

PARK RIDGE.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. Chas. S. Leeper, Pastor; David P. Hanson, Supt. Sunday School. Sunday services, at 10:30 a. m., and 8 p. m. Sunday School, at noon. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, at 8:30, in the Lecture room of the Church. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. John O. Foster, Pastor; J. C. Joryson, Supt. of Sunday School. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School 11:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Epworth League meeting Sunday evening at 6:30.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

W. P. Black, President.
J. E. Berry, Owen Stuart, A. J. Whitcomb, F. E. Gillette, C. M. Daniels, Trustees.
Geo. T. Stebbings, Clerk.
S. H. Holbrook, Treasurer.
Joseph A. Phelps, Village Attorney.
C. B. Robinson, Supt. Water Works.
O. B. Moore, Police Officer.
Fred Hanson, Street Commissioner.
G. H. Fricks, Health Officer.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing the Rules and Regulations Governing the Laying of Sewers, House Connections, Etc.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Park Ridge: SECTION 1. That application for permission to connect with the general sewerage system of the Village or make any alteration or extension from connections already made, must be made on the regulation blank by the owner or owners of the property, it is designed to drain, or by their duly authorized agents; and it must be accompanied by a clear and exact description of the premises and of the character and location of the drains it is proposed to put in place, together with the number and location of all water closets, sinks, bath tubs, receiving basins and other sanitary fixtures it is designed to connect with the same, which description must be left and placed on file in the office of the Village Clerk for future reference.

Sec. 2. At least twenty-four hours previous notice (exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays) must be given at the office of the Village Clerk before any street or highway can be opened for the purpose of constructing a house drain or private sewer. But should the drain layer be prevented by bad weather, or by any other good and sufficient cause from commencing work at the time so notified and fixed, then such facts must be reported to the Committee on Sewerage and Drainage, in order that another day may be designated for doing the work.

Sec. 3. No house drain or private sewer will be allowed to go into place, nor any of the work in connection therewith commenced or prosecuted, unless the permit granted hereunder to construct the drain or sewer is in the possession of the licensed drain-layer, at the site of the proposed work, or one of his employees engaged thereon.

Sec. 4. Parties making application to become licensed drain-layers and sewer-builders must be aged twenty-one years or over, and when filing their application they must furnish the Village Clerk with satisfactory testimony of their character and standing, as well as of the possession of the requisite mechanical skill and experience to enable them to honestly perform all the duties of a licensed drain-layer and sewer-builder; and prior to receiving said license they must file an approved bond in accordance with the form and amount prescribed by the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 5. No licensed drain-layer or sewer-builder will be permitted to allow his name as such license to be used by any other person or persons for any purpose than the connection with the construction of house drains or private sewers, or for the purpose of obtaining permits to do such or any similar work under his license.

Sec. 6. Each and every house must make direct connection with the main sewer in the street. Under no circumstances will two or more houses be allowed to make such connection through one pipe, nor to carry their drainage in pipes laid beneath or through adjoining property without a special permit from the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 7. The construction of private receiving basins outside the lot line, and in the public streets, shall be permitted, except in isolated instances, where such location may be found by the Health Commissioner or the Board of Trustees, to improve the sanitary surroundings or assist the house drainage. In all other cases they must be placed within the lines of the lots whose drainage they are intended to facilitate.

Sec. 8. All private house drains, including water closets, kitchen sinks, stationary washing tubs, hand basins, etc., in private residence, or buildings occupied as private residences in such Village, may be connected with the main sewer through a drain pipe consisting of vitrified tile of an internal diameter of six inches, of the quality and laid in the manner hereinafter provided in this ordinance, without the construction or use of catch-basins, receiving basins or grease-traps, located outside of such houses, or between the houses and the street.

Sec. 9. Whenever it may be found necessary to make a connection between a house drain and the main sewer in the street where no junction piece was originally placed in the latter, the junction piece will be furnished by the village and the same put in place under the direction of the Board of Trustees. Under no circumstances will drain layers or other outside parties be allowed to break into the sewers for the purpose of setting junctions or making any kind of connections whatsoever.

Sec. 10. Should water, gas or other pipe or drains be encountered in the direct line of a house drain, during its construction, the question of carrying such drain under, over or around such or similar obstruction, or of doing anything involving a deviation from the proper line or standard grade can only be decided by the proper Village committee.

Sec. 11. All house drains and private sewers placed in position, within the corporate limits of the village, for the purpose of affording drainage facilities to buildings abutting on streets or highways wherein no public sewers have been constructed, must nevertheless be put in place strictly in accordance with the rules and regulations, except that no permit to do the work will be required until the general sewerage system of the village has reached the immediate neighborhood and the proper time arrives for effecting the required connection therewith. But the usual twenty-four hours' notice of the intention to construct such drains must be given as particularly laid down in Sec. 2.

Sec. 12. Such recorded information as the Board possess as regards the location and position of all junctions or other openings into the general sewerage system of the Village will always be cheerfully placed at the disposal of contractors and drain-layers or other applicants; but the Board expressly declines to guarantee either the general or the approximate accuracy of the same in any way.

Sec. 13. Whenever it becomes necessary to suspend the license of a drain-layer for a palpable violation of any of these rules, regulations, or specifications, such suspensions will not be for a less period than thirty days, unless it can be successfully shown that the charges are false or erroneous.

ous, in which case the license will be at once restored to the full exercise of all the powers and privileges conferred upon him by the Board. Willful or ignorant mistakes of employees will not be regarded as sufficient reasons for exonerating drain-layers from suspension of their licenses. On the contrary they will be held to a strict accountability for all errors or misdeeds of their employees while in the legitimate pursuit of their occupation as to exclusively sewer builders.

Sec. 14. All house drains and private sewers shall be constructed in open trenches carefully excavated in the proper direction and to such width and depth as may be necessary to secure the correct alignment and faithful execution of the work, which latter must be vigorously prosecuted so as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the traveling public. If the sides of the trenches will not maintain their vertical position they shall be sheeted, shored and strongly braced. Prior to commencing the excavation all the material composing the sidewalks, roadway, paving and other similar improvements, shall be carefully removed and piled in some convenient place and in such position there as will insure their safety, and where they will be out of the way of the street traffic, and of the material taken from out the trenches, which latter must likewise be so disposed as not to seriously interfere with the legitimate use of the sidewalk and roadway.

Sec. 15. Should gas or water mains, or other pipes or drains be encountered during the progress of the excavation the same shall be carefully and thoroughly protected against injury or settlement, nor shall the same be disturbed in any way. Sec. 16. Whenever it may be found necessary to pass through or in anywise disturb an existing house, drain or private sewer in actual use, such drainage, pipe or private sewer shall not be interfered with, nor cut through or connected in any way, without the written consent of the board having been previously obtained therefor, nor shall any house-drain be carried immediately above or through a wooden drain, no matter whether the latter be in use or abandoned, nor through unstable or perishable material of any character, unless all such work be carefully placed upon a foundation of concrete, or brick or stone masonry of such dimensions and method of construction as may be dictated by the Village board.

Sec. 17. The standard gradient on which all house-drains shall be laid from the main sewer, in the center of the street, to the regulation point immediately within the curb walls, shall be one-fourth of an inch per lineal foot, or twenty-five inches per one hundred feet; nor shall this inclination be reduced under any circumstances from the curb wall to any point throughout the premises being drained, so far as regards all pipes intended to convey fecal matter or other solids common to house sewage or similar drainage. But this inclination may be increased to any practicable limit, upon the written request of the owners of property, to which the endorsement of the board has been obtained by the drain-layer prior to commencing work; all such deviation from the standard gradient or inclination on which the drain enters the lot, any change in the alignment of the pipe in any direction to be made on true curved pipe only.

Sec. 18. The end of all house drains not to be at once connected with the interior drainage or other sanitary fixtures, shall be securely closed with vitrified discs or with brick masonry, so as to be rendered absolutely impervious to the surrounding material.

Sec. 19. All pipes shall be laid fair and true to line and upon foundations of equal strength, either natural or artificial, and the ends of each length of pipe shall abut squarely and truly against the adjoining pieces, so as to present an absolute continuity and uniformity in the interior of the drain, particularly at the bottom line. The joint-rings shall be carefully placed in position, concentrically around the pipes, the space between the latter and the rings, thoroughly flushed with mortar, and finally, as the work progresses, and each length of pipe is permanently fixed in place, the interior shall be thoroughly cleaned and wiped out, and all projecting mortar or other substance carefully removed, so that the interior area of the drain shall be left absolutely unobstructed, smooth, and clean throughout its entire length.

Sec. 20. After the foregoing work has been finished and properly inspected the back filling shall commence without delay, and during its prosecution, and as fast as deposited in the trench, it shall be thoroughly puddled and tramped to such an extent as to render subsequent settlement of the surface practically impossible. The drain-layer will be held strictly responsible for any disturbance or displacement to the roadway, ballasting, or paving, due to his neglect to faithfully conform to the foregoing requirements.

Sec. 21. All openings made in the sidewalk or roadway for the purpose of constructing house drains or private sewers shall be surrounded and efficiently protected at all hours by ample and sufficient barriers, on which red signal-lights shall be placed and maintained at night time, to be guided with such additional precautions as may be deemed necessary for the absolute protection of the traveling public. The condition of this clause is imperative, and drain-layers will be held responsible for all claims that may arise from damages to person or property following neglect or violation of any of its provisions.

Sec. 22. In no case will mortar used in the construction of house drains, private sewers, receiving basins, or other fixtures appertaining to house drainage, be made upon the sidewalk, and such mortar shall be composed of pure hydraulic cement, powder only, mixed with clean water, and fresh made or the work in hand, and it shall be used immediately after being mixed, and not allowed to stand upon the "mortar boards" until it has "set" and then be broken down, remixed, or "retempered" so called. Wherever the use of grout may be necessary, it shall also be composed of pure cement powder and clean water, mixed to such consistency with an excess of water, that it shall enable it to thoroughly permeate and effectually reach the most distant parts of the work wherein its use may be found obligatory. All concrete shall be composed of one part pure

cement powder, two parts clean sharp sand or fine washed gravel, and three parts crushed stone, broken bricks or quarry chips, the mortar being first made, the stone or bricks then added, and the whole then immediately deposited in place, in layers not over ten inches deep at time, and then tamped until the water or mixture is flushed to the surface. The hydraulic cement, which is hereby made the standard for this work, is the article manufactured at near Utica, La Salle county, Illinois, known as the "Black Ball," and "James Clark" brands, and any other make of natural American hydraulic cement, can be used after being practically tested and adjudged equal or superior to this standard by the board.

Sec. 23. All pipe used shall be straight, smooth and sound, thoroughly burned, vitrified and salt-glazed, absolutely free from lumps or other imperfections, and for the sizes hereinafter mentioned, with no appreciable variations from the specified dimensions or true cylindrical shape. All straight pipe shall be straight in the direction of its length, and its interior and exterior surface shall be concentric. All pipe shall be made with butt joints, square and at right angles with the axis, and each piece of pipe shall be furnished with a "leeve" or "ring" not less than four inches wide, and whose interior diameter is at least one and a half inches greater than the exterior diameter of the pipe, to be encircled and joined. All curves, slants or junctions shall conform to all the foregoing requirements as regards quality, form and workmanship, and in general their thickness shall be equal to that of the pipes of the same caliber into which they are to be worked or joined. The sewer pipe, which is hereby made the standard for all work covered by these specifications, is that manufactured at Akron, Ohio, and any other make of pipe can be used after it has been examined, tested and adjudged equal or superior to this standard by the board.

