BARRINGTON, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 6 1895.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

BARRINGTON.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Dr. Ann's Catholio-Rev. J. F. Cancy, Pas-tor. Services every alternate Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S—Rev. E.
Rahn, pastor. Services every Sunday at
10:20 a. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. BAPTIST—Rev. Robert Bailéy, pastor. Ser-vices every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7. p. m. Sabbath school at 12. German Evangelical—Rev. J. B. Elfrink,

pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sabbath school at 9 a.m.

THE EVANGELICAL SALEM—Rev. T. Suhr, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sabbath school at 9:15

METHODIST EPISCOPAL-Rev. T. E. Ream. pastor. Sanvices every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 12 m. Children's services at 3 p m. Bible study Friday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

LOUNSBURY LODGE No 751, A. F. and A. M. Meets at their hall the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. L. A. Powers, W. M.; C.H. Kendall, S. W.; A. L. Robertson, W .: A. T. Uittsch, Sec.; C. B. Otis, Treas.; J. M. Thrasher, S. D.; J. P. Brown, J. D.; A. Gleason, Tyler; J. W. Dacy, S. S.; Wm Young, J. S.; Robert Bailey, Chaplain; E. W. shipman, Marshal.

BARRINGTON CAMP No. 819, Modern Woodmen of America, meets at their hall the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, F. E. Smith, V. C.: J. M. Thrasher, E. B.; John Robertson, B.: M. T. Lamey, Clerk: E. H. Sodt, Escort; Wm. Antholtz, Watchman; H. P. Askew. Sentry: L. A. Powers John Hatje and Fred Beinhoff, Managers: C. H. Kendall, Physician.

BARRINGTON TENT, No. 73, K. O. T. M .-Tuesdays of each month. T. H. Creet, P. C .: E. H. Sodt, C.: Silas Robertson, L C : F. E. Smith, S.; J. M. Thrasher, R. K.; Rev. Robert Hailey, Chap.; C. P. Hawley, F. K.; Arthur Jayne, M. A.; M. A. Bennett, 1st M. G.; Fred Koelling, 21 M. G.; H. Roloff, S.; John Sbrocchi, P.

BARRINGTON POST NO. 275, G. A. R., Department of Ill.-Meets every second Friday of the month at their hall. Charles Senn, Com.: G. W. Johnson, S. V. C.; Wm. Humphrey, J. V. C.; A. Gleason, Q. M.: C. Bogart, Chaplain: A. S. Henderson, O. D.; L. Krahn, O. G.; H. Reuter, Sergt.

W. R. C. No. 85. Meets at G. A. R. Hall the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Mrs. Emily Hawley, Pres.: Mrs. Lucy Townsend, 2a V. P.: Mrs. Arietta Sizer, J. V. C.; Miss Robie Brockway, Treas.; Mrs. Kate Runyan, Chaplain: Mrs. Emma Wool. Conductor: Mrs. Julia Robertson,

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

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and see my stock and get prices before buying elsewhere. THEODOR H. SCHUTT,

Barrington, ML

BOLD TRAIN ROBBERY.

BANDITS LOOT ROCK ISLAND EXPRESS IN OKLAHOMA.

Messenger Jones Wounded -Train Hands Forced to Open the Safe in the Express Car-Posse in Pursuit of the Robbers-Little Money Obtained.

Chicago, Aprli 5.-The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific passenger train No. 1 was held up near Dover, O. T., early yesterday by fire unmasked bandits, and the passengers of the smoker, day coach and chaircar were relieved of their valuables. Express Messenger Jones was wounded in the left wrist. but he steadfastly refused to open the safe in his car and the booty secured by the robbers as a consequence was very small. A posse of determined citizens of Kingfisher, under the direction of Deputy United States Marshal Madsen, mounted upon horses capable of standing a protracted chase, are now in hot pursuit of the train robbers and but an hour and a half behind them. The railroad authorities at Kingfisher are positive that they know two of the robbers and they expect soon to have all

According to information received at the local offices of the Rock Island, the train robbery was a well-planned, badly executed and quite profitless affair. At 4:20 o'clock No. 1 pulled into Dover on time. She stopped at the yard limits, as the custom was for passenger trains to replenish the supply of coal and water Meets in their half the second and fourth in the engine. The fireman was in the act of dropping the water tank nozzle to the tender manhole when two determined-looking men sprang upon the engine. Fireman and engineer looked into

the muzzles of two pairs of revolvers

and heard the dreaded injunction: "Do as we tell you or you will be dead men." The bandits, neither of whom wore masks or other devices to conceal their features, ordered the engineer to proceed to a point about a quarter of a mile beyond the yard limits and stop. There the men who had planned to loot the train had previously picketed their horses. Three confederates, unknown to the engine-men, had quietly slipped upon the platforms of the baggage car just as the train pulled out from the water tank. When the train reached the spot where the ribbers' horses were concealed behind a thicket of cottonwood trees the engineer was politely told to shut off his throttle and apply the airbrakes very quietly so as not to disturb anyone in the train by a reached the spot where the robbers' knocked at the baggage car door and ordered Messenger Jones to open up.

Messenger Jones, relying upon the locks and chain-guards of the doors, and putting into operation a bit of stragety gained by instruction and obervation, maintained silence. moved over into a corner and compressed his form into the smallest pos-

"Open the door or we'll riddle the car," cried out the pair of robbers. But to all appearance the car containing the safe was deserted. Calling to the pair of bandits on the engine the armed desperadoes said they wanted help to "do up the express messenger." Marching the trainmentahead of them the robbers in the engine joined with their comrades before the baggage-express car door in threatening the messenger. But Jones remained quiet. Then three of the bandits proceeded to discharge their big guns into the car. Ten or twelve times did they load and fire, and the last volleys fairly riddled ends of the car. At the volley Messenger Jones cried out, "I'm shot," and fell to the floor bleeding from a wound in the wrist. He lost so much blood by the injury to an artery that he was unable to arise The robbers became impatient, and screamed, swore and threatened, but the wounded messenger refused to obey their commands. A new tack was then taken. The engineer, fireman and conductor were marched at the muzzles of the revolver to the engine for the coal pick, hammer, and grate-bar poker, and ordered to use these implements In battering down the door to the baggage car. They did not long remain at this work, for the robbers seeing it was

TRAIN-ROBBER KILLED.

lade, rode away.

hopeless to continue, after another fusil-

Shot Down by His Pursuers While Re-

sisting Arrest.

Wichita, Kan., April 5.-News was brought in from Hennessey one of the posse pursuing the Rock Island train robbers of a fight between the robbers and deputy sheriffs on the Cimmaron river. The pursuing party, under command of Marshal Madsen, came upon the robbers as they were hunting a crossing and immediately opened fire. killing one robber and wounding another. The robbers were taken unawares and fired at random at their assailants, none of their shots taking effect. The robbers then took to the brush and the deputies were sent to cut off all avenues of escape. The dead man was identified as "Rattlesnake Bill," a dangerous territory outlaw. His body was brought into Hennessey. At first the dead man was supposed to be "Sylvia," an escaped train robber wanted for other hold-ups, but it was later learned that Sylvia is in Texas. A Rock Island train conductor, it is said, talked with him at Fort Worth a few hours before the train was robbed at Dover, nearly 200 miles

Mistaken for a Burglar.

from there.

Milledgeville, Ga., April 5.-W. E. Reynolds, a professor in the military college here, shot and killed Pat Shea, whom he mistook for a burglar. Shea was drunk.

FIGHT ON PHARMACY BILL.

Measure the Subject of a Struggle in the Illinois Senate.

Springfield, Ill., April 5.-The Crawford bill, amending the pharmacy law, was a special order for second reading yesterday. Objections to the bill were urged by Senators Berry and Craig, who opposed action which prohibits others than a registered pharmacist from opening and conducting a drug store and dispensing drugs. Senator Berry held that such provision was clearly unconstitutional, as any person had a right to own drugs as long as dispensing them was under supervision of competent pharmacists.

Senator Crawford insisted that a section of the bill covered this objection by permitting the state board to issue at its discretion permits to persons in these localities. In the section defining persons competent to become pharmacists, an amendment was added including physicians who have compounded their prescriptions for four years, to whom shall be issued a certificate on passing the examination prescribed by the board. A drastic amendment was offered by Senator Hamer, which included a provision of his bill to prohibit adulteration of drugs. It provides that no person shall adulterate drugs so that they will not correspond to tests recognized by the board of pharmacy with intent to deceive any purchaser. Any infraction of this law shall be punished by a fine of from \$50 to \$100 for first offense and \$75 to \$150 for any subsequent offense.

Senator Coon's bill for taxing legacies passed by a vote of 32 year to 12 nays. Senator Littler's bill allowing coal companies to combine for the purpose of increasing the wages of miners, was postponed until next Wednesday, as its introducer states petitions would be presented then asking its passage.

Senator Evans called up the house bill, which allows boards of education to establish kindergarten schools, and it was ordered to a second reading.

Chairman Dunlap of the committee on appropriations called up Senator Mahoney's bill, appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a statue of Jacques Marquette, on second reading. Dunlap said that the committee reported the bill favorably, but personally he was opposed to it on account of the depleted condition of the treasury.

Senator Mahoney supported the bill in a vigorous speech, and Obrein and others made speeches in its behalf. The bill was amended to provide that the statue be erected on the state house grounds in Springfield, and it was then advanced to a third reading.

ject to the law of garnishment was passed by a vote of 36 yeas to 7 nays. Senators Craig and Wall bitterly op-Senators Craig and Wall bitterly op-posed the measure and said it amounted Char to class localettes to class legislation, because there was nobody in the state asking for its pas-

sage besides the grocers.

In the house Mr. Needles presented the report of the conference committee of the house and senate on a military appropriation bill. It recommended that the senate concur in house amendments striking out the items appropriating \$80,000 for new uniforms and \$30,000 for current expenses, and that the sum of \$62,000 be substituted therefor. None of this shall be used until after July 1, and then only for uniforms. The report was adopted. It is generally understood the senate will also adopt the

A large number of petitions were handed in from various parts of the state protesting against the passage of any kind of pool-selling measures.

Mr. Noling asked unanimous consent to have read a second time the senate bill providing for the assessment of the stock of building and loan associations. The democrats objected. Mr. Noling, however, secured a suspension of the rules, and the bill was read. Then Mr. Cella (dem.) moved to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Miller of Cook (rep.) moved to lay this motion on the table. On this motion the democrats demanded a roll call. The motion to table was carried-yeas, 87; nays, 33. reading.

On motion of Mr. Guffin consideration of the pension resolution of Mr. Kitzmiller, which was a special order for yesterday, was postponed for one week. All the senate appropriation bills on first reading were advanced to second reading, the number including two bills for abandonment. for the establishment of the northern and eastern state normal schools.

All of the house bills on the calendar on the order of first reading were advanced to second reading.

The house adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

Recommending Judge's Impeachment. St. Paul., Minn., April 5.-The house committee having the matter in charge last evening decided to recommend the impeachment of Frank Ives of Crookston, judge of the Fourteenth Judicial district. Ives is charged with illegal and arbitrary actions on the bench and with several other kinds of unjudicial conduct. The vote in committee was close, standing 9 to 8 for impeachment. The majority of the committee will report in favor of dismissing the charges against Judge Ives. There will be a hard fight in the house, and the minority report is quite likely to be adopted.

Hard Fight for the Presidency. Grand Rapids, Mich., April 5 .- Preliminary to the meeting of the American Republican College league here today a spirited contest is going on for the presidency. President Cox declines a re-election and the aspirants are L. B. Vaughan of Chicago, E. J. Henning of Madison, and W. D. McWilliams of Kalamazoo. Fred B. Deherville of Vermont is spoken of as the dark horse. The balloting begins this afternoon. At the banquet tonight Julius Caesar Burrows and Warner Miller of New York are to be the principal oraters.

FIFTEEN ARE KILLED

EXPLOSION IN NEW ORLEANS THIS MORNING.

Powder Ignited in a Ship Chandlery' ecking Two Buildings, Which Take -Many Persons Severely Injuredork of the Mafia.

lew Orleans, La., April 5.—An explotook place at 2:10 this morning in a n opposite the French market, and many persons were killed and others red, the building taking fire. is supposed to be a Mafia case, the

rietor having won the enmity of dread organization.

explosion occurred in a grocery and ship chandlery kept by Charles the and was caused by powder kept in the magazine. Salathe and his ily-except two children miracusaved-were killed by the falling the entire three-story structure ing into a heap of ruins.

ext door to the chandlery was a sa loon kept by Emile Boulet. Half a dozen fishermen were drinking in the place and they were all buried under the wreckage, that building being also destroyed. Fully fifteen persons are known to have been killed, and the fire department is busy extinguishing the

chbishop Janssens, who lives a k away, was on the scene promptly

ing all the aid in his power. arles Salathe, wife, one child, three barteeper, Felix Rigot, and five or six ons in the saloon at the time were buried. Several persons sleeping the saloon are also lost, making fifteen in all.

3:30 o'clock the burning debris had extinguished and the work of rescuing the dead was begun-

CUT DOWN APPROPRIATIONS. Michigan Mining School and Fish Com-

mission Estimates Reduced. nsing, Mich., April 6.—In the house yes erday in committee of the whole the action of the ways and means come in cutting the appropriation for the state mining school from \$115,000 to \$105,000 and that of the state fish com-mission from \$75,000 to \$60,000 was in-dored. The house also passed the age ensent bill, with the age at 16 years, as fixed by the senate.

senate agreed to the bill provid-Senator Niehaus' bill making 25 per ling a general charter for the fifty-cent of the wages of any person subitation of citizens of Charlevoix nty the bill disorganizing Manitou nty and attaching the territory to rlevoix and Leelanaw counties, h passed both houses Wednesday, recalled from the governor and will be held until the petitioners can be

Wisconsin Legislative Measures.

Madison, Wis., April 5.-The senate committee on judiciary last night reported for passage the bill to relieve ex-Treasurers Baetz and Kuehn from the payment of interest money retained by them as treasurers, and also the bill to relieve ex-Treasurer McFetridge and his sureties from the payment of any more of the interest money retained by him as treasurer, he having already paid the entire amount of the judgment, and the interest which has since accrued being alone now payable. The appointment of Haiford Erickson as labor commissioner was confirmed. In the assembly the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to allow women to vote was made the special order for next Wednesday evening.

Mescalero Indians Are Fractious. Denver, Colo., April 5 .- A report from El Paso says the Mescalero Indians at the agency, thirty miles from Fort Stanton, have broken away from the agency and gone on a marauding tour. Major-The bill was then advanced to third General McCook has not received any notice of the trouble and is not disposed to give it any credence, believing it actuated by a desire on the part of the residents of Lincoln county to influence him against removing the troops of cavalry under Capt. Bomus from Stanton, which had been recommended

Sanger and Johnson to Meet.

New York, April 5 .- John S. Johnson will stay in America this season, for last night his manager, Tom Eck, agreed to terms for a series of match races with Waller Sanger, the Milwaukee giant. The two greatest riders the west ever turned out are to ride a series of three one-mile races, one east, one west, and the third on such track as may be selected by the winner on the toss of a coin. The affair is purely sporting, no money consideration being involved.

Wisconsin Teachers in Session. Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.-The con-

vention of the Southeastern Wisconsin Teachers' association began yesterday at the State Normal school. About 300 educators were present at the opening session and about 100 more came in time for the afternoon session, and it is expected the number will reach 800 when the session opens to-day. The convention will last through till to-

Shot While Trying to Escape.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.-Detective John Hannefin shot Oliver Nelson, alleged forger, on Greenfield avenue shortly after noon yesterday. Nelson was under arrest, broke away from the officer, and was ordered to stop. He paid no attention to the warning and was shot, but not dangerously wounded. 1. --

A.W. MEYER & CO., WASSES BARES

E open the spring trade by purchasing the largest and most complete stock of Wall Paper ever brought in town, including the latest patterns, the newest styles and the latest novelties in the Wall Paper line, The immense quantity of Wall Paper we purchased this spring enabled us to buy at greatly reduced prices, and we have marked our prices so low on the same that we defy competition.

We are selling Wall Paper for kitchens and bedrooms at 4, 5, 6, 6½, 7 and 7½ Cents Per Roll.

Pretty dining-room papers at 71/2, 8, 9, 10 and 12½ Cents Per Roll.

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It will be to your advantage to make your selections early.

CARPETS AND RUGS

We are selling Carpets and Rugs cheaper than ever-even lower than the wholesale price paid by us last year. Extra Suher we are now selling at 28, 30, 35 and 40 cents a yard.

Ingrain Wood Filling at 40, 43, 45, 47, and 48 cents a yard.

Ingrain All Wool, 45, 48, 50, 53, 55 and 58 cents a yard.

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We have a nice assortment of special patterns in lace curtains at 90 cents a pair, upwards.

WINDOW SHADES

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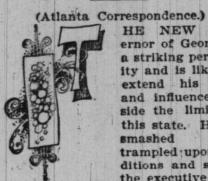
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R. BURTON, Barrington, Ill.

GEORGIA HAS A FEARLESS YOUNG GOVERNOR.

The Man Who Carried the State by Storm Last Year-Helped by His Wife -They Steered the Young Hearts to



HE NEW GOVernor of Georgia is a striking personality and is likely to extend his fame and influence outside the limits of this state. He has rings, trampled upon traditions and sits in the executive chair in defiance of what

have been the two strongest political forces of the state-the old bourbon aristocracy and the farmers' alliancefrom which the thriving populist party has sprung. He overthrew them both after a campaign that was never before equaled in fierceness in Georgia and has had few parallels in other states. He introduced himself into the canvass, was is own advocate and his wife was his campaign committee. He stepped from stump to stump until almost every voter in the state had an opportunity to see and hear him, and, like John the Baptist, proclaimed a new order of things and preached progress against the conservatism of the Pharisees and Sadducees of the ex-Confederate aristrocracy. In the meantime his wife remained at home, directing the efforts of those who believed in him, dictating letters to thousands of public men and politicians in every county, explaining the meaning and the purpose of the crusade upon which her husband had entered, and preparing articles for newspapers and campaign circulars appealing to young men of the state to stand together in support of one of their own number and



GOV. ATKINSON.

to the old men not to follow after the false gods that the populists and farmers' alliance were worshiping.

The candidate of the recognized leaders of the democratic party, the man selected by the ring that has controlled affairs round the state house for years, was Gen. Evans, an ex-confederate veteran of high character, good abilities and aristocratic connections, and, as usual, no opposition was anticipated. The democracy has been so solid in Georgia for years that nomination has been equivalent to election, and the organization has been so complete that the candidates selected by the leaders have seldom been opposed from any

But there has been an undercurrent of disaffection among the younger generation, who were wondering when the veterans of the war would be willing to get out of the way and give their sons and sons-in-law a chance. There was a spirit of revolution breeding, too, among the middle class-the mechanics and wage-earners with white skins-who had simply been tolerated by the aristocracy on account of their votes, but had never been recognized as competent to hold office or wear honors.

It was anticipated by the leaders of the third party that the grumblers would come to them, and, under the leadership of ex-Congressman Watson, they were making preparations to capture the state house on a platform of free roads, the suppression of other corporations, subsidized agriculture, and other ideas that have been growing in popularity through the south.

But when Atkinson came out as the anti-ring candidate for the governorship and sought the support of the younger, progressive generation, against bourbon conservatism and the ex-confederate element, the populist party dissolved, and before the convention could meet Gen. Evans was driven from the field. Such political activity had never



been seen in Georgia before. The men who had managed affairs since the carpet-bag dynasty was overthrown found themselves elbowed out of the way, and of before went as delegates to the conmeetings throughout the whole state.

an enormou majority last fall, and the democratic tentious manners. His most conspicuparty of Georgia has a new lot of lead- ous characteristics are audacity, de-

HE BROKE THE RING. marked an Atlanta gentleman, "but the populists hate him even more because he broke their plans. The aristocracy have been overthrown in politics in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas, and the 'poor white trash' have taken control of pubic affairs; but nowhere has the overthrow been more complete than here."

