives lost. ... Nine killed by falling building in New York.
17—Train rovers in California and in Georgia.
18—Two killed, ten wounded by militia repelling attempt at lynching at Washington Courthouse, Ohio.
19—Death of Historian James Anthony Froude at London.
20—Four Nebraska counties swept by fire; many lives lost and thousands of cattle perished.
21—AD CHRON.
22—Sixteen perish in a boarding-house fire at Seattle, Wash.
23—\$500,000 loss in freight-house fire at East St. Louis. ... Three killed by dynamite in a boarding-house at Laurel Run, Pa. ... Three killed in a fire at Toledo, Ohio. ... Gen. Pa. in wrecks. ... Steamer Walrappa and 12 lives lost off New Zealand.
24—Seven perish by fire at New York.

JUNE.
1—\$225,000 fire at Ottumwa, Ia.
2—Four riot and storms in northwest. ... Troops trouble continue in Indiana, Iowa and Illinois. ... Pullman strikers sorely in need of aid. ... One million dollar failure in St. Joseph, Mo.
3—Fatal riots and arson near Peoria, Ill.
4—Rosebery's colt Ladas wins the English Derby.
5—Twenty Coxeites drowned near Brighton, Cal. ... Death of Prof. Whitney of Yale.
6—Activity of troops of Illinois, Colorado and Ohio. ... Battle at Cripple Creek, Col.
7—Apparently authentic report of the death of Outlaw Bill Dalton.
8—Illinois troops called to Panama. ... \$475,000 loss at Dubuque.
9—Four strikers shot by deputies at Leont, Pa.
10—Columbus conference ends the coal strike. ... News of death of Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, and succession of his son.
11—Death of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge.
12—150,000 miners killed in Austrian Silesia. ... Erasmus Wiman found guilty of forgery at New York and recommended to the mercy of the court.
13—Death of William Walter Phelps, diplomat, at Englewood, N. J.
14—Troops quell riots at Mount Olive, Ill.; 100 arrested. ... Hottest June day ever known in New York; many people prostrated and nine suicides because of the heat; mercury 93 degrees.
15—Great damage by wind at Chadron, Neb. ... Destructive floods in Penn Valley, Pa., Prussia and Austria. ... Forty-five excursionists drowned in Samara. ... Erasmus Wiman sentenced to 5 1/2 years imprisonment.
16—Gold reserve touches \$64,708,047, lowest point in its history. ... Severe windstorms in the Northwest.
17—Rev. el Santa Anita wins American Derby at Chicago.
18—President Carnot, of France, assassinated at Lyon. ... Three men killed, one drowned on a capsized tug off New York harbor.
19—Tremendous excitement and anger at Italians in France; cafes and shops looted.
20—A. R. U. boycott on Pullman cars ties up Illinois Central.
21—Minnesota and South Dakota storm-swept. ... Railroad strike spreads rapidly.

JULY.
1—Funeral of Carnot at Paris. ... Troops called to quell strikers in Illinois and Colorado.
2—Tremendous activity shown by strikers; no bloodshed yet.
3—Tariff bill passes the Senate. ... Every road in Chicago helpless from the strike. ... Prendergast, assassin, declared sane. ... Bloody riot at Ironwood, Mich.
4—\$100,000 fire loss at Hudson, Mass.
5—Seven buildings at World's Fair grounds burn. ... Riots in railroad yards at Chicago.
6—Mayor Hopkins issues a proclamation against looting. ... Protest against Federal troops in Illinois. ... Yacht Valkyrie sunk in collision in a race.
7—Three rioters and two deputy sheriffs killed at Chicago; over 1,000 people are burned; five regiments of State troops reinforce the regulars. ... Strikers completely rout the Pacific coast.
8—Riot at Chicago. ... Miners' mobs loot stores at Spring Valley and Ladd, Ill.
9—Riots continue at Chicago; three killed, 25 hurt by troops and deputies.
10—A man and one woman killed by wild firing of militia at Grape Creek, Ill. ... Strike extends to Toledo.
11—Debs indicted for conspiracy.
12—Four soldiers killed in a wreck in California.
13—Reports of over a hundred killed in eastern Turkey. ... President Cleveland decides to appoint arbitrators for strikes.
14—Big strike declared off; A. R. U. defeated. ... Prendergast hanged at Chicago.
15—Murderous riots at Sacramento, Cal.
16—Four soldiers killed, many people hurt, by exploding cannon at Chicago. ... The war in Mexico continues in killing 7 negroes.
17—Eight miners killed by dynamite at Stockton, Pa. ... Debs and his associates sent to jail for contempt.
18—\$275,000 fire at Minneapolis; \$250,000 at El Paso, Ill. ... Tariff conference committees disagree.
19—Three killed on the Big Four and 7 on the Texas Pacific by wrecks.
20—Car barns at Washington burn; \$500,000 loss, three firemen killed.
21—War declared between China and Japan.

AUGUST.
1—\$2,500,000 fire in Chicago lumber district; three lives lost. ... Death of Judge Holt, famous justice of the Supreme Court, Secretary of War at Washington.
2—Two fires in Chicago do \$387,000 damage.
3—Japs defeat Chinese with 2,000 slaughter. ... Carnot's assassin sentenced to death. ... Paris.
4—Ex-Gov. Blair, of Michigan, dies. ... Railroad strike declared off in Chicago.
5—Paris on Chicago Board of Trade caused by drought; corn reaches 60 cents, overselling wheat. ... Centennial of Wayne's victory celebrated at Defiance, O.
6—Forty-four lives lost in wreck on Rock Island near Lincoln, Neb. ... Vaccination riot at Milwaukee. ... Corn crop outlook growing darker.
7—House adopts Senate's tariff schedule. ... Corn still shows remarkable firmness in market; crop prospects growing worse.
8—Santo executed at Lyons, France.
9—Five train robbers hanged. ... Chinese defeated, 2,000 slain. ... Crop prospects improved by rain.
10—\$400,000 fire in Cincinnati. ... Sixty-six lives lost in a fire in Bevelly, Texas. ... Eight men drowned in a yacht race at St. Johns, N. B. ... Gov. Altgeld asks public aid for starving Pullmanites.
11—House defeats miners killed near Franklin, Wash.; two at Ashland, Pa.; four at Creede, Colo.
12—Chase and capture of Gordon and Lake, Chicago train robbers and murderers. ... 1,000 people perish in cyclone on east shore of Sea of Azov.
13—John Newell, president L. S. & M. S. Ry., dies at Youngstown, O. ... Lake navigation greatly hindered by smoke from Michigan forest fires.
14—New York becomes a law without President Cleveland's signature. ... Many lake vessels stranded because of smoke from Michigan forest fires.
15—Congress adjourns; universal rejoicing.
16—Enormous customs receipts throughout the country, because of lower tariffs.
17—A thousand Chinamen perish in a fire at Hong Kong. ... Many people killed at Uvalde, Texas, by cloudburst and earthquake.