Sec. 24. The standard size or interior diameter of pipe for carrying house sewage, the storm water, falling upon roofs, yards, etc., in addition to the house sewerage, shall be six inches, and any variation from this dimension can only be made upon the written permission of the Board, defining the special sizes to be used in the particular case under consideration, and specifically stating the reasons governing such authorization. The use of metallic pipes will be allowed whenever preferred, subject, however, to such restrictions as to diameter, thickness, preparation, and material as may be prescribed by the Board. Passed Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1892. Approved Jan. 7, 1892. Published Jan. 16, 1892.

W. P. BLACK,
President of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Park Ridge.
Attest: GEO. T. STEBBINGS,
Village Clerk.

Mr. Marsh and wife have been visiting friends in Hyde Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Silcox have returned from a three weeks' visit to Mr. and Mrs. Brown in Lake View. They contemplate in the near future taking quite an extensive trip elsewhere.

John Hummel, our reliable barber, has commenced the addition of a new store front. Messrs. Whitcomb and Morris will do the work.

Trains were delayed going south on Monday morning, by a wreck near Sharon, Wis. It appears the St. Paul vestibule train ran into a freight near this point. No one was hurt, but the caboose and two freight cars were burned.

Mrs. Laura Farnsworth entertained friends from Alden, N. Y. last week.

Dr. Annette Bennett, homeopathic physician, office and residence, Park Ridge, opposite school house. Office hours until 9 a. m. and from 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Calls will be answered promptly in city and country, night and day.

Competition in all branches seems to be the order of the day in Park Ridge.

Mr. J. B. Goodfellow has disposed of his daily newspaper route to H. B. Winter, the new barber, who has opened up in fine style in Vine street. Mr. Winter also keeps a choice lot of cigars and tobacco, and is headquarters for W. H. Busby's laundry.

Died.—At the residence of his parents, 987 North Leavitt street, Harry Woodward, oldest son of Joseph C. and Lizzie Snow, aged 31 years and 8 months. The funeral occurred on Friday, Jan. 15. Mr. Snow will be remembered as a resident of Park Ridge in former years.

Mr. F. B. White gave his bible class quite a treat on Saturday night, taking them to hear the Thomas' concert at the Auditorium.

The Ladies' society of the Congregational church will have a sociable and supper at the church the 28th of this month.

DIED.—At the residence of her son, Mr. Z. Burns, on Saturday, Jan. 16th, of pneumonia, Mrs. J. M. Harris. Sometime during the past summer deceased was stricken by paralysis which was thought to have hastened her death. The remains were interred in the Park Ridge cemetery on Monday.

BOARD MEETING.

A special meeting of the Board was held at the hotel on Saturday evening and \$1,400 of sewer warrants issued to contractor. Work on the sewer has come to a standstill until April.

CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment at the Congregational church on Thursday evening of last week proved a most delightful affair. Mr. Battis, the elocutionist in his take off of the many different characters on board of a Pullman sleeper, was peculiarly funny, and the other features of the evening were equally interesting. The "Park Ridge orchestra" were in attendance.

Please pay your subscriptions.

NOTICE.

All communications to this paper must hereafter be handed in Wednesday morning before 8 o'clock. We intend in the future to have this paper in the postoffice at an earlier date.

The man who declares that life is not worth living wants to kill some one else in preference to himself.—Pica-yune.

Smiles that crack in the middle with their metallic hardness convey but little real cordiality.—Charleston News.

A young man may like a girl herself very much better than the neckties she would choose for him to wear.—Somerville Journal.

RECK OF THE BOURBONS.

DEMOCRATS IN THE 27th GIVE UP THE GHOST.

THEIR PARTY GONE TO SMASH AND THEIR PROMINENT MEN FAST JOINING THE REPUBLICAN CLUB. WILLIAM JOHNSON AND PERRY RUSSELL ARE AMONG THE FIRST TO FOLLOW.

OTHERS OF EQUAL PROMINENCE TO FOLLOW.

MENTION OF PROBABLE CANDIDATES FOR TOWN OFFICES AND ALDERMANIC POSSIBILITIES.

Perfect Ward Organization Effected in Jefferson.

During the past few days there has been quite a change in the political complexion in the Twenty-seventh ward, formerly known as Jefferson.

Several years past those aspiring for Democratic leaders in that part of the city, have at times, made desperate attempts to rally about them a sufficient number of their political faith

enable them to claim some pretensions to party organization and strength, but finally, discouraged and heartened, they have been forced to throw up the sponge, and what is more, they have made open overtures to their opponents.

At the last meeting of the Twenty-seventh Ward Republican club the names of William Johnson and Perry Russell, life long Democrats, were proposed for membership, and Mr. Johnson publicly declared his disgust with Democratic ways and means and Democracy generally and announced his intention of joining the club and in the future using his lot and fortune with the Republican party, and Mr. Russell's name spoke for itself as loudly as words could have done. Moreover, several prominent Democrats of Alameda and Irving Park have intimated their purpose also to join the Republican club, and their advent may be expected in the near future.

Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock a. m. last Sunday morning, the citizens of our village were aroused from their slumbers by the tolling of the fire bell.

The villagers awoke to find the factories of Butternut, Ost & Co. in flames. The fire department was on hand in a few moments, as was most every male citizen in the village and by energetic work saved all the buildings within fifty feet of the burning mill. The loss to the owners was a total one of not less than \$15,000, and the cost of the fire \$2,000.

On Sunday morning after the fire a fracas took place in Mundhenk's saloon between Elmer Robertson and William H. Beckley, resulting in the stabbing of Robertson with a knife in the hands of Beckley. Beckley was arrested by Officer Garms and brought before Justice F. J. Filbert who continued the case to Saturday the 23d inst.

Butter was steady on the Elgin Board of Trade Monday. Sales were made at 30 and 30 1/4 cents against 26 1/2 and 27 cents one year ago.

First-class securities for sale, drawing nine per cent per annum, secured on A No. 1 real estate in Cook county, by F. J. Filbert.

Mrs. Lyman Staples is reported to be quite sick at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Foskett, in Chicago.

Timothy Nichols and wife are visiting with their daughter, Mrs. Sibley.

Miss Bertha Piper is confined to the house with the gripe.

L. H. Schrader has a complete stock of hardware and sells at reasonable prices. Call and see him.

JEFFERSON PARK.

A number of the Jefferson young ladies gave a leap year sleighing party Saturday evening. The gentlemen reported a very good time and that they were treated well.

The Baptist services held in the new store corner of Gray and Lewis streets Sunday p. m., was well attended. Service will be held there every Sunday p. m., until further notice.

Mr. Hawkins and Miss Lewis of Chicago went Sunday with Miss Robinson on Dwight street.

EDITOR OF THE SUBURBAN TIMES:—Will you please permit me through your columns to convey to the many friends, known and unknown, who have remembered us in our sorrow, the heartfelt thanks of my wife, my children and myself for the great kindness and precious sympathy which we have received from them during our recent bereavement.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN R. MADISON.

PALATIE.

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Several dwelling houses will be erected here in the near future.

Sickness prevails in our village. Many are confined to their homes.

Mr. B. L. Anderson has returned from a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. Rainor have just returned from a visit to New York.

The children of Judge Collins are much improved.

The recent cold snap has caused many breaks in the water pipes, and the plumber is happy.

The new barber is doing a good business.

Mrs. H. A. Donaldson is improving, with a prospect of speedy recovery.

Street Commissioner Schade is keeping the walks in good order.

At the stockholders' meeting of Norwood Park Building association held on Monday evening last Messrs. Paul P. Rainor, Fred A. Rich, and Jas. A. Low were elected trustees.

Mrs. S. H. Burham is spending a few weeks at the Pacific coast.

The dwelling of Mr. C. A. Edler on Circle avenue is nearing completion.

A W. C. T. U. was organized at the American Reformed church on Sunday last.

Mr. E. L. Kletzing delivered a temperance address on Sunday evening last.

Mr. Robert Cordtz is about to build a dwelling house on Western avenue.

Mr. Samuel Hough and family have removed to Chicago near Jackson park.

It is amusing to see English papers pause between the scandals of the nobility to remark upon the social condition of America.—Baltimore American.

The best way to keep a diary is to keep it clean. Never write in your diary, my son, unless you desire to be sorry at some future time in your life.—Boston Transcript.

DES PLAINES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. James Malley, Pastor; E. F. Kinder, Supt. Sunday School. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Young People's meeting Sunday evening at 6:30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. Heber Gill, Pastor; Mrs. H. A. Talbot, Sunday school Supt. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. Lawrence, Pastor. Sunday services at 10 a. m., followed by Sunday school at 11:30.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. Walsh, Pastor. Services at 10:30 Sunday morning. Sunday school at 12 m.

No work has been done on the City hall of late on account of the cold weather. It is said that Architect Schweitzer, who was discharged by the board a short time ago, not only wants full pay for his services according to contract, but will claim damages besides. A law suit seems to be in prospect.

The weather is splendid for getting in ice. The crystal chunks are about a foot thick and of superior quality.

"Ted" has a new "fad."

Edward Goven is now convalescent.

Beatrice Russell has returned from Geneva Lake much improved in health.

Mrs. Russell and daughter Beatrice are going to Los Angeles to spend the rest of the winter.

Dr. Fonda is suffering with a very severe cold and has been unable to answer distant calls.

Can any one suggest a plan by which our morning papers can be delivered before noon; complaints are wasted on the genial party, now delivering them.

Jefferson the "up and down" city has not deteriorated in that line, for all the new sidewalks are of the regulation height with correspondingly steep steps.

Mr. Poul has concluded to close his steam laundry.

Henry Gerlicher who was injured ten weeks ago, by falling in front of a C. & N. W. R. R. freight engine at the Western avenue yards, died Thursday last week and was buried on Sunday. He was one of our most popular young men, and the sincere sympathy of his large circle of friends and acquaintances is extended to his widow and relatives.

Our fire ladders failed to have a call last Sunday for the first time in several weeks.

The Society of Foresters seems to be in a prosperous condition. It contains about thirty-five members at present and more will probably join soon. The officers are as follows: M. Brown, C. R.; E. Gells, vice C. R.; F. H. Escher, Secretary; George Hills, C. S.; Robert Hills, Vis. Del.; H. Weber, right S. W. Longley, left S. W. Waterstradt, L. G. H. Johnson, C. G.; F. C. Allen, Treasurer.

The society meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month at Hill's hall.

On Thursday, Jan. 14, the remains of Uriah Stoll, father of J. U. Stoll of this place, were buried in Northfield cemetery. The deceased died quite suddenly of heart failure at his home in Rockford, Jan. 13, 1892. He came to Chicago in 1843 and was a resident of Cook county over 45 years. He located in the town of Northfield and kept a store of general merchandise for a period of 25 years. He afterward engaged in farming and a few years ago retired from active business on account of age and failing health. He was over 70 years of age. Four sons survive him.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church was held at the church last Friday evening. Dr. Tompkins of Chicago was present and delivered an interesting address. The annual report was read, which showed that the society had aided the church to a great extent financially as well as in other respects. The church choir furnished music appropriate to the occasion.

Supervisor Jones has just received a telegram from Park Ridge stating that a man has been found frozen to death on the Rand road.

Court Maine No. 231, Independent Order of Foresters, was instituted Tuesday evening Jan. 5, by High Chief Ranger P. Cammings, assisted by Brother Rasmussen of Court Germania and Brother Schmidt of Court Arlington, Schroeder and Proctor of Court Arlington.

The court had thirty-five applicants, of which thirty-four had the degree conferred with prospects of having several more at their next meeting. Among the visitors present were fourteen members from Court Arlington, one from Germania, one from Enterprise, Harmony and Friendship.