While it is scarcely accurate to class the family of William Yates Atkinson with the "poor white trash" that existed in the south before and in a measure since the war, he makes no pretensions to distinguished ancestry or connections with the land-owning aristocracy. They call him "the wagon boy." I don't know why. His father was a Virginia farmer and in the winter seasons taught school. He was a sort of "Jack-lawyer" also for the people of his neighborhood. He draw their contracts and their wills, served as arbitrator in the settlement of their disputes, and attended to their legal business when they had any, as school teachers in the mountain districts of Virginia and other southern sections usually do. The mother was also a woman of good education, famous for her piety, and exercised a decided influence over her sons. There were eight of them. The governor was the sixth in age, and the family removed to Newnan, Ga., a few months before he was born. He got the rudiments of education from his father and his mother, but the former died when he was still a boy, and all the money the governor has ever expended he has earned for himself. He worked his way through the state university at Athens, then through the law school, and hung out his shingle at Newnan, Coweta county, so as to be near his mother. In a year or two he received an appointment as public prosecutor for the county, in 1886 he was sent to the legislature, in 1888, 1890 and 1892 he was re-elected. During the last term of his service he was elected speaker of the assembly. No sooner was he graduated from the law school than he married Susie Cobb Milton, who had been attending the Lucy Cobb Institute for Young Ladies at Athens while he was a student in the university. Her great-grandfather was a member of the continental congress and received two votes for president when Washington was elected. Her grandfather was gov-

Mrs. Atkinson is a very remarkable woman. One of the gentlemen from whom I got these facts insisted that she "is a smarter man than her husband." There is no doubt of her gifts and her political acumen, and the governor's phenomenal success is in a large measure due to her counsel and assistance. When he was chairman of the democratic state committee in 1892 she served as his private secretary and took charge of the correspondence during a part of the campaign, and in 1894, while ne was running for governor, she was practically the manager of his canvass. She has little taste for society, but is deeply engaged in religious and charitable work. The industrial and normal school for girls at Milledgeville is one her monuments. She suggested it. for its establishment, and has been the chairman of the board of visitors ever

ernor of Florida, and her father for

years has been a man of prominence in



LOUISE MILTON.

for the erection of an Episcopal church at Newnan, her home; is president of the Confederate Memorial association, and there is scarcely any movement for the public welfare in which she does not have a prominent part.

In her work of assisting her husband to govern Georgia, Mrs. Atkinson is ably seconded by her sister Louise.

The governor's hobby is educationindustrial education, manual training. He believes a man ought to be trained to plow as well as to preach, and that skilled labor is the most important factor in civilization.

"I believe in the application of modern ideas in the development of the resources of our state," he said to the writer the other day; "in inspiring our people with the spirit of progress; in the extension and improvement of our school system and the free education of the poor; in the judicious encouragement of public works; in the elevationof labor; in the abolition of all class distinctions, and in giving every boy and girl in Georgia an equal chance with every other boy and girl here and elsewhere for winning fame and wealth and happiness."

"We must foster enterprise and spirit of progress," he said, "if Georgia is to take her proper place among the states, and our state govrnment and legislature must be upon a broad and libera! policy. This will arouse new hopes among our people, broaden their hori. zon and elevate citizenship. We muspursue such a policy as will convince the thrift, the enterprise, and capita! of other states that in Georgia every citizen is secure in his rights, and ir. vite all worthy and progressive peopla to join us in the development of our marvelous resources. That is about the platform upon which I was elected." concluded the governor, "and that is about the line of administration those who voted for me will expect me to

Gov. Atkinson has a clean-cut pro file, a beautifully clear eye, but his hair is a little too abundant to conform to youngsters who had never been heard the present fashion, and give him an effeminate appearance that belies his vention and presided at the political character and habits. He is a man of wonderful energy and endurance, frutermination and persistence, and they "The aristocrats hate him because he have landed him where he is. He comes from the poor white class," re- looks higher, and will be heard from

FOR YOUNG AMERICA.

INTERESTING READING BOYS AND GIRLS.

Learning to Sew-Two Teams-Anecdote of Nelson-Sparrow and Chipmunk-A Bird Without Wings-A Lucky Trishman.



Y GRANDMAMMA says that the Right way to sew to put little stitches Along in a row. That sounds very

I almost know That some spect's cles and things would

Help me sew.

I try very hard now, but Isn't 'It slow? The stitches won't half of them Stay in a row. I'm sure as can be that the People don't know What very hard work 'tis to

I'll do like my grandma; I'll Sing soft and low-Put my foot on a stool-make My rocking-chair go-Aur put on my spect'les-then Stitch, stitch, oh, ho! I fink I've found out how to

Learn how to sew.

Learn how to sew.

Two Teams.

Here is a really funny story which will amuse all who are interested in football. On the occasion of a great match in one of the English counties, between a number of military officers and a team of barristers, the former had prepared a splendid lunch for the visitors before the game. Both teams did thorough justice to the lunch, and the legal gentleman going in strong for the indigestibles, the officers anticipated an easy victory. On looking toward the football ground, however, after lunch, the officers espied a remarkably fresh-looking lot of giants kicking the ball about, and, in amazement, asked

their guests who the strangers were. "Oh," replied one of them, just finishing his last mouthful, "that's our playing team; we are only the lunching team, you know."

Anecdote of Nelson. A very pretty anecdote is told of Lord Nelson, the hero of the battle of Trafalgar. Besides being a great commander and a brave man, Nelson was one of the truest of friends, and while he was as fond as all other remarkable men of the praise which good and heroic deeds merit, he knew so little of jealousy that he always wished others to have their meed of praise as well as himself.

Presented to King George III. of England at one of the royal levees, his majesty congratulated the admiral upon was active in securing the legislation his tremendous victories, closing with a few sympathetic remarks about the admiral's loss of his arm.

Nelson bowed his acknowledgments, and then, turning about, presented his friend and companion in many not fights, Captain Berry.

"The loss of my arm, your majesty," he said, "is not so great as you imagine, for here is my right hand."

The Sparrows and the Chipmunk. A young naturalist who is a close ob-

server of birds tells this little story: One morning last summer, while walking through one of our parks, I was attracted by a tremendous chattering from a clump of bushes near the pathway. It sounded as if a hundred birds were having a fight over their breakfast-for sparrows think that a fat worm or a juicy bug is worth making a great fuss about. I walked quickly and stealthily up to the bushes and peeped in. It was not a worm which caused the commotion, but something bigger. A large flock of English sparrows were flying about, screaming as if they had gone mad and pecking savagely at intervals at some small animal, which was running about on the ground. It was a poor little red chipmunk who had excited their wrath. He was running back and forth, evidently trying to get away from his tormentors. It was of no use, for he was closely surrounded by them, and he evidently was getting weak in the unequal struggle. So I drove away the sparrows and tried to rescue the miserable little squirrel. When the birds flew away the chipmunk still lay upon the ground and seemed unable to move. I picked him up in my hands. He was in a pitiable condition. The sparrows had pulled nearly every hair out of his tail. One of his eyes was entirely pecked out, and he was covered with cuts and wounds, where the pugnacious little sparrows had pecked and beaten him. Poor little chippy! He was nearly dead, and evidently in such suffering that he had to be put out of his misery. We had Mr. Chipmunk stuffed and put him on the mantel-shelf for an ornament. He looks much more happy there than he did the day the quarrelsome little sparrows pecked his life away. But what it was that excited their wrath Mr. Chipmunk never t .d.

Too Much for Him. Some small boys are said to have a great horror of the bath-tub, and are disposed to rebel whenever the time comes for them to get into it. These at least will appreciate the following anecdote, which we cut from an English periodical:

"A young Scotchman at Aldershot fell ill, and was sent to the hospital. A bath was ordered. It was brought into the chamber where the invalid lay. He looked at it hard for some time, and then threw up his hands and bawled, 'Oh, doctor! doctor! I canna drink a'

Alas! Poor Owl.

A pair of large brown owls of a very rare species have had their home in the thick woods by the creek on our farm, and for fifteen years, when the stars shone resplendently during the long winter nights, these hardy birds, warmly clad in down and feathers, cheered the passing hours with their strange, solemn talk, understood only by themselves. We had something like an attachment for these owls; they formed the only surviving link of a wild nature that connected the present with the past years when the prairies north of the hills were unsettled and inhabited only

by the wild creatures that were in the full enjoyment of unbroken solitude. Unfortunately the owls did not understand the advancement of settlement and civilization, and attacked the tame pigeons of a neighboring farmer, committing such depredations among the doves that one of the birds of night was shot for his misbehavior. The mate of the lost bird still lingers in the old grove and sits solitary on the ancient oak where so many winter nights were pleasantly spent in company with her big-eyed companion.-Pilot Mound (Manitoba) Sentinel.

The Roof Saved Him.

The Irishman who went up in the hotel lift without knowing what it was did not easily get over his surprise. He tells the story in this way:

"I went to the hotel, and says I: 'Is Mr. Smith in?

"Says the man with the sojer cap: Will yer step in?'

"So I steps into the office and all of a suddint he pulls the rope and the walls of the building began rinnin' down to

"'Och, murther,' says I, 'what'll become of Bridget and the childer which was left below there?" "Says he:

"'Be aisy, sor; they'll be all right when yez come down.' "'Come down, is it?' says I, 'and it's no office, but a haythenish balloon that yez got me in.'

"And wid that the walls stood stock still and he opened the door and there I was with the roof just over my head, and begorra that's what saved me from going up to the hivins entoirely."-Dublin Journal.

Bird with No Wing to Speak Of.

If a child was asked what ability a bird had which was not possessed by other creatures, he would probably reply "the power to fly." So a bird who could not fly would seem to him a contradiction; yet there is such a bird, and he is called the penguin.

The penguin does not fly, but he can walk upon the land and swim in the water. He swims in the water as a duck does, and his pictures show him to look not unlike a duck when swimming. But upon the land he sits in a peculiar upright position, with his queer little apologies for wings tucked close to his side. Penguins inhabit the southern seas and assemble together by thousands, sitting in stiff rows along the shore or walking in the same strange upright position. The penguin subsists, as might be expected, upon fish, which he swallows whole.

The penguin makes no nest. The mother lays but one egg at a time and carries this about with her under her absurd little wing or under her leg, as some naturalists say. In this style she takes good care of it until the baby penguin appears, when both parents go out and fish for his sustenance. With two parents working for one child, the baby penguin should be well provided for, and he probably is.

There are many varieties of penguins, their habits and appearance being much alike. They are very noisy birds, making a harsh, braying sound. They are not afraid of men and show a disposition to fight if molested. These birds are about three feet high.

The Bugaboo Brownie.

An amusing toy, easy to make and worth the trouble of making, is the bugaboo brownie. Boys often find the hours of a rainy night hanging heavily on their hands. Here is something to make one forget that the dark hours before bed time are dreary. Obtain a rosy-cheeked apple. Stick two ladies' hat pins through the apple, close together; these form the big eyes of the roly-poly face. Below the hat pin optics stick a row of ordinary pins. These form the teeth. Stick a spool atop of the apple where the stem comes out: this is the hat. Into the under side of the fruit insert three long strips of wire, not too pliant, and stout enough to bear the weight of the apple. Cut a piece of cloth in the form of a loose Twist up the ends of the wire and there's your brownieno, the bugaboo's nose is missing! This is a simple peg. No need to say where it is to be placed. When the brownie is quite himself, he may be stood up on the table cloth and by scratching the cloth in front of the figure it will walk, dance or wobble toward the finger. A great personage, this bugaboo brownie.-New

Orleans Picayune.

A Musical Item. Here is a story from New Orleans which must be taken as it stands. We do not wouch for the truth of it. . "Musical shots," says the tale, "are the latest among the sensations of New Orleans. A sharp-shooter of the name of Pardon fires at the metal bars of a set of bells. The bullets, in striking the bar, sound a musical note, and the shots follow each other in such rapid succession and with such accuracy that the marksman is able to shoot any tune that may be desired." The only thing lacking in this story is some account of Pardon's ability, which we presume he must possess, to shoot chords with ordinary bird-shot.

The Use of It.

Among the many useless inventions thrust upon the world by people who like to do useless things was a clock once exhibited in Brussels. The peculiar thing about this clock was that instead of striking the hours with a bell, it fired a pistol every hour.

"It's ingenious," said a visitor to the exhibition; "but of what use is it? Why: fire a pistol?"

"To kill time," said the witty inven-

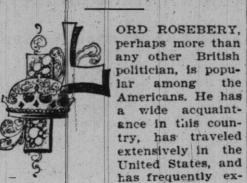
Professional Market Woman. The professional market woman is a Philadelphia convenience for persons who are too busy or too lazy to do their own marketing. There are several women in that quiet city who are of service to their sex in this way and who make a comfortable living for them-selves out of it. Every morning the professional marketer starts out with her notebook, visits her patrons, takes their orders and repairs to the market, where she superintends the filling of her or-ders. She charges a commission for making the purchases.

To Obtain a Husband. A Hungarian woman of rank and fortune has conceived an original way of obtaining a husband. She has peti-tioned the Hungarian finance minister

ADMIRED IN AMERICA.

LORD ROSEBERY IS WELL LIKED CHERE.

His Democracy Has Made for Him Many Friends in This Country-His Rise to Fame the Result of Uncommon Worth



pressed his sincere admiration for American institutions. He was born in London, May 7, 1847, and is decended from an ancient Scottish family that was raised to the baronetage in 1651 and to a peerage of Scotland in 1700, the first earl having been a gentleman of the bedchamber of Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne's husband. He took a prominent part in bringing about the union of England and Scotland. The present earl, who is a nephew of Lord Mahon, the historian, was educated at Eton and at Christ-church, Oxford, where he attracted the attention of both Disraeli and Gladstone by his abilities, and he assumed his titles in March, 1868, through the ceath of his grandfather, his father having died when he was 4 years old. At Eton he had been captain of the football team, and at and an oarsman, and, unless we are



LORD ROSEBERY.

ball game in the United States between a Yale team and such English players as could be gotten together in New York. In the house of lords he speedily acquired a reputation as a speaker. In 1872 he served on a commission to in-1874 he presided over the British Association for the Advancement of Science. delivering an address which showed him to be one of the most progressive members of the peerage.

In 1880 Lord Rosebery took an active part in the political campaign, being one of those who persuaded Mr. Gladstone to stand for Midlothian. It is understood that he refused to take office once on the ground that it would look like a reward for his personal services to his leader, but from August, 1881, until June, 1883, he was under-secretary for the home department, Sir William Vernon Hardourt being home secretary. From February, 1885, until the fall of the Gladstone ministery, the following June, he was lord privy seal and first commissioner of works. During Gladstone's administration of six months in 1886 Lord Rosebery was foreign secretary. After the ministry went out of power he became a member and the first president of the London county council. He resigned the presidency in July, 1890, and was succeeded by Sir John Lubbock, but was re-elected in March, 1892, and served for five months. In the county council he was a progressist and an extremely hard worker, presiding over the committees as well as the council itself, and wit ning the respect of even the most advanced members by his tact, his readiness at repartee, and his willingness to undertake drudgery. When Gladstone became premier for the fourth time in August, 1892, Rosebery reluctantly accepted the foreign secretaryship again, and conducted that important office in his own way,

rather than Mr. Gladstone's. Lord Rosebery's wife, who died in She was Hannah, the only child of in her own right an income of \$500,000 a

London, about the time he became



PRINCESS MAUD.

has been at various times announced as engaged to the widow of the late Prince Leopold, duke of Albany; to the daughter of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, to Princess Victoria of Wales, and, in fact, to every unmarried princess of the reigning family in England. For what reason this has been done, the friends of the premier, who are interested in his future cannot understand, since, they argue, that even nobleman in Great Britain to perpc- emption lines, upon which all subsectivate so great a blunder, it being noth- quent surveys have been made.

ing else when an English peer marries a princess of the blood. An alliance of that kind would involve his political extinction, destroy the great popularity which he possesses alike with the classes and the masses, would render him an object of suspicion and of jealousy to the aristocracy, and expose him to the resentment of most of his wife's royal relatives, who would look upon him as an intruder, and be forever in a state of apprehension lest he would presume, on the strength of his marriage, to forget the deference due by him as a mere nobleman to royalty, or to usurp privileges and prerogatives that belonged by right of birth to his wife, but could never be his. The marquis of Lorne is an instance, who has had to contend not alone with the ill will of the people, but also with the almost incredible slights and snubs to which he has been subjected by his wife's brothers and other relatives. Lord Rosebery is an unequivocal ad-

vocate of Irish home rule. He has said:

"There was a curse upon the act of un-

ion. It drove its very author from office in the full plentitude of his power in the very moment of the triumph in passing it. So all went wrong, as it has gone ever since; and it is one of the drawbacks of that luckless measure that it left all the machinery of independence when it took away the parliament." He had called home rule "a leap in the light toward the reconciliation of the two nations." He is enough of a radical to favor a reform of the house of lords, and in 1884 he moved for a committee to inquire into the means whereby the house might prove its efficiency. He found time among the duties of the foreign office to bring about a settlement of the great colliery strike. He is a student of social science and of history and has written a life of William Pitt. Cambridge has made Oxford he had been a football captain him an LL. D. and he has been lord rector of Aberdeen and Edinburg universities. At 38 Berkeley square, in the very heart of the west end of London, this nobleman has his town house. He belongs to the most exclusive club of the British metropolis. Brooke's, White's, and the Turf club know him. The Reform, the St. James, and the Devonshire clubs claim him as a member. He even belongs to the Marlborough club, that snug little coterie of the friends of the Prince of Wales, conveniently situated a few steps from the door of Marlborough house, so that his royal highness may have his domicile within easy reach. He has an interesting family. One of his daughters (he has two) is 13 years of age. His two sons were born in 1882. The family name is Primrose, and as the sweet little primrose is the symbol of the conservative party, profusely displayed on Lord Beaconfield's birthday, it might be supposed that he properly belongs to that

He is the fifth earl of Rosebery. The more or less romantic Burke, however, says that the family traces descent from one Duncan Primrose, who "was seated" at Culross, in Perthshire, in the quire into the Scotch endowments, and reign of Queen Mary, and whose son, canon of Windsor, died in 1642, "much respected." Then followed a succession of Primroses with the usual honors. None of them, however, appears to have been a man of the worldly wisdom and ability of Archibald Philip, the present earl and the only one of interest to

ELLA HIGGINSON.

A Tair Western Poetess Who Has Won

Merited Distinction. There are few names better known in the west than that of the poet, Ella Higginson, the wife of Russell C. Hig-



ELLA HIGGINSON.

1890, was the richest heiress in England. founders of New England, remarks Leslie's Weekly. Mrs. Higginson's distinc-Baron Meyer de Rothschild, and had tion, however, does not rest alone upon her verse. She has achieved an enviable reputation also as a writer of short stories, which have appeared in premier, married Lord Rosebery to the leading newspapers and magazines Princess Maude of Wales, one of the of the country. Recently she has won daughters of the Prince of Wales. He the first prizes offered in two short-story contests, one of them being for \$500. Some of her choicest poems have recently been gathered and published in a dainty book under the title of "A

Bunch of Western Clover." Mrs. Higginson's latest story was published in the Christmas number of

Leslie's Weekly Personally Mrs. Higginson is young in years and appearance. She is small and slight, with a charming personality. spirituelle face, and the gentlest and most winning manners. To know her is to love her, for she is not only a brilliant and popular writer, but a modest, gentle, and gracious woman. She does not care for society, but spends hours with no companions save her horse and dog. Her home is an ideal one, all windows and sunshine, and overflowing with books and flowers. It is only four blocks from Puget Sound and three hundred and fifty-six feet above it, with magnificent views from every window; blue sea, emerald hills, and noble snow domes, and below the little city of New Whatcomb. Here Ella Higginson finds her inspiration for the sweet, tender sonnets and bright stories that have made her name popular and beloved.

Was Washington's Secretary.

George Washington's private secretary, Isaac Andrews, lies buried just east of the old Baptist church in the village of Dundee, Yates county, N. Y. His death occurred in 1829, at the advanced age of 90 years. For a great many years he was a prominent man in that section, and was a particula: were there no obstacles to such a union, county. At the beginning of this cen-Lord Rosebery would be about the last tury he surveyed the old and new preCAMPFIRE SKETCHES.

SHORT STORIES, SOME NOW FIRST TOLD.

An Old Ten-Pounder-The Old Flannel Quilt-The Blue and the Gray-Lincoln to German Soldiers-At Rich



AN, spirit unafraid. Borne upward by child angels to the throne Nearing the presence of thy Lord alone. Humanly outcast,

neither wed nor

maid.

Of moving earts, will some great wagon tire

of fire As if to mock my dreams of firler days.

Oft-times am I caressed, and then again Will little folks, in passing, draw away

and say In lowered tones: "It killed the soldier men!

But best of all I love an old tar's grip It starts my heart upon an old-time tack

back. For I was mounted once upon a ship.

To have a sailor stop and stroke my

A while ago the soldiers passed this way
With flower loads, the hero's graves to

deck. And one tossed this soiled wreath about my neck,

Then, chuckling, hobbled off; old, maimed and gray.

The Old Flannel Quilt.

On the morning of Aug. 8, 1862, at a

-S. W. Norris.