SEPTEMBER.
1—Over 700 people perish, six towns destroyed, in Northern Minnesota, by forest fire; property loss several millions. ... Six lives lost in Tennessee for barn-burning.
2—Rains check forest fires. ... Tremendous rain fall in Chicago. ... Labor day general strike in Chicago.
3—Fires renewed in northern pine woods. ... St. Paul raises \$10,000, Duluth \$5,000 and other cities various smaller amounts for forest fire sufferers. ... Act of Irving of England, cables \$500 for same purpose.
4—Robert J. paces a mile at Indianapolis in 2:04 3/4; three heats average 2:03 2/3; both record-breakers.
5—Maine gives 37,000 Republican majority.
6—G. A. R. encampment at Pittsburgh.
7—Owens defeats Breckinridge in Ashland, Ky., district.
8—News of Japan's success in decisive battle at Ping Yang, Korea. ... Destructive cyclone in Oklahoma.
9—Abortive attempt to rob Santa Fe train at Gorin, Mo.; one robber fatally hurt, one captured. ... New York Republicans nominate Morton. ... Chinese and Japs sink three ships each.
10—Ally trots in 2:03 3/4 at Galesburg.
11—Over 30 lives lost in cyclone in Iowa and Minnesota. ... Madame Pusch-Mahd, renowned singer, dies at Warrenville, N. J.
12—\$1,500,000 fire in Portland, O. C.
13—Steamer Ohio and schooner Ironton collide off Presque Isle, Mich., and sink; five lives lost. ... Five sailors drown by sinking of schooner Wm. Home off Manitowish. ... New York Democrats nominate David B. Hill.
14—Little Rock wrecked by a cyclone. ... Special meeting of British Cabinet called.
15—Death of Prof. David Swing of Chicago. ... Plurisy of snow in Chicago.
16—Five killed in a fire in Detroit.
17—Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts, and Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.
18—Hurricane storm on the Atlantic coast; over 250 lives lost. ... Nine killed by falling building in New York.
19—Train rovers in California and in Georgia.
20—Two killed, ten wounded by militia repelling attempt at lynching at Washington Courthouse, Ohio.
21—Death of Historian James Anthony Froude at London.
22—Four Nebraska counties swept by fire; many lives lost and thousands of cattle perished.
23—AD CHRON.
24—Sixteen perish in a boarding-house fire at Seattle, Wash.
25—\$500,000 loss in freight-house fire at East St. Louis. ... Three killed by dynamite in a boarding-house at Laurel Run, Pa. ... Three killed in a fire at Toledo, Ohio. ... Gen. Pa. in wrecks. ... Steamer Walrappa and 12 lives lost off New Zealand.
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NOVEMBER.
1—Czar of Russia dies.
2—Earthquake destroys New Hebrides towns.
3—Something dropped in political circles.
4—Killed in a B. & O. wreck.
5—Death of Mike Kelly, famous ball player.
6—Tremendous storms on lakes and in Eastern States.
7—Death of Rufus Ramey, Treasurer of Illinois.
8—\$500,000 fire at New Orleans. ... Lynching of the son of Bob Younger, the outlaw, and another alleged murderer, at Floyd, Ia.
9—Loss of \$500,000 U. S. bonds ordered. ... Gen. Cassius M. Clay, aged 84, marries his ward, Doris Richardson, aged 15, at Lexington, Ky. ... Death of Charles E. R. Gage, general manager Chicago Newspaper Union.
10—News of slaughter of 10,000 Armenians by Turks.
11—Death of Dr. Jas. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College. ... Robt. C. Winthrop dies in Boston.
12—Yvonne Schaefer at Billards. ... Turkish slaughter 2,000 more Armenians in their religious war. ... Earthquake in Italy kills scores.
13—Five killed by explosion in a West Virginia mine. ... Death of Rubenstein, the composer, at London. ... \$1,000,000 bank failure at Portland, Ore.
14—News of overtures of peace to Japan; Port Arthur falls. ... Gen. Booth of Salvation Army, received by 4,000 people at Chicago. ... New York banks take all the \$500,000,000 of bonds.
15—Discovery of robbery of Shoe and Leather Bank, New York; amount, \$350,000. ... Yale wins at football from Harvard, Andover and Cornell.
16—Czar Nicholas and Princess Alix married at St. Petersburg. ... Syndicate pays 117,000 for entire issue of bonds.
17—\$500,000 fire at Toledo. ... \$100,000 loss by burning of coal shaft at Spring Valley, Ill. ... Tremendous sensation in China, caused by petition to impeach Li Hung Chang.
18—Ann Arbor wins at football from Chicago University.

DECEMBER.
1—Congress re-assembles. ... Kolb has himself sworn in as Governor of Alabama; no disturbance.
2—\$275,000 fire in New York, \$175,000 in Omaha.
3—Bandits secure \$100,000 in a Texas Pacific hold-up.
4—Horrible murder of Alfred D. Barnes in Chicago. ... Death of De Lesseps at Paris.
5—Elopement of Rev. Haney and Mrs. Brandt, of Chicago.
6—Death of Robt. Louis Stevenson at Samoa.
7—Capture in Chicago of Seelye, the New York bank robber. ... Two killed, 20 hurt in Chicago street railway tunnel wreck. ... Henry Spragg, a farmer near Hamilton, Mo., kills his wife, then himself and himself. ... Death of Gen. Pa. in wrecks. ... Steamer Walrappa and 12 lives lost off New Zealand.
8—R. U. strike leader, convicted of contempt of court at Chicago; six months imprisonment. ... Van Leuven, alleged lynchers accused in killing 7 negroes.
9—Council Bluffs bank clerk wounds two detectives and kills himself.
10—Bell Telephone Co. defeated by Government. ... \$75,000 killed in boiler explosion at Bay City, Mich.
11—Jones County, Ia., calf case settled after years of litigation.
12—Capt. Schenberger, of the New York police makes full confession before Lexow committee, implicating many high in authority.
13—It is said on good authority that in a

NEAR TO STARVATION

WIDESPREAD DISTRESS IN WESTERN NEBRASKA.

Failure of Crops in the Semi-Arid District, Not Yet Watered by Irrigation, Has Driven Thousands of People to Actual Want.

In Sore Need of Aid.

The stories coming into Omaha of the destitution and suffering in the central and western counties of Nebraska, as the result of last summer's drought, are heart-rending. Appalling tales are told of the condition of the settlers in this semi-arid district, where irrigation has not yet had a chance to transform the sandy soil into a garden spot. Thousands of people are reported on the verge of starvation, but so far there have been only three deaths reported as the result of actual hunger. There may have been more, but so far they have escaped publicity. It is in the extreme southwestern counties of the State that the condition of the people is most appalling—in Perkins, Dundee, Chase and Hayes Counties. In Perkins County alone, there are 3,000 people who are actually destitute.

The situation there is told graphically by County Clerk Wilcox, who has made public the following statement:

"We are facing the most desperate situation in our history. About \$15,000 of the county's money is tied up in the broken banks of Grant, and all three banks are broken. We have issued bonds to the full limit allowed by the law, and our warrants have been refused by some of the merchants. The latter are already out considerable money for goods furnished to laborers on the ditch. We voted \$90,000 in ditch bonds for an irrigation ditch which tapped the South Platte west of Julesburg and ran the entire length of our county. This was in September, and about a month later almost every voter in the county—between 500 and 600—went out there to work on it. They took their teams, and in some cases cows and families. In the mean-



"NO WOLF EVER COMES TO MY DOOR. I'D EAT HIM IF HE DID."

while the bonds have not been sold, probably from distrust of Eastern capital in Western investments. The consequence is that the farmers who did this work upon the ditch are a great deal worse off than if they had not gone out there at all. The crops of the last two years have been total failures, and in nine years we have had but three crops. The limit of our bond issue having been reached we are left helpless for funds of any kind. Men and women sometimes drive in here for twenty-five miles for relief which we are unable to give. Farmers who have lived in the county for years and have sunk their capital here trying to raise crops come to me with tears in their eyes and ask for food. There is not a stream of water in Perkins County nor a living spring. Wells run from 60 to 200 feet deep. The soil, if watered, raises good crops; if not, it bakes into a solid mass. The roads and much of the prairie resemble asphalt, so hard packed and smooth are they.