The following officers were elected and installed: Chief Ranger, M. H. Brown; vice chief ranger, C. H. Gells; recording secretary, F. H. Escher; financial secretary, George A. Hiller; treasurer, A. H. Jones; senior woodward, H. J. Weber; junior woodward, William Longley, Jr.; senior beadle, Charles Watershad; junior beadle, H. Ralson; chaplain, J. Stott; marshal, H. C. Allen; high court representative, Robert E. Hills; alternate court representative, M. H. Brown. They will hold their regular meetings on the first and second Tuesday of each month. It was said by one of the speakers at the meeting that Court Maine of the I. O. O. F. was the first secret society that has ever had an existence in the town of Maine. There will also be a court started the present month at Park Ridge. From remarks made by members of the new court the prospects are that within a reasonable time several other secret and beneficent orders will be under way. One of which may take the work of running seine shooters, and the many other unlawful practices that are employed in destroying the fish in the river and are seeing that the guilty are punished.

One of the effects of the earthquake in Japan was the sudden disturbing of the sea seventy-five miles from shore and the deluging of the American bark Hesper with water so hot as to be apparently at the boiling point.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

NEWS NOTES FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Partnership trouble led to the appointment of a receiver at Milwaukee, Wis., for the trunk manufactory of Abal, Bach & Fitzgerald. The firm employs 200 skilled hands and nine traveling men, and owns a plant valued at \$212,722.

Pete Baker was murdered in Arkansas recently. The neighbors suspecting his wife and a man named Johnson of the crime, tied them together and hanged them with the same rope.

At Alton Junction, Ill., John Williams, while asleep, was set upon by William O'Neil and so mangled with an ax that he will die. O'Neil was drunk.

Con Doyle, a Chicago welter-weight, knocked out Dan Henry in ten rounds at Dubuque, Iowa.

It is stated that the Western Union Telegraph company has secured control of all the franchises of the Great Northwestern Telegraph company of Canada.

The test of the Pacific Mail steamer City of New York, made in the vicinity of Monterey, Cal., to fix her rating under the mail subsidy schedule and for service in case she should be converted into an armed cruiser, is reported to have been successful.

Joseph Benzer, a Dubuque, Iowa, carpet weaver, aged 63 years, accidentally set fire to the bed upon which he was lying and was so badly burned that he will die.

Joseph Lovering, A. M. LL. D., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard college, died of the grip.

At Paducah, Ky., Jesse Brown (colored) was hanged for murdering John Larry, who had supplanted Brown in the affections of a young woman.

Mortgages for \$6,000,000, on the Kansas, Arkansas, and New Orleans railroad have been filed in various counties of Arkansas.

A Detroit firm has a scheme to announce in every large city in the country by electrical annunciator the opening of the world's fair, the President to touch the button.

The seventh game of the chess match at Havana was won by Steinitz.

John L. Sullivan of Muncie, Ind., was knocked out in six rounds at Hartford City, Ind., by Eldee Pitts, colored.

It is said that Cleveland's minstrel organization, now in California, is likely to disband in a few days.

James Tracy of Baltimore, treasurer of the National Stone Mason's association, has disappeared with \$1,000 belonging to the society.

Henry C. Logan, general Eastern freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, died at New York. He was a near relative of General John A. Logan.

The Council Bluffs (Iowa) stock yards were destroyed by fire.

It is said that a company is being organized at St. Louis, Mo., with \$1,000,000 capital stock, to fight the American Tobacco company.

The estimated increase in expenditures in the Prussian budget, which was introduced in the Landtag Friday, is 130,000,000 marks.

John Borlas, who was arrested a few days ago for firing a pistol at Westminster Hall, at London, was bound over in the sum of £200 Friday to observe good behavior for two months.

At Ironwood, Mich., C. G. Baker caught his foot in a carrier used to convey fuel to a saw mill furnace and being unable to extricate himself was burned alive.

J. W. McMullin of Mahaska county was elected president of the Iowa Agricultural society at the annual meeting at Des Moines.

W. H. Chaffee, cotton factor at New Orleans, failed with assets of \$700,000, and liabilities of \$320,000. An extension of time is asked.

Frosts have damaged the fruit interests in the San Gabriel Valley, Cal., \$1,000,000.

Secretary of State Chapleau, of Canada, will resign, it is said, after the Quebec provincial elections.

The Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston is mentioned in connection with the prohibition nomination for President this year.

Gross earnings of the Union Pacific railway system for the month of November were \$4,376,433, an increase of \$273,781; net earnings were \$1,823,235, an increase of \$645,224.

Senator Plumb's will was filed for probate at Emporia, Kan. It disposes of property amounting to \$5,000,000.

Instructions have been received at the Watervliet United States arsenal near Troy, N. Y., to rush the work on all big guns in process of construction, omitting all fancy finishing touches.

John Newell will gradually retire from the general management of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, it is said.

The street car strike at Indianapolis is practically ended.

The Minneapolis Clearing House association opposes Senator Washburn's anti-option bill.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Three Children Burned to Death by the Accidental Overturning of a Lamp. BABCOCK, Wis., Jan. 20.—News has just been received here of a fatal accident occurring at Vesper, a small lumbering town twenty miles to the northwest, by which three children, aged 6, 4 and 2 years, perished in a fire. The children are supposed to have overturned a lamp during the absence of their parents, thereby setting fire to the house in which they perished. The charred remains have been recovered from the ruins.

TO "REMOVE" A PREACHER.

Pennsylvania Saloon-keepers Said to Have Threatened a Minister.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 19.—Evangelist P. J. Kane, pastor of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal church, has been conducting a series of gospel meetings in his church the last two weeks. Among the subjects upon which he preached was temperance.

The proprietors of the saloons became indignant at the persistent attacks upon their traffic and set about to find means of silencing him. A number of tough characters were hired to attend the meetings and endeavor to break them up. These were promptly arrested and jailed.

Every day for the last week the minister has been in receipt of anonymous letters threatening him with bodily harm and even death if he persisted in his crusade against the liquor traffic. In most cases the letters are made up of printed words cut from newspapers and pasted together.

Detectives learned the name of the man who was said to know all about the matter. This individual under a pledge of secrecy said that a conspiracy had been formed by six saloonkeepers to effectually silence the preacher. The plan was to warn him by anonymous letters to abandon the crusade or take the consequences. If the warning was not heeded he was to be "removed." The names of the saloonkeepers in the conspiracy were given and it is expected that they will be arrested as soon as the informer's story can be substantiated.

The wildest excitement prevails in Pittsburg. The law-abiding citizens are ranged on the side of the preacher and threaten to form a vigilance committee and make it warm for the saloon-keepers. The saloon men, on the other hand, disclaim all knowledge of the letters.

AFTER THE REV. WORDEN.

Presbyterians Have Some Serious Charges to Make Against the New Yorker.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Rev. Jarvis Worden, a former pastor of the United Presbyterian City Temple church, who resigned last December from the denomination and has entered the Episcopal church, in which he intends to take orders as soon as the six probationary months have passed, will have some serious charges brought against him when the committee meets Tuesday morning, said a member of the Presbytery yesterday.

Mr. Worden's change of faith has stirred up a good deal of feeling in the Presbytery, and he says that the bitterness of a few members has caused the whole trouble. When asked if he knew what the charges were or what their nature was he said he had no idea. The Presbytery still owed him, he said, \$200 for salary.

The Rev. Dr. Charles B. Smith, a member of the Presbytery committee, said yesterday that one of the charges which would be brought against Mr. Worden was that for nine months he had been undermining the faith of his congregation in the United Presbyterian church and had been planning to take his people with him into the Episcopal church, and that he had done this while receiving a salary from the Presbyterians. Mr. Worden stamped this statement as untrue. The chairman of the committee, the Rev. Dr. T. W. Anderson, refused to say anything in regard to the action the Presbytery may take.

DIXIE FROZEN UP.

Unusually Severe Winter Weather in the Southern States.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—One of the severest winters of the season was blowing in Texas last night. The storm on the plains was terrific. The snow had fallen to the depth of an inch and was on the increase. The wind was blowing at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The snow was flying in blinding sheets and the damages to the cattle interests are likely to be large. The thermometer registered fourteen degrees above zero at Abilene, Texas. The snow-storm followed a line extending from Texas northeast through Chicago. Rain was falling in the Southern States east of the Mississippi. The temperature is below zero as far south as Southern Kansas. St. Louis had a temperature of 8 degrees above zero and snow fell to the depth of five inches. The average was twenty degrees below zero from North Dakota north, and in Western Iowa and Nebraska fifteen degrees below. It is clear to the westward. Denver had 8 degrees above, with clear atmosphere, and St. Paul had 12 degrees below and clear. At Winnipeg the thermometer fell forty-four degrees below zero, while at Jacksonville, Fla., it went up to 72 degrees above. It is raining in the East. New York and Boston had a temperature of 50 degrees above with heavy rain. They will have it colder to-morrow.

Reports from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan indicate that the fall of snow has been quite general. From two to six inches of snow fell throughout Illinois. The thermometer ranged 25 degrees above in this city.

To Restrict Emigration.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The German government is preparing a bill to regulate emigration. It is intended chiefly to restrict the activity of agents, who will be prohibited from carrying emigrants at the expense of foreign States.

After the Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The committee on federal legislation of the world's fair has assembled here. This committee, which is one of the most important connected with the Columbian exposition, is especially charged with getting Congress to make an appropriation for the fair, so as to make it conform to the broader scope given it by the national commissioners. It is not believed that the passage of the Holman resolution will prevent a liberal appropriation being made for the exposition.

ONLY IN THE FAMILY.

LONDON NOT MUCH CONCERNED IN THE DUKE'S DEATH

The People are Not so Heart-Broken as the English Press Would Have Us Believe—A Conspiracy in Turkey—Prince George to Be Duke of Kent.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—For the last five days every journal in London, Conservative and Liberal alike, has been vying with every other to see which could present the most sycophantic and servile editorial tribute of grief in view of the terrible calamity that has fallen upon England in the death of the shallow, arrogant, and vicious Prince of Wales who has just passed away.

The fact is that outside of the Duke of Clarence's own family there is no grief over his death at all. On the contrary, there is a general feeling of satisfaction that Prince George, who is as popular as his brother was unpopular, now stands in the line of succession to the throne; and it is quite within the confines of possibility that the death of Albert Victor will prolong the existence of the monarchical institution in England. The Earl of Marshall, "by her majesty's commands," calls upon everybody to put himself in mourning for the late Duke of Clarence in this big city. Possibly 10,000 men and women will give heed to the quaint proclamation. The remaining 5,000,000 or so will just go their way as though nothing had happened at Sandringham.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The following bills for the erection of public buildings, with the amounts appropriated in each case, were favorably reported by Senator Carey to the Senate: To increase the limit of cost of the building at St. Paul, to \$1,400,000; reducing to \$100,000 the amount for the public building at Boise City, Idaho, and \$200,000 for the building at Salt Lake City, Utah; to increase the limit of cost to \$2,000,000 for the postoffice at Omaha; bills appropriating \$200,000 for a building at Helena, Mont.; and \$250,000 for a building at Ogden, Utah.

Has Slept for a Year.

WILKSBARRE, Pa., Jan. 20.—At the Retreat Poorhouse, near this city, is a Poleander named John Mica, who has been sleeping for thirteen months and shows no signs of waking up. He was taken there from Wilksbarre City Hospital about fourteen months ago. The sleeper opens his eyes occasionally to take a little nourishment, but immediately draws his head under the covers and falls into a comatose condition. The case has not been explained.

Eats and Talks, But Still Sleeps.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Jan. 20.—John Roberts, the sleeping prisoner in the county jail here, shows no signs of awaking. This is his eighth day sleeping, and although taking food when placed to his lips he is very weak. In his stupor he has occasionally asked to see his father, but all efforts to awaken him have been tried with no avail. The medical fraternity is generally puzzled over the case.