Methodist camp-meeting in Perry county, Ohio, there might have been seen a group of several boys, all yet in their teens, arranging to volunteer that evening for war. The excitement being very high, and recruiting officers having plant his cannon on a commanding posisprung up all over the land, and all of tion and begin his attack. The morning the boys being eager to get their names down first, quite a large number enlist- emy had fled, abandoning their strong ed that afternoon, thinking they would position, which was occupied by a deall get in one company or at least one regiment, the Ninetieth O. V. I. But as ris, while McClellan himself delayed not this regiment was nearly completed, it a moment in pushing forward to Beversoon had all the men necessary, and the ly to prevent their retreat in that direcremaining men were recruited for the tion. The enemy thus headed off by the Hundred and Fourteenth, O. V. I., prompt movement of McClellan, were which was soon fitted out, and in a few forced to countermarch and seek anothdays was sent to a camp at Circleville, er outlet of escape. They now fled Ohio, to prepare for the front. On leaving home the writer and his boy chum, McClellan at once dispatched Captain Stephen S. Connor, agreed to stick to- Benham, with a detachment from his gether and share each other's fate as own force, to join General Morris and long as there was a chance to do so. the troops

nel quilt that weighed somewhere be- McClellan, in his report of the action tween ten and twenty pounds, and he under Rosecrans, gave a characteriscame to me and asked my advice about tically terse yet comprehensive account taking it. He did not want to displease of the victory. his mother. I said, "Steve, let's take it and stick to it as long as we can, and then try and put it where it will do some one else good." It was agreed and we hung on to it through all the various marches and counter-marches, until we reached Vicksburg, or Sherman's attack in the rear of Vicksburg, on the 28th of November, when we were compelled to give it up.

I never will forget the look on Steve's face when he said to me, "Joe, what

will we do with the quilt?" It is too heavy to carry any longer." I said, "let us take and cover it over some of those poor fellows who are wounded." So we went aboard the steamer City of Memphis, and on the hurricane deck we found some of our company wounded and shivering in the cold night air, and we quietly covered it over them, and I remember hearing one of them say as we walked away, "Thank God, God bless you." Steve choked up and did not speak for some time after we went ashore. This was late at night. It was hard to give up the old quilt

that had been such a comfort to us. but we had disposed of it as we had agreed to on leaving home.

Stephen, big-hearted friend that he was, answered the last roll call on the 21st of January, 1894, and his remains were laid to rest in the old Bethel graveyard, in Fairfield county, Ohio, the writer having been separated from him nearly ever since the war.-J. G.

Widow of Six Soldiers.

There is a woman living in the Sinnamahoning valley, Pennsylvania, who trunks was planted around the spot, has been an Orr, and by marriage she but I give the story as I heard it, and has in turn changed her name to believe that, as it emanates from Mr. Barnes, Calahan, Rix, Enos, Robinson, Dawson, it is the correct one.' Elder and now Bailey. Each of her six dead husbands had been a soldier in the late war, and she married the first one in 1863, when she was 17. It is hardly fair to say, either, that these husbands are exactly six, for not one of them had all of himself left when he succeeded to the title of husband to this admirer of the military. Three of the husbands had only one leg apiece; one had only seven fingers, being besides short a leg; another wooed and won the widow with one leg and one arm, and the sixth was minus an eye: This one died three years ago last May. Her present husband is not a veteran of the war, and has all his legs, arms, drawn up in line of battle at open fingers and eyes. Mrs. Bailey is not yet 49, and is the mother of twelve children, two each by her soldier husbands.

Confederate Veteran Camp.

Commander A. G. Dickinson of the Cor derate Veteran Camp of New Yor ... in an address to his comrades recently, said that the organization had been in existence four years, with but one object in view. That is "to be kind and charitable the one to the other, to provide assistance to those who are unfortunate and aged, and to close their eyes in death, and then to provide for them a suitable burial place, and mark the spot with a little marble slab to teh Tho they are and what they had been." The members at the meetings, he said, discuss neither politics nor religion, but cultivate more the social side of life, recalling incidents fof the bivouac and the tented field, speak of the prowess of their commanders and their comrades, and relate stories of adventure, particularly those that were comic in their character, and worthy of being treasured as 'good stories.'"

Commander Dickinson said in conclusion that the political atmosphere had been purified and that the faithful servants of the republic had been rewarded. "Our representatives," he said, "in high places have been called to their important position, in most instances, upon honest merit; and it is the principle of our people, whose inalienable ORGIVEN WOM- rights no man will ever be bold enough to gainsay, to place in commanding position our best men, whether born in the north or south, the east or west. We are now under the same government flag, we have the same laws and language, we read the same Bible and worship the same God, and we are the same people, with the same hopes and aspirations and destiny."

Rich Mountain.

After a thorough reconnaisance, Mc-Sometimes, amid the noisy, rattling Clellan sent a detachment under Colonel, now General Rosecrans, to make a circuit through the woods and attack the position at Rich Mountain, while he Scrape from my side a straggling line himself led his main body against Garnett's principal camp at Laurel Hill. After a long and rapid march, eight miles of which were through a dense mountain forest and in a dark night with a severe storm of rain. Rosecrans halted his troops next morning in view With timid, awe-filled eyes and point of the enemy's pickets. The Federal force numbered sixteen hundred men; that of the secessionists, estimated at two thousand, was strongly entrenched on the west side of the mountain, at its foot. They had felled and "rolled whole trees from the mountain side and lapped them together, filling in with stones and earth from a trench outside," testifies General Rosecrans guide, who thus gives an artless and interesting account of his personal experience in the battle. The enemy lost a hundred and fifty killed and about three hundred wounded and captured. The Federal loss was reported to have been but eighteen killed and some thirty-five wounded. The struggle lasted only forty minutes, when the enemy fled precipitately, abandoning everything, camp and camp equipage, provisions, artillery and ammunition, to our victorious troops. In the meantime, while Rosecrans was routing the enemy at Rich Mountain. General Mc-Clellan was advancing toward Beverly. He arrived at night before the enemy's fortified position at Laurel Hill, and waited but for the break of morning to came, and it was discovered that the entachment of troops under General Mordown the valley toward St. George. On leaving, Steve's mother insisted on emy's abandoned camp, and followed him taking a large old-fashioned flan- the fugitives in rapid pursuit. General

> Death of Lobengula. A correspondent, writing to a South

African contemporary, supplies what he states is the true story of the death of the great Matabele chief, Lobengula, It is a pathetic story. The correspondent relates: "Lobengula, suffering from smallpox, worn out by his long flight, disappointed in his hope of peace, and altogether broken down by the loss of his country, his power, and possessions, came to a halt at last among the mountains north of the Shangani river. Here he begged his witch doctor to give him poison with which to end his life, but the man refused. The despairing chief went up a hill to the foot of the crag which tops it, and, sitting there, he gazed for a long time at the sun as it slowly sank toward the west. Then descending, he again demanded poison of his doctor and insisted till finally it was given to him. Once more ascending the slope, he seated himself against the crag, took the poison, and gazed at the setting sun, stolidly awaiting the death which presently put an end to his sufferings and his blood-stained life. There is something pathetic and grand in the picture. It is the last scene of great epic. the conquest of Matabelefand. His followers found him seated there in death, and, piling stones and rocks around him, they left him. Whethwas placed in his royal chair, flanked by guns and covered over with his blankets or other possessions, as described in the South African Review I know not. All this may be true, ane also that a strong palisade of tree

Lincoln and the German Soldiers. President Lincoln, wrote the late Ben

Perley Poore, spent several afternoons soon after the battle of Bull Run in visiting the regiments which were being reorganized in their camp about Washington. He wore a high silk hat, black clothes and black gloves, and was accompanied by Secretary Stewart, who. wore a pepper and salt colored morning suit, with a broad brimmed felt hat. One of the regiments which he visited was composed of Germans, dirty, soiled and mudstained. When they were order, Mr. Lincoln took off his hat and gloves, put the gloves in the hat, put the hat on the ground, and started down the line, giving his right hand to the men on his left, and his left hand to the men on his right, and passing glong, shaking hand over hand, each one heartily and saying: "Thank you, God bless you!" to each. When he reached the end of the front rank, he returned along the rear rank, shaking hands hand over hand, in the same way, and devoutly thanking each private. The solemnity of his manner and the sadness of his eyes produced a marked effect on the honest Teutons, who evidently felt, each man of them, that they and received the thanks of

Julius Caesar was ashamed of his bald head and when it became shiny he constantly wore a laurel wreath in the hope of concealing the deformity.

THE CAPITAL BELLES.

MANY TYPES OF BEAUTY AT NATION'S HUB.

Among Them Is Miss Leiter, Who Was Won by Mr. Curzon-Miss Bessie Robinson-Miss Lily Wright and Many

(Washington Correspondence.)



ASHINGTON cosmopolitan to have any distinctive type of beauty, such as is common in Baltimore, where oysters and canvasback ducks have fashioned a coterie of pretty girls, but in the mixed gath-

erings of people from all over the union there are enough to make a circle of faces that, once seen, is not likly to be

forgotten. Perhaps the best known of the capital beauties is Miss Leiter of Chicago, whose father is one of the richest men in that city, but whose home is in Washington, where he has a home that rivals the palaces of Europe in the magnificence of its appointments. Miss Leiter's engagement to Mr. Curzon has been the most interesting news of the winter in both Chicago and Washing-

Miss Leila Herbert, daughter of the secretary of the navy, is a decidedly pretty girl. She has soft golden hair that ripples over her graceful head in meshes of sunlight, her eyes are blue, and her complexion a clear pink and white that reminds one of roses and milk. In fact, she looks like some dainty French doll or frail piece or bisque china painted in delicate tints. And she dresses in a quaint, old-fashioned style that adds to the uniqueness of her

Miss Mabelle Stewart, daughter of the senator from Nevada, is a society girl who has plenty of good looks. She is a perfect blonde, with a fine figure, and is highly educated and extensively traveled. A few years ago she and a fluent command of languages. As complexion. Devoted to society, she brow, her large brown eyes are liquid

but little in society. Years ago the Belknaps were leaders of social life. but the family now live very quietly, and do not spend much of their time

at home Miss Ethel Blanchard, daughter of the senator from Mississippi, has not yet made her debut, but when she does so next winter she will be one of the belles of the capital. Her dark hair waves naturally, her eyes are brown, and her complexion good, while her teeth are remarkably white and even. She is now devoting her time to her studies, and has a great fondness for books, which are her constant companions. Caring little for society, she



MISS BESSIE ROBINSON.

spends hours at the national library, and the future will probably develop her into another southern girl writer Miss Lily Wright is a girl whose beauty is well known over Washington. She is a daughter of John V. Wright, who has played a prominent part in Tennessee politics, and is a niece of Gen. Marcus Wright, of this city, who is now the head of the war records bureau. Her mother, a Miss Hays, of Alabama, was one of the greatest belles and heiresses of her day in her native state, and the daughter has inherited her mother's good looks. her mother made a tour of the world | She has a fine figure, hair of brown and Miss Stewart has thus acquired with a golden red tinge, and a perfect

blonde, with a graceful and petit figure. She is highly educated in music, and spends most of her spare time in

this accomplishment. Ruth Dolph, daughter of the recently defeated senator from Oregon, is a fine-looking girl, and would have made a good impression had she made her appearance during her father's term. But she is not "out" yet, in social parlance, and as she goes to Europe in a short while for a two years' stay, Washington will see very little of one who spent most of her girlhood within its gates. Ruth is a very intellectual girl, fond of study, and her beauty sits on her with a stately but unconscious

Among the diplomatic corps there are some pretty women whose fair faces could be taken as types of the sex in their native land. The minister from Brazil, Senor Mendonca, has two daughters of the dark Spanish style, with the black hair and brown eyes common to the children of the south. At the British legation is Miss Audrey Pauncefote, daughter of the ambassador, whose trim appearance and well-groomed look make her a typical English girl. Prince Cantacuzene, the ambassador from Russia, has a young daughter who has not yet made her entrance into society. She is a tall and well-developed girl, with a finely-built figure, with the blonde hair one always sees in the women of the north, and a healthy com-

Madame Arriago, wife of the minister from Guatemala, is a pretty woman, and perhaps one of the best looking of the married ladies among the diplomats. Madame Zebalos of Peru, is a fine-looking lady of the Spanish style and dresses very handsomely. At the French legation is Madame Patenotre, a Philadelphia girl, who is a sweet-looking blonde and very highly educated. Madame Yang, wife of the minister from China, would be considered a beauty in her own country, no doubt, but at present Americans are not educated up to the eastern standard of greasy black hair and crimsoned

Some of the married ladies in this city, who have an abundance of beauty are the ones who did not take an active part in social life. Mrs. Pence, wife of the young member from Colorado, is a Kentuckian and as pretty a woman as has ever been at the capital. Her black hair rolls back from a high white

WOMEN AS ORATORS

They Use Better and Purer Language The Men and Are More Self-Possessed.

Miss Carrie Chapman-Coltof Sorosis, who is one of our most brilliant women orators, is a great believer in the future success of woman in forensic matters. She says: "Women naturally speak better English, and English is better suited to the platform. Men use chop language so much that under excitement they are apt to employ it where it is inappropriate or incongruous. They also pick up much of the slang of the street, and some of them will persist in using vigorous Saxon expletives. These together are ruinous to style and diction and are doubly objectionable because they cause their user to forget, though disuse, expressive and significant words and phrases. Women want to be at their best at nearly all times. They are, if I may use a military term, always on dress parade. They sit upright, no matter how tired or bored they may be; they carry themselves erect in walking or standing. They strive to be graceful, refined and attractive. Men are different. They tend to lounge and lie off in easy chairs; they rest themselves by putting their feet in all sorts of positions. When blue or out of sorts they do not care how they look. Put any ten women and their brothers on the same platform before a large audience, and the women will sit, stand and speak with more self-possession, ease, grace and naturalness. Heretofore, they have had little or no training in public speaking except it may be to read a composition once in six months in their school days. Neither have they had the opportunities in education and study that men have had. Now, however, that she is enjoying the same advantages in her scholastic pursuits as the other sex, there is every reason to expect women to excel upon the lecture platform, in the rostrum and at the bar. Wherever I go I meet with charming young women who speak fluently and well in public. It is only a question of a few years before they will compete with the great male orators of the country."

Avatism Strongly Marked.

A remarkable illustration of the working of that strange condition of humanity known variously as atavism and heredity was presented to Judge Howard Perris in the Probate court at Cincinnati recently.

The subject is a 14-year-old boy, and the atavic mark appears upon him as a member of the third generation bearing it. The peculiar mark is the absence of the second and third phalanges of the fingers of both hands.

To the eye it would seem that they were cut off at the first joint. Examination by Dr. Davis failed to reveal any indication that nails had ever been present on the unsightly stumps. The thumbs do not share this peculiar shortening. On the contrary, they are abnormally long and thick, and, from force of circumstances, remarkably prehensible. Mr. Massard, the boy's father, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, states that the malformation first appeared in the child's grandmother on the maternal side. His mother and his two uncles are similarly afflicted. Strange to say, none of them suffer any inconvenience by reason of this fact.

One of History's Ifs.

At the celebration in Atlanta of the anniversary of Gen. Lee's birth, Gov. Gordon, with not a little tact and judgment, in part said:

Where in all history will you find the counterpart of this great captain, this model citizen, this modest hero, this high hearted gentleman? It would, perhaps, be invidious, or indelicate, and indecorous to institute a comparison between Gen. Lee and Washington, or Andrew Jackson, or Scott, or Ulysses Grant, or any other great American commander, but it is not too much to say that while all these American monarchs of the battle field have their shrines and cenotaphs in our memories and veneration, no more majestic structure has yet arisen, or is likely to be builded in this country. than that which enshrines the name of this illustrious leader of the Confederate armies. * * * Had Lee, like Napoleon, with approximate equality of numbers, met only the minions of despotic power, instead of the sturdy sons of freedom, who can doubt that the glories of a hundred Jenas and Marengos would have gathered round his standard, or that Gettysburg would have been converted into another Chancellorsville, and Spottsylvania into a second Manassas?"



a belle of fashionable circles there is, perhaps, no girl at the capital who is more popular than Miss Stewart, and the entertainments at her home, which is called "Stewart Castle," from its fine appearanc, are always models of

Miss Alice Belknap, daughter of Gen.



MISS ETHEL BLANCHARD. Belknap, who was a member of Grant's cabinet, is a beauty with golden hair and lovely eyes and a perfect comspends her time in enjoying life at the capital. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme court,

has a pretty daughter, who was one of the debutantes of the season. Miss Elizabeth Brewer is fond of society, and with her piquante face and gracious ways is one of the favorites in fashionable society. She was educated mostly in Detroit, but studied also at a private school in Washington, having thoroughly mastered painting, in which she has done some work of remarkable merit. Devoted to riding, she never makes a more attractive figure than when she is gowned in her snugly

fitting habit and taking a gallop about

the lanes in the suburbs. Miss Lulu Lyons of Richmond, Va., is now living in town with her sister, Mrs. Swanson, wife of one of the members from the old dominion. Her fame for beauty has spread over the whole south, and in her recent travels through Dixie her progress was in the nature of an ovation. Her father was Dr. Lyons, commonly called Gen. Lyons, and the old family homestead was an estate near Richmond, which was famous as the scene of many grand entertainments. Miss Lyons is a blonde, whose golden hair waves back from a wellpoised head, her large blue eyes are shadowed by dark brows and long lashes; every feature is of a delicate mold, and her complexion is perfect.

Miss Robinson, daughter of the mem-ber from the Sixth Pennsylvania dislived most of her time in Washington trict, is another of the debutantes of a face that is as sweet as it is beautishe and her daughter have gone out the season, and is a bright-looking ful.

with melting softness and her supert figure is always set off by dresses of exquisite taste. Mrs. Gen. Sheridan is also a very handsome woman of distinguished type with her dainty ways



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TALE OF A TRAVELER.

RECOLLECTIONS OF DRUM-MING IN EARLY DAYS.

The First Drummer to Go to the Wild West - Took His First Trip Forty Years Ago-Reminiscences and Comparisons-Canal and Stage.

"I believe I was the first drummer who went West from New England." said John B. Curtis, of the firm of Curtis & Son, in Portland, Maine, "and I am very sure that I was one of the first. I made my first long Western trip forty-four years ago, and I've just returned from a trip that took me to the Pacific coast.

"I sometimes wonder, when I meet the busy, pushing drummers of to-day, the men who are used to rapid travel ing, the best of hotels, and good living generally-I sometimes wonder what they would do if they were suddenly put back and made to do as we had to fifty years ago, or a little less. Some of the poorest of them would give up their jobs, but I think that the rest would stick to it, and make a success of the business, just as they did in

those days. "Nearly fifty years ago, when the business of selling goods by samples was in its infancy, and when the drummer had but just been discovered, we were compelled to make slow trips, and, of course, not many of them in a year. Then it took about three weeks to go from Portland .to Chicago, and the dealers ordered goods enough to last six months. Then the drummer had to endure many privations, but we were a hardy set, and were content with a little, that is, if we could get plenty of orders.

"I have passed hundreds of nights camping out when on long trips, with only a blanket for covering and the ground for a bed. We, who drummed trade in the West then in behalf of Eastern houses, didn't mind that, but we did object to the rattlesnakes sometimes. It didn't pay to have them get too familiar. We were happy when we could travel by canal boats or by steamboat, but the dreadful Western stages tried our patience.

"Time and time again, but for the fact that my samples and baggage had to be carried. I should have preferred to walk, and could have beaten the stages under ordinary circumstances. Many times I did walk, but it was beside the stage, with a rail on my shoulder, ready to help pry the stage itself out of the mud.

"In those days canals were the best. The canal boats would make from two to three miles an hour, but if the time was long the stories told by the captain and passengers were commonly good; the beds were bunks, but they fed us well-that is, as things went then.

"The drummers of to-day won't see the startling changes we have seen, who began back nearly fifty years ago. Of course, the old-time drummers who traveled in New England saw less of the rough and tumble of life than we who went West and who struck out boldly for trading posts, that we were destined in many cases to see grow to be great cities. Still, I never went through any of the thrilling experiences people tell of as a part of the life then, and I am inclined to think that adventures come to those who seek for them.

"We made long trips in those days, longer than most drummers would think of taking now, for then one man had to do all he could and cover as much ground as possible. Forty-three years ago I went from Portland to New York, then by canal to Philadel-phia, from there to Pittsburg by canal, from there to St. Louis by boat, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, and from St. Louis to St. Paul by boat.

"In those days St. Paul was but a trading post. There were a few business houses, but I saw a sight then that no man will ever see there again. It seemed to me that there were at least 1,000 Indians at the post trading their furs. They brought them in curiously constructed ox carts, made without the use of a scrap of iron, the wheels a section of a tree, and drawn by one ox lashed to the poles. They were a drunken crowd, all but a few, who seemed to be a committee appointed to keep sober, and to see to it that the others were not cheated. Sometimes the crowd would give a yell that fairly seemed to take the roof off.

"I went then to the falls of St. Anthony and looked at the surroundings. Where Minneapolis now stands there was not a single building. When I was there last I went to the falls, and, as I looked at the great cities, I wondered if it was possible that I could have been there before they were built. It seems strange, and almost beyond comprehension, that my business career could have antedated those cities, and even the commercial importance of Chicago itself; but so it is, and I am still a vigorous man."

"You spoke of having visited Chicago forty-four years ago, Mr. Curtis. What sort of a place was it then?"