As a result of these conditions many of the settlers have left the country, and a traveler through the county describes the situation graphically:

On every hand the bare country spread itself. Not a shrub, not a tree met the sight; no creeks, no rivers, no sign of anything which would give moisture or produce hay. The rolling swells of the table land are covered with the shot, crisp brown grass, but nothing above ankle high shows itself, except a dead and deserted tree claim on the right side. But little stock could be seen, though what was there was in good condition. A few deserted sod huts and frame houses were seen, and there were signs, here and there, that some habitations had been taken down and removed with the other goods of the owners when they left.

In some cases farm implements were seen in the fields, and at a distance substantial granaries stood just as their owners had left them. One farmer I talked with, who had come to this town for relief, said, with tears in his eyes: "I never applied for help before and I never thought to, but when a fellow has lost all his crops for two years, and has had his team and cows taken away on account of board while working on the ditch, he can't see his family starve. I'm not above saying that there isn't a thing in the house but a little flour and about a peck of potatoes that was left of the last lot they gave me credit for at the store."

"I'm no worse off than my neighbors," he continued; "but the honest truth is that we're all mighty near starvation. They're all good, industrious men, and have worked night and day, some of them, to try and get a crop. Since June 14 last not a drop of rain fell on my place except a light shower too late in the fall. It stood 106 and 108 in the shade, I'm told, several days in succession in June, and then the hot winds did the rest. I tell you there is going to be starvation all over the county in a few weeks. The farmers are on their last row, and unless help comes in a few days I don't know what'll happen." It is not too much to say that his case is well high typical of the farmers throughout the county.

On Sunday a visit to the house of one of the settlers revealed the farmer dressing a jack rabbit he had killed.

"I'll hang this fellow out to freeze to-night," he said, "and I'll live high for a day or two."

"Well, you manage to keep the wolf from the door?" I asked.

"No wolf ever comes to my door," said the sand hills philosopher; "I'd eat him if he did."

It is said on good authority that in a

drive of thirty miles in any direction from Grant ten tons of fodder could not be found.

The situation in Hayes and Hitchcock Counties is but little better than in Perkins. County Commissioner Rhodes, of Hayes County, gives the following details of destitution and suffering in his district:

"I tell you the situation is about as bad as it can be. We have raised no crops—no, sir, none. I speak from bitter experience, for you can see for yourself that there wasn't an ear of corn on one of those stalks. Even the stalks are not any too good fodder. And I am no worse than my neighbors. The stock has been driven out of the country and sold for whatever it could bring. Cows brought as low as \$6 or \$8, although to-day they are worth \$16. So we have no stock. Our funds are about exhausted. There is very little money in the treasury, but the merchants cash our warrants at par. We are offering limited aid only to the most urgent cases, cutting our requisitions down to the lowest living quantity of all the necessities. No sugar, coffee or tea is given out except to old or infirm persons. There is the greatest need of fuel and flour at present. In the spring everyone except a few will need seed of all kinds."

Many Deserting Their Farms.

Postmaster Nickerson, of Marengo, tells the following tale of helpless starvation as he has seen and experienced it in his neighborhood:

"I am keeping three families on a pension of \$12 per month. Luckily, I have a little credit here and there. The other day I called on some neighbors of mine, not suspecting that they were in want. The woman met me at the door in an old and torn calico dress and a pair of rotten shoes. I asked her if that was the best clothing she had. She said it was, but that she needed something more than clothing, and that was food. I gave her an order for \$14 worth of groceries at Hayes Center and also one on the county. A good many of my neighbors have left. Their teams were mortgaged and they couldn't get away. I have fifty or more head of horses, and I told five men to pick out teams and go on. They did this, leaving their mortgaged teams to run at large. The stock of the county



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is mostly gone. People either took it away with them or the mortgage men have got it. Some irrigating was done near our place on the Red Willow. One man, on a patch about 20 by 30 feet, raised cabbages which sold for 25 cents a head and potatoes which a while ago brought \$3 a bushel."

Stories like these are coming from all directions in the afflicted district.

In Other States.

In more than twenty of the counties of western Kansas the suffering and destitution are fully as great as they are in Nebraska. E. A. Gilbert, writing from Macon, Wallace County, that State, gives this truly startling description of the condition of the destitute there: "At one time we had nothing in the house to eat. My daughter Rose came across an old flour sack containing some stale bread and crusts, which had been in the house eighteen months, hard and dry as a bone. By pounding with a hammer and soaking in warm water, we were able to eat them, while my son was away in search of work. We have lived the past year almost exclusively on bread and flour-and-water gravy. There are many in this vicinity who are fully as destitute as we are. Food and fuel are what we are the most in need of. We can burrow in the ground to hide our nudity and keep from freezing, but it will not satisfy hunger."

The letters which come from the afflicted portions of South Dakota, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas are equally touching. "The drought has left us without resources of any kind," writes R. J. Benbow, of Galla, S. D. "Many have left the State, and many others have sent away the most of their stock, as there is no hay or straw with which to feed them. Our crops were a complete failure, and hundreds are living on bread and water, and very little of that." And C. A. Yoesin, of Burlington, Col., says: "There is an army of destitute people in the eastern counties of this State. Only a fourth of a crop was grown in 1893, and absolutely nothing in 1894. I heard of a family the other day who have been living for some time on wheat ground in a coffee mill, and one of this family is a man 75 years old. This old man has only an old overcoat for a bed. Such is the present condition of many of our people."

Mrs. Mira Lamb, of Stillwater, Okla., writes: "The people of this section have suffered untold misery from the drought which has existed for the past two years. Being a new country the suffering and hardship here are greater than they can possibly be elsewhere. Thousands are already at the end of their resources and in danger of starving unless they are helped."

Telegraphic Clicks.

Bishop McDonald, acting for the Pope, invested Rev. Dr. Joseph P. O'Connell, of New York, with the title of Monsignor. William Childs, residing at Coatsville, Mo., had trouble with his sister-in-law and shot Ora Long, her lover, when he championed her cause.

Harry Bauchmann, aged 32, train dispatcher on the Wabash Road at Andrews, Ind., committed suicide with poison while temporarily insane.

Harry Wells and Charles Rowe, two Philadelphia lumber swindlers, were arrested in Atlanta, Ga., and will be taken back to Pennsylvania for trial.

Chief of Police Pratt and Detectives Sheets and Ferguson, who had been in jail for ten days at Salt Lake, Utah, for contempt in refusing to answer questions, were released.

A NOBLE FIGHT.

AN EMINENT SOUTHERN LAWYER'S LONG CONFLICT WITH DISEASE.

Twenty-five Years of Prosperity, Adversity and Suffering—The Great Victory Won by Science Over a Stubborn Disease.

(From the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.)

Foremost among the best known lawyers and farmers of North Carolina stands Col. Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville. Mr. Sugg has resided in Greenville 22 years. While nearly everyone in Pitt Co. knows Mr. S.'s history, perhaps all do not know of his return to business again after an illness of 16 years. No man has gone through more than he, and lived. It was a case of the entire breaking down of the nervous system, attended by excruciating, agonizing, unendurable pain. Opium and stimulants only quieted temporarily, and all treatments failed him. Only his love of family and friends prevented suicide. He told a reporter the following interesting story:

"I kept at my work as long as I could, but I could not bear the pain and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the pain and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the pain and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the pain and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the pain and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the pain and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the pain and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the pain and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the pain and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the pain and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the pain and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to

My Wife's Nerves

Are weak and she suffers terribly from nervousness, headache and less of sleep. Such is the testimony of many a man. The poor, tired woman is suffering from impure and impoverished blood. Her food does not digest. She is living on her nerves, because her strength is gone. Her nerves and muscles

Need Strengthening

by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure, rich blood, creates an appetite, and gives tone to all organs of the body. This is not what we say—it is what Hood's Sarsaparilla does. "My wife began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about three months ago. She has been in poor health for fifteen years. Hood's is doing her good. Her appetite is better and she looks better, and there has been improvement in every way." J. W. ROBERTSON, Greenfield, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Be sure to get
HOOD'S Cures

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

A Novel Call.