The American Treaty with Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies Senor Camazo attacked the government for concluding the treaty of commerce with the United States. He followed up his arraignment of the government with a demand for the appointment of a committee of inquiry to reconsider the treaty. In response the minister of foreign affairs defended the treaty but agreed to the appointment of the desired committee.

Held for Manslaughter.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Warren Springer, Edward B. Gallup, Charles Schroeder, W. H. Cartwright and Martin Lyng are held for manslaughter. Such is the verdict of the coroner's jury as a result of the inquest on the bodies of the five victims of the boiler explosion in the Warren Springer building on Canal street, Jan. 8. They are all under arrest with the exception of Springer.

Several Farmers Lost Their Checks.

AUBURN, Ill., Jan. 20.—Saturday Chris Anderson of Bristol Station forged the names of various Oswego and Bristol farmers to checks amounting to about \$500, cashed some of them at the Oswego bank, and left for Chicago. It is thought that he is on the way to Sweden. The checks were given him by the Fox River Creamery company to deliver to various farmers. He left on the night train.

Found Garza's Hiding-Place.

LAREDO, Texas, Jan. 20.—It is learned that Garza and five or six followers have been located at a point called Loma Prieta, Black Hill, near the line of Encinal and Duval counties, and if the authorities get down to business he will probably be captured there.

He Wants to Go to Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—Richard Yates of Jacksonville was in the city yesterday and informed his friends that he had decided to become a candidate before the Republican State convention for nomination for Congressman-at-large.

Confessed His Crime at a Revival.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Jan. 18.—At a revival meeting near Sault Ste. Marie, William Coulter confessed that he killed his father about a year ago. He had been tried and acquitted.

Street-Car Men on a Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 18.—The employees of the Pittsburg, Allegheny & Manchester Electric Traction company struck this morning against an increase in hours of labor. The various lines operated by the company are completely tied up.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Henry Johnson of Peoria Gives His Wife a Mortal Wound and Kills Himself.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 20.—A terrible double tragedy occurred here last evening. About four months ago Harry Johnson of Chicago and Lizzie Laforce of this city, after a courtship of two years, were married in Chicago. The man secured work with the Electric Light company in Chicago, but it was not long until he began to abuse his wife, a remarkably handsome woman about 20 years old. The poor girl endured the treatment for a couple of months, when she left him and returned to her mother, a widow, who lives in Peoria. A week later Harry followed; since then he has endeavored to persuade and frighten his wife into again living with him, but she has steadfastly refused, as she was afraid that he would murder her. Yesterday at noon he called at Mrs. Laforce's house while his mother-in-law was absent, but Lizzie barred the door and refused to admit him. He returned again last night while the family was at supper and walked in, sat down, and began to converse with his wife. Mrs. Laforce did not suspect there was murder in Johnson's heart, and had gone down stairs on an errand, the supper room being up stairs, when she heard three pistol shots in rapid succession. She hastily ran upstairs and found her daughter lying in a pool of blood in one corner, while Johnson lay in another. He had shot his wife once through the arm and once through the temple and then shot himself through the temple. Neither lived more than an hour.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT TIFLES.

Many People Drowned and Trampled to Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—A terrible catastrophe occurred at Tifles on the occasion of the blessing of the River Kera. As a procession of the clergy was crossing an arm of the river on a temporary bridge the structure collapsed under the weight of the mass of people and fell with its burden into the stream. The result was a terrible struggle in which many persons were crushed to death and a large number injured. In addition a large number were drowned in the river.

A Brakeman's Terrible Flight.

ALGONA, Iowa, Jan. 20.—Cedie Artiz a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, fell between the cars of a freight train near Wesley Saturday night. Both his feet were so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. He was not missed by the train crew until they reached Wesley. On returning they found him crawling about searching for his lantern to signal a passenger train. Artiz is 25 years old and resides at Mason City.

Couldn't Find the Bride.

DANVILLE, Ind., Jan. 18.—Last evening was the time appointed for the marriage of Philip J. Burke and Miss Lottie S. Hodson, both of Hadley, this county. At the hour named for the wedding Mr. Burke, with the minister and his best man, arrived at the home of the prospective bride, but they found that Miss Hodson had changed her mind and gone the family knew not where. It is supposed that she has eloped with a former lover from an adjoining county.

Her Lover's Advice.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 18.—Altha Wilson, daughter of a well-to-do farmer near Dalborough, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. She left a letter to her mother in which she said that, while she would like to live longer, she intimated that a young man, naming him, who had been paying her attentions, had advised her to kill herself, and for that reason she had taken poison.

Could Not Hold the Monon Responsible.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 18.—Coroner Bronough filed his official report and verdict on the death of Mrs. Van Rokey and C. N. Check, victims of the Monon disaster, to-day. It was, in effect, that they came to their death from an unavoidable accident caused by the breaking of a rail at a point where there was a latent defect.

The Pabst National Bank.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—It has been definitely decided to organize a new national bank in this city with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Capt. Fred Pabst, Senator Sawyer, D. M. Benjamin, A. A. Smith, and others are behind the enterprise. It will probably be known as the Pabst National bank.

Ancient Ruins of Copan.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—News has been received of the safe arrival of the Peabody Museum Honduras expedition at the ruins of Copan. The first report from the officers of the expedition has been forwarded to Prof. Putnam, stating that they are in excellent health after their rough journey of 100 miles by mule train, and they are deeply impressed by the grandeur of the ancient ruins.

Pictures of the Nude Ruled Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—It is understood that the forthcoming annual exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts will display a contrast with former exhibitions in a general suppression of the nude.

Arrested for Killing a Peddler.

NASHVILLE, Ill., Jan. 20.—Thomas Davis and Buck Dickerson have been arrested upon suspicion of having murdered Dietsch, the Jewi h peddler, a few days ago. They were given a hearing to-day and committed without bail.

Rev. Anderledy Dying.

ROME, Jan. 20.—It is announced that the general of the order of Jesuits, the Rev. Antonius Anderledy, is dying. The Rev. Antonius Anderledy succeeded the venerable Father Beck, who some years since retired from the office by reason of extreme old age.

NINE MEN KILLED.

SLEIGHING PARTY RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN NEAR ST. LOUIS.

The Engine Cuts Through the Conveyance and Throws the Victims Upon the Top of the Cab—Terrible Scenes as the Wounded are Picked Up.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—A little before 8 o'clock last evening a party of twenty-two started out for an evening of enjoyment of sleighing furnished by the recent heavy fall of snow. Of these nine are now lying in the morgue and nearly all the rest are in the hospital.

The party was made up of members of Cloverleaf Fishing club, a social organization of white waiters in some of the leading restaurants. They were all in one conveyance, a large four-horse sleigh. Starting out about 7:45 p. m., after an evening's drive they went to the Delmonico, a road-house near Forest Park. Partaking of a lunch the party reassembled at 10:30 for the return home. The drive was commenced with gayety, but fifteen minutes later at the Sarah street crossing of the Wabash railway the accident occurred. A Wabash special train, chartered by a local Legion of Honor lodge, was returning from an evening spent at Ferguson, twelve miles out. The train in charge of Engineer James Blanchfield, Fireman Murphy and Conductor Robert Dalton, was moving some twenty-five miles an hour, tender first. Owing to this last fact the engineer did not see the sleighing party until fairly upon them. The tender struck between the pole horses and sleigh, killing two of the horses and throwing the occupants out of the sleigh in every direction.

So great was the shock that two of the injured were afterward found on top of the cab. The train was stopped within 300 yards of the crossing and returned to the scene, where the Legion of Honor excursionists aided in gathering up the dead and wounded. By this time the mounted police of the district were on hand, and taking charge they ordered the dead and wounded placed upon the train. This was done and all taken to Union depot, whence the wounded were taken to St. Mary's infirmary and the dead to the morgue. The dead number eight. But five of them are known. The remaining three are awaiting identification.

DASHED DOWN A GRADE.

Freight Train a Complete Wreck—Employees Killed and Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 18.—A coal train of twenty-seven cars, caboose and engine, became unmanageable on the steep grade at Little Horseshoe Bend, east of Bainbridge, on the Ohio Southern road last night, and all piled up in a complete wreck. Engineer W. W. Cochran jumped from the engine and is missing, supposed to be killed. Harry Ruse, brakeman, was killed. Fireman Harry Long had a leg and arm broken.

COAL FOR OUR CRUISERS.

The San Mateo Chartered by the Government to Carry Coal to Chilean Waters. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 18.—The collier San Mateo has been chartered to take coal from Nantaimo to Chile. The captain of the collier states that the United States government has chartered the vessel and has ordered him to rush his cargo through as rapidly as possible. The vessel will leave this port for Nantaimo to-day. The San Mateo can carry a cargo of over 4,000 tons and can steam nearly twelve knots per hour, so that it will not take many days to make the trip.

Judicial Confirmations Held Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary has been considering the judicial nominations. Senator Turpie appeared before the committee to protest against the confirmation of Judge Woods' nomination to fill the place in the Fifth Judicial Circuit. Senator Voorhees is not in Washington and will not reach here before next week. It is the intention of the opponents of the nomination to use every effort to postpone decisive action upon it until the Indiana Senators return to Washington.

Reunion of a Famous Regiment.

KALAMAZOO, Jan. 18.—The twenty-seventh annual reunion of the famous Thirtieth Michigan Infantry, which was organized by United States Senator Charles E. Stuart in 1862, was held here to-day. This was one of Michigan's crack regiments and in its ranks were some of the notable men of the State.

Six Months for Embezzlement.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—Charles W. Colton, who was arrested in Peoria, Ill., on a complaint of the Singer Sewing Machine company of this city, charging him with embezzlement, was to-day sentenced to six months in the house of correction.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—At the session of the Fourth-Class Postmasters' convention yesterday it was decided to merge the convention into a permanent organization under the name of the National Association of Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Heirs to \$3,000,000 in Scotland.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—S. D. Rogers of this city is said to have been notified that he and his two brothers and two sisters are the direct heirs to the \$3,000,000 estate of the late John Rogers, their uncle, of Glasgow, Scotland. The sisters are in Maine, one brother in California and another in Texas.

Sir Edwin Arnold Has the Grip.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—Sir Edwin Arnold had to cancel his engagement for last night. He has the grip. He has canceled his engagements.

FACTS AND EVENTS.

It costs \$2.25 a word to telegraph to Fram, Africa; \$1.17 a word to Djedda, Mecca, and \$3.74 a word to New Zealand via Northern Siberia.

At Dresden they are baking an American corn-bread that is finding much favor and is much cheaper than their ordinary bread. A pound costs a trifle over three cents.

The plaintiff in a Connecticut lawsuit got up one morning at 3:30 to drive fourteen miles to court and got there in time to learn that he was non-suited for failing to appear when his case was called.

The Belgian government now takes 20,000 francs for permission to give hypnotic performances. Doctors may make experiments in the interests of science, but the theatrical practitioner will have to pay high.

A Rhode Island man made a net profit of \$2,700 in six months by raising stunks for market. He sells the pelts of the odoriferous animals at good figures and manufactures stunk oil, which he disposes of to the druggists for a rheumatic cure.

One of the wonders of Australia and one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world is the Mount Morgan gold mine in Queensland. The precious metal contained in this mine, which has paid a dividend of not less than \$6,000,000 in a year, was deposited by a hot spring.

In the London district occupied by the poorest of the poor there are eighty-one saloons, or public houses as they are called there, to supply 11,000 patrons—or one for every 135 persons. More than \$80,000 a year is spent in drink by these 11,000 persons whose poverty is of the direst kind.

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THE SUBJECT OF DR. TALMAGE'S LATEST SERMON.

The Sounding Again From the Mountains, from Ezekiel 7: 7, Furnishes a Theme for an Instructive Discourse—Echoes of Bad and Good.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. Jan. 17. 1892. Dr. Talmage gave a new illustration in his sermon this morning of his mastery of the art of drawing spiritual lessons from common natural phenomena. His subject was "Echoes," and his text: Ezekiel 7: 7, "The sounding again of the mountains."