"Then there was but one railroad. a-small local affair, rather contemptuously called the milk route. I went there from Buffalo by boat, and was five days on the way. I tried to do a little business; every time we stopped to wood up on the way, and, in fact, we drummers had that system on the route from St. Louis to St. Paul and along the canals," replied Mr. Curtis.

"I reached Chicago Saturday night, and put up at a wooden hotel on Lake street, near where the Tremont house

was not a sidewas of wood, and the water came up sugar largely entered.

through with almost every step. Steamboats and stages brought people there, and about the most interesting sight was old Fort Dearborn, with doors and log sides pierced with balls. There was not a foot of paved street in all Chicago when I first struck the place, and yet even then—and it was the time of small things—there was that same belief in Chicago and the same dash and push that you see now in that great city. Then the best hotel in Chicago was only a poor affair, kept in country style, and able to accommodate but few guests.

"The drummers of to-day are bright fellows, but I can't help thinking if we had slower trade, we had better times in the days when we thought three miles an hour by canal boat good time, and were content to trudge along behind a stage coach, and not say a word if only our samples were taken through in safety."

DIAMOND MINING IN AFRICA. Tedious Process of Bringing the Gems to the Light of Day.

The diamond is one of the things which the public never tires of hearing about, and is ever anxious to see, discuss, and above all, to possess; but few have any idea of the tedious and laborious process by which the precious gem is mined and brought to the light of day, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. All entrances to the mine are carefully guarded, and only the written permit of the manager will enable a visitor to descend the huge shaft which pierces the working level, say 1.000 feet below. In the tunnels of the mine, which are about seven feet high, the miners are hard at work drilling holes in the adamant ground with a large crowbar, which they use with both hands. After making six holes each, which take three hours, or six or longer, according to the hardness of the strata they are working in, they are allowed to retire to their homes in the compound and rest for the remainder of the day. Dynamite cartridges are placed in the drilled holes and discharged, and the blue ground which has been dislodged is shoveled into trucks, each of which hold a ton, run along the level and taken up the shaft. It is carried in large lumps, as hard as granite, to the floors," where it is spread out and left from three to six months to be pulverized by the sun, air and rain, a steam harrow being run over it from time to time to assist the process of disintegration. In due time it is taken to the washing machine, the work of which is to sift out all the light deposit, called "tailings," in which no diamonds are found, and to clean the "ground," which is then placed in a hopper, and carried by revolving buckets to the top of an elevator, when it is dropped into a cylindrical pan. As the pan is rotated water is thrown on its contents and the mass is chipped and sliced by iron knives, the light mud overflowing in the center and the heavy deposit containing the diamonds passing into a pulsating receiver, from which it is graded into three different sized sieves. Water is then pumped through the bottom and the light deposit is forced over the top, the heavier substance falling through the sieves. It is then passed by means of valves into tubs and the important work of searching for diamonds is commenced.; Four times do the searchers examine every particle of the material and so carefully and thoroughly is their work done that it is said that a half karat diamond might be mixed with a couple of hundred-weight of earth in the hopper at the upper end of the sifting machine with perfect assurance that it would ultimately come into the

A Real Disadvantage.

hands of the sorters.

The Candidate-I wish I wasn't so absolutely certain that I'm going to be elected.

His Friend-Great Cæsar! Why? The Candidate-How in thunder am going to be overcome with confusion and surprise when they tell me of the result?-Chicago Record.

SUNDRY LINES OF BUSINESS. Paper plates are used in some Ger-

man restaurants. More than twenty villages in Italy

are in ruins owing to the recent earthquakes. Russian engineers are studying the

route for the waterway to connect the White sea with the Baltic. This country imports from Greece

annually many thousand pounds of

so-called dried currants, which are really small raisins. f New York, who died recently, made the collection of butterflies his hobby.

He had over 100,000 rare and beautiful Dead bodies, when taken as cargo detached threads and tufts. on a ship are always described as either statuary or natural history specimens, owing chiefly to the super-

stition of sailors. A new gas process for burning lime is being tried at Rockland, Me. It is claimed that it consumes about 75 per cent of the fuel (crude oil), while by, the old system, or by the system now

in use, about 80 per cent is wasted. The extent to which industries are now specialized was illustrated by the arrest in Paris of Mme. Bide. whose specialty was the stealing of pipes. She had accumulated a magnificent collection of 2,600 pipes, including thirty-nine finely colored meerschaums. She got eight months

Vermont's maple syrup has come to have a high reputation since the state enacted a law to punish counterfeits "In those days Chicago had but of the sugar. The passage of the law few brick buildings, and the wooden is said to have been procured by a firm ones were seldom more than two of dealers in the pure sugar to circument rivals who dealt in the counterwalk, except on Lake street, and that feit, a substance into which beet

in prison for them.

RUGS MADE ANTIQUE.

CHEMICALS ADD AGES TO THEIR APPEARANCE.

Dupes Pay Big Prices for Doctored Articles-How the Trick Is Worked-No. Real Antique Rugs on the Market Now-Injury to the Rugs.

Every one who has been to a Turkish rug store is familiar with the word antique." Rugs imported from the Orient have invariably two adjectives—they are either Turkish or Persian and "antique." The last word has only one meaning in the rug dealer's dictionary namely, of great value. But, reader, did it ever occur to you even to imagine that some of these rugs, claimed to have been woven at the time when Saladin was driving the crusaders out of the holy city, and which really look antique, were doctored? Yes, doctored; just as horses are sometimes doctored before they are sold or raced.

To-day the Turkish rug is an article on the market for which the dealer can tell as many lies as his conscience will allow him—and it seems to allow hour of the day. Like the primrose a great many to some dealers—with- by the river's brim, it is mohair, by the primrose abysis between a pulsating, wriggling, will allow him-and it seems to allow out being contradicted, because it is not manufactured in this country, and quity. While many centuries ago the oriental was squatting on his magnificent rug, the British were denouncing, late in 1160, Thomas & Beckett, archbishop of Canterbury, for his living"-the poor man had his gorgeous apartments strewn with clean

hay or straw. The rug weaving industry among oriental nations is as old as history, yet it was but lately that Europeans commenced using them, and when Americans began asking for them, then it was that dealers ran to every nook and corner all over Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Central Asia, India, Egypt and Tunis, and in a short time shipped to Europe and America. The demand was continually increasing, but no Turkish rugs were wanted unless a tale of antiquity was attached to them. The dealers could not exhibit their stock of bright colored brand new rugs and convince their customers as to their great antiquity, hence commmenced the epoch of "rug doc-

vegetables are not only of a very bright hue and durable, but by long use do not fade away entirely. One spread like chemical dyes.

The process most resorted to is boiling, almost invariably in ash ful as in England. water. This is sufficient for a rug that requires little subduing of colors. The rug is so spread or fixed in the boiler that not only every wrap and tuft is brought in contact with boiling water, but it revolves continually so that no distinct color that comes off can congregate in one spot. When a rug requires a great deal of subduing then chemicals are used as the color demands. The favorites are diluted carbolic acid, hydrate of potassium, ammonia preparation and others, as the chemist deems best for his purposes. Although the first process rots the rug, yet the latter, if not carefully and scientifically done will show the effect immediately. There have been cases in which rugs have come to threads before they could be

taken out of the boiler. The steaming process is applied to large and heavy rugs which cannot easily and safely be handled by boiling. The rug is first thoroughly steamed, sometimes by chemicals applied to the vapors, then it is spread out and quickly and carefully rubbed by ammonia or other acids while it is steaming hot. No process can produce the desired result unless the acids and other chemicals are applied to the very roots of the tufts, otherwise the frauds would be detected. Rugs with very long and compact tufts require much labor in applying the acids, and the thicker the rug the more injurious the effects of the acids. To obtain the desired result every Berthold Neumogen, a stock broker thread must be thoroughly soaked in the acids used, which for its diluted state, may not produce immediate effect, but the process of corroding will go on until the rug suddenly becomes-

Every variety of rug has, or must have if of good quality, a peculiar luster, which only experts know. No matter how ingeniously a rug is doctored, the luster is changed more or less and the trick could be detected. In many cases, especially small, cheap varieties, a careful examination will show that the color of different patterns is not quite alike. The purchaser must carefully examine the borders all around to see whether the patterns are alike, as they ought to be.

When the operation is performed by the "surface rubbing" process and the tufts in the rug are long and thick, a careful examination will show that while the surface is of a subdued color the roots still maintain their original bright hue. By looking at the right side one will suppose that the colors are subdued and faded by time, while turning to the wrong side it will be plainly seen that the rug has never been used.

to it is greater, but as long as the up. He was accommodated.

public will insist on buying "antique" rugs the dealer is safe. Doctored rugs may last for a time in oriental homes where there are no chairs nor AMUSES HIMSELF SPLICING almost imperceptible, were filled with boots to walk on them, but in American homes, where they came in con-

tact with chair legs and shoe heels,

they cannot last very long. When the public mind is once impressed with the fact that there are no "antique" rugs on the market now, then perhaps the dealers will not re-

sort to such tricks. To those who desire to buy rugs. says the Chicago Herald, our advice is to go to firms whose honest, integrity and reliability are beyond question. Do not run after the so-called bargains. The Turkish rug is an article of luxury, therefore, the higher the price the better the quality.

ORIGIN OF ALPACA GOODS. Clever Stroke of Business Done by an

English Manufacturer. "Perhaps the most familiar object in the average woman's daily life, and the substance of which she remains always most ignorant, is the wool and mohair goods that heap the dry goods counters and are sampled, measured, piled, twisted, tested and felt of every cashmere or alpaca to them and nothing more, and many are strong fast becoming putrid. moreover the story of the industry's in the belief that mohair and alpaca commencement is lost in dumb anti- are one and the same material, with only a little difference of weave. Now, as a matter of fact, says the New York Evening Sun, the substance of their weave comes from exactly opposite sides of the world, and from "sumptuous and extravagant style of the time of the Peruvian Incas to 1836 alpaca was a stuff unknown in any woman's wardrobe. Its revival was wholly due to the inventive clever- of remorse. ness of Titus Salt of England, who afterward got a title to dignify his odd name, and who, in the year above mentioned stumbled across in a Liverpool warehouse a number of bales of ill-smelling black hair from South America. As no one seemed to have any special desire to possess it he bought the 300 bales and from it proover ninety per cent of the rugs were duced a fabric every woman grew so equaled energy of growth that the first mightily to fancy that presently he hesitating, blundering experiments had five large factories in full opera- are naturally made with them. But tion. Now, the essential difference between mohair and alpaca is that the the human frame can take to itself first is woven from the fine white hair bits of toreign tissues, too-witness of the Angora goat and accepts any dye, while alpaca is made from the tions of recent years. coarser coat of the South America llama and is rarely dyed, but sold in the natural tones of black, gray or ant: The first and main purpose of the rusty dark brown. Though "made process is to subdue the colors, and in | in Germany" is stamped upon so many some varieties the tightening of the of the small findings and trimmings of texture is also accomplished. In the gowns, the average American woman East until very lately none but vege- has grown to believe that the decently and, besides, the owner wants \$5,000. table pigments have been used for clad world must depend upon those dyeing purposes-madder roots for little Prussian towns. The best of the reds, yellow berries for the yellows mohair braids are English woven and and greens, valonia for browns and just why the English surpass all other cream colors, indigo for blues and nations in their manufacture of goods was a fine, healthy fellow; no biliouscochineal. Colors produced by these from Angora goat and llama hair is chiefly because of the moisture in the in the sterilizing solution." English air. It is only in damp atmosphere that this yarn can be spun, color wears out to some other, and by an atmosphere that in Russia, Gersteam or boiling in water they do not many, and France must be artificially produced and in which the spinning and weaving is not nearly so success

Her Last Wishes Complied With. A Maine woman recently expressed some queer wishes on her deathbed. She lived in Kennebunk and was wellto-do. She did not like the parson, so she directed that he should not take any part in her funeral, and he did not. In place of prayer and scriptures, essays written by her sister and her brother were read by her sister's husband, and that constituted the service. Then she had a dislike for the sexton. and stipulated that she should not be drawn to the cemetery by his horse. The hearse was not his property, and she did not object to taking her last ride in that. Her wishes in this respect were followed, another horse and driver were secured for the trip to the tomb. -Lewiston Journal.

In the South Seas.

"Reginald," said the king of Rarotonga, "tell the queen that the missionary has been on the table for some time, and is getting cold."

The prime minister withdrew, but in a moment returned and said that Trilby O'Ferrall had just given up Little Billie and the queen just had to finish the chapter, and, would the king save her a drumstick?

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Old Crusty says that the average woman can make better excuses than she can bread. Blanc he-Clara is deeply interested

in hypnotism. Lucy-Yes, she is 29, and she isn't engaged yet. Miss Chicago-You never loved him.

Then why did you marry him? Mrs. Northshore-Force of habit. A ham is greatly improved if after

boiling it is wrapped in buttered

paper and baked for an hour. A woman arrested in Fond du Lac for masquerading in men's clothes had a curling iron in her pistol pocket. Another dorm itory for women, to bear the name of Mrs. Kate N. Dog-

of the Chicago university. Milton, W. Va., has a military com-They are under the drilling tutorship of a captain of the state militia, and one and the back of the other were

become proficient. A man shot his wife while she was self-defense was urged. He was conbread if he did not want to.

A young man entered a Chicago po conscience troubled him, confessed for eight days. While the trick adds greatly to the that he had stolen \$500 from his

BODIES TOGETHER.

One of the Latest Wonders From the Fairy Land of Science-Like an Extract From a Magician's Note-Book-Discoveries May Mean Much.

One of the most startling pieces of scientific intelligence has recently come before the public masquerading in the staid garb of a matter-of-fact paper read before a German scientific society. It is a description of a series of experiments by Dr. C. Born, but it reads like an extract from the laboratory noteboox of a mediæval wizard.

Dr. Born has been carving up living creatures into bits and placing the bits together in all sorts of ways. This, of course, is easy enough. The late P. T. Barnum was a pioneer in the art when he placed together his celebrated mermaid with a monkey's body and a fish's tail. Dr. Born, however, cannot only go him one step better, but he makes that step across the widest chasm in nature—the gap that separates death from life—the growing creature and a lump of flesh

He not only pieces his bits together, but actually makes them live and grow, thus producing things with tails growing out of their heads. things with two tails and no head or with two heads and no tail, things with two hearts and things with no heart at all-enough to make the astonished beholder flee at once to his home and sign the pledge in an agony

The creatures that Dr. Born has succeeded in patching together in this marvelous way are tadpoles and allied forms of amphibians-frogs, toads and the like-in the larval or undeveloped stage, when they are half fish and half reptile.

Tadpoles show such a wonderful ability to heal wounds and such unmen can heal as well as tadpoles, and the wonderful surgical transplanta-

So we can easily imagine a surgeon of the year 2000 saying to his assist-

"John, did you get that arm for old Mr. Jones? "No, sir; the only suitable one

offered was at least two sizes too big. "Have you the liver for Mrs.

"Yes, sir; we took it from the man who was executed vesterday. He ness about him! I have it here now

Very well; go out now and see if you can find an intelligent young fellow who wants to sell his brain. Money is no object. Old Milyuns is bound that his boy shall take the valedictory, and he now stands in imminent danger of being dropped from his class.

That is how it will be in the year 2,000; just at present we have to look at Dr. Born's polly-wogs and cherish sweet hope in our breasts.

This is how Dr. Born was led to make these experiments: He was trying to see how far he could carry the wonderful power of regeneration shown by these larval amphibians and found that when one was cut in two the wounded surfaces soon became covered with skin and the pieces lived separately for eight days.

Next he made the discovery that two pieces connected only by a slender shred of skin and accidentally left with the wounded surfaces touching, had grown completely together and were as if they had never been cut apart. The connecting thread of skin was so small that it occurred to Dr. Born that it might have nothing to do with the reunion of the pieces, and hence that it might be possible to make bits of different creatures grow together.

Curiously enough, he had the best success, not with two pieces that, when put together, would form a normal tadpole—that is, with the head know." of one and the tail of another-but with two tail pieces. The reason of this was that the creatures' bodies are covered with fine hairs which keep up a to-and-fro motion that propels them slowly forward.

Hence two tail pieces, both trying to move forward, would keep their wounded surfaces pressed tightly together and so facilitate the work of healing. Two head-pieces would in like manner try to get apart, and a head-piece and tail-piece would move on together without exerting any pressure on one another; hence these were much more difficult subjects; in fact, in the last case they did not suc-

All the experiments were made in water in which had been dissolved .600 by weight of common salt. Fresh water was found to have an injurious effect on the wounded surfaces gett, will be erected on the grounds and, besides, the tadpole develop better in salt water. It apparently made no difference in what position pany composed entirely of girls the pieces were put together; they grew just as well when the belly of propose to appear in public when they turned in the same direction as when they were normally arranged.

It was found necessary, however, to baking bread. At his trial the plea o: patch the pieces together soon after the cutting, as the skin began to grow victed, however, as the law held that over the wounded surface at once, and he was not compelled to eat the thus prevented perfect union. Young tadpoles thus grew together perfectly in twenty-four hours, and though lice station, and after stating that his neither piece contained a heart, lived

but developed perceptibly, so that at areas with remarkable colors.

DR. BORN'S TADPOLES, the end of the week they had lascreased in length about an eighth of an inch. The hearts, which had been red blood and pulsated visibly. The intestine, which had been a mere straight channel began to be convoluted, and the characteristic green of the frog made its appearance.

Having found what he could do Dr. Born amused himself with making all kinds of odd and grotesque monstrosi-ties as his fancy dictated, says the Chicago Times. For instance, he cut two tadpoles nearly in two shen he bent the halves over upon each other, as if on a hinge, so that the wounded surfaces faced in the same direction. Then he applied one tadpole to the other and caused them to grow together, so that he had a creature composed of two whole creatures spliced together crosswise.

The reader may picture to himself the joy of the dime-museum proprier tor when all the possibilities of Dr. Born's discoveries dawn on his delighted mind. Elephants with horses' legs and cows' horns-monkeys with birds' heads-triple-headed dogswhy classical mytholog w, with its Minotaur and Cerebus, and its puny harpies and griffins, will positively be not in it!

SET RULES AT DEFIANCE.

No Railroad Company Could Prev t Her Seeing Melinda Off.

When the train for the West was called, there was a rush of passengers at the door, and among them was a small, thin young woman about 20 years old, who had a humble and resigned expression, and a sharp-nosed, iron-jawed female of 45, who was evidently her mother. The small, thin woman had a bundle and a ticket to St. Thomas. The sharp-nosed woman had a basket, two bundles and ne

ticket at all. "Ticket, ma'am," said the gatekeeper, as she attempted to follow her daughter out.

"I'm jest goin' to see Melinda en

the train," she replied. "Ticket, ma'am, ticket; got to have

"I've got to put Melinda aboard of the train I tell ye! She's never traveled before in her life, and is jest as apt to git under or on top of the car as into it."

"Show your ticket, ma'am!" persisted the gatetender as he waved his ticket punch around. "I have to do as I am ordered, you know."

"I tell ve," replied the woman as she crowded closer, "I'm bound to see Melinda off! It won't hurt yer ole railroad any to let me through. Melinda, don't you cry, fur I'm a-comin'. The idea that a mother can't see her

"Ticket ma'am! You are detaining fifty passengers. Please show your ticket or move back!"

"I've got to put Melinda on that car!" shouted the woman in a high key. "I've got twelve eggs, a bottle of skunk's ile, two lamp chimneys, a pumpkin pie, a bottle of hair dye and a pint of buttermilk in this basket, and I either go through or bust this basket right here and now!"

She dropped the bundles and began swinging the basket around her head, but it made only two circles when the gatetender smilingly said:

"Wish to see your daughter off? Pass right in, lady, and stay as long as you want to."

"You bet I will!" muttered the old lady, as she joined Melinda, "but I'm a little sorry he gave up so quick. Good lands, but I could hev made sich a wreck of that depot that no trains could hev gone out fur a week!"

He Didn't Like the Old Woman. "Well, yaas," drawled Chollie as he dandled his forty-seventh cigarette that morning between his dainty yellow fingers. "I like the young lady well enough. but I cawn't say that I am greatly enamored of her mother,

don't you know." "Why not?" inquired the man in the next chair.

"Well, don't you know, I never go there to call that the old lady doesn't begin to sniff the air and get out of the room, and in a minute or two I can hear her calling to a servant to burn a rag in the house, don't you

Moisture and Temperature.

A cubic foot of air at the temperature of zero (Fahr.) can contain only 0.5 of a grain of water vapor; at 32 degrees it can hold 2.13 grains; at 65 it can contain, 6.8 grains, and at 98 it can hold 18.96 grains of moisture in suspension. These figures go to show that summer air can hold at least nine times the quantity of damy ness that air can when reduced to the temperature of freezing.

Railways in lows.

The railways in lows, represent, on their mileage that state alone, an investment of \$317,619,000. Of this amount \$149,494,000 is in capital stock. which is held by 31,521 stockholders. of whom only 613 reside in Iowa, and whose holdings aggregate only \$7,-836,000.