A peculiar kind of call has been devised for special military purposes by a French army officer. This call, which is called "the dog," is produced by means of an instrument in which a wheel carrying a series of stripes of steel upon its circumference and passing between the poles of a magnet develops currents of variable frequency. The circulation in the line of these currents produces in the receivers a characteristically signal, perceptible at a distance, and exactly resembling the bark of a dog. It would appear that the most enlightened nations of the day are not above following the methods adopted by the untutored savage, whose favorite mode of transmitting signals, both in war and the chase, is imitating the cry of animals or the note of wild birds.

SOAP has been substituted for wax on the recording surface of the phonograph by a Berlin inventor. The advantage gained is that soap is unaffected by ordinary changes of temperature.

A Thankful Mother's Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"Last winter I did not think my little ones would have a mother long. I suffered terribly with female troubles.

"I could keep nothing on my



stomach and got so 'poor' my friends hardly knew me. I suffered with severe headaches, dizziness, faintness, backache, and 'the blues'.

"Thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am now as fat as ever, and have no female troubles. If you use my letter, I hope it may be the means of saving some other poor mother's life as it did mine."—Mrs. Ella Van Buren, 821 Garden St., Peoria, Ill.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

...EVERY...

Home-Seeker

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 30 excellent letters from Northern farmers now located in the South and other authentic and valuable information. For a FREE COPY address the undersigned at Manchester, Iowa: J. F. MERRY, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES ASTORIA, ORE.
Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE

SIN PASTE STOVE POLISH

FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH. MAKES NO DUST, IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE.

MORSE BROS. PROP'S, CANTON, MASS.

LOW NECKS IN FAVOR

COSTUMES THAT SHOW THE SHOULDERS MUCH WORN.

Deplored by So-Called Reformers, but Swagger Folk Will Not Discard Them—Should Be a Law Against Scrawny Women Baring Their Necks.

Fashion's Foibles.

New York Correspondence:

UCH as low-necked dresses are deplored by so-called reformers, they are worn a great deal by swagger folk, and many a beautiful device for enhancing a gown's beauty had its first use on a low-cut costume. The attacks upon this fashion seem to have little effect upon its supporters, who are as many as ever. Indeed, many elderly women now wear low-necked dresses, and there is good reason for extending the fashion to them, if they want to adopt it, for women of gray hairs frequently have very pretty necks. If they are not too plump, an evening gown that is cut low is all right. But in this connection it may be stated with reason that there ought to be a law against any woman's baring her neck if she is not pretty enough to have excuse for so doing. Many of the new forms of low-neck expose the round of the shoulder, the décolletage being straight across the bust, instead of round or square. The change benefits both the full and the thin figures, but the possessor of the former is much inclined these days towards gowns that cover the shoulders.

A very handsome example of this cut is that in the initial picture. Its materials are dotted yellow watered silk and ruby velvet. The bodice hooks in front, but the wide pointed plastron hooks over. Caught in the side seams are loose narrow jacket fronts trimmed with yellow lace and ruby bows. The bodice is slightly longer in back than in front, and is draped in the center of the back by means of a deep pleat. The left jacket front is wider than the right, as it almost reaches the center of the top, and is there cut away bias toward the bottom in triangular shape. The straps over the shoulder are made of folded velvet, and the full velvet puff sleeves are topped by lace bretelles that reach to the edges of the jacket and form a round collar in back. Heavy silk lines the gored skirt, and its garbure consists of two bands of bits folded velvet caught with velvet bows.

In the second picture there is sketched another low cut dress that has the shoulders hidden, and it is altogether a very dainty creation. Cut from cream-colored faille, it is garnished with ecru embroidery, ecru and cream mousseline de soie and dark red ribbon. Then jack roses with foliage form bretelles that finish with red satin bows. The bell skirt is quite plain, and the bodice comes inside. Its vest is from shirred and plaited mousseline, and it is cut square at the neck in front but round in back. The sleeves consist of a series of mousseline de soie puffs and unborded epaulettes.

To the uninitiated the thought of a gown cut to leave the shoulder uncovered is a shock, but after comparing the

trou hooks over. Caught in the side seams are loose narrow jacket fronts trimmed with yellow lace and ruby bows. The bodice is slightly longer in back than in front, and is draped in the center of the back by means of a deep pleat. The left jacket front is wider than the right, as it almost reaches the center of the top, and is there cut away bias toward the bottom in triangular shape. The straps over the shoulder are made of folded velvet, and the full velvet puff sleeves are topped by lace bretelles that reach to the edges of the jacket and form a round collar in back. Heavy silk lines the gored skirt, and its garbure consists of two bands of bits folded velvet caught with velvet bows.

on the front and are ornamented at the top with cream guipure. The bodice is fitted and fastens on the side, the darts being covered with narrow velvet folds. A white moire collar and chemisette ornament the front, which is further adorned with velvet and buttons, as indicated.

The very latest skirt is cut in godets all around and there is no difference of fullness front and back. Like olives, it is an acquired taste, but it is calculated to display to advantage the magnificence of material, while it does not follow or suggest the lines of the figure. It has the additional distinction of being a product of this century. Almost all fashions are mere revivals; not so this skirt, which never was before. It should fit closely about the waist, the godets forming at the hip line. These start small and swell and widen into veritable billows at the foot, from eight to ten godets serving to fill the entire round. There are two methods of managing the godet skirt. One lines it throughout with stiff crinoline or even haircloth, which keeps the godets in shape, no matter what changes the wearer makes in position. The effect is artificial and stiff, but whatever beauty there may be in the folds is not interfered with. The other method leaves the skirt without any lining but soft silk, and the godets turn and twist with every movement. The effect is odd enough, and more graceful than is the other, but only a very slim person can risk either, for both rob the figure of height.

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The pyramids were begun about 4,000 years ago.



THE SQUARE CUT-OUT.

one displayed in the next sketch with the two that have preceded it, it will be seen that appearances favor the former. This is a youthful get-up, made from pale blue silk crepon, with a wide-gored skirt trimmed by a full flounce of the same goods. It is headed by a crepon ruching which turns upward at the left side, where a large blue satin bow is placed. The blouse waist has fitted blue silk lining, and its cut-out is bordered with a crepon ruching and

a spray of wild roses is placed at the left with a bow. The sleeves are merely pleated epaulettes fastened to a fitted cap.

With the sleeves of reception and theater dresses, the case is quite different, and they are made so large that even a cape threatens their beauty. The theater wrap, therefore, is a cape that is split into a series of panels. One panel rests lightly on each sleeve, one hangs in the middle of the back, and the front is in two, to admit of the fastening. Of course, there is little warmth about this thing, but the sleeves must be big, so what's to be done?

Bluet and cerise are now enjoying great favor and are especially effective in trimmings. The latter is almost too brilliant to be used for whole garments, though occasional examples of it awake the echoes. With bluet it is dif-



ALL IN BLUET.

ferent, because its tone is so much more gentle and entire costumes of it are in excellent taste. A handsome satin dress of this shade is portrayed in the fourth illustration. It is simply made and trimmed, guipure insertion being used as garniture. The bodice fastens on the side and is alike in back and front, being ornamented with three bands of the lace. The folded belt and collar to match are of black velvet, and the full sleeves are topped by fancy epaulettes banded with insertion. Haircloth stiffens the gored skirt throughout, and the front shows three lengthwise bands of lace matching that on the bodice.