At last I have found it. The Bible has in it a recognition of all phases of the natural world from the aurora of the midnight heavens to the phosphorescence of the tumbled sea. But the well-known sound that we call the echo, I found not until a few days ago I discovered it in my text: "The sounding again of the mountains." That is the Echo. Ezekiel of the text had heard it again and again. Born among mountains and in his journey to distant exile he had passed among mountains, and it was natural that all through his writings there should loom up the mountains. Among them he had heard the sound of cataracts and of tempests in wrestle with oak and cedar and the voices of the wild beasts, but a man of so poetic a nature as Ezekiel could not allow another sound, viz., the Echo, to be disregarded, so he gives us in our text "the sounding again of the mountains."

Greek mythology represented the Echo as a nymph, the daughter of Earth and Air, following Narcissus through the forests and into grottoes and every whither, and so strange and weird and startling is the Echo I do not wonder that the superstitious have lifted it into the supernatural. You and I in boyhood or girlhood experimented with this responsiveness of sound. Standing half-way between the house and barn, we shouted many a time to hear the reverberations, or out among the mountains back of our home, on some long tramp, we stopped and made exclamation with full lungs just to hear what Ezekiel calls "the sounding again of the mountains."

The Echo has frightened many a child and many a man. It is no tame thing after you have spoken to hear the same words repeated by the invisible. All the silences are filled with voices ready to answer. Yet it would not be so startling if they said something else, but why do those lips of the air say just what you say? Do they mean to mock or mean to please?

Who are you and where are you, thou wonderful Echo? Sometimes its response is a reiteration. The shot of a gun the clapping of hands, the beating of a drum, the voice of a violin are sometimes repeated many times by the Echo. Near Coblenz—that which is said has seventeen echoes. In 1766, a writer says, that near Milan, Italy, there were seventy such reflections of sound to one snap of a pistol. Play a bugle near a Lake of Killarney and the tune is played back to you as distinctly as when you played it. There is a well 210 feet deep at Carisbrook Castle in the Isle of Wight. Drop a pin into that well, and the sound of its fall comes to the top of the well distinctly. A blast of an Alpine horn comes back from the rocks of Jungfrau in surge after surge of reflected sound, until it seems as if every peak had lifted and blown an Alpine horn. But have you noticed—and this is the reason for the present discourse—that this Echo in the natural world has its analogy in the moral and religious world? Have you noticed the tremendous fact that what we say and do comes back in recoiled gladness or disaster?

So, also, the Judgment day will be an echo of all our other days. The universe needs such a day for there are so many things in the world that need to be fixed up and explained. If God had not appointed such a day all the nations would cry out, "Oh, God, give us a Judgment day." But we are apt to think of it and speak about it as a day away off in the future, having no special connection with this day or any other day. The fact is that we are now making up its voices, its trumpets will only sound back again to us what we now say and do. That is the meaning of all that Scripture which says that Christ will on that day address the soul, saying, "I was naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and in prison and ye visited me."

My subject advances to tell you that eternity itself is only an Echo of time. Mind you, the analogy warrants my saying this. The Echo is not always exactly in kind like the sound originally projected. Lord Raleigh says that a woman's voice sounding from a grove was returned an octave higher. A scientist playing a flute in Fairfax county, Va., found that all the notes were returned, although some of them came in raised pitch. A trumpet sounded ten times near Glasgow, Scotland, and the ten notes were all repeated, but a third lower. And the spiritual law corresponds with the natural world. What we do of good or bad may not come back to us in just the proportion we expect it, but come back it will; it may be from a higher gladness than we thought or from a deeper woe, from a mightier conqueror or from a worse captive, from a higher throne or deeper dungeon. Our kindness or our cruelty, our faith or our unbelief, our holy life or our dissolute behavior, will come back some how. Suppose the boss of a factory or the head of a commercial firm, some day comes out among his clerks or employees, and putting his thumb in the armpits of his vest, says, with an air of swagger and jocosity: "Well, I don't believe in the bible or the church. The one is an imposition and the other is full of hypocrites. I declare I would not trust one of those very pious people further than I could see."

him. That is the says, but he has said enough. The young men go back to their counters or their shuttles, and say within themselves: "Well, he is a successful man and has probably studied up the whole subject and is probably right." That one lying utterance against Bibles and churches has put five young men on the wrong track, and though the influential man had spoken only in half jest, the Echo shall come back to him in five ruined lifetimes, and five destroyed eternities. You see the Echoes are an octave lower than he anticipated. On the other hand, some rainy day, when there are hardly any customers, the Christian merchant comes out from the counting-room and stands among the young men, who have nothing to do, and says: "Well, boys, this is a dull day, but it will clear off after a while. There are a good many ups and downs in business, but there is an over-ruling Providence. Years ago I made up my mind to trust God and he has always seen me through. I remember when I was your age, I had just come to town and the temptation of city life gathered around me, but I resisted. The fact is there were two old folks out on the old farm praying for me, and I knew it, and somehow I could not do some of the clerks did or go where some of the clerks went. I tell you, boys, it is best always to do right, and there is nothing to keep one right like the old-fashioned religion of Jesus Christ. John, where did you go to church last Sunday? Henry, how is the Young Men's Christian association prospering?" About noon the rain ceases and the sun comes out and the clerks go to their places, and they say within themselves: "Well, he is a successful merchant, and I guess he knows what he is talking about, and the Christian religion must be a good thing." God knows I want some help in this battle with temptation and sin. The successful merchant who uttered the kind words did not know how much good he was doing, but the Echo will come back in five lifetimes of virtue and usefulness, and five Christian deathbeds, and five heavens. From all the mountains of rapture and all the mountains of glory and all the mountains of eternity, he will catch what Ezekiel in my text styles "the sounding again of the mountains."

And if it is so hard to destroy a natural echo, how much harder to stop a moral echo, a spiritual echo, an immortal echo. You know that the echoes are affected by the surfaces, and the shape of rocks, and the depth of ravines, and the relative position of buildings? And, once in heaven, God will so arrange the relative position of mansions and temples and thrones that one of the everlasting choruses of heaven will be the rolling, bursting, ascending, descending, chanting echoes. All the songs we ever sang devoutly, all the prayers we have ever uttered earnestly, all the Christian deeds we have ever done, will be waiting to spring upon us in echo. The scientists tell us that in this world the roar of artillery and the boom of the thunder are so loud, because they are a combination of echoes—all the hillsides, and the caverns and the walls furnishing a share of the resonance. And never will we understand the full power and music of an Echo until with supernatural faculties, able to endure them we hear all the conjoined sounds of heavenly Echoes—harps and trumpets, orchestras and oratorios, hosannas and hallelujahs, east side of heaven answering to the west side, north side to south side, and all the heights, and all the depths, and all the immensities, and all the eternities joining in echo upon echo, echo in the wake of echo; in the future state, whether of rapture or ruin, we will listen for reverberations of earthly things and doings. Voltaire standing amid the shadows will listen, and from the millions whose godlessness and libertinism and debauchery were a consequence of his brilliant blasphemies will come back a weeping, wailing, despairing, agonizing million-voiced Echo. Paul will, while standing in the light listen, and from all the circles of the ransomed, and from all the many mansions whom he helped to people, and from all the thrones he helped to occupants, and from all the gates he helped through with arrivals, and from all the temples he helped fill with worshippers, there shall come back to him a glorious ever-accumulating, transporting and triumphant Echo. Oh, what will the tyrants and oppressors of the earth do with the Echoes. Those who are responsible for the wars of the world will have come back to them all the groans, the shrieks, the cannonades, the bursting shell, the crackle of burning cities, and the crash of a nation's homes.

But you know as well as I do that there are some places where the reverberations seem to meet, and standing there they rush upon you, they rain upon you, all at once they capture your ear. And at the point where all heavenly reverberations meet, Christ will stand and listen for the resound of all his sighs, and groans, and sacrifices, and they shall come back in an echo in which shall mingle the acclaim of a redeemed world and the "Jubilate Deo" of a full heaven. Echo saintly, cherubic, archangelic! Echo of thrones! Echo of palaces! Echo of temples! Omnipotent echo! Everlasting echo! Amen!

It is said that the first regular theatrical company to perform in the United States came from England in 1752 and landed at York, in Virginia. Its first public appearance was at Williamsburg, Va.

There were produced in the United States last year 141,229,516 tons of coal, of which 45,600,427 was anthracite. All of the anthracite, except 53,517 tons from Colorado and New Mexico and 2,000 tons from New England, came from Pennsylvania.

Real Stories of Ghosts

WHOSE AUTHORS ARE WILLING TO MAKE AFFIDAVIT.

Three Good Stories Selected from the Many Being Printed in England's Greatest Journal of Thought—Rare Phantasmal Personages.

Real ghost stories! To a great many practical minds the topic chosen for this article undoubtedly appears fantastic in its absurdity. How can there be real ghost stories when there are no real ghosts?

But are there none of these phantasmal personages? This question can be settled only by evidence, and the thing to be done is to collect the evidence. To this work men of unquestioned integrity of mind and sincerity of purpose are giving their collective efforts in what are known as psychical research societies. Such organizations now exist in England, France and America, the headquarters of the American society being in Boston, though its membership represents nearly all the States of the Union, and includes among others many of New York's scientific and religious leaders.

The stories below are selections from a compilation of abnormal phenomena made by the psychical research societies and supplemented by investigations made by W. T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews. Every story in this compilation is vouched for by the investigators. The persons who tell these extraordinary narratives—call them hallucinations, coincidences, or spiritual visitations, as you please—are real persons, who can, if need be, be subpoenaed. They are ready to repeat



THEY ALL SAW MR. W.

their statements on oath before any tribunal that exists. Their testimony may not be sufficient to establish the certainty of the apparitions. Still, here is their evidence; take it for what it is worth.

Here is one of the most remarkable of the collected stories. A ghost appears in a ball-room and is seen by four persons at one time. The lady was expecting her partner at the ball, was waiting, indeed, for his coming.

Presently, as she was standing and talking to three of these gentlemen, Mr. D. A., Mr. R. P. and another, they all saw Mr. W. come into the room, look calmly and steadily at her and pass into the dining-room. She thought it strange that he did not come to speak to her, and alluded to it to the other gentlemen, saying she thought Mr. W. the rudest man she ever saw, and laughing, followed him into the dining-room. There, however, he was not. The other gentlemen had seen him as well as she, and, I believe, her mother also. The time was 10:15. The whole affair piqued and vexed her a good deal.

The next morning her father came hastily into the room, and asked her if she had not seen Mr. W. the night before. She said "yes" and that he had acted very coldly in only just appearing for a moment and not even speaking to her. Her father then told her that on that very morning his body had been found in the river. His watch had stopped at 10:15, which was the hour at which he had been seen in the ball-room. The rose Miss H. gave him was still in his buttonhole.

An instance in which a dream was useful in preventing an impending catastrophe is recorded of a daughter of Mrs. Rutherford at Ederton, the granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott. This lady dreamed more than once that her mother had been murdered by a black servant. She was so much upset by this that she returned home, and to her great astonishment, and not a little to her dismay, she met on entering the house the very black servant she had met in her dream. He had been engaged in her absence. She prevailed upon a gentleman to watch in an adjoining room during the following night.

About 3 o'clock in the morning the gentleman heard footsteps on the stairs, came out and met the servant carrying a quantity of coals. Being questioned as to where he was going, he answered confusedly that he was going to mend the mistress' fire, which



HE MET THE SERVANT.

at 3 o'clock in the morning in the middle of summer was evidently impossible. On further investigation a strong knife was found hidden in the coals. The lady escaped, but the man was subsequently hanged for murder, and

before his execution he confessed that he intended to have assassinated Mrs. Rutherford.