Musical South America.

Handel's "Messiah" was recently performed at Buenos Ayres, for the first time in South America, with a chorus of 300 and an orchestra of fifty performers. Special trains were run, the house was sold out an hour and a half after the opening of the box office and the proceeds were \$7,500.

Color of Ocean Water.

The colors of pure ocean water are diversified by the coloring effects of the enormous multitudes of various forms of organized life, which some-Others, in which each piece con- times mask the natural color of the value of the rug, get the injury done mother, and requested to be locked tained a heart, not only grew together, surface of the sea and tinge extensive



right;

She's rounding the corner now, sir, and just coming into sight. You're due out at 6:15, sir, so there'; quite half an hour to wait.

Lor' bless you, sir, don't be anxious,

our "flyer" is never late. Can I come into the bar for a "toothful," just to keep out the fog and

Well, thanking you kindly—yes, sir, that is, if I'm not making bold. Have I seen any life on the line, sir? I should rather think I had; Near eighteen years I was firing, but now, you know, times are bad.

Now I'm only an outside porter; even there I'm not much good, For you'll see, if you watch me walking, this left leg of mine is wood. And I'll tell you how I lost it; that is, if you think you'd care

To hear the tale-it's a short one-and you've plenty of time to spare. It was just three years ago, sir-three years this Christmas eve-When, down in this very station, fell

the signal for us to leave. There was me and Bill, the driver, running this self-same train, When the fog hung thick around us, with a drizzling, misty rain; And each lamp we passed on the plat-

form threw a dim and misty glare As the train drew out and we thuns dered on into the murky air. We were clear on the road to Swindon, and were running fair and

free. When I saw by the light of the furnace Bill's eyes were bent on me; I'd noticed him strange and silenthe had not a word to say,

But my work had kept me going, and I'd let him have his way; But above the throb of the engine his tones rang on my ear,

"Did you hear that voice, Jack, calling-calling so sweet and clear?" Ah! but Bill had been a bad one-he had left his wife and child-All through a breath of slander-with

rage and passion wild, A girl from some Western village, they had only been wed a year. And she was as pure and spotless as

eyer an angel's tear. But he gave no ear to reason-so she took the bairn and fled. And passed from his life as sure, sir,

as if she were cold and dead. He had often been queerish lately, and the word had got about That, off duty, he'd plunge in madly

to many a drinking bout. Yet something seemed to tell me that this was no drunkard's freak; So I laughed, and tried to calm him

with a jest at his nerves so weak, But he turned away in anger, with a curse at my feeble joke. "Jack, I tell you,"he shouted, "it was

Annie's voice that spoke." Then he seemed to pluck up courage, and his face grew firm and set. While the raindrops fell unheeded in a shower of blinding wet,

And over the spreading moorlands, with their gathering mists of grey, The train with its living burden swept on its dreary way,



THE WOMAN LYING THERE. And he stood, alert and ready, as I'd often seen him stand, Gazing ahead with the lever firm

grasp'd in his sinewy hand. Do you know the line by Dawlish, where the rugged rocks stand high And the crowns of those dizzy summits seem to almost touch the sky? Well, we'd heard how the ground was at Gibraltar for some amendment on

breaking-how the masses of flint | this head. and stone By some mighty force of nature from

those lofty heights were thrown. God help the sleeping travelers; if a piece should block the line, There'd be many a poor heart broken, and many a household pine.

So our orders were, "Be careful, and each sign and signal mark!" And we kept up a bright look-out there, as we entered the rock-

gorge dark. I was peering out through the glass, sir, when my arm felt a vise-like

And I heard Bill cry out wildly, in a choking sort of gasp-

"There's something white on the track there, the brake, Jack-for your life!

That was the voice I was hearing-

good God, man, look!-'tis my wife." Too late, with a roar and a rattle we

had passed by the fatal spot, But the brake was acting bravelythe locked wheels grew red and

and Bill-with a face of fear, As he leapt from the tender-shouted, Aren't you ashamed of yourself? "Look ahead! Why, the line's not

Then I saw the rails torn and twis- when he was hypnotized.

ted, and curved like a bent plow-

We were saved from a sure destruc there.

She lived in the village close handy, and when the hard words were

Back to the old home she hastened, in sorrow to hide her head: And, knowing the line was in danger, she watched there in frost and

Each night till Bill's train was in safety, pacing the road to and fro. And it happened she'd seen how the rock fell, and, finding our time was close,

Had rushed back to where we found her, hardly a second to lose. So she saved us, and saved us nobly; but there on the track she lay, Pallid and weak and fainting, like a

foure of lifeless clay. And some of the eager helpers, when they heard of her loving care, Fell on their knees by the metals, and

offered a heartfelt prayer. No! she was safe and sound, sir. God's hand had been surely lent To shelter the guardian angel that There were at least thirty boys on he from above had sent.

Need I tell you how those two met. sir, on the shores of the land of death; How Bill kept close by his darling,

and hung on each trembling breath? You may guess how the story ended, I think, when I tell you this:

That now, when his steps turn homeward, he is met with a wife's fond kiss.

My leg? I was clean forgetting. Why, when Bill jumped off the car. I followed, but missed my footing-a

fall, sir, and there you are. But Bill is as straight as a die, now. I In fact, you might like to know, sir, he's driving you down to-night. There's his whistle; so come, sir. Smoking? You've hardly a minute

to spare. There's the rug, the portmanteau all in there.

Good-night, and one word ere you go, sir-should your faith in a woman e'er fail.

Just think of the tale I have told you -how Bill's wife saved the 6:15 mail.

GIBRALTAR AND ITS DEFENSE. Possibilities in the Event of Attack by

a Hostile Force. Experiments at Shoeburyness have shown that an Armstrong shell can be thrown 9,176 yards—about five temporarily absent, either on some great game of war. storm, hostile ironclads taking up a position within four miles of the eastperiences of the late civil war in America have abundantly proved that throw shot or shell over the high part of the rock, near Spain, and the cannon ensconced in the unique rock safe. Even if the neutral ground between Gibraltar and Spain were occulittle damage would be the result. During the writer's stay at Gibraltar it was considered desirable to try the experiment of firing upward from the eries, dummies being placed to repre-A regiment several hundred strong was accordingly placed in position and supplied with ball cartridges. The range, however, was unknown, and the fire being directed upward it was fully an hour before any of the dumfare, of course, the British rifle sharpshooters must have picked out their foes by firing downward from the galleries. Bomb-proof barracks and hospitals are potent factors against the horrors of bombardment, and there is

Do Fishes Recollect. Mr. Seth Green, an authority upon the rearing of fishes, kept in a pond a large number of trout that had been caught by means of a fly and barbless hook. The men were ordered to take them quietly and gently, so that they had plenty of time to study the tackle by which they had been captured. Mr. Green believed that they never forgot this experience of theirs. He used sometimes to walk by the side of the pond feeding the fishes, but carrying behind his back a cane and a fishingrod. The trout would follow him for bread, and when he suddenly waved his cane over them, though startled at the time, they soon returned for the food. Presently he would raise his fishing-rod, but the moment the trout saw it they darted to the far end of the pond, and remained in hiding for the rest of the day.

The Latest Excuse.

She-Before you were married you said that my slightest wish should not wait a moment for fulfillment, and Till we stopped by a disused siding - now I have to talk an hour before I can get you to bring a hod of coal. end of the flar-pole. Cautiously he

> He-Not a bit. You know a man at Viggo's side. Then the valiant is not responsible for promises made Musk at gribbed them both by the

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

tion by the woman, sir, lying INTERESTING READING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

> The Boys' War, How the Battles Between the Eastsiders and the Westsiders Ended - The Size of Them-No White-Tailed Cats.

> In the March number of St. Nicholas Prof. H. H. B-yesen tells the story of a boys' war that was fought with a great deal of spirit in Norway not very long ago. It was between the dwellers on the east and west sides of a river. Both parties had built snow forts and feeling ran high. Prof. Boyesen tells of the final engagement as

Then the bombardment began. A

whole arsenal of ammunition had been stored behind the walls of each fortress and the balls flew thick and fast, picking off man after man, now in the one fortress and now in the other. each side, and so great was their martial fury that they rose up again after they had been wounded, and laughed at black eyes and bleeding noses. The first serious accident occurred when plucky Anton Mikkelson losing his balance, tumbled over the wall, and, falling on the outside, rolled right down on the frozen river. The eastsiders, seeing a chance of making him a prisoner of war, sent out a figing column; and the west-siders, in order to rescue him, made a sorte in force. Leading his gallant army Gen. Viggo advanced upon the ice, while the snowballs whizzed past his ears, and poor Marcus, the adjutant, redon't mind, for I know he's right, ceived a tremendous hit right in his forehead which raised a huge lump in an instant. But, though he lost his balance, he was soon upon his feet again, and ran forward to shield his beloved commander from the missiles that flew about his head. Halvor Reitan, big, coarse, and burly, cheered and hatbox, you'll find they are on his men with a roar like that of an angry lion; and then advanced, foot by foot, in spite of the storm of snowballs which greeted him. Anton Mikkelson, slightly stunned by his fall, was snatched up by a dozen eager hands before the west-siders could Bay hold of him, and would have been carried triumphantly to Fort Defiance. if Gen. Viggo had not darted forward. with drawn sword and compelled the foe to drop him. And now commenced a hand-to-hand fight which was simply tremendous. The boys wrestled, tumbled head over heals, rose again, and, with loud whoops, ,charged the ranks of their antagonists. No one minded and one-third miles—says a writer in bumps or scratches; nay, the boys Temple Bar. It is therefore abso- scarcely felt them, so filled were they lutely clear that if all the fleet were with hot zeal, ,so absorbed in the

special mission or dispersed by a For twenty minutes the battle raged. storm, hostile ironclads taking up a Then the east-side army gave way. Many fell down half-exhausted in the snow. The rest suddenly broke and ward of Europe point might with impunity send shot and shell into the ful yells and calls. Gen. Viggo, at outlying parts of the fortress and the head of his noble band, pursued cause much distruction of learning them up the slope, and, with a wild property. On the other hand, cheer, stormed the walls of Fort Degovernor of the fortress fiance. Marcus Henning was the first would not be idle, and the ex- to scale the rampart and snatch the flag. He waved it thrice over his head, and then carried it away in triumph. Gen. Viggo promptly demandthe cannon in fortresses, if they ed the unconditional surrecider of the strike a ship of war with their pro- fortress, and Gen. Reitan, seeing that jectiles, even at flong range, may do his colors were struck, had to accept considerable mischief; while, on the the terms that were offered him. But other hand, many shot and shell may when he saw the west-siders march strike a fort and only do trifling dam- away with his banner, he suddenly age. It is practically impossible to forgot his surrender; and, beside himself with anger, he summoned the remnant of his men, and, rushing down upon the ice, charged once more his victorious foe. The west-siders, galleries, with their royal artillery though taken aback by such treachgun detachments, would be absolutely ery, turned about quickly and defended themselves right valiantly. Gen. Viggo himself, who now carried the pied by a hostile foe, comparatively captured banner, was bombarded with snowballs from all sides. And Halvor Reitan rushed straight at him to snatch the flag away. But Viggo., though he was not so strong as Halvor. fought desperately, and, even plain on the Spanish side into the gal- after he was knocked down, clung to the flag-pole with all his might. All sent the necessary gun detachments. the enemy strove abot him, and the east-siders were hurrying to the assistance of their commander, when suddenly a tremendous crackling sound was heard, and the two armies scurried away, panic-stricken, toward the river banks. Did I say both armies? Yes, but not the two commies were hit, after the expenditure manders. In the middle of the river of much ammunition. In actual war- Halvor Reitan's wet tousled head was seen bobbing up and a pair of outstretched hands were trying desperately to clutch at something on the smooth ice. Viggo, who had already turned to run with the rest, heard his piercing shrieks, and, forgetting all enmity, he paused and looked back. little doubt that there is ample room There was his treacherous foe, pressed against the edge of the ice, struggling in the fierce stream which might the next moment pull him under. Viggo's heart beat wildly. He saw the long cracks in the ice which were slowly widening from the force of the current. But, summoning all his courage, he plunged forward, and, flinging himself flat on the ice. he pushed the flagpole before him until it was within reach of the drowning boy.

"Hold on tight!" cried Viggo; "don't let go.' And, to be sure, Halvor held on tight enough. But the great question was for Viggo to get a safe footing, so as to brace himself for a mighty pull. The boys on shore stood staring with bated breath; for a moment not a single one moved. Then, quick as a flash, Marcus, the Muskrat, darted out on the

He had spiked so'es on his boots and, though the ice seemed to be adrift under his feet, be advanced fearlessly.
"Now, general," he shouted, seizing Viggo by both legs, and boring his heels into the ice: "now g've a pull, and a big one! One, two .three!"

That was a wr nch that n arly tore

Viggo's arms out of their sockets. He

felt numb all over, and there was a film before his eves. When his signt cleared he saw Halvor Re'tan crawling toward him, still fearing to let go the pushed himself forward until he was That was the end of the siege. And but ye count pump me."

It was the end, too, of the war between the west-siders and the east-siders.

Mr. Hopkins' Pet Ronch. Harry C . Hopkins, of 326 St. Paul street, Baltimore, one of the youngest members of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, has a special fondness for animals, says the Philadelphia Evening Telegram. In the past few years he has had a great variety of pets, so many, in fact, that his rooms had more the appearance of a menagerie than the

abiding place of a young man. Among his earliest pets were three frogs, which he raised from tadpoles. They became so tame that they would recognize his voice and run eagerly to him whenever they keard him speak. His next pets were five scheech own which he kept in the garret of his home. One of the owls, which he called Bob, became so accustomed to his voice that it would screech back a reply wher. called, and would make haste to join him in the lower rooms of the house. Mr. Hopkins had at other times raccoons, opossums, foxes, white mice and

white rats for pets. The latest pet in his collection was the mst unique of them all, and was perhaps the only pet of the kind ever heard of. It was a roach-an ordinary brown roach-that ran out on his desk one day and took a sip from a drop of ink that had fallen on the desk. Mr. Hopkins let the little creature indulge itself undisturbed and one day induced it to take a sip from the point of his pen. After that to tame the reach was an easy matter, and he soon had it so tame that it would come from its hiding place when called and would follow the pen over the paper while Mr. Hopkins wrote. Mr. Hopkins did not enjoy the society of his little pet long. A new servant with a mania for cleaning up and an antipathy to roaches saw the pet on the desk one day and killed it..

International Signal Code. On July 2, 1855, a committee was appointed by the British board of trade "to inquire into and report upon the subject of a code of signals to be used at sea." In September of the following year this committee presented a code made up of eighteen flags and penants, representing the eighteen consonant letters of the alphabet, out of which 78,642 combinations could be made for words and sentences. A signal book of combinations, with the words, sentences, names of places and ships which these combinations represented, was prepared, adopted, and afterward translated by many foreign nations. This code has now become established all over the world, and is known as the int rnational Signal Code. Now when a ship meets another ship at sea, her captain looks in his signal book for the combination of flags which represent his ship's name, and hoists them. The captain of the other ship looks at the combination in his book, and reads opposite to it the same name. Then he tells his ship's name in the same way. Then he may ask questions to tell anything by looking in the signal book for the sentences or parts of sentences, he wants, and hoisting the combination of flags which makes them. In his own language, the other captain will find the same sentences opposite the same combinations of flag letters in his own signal book. -From "What the Flags Tell," by Ensign John M. Elliott, U. S. N., in St. Nicholas.

The Size of Them.

Colorado is twice the size of Ala-Sematra is nearly as large as Cali-Tunis and Ohio are nearly the same

Ireland is about half the size of Mis-Cypress is almost as large as Connec-

Australia is about the size of the United States. Canada is a little larger than the United States. Europe is less than one-fourth the

size of Asia.

Arizona is almost exactly twice the size of Missouri. Portugese Africa is as large as Mer ico and Texas.

Asia is the largest continent, 16,000,-000 square miles. Corea is exactly the size of Kansas, 82,000 square miles. Anan, 106,000 square miles, is about

the size of Idaho. Missouri is almost three times the size of West Virginia.

Macedonia proper was near the size of the State of Illinois. Pennsylvania is almost three-fourths

the size of Missouri. Portuguese Gainea is a little larger than New Hampshire. Liberia has an area of 37,000 miles, about the size of Indiana.

Jack Hare, Not Jack Rubbit.

If you say Jack Hare to a Texas cowboy, he will laugh at you, and then ask if you mean a "jack rabbit." But you: name will be the right one, even though every man, woman and child in the land of Lepus callotis calls him a rabbit, and shall to the end of time. But whenever or whatever you cill him, you must do it qui kly, or he will be out of hearing. Some say Jack Hare is all ears; but that is not literally true, for his make-up includes a pair of uncommonly good hind legs also. His ears are from five to six inch's in length, but his hind legs often measure across a township. In point of sice. this species has the great st length of head and body of all the American hares, measuring from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches; but it is more slenderly built than the pelar bare.--W. T. Hornaday in St. Nicho'as.,-

A Wicked Boy.

A wicked small boy in Glasgow was arrested some time ago for some misdeed, and on being taken before the court for trial was ask d by the judge where he learned so much wickedness. "Do ye ken (know) the pump in Glass ford street?" asked the boy.

"No." said the judg .
"Weel, do you ken the pump in Briggate?" asked the boy.

"Oh, yes," replied the judge.
"Weel, then," said the boy, "we may

POPULAR MISTAKE ABOUT THE DRY TORTUGAS.

Climate Delightful Especially in Winter -Called "Dry" Because the Island Was Not Flooded at Every High Tide -Prisoners Confined There.

Morris Rodney, who died at Rodney, N. Y., the other day was one of several life prisoners in the Dry Tortugas whom a kind fate removed from the spot long before the original sentence expired. There are no prisoners on the Dry Tortugas now, and the fort where the prisoners were kept is no longer even garrisoned. Popular curiosity thirty years ago was eagerly fixed on these far Southern keys, and several conspicuous Northern enemies of Mr. Lincoln's administration were threatened with exile thither, though about the only notable prisoners of the place were the men convicted of complicity in the assassination of the president, and of these only one served out his life sentence.

Popular fancy during the war painted the Dry Tortugas as a region of peculiar ahorror, and the belief still lingers. The adjective dry gave the impression of a desert where the prisoner, tantalized by the sight of salt water all about, suffered the pangs of thirst for lack of fresh water. The adjective merely means that the group to which it has been applied is not flooded at high tide, as are hundreds of neighboring reefs and islets. As a matter of fact, the climate thereabouts is sufficiently moist, and the fort when it was garrisoned was surrounded by abundant semi-tropical vegetation. Nor is the climate especially unwholesome, though the place is occasionally visited by yellow fever.

The group of the Dry Tortugas, named for the abundance of monster turtles thereabouts, lies 120 miles from the main land of Florida, seventy-one miles from Key West, and only about ninety miles from Havana. It was held at one time to command the entrance to the gulf of Mexico, and accordingly the United States government projected there an enormous work of defense, Fort Jefferson. The fort was begun in 1846 or 1847, and was destined to have in time, with its subsidiary works, a circuit of many miles and to mount 500 guns. Great sums were expended upon the work, as everything in the way of building material had to be carried many hunareds of miles, and even the labor had to be imported from other parts of the union. When the civil war was opened, Fort Jefferson was a picturesque and formidable looking structure, with graceful masonry and much architectural charm. It was heavily garrisoned soon after, and the garrison was maintained for some years later. When Fort Jefferson was still im-

portant as a military prison Garden Key was occasionally visited by others than the soldiers stationed there and the group had a population of between 200 and 300 persons. The nightblooming cereus climbed about the officers' quarters and bloomed in the tropic night, while other night-blooming plants were scattered about the grounds, and Northern flowers bloomed in the open air all winter long. The fort had long been used as a place of imprisonment for soldiers convicted of offenses against the laws of war, but it had really few military prisoners of distinction. A somewhat notable prisoner of the war period was Colonel St. Ledger Greenfel, an Englishman, who entered the confederate service and after participating in several battles came North, obtained the ear of Mr. Seward, and deceived him as to the strength of the confederacy in some particulars. The colonel was afterward accused of complicity in the Sons of Liberty conspiracy of 1864 to stir rebellion in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and after conviction was sent for life to the Dry Tortugas. He managed to corrupt one of the soldiers and the two escaped to a neighboring island, whence, after lying hidden for a little time, they made their way to Cuba. Fort Jefferson, despite the terror inspired by the name Dry Tortugas, was not the worst possible place for a life prisoner to begin his sentence, for the fort seems to have been peculiarly leaky. Another prisoner slipped out of a window, got over the moat, sixty feet wide, scrambled down the low sea wall, and escaped on a plank to the nearest inhabited key. There he took one of the lighthouse boats and sailed away to Cuba. Several other prisoners escaped either by eluding or corrupting their guards. and the only notable prisoner to die there was O'Laughlin, one of the four sent to the Dry Tortugas for complicity in the Lincoln assassination plot. He was carried off by yellow fever, three or four years after his conviction, while his three companions were pardoned. One of them, Dr. Mudd, was for a time the only physician present during an epidemic of yellow fever, and his faithfulness in that crisis won him high praise from the Barring a hot summer and the pos-

sibility of yellow fever the Dry Tortugas group, of terrible reputation, is far from being a region of horrors, according to the Chicago Times. The winter climate is delightful. The temperature rarely falls below 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and is usually hearer 75 degrees. At times there comes a sudden stillness upon the sea, accompanied by a haze and a rise of ten, fifteen, or twenty degrees in temperature. That is the sign of the norther, which follows soon with tertemperature. Fort Jefferson had a goods worth \$9.372,137,283

WAS A DREAD PRISON garrison of less than 100 five years fter the close of the civil war, and the dread fortress is now marked in the reports of the secretary of the war with the asterisk, which means "not garrisoned." Doubtless, as in a good many other such fortresses of the United States, a corporal without his traditional guard constitutes the sole representative of the government.