Among the new cloths that are bidding for popularity are several that are woven like silky wool, with a furry surface, the general effect being that of cotton flannel. But they're not cotton flannel, but some of the latest cloths and particularly handsome in greens and browns. They are well adapted to street gowns of the more elaborate type, a beauty being of green, bordered with sable and heavily enriched with yellow lace. In the gown from one of these stuffs that is displayed in the final cut, the trimming is not so costly, though it is expensive enough to show that these new rough materials are keeping good company. Its full skirt is laid in godet pleats and bordered around the bottom with a band of olive-green mirror velvet, three-looped ornaments of the velvet appearing at intervals. Two very narrow panels appear



THIS SKIRT AN ACQUIRED TASTE.

on the front and are ornamented at the top with cream guipure. The bodice is fitted and fastens on the side, the darts being covered with narrow velvet folds. A white moire collar and chemisette ornament the front, which is further adorned with velvet and buttons, as indicated.

The very latest skirt is cut in godets all around and there is no difference of fullness front and back. Like olives, it is an acquired taste, but it is calculated to display to advantage the magnificence of material, while it does not follow or suggest the lines of the figure. It has the additional distinction of being a product of this century. Almost all fashions are mere revivals; not so this skirt, which never was before. It should fit closely about the waist, the godets forming at the hip line. These start small and swell and widen into veritable billows at the foot, from eight to ten godets serving to fill the entire round. There are two methods of managing the godet skirt. One lines it throughout with stiff crinoline or even haircloth, which keeps the godets in shape, no matter what changes the wearer makes in position. The effect is artificial and stiff, but whatever beauty there may be in the folds is not interfered with. The other method leaves the skirt without any lining but soft silk, and the godets turn and twist with every movement. The effect is odd enough, and more graceful than is the other, but only a very slim person can risk either, for both rob the figure of height.

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The pyramids were begun about 4,000 years ago.

You can make better food with

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Lighter, sweeter, more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.

105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

"King" Kelly on the Stage.

The death of "King" Kelly, the \$10,000 baseball player, recalls the story of his first dramatic experience. After closing a successful ball season, in which he distinguished himself as a star player, he followed the example of pugilistic stars and commenced touring the east in a specialty company. Kelly did a song and dance, and amused his audience with "Papa Wouldn't Buy Me a Bowwow," which was new at that time.

The next day after his appearance he received a note from a friend, which read: "For the sake of suffering humanity, Mike, leave the stage. That song of yours gave half the audience the hydrophobia."

What Kind of Remembrance?

"Sitting, my friend, by the evening fireside; sitting in your easy chair, at rest; and looking at the warm light on the rosy face of your little boy or girl, sitting on the rug before you, do you ever wonder what kind of remembrance those little ones will have of you, if God spares them to grow old? Look into the years to come; think of that smooth face lined and roughened; that curly hair gray; that expression, now so bright and happy, grown careworn and sad, and you, you long in your grave. Of course, your son will not have quite forgotten you, he will sometimes think and speak of his father who is gone. What kind of remembrance will he have of you?"

Trees and Lightning.

Trees, like many other objects, are often struck by lightning, and everyone knows how dangerous it is to seek shelter beneath them during a thunderstorm. They are, it is said, more liable to be hit in winter than in summer, though it is not easy to explain why. What is still stranger is that trees with pointed leaves are more likely to escape the lightning's vivid flash than trees with rounded leaves. Every point, and there are thousands of points on a single tree, acts as a tiny conductor and discharges the electricity. If this be a fact, evergreen trees, like holly, which simply bristle with point, are never—well, hardly ever—be struck.

A Year With Popular Authors.

NEARLY all the most popular authors seem to have been drawn upon by the editor of The Ladies' Home Journal to insure for its readers a particularly interesting year during 1895. Jerome K. Jerome, for example, will resume his role of an "Idle Fellow" for the benefit of American and women in a series of articles; Robert Harte will have a new love story, while Frank R. Stockton has given the Journal not less than three of his quaintest and drollest short tales; Mrs. Burton Harrison will write on correct deportment and usages of good society, while Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney will continue his successful literary autobiography. Dr. Parkhurst, the famous New York preacher, will write his first series of articles for women on the questions of the day which women are thinking about; Edward Bellamy will add a chapter to his "Looking Backward"; Eugene Field, Bill Nye, John Kendrick Bangs, and Robert J. Burdette will supply the humor; Conan Doyle will give his views of "The Literary Side of America"; Frances Hodgson Burnett, the late Jane Austin, Julia Margrave, and Elizabeth Bellamy will supply novelties; Kate Greenaway is to draw her quaint little tots of women for the first time for a magazine, while Palmer Cox will supply some new "Jingoes"; a unique article on "Mrs. Shakespeare's" wife, Margaret Deland, Sarah Orne Jewett and Mrs. Burton Harrison will discuss "When Lady; When Woman"; when those terms should be used; E. S. Martin is going to tell "Where Was the Garden of Eden?"; Reginald de Koven has given his new song, while other famous composers will also be represented by songs, marches and waltzes. And in this representative manner, The Ladies' Home Journal will really cover every interesting phase of contemporary life, especially that of woman. The magazine will indeed be worth having during the new year.

The worse you feel, we heard a man say the other day, the more luck you will have.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, you have a running ear or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that we cannot be taken by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

MORE good people go wrong than wrong people go right.

Send your full name and address to Dobbin's Mfg. Co., Philada., Pa., by return mail, and get free of all cost, a coupon worth several dollars, if used by you to its full advantage. Don't delay. This is worthy attention.

It isn't always the wisest man who never deserts an idea.

For twenty years folks all over the world have cured rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other pains and aches by using St. Jacobs Oil. There must be something in it, for you couldn't fool all the people for so many years.

Why This Distinction?

Every one likes to be treated fairly, and so every one will sympathize with a little girl whose saying is reported in the Chicago Post.

Five-year-old Mary had fretted and made herself generally disagreeable, and at night her mother put her to bed with a feeling of relief.

"There, child," she said, as she kissed her good-night, "I hope you won't be so cross to-morrow."

Mary had cuddled down under the blankets, but at this speech she sat upright again.

"I notice," said she, "that when it's me you say 'cross,' when it's you, you say 'nervous.'"

The Unexpected Discharge of a Cannon

Close by would not have a more disturbing effect upon nerves which are vigorous than an ordinary noise upon those that are weak and unstrung. As a nerve, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unrivaled. By promoting digestion and assimilation they overcome that gastric disorder, which is the most prolific cause of nervous debility, and which, so long as it exists, defeats in large measure the action of sedatives and opiates. Such remedies, moreover, necessitate the use of increasing doses, and finally cease to act altogether, except in dangerous quantities. They never reach the fountain head of the trouble, and quiet the nerves only by semi-paralyzing them. Equally objectionable are the unmedicated stimulants. Kidney, bladder and liver trouble, malaria, constipation and rheumatism are relieved by the Bitters, which also promotes appetite and nightly repose.

A Local Equivalent.

After their engagement had been broken off a Michigan man sued his quondam sweetheart for the recovery of certain jewelry which she refused to return. The Judge in deciding the case asked the lover if he had ever kissed his intended bride. After he had admitted that he had done so, the Judge dismissed the suit, holding that kisses and caresses were a legal equivalent for presents.

For every man with a dollar in his pocket, there are a dozen men scheming to get it.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather, produces Croup, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which Jayne's Expectorant promptly cures if faithfully administered.

THE "youngest soldier in the civil war" has begun dying.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmsted, Arcola, Ill.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING.

55, CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

\$2.95 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE.

\$2.15 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES, LADIES'.

\$3.25 \$2.15 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BRISTOL, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.

They equal custom shoes in style and fit.

Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.

The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.

From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes.

If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

NICKEL RATE.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

BUFFALO & CHICAGO.

LOWEST RATES.

THROUGH PALACE BUFFET SLEEPING CARS between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

For rates or other information, call on nearest Ticket Agent, or address:

A. W. JOHNSTON, B. F. HORNOR, Gen'l Superintendent, Gen'l Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND, O.

THE Navy Department propose introducing electricity instead of steam for operating heavy guns mounted on turrets on warships.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

FREQUENTLY in persuading others we convince ourselves.

ATTEND the Fort Wayne Business College.



A Ripans Tabule.

Do I know what it is? Why, to be sure. Mamma uses them for dyspepsia. Papa swallows one when he thinks he has eaten a little too much.

Mamma says that My brother Jack has indigestion. Always wants one When he comes home very late at night.

Grandpa Takes them for something That he calls constipation. He always takes two, and He says that They are very good indeed. They don't taste good, though, But they can be swallowed without tasting.

Mamma gives the baby A quarter of one—for wind on its stomach.

Anst Jane. She is an old maid, you know. Takes them for constipation. She dissolves hers in water And drinks it. You just ought to see her Face she makes up— But it cures her headache.

I put one under my tongue: Then I fill my mouth just full of water And take one big swallow, And it is gone—always.

What do I take them for? Do you see how red My cheeks are? Well! That is what I take them for, mamma says.



TEXAS, MEXICO and CALIFORNIA.

— VIA —

Wabash line

In connection with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, Texas & Pacific Railroad, International & Great Northern Railroad, and Southern Pacific Railway, known as the

ONLY TRUE SOUTHERN ROUTE, has placed in service a Through First-Class Sleeping Car and Tourist Sleeping Car, leaving Chicago daily at 10:50 A. M., via St. Louis to Little Rock, Macon (Hot Springs), Austin, San Antonio, Laredo (where a direct connection is made with through sleeping car for the City of Mexico), El Paso, Los Angeles and San Francisco. This is the only line from Chicago which can offer this excellent service. Call or write to any ticket agent of the Wabash or connecting line for printed matter showing time, route, rates, description of cars, etc., or

R. G. BUTLER, C. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

F. H. TRISTRAM, C. P. A., Pittsburg, Pa.

P. E. DOMBAUGH, P. & T. A., Toledo, Ohio.

R. G. THOMPSON, P. & T. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. HALDERMAN, M. P. A.

J. M. MAXWELL, P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

G. D. MACFARLAND, P. & T. A., Lafayette, Ind.

J. C. CRANE, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK OF POULTRY

And Family Almanac for 1896. 80 pages, 70 engravings, the finest work of its kind ever published. Gives recipes for making egg food, complete plans and diagrams for building poultry houses, tells you how to raise chickens profitably, gives full description with illustrations of 40 leading breeds of pure bred fowls. It is an encyclopedia of information, worth many times its cost to anyone interested in poultry. You positively cannot afford to be without it. Sent postpaid on receipt of price listed. Address C. S. SHOEMAKER, Box 25, Freeport, Ill., U.S.A.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething: softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle. F. W. N. U.

When Writing to Advertisers, say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR GUMS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by all Druggists.

CONSUMPTION.

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.

Michigan Commercial Travelers Meet at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 28.—The sixth annual convention of the Michigan Knights of the Grip opened here Wednesday afternoon with nearly 600 members of the order present. There are present also 200 or 300 business men from various sections of the state and a large number of hotel men, the latter being honorary members of the order. There was a business session in the afternoon and a banquet with 1,000 plates in Lockerby hall at night. The membership in the state is approximately about 2,000. The order pays a death benefit of \$500 to the families of deceased members. It was voted to increase the assessments of members from one to two dollars. An amendment to admit outside travelers to the Michigan association was reported adversely upon, and the report was adopted. Maj. R. W. Jacklin, of Detroit, was elected president.

TO FIGHT CONVICT LABOR.

Michigan Furniture Men Meet and Form an Organization.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 29.—Furniture men from various sections of the state met here Friday afternoon and completed an organization to fight the employment of convict labor on furniture or any other kind of goods in competition with free labor. They passed resolutions asking the legislature to submit to the people the clause on this subject from the new constitution of New York state as an amendment to the Michigan constitution. The organization is called "The Michigan Furniture Manufacturers' association." The officers are: President, George P. Hummer, of Holland; vice president, E. H. Foote, Grand Rapids; secretary, E. M. Hunting, Grand Rapids.

BADLY USED BY BURGLARS.

An Old Farmer Has a Painful Experience with Robbers.

FLAT ROCK, Dec. 25.—Michael Warner, an old farmer living in Huron township, was supposed to keep considerable money in his house. Monday night three men forced an entrance and when they could find but \$25 beat the old man and cut his flesh to make him disclose the hiding place of his money. His screams brought the neighbors and two of the burglars were captured and locked up, the other escaping. The prisoners gave the names of Michael Frutchet and Martin Miller. The old man is not seriously hurt and he saved the \$3,000 or more in cash which he had hidden in the house.

Will Leave the Knights.

DETROIT, Dec. 28.—As a result of the ruling of the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, requiring that all rituals of the order shall be English, one of the leading German lodges of Detroit has instituted a new lodge with the independent order known as Improved Order of Knights of Pythias, which recently organized at Buffalo. Three other German lodges of the city had representatives at the organization of the supreme lodge at Buffalo.

Receiver Stone Resigns.

LANSING, Dec. 28.—As a result of the action of the depositors of the Central Michigan savings bank in appointing a committee to examine the books of the institution, Receiver Stone has tendered his resignation to the court. Stone declares that he has collected over \$400,000 of the assets of the bank at an expense of less than 2½ per cent, and he is weary over the criticisms of the depositors who have failed to receive dividends fast enough to suit them.

Fraudulent Debtors Sent to Jail.

MANISTEE, Dec. 29.—C. H. Dummer and H. C. Dummer, two business men of this city, are in jail, judgment being rendered against them with the First national bank as plaintiff. Behind the bars they must remain until the debt of \$300 is paid. The firm tried to defraud their creditors during the summer by giving chattel mortgages to their relatives.

Manistee Has a \$30,000 Fire.

MANISTEE, Dec. 29.—Friday morning the Cameron block was destroyed by fire. The building was occupied by several business firms, who will all lose heavily. Loss on building and contents, \$30,000; insurance, \$18,000. George A. Hart, J. Zobel & Son, Charles A. Zobel and the Manistee business college were the heaviest losers.

Death of a Noted Mesmerist.

JACKSON, Dec. 29.—Prof. John Edward Kennedy, the mesmerist, died at his home in this city at 4 o'clock Friday morning. He came in from a season on the road two weeks ago suffering from Bright's disease, and never rallied. He was about 45 years of age and has resided here nearly all his life. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Pardoned by Gov. Ritch.

LANSING, Dec. 21.—Exactly twenty-six prisoners in the penal institutions of this state have been released by pardon or commutation of sentence by Gov. Rich during the years 1893 and 1894. In most cases the prisoners had but little time to serve, although one or two life convicts were released.

A Big Orchard.

BENTON HARBOR, Dec. 30.—The largest orchard of fruit trees in the United States, if not in the world, is soon to be planted by four prominent fruitmen of this locality. Eighteen hundred acres of land have been secured for the purpose of setting entirely to fruit trees.

Filed Charges Against His Chief.