Another very remarkable story, and one in which a "double" appeared, is that of Dr. F. R. Lees, a well-known English temperance controversialist.



GOD BLESS YOU.

On communicating with the doctor, the following is his reply:

The little story or incident of which you have heard occurred above thirty years ago, and may be related in very few words. Whether it was coincidence, or transference of vivid thought, I leave to the judgment of others.

I had left Leeds for the Isle of Jersey (though my dear wife was just recovering from a nervous fever) to fulfill an important engagement. On a Good Friday myself and a party of friends in several carriages drove round a large portion of the island, coming back to St. Heliers from Boulay Bay, taking tea about 7 o'clock at Captain's villa. The party broke up about 10 o'clock, and the weather being fine and warm I walked to the house of a banker who entertained me. Naturally my evening thoughts reverted to my home, and after reading a few verses in my testament I walked about the room until nearly 11, thinking of my wife and breathing the prayer, "God bless you."

I might not have recalled all the circumstances, save for the letter I received by the next post from her, with the query put in: "Tell me what you were doing within a few minutes of 11 o'clock on Friday evening? I will tell you in my next why I ask; for something happened to me." In the middle of the week the letter came, and these words in it: "I had just awoke from a slight repose, when I saw you in your night dress bend over me and utter the words, 'God bless you!' I seemed also to feel your breath as you kissed me. I felt no alarm, but comforted, went off into a gentle sleep, and have been better ever since." I replied that this was an exact representation of my mind and words.

THE TIGRESS SHOWED FIGHT.

Enters a Camp and Recaptures Her Cub at the Peril of Her Own Life.

A party of English hunters had originally started out in quest of a man-eating tiger which had been making sad havoc in a native village in India. The tigress, for it turned out to be a female, was, after several attempts, located and finally dispatched, though not without one of the party receiving a severe mauling from the infuriated creature when brought to bay. On the return to camp some one discovered a cub that could not have been more than a few days old frolicking in the sun on top of a large-sized boulder. Supposing it to belong to the tigress they had just killed, it was resolved to take it home and adopt it as a pet. This was accordingly done, and the little creature, which seemed quite content with its surroundings and was as



A MAGNIFICENT TIGRESS.

playful as a kitten, was attached by a slender chain to the pole of one of the tents.

In the evening most of the officers were in the tent playing with their new pet, whose gambols elicited roars of laughter and afforded great amusement to all, when a curious cry from without broke in on their merriment and was immediately responded to by the little cub within. In another moment a magnificent tigress had bounded into their midst, and with a loud purr of satisfaction on spying her little one broke the chain which confined it, lifted it tenderly in her powerful jaws and disappeared in the darkness, without so much as deigning to notice any one in the tent. Of course every one, supposing that it was the cub's mother they had killed during the day, was too much astonished to interfere with her, even had they been so rashly inclined within the narrow confines of a tent.

Shedding His Skin.

William Baldwin, time-keeper at the Farrell foundry in Ansonia, Conn., is shedding his skin. He had a high fever followed by an eruption of the skin. Last week he loosened the skin at his wrist and a little careful work enabled him to move it entirely from the hand as one would a glove. Then he started the skin from one foot and it all came off in one piece, while large pieces are peeled from his arms and body, leaving a raw healthy skin underneath, as fine and soft as that of a baby. It is evident that every portion of the skin on his body is to come off before the work of healing is completed.

CHICAGO AMUSEMENTS

A List of Chicago's Most Popular Theaters.

M'VICKER'S THEATER.
MR. AND MRS. DREW.

At McVicker's Theater, Commencing Jan. 25, for One Week Only.

Much interest was taken in New York over the starring tour of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew in "That Girl from Mexico." The Drew family are all natural born actors, it is admitted, and that Mrs. Drew's younger son should achieve the success that he did was taken as a matter of course. In fact, on the night he opened, a comedian in another theater lower down on Broadway was singing a song called "Sidney and John," which dealt with the two famous sons of the oldest actor on the American stage. This is the first time on record that a star has had his praises sung from another stage than the one upon which he himself appeared.

SIDNEY AND JOHN.
Sidney and John Drew were a-going out starr-ing.

Each had a play and a good manager, too. Brothers were they; each thought that they'd be successful.
And one fine day they had an interview.
John said to Sid, "Why don't you wait a little while longer."
Ere you try wrestling for fame with the fates!"

Sidney, with rage, every moment grew warmer.
And said to John, "I've filled all my open dates!"

CHORUS.
"My trunks are all packed," said Sidney.
"Unpack them again," said John.
"My printing is great," said Sidney.
"The bills will be greater," said John.
"I open in Troy," said Sidney.
"Said John, 'Troy is near Cohoes,
And if you should close there, Sidney,
Walk home in your strongest shoes."

Sid said to John, "You've been ten years now with Daly."
You've played New York, London, Vienna and France;
You've dined with kings, princes, duchesses easily,
But you can't give your brother this song-and-dance.

Take my advice, stay where you're getting salary;
It's tough out West playing to cattle and hay.
In Omaha you'll have one man in the gallery;
If you're in luck, an usher in the par-quet."

CHORUS.
"You'll play in Oshkosh," said Sidney.
A shiver crept over John.
"You'll play in Penn Yan," said Sidney.
"That's not on the map," said John.
"You'll play through the wilds of Kansas,
Where theaters are built on rocks,
And cowboys give hard-boiled eggs
In exchange for a private box."

John dropped a tear, right on the foot of young Sidney.
And as it fell Sidney drew his foot away.
All seemed so drear, he'd have to give up his flat.
Live on the cars, dining on a paper-mache.
John said to Sid, "This is a horrible story
You've told me. Tell me, dear Sid, is it true?"

Sid said to John, "Every word's true as gospel.
But you'll do well in cities like Kalamazoo."

CHORUS.
Then John bought a pint for Sidney,
And Sid bought a quart for John;
He vowed that a better actor
He never had gazed upon.
And John read his play to Sidney,
And Sid read his play to John.
And Shakespeare turned pale with envy—
And I hope that they'll both catch on.
—Louis Harrison.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

The engagement of De Wolf Hopper and his merry company at the Chicago opera-house, has, during the first week been characterized by enormous business. "Wang," that merry musical burlesque which had such phenomenal runs in the East has been received by Chicago with all the enthusiasm which characterized its 150 nights' engagement at the Broadway theater, New York, and its subsequent runs in Philadelphia, Boston, and the other principal cities of the East. "Wang" is the joint production of J. Cheever Goodwin, the cleverest of American librettists and Woolson Morse, who writes remarkably tuneful and rhythmic music. The role of "Wang," the impetuous regent of Siam, who labors most tautiously to "do" his nephew Mataya, the crown Prince, out of his crown and fortune, but who fails most ignominiously, and ends up by marrying a most undesirable widow, is admirably suited to the methods of Hopper, whose humor, of course, dominates the piece. The lengthy comedian is admirably aided and abetted in the fun making by pretty Della Fox one of the best of comic opera soubrettes who assumes the role of "Mataya" and who both looks, acts and sings the part charmingly. "Wang" is one of the most sumptuously environed productions which has been seen on the Chicago stage this season.

The laying of the scene in Siam gives plenty of opportunity for oriental gorgeousness of display, and lavishness of color, as well as of an extra-advance of idea and of situation. The piece in two acts and each of them is accorded a gorgeous scenic investiture. The first scene represents the landing on the river Menam (opposite the town of Pechaburi with the domes and spires of the city in the distance). The second is an exact reproduction of the royal throne in the palace at Bangkok. Both scenes are painted by John H. Young by sketches made by the well known artist and designer and travel agent Alfred Thompson.

The music in "Wang" is tuneful, the humor is contagious, there is a riot of light, color and fun, and the company in support of the comedian is excellent. It includes Eganette St. Henry, Marion Singer, Anna O'Keefe, Helen Beresford, Diminut or Alfred Klein, Samuel Edmund Stanley, Camm Mauvell and the wonderful mechanical elephant. The chorus is numerous and well favored.

HAYLIN'S THEATER.
Mr. Haylin is greatly pleased to announce the appearance at his popular theater—the Home Theater of the South Side—of that famous and clever couple, Joseph J. Dowling and Sadie Hasson, with their splendid supporting company, in a magnificent production of their two great plays, "The Red Spider" and "Nobody's Claim."

during the wee of January 24, beginning with the matinee on Sunday. Mr. Dowling and Mrs. Hasson have been before the public for a number of years, and have established themselves as prime favorites with the admirers of sensational plays of Western life.

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orn life. Their plays have been favorably received, not only in Chicago, but in all parts of the United States. "The Red Spider," which will be given at Haylin's Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, is a well-told story of Western life, and deeply interesting in plot. Mr. Dowling's work as "Dakota," the hero, is a finished piece of acting, and the same is true of Miss Hasson as "Roxy." A great deal of attention is paid to the scenic effects, and altogether "The Red Spider" is one of the best stage productions of its character which has been seen in this country. "Nobody's Claim" is well known as an ever-enjoyable drama of border life, in which Dowling and Hasson have admirable roles, and they fill them to perfection. "Nobody's Claim" will be given Thursday, Friday and Saturday. New, beautiful and appropriate scenery, painted expressly for these plays, and surpassing in elegance and fidelity to nature anything ever attempted, in depicting the wonderful scenery of the Yellowstone Valley, will be used, and the trained Kentucky thoroughbred, "Carlos," and the comical little burro, "Don Caesar," will appear at every performance. This is Dowling & Hasson's last season.

CLARK STREET THEATER.

An extraordinary attraction is announced for this pretty and popular theater next week, beginning with the matinee Sunday, Jan. 24th, when the Miller Bros. grand spectacular extravaganza "Kajanka" will be presented with superb cast, gorgeous costumes and magnificent scenery. New York Times, Sunday, Nov. 28, says: "Kajanka" is a panomimic spectacle on the same order as the Drury Lane Christmas pantomime, arranged to suit American taste. The tale from which the plot of the piece is taken is culled from mythology of India. "Kajanka," for the purpose of the piece, is a hideously ugly idol. Mythology denominates him originally as a tin hankard, or Savior, one of which, in the Janish creed, is supposed to come to earth once in every two millenniums. The story hinges upon the ingenious scheme of Belzebub, or Sata-nella, wife of the Devil, to win souls to her husband's dominion of darkness. To this end she sends her son; a mischievous imp, to inhabit the hollow body of "Kajanka," the idol. The conflict between Belzebub's forces and those of Electra, the spirit of good, the mischievous pranks of the imp and the row raised by him between the priests of the rival Brahmin and Janish religions with the interpolated pranks of the clown, Columbine, Harlequin and Pantaloon, furnish connected story enough upon which to hinge specialties and the ballet diversions. A great many people appear in "Kajanka," and a wealth of beauty in scenic and spectacular display is promised. There are several European specialties, eight original Mariposa dances in their beautiful Pas de Quatre, the Marlin family of acrobats, Charles Ravel, the comic clown in a novel act, and Mlle. Bertoto, transformation dancer of rare ability. The music and scenery were prepared and arranged by artists and composers expressly imported from the Drury Lane theater, London.

PEOPLE'S.

Manager Baylies, ever on the alert for attractions of the better sort for his popular play-house, has been so fortunate as to secure for the coming week "Night Owls," is now with the May Russell Burlesque and Specialty company. This company is a new one to Chicago theatergoers, and this will be its first appearance in this city. The press of the Eastern cities speak in the highest terms of the entertainment given by this company.

Pauline Batchelor, who was so long the bright particular star of the famous "Night Owls," is now with the May Russell company, as is also J. Marcus Doyle, who has been, for fifteen years connected with all the leading minstrel companies.