A SPECTER CALF.

Which May Have Had Some Connection With Miles Ogle.

"A detective sees a clew in all sorts of apparently trivial things, and will run it down until he has satisfied himself one way or the other," said a local sleuth to a group of listeners. "I remember when Miles Ogle, the notorious counterfeiter, was free the last time, and bogus coin was found in circulation all through the Ohio valley, two of Uncle Sam's sleuthhounds actually investigated a ghost story. The story came from Jefferson county, Indiana. A specter calf was seen in the lonesome hollows to the north of the county.

"All the farmers within a dozen miles had paid the hollow a visit, and waited patiently for hours to see the frisky four-legged ghost come gamboling down the hillside and go floating over the rough, rocky creek bed that was at the bottom of the hollow. They were never disappointed. Promptly at 12 o'clock the ghost made its appearance. Many carried ans and fired at the specter as it hoated by. When the smoke disappeared the ghost was gone also. This was kept up for months, and the strange apparition became quite notorious through the papers. The story was in this way brought to the notice of the United States secret service detectives at Cincinnati.

"They put several things together. Miles Ogle was free. Bogus coin was in circulation in the West. The ghost must certainly be a blind. The scheme was about such a one as would emanate from the wily counterfeiter. Two of the detectives who made these deductions and re-enforced with firearms and ammunition started very secretly for the ghost's lair, and on the first favorable night they went to the grewsome hollow. They saw the ghost. It danced around with such a surprising abandon of purpose that the two detectives were surprised. They fired shot after shot at the spec-

ter, but not a shot had any effect. "The old farmer will tell you that when the two detectives came into the house shortly afterward they were white and breathless. That may have been due to the rough walk, and it may have not. The next morning they made a thorough search through the hills, but could find nothing to explain the mystery. They left the same day for Cincinnati. Miles Ogle was captured on a shanty-boat on the Ohio river, between Louisville and Madison, shortly after. As everybody knows, he is now serving a sentence in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary."

Manifestly Unfair.

"Foul," cried the trainer. "Foul," expostulated the bottleholder.

"Foul," protested the pugilist. The referee assumed an attitude of

attention. "That man," continued the principal. with emotion, "is fighting in double-leaded minion type, when the article called for solid nonpareil."

And the literary trainer and the ink bottle-holder lifted up their voices and demanded justice. Detroit Trib-

Barnum's Grandfather.

The first real estate entry of record in Kanawha county, West Virginia, was made January 2, 1795, and is of 150,-000 acres of land to Phineas Taylor, of Waterbury, Conn., who was the grandfather of Phineas T. Barnum, the great showman. The property has been in litigation almost ever since.

FACTS ABOUT THE NATION.

The real and personal property in this country is assessed at \$17,139,-903, 495.

The farmers and stock raisers of

this country have live stock valued at The fishermen along our coasts and

in our waters catch \$45,000,000 worth of fish every year. Our savings banks have \$1,739,006,

705 deposited with them as the surplus earnings of the people. The total valuation of all the farm

products of every description was by the last census \$2, 460, 107, 454. There are enrolled in the public schools of the country 13,484,572 pupils, who are taught by 373,210 teach-

There were 11,483,318 houses in the United States when the last census was taken, and less than six people

to each house. Between the year 1849, the date of the discovery of gold in California and the year 1894, the country produced \$1,939,300,000 of gold.

There are in the country 142 theological schools in which doctrines of a greater or less degree of orthodoxy are instilled in the minds of 7,836

students. There are floating about in the ockets of the people or hoarded in banks, safety deposit vaults and old stockings, \$661,000,000 of gold and

\$624,000,000 of silver. The youth of the country have 451 colleges from which to choose when they need an education; in those institutions there are 10,247 teachers and 140,053 students.

There 4,712,622 people engaged in manufacturing industries of various the force of wind and a fall of from kinds, receiving every year \$2,283, twenty-five to thirty-five degrees in 216,529 in wages and manufacturing

The Ascending Magdalen-A Jolly Good Fellow-A Scientific Kitchen-Woman as a Censor of Morals-Woman and



mid years. storms of rain and dust. Half planted at this angle of the streets. I've stood through wintry | colds

and summer heats. Loaded with earth and covered o'er with rust.

But with thy soul's soul pure, although the shade Of anguish past is in thine eyes, the

Of sorrow stilled upon thy lips, its tone Piercing the breast as 'twere grief unallayed.

Tet is thy ragged garment royal dress, And in the Lamb's blood is thy mantle dyed From the deep heart of slain and

risen Love. Thy hair a halo is-each holy tress That wiped thy Master's feet a sign above All pardoning words thou shalt in

peace abide! -Harper's Magazine.

A Jolly Good Fellow.

At a recent Bohemian gathering the toast of the evening was to the hostess, who was voted "a jolly good fellow." This sentiment was received with great applause, and every man present felt that no higher compliment could be paid the little woman who each desired to honor. A little thought, however, given to this sentiment makes it less a matter for congratulation and more a toric for serious consideration.

The world is full of women who are able to be good fellows, says the Philadelphia Times. It doesn't require much. Merely a gift of repartee, a ready wit and a kindly heart, but the womanly woman, the gentle loving creatures, who think the greatest honor in life lies in being devoted wives and mothers, they are not so rapidly found, but once a man does discover such a treasure the "good fellow" is forgotten, and the more essentially feminine, though less bril-Mant, woman is placed in the sacred necesses of his heart, where she dwells

forever and aye. Girls, it does not pay to cultivate a reputation for good fellowship, rather schew all conduct that does not lie parallel with lines of refinement, duty and womanliness. The transient attacked to a sovereignty of this sort is woman. The shores of Bohemia are composed of jagged rocks, on which many a bark bearing the name, "woman's reputation," has been shattered. The wisest woman that ever lived cannot be too careful in her manner. The world at large does not appreciate the doubtful compliment that the woman anxious for a certain kind of public recognition thinks so desirable.

It is the easiest thing to step over the Dorder; therefore watch out for thorsuch womanliness if you desire thorough happiness and the best returns the world can give.

Want a Scientific Kitchen. Philadelphia women have planned a scientific kitchen to supply well-cocked good at low prices. A series of parlor gatherings have been held to the end that a helpful interest may be aroused in the project. The other evening there was a meeting, at which Miss Susan P. Wharton outlined the plan of the work. A new feature, which Miss Wharton brought out, is the desire to have an educational department to the restaurant and store where scientifscally cooked food could be obtained at small prices by the poor, but to have neighborhood could be taught how to prepare simple foods and do proper baking, and to have informal talks, where the women could tell their experiences and failures, and so be efficiently helped. The location of the new kitchen is already procured and the building in s intended to have the scientific kitchen past. and restaurant, and it is hoped to have so the second floor a free library. The desire is to make these kitchens outriwal in attractiveness the saloon, and by having good, nourishing, cheap meals in the restaurant, with all the newspapers on file and an inviting library upstairs, much can be done in that direction. Miss Johnston of the Drexel institute will have charge of the kitchen and will direct the conduct of the resmurant.

As a Censor of Morals.

trust the censorship of morals to the. British matron."

That is the subject to be debated by a in contemplation of the fact that the world's matrons are stepping in and assuming the right of command, censorship and everything else that appeals to their growing bump of acquisitiveals as men have made. The good women of the world have always been rather well shielded and have had the moralmy of society pinned to their petticoats and been responsible for the charge. Men have held them to the trust; men. who have been tolerably unacquainted with individual morality, have proved themselves experts in pinning family morals to the family petticoats. The family petticoats must be dainty and msignia of the family respectability. This has been rather a good scheme on

FOR WOMEN TO READ. private, and began to split hairs on points of proper improprieties, such as decollette gowns and other items of a

similar nature. Whatever man has done, to whatever depths of ignominy he may have sunk, he has rarely been so low as to have his moral vision dimmed regarding the sanctity of a good woman, says Haryot Holt Cahoon in the New York Recorder. He has placed her on a pedestal and kept her there, even though she has suffered from loneliness and neglect: He has allowed no half-way mount in FOR YEARS AND her pedestal position. I question if the matron could outline morality more definitely than this male censor has done.

> Posed as Men for a Time. The romantic story of Jennie Holdredge, who loved Ira Johnson and, disguised as a boy, followed him to sea on the American Eagle (which was lost recently off Point Judith), is not without parallel. Phoebe Hassel, born in March, 1715, was passionately fond of Samuel Golding, a private in the regiment called Kirk's Lambs, which was ordered to the West Indies. Fifteen years old, she enlisted and embarked. Not till Golding was wounded five or six years later at Gibralter and sent to Plymouth did she disclose her sex to anyone. She, too, was sent to Plymouth, where Golding was in the hespital. They married. She survived him; married again, and again was a widow. She lived to be 106. George IV, of illustrious memory, once horored her by describing her-she sold apples and gingerbreads in her later years as "a jolly old fellow;" he al-

tembstone.

lowed her f18 a year and he gave her a

Reticence Is Golden. There is no greater art than that of. reticence; to appear absolutely frank, yet never letting transpire anything which one does not care to have known. To be pleasantly chatty and conversational, yet never committing one's self to a statement or opinion which might be used against one afterward; proving sympathetic listeners to other people's woes, yet giving no confidences in return, though guarding religiously those that have been received. Such are the traits of the people who master the art of reticence. They are the salvation as they are the charm of societynever making mischief, and by their habitual reticence raising up barriers before which gossip, hate and humor

Fine Manners.

Fine manners in these fin-de-siecle days are rapidly becoming a lost art; a fact which is very much to be deplored. For courteousness and politeness go far toward rounding off life's sharp angles and lightening the heavy burdens that we, each and all of us, are predestined to carry on our journey to the distant shores. I don't quite know what to hold responsible for the present absence of the attention given to what in the past was deemed the most important factor of one's education. At the court of Marie Antoinette all emotions and passions were veiled by a not to be compared with the lasting mask of politeness. Even the children, homage that is always given a true were taught to speak with wit and tact and courtesy, and to bear pain in silence. For instance, the little Duc d'Angouleme, only eight years old, when old Sanburn entered his presence unexpectedly, said, touching his book, "Ah, monsieur, I am in the company of Plutarch's men. You could not have come at a moment more apropos!" And the Comte de Pallance, beheaded in his tenth year, stood erect and calm in the cart until he reached the guillotine. The headsman lifted his long curls. "Merci, monsieur!" said the boy, with a bow and a smile. The next moment his head rolled in the dust.

In those days the man or woman who showed apy signs of pretension or selfconceit was not received at court. Profound deference was shown to women and the aged. Well-bred men heard of their own ruin with a bon mot and went out to fight each other to the death with such grace and courtesy that the duel seemed a sacrament of friendship. Could the shades of those who lived in that age assume the human form again and walk among us nineteenth century ones, with what horror and disgust would our modern manners fill them! the kitchen-that is, not only to have We up-to-date ones are constantly beasting of the strides we have taken in every direction toward the enlightenment of the ignerance of the ages a department where the women of the which preceded us. In our egotism and self-complacency we are overlooking the gravity of the faults we are creating for ourselves, and the plaudits we so eagerly bestow on this age and its accomplishments make us unfortunately impervious to the many lessons we might, with great profit to manners and process of erection. On the first floor it; morals, acquire from the ages which are

Woman and Corsets.

Curiously enough, women are not responsible for the existence of the corset at all! It is man, who rails against what is commonly dubbed an "in trument of torture," to whom it owes its origin; for the first corset, of which any mention can be found was worn by the Greek poet, Cinesias: and Aristophanes ridicules him for it in his comedies. Cinesids was vain to a degree, and as he thought himself too tall and thin, he conceived the idea of adding symmetry "Resolved, That it would be unwise to to his figure by surrounding it with a cuirass made of little planks of wood. Later, this corset was adopted by yet another man-the Emperor Antonius woman's club of London. The question | Pius. It was some little time before the boms up as rather an interesting one, Roman women affected it, and then it only encircled the waist-the bust was left free Gradually, however, it extended above and below the waist line until it reached modern proportions. Catherine de Medici was the first womness. I'm not sure that woman would an to wear the bust corset in France; make as good an official censor of mor- but it was worn commonly many years before her reign, in Italy.

Women with Mustaches.

One of the old fogies who spend their days in compiling disagreeable statisties says that mustaches are more common among women now than formerly, and that fully 8 per cent of the women are thus adorned. In the countries of the Latin race-Italy, Spain and France -women with mustaches are plentiful immaculate, long enough to concest the enough. There is the Queen cf Spain, family ankles, and, in fact, bear the for one. She does not mind it, for women with downy lips are admired in The censor of morals need not necessari- those parts of the world. Among raby he a laundryman; his office is that of tions of the Teutonic race, on the conan inspector and censor, and the family trary, there is a squeemish distaste for Mingerie stands for his respectability. them-probably because they are so rare. Women in England are not usu/pthe whole. We never heard much about ing mustaches along with other institusocial purity until the matron assumed tions which man has surrendered to or

NEW CABINET LADY.

MRS. WILLIAM L. WILSON AN UNOSTENTATIOUS WOMAN.

is Much Devoted to Her Husband, But Does Not Care for Social Functions-They Are Poor and Will Need to Economize.



RS. W. L. WILson, the latest addition to the ladies of the cabinet, is said to be one of the most retiring women in Washington. So quiet is her life that many of the women who have been longest in official life do

not even know her by sight. In fact there is nothing remarkable about this, for the wife of the new postmaster general has of late years lived both summer and winter at the family home at Charlestown, W. Va. To be sure, this is only a two hours' ride from the capital, but that has been sufficient to keep Mrs. Wilson from any but the rarest appearances in Washington society.

Aside from her naturally domestic tastes Mrs. Wilson's delicate health and the youth of her children have conspired to keep her away from the capltal even while congress was in session, So distasteful has she found the gay life there that she never goes to Washington for more than a week, or, at the outside, a month at a time. When there she remains at the house of relatives or with her father, and can rarely be lured out to more than a reception, and even that she attends only

to gratify her husband. So little known is she that when she appeared at an afternoon reception given by Mrs. Tarsney, of Missouri, wife of Mr. Wilson's close assistant on the ways and means committee, good democratic women hurried to get a glimpse of her to see what the tariff bill maker's wife looked like. They found a slender woman of medium height dressed in black, and wearing her dark hair waved about the temples. She has very bright dark eyes, a cordial smile, is quietly self-possessed, and not only is blessed with a sense of the humorous, but among her friends can give expression to it.

during the last six months she will be able to go through with the most important social duties that fall to the lot of a cabinet woman.

A NEW YORK DIVING.

One of the Leading Pulpit Lights of the

Eastern Metropolis. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of the Protestant Episcopal parish of St. George, New York, is one of the most prominent and aggressive divines connected with that historic church. He is net only an able and effective preacher, but he possesses executive abilities of a high order, and as an organizer has few if any superiors. Under his administration St. George's has become one of the most influential moral forces of the metropolis. It is the center and supporter of a group of social and religious enterprises which reach and help with their ministries a great multitude of people who otherwise would suffer deprivation, physical and spiritual. There is nowhere in that city a better



DR. RAINSFORD.

object-lesson of what a church can do in the way of practical Christian work than that which is afforded by St. George's. Dr. Rainsford personally direets all these various activities, but his fertility and energy are by no means exhausted by the work he does in this connection, says Leslie's Weekly. Hel Mrs. Wilson is a daughter of Prof. | finds time to co-operate in most of the Welling, president of Columbian uni- more important general charitable and

MRS. W. L. WILSON

versity. While her children, of whom reformatory movements of the time;

about politics, so when he comes into as well as in it, stands resolutely for

nerve.

they will take a house or reside at some | France as Big as Colorado and Idaho.

If Mrs. Wilson's health continues to the smaller than Colorado and Idahe

less than \$30,000.

and in his own denomination especially

is a recognized leader in every under-

taking in which it engages. As to some

subjects, he holds views which are re-

garded as radical; but, being a man of

profound convictions, he never meas-

ures his expressions, concerning any

question by considerations of deference

paign for municipal purification he was

those aggressive modern preachers who

hold that religion is an affair of prac-

tical every-day life, and that he best

serves his master who, out of the pulpit

Eyes of Bees.

Every bee has two kinds of eyes: the

two large, compound ones, looking like

hemispheres or single eyes, which

crown the head. Each compound eye

(as one would naturally suppose from

the term which designates it) is really

an immense aggregation of eyes, each

being composed of 3,500 facets, which

means that every object seen has its

tiny brain. Every one of these facets

is the base of an inverted hexagonal

pyramid, whose apex is fitted snugly

to the head. Each of these pyramid

facets may be termed a perfect eye,

for each has its own iris and optic

A Lesson in Finance.

The longest time during which a note

has remained outside the Bank of Eng-

land is 111 years. It was for \$125, and it

is computed that the compound interest

during that long period amounted to no

France has 204,000 square miles, a lit-

essential righteousness.

there are four, were young, Mrs. Wil-

son used part of her time at Charles-

herself. One of the sons is well-known

to every congressman, as he has been

with his father at the capital. The eld-

er daughter, whi is 17 years old, is

at a young ladies' school in Virginia,

and Betty, the youngest, aged 14, is

At the Charlestown home Mrs. Wil-

son leads a quiet life suited to her

tastes. She reads a great deal, looks

after the poor in the neighborhood,

and is a devout churchwoman. Mr.

Wilson is able to reach his family with

a short railroad ride, and finds complete

can find plenty of people to worry him

the home we never discuss politics. I

Late in the spring, a year ago, Mrs.

Wilson went to the capital to care for

her husband's health, and until he

could leave Washington Mrs. Wilson

endured great anxiety, watching her

husband almost throwing his life away

over the tariff bill. They spent part of

the summer in Mexico, where Mrs. Wil-

son nursed her husband back to health.

When he sailed for Europe she re-

turned to the country home. She has

been in Washington the past winter

more than for years previously, but has

for several seasons remained in seclu-

sion. She would have been very glad

personally to have seen her husband

out of political service for a time, and

Mrs. Wilson is not looking at the posi-

tion and duties of a cabinet woman

with any pleasure or even gratifica-

The Wilsons are not rich, and in ac-

cord with Mrs. Wilson's strong dislike

to entering society the new postmaster

general's household will not make any

attempt at galety. It will not be de-

cided for some months as to whether

improve during the summer as it has combined.

hotel.

prefer other subjects, and he hears

rest there, for Mrs. Wilson says, "He

with her mother.

enough of it outside."

town in looking after their education

WEAK NERVES

Indicate as surely as any physical symptom shows anything, that the organs Sarsaparilla has helped me wonderfully. and tissues of the body are not satisfied For several months I could not lie down to

with their nourishment. They draw their sustenance from the blood, and if the blood is thin, impure, or insufficient, they are in a state of revolt. Their complaints are made to the brain, the king of the body, through the nervous system, and the result of the general dissatisfaction is what we call Nervousness.

This is a concise, reasonable explanation of the whole matter.

The cure for Nervousness, then, is nerves, tissues and organs will have the healthful nourishment they crave. Nervousness and Weakness will then give Sarsaparilla. I have highly recommended it way to strength and health,

rilla. Read the next column.

sleep on account of heart trouble and also

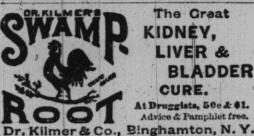
Prostration of the Nerves.

For three years I had been doctoring, but could not get cured. I received relief for a while, but not permanent. Soon after beginning to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there was a change for the better. In a short time I was feeling splendidly. I now rest well and am able to do work of whatever kind. If I had not tried Hood's Sarsaparilla I do not know what would have become of simple. Purify and enrich your blood me. I keep it in my house all the time, and by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the other members of the family take it, and all say there is

Nothing Like Hood's

and one of my neighbors has commenced That this is not theory but fact is taking it. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla proven by the voluntary statements of at every opportunity." Mrs. S. Branthousands cured by Hood's Sarsapa- DOCK, 404 Erie 'Av., Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only **Blood Purifier** True



KIDNEY. LIVER & BLADDER CURE.