ESCANABA, Dec. 29.—Night Patrolman Archie Campbell has filed charges at the city clerk's office against Chief of Police Elmer for refusing to close and arrest houses of ill repute in this city. Campbell and Elmer have been fighting each other for some time.

Lavigne Goes Free.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—The case against "Kid" Lavigne, his second and the others connected with the contest in which Bowen was killed, was on Thursday morning dismissed.

TEACHERS MEET.

Action Taken by the State Association at Lansing.

LANSING, Dec. 29.—The attendance upon the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' association, which has just closed, was the largest in the history of the association. Prof. Charles S. Grawn, of Traverse City, the president, in an address at the opening of the session on Wednesday urged that the coming legislature be petitioned to enact a compulsory-education law that would be effective, the present statute on this subject being practically inoperative and there being 175,000 children of school age in the state who are not attending school. He also favored the adoption of free text books and teaching of history and morals in the grades below the grammar grades for the reason that the official reports show that three-fourths of the children leave school before they reach the grammar grades. The principal features of the report of the committee on legislation which was adopted were briefly summarized as follows:

Recommending that the minimum age of truancy be fixed at eight years; that parents failing to send children to school at least four months be punished by fine or imprisonment; requiring all district boards to appoint truancy officers; that the state bear all the expense of teachers' institutes; that no person who uses tobacco in any form be hereafter employed in the schools of the state, and that a more stringent law be enacted relative to sale of cigarettes; that the minimum number of months of school be increased to five; making the township unit system optional in all counties of the state; requiring every district in the state to furnish text books free to all pupils; providing that none but American citizens be eligible to serve as teachers, examiners or commissioners.

E. C. Thompson, of Saginaw, was elected president, and Charles McKenney, of Olivet, secretary.

JUDGES TALK OF CRIME.

State Association Will Recommend Important Amendments in the Laws.

LANSING, Dec. 29.—The Michigan Association of Judges adjourned its first annual meeting at noon Friday. In the morning Judge E. A. Burlingame read a carefully prepared paper on "Crime and Criminals." Resolutions were adopted favoring laws providing for a jury commission in the more populous counties and requiring prosecuting attorneys to file with the governor and board of pardons a statement indorsed by the trial judge of the 'case of each prisoner convicted. Judge W. E. Grove, of Grand Rapids, was elected president; Rollin E. Person, of Lansing, vice president, and V. H. Lane, of Adrian, secretary and treasurer.

EXPRESS AGENT ROBBED.

Slugged and Left for Dead Under the Depot Platform at Vestaburg, Mich.

HOWARD CITY, Dec. 28.—At Vestaburg, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern road, Thursday evening, as Agent Gilluli emerged from the depot with some express money just before a passenger train arrived, he was struck on the head with a club by some unknown person. The assailant secured his watch and \$100 and left Gilluli under the platform, supposedly dead. Gilluli is still alive.

Loggers Desert the Camps.

MEMPHIS, Mich., Dec. 29.—The weather has been very cold, the temperature changing from zero to 10 below, but no snow has fallen here since early in November, and that quickly disappeared. Ice formed in the bay for the first time this season Thursday night, but all is broken up by the northwest winds. Men in large numbers have come out of the logging camps. In most of the Menominee camps operations are said to be at a standstill and a log famine is apparent.

Michigan Railway Incorporated.

LANSING, Dec. 30.—Articles of incorporation of the reorganized Detroit, Bay City & Alpena railroad, which was recently sold under a mortgage, were filed with the secretary of state Saturday. The new corporation is called the Detroit & Mackinaw Railroad company. It will be made a through line from Bay City to the Straits of Mackinaw. The capital stock is \$5,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares, of which Charles H. Coster, of New York, holds 19,400 shares.

War on Assessors.

BAY CITY, Dec. 28.—The grand jury has indicted the members of the Bay City and West Bay City boards of assessors. It is understood the indictments are for making illegal assessments. It is probable that the indictments will result in a crusade against most of the assessing officers throughout the state, as Bay City is not alone by any means in the alleged practice of juggling with real estate valuations.

Due to a Weak Boiler.

WEST BAY CITY, Dec. 29.—The coroner's jury in the inquest into the death of the five men killed in the boiler explosion at Russell Brothers & Co.'s mill here Tuesday, December 18, found that the deaths were caused by an overpressure of steam on a weak boiler. They recommend the appointment of a boiler inspector.

Was Murdered.

DETROIT, Dec. 29.—The inquest on the body of Emil J. Nossek, who was brutally murdered Sunday night, was held Friday and the jury brought in a verdict that he came to his death at the hands of persons unknown. The five young men who were arrested for the crime are still under arrest.

Result of Feeding Wheat to Hogs.

LANSING, Dec. 29.—Ex-Gov. C. G. Luce has been experimenting with wheat-fed hogs. He says he purchased some hogs in Nebraska and commenced to feed them wheat. He now claims by recent weight that they have gained fourteen and one-half pounds for every bushel of wheat fed.

Killed by the Cars.

ADRIAN, Dec. 27.—Word has been received here of the killing at Chicago of Kirk Cadwell, 10-year-old son of George P. Cadwell of this city. While out shopping with his mother the boy was run down at a grade crossing by a Northwestern passenger train.

STATE NEWS.

Brief But Newsy Dispatches from Various Localities.

The largest flock of pigeons in Michigan, numbering 1,100 birds, is owned by Charles Babbitt, of Coldwater.

One-half of the wells in Flushing have gone dry.

A movement is on foot to establish a canning factory at Dundee in the spring.

The body of Isaac Harris, a well known Battle Creek character, was found in the Kalamazoo river.

Bryant Walker, of Detroit, has been elected president of the Michigan academy of sciences.

Prof. G. P. Coler, of the state normal school at Plattville, Wis., has been elected to succeed Rev. E. E. Willett as the head of the Ann Arbor Bible society—a chair in the Michigan State university.

W. F. Ninneman and Edward Humphrey, of Muskegon, paid \$17,000 for a part interest in the steamer Nyack, to the Crosby Transportation company.

Dr. H. S. Grant, who created a sensation at Lansing by announcing that he was a candidate for United States senator, has been adjudged insane and taken to Flint.

Judge R. R. Pealer, of Three Rivers, announces in a published card that he is not a candidate for justice of the supreme court.

The state convention of the Michigan Modern Woolmen was held last week in Niles. Hon. Emory Townsend, of Saginaw, was elected consul.

The post office department has made a number of changes in the spelling of Michigan post offices as follows: Crosswell, instead of Crosswell; Cressey, instead of Cressey; Weldon, from Welden; Oskar, from Oscar, and Starrville, from Starville.

With the thermometer registering several degrees below zero the frozen body of a new-born babe was found on the doorstep of a house in the residence portion of Detroit Saturday morning. There is no clue to the person who left the little one to perish.

The N. B. Carlstein company of Bay City has filed a chattel mortgage for \$105,000 to secure creditors.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Henry McGill Struck by a Train at Traverse City.

TRAVERSE CITY, Dec. 27.—While crossing the C. & W. M. track Henry McGill, a farmer and old resident of Keystone, was struck by the engine of the north-bound passenger train No. 6 and instantly killed. He fell on the cow catcher and was dragged some distance. He was driving a double team of horses attached to a buggy, accompanied by Albert Robbins. The boy jumped and was seriously injured. McGill was 55 years old and leaves a wife, three daughters and two sons. No blame is attached to the company.

Transportation Lines Sued.

DETROIT, Dec. 28.—Thursday City Counselor Speed swooped down upon eight transportation companies, commencing suits against them for nominal damages aggregating \$40,000. The claim is made that while the transportation companies have offices in the suburb of Hamtramck and assert they should be taxed by the township of Hamtramck, as a matter of fact they do their business in the city of Detroit, and the suits are to recover what the companies would have to pay for city, school and police tax for 1893.