Two burlesques will be seen; that of the "Princes' Reception," being utilized as a curtain raiser. While "Jacks Ante," from the fertile pen of "Fred Solomon," closes the entertainment.

Twelve high-class specialties are seen between the two burlesques. The People's should enjoy a highly successful week with this really entertaining program.

HOOLEY'S.

Last week of Mr. Mansfield. Richard Mansfield as Don Juan. Wednesday and Saturday evenings, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Thursday, "A Parisian Romance." Friday evening and Saturday matinee, "Prince Karl."

Monday next—Piton's Stock company in "Geoffrey Middleton, Gentleman."

MADISON STREET OPERA HOUSE.

A wilderness of glowing sweets. Lilly Clay's colossal Gaiety company. Fifty divine dancers, soulful singers, laughing, marching, posing, pretty, playful, lovely, artistic girls. Two weeks—Commencing Monday, Jan. 18, 2 p. m. Two performances daily.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

First appearance of Alfred and Heinrich Grunfeld, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24, Tuesday evening, Jan. 26. Court pianists, and (eldest) the Emperors of Germany and Austria. Box office open.

LIBBY PRISON.

Don't fail to visit Libby prison. Wabash avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., Sundays included.

WINDSOR THEATER.

Wednesday and Saturday matinees, Kate Claxton and Charles A. Stevenson in a grand revival of the "Two Orphans." Sunday matinee, Jan. 24—Charles T. Ellis in "Casper," the Yodeler.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Patti Rosa, the charming comedienne, in a new comedy, "Dolly Varden." Every night. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Next week, Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

LYCEUM THEATER.

At 8 p. m. Reilly & Wood's big show. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

For photographs go to Brisbois Art Gallery, 125 State street, Northeast corner of Madison. We do the finest work in Chicago in the way of copying enlarging, etching, pastel, photograph and frame work. Popular prices.

BARRINGTON REVIEW

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2. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears; the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount when the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima-facie evidence of intended fraud.

FOREIGNERS who come over here to spy out the land are fond of telling us in the books when they get home that as a nation we are very curious and inquisitive. To prove this they point to our newspapers, in which they claim personalities and the description of trivial events in the lives of public and private men swamp matters of greater interest.

In a sense the modern novelists have a heavy responsibility to the public. They secure the reader's confidence and trust and if they choose they can completely gull, cheat and bamboozle him with a false impression or an untrue painting. It would be a really valuable thing to know whether our novelists are "toting fair" with us; whether, for instance, many Boston people are transcendental chumps, as some of Mr. Howell's Boston people are, and whether there is anything of Daisy Miller in the typical American girl.

AFTER a crank has used dynamite and killed several people his punishment should be prompt and extreme, but as in no case will it bring his victims to life something more is needed. The sale of all the high explosives, including fulminates, must be confined to licensed dealers and a strict supervision kept over it, so that it will not be sold to cranks, and so that every person to whom it is sold can be identified. This may not completely checkmate the cranks, but it will make the success of their diabolism much more difficult.

As the mind of man is so limited in its ability to receive and retain, there must be a continual selection going on between what to know and what to refrain from knowing. The wise man has discovered that of the vast amount of truths and facts and wonders and ideas with which the universe is teeming, only a small fraction can be any possibility be his; and his intelligence has no more important task to perform than that of deciding not only what to choose, but what to refuse. Thus wherever there is a wise knowledge there is also a wise and necessary ignorance.

Music is like poetry in many external aspects as it is close of kind ideal; what one wants, what is in one's self, will seem to be in nature and in all art. "You find poetry nowhere unless you carry some of it with you" may be paraphrased into "the tone of your own musical imagination will be effected more or less according to circumstances largely extrinsic, in all music." Great features are obvious in all art as in strongly defined nature. None will deny that the Sphinx is colossal, but what two, even of the inspired, have read her unspoken message in the same words.

ALONG with its very few fine thinkers the world has a vast and constantly increasing number of fine writers. With popular education made so cheap that many hold it too cheap to take as a gift the time is soon coming when the lover who cannot write a sonnet to his mistress' eyebrow will be below the line of competition. This may be desirable in itself, but whether it is held so or not it is clearly unavoidable. All recognize it as a necessity of civilization, and some are so deeply impressed with the necessity that they wish to use the jails as accessories to the schools, that those who are not enthusiastic enough in their desire to be made literary may be persuaded and encouraged by the policeman's grip on their collars and a bread and water diet in the lock-up.

WAR CRISIS IS PAST.

THAT IS THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON AT PRESENT.

The President and His Advisers Do Not Seem Very Wasteful—Germany and England Taking a Hand—President Montt Says There Will Be No War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—There is a decided diminution in the war talk around the Navy department and a more peaceful feeling prevails.

Secretary Tracy made a comparatively quiet morning, though he found plenty to occupy him. He had a conference with Senators Cameron and McPherson, of the Senate Naval committee, and it is understood that the Secretary laid before them a statement of the expenditures he has recently incurred in his preparations for a naval demonstration in Southern waters, and asked that, when his estimates for appropriations should be submitted, he receive the support of the committee. A week ago he is alleged to have said these preparations seemed to be absolutely necessary, but now he believes that there will be no war. It is further understood that the Secretary received the assurances of the committee that he would be supported in every proper and necessary expenditure involved in his precautionary movements. This expression on the part of the Secretary of a belief that the crisis had been passed is taken as an indication that the conciliatory dispatches from the Chilean government are regarded as paving the way for an ultimate act of reparation on the part of Chile. At all events, it is certain that the warlike tone recently manifested at the Navy department has been considerably modified.

Though the peaceful rumors have a very general effect, many naval officers refuse to place entire credence in them, alleging that Chile is making a show of relenting in order to gain time for her own preparations. The departure of an armed fleet of vessels from Valparaiso is being quoted to show that Chile, though she knows that she is in no danger of attack if she does what the United States has asked, is making efforts to place herself on a war basis by protecting her most important supply station in the Straits of Magellan.

A very accurate index of the popular sentiment is obtained through the letters that pour in upon Secretary Tracy from all parts of the country. Whereas, ten days ago, these indicated the developments of a decided war spirit, today there seems to have been a change in the tone, and there is a growing disposition to urge the Secretary to a conciliatory course.

Denies the Report.

Commodore Ramsey, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, says that is not true, as reported by certain irresponsible persons, that Rear Admirals Gherard and Walker have been ordered to Valparaiso, and that the first named has been ordered to assume command of the American fleet in the Southern waters.

What Harrison is Waiting For.

The President's message is complete, and he, with Secretary Tracy, has examined the evidence taken by Col. Remy at Valparaiso, and it is in line with the President's message. But it is said that even the President himself does not know when he will send it to Congress, and for the following reasons: The British Minister here has been in close communication with Sir Hugh Kennedy, who represents England at Santiago, and with the German Minister, who, through the influence of William Walter Phelps, has been directly instructed by order of the Emperor to use his good offices in endeavoring to persuade the Chilean government to comply with the American demands.

No "Dilatatory Proceedings."

What success will attend the efforts of these two ministers is yet uncertain. They have both promised that there will be no "dilatatory proceedings" on their part; that each is obeying the orders of his country's prime minister, and if Chile does not give positive proof of her intention to comply with the American demand they will so inform Mr. Egan and at once withdraw from further attempt to settle the matter.

Chile Has No Use for Friendly Offices.

This strong statement with the desire of the administration here to receive with the utmost courtesy the good offices of these friendly nations, has induced the President to withhold his message until something definite is heard of these negotiations. It is the unanimous opinion of the ministers from the other South American countries that if any change in Chile's position occurs it will be because of the preparations now making to enforce the demands rather than the friendly offices of other nations.

Montt Says There Will Be No War.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Jan. 21.—It can be stated positively that President Montt yesterday told an official high in the Chilean service that there was not the slightest doubt that all matters at present in dispute between the United States and Chile would be amicably settled in a short time.

Busy Ship-Builders.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Everything is life and hustle at Cramp's ship yard, where the armored cruiser Corsair and the battleships Massachusetts and Indiana are undergoing construction; the men are working briskly, and the progress made can be noted from day to day. In the different shops work is continued until 10 o'clock each night.

Maltsters to Demand Relief.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The condition of the maltsters here is so serious that a meeting of the merchants' exchange has been called for to-day to take action. The McKinley bill, which raised the duty on barley from 10 cents to 30 cents, is responsible for every malt house in the city being idle.

had no objection to the resolution, but preferred the resolution offered by himself. The Burtine resolution having been adopted, Mr. Pierce moved that a final vote be taken on the Bland bill two weeks from to-day at 11 o'clock. Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania, an anti-free coinage man, made a conservative speech in which he suggested that the vote be deferred until three weeks from to-day and this suggestion was unanimously agreed to.

Will Be Argued To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Chicago anarchist cases of Fielden and Schwab vs. The State of Illinois were reached for argument in the United States Supreme court to-day a few minutes before 4 o'clock. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, who is of counsel for the imprisoned men, asked for an extension of time, and the court gave each side an extra hour in which to present the case, making three hours to each side. The court then adjourned for the day, leaving the anarchist cases the first on to-day's docket.

Unpleasantness Concerning Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary Blaine's friends are very much disturbed by his repeated attacks of illness. Notwithstanding their apparently trifling character, they are rapidly creating the feeling here and throughout the country that his health is not such as to make his nomination practicable. The growth of this feeling is so plainly manifest from letters being received from all parts that the effect of further attacks, however slight, is greatly deepened.

Victory for Women Suffragists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—After hearing a delegation representing the Woman's Suffrage association the Senate select committee on woman suffrage decided by a vote of 3 to 2 to report favorably to the Senate the proposed measure in favor of an amendment to the constitution giving the right of suffrage to women.

NEW YORK GETS THE BLIZZARD.

Syracuse Reports 25 Degrees Below Zero, the Coldest Weather for Fifteen Years.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Central New York State has not had such cold weather in fifteen years as is now tightly settled here. At 7 a. m. yesterday the mercury registered 25 degrees below zero in this city and at no time has it been higher than 10 degrees below. At 8 o'clock last night the thermometer registered 5 degrees below and was rapidly falling. At Courtland, thirty miles south of here, it was 36 degrees below zero this morning.

Recalls the Woman's Bank.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Sarah E. Howe of the Woman's bank, who died yesterday, aged 65. Mrs. Howe died penniless, and her acquaintances of the Grand Army will have to pay her funeral expenses. For three months she has been living in a cheap boarding house, carefully keeping from those whom she met the knowledge that she was the notorious Mrs. Howe.

Springer Out on Bail.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Warren Springer gave bond in the sum of \$30,000 yesterday morning for his appearance, before the grand jury to answer to the charge of criminal carelessness which the coroner's jury found against him in its verdict in regard to the boiler explosion which occurred at 207 Canal street two weeks ago.

An Ex-Brooder's Violent Death.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Adam Ochs, ex-president of the Cook county board and ex-convict because of his brooding operations while serving in that capacity, was killed last evening by a Pan-Handle passenger train at Kinzie and May streets by being run down while crossing the tracks in a sleigh.

Fought With Swords.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—M. Delpech, a Republican, who boxed the ears of M. Castelin, a Boulangist, during the scrimmage in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, was instantly challenged. The fight came off with swords this morning. M. Delpech was wounded in the arm. M. Castelin was not hurt.

Expenses of Chicago Schools.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the board of education last night Mr. Prentiss, chairman of the committee on finance, presented the total estimates for the year 1892, to be raised by tax, for the support of the schools. They amount to \$6,000,000.

Paroled a Convict.

WAUPUN, Wis., Jan. 21.—The State Board of Control, in session here, discharged on parole Henry D. Gray, sentenced from Marinette county on an intermediate sentence, his conduct being exemplary while here, and this being his first offense.