At Druggists, 50c & \$1.

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm, and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of cutarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.

— Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agree-ble. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Raphael, Angelo, Itubens, Tasso The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn: they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and, being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind.

They fit well, wear well and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY. 97 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston

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deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, either by mail or express, the following 12 articles, carefully packed in a neat box:
Two Cakes Vascline Superfine Soap,
One Cake Vascline Superfine Soap,
One ounce Tube Capsicum Vascline,
One ounce Tube Pomade Vascline,
One ounce Tube Carbolated Vascline,
One ounce Tube White Vascline,
Two ounce Tube Vascline Camphor Ice,
Two ounce Tube Vascline Camphor Ice,
Two ounce Tube Vascline Camphor Ice,
One Tube Perfumed White Vascline,
One Jar Vascline Cold Cream.

ALL THESE COODS ARE of the RECULAR

ALL THESE COODS ARE of the RECULAR MARKET SIZES and STYLES SOLD by US. These articles are the best of their kind in the World, and the buyer will find every one of them ex-ceedingly useful and worth very much more than the

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to popular opinion. In the recent camconspicuously active and earnest, and he will be among those who will resist to the utmost any surrender of the advantages then gained. Dr. Rainsford, in a word, is a notable representative of

In these days of low prices and glutted markets? Yes, and a competency even; but to do it he must get abreast of the times and use modern methods, of which

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35 Cent Patterns for 10 Cents

These patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores for 25 to 40 cents each, but in order to increase the demand among strangers we offer them to the lady readers of this paper for the remarkably low price of only 10 cents each. Postage one cent extra.

The patterns are all of the very latest New York styles and are unequaled for style, accuracy of fit, simplicity and economy. For twenty-four, years these patterns have been used the country over. Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress, Your order will be filled the same day it is received.

Ladies' Tea Gown. Pattern No. 6331 is cut in six sizes, viz.: 32, 34, 36, 38, 46 and 42 inches bust measure. Here is a very charming gown of pale green crepon, with front of crimped China silk in pale pink, green and



full Empire puffs of the cra-pon standing out stylishly at the tops.

When not convenient to 6331. slik is much used in this way.

Rich combinations of lace net, creps, or mous elinede-sois and slik, taffeta, cashmers or Henriette, can
be decorated to suit individual fancy. This will also
be found a good model for cotton fabrics, and the full
yoke, collar and bretelles can be omitted if as pre-

The retail price of this pattern is 35 cents.

Boys' Shirt Waist. Pattern No. 6354 is cut in five sizes, viz: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
Stripel outing flannel make this useful and comfortable garment for boys.
Buttons or studs are used in closing; the tand at the waist line being proxided with large. line being provided with larger buttons which will support the knee trousers. A Byron collar finishes the neck. The com-

fortable shirt sleeves are slashed at the back, provided with upper and under facing 30Y'S SHIRT WA:STS and completed with current shart are closed with buttons and buttonholes or study, as

The waist is intended to wear with or without a coat or blazer as the weather and circumstances dictate. It can be attractively made up in striped, checked or plain percale, cambric, gingham, Oxford shirting of French flannel in blue, gray or mixel varieties. The retain price of pattern is 25 cents.

MISSES' WAIST WITH VEST FRONT. Pattern No. 6303 is sizes, viz.: 12, 14 and 16 years.

A very stylish combination of plain and fancy
mixed silk and wool novelty mixed silk and wool novelty cloth is here shown.

The plain cloth that is shown in the waist, jacket shown in the waist, lacket fronts, revers and sleeves, is hunters green in color, the trimming that decorates the revers and waists being fancy galloon in green, brown and gold shades.

The novelty goods from which the vest is made com-bines the same colors golden

brown being the most prominent shade. The chemisette can be made of the plain cloth, or it can be omitted in eckits.

This jaunty style will be found very becoming to tell formed misses, who like to copy their mammas' style, or who are almost young laties.

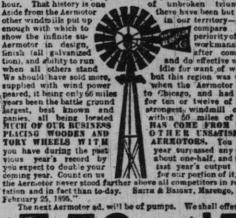
Many pretty combinations, both of color and fabric, can be effected by the mode, which can be plainly finished in tailor fashion, or decorated in any preferred

tyle. The retail price of pattern is 25 cents.

OOOOOOO COUPON OOOOOOO In ordering give No. . . . of patterns wanted Bust . . . and Waist . . . measure. Either of these patterns will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps when this coupon is en-closed with order and one cent for pestage, Address COUPON PATTERN CO., Lock Box 747, New York.

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In Europe and America. Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalics or other Chemicals or Dyes are
used in any of their preparations.
Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely
pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup. WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Modern Treatment Consists in Removing the Cause.

From Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Republican. Mrs. V. Curley who has resided in Clarence, Iowa, for the past twentytwo years, tells an interesting story of what she considers rescue from prema-

ture death. Her narrative follows: For ten years prior to 1894, I was a constant sufferer from acute stomach trouble. I had all the manifold symptoms of acute dyspepsia, and at times other troubles were present in complication-I did not know what it was to enjoy a meal. No matter how careful I might be as to the quality, quantity and preparation of my food, distress always followed eating. I was despondent and blue. Almost to the point of insanity at times, and would have been glad to die. Often and often I could not sleep. Sympathetic heart trouble set in and time and again I was obliged to call a doctor in the night to relieve sudden attacks of suffocation which would come on without a

moment's warning.

My troubles increased as time wore on and I spent large sums in doctor bills, being compelled to have medical attendants almost constantly. During 1892 and 1893, it was impossible for me to retain food, and water brashes plagued me. I was reduced to a skele-ton. A consultation of physicians was unable to determine just what did ail me. The doctors gave us as their opinion that the probable trouble was ul-ceration of the coats of the stomach and held out no hope of recovery. One doctor said, "All I can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of opium.

About this time a friend of mine, Mrs. Symantha Smith of Glidden, Iowa, told me about the case of Mrs. Thurston of Oxford Junction, Iowa. This lady said she had been afflicted much the same as I had. She had consulted local physicians without relief, and had gone to Davenport for treatment. Giving up all hope of recovery, she was persuaded by a friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was almost magical.

I was led to try them from her ex-perience, and before many months I felt better than I had for a dozen years. I am now almost free from trouble, and if through some error of diet I feel badly, this splendid remedy sets me right again. I have regained my strength and am once more in my usual flesh. I sleep well and can eat without distress. I have no doubt that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams'

Pink Fills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, \$2.50)—by addressing Dr. Williams' six boxes for \$2.50.

Where Are the Police.

A looker-on in Washington says that poker is all the rage just now among the younger element of society women in Washington; but, of course, it is played under the rose, and only those in the 2,000 candle-power were massed on the swim are permitted to sit at the green cloth and dally with the seductive public square. The little park was chips. The ladies play like men-this is, down, and cash in their chips at the end of the game, according to the rules and regulations provided. There has been a good deal of comment and gossip recently about the stiff games played by some of these women, and it is predicted that if the practice keeps up a scandal of hugh proportions will be the re-

Interesting Facts.

The manufacturer who is watching the progress of the times, is always on the lookout for changing conditions, and such a man naturally turns to the locality where he finds the raw material, and easy access to markets for his products.

The State of Wisconsin offers great opportunities.

Tributary to the railroad of the Wisconsin Central Lines, which traverse the center of the State, there are unlimited forests of Pine, Hemlock, Birch, Maple, Basswood, Oak, Elm and other hardwoods; Mines of Iron Ore of quality unsurpassed, already shipping several millions tons per annum.

Tan Bark for Tanneries. Granite and Lime Stone Quarries. Farm lands unequaled for raising of grain of all kinds as well as root

We are developed and wish to expand and show what our line can do. Write us if you wish to locate manu-

factory or farm, or intend to travel. W. H. KILLEN. C. L. WELLINGTON. Industrial Commissioner. Traffic Manager.

H. F. WHITCOMB, J. C. POND, Gen't Pass. Agent Geneeral Manager. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

From the time a locomotive is first fired it takes nearly an hour to get steam enough to start it. Thus it is seldom that the water in the boiler is ever allowed to become cold if it can be avoided.

Bicycles will be used the coming season more generally than ever before, especially as they have been greatly reduced in price. The Chicago Scale Co. are leaders for low prices on the best Wheels, as well as many other articles, and all kinds of Scales.

A man who has made a study of such things claims that country bred cats are, as a rule, heavier than those reared

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

Dials were spoken of by Isaiah 700 years before the Christan era.



ALWAYS THE BEST Made Exclusively from crior KILN DRIED Selected IOWA WHITE OATS SOLD ONLY in 2 lb. pags.

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An electrical journal, in commenting on the increase in the number of schools and courses devoted to electrical subjects, says the rapidly growing interest of the public in things electrical is being met by a much higher standard of electrical information in the leading daily newspapers, and one result of this popular education is that it is by no means an uncommon thing to hear practical electrical questions discussed intelligently by those who have no technical training. This is the more noticeable when the dense ignorance in regard to the phenomena of electricity, which reigned outside of professional circles not many years ago, is considered, C. F. Brush, who is well known as one of the pioneers of electric lighting in this country, recently told a convention of the National Electric Light association something of his experience in 1878, when the firsts are lighting machine was started in Cincinnati. The light was exhibited from the balcony on one of the principal streets. It was a 4,000 candle-light, and, of course, it attracted a large crowd of the natives, and every man in the crowd seemed anxious and ready to tell his neighbors all about it. One man collected quite an audience about him. He called attention to the solo noid at the top of the lamp. "That," he said, "is the can that holds the oil," and, speaking of the side rod of the lamp, "that is the tube which conducts the oil from the can to the burner. He said nothing whatever about electricity, but the oversight was not noticed by his hearers. One of the earliest lighting machines was about the same time taken to Cleveland, where it was shown in operation to a number of invited guests. One of the guests looked the whole apparatus over carefully for about half an hour, and then, pointing to the line wire, said to Mr. Brush: "How large is the hole in that wire that the electricity flows through?" Another spectator, who was connected with the company in whose works the machine was being shown, watched its operation for about five minutes in silence. By that time he had digested the whole thing, and was ready to tell Mr. Brush all about it. He said: "The electricity in that thing is generated by that revolving business, there, rubbing the air up against these iron blades (meaning the field magnets), just as you get sparks when you rub a cat's back." Mr. Brush ventured to remark that, while that was a good theory, it did not fully meet the facts. The objection was promptly put aside: "The whole thing is plain. If you should run that machine in a vacuum where there is no air, you could not get any electricity." Mr. Brush related another incident illustrative of the vagueness of the popular ideas of the electric light the pioneer days. When the first in commercial arc lights were installed in Cleveland the "tower" system was msed. Tweive lights of the so-called top of high crnamental poles in the packed from side to side, and many in expectation of a blind ing glare of light, had provided themcolves with colored spectacles and som with smoked glass.

A Cruel Use for the Electric Light. Sir Herbert Maxwell, writing to the London "Times," draws attention to a form of cruelty, which, he claims, should be sternly discouraged. On a recent occasion he attended a most elaborately appointed dinner. The center of the table was occupied by a rrystal bowl in which were half a dozen gold fish. Among these an electric lamp had been introduced, and its strong light beat on the fish with an effect that must have been exeruciaiing. Fish are extremely sensitive to light, not only in their eyes but (some of them) over the whole surface of their bodies, as is shown by the facu'ty possessed by trout of altering their color according to that of the ground over which they swim. The peculiarity which renders exposure to strong light intolerable to fish is that they have no eyelids. If the rays of light had struck the globe obliquely the harshness of their effect would have been to some extent modified, but the full brilliance of the lamp was brough close to and level with the fish, which had no cranny in which to screen their lidless eyes. Sir Hubert asks: "How would the guests have enjoyed their feast if the center of the table had been occapied by a pillar of intense light. 6 feet high, that being the proportion to their stature which the burner bore to the size of the gold fish." He believes that this is one of thoughtless uses of the electric light which will be abandoned as soon as those who have adopted it realize its cruelty. There is scientific warrant for this appeal. It is well known that the intense light of the electric arc produces a painful ailment called "elec trie sunstroke" upon workmen who are exposed to its influence where large ares are used, as in electric welding, and it has been clearly demonstrated that the light of even the incandescent lamp has a powerful effect upon the surface of the human body.

Difference Between Hall and Sleet. We are apt to speak of hail and sleet as being very similar phenomena, but, in fact, they are widely different. True hallstones are composed of alternate concentric layers of hard opaque and transparent ice. In the latitude of herds across tropical Africa from sea to Missouri hail seldom falls except in sea. The pride of Ruanda used to be summer. Seet, on the contrary, always the innumerable herds of big horned falls in winter or late fall or early string, and is composed of minute partieles of transparent ice. It is caused plague they were almost wholly deby rain falling from a high, warm stroyed. The country was nearly ruined, cloud, which has a stratum of cold air but little by little the herds are growing lying directly beneath as a rule, but this cold air stratum may be immediattely above the earth's surface. In this event it will be noticed that there is a mixture of rain and ice particles which one of which he gave the explorer's fall and give everything an icy coating.

Purification of Water.

In 1873, when preparations were being made for the Ashantee war, Dr. Crookes was requested by the British army medical department to suggest a mode of protecting the troops against the use of the highly impure waters of

he Gold Coast. After some experiments on polluted waters, he recommended as an addition to the impure water the following tion to the impure water the following mixture: Calcium permanganate, one part: aluminum sulphafe, ten parts: fine clay, thirty parts. This mixture, in the proportion of one c. c. to 10.0.0 parts even of London sewage, effects a rapid purification.

Pasna and Dr. Stunimann that there was a great mountain from which black smoke came, and that ashes were sometimes sifted over the country, and when there was the most smoke the heard a poise like the bellowing of many cattle. It was not at all probable that these storms. a rapid purification.

A GERMAN LIEUTENANT MAKES NEW DISCOVERIES.

The Young Count Von Gotzen Paid the Expenses of His Own Expedition and Has Been Rewarded by Wonderful Findings.



HANDSOME AND these is the fire mountain, Kirunga. gallant young offiarmy has just made a name for himself in African exploration. He is Count Von Gotzen, a young fellow who has a very large fortune and a boundless ambition

thing in the world. Recently he completed the thirteenth crossing of tropical Africa, from sea to sea, and it was a most eventful journey, for he choose his route nearly half the way through districts through which no white man had visited, and he made some important, and very, interesting discoveries. He has stood on the crater wall of the only active volcano in Africa; he has found large lakes that were never heard of before, and he has traced at least one important river from source to mouth. It is a fine thing for an explorer to have a large fortune of his own, for then he has only to put his hand in his pocket, supply his needs, and he asks no favors of anybody. Most of the great explorers begin in an humble way, and years elapse before they acquire a reputation that brings them before the world and makes it an easy matter to raise the money for large profects. Lieut. Von Gotzen's expedition has cost him not a cent less than \$100,000. When he left the Indian ocean in October, 1893, and started inland, lie was at the head of one of the largest and best equipped expeditions that ever entered Africa. He spared no money to make his enterprise a success. His party was the largest ever formed for exploration of tropical Africa. The fact that he had very few men on the sick list speaks volumes for the excellence of his equipment, and shows that the experience gained by many explorers like marble of a yellow-brown color, tions of most of its dangers. He started from the port of Pangani, a little north an occasional disturbance of the surof Zanzibar, with 518 persons in his caravan, of whom 400 were black porters and thirty-three were soldiers, descending into the bowels of the moun-Among his white comrades were a geol- tain. It was over 400 feet in diameter, ogist, and a physician, and he had made and out of this immense cavity was so little stir in all his work of organizing pouring a great column of yellow smoke his big enterprise that the world hardly knew he had started. It was only after breeze, now and then, enveloped the exhe began to send home news of fresh dis- plorers in dense volume. They were coveries that wide attention was called then compelled to retreat down the side to him. He made a small experiment of the mountain to get beyond the reach with Indian elephants as baggage car- of the overpowering fumes. The smoke riers, two of which he imported from rolled in dense waves around the betperiments failed, but, at any rate, he over the edge. Now and then a puff of



LIEUT. VON GOTZEN.

days' ma. and at last accounts the animals were doing good service carryburre before, although they had passed ers, etc. both north and south of it.

Over a hundred miles directly west of Victoria, Nyanza is the large country of Ruanda, lying partly in the Congo under indictment in San Francisco, on State and partly in the German East the trifling charge of issuing a railroad Africa. No European has ever penetrated this region, and we know nothing of Ruanda except a few vague facts supplied by Stanley, Stuhlmann and Baumann, who skirted its eastern edge. Von Gotzen crossed this populous region, whose inhabitants are a fine-looking race. Everybody has heard of the terrible cattle plague, that a few years ago, wiped out the greater part of the cattle that cropped its nutritious grasses, but during the reign of the again, and in a few years more they will reach their old proportions. The king has the title of Kigeri. He has a dozen residences in various places, at party a hospitable reception. The Arab traders have tried in vain to penetrate this country. They have always been repulsed, and not a single Arab did Von Gotzen meet in this part of Africa.

In Ruanda the explorer saw the only active volcano that has been discovered in Africa, and there is reason to believe may be sent to prison for one year. that no other will ever be found. We have known since 1891 that there was in this region a smoking mountain for

Sleetrical Theories in the Seven- | HAS CROSSED AFRICA natives could have invented such a story, and it was quite certain that explorers were on the eve of finding, at last, a volcano in the heart of Africa. The prize was reserved for Von Gotzen. When Speke discovered Victoria Nyanza, the natives told him of a mountain far west of the lake, which they called Mount Mfumbiro. He placed it on his map, and when the mountain was first seen, three years ago, it was found to be the most northern of a chain of six volcanic mountains extending to the southeast. The most southern of

> Vot Gotzen saw it from afar as he apcer in the German proached the mountain from the east. Its name is really a phrase of which Kirunga is the most important word, and the whole means, "the place where sacrifices are burned." It rises above the plain to a height of about 11,120 feet. The white men saw its smoke rising gently above the top for three days before, pushing through the dense vegetation, they reached the base of the mountain. Then they eagerly pushed up the steep slope, and at last they stood upon the edge of the crater wall and looked down upon a spectacle that riveted every gaze. Our picture, gives some idea of this crater. It is taken from Von Gotzen's sketch, just published in Le Mouvement Geographique in Brussels, and we are indebted to the same periodical for the picture of the young explorer.

The crater is about a mile in diameter and the wall that hems it in is nearly circular. The crest of the encircling wall is several hundred feet above the bottom of the crater. The angle of slope down to the bottom is about seventy degrees; so steep that it would be difficult of descent, and the spectacle spread before the visitors on the crater bed did not tempt them to make any effort to reach it. As near as they could make out through the steam and yellow smoke, the bottom of the crater was a



THE CRATER. lake of molten, reddish lava. It looked has, at last, deprived African explora- and the only way that they could determine that it was liquid or nearly so was face. Rising above the surface of this bright-hued lake was a large orifice that was almost stifling when the India. We do not know why his ex- tom of the crater and in places poured abandoned his elephants after a few unusual energy would carry a column of smoke high into the air and clear the crater enough so that the spectators might get some idea of the appearance of the bottom. The incessant ebullition was accompanied by a loud noise like the roll of thunder, of sufficient volume to drown most other sounds, and the visitors had to talk at the top of their voices to make one another heard. Fortunately for them no solid substances were ejected during their visit. If a violent eruption had been in progress, of course, they would not have at-

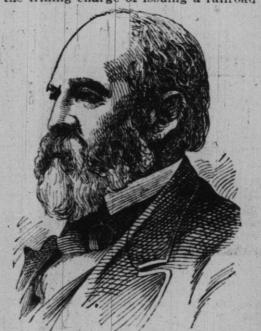
WANTS MANY WIVES.

tempted to reach the top.

An Ohio Man Who Imitates Far Eastern Customs.

A rival of the sultan of Turkey has just been discovered in East Gallipolis, Ohio. He has been living there for two years with a wife and another woman, who acts in that capacity, the happiest relations existing between the three. Another woman came from West Virginia recently, and then he had three. A few days ago another woman came there for refuge, and then he had four. Everything went on swimmingly between taking in washing and getting ing timbers for the railroad which the help from the township trustees and Germans are pushing inland from the the pound parties, until the other even-Indian ocean. He made his first im- ing a little 14-year-old girl appeared at portant discovery after traveling about the "harem" and sought shelter. It was 300 miles toward Victoria Nyanza, when given her, she being of comely appearhe suddenly came upon the large salt ance and the man of the house having a lake, Umburre, which is one of the most big heart. Later the man told her that southern of that remarkable chain of the rules of the institution were that dead seas, extending hundreds of miles every newcomer, who was a female, had north and south, a considerable distance to become his wife. She objected imeast of Victoria Nyanza. Here is a very mediately and was told that she would long, wide rift in the earth, whose drain- have to live up to the rules or go. She age cannot escape to the sea, but set- went, and stayed all night at a neightles in these depressions, forming a bor's. The neighbors are said to be series of big and small salt lakes. Ex- greatly incensed, and are talking of plorers had never heard of Lake Um- hickory withes, ducking, tar and feath-

> Collis P. Huntington. Above is a portrait of the man who is



pass in violation of the inter-state commerce law. If convicted he can be fined all the way from \$1,000 to \$10,000, at the discretion of the court. In addition he

Discovery About Hail.