Won by the Michigan Company.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 31.—Stockholders in the Elliott Button Fastener company here are rejoicing over the receipt of a dispatch announcing that Judge Colt, of Boston, has rendered a decision in the long-contested patent-infringement suit brought by the Heaton Peninsular Button Fastener company of Providence, R. I. The decision is in favor of the Elliott company, and will be of importance to shoe dealers throughout the country.

State Got Its Cash.

LANSING, Dec. 27.—Frederick Thoman, William H. Haze and Nelson Bradley, sureties on the bond of W. H. S. Wood, ex-superintendent of the industrial school for boys, who were last week sued by Attorney General Ellis on behalf of the state for the balance of state funds deposited in the defunct Central Michigan savings bank, have settled the matter by paying Auditor General Turner \$612.41, the full sum due.

A Muddle at Niles.

NILES, Dec. 28.—In October Niles voted to issue \$34,000 bonds to build water works. The bonds were sold to Chicago parties. Ferdinand Schneewind, a merchant, sought to restrain the city from issuing the bonds. An injunction was refused and Mr. Schneewind carried the case to the supreme court, where the decision was reversed and the injunction allowed.

Boom at Benton Harbor.

BENTON HARBOR, Dec. 27.—It has become known that the Big Four railroad will enter into contract with the city to gain the right of way through the center of the business part to reach their property in the Big Four marsh and along the St. Joseph river. The company will contract to establish smelting works, car shops and other improvements.

Minister Sued for Damages.

SAGINAW, Dec. 28.—A capias has been issued on complaint of Mayor Mershon for the arrest of Rev. William Knight, pastor of the First Congregational church, who has been the most vigorous in bringing accusations of dishonesty and incompetency against the city officials. Damages to the extent of \$5,000 are asked for.

Accidentally Killed Himself.

LANSING, Dec. 27.—E. E. Young, agent of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway at Potteryville, was accidentally shot. While cleaning a revolver the weapon was discharged and the ball pierced his heart. Young was a middle-aged man and leaves a widow and several children.

DAVISBURGH.

Mrs. Frank Ely spent Thursday afternoon at Holly.

Roll Brownell of Flint, was in town New Year's day.

J. H. Davis is loading a car with wood to ship to Pontiac.

Miss Lena Pepper is home for her Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Grant Brownell of Detroit, is visiting Miss Eva Ely.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester of Lansing, are visiting at Mr. L. Powell's.

Del Traphagen of Fenton, was calling on friends in town Monday.

School began yesterday after a vacation of about a week and a half.

Several from here attended the concert at Anderson Settlement last week.

Mrs. D. M. Pepper entertained Mrs. Giles of Pontiac, last week Wednesday.

Skating is fine on the pond and the young people are making good use of it.

Watch meeting at the M. E. Church Monday evening was quite well attended.

O. H. Hill as funeral director attended the funeral of Mrs. McGinnis of Groveland, last Friday.

Miss Lena Hall has been visiting friends at Pontiac for a week. She returned home yesterday.

Misses Sadie Lossee and Sadie Davis of Pontiac, were the guests of the Misses Heppie and Mattie Davis last week.

Otis Waters and wife are nicely situated in their new home, the Gage house, which they have lately purchased.

Ed. Walls accompanied by his mother, returned to his old position in Detroit last Friday. Mrs. Walls will remain a time visiting her daughter there.

Mrs. Dawson of Pontiac, who is so ably assisting D. B. Miller in the meetings of the M. E. Church, spent Sunday and Monday of this week at home.

Miss Daisy Smith of Olive Branch, entertained a company of her young friends last Wednesday evening right royally. So report a number of our young people.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ely entertained about thirty of their friends New Year's night. Progressive pedro was the order of the evening. A very pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

Flint Globe, Dec. 29th: "Miss Ethel Pepper of Davisburg, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Crossman for the past week, returned home today. She was accompanied by her sister, Lena, who will spend New Year's at home."

SPECIAL BLANKET SALE

—AT THE—

BEE-HIVE

PONTIAC, MICH.

—ON—

Tuesday, January 8th and Wednesday, Jan. 9th, 1895.

Special sale for two days only. John Pound will dispose of for cash and below cost of manufacture, ninety-one pairs of Bed Blankets. They are assorted in red, white and gray and of various qualities, some very nice pairs among them. Do not miss this special sale nor ask for them at the special prices afterwards. We shall not carry over a pair of these. We want all to see them. Remember Jan. 8th and 9th, 95. Two days only. Down stairs in large front window.

JOHN POUND.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$6,000.

ORGANIZED DEC. 21, 1892.

THE FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK

LEGITIMATE SUCCESSORS TO

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PONTIAC, MICH.

JOHN D. NORTON, Pres.

G. JACOBS, Vice-Pres.

B. S. TREGET, Cashier.

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DIRECTORS:—J. D. Norton, G. Jacobs, Ben. S. Treget, Charles Dawson, A. Parker, C. G. Freeman, C. M. Crofoot.

4 PER CENT Per Annum paid upon Certificates of Deposit, if left for Three Months. A Savings Department has been added, with rules governing same, and real estate loans will be taken. Especial attention will be given to the funds of Estates, Minors and other trust funds.

CLOTHING.

MY NEW WINTER STOCK which has been selected with special reference to the trade of this locality, will probably surprise all who see it, by the extensive variety it offers in every line of goods which I carry. It includes the pick of the market in fresh Winter Styles, and not less astonishing than the goods, will be the

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES

I have put on them.

Please call and examine before you buy.

F. E. STARKER, PONTIAC'S CLOTHIER.

Order Holiday

Goods Now.

I am prepared to furnish anything in the line of Watches, Clocks, Silverware and Jewelry.

I will give a special discount on all goods wanted, if you will give me time to order them, (I can get goods on short notice,) and will also guarantee satisfaction. I can show you a fine line of Holiday goods at the lowest prices ever known. I also have an assortment in stock. Be sure and get my prices before buying.

Try me on repairing. All work warranted.

WM. H. HORTON, Jeweler, Clarkston, Mich.

MUSICIANS SAY

THE COLBY PIANO

Has a very attractive tone

It is sold cheap by

S. E. CLARK & CO.,

State representatives, 19 and 21 Wilcox Street, Detroit, Mich. Steinway, Gildemeester & Kroeger, Smith & Nixon, Kurtzmann, and other High Grade Makes.

ANOTHER TUMBLE IN FURNITURE!

I am bound to sell my large stock of Furniture. It must go at prices unheard of before. Come and see goods and prices and be convinced. I can furnish your house from kitchen to garret.

JEP. LINABURY.

EVERYONE KNOWS

and nobody denies that the place to get your Photographs, generally, is where they can be procured the cheapest and of guaranteed quality, and preeminently that place is at W. C. PETTY'S ART STUDIO, Clarkston, Mich.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Oranges, Candies, Nuts and Christmas Presents at

M. BOWER'S.

I am now prepared to offer to the public a first class line of

HARDWARE

and FARM MACHINERY, at lower prices than can be obtained at any other general hardware store in the county. Gasoline, Wood and Coal Stoves at reduced prices.

Remember the place and see the bargains I offer.

Yours truly,

A. R. CARRAN,

Clarkston, Mich.

NOW IS THE TIME

to buy your Christmas Presents, Albums, Toilet Cases, Christmas Cards, Games, Books, Dolls, Lemonade Sets, Cups and Saucers, Vases and Vase Lamps at lowest possible prices.

F. HAMMOND.