From the Swiss meteorological recthe natives further north told Emin ords since 1883, Dr. C. Heiss finds that Pasha and Dr. Stuhlmann that there hail is more frequent in valleys than on

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

IBSOLUTELY PURE

Farmer Was Puzzled. Farmer Oatcake, who, with his good

wife, Mandy, is on a brief visit to a daughter-in-law in Buffalo, looked over the newspapers of Saturday in an endeavor to find a church service on the following day which he might attend with hope of securing spiritual satisfaction. He soon gleaned that the following scriptural subjects would be discussed from various city pupilts: "Is the 'Trilby' Craze Dying Out?"

"Fitzsimmons vs. Corbett." "How the Pastor Spends His Vaca-"Should Our Daughters Marry For-

eign Noblemen?"

"High Sleeves and Theater Hats." "The Gold Brick Saloon." "Canal Street on Saturday Night." "Wordsworth and the Lake School of

Poetry." "The Fifty-Third Congress."

"Rights of Motormen." Farmer Oatcake gave it up after while and laid down the paper, saying, with a sigh: "Laws sake, Mandy! I do believe that the gospel and the scheme of salvation have gone clear out of fashion."-Buffalo Express.

STATE OF ORIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, | 88.

LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that can not be cured by the use of Hall's Catarry Cure the use of Hall's CATARRE CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, SBAL

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonlals, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Reform Goes On. At the opening of the Wayne County Circuit court in Lyons, N. Y., Judge Adams instructed the grand jury to Indict all persons who allowed nickelin-the-slot machines to be operated upon their premises; also church members and all others who conducted for whatever purpose lotteries and drawings.

1,000 Bushels Onions per Acre. If you will cut this notice out and send it to the John A Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 40c., they will mail you free 1/4 pound Wisconsin grown Yellow Globe Danvers Onion seed, and directions how to grow 1.000 bushels onions per acre, worth

\$1,000 during a life time. Thirty-five packages earliest vegetable seeds postpaid, \$1.00. Five lbs. Danvers Globe Onion seed postpaid, \$4.50. The Salzer Seed Co., is the largest growers of vegetable, farm, grass, clover and potato seeds in America. Editor W. N. U.

In olden time, screws were made by hand, and five minutes were spent in making one. Now a machine rattles out sixty in a minute.

The Evolution

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, draughts and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only. For sale by all leading druggists.

It has taken two years to partly rebuild a bridge at Rome which, it is stated, dates from the time of the Em- | When Answering Advertisements, Kindle peror Adrian.

Considering its small population of whites, it is remarkable that Fift fest year received 271,796 letters and 137,196 newspapers.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve" Warranted to cure or money refunded. Aruggist for it. Price 15 cents.

The most unhealthy city in Europe to Barcelona, Spain. The number of deaths there at present exceeds the number of births.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quick
than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The Salt sea, which once covered the Yuma desert, was once the home of oysters from fourteen to twenty inches in diameter

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy. Mine WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teethiag-

At Ouchak, one of the Turkish centers of carpet weaving, there is no such that as a factory. All the work is done to private houses.

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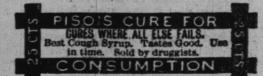
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RAILROADS.

E. J. & E. RY. TIME TABLE.

BOING MORTH.	STATIONS.	GOING SO	UTE.
4:30 pm ar	. Waukegan	.dep. 7:0	0 am
4:00 pm	Rondout.	a:3	0 am
2:55 pm	.Leithton .	8:50	0 am
2:45 pmD	amond La	ke 8:5'	7 am
2:35 pm	Gilmer	9:13	2 am
2:20 pm I	Lake Zuric	h 10:0	5 am
1:40 pm	Barrington	10:30) am
1:10 pm	Clarks	10:5	am
12:45 pm	Spaulding	12:2	Dm
11:27 am	Wayne	12:35	pm
11:15 am	. Ingalton .	12:4	pm
11:00 am	Turner	1:23	pm
10:00 am	Warrenhurs	t 2:00	pm (
9:15 am	. Frontenac	2:20	pm
8:50 am N	formantown	2:45	nm
8:15 am	Walker	3:10) pm
8:15 am 7:50 am	. Plainfield.	3:35	pm
7:28 am	Coynes	3:55	pm
7:00 am Bri	dge Juncti	on 4:05	pm
5:50 am dep.	.East Joliet	ar. 4:15	pm

C. & N. W. R. R. TIME TABLE.

GOING SOUTH. 6:10 a. m., except Sunday. 6:45 a. m., except Sunday. 6:55 a. m., Sunday only. 7:00 a. m., except Sunday. 7:56 a. m., daily. 9:00 a. m., except Sunday. 10:03 a. m., except Sunday. 12:25 p. m., daily. 3:08 p. m., except Sunday. 4:25 p. m., Sunday only. m., daily. 8:44 p. m., Sunday only. 8:50 p. m., Sunday only. COING NOBTH. 8:20 a. m., except Sunday. 9:13 a. m., except Sunday. 10:30 a. m., daily. 12:10 p. m., except Sunday.*
3:00 p. m., Saturday and Sunday 5:02 p. m., except Sunday. 6:09 p. m., except Sunday. 6:12 p. m., Sunday only. 7:25 p. m., except Sunday.*
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Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45. Randolph street; New York, 10 Spruce street.

A Good Investment.

A better investment for so little money can not be found than \$1 placed for a years' subscription for the REVIEW. If you are not a subscriber you should be, for there is nothing in this line so welcome or more interesting to the home than a good home paper We are receiving many new subscribers every week which goes to show the interest the public are taking in the REVIEW. If you are not a subscriber don't wait, but subscribe now and get all the news promptly

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and posi ively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. L. Waller.

Do You Want to Rent? We have the renting of dwellings in different localities of Barrington. If you wish to rent call at the REVIEW office and see what we have for you.

Spring Is Nearly Here.

Spring is nearly here and with it the house cleaning season is sure to come. Nearly everyone will find some painting to be done to brighten up the appearance of the home, and one thing that is certain is, that nothing adds more to the appearance of a residence than a good job of painting. We carry a first-class stock of mixed paints in the most popular colors for house painting and as we carry only the best to be had on the market, they are bound to give satisfaction. Our mixed paints are put up in quarts, half gallons and gallons, so we can sell you paints in quantities to suit the requirements of the largest or smallest job. We have also in stock an excellent line of floor paints, wagon and buggy paints, lead, oils, varnishes, colors, whiting for calcimining, glue, brushes, etc. Call and see our stock.

J. D. LAMEY & CO.

It is a fact—that carpets were never sold before at the present low prices Call and see our new spring patterns and get prices. A. W. MEY-R & Co.

Flat for Rent.

For Rent. - A flat consisting of five rooms over A. W. Meyer & Co.'s store. For particulars call on A. W. Meyer.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's new discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's new discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Wm. Hicks of Palatine visited with relatives here Friday.

Miss Chapman of Chicago was the guest of Mrs. C. A. Wheeler Saturday. Mrs. Anna Knoph of Hyde Park visited with her sister, Mrs. Fred Pomeroy, he first of the week.

Mr. Frank Richardson of Chicago was visitor here Saturday.

Men's plow shoes \$1, \$1.15, \$1.25 at A. W. Meyer & Co.'s.

Mr. Wm. McCord, who has been in the employ of Wm. McCredie & Co. the past two years, leaves for Canada in the near future for a visit.

Mr. Eli Abbs of Chicago spent a few days last week at the home of Mr. Wm.

Mrs. Taylor of Cary visited with her sister, Mrs. Thos. Dolan, last week. You can buy A. W. Meyer & Co.'s fancy patent flour at the same price you pay for inferior brands.

Miss Esther Elvidge spent Thursday at the home of Mr. F. Wesema. Miss Sadie Krahn hur: ; arm quite

Mr. and Mrs. Burton of Cary were guests at the home of Mr. R. Burton The offering for the first quarter at the

M. E. S. S. amounted to \$17.52. A large line of ladies' wrappers at A. W. Meyer & Co.'s.

the arrival of a boy at their home. Miss Anna Dolan gave a birthday party Saturday to a number of her young schoolmates. There were forty present and a very pleasant afternoon was spent. Refreshments were served and numerous useful presents were re-

If you want dress goods, the place to buy them cheap is at A. W. Meyer & Co.'s.

Mr. E. R. Clark is here for a short stay from Colorado Springs, Colo. Mr. A. J. Redimond transacted business in Nebraska this week.

Miss Kittie Grady of Chicago was here Tuesday evening. The meetings recently held by Mr.

C. W. Pearce were instructive and well A large line of ladies' spring capes

and jackets at A. W. Meyer & Co.'s. Their prices are very low. At a people's caucus held Friday the following candidates were placed in nomination for the following village

offices: President of the board, F. E. Hawley; village clerk, M. T. Lamey; village trustees, Williamm Peters, John Robertson and F. A. Willmarth. There

were 129 voters in attendance. J. D. Lamey & Co.'s prepared flour paint is just the thing for floors for durability and fine finish. It dries hard over night. Put up in quarts, half gallons and gallons. Five excellent shades

to select from. Mrs. Wm. Autholtz, who has been quite sick, is improving.

In a literary exercise last Monday evening among eight contestants, Mrs. But you are welcome, all the same. Ream won the blue ribbon, and wore it with becoming modesty.

Mr. Thos. Catlow and son, Harry, of Evanston were guests at the home of Mr. Wm. Young during the past weke. Have you seen J. D. Lamey & Co.'s large stock of mixed paints, hard oils, varnishes, white lead, etc.?

Mr. C. A. Wheeler moved to his country residence north of Barrington, Wednesday.

The subject of Rev. T. E. Ream's sermon Sunday evening will be "The Good Times of To-day." Mr. George Lee of Waukegan was

here last week doing some surveying for Mr. Langenheim. Buy a Standard sewing machine. Sold

by A. W. Meyer & Co. The Misses Haywards of Janesville were the guests of Miss Lutie Fitzsimmons this week.

A concert will be given under the auspices of the Epworth league at the M. E. church Saturday evening, April 6. The program is prepared by Miss Carrie Wolcott of Chicago, who comes here highly recommended as a musician.

Call and see those pretty patterns of new spring dress goods and silks at A. W. Meyer & Co.

The election in the Town of Cuba was rather close and exciting. The vote dustrious man, a good neighbor, an afstood as follows: For town clerk, M. T. Lamey received 94 votes and Fred Kampert 87. For assessor G. Heimerdinger received 84 votes and F. Kirschner 96. For collector William Leonard received 106 votes and Wm. Paddock 74. For highway commissioner John Welch and John Jahnke each received 91 votes. The tie was settled at the town clerk's office Wednesday morning. by lot, and Mr. John Jahnke being the fortunate one, was decided elected.

Mr. A. H. Boehmer nas taken the agency for several counties in this state for the sale of a patent carpet stretcher and tacker combined. We have examined the workings of this little machine and will say it is the best we have seen. It is supplied with a wide-toothed blade on a handle which is used to stretch the carpet to place. The tacks are arranged in a slot on the handle and are thrown into position automatically as fast as driven. The price of stretcher is \$1.50 and can be had by calling on A. H. Boehmer at Barrington, Ill., or send him a postal card and he will deliver one to you.

Every article of tinware manufactured by the Lisk Manufacturing company and sold by L. F. Schroeder at Barrington, Ill., is absolutely guaranteed and warranted not to rust and that each and every piece of this ware that does not prove positively antirusting may be returned to Mr. Schroeder and exchanged for new goods free

The village election occurs March 16. The Standard Sewing Machine is sold on its merits. Free trial given. Sold by A. W. Meyer & Co.

Misses Mary Danielson and Bertha Horsman of Palatine, visited with friends here Wednesday. Mr. Ed. Horn has moved onto the

Henry Lageschulte farm.

that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to visor, J. C. Plagge; for town clerk, Le-

want in the paint line, you can always get it at J. D. Lamey & Co.'s

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Smith gave a pleasant party at their home Saturday evening in honor of Miss Winhi fred DeWitt of Hampshire. The even ing was spent in a social way and a most enjoyable time was had by those

J. D. Lamey & Co. have added several new and popular colors to their stock of mixed paints, riking it one of the most complete line of paints to be found in town. This paint is put up in quarts, half gallons and gallons. Get

their color cards. Mr. Frank Walthausen has received the lumber for a barn which he will

build this spring. Do you intend to buy a gasoline stove this spring? H. D. A. Grebe has something entirely new in the line of gasoline stoves. Don't fail to call and see

them and get prices. BARRINGTON, April 3, 1895. Regular meeting village board. President Hawley in the chair. Full board present, except Trustee Collen. The following bills were allowed:

T. Lamey, insurance..... \$ 6.00 Arnold Schauble, lamp post.... M. T. Lamey, election tickets and legal blanks..... Fred Weseman, gravel..... John Jahnke, labor..... E. Rieke, labor..... 15.75 H. D. A. Grebe, 2 street lamps.. 9.50 Hansen & Peters..... 15.09 John C. Meir, night watch..... 44.00 Rev. and Mrs. Bailey are happy over H. A. Sandman, marshall...... 35.00

> Communication from Henry Dickman and others were laid over until

It was moved and carried to reconsider motion to lay over communication of Henry Dickman and others until next meeting. Communication was then read and on motion was made and seconded to fix the license for the coming year at \$500, and to make it in two payments, \$150 casi. note, to be approved by finance committee, to be given in payment of balance, due

December 1, 1895. H. C. P. Sandman, Wm. Grunan and F. L. Waterman were chosen as judges, M. T. Lamey, A. S. Henderson and F. B. Sodt clerks of election, April 16.

It was moved and seconded that John C. Meir, night watch, be removed for

cause. Carried. A. S. Henderson, John Wolf and Wm. Autholtz were nominated to fill the position of night watch and lamp lighter, and on the final ballot A. S. Henderson received four votes and Wm. Autholtz one vote. Whereupon A. S. Henderson was declared elected. On motion board adjourned.

MILES T. LAMEY. Village Clerk.

SPRING BIRDS.

Hail little sprightly, feathered friends, Joint owners of my small domain, Your coming helps to make amends For winter's cold and cheerless reign. I can not call you all by name,

The turtle dove, emblem of love, Whose mournful, low, far-reaching

Now here, now there, now everywhere, Sounding first near and then remote, I trust that you have come to stay, I'd hate to have you go away. The flicker, sometimes called high hole,

The bobolink and oriole The tree peck, hunting leaf and bark, The robin, bluebird, chickadee, The brown thrush, perched upon a tree, Pours forth his songs; no sweeter, truer purer note

E'er issued from a feathered throat. There still are others, I suppose,

That I might name if writing prose. I find it difficult sometimes To make their names match with my

But one and all, whene'er you come, You're very welcome round my home. L. D. CASTLE.

ANOTHER PIONEER CONE.

Mr. Elliot Porter passed into the other life from his home near Barrington, March 28, 1895, in his 77th year. Mr. Porter was born at Athens, Windom county, Vermont, Nov. 13, 1818. He married Miranda Carswell, March 10, 1846, and came to Illinois in June of the same year. He was an honest, infectionate husband and a kind father. He was highly respected by all who knew him. The funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. Robert Bailey of Barrington, Sunday, March

31. His remains were interred in Ever-

green cemetery.

A Noted Doctor

Once said "most women lose their freshness and good looks much earlier in life than necessary because of inattention to nature's requirements. Because of their peculiar habits all should make a practice of using some simple laxative.

There is no laxative so simple, so pleasant to take and yet so potent as Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Get a 10 cent bottle (10 doses 10 cents) of A. L. Wal-

Those who never read the advertise ments in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Kenison of Bolan, Worth county, Iowa, who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Fort Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me. He got a bottle and it cured them up in a week. 50-cent bottles for sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.

Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Leeds.—Sims Bros., Leeds, Iowa. This shows the esteem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is known. Mothers have learned that there is nothing so good for colds. croup and whooping cough, that it cures these ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for children to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. L. Waller,

It will be an aggreable surprise ato persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at A. L. Waller's drug store. Regular size, 50 cents and St. O. Flagge; for town clerk, Length of the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by taking Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by the tellers than Mrs. Grant turned to me and with the most charmany instances the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by the tellers than Mrs. Grant turned to me and with the most charmany instances the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by the tellers than Mrs. Grant turned to me and with the most charmany instances the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by the tellers than Mrs. Grant turned to me and with the most charmany instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by the tellers than Mrs. Grant turned to me and with the most charmany instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by the tellers than Mrs. Grant turned to me and with the most charmany instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking the many instances the attack may be prevented by taking the many instances the attack may be prevented by taking the many instances the attack may be prevented by taking the many instances the attack may be prevented by taking the many instances the attack may be prevented by taking the many instances the attack may be prevented by taking the many instances the attack may be prevented by taking the many instances the attack may be prevented by taking the many instances the attack may be prevented by taking the many instances the attack ma It makes no difference what you may A. L. Waller, druggist.

JEART DISEASE, like

many other allments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but Constantly grows worse. There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and Don't know what to take for it, as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows:

"I had heart disease for 23 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time. trying several physicians and remedies. until my last doctor told me it was only a

question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely dis-couraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I couldn't lie down nor sit up. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted

done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I hav'nt lost a day since. I am 56 years old, 6 ft. 4% inches and weigh 250lbs. I believe I am fully cured, and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies."

Dyesville, Ohio. Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive grammee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.6 bottles for \$5. or it will be sent, prepaid on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health



FRENCH REMEDY. Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others

fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Trespassing.

Most remedies trespass upon your time and pocket book. After using a dozen bottles with little or no relief you are discouraged. If you want sure relief from constipation, indigestion and biliousness try Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. A 10-cent bottle (10 doses 10 cents) will indicate what it is able of doing for you. For sale by A. L. Wal-

Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin Is a boom to those suffering from constipation, indigestion and sick headache. Try a 10-cent bottle (10 doses 10 cents) and be convinced. Large sizes, 50 cents and \$1. For sale by A. L.

Four Big Successes. Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect will. All these remedies are guaraneed to do just what is claimed for

PERSONAL ANECDOTES.

them and the dealer whose name is at-

tached herewith will be glad to tell

you more of them. Sold at A. L.

Waller's Drug Store.

Rev. Anna Shaw, D. D., was giving some advice lately to an assembly of women on how to talk in public. "The best way," she said, "to address an audience is to talk as if you were scolding your husband." Kate Field said: "And as if every man, woman and child in the seats were so many heads of cabbages. Cabbages would not frighten you, and you can talk loud by addressing one in the top gallery.'

Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate the other day, once became a blockade runner during the war. He slipped out of Charleston to Nassau in 1864 and went to England to secure Bibles and religious books for the confederate army, and succeeded in obtaining free gifts of 10,000 Bibles, 50,000 New Testaments and 250,000 pocket editions of portions of the Scriptures, and got them safely through the blockade.

Prederick Douglass often laughed over a witticism of Mrs. Fred Grant's at his expense when they met at the Chicago convention of 1888. "I was sitting with Mrs. Grant and her party watching the balloting," said he to a friend. "To my surprise one vote was cast for me for President of the United States. It had no sooner been an-

F. L. WATERMAN,

Dealer in

Fruits. Vegetables and Ba ery Goods,
Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and
Confectionery,

ICE GREAM AND OYSTERS IN SEASON.

Barrington.

WOOD & DILL

Under Bank Building, First-Class Work Guaranteed

A nice line of CIGARS and TORACCOS always on hand. Agency for

WOOD & DILL, BARRINGTON, ILL. BARRINGTON.

H. BRINKER.

PURE MILK

MILK: DELIVERED MORNING

AND EVENING. Fresh Milk can be had at my residence in the Village at any time of the day. BLL UKDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

H. BRINKER. - BARRINGTON.

HERMAN NEWHAUS.

(With the American Art

In all kinds of Art Work to the best of satisfaction.

Office in LAMEY BLDG.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.



Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Come in and see our stock. We have the largest and best one for study, business or marriage. It not only assortment of Shoes at Lowest Prices. Yours truly,

B. H. SODT & SON

EGONOMY STEEL PLATE FURNACE.



That Will Use

Less Goal Than Any

Prices given on any furnace-made. If you intend to put a furnace into your residence, give us a call and we will save you money.

H. D. A. GRE BE, Barringon.

Glothing! - Glothing!

OUR LARGE STOCK OF SPRING

Ready Made Clothing

CAN NOT BE SURPASSED in Price or Quality. We are selling MEN'S READY MADE SUITS at \$6.50 and upwards. Suits made to order in the latest styles. A new line Sprin and Summer Samples to select from.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing

Given prompt attention. Give us a call and we will save you

H. WALTER, the Tailor,

BARRINGTON, ILL.