Disappearance of a Wealthy Farmer.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 21.—Amos Goodwin, owner of Fourteen-Mile island and one of the wealthiest farmers in this county, disappeared ten days ago. He had on his person \$1,000 and when last seen was in company with a man named Blady, a painter from Chicago.

Gov. Boies Inaugurated.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 21.—Horace Boies was inaugurated Governor of Iowa for a second time yesterday afternoon in the hall of the House of Representatives in the presence of a large and distinguished audience of representative citizens of the State.

Capture of Youthful Elopers.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Jan. 21.—Willie Hayes and Louisa Kline, each about 16 years of age, who eloped from Elgin and started for Wisconsin to be married, were captured here and returned to their homes.

Death of a Wisconsin Minister.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 21.—T. C. Wilson, a Methodist divine, well known throughout Wisconsin, died yesterday morning aged 63 years.

MOZART'S REQUIEM.

How the Master's Last Great Work Was Written.

The last work of Mozart was a fitting close to the tragedy of his life, writes Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason in the Century. One cannot read the oft-told tale of the "Requiem" without a sympathetic tear. The light of subsequent facts has long since dissipated the atmosphere of mystery that hung over it for so long a time. We know now that it is the vanity of a man who was willing to make his wife's death the occasion for posing before the world in borrowed plumes as a musical composer that we owe this immortal funeral hymn. With Mozart's extreme susceptibility, heightened by his failing health and his dark outlook, it is not strange that the somber and unknown messenger who appeared before him to order a requiem for a nameless friend seemed to foreshadow his own doom. Haunted by this conviction, he rallied all his drooping energies for this final work. "I wish to condense in it all my art, all my science," he writes to his wife, "and I hope that after my death my enemies as well as my friends, may find in it instruction and a model." He was interrupted in the midst of it by an order to write an opera for the great festival at Prague. "La Clemenza di Tito" was written and put on the stage in eighteen days; then Mozart returned to his last task. He was pursued by the idea that he had been poisoned, and in order to divert his mind his wife took away his work. His spirits revived a little, and after a few days of repose he called for his music again. To a friend, probably Du Ponte, who tried to sustain his courage, he wrote a note in Italian, the last we have from his hand:

"I would willingly follow your counsel, but how can I do it? My mind is struck, and I cannot dispel the image of that unknown man. I see him continually before me; he presses me, pursues me without ceasing, and urges me to composition in spite of myself. When I wish to stop, the repose fatigues and harasses me more than the work. Must I say it? I regard the future without fear or terror. I feel that my hour is about to strike. I touch the limits of my life. I am going to die before having enjoyed the fruits of my talent. Yet life is so beautiful! My career opened under such happy auspices! Alas! one cannot change his destiny. No one here is master of his fate, and I resign myself. It will be as it pleases God; as for myself, I must finish my funeral hymn."

Into this exalted work he breathed the last flame of his divine genius. In the hymn of death the sorrows, the longings of his life found voice. Who can listen to the sublime and heart-rending strains of the "Lachrymosa" without feeling that beneath the prayer for pity is the cry of a suffering human soul? It is the prayer of the world translated into a form of everlasting beauty by one who adds to the divination of the poet a subtle something born of individual traits.

In the intervals of fever and delirium Mozart still works at the "Requiem," giving directions also to Sussmayr as to its completion. . . . While the public of Vienna was wild with enthusiasm over the "Magic Flute," Mozart followed the nightly performance in his bare little room, with a watch beside him, counting the fast-fleeting moments as the play went on. "Ah! Sophia," he said to his sister-in-law, whom he had thoughtfully asked to stay with Constance the last night of his life, "did I not tell you that I was writing the 'Requiem' for my own funeral?" A few hours before the end he joined the friends at his bedside in singing the parts already finished. At the "Lachrymosa" he began to weep, and could sing no more. He died with the score beside him.

A FAMOUS INTERVIEW.

Amusing Anecdotes Concerning the Great Bishop Wilberforce.

There was once a famous interview at a railway station between Bishop Wilberforce and a clergyman who was taking charge of a very difficult deanship, says the Argonaut. On seeing him the bishop called to him in loud tones: "Mr. T—, I am very glad to have an opportunity of speaking to you. I hear great things of your zeal and success as rural dean." "Well, my lord," was the reply. "I believe some people are under the impression that I am somewhat mad." "All I can say, then, is," replied the bishop, "I wish you would bite all my rural deans." The bishop never succeeded in liking certain adjuncts of ritualism, and sometimes expressed his views on this subject with a grotesque fervor which was irresistible. "I suspect," once said Dean Burgon to him, "that you really like embroidered stoles—surplices cut short at the waist, Gregorian chants, and so on?" "I like Gregorian music!" he exclaimed, with a look of mingled terror and annoyance; "I assure you I never hear a Gregorian without feeling a wish to lie down on my stomach and howl." He was very proud of his ability to remember faces, and often referred to it. But on one occasion his pride received an unexpected rebuff. At a certain confirmation, he thought he saw a boy among the waiting candidates whom he had confirmed before, and he sent two messages to the lad to say so. In reality, however, he was mistaken, and the boy, irritated at the bishop's persistency, involving, as it did, a doubt of his character, sent word back by the clergyman, who was none other than the rector of the parish, "Tell him he is a liar."

Killed by Snakes.

It is stated that in 1890 the number of persons killed in India by snakes was 21,412, while the number of snakes slaughtered was 510,659.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

The Girl Who Was Making a Collection of Souvenir Spoons.

Mabel Maumee, divinely fair in a gown as soft and rich as the autumn sunset, reclined in a low, easy chair, the waves of warm color from the glowing September fire touched here and there without severity, enriching the pale tints of the dainty gown, shimmering with gold her wavy hair and shading into warm love the marble features, always so divine and fair, yet too often frozen with a subdued reserve. It was her last day in Detroit. Mabel Maumee was from Toledo, that little city where a fair face is as fair as a peak of snow on a mountain of mad. Though fair as a snowball in a bin of coal, she was fair as a lily in a field of roses. Beautiful in Toledo where a fair face is a fortune, she was beautiful in Detroit, where beautiful girls are as plentiful as drops of water in Lake Michigan. For one month she had been visiting in Detroit, and she sat in a luxurious Jefferson avenue mansion, musing before the glowing fire.

Mabel sat musing with faint wreaths of pleasure caressing the fair features. (There was a sharp ring of the electric bell. A faint blush suffused her face. It was a handsome bluish, and when the hall door opened she greeted Claudius Martius with subdued but hearty expressions of welcome. Claudius was an athlete, straight and sinewy, elastic of step, graceful in motion and in repose, had a well-set head on a good length of neck. His handsome and intelligent face reflected a stern determination. For one month his tall and sinewy form had been groveling at the feet of Mabel Maumee. He groveled because he loved her. Her fair face and Toledo tout ensemble tortured his soul. He adored her with all the strength and agility of his malleable devotion. Mabel Maumee saw this galvanized love fluttering around in his breast. With a pang of regret she realized that the time had come when she must say something or saw wood. With two steps and a half he reached the palpitating Mabel and folded her divine form in his strong arms:

"Mabel, I love you with all the wained fervor of my great heart. Love! Oh, how I do love! My heart is chock full of it; my life is wrapped up in it, and if you take the wrapper off I'll go into politics. Soul of my life, don't desert me and ruin my digestion. Sweet Mabel, you must hear me, and heaven knows if you don't I'll speak louder."

Mabel Maumee was visibly affected, and her divine form quivered with agitation. She buried her fair face in her new fall suit and sobbed some. He disinterred the face, and strewed warm kisses over the cosmetic coat and poured words of love into her ear, glances of love into her eyes, but her lips moved not.

"Mabel, have you deceived me?" he cried, with a blazing look of terror. "Have you led me to this brink to see me fall to the depths of despair? Can it be that you love me not and will let this great love go to waste? Speak to me, fair one, and tell me I'm foolish!"

"Oh, forgive me, Claudius!" she begged, as she clung to his neck and sobbed beseechingly. "To-morrow I go to Toledo. This is my last night in your fair city. I—I only wanted a souvenir spoon."—Detroit News.

A Yorkshire vicar once received the following notice regarding a marriage from a parish house: "This is to give you notice that I and Miss Jemima Arabella Brearly is comin' to your church on Saturday afternoon next to undergo the operation of matrimony at your hands. Please be prompt, as the cab is hired by the hour."

If you wish to appear agreeable in society you must consent to be taught many things you already know.

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BURLESQUE,

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Matinee Every Day.

10 cts ADMISSION 10 cts.

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Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled
Dependent widows and parents now dependent
who were killed in action or who were
disabled by disease or injury while in
service. If you wish your claim speedily and
successfully presented, write to
JAMES TANNER
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WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.

YOU who have been humbugged by the "Electric Bells," "Fellow Sufferers," "Boles," "Crayon," "Trotter," "Vacuum," "Free Cure Quacks," and who have found yourself growing older and weaker; who have given up in despair, saying "I am doomed, there is no hope for me;" who are sick and miserable, and who are suffering from a
"PERFECT YOU"
I say, who are sinking into an early grave, or drifting upon a shoreless sea of
"SELF! There is MANHOOD! Hope! There is a Cure!"
Write me a full history of your case, and send for
Question List. My resources are boundless, my skill is great. I have cured
thousands. Forty years' experience is valuable. If
you need treatment write me before taking treatment
elsewhere. Consultation personally or by mail, free
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Free Concerts every Sunday afternoon
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lots to suit the purchaser, for cash or
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All kinds of Funeral Goods, Hearses, Carriages
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Avenue, fronting the Beautiful Village of
Irving Park and Milwaukee Avenue.
Sidewalks are laid and nice catalpa trees
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General Merchandise,

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"White Lily" Flour, per bb. \$5.50

Little Crow 5.00

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2nd-Grade Minn. 3.75

Best Rye 4.00

RIOT IN RIO JANEIRO.

WARSHIPS QUELL AN INCIPIENT REVOLUTION.

Prisoners Overpowered Soldiers. Capture Three Forts and Demand the Restoration of Da Fonseca, but are Soon Overpowered by Troops.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 21.—After a season of comparative tranquillity this city has again become violently disturbed and the citizens have been thrown into a state of excitement approaching the feeling which prevailed here during the uprisings which resulted in the de-thronement and banishment of the late Dom Pedro and the overthrow and subsequent retirement to private life of the dictator, Gen. da Fonseca.

The trouble began yesterday evening, when 160 prisoners confined for various offenses in Fort Santa Cruz, situated on the east side of the entrance to the harbor of Rio Janeiro and two miles south of the city, mutinied and succeeded in overpowering and disarming the guards and soldiers stationed at the place.

Emboldened by their success, the prisoners resolved to extend their scope of operations. Armed with the weapons taken from their former guards they advanced upon Forts Pico and Tago, overcame the soldiers on duty and took possession of the two forts and all the munitions of war which they contained.

Demanding Da Fonseca's Restoration.

Flushed by their victories, the prisoners, after perfecting all their arrangements for guarding the forts against the attacks which they knew the government would surely make to dislodge them, boldly demanded the restoration, to power of the deposed dictator, Gen. da Fonseca.

The government officials, when they became aware of the gravity of the situation, hurried all their available forces to the scene of the uprising. The troops were so placed as to surround the forts held by the rebels on the land side, while the Brazilian warships which were in the vicinity were stationed so as to guard the side of the forts which faced on the harbor.

The rebels were very defiant and kept up a desultory fire while the government forces were making preparations for the attack. The insurgents, however, were evidently without discipline or organization, and the shots fired from the forts were ill directed and did no harm to the troops.

Forts Taken by Storm.

Matters continued in this state until this forenoon, when the arrangements for taking the forts by storm were perfected. The order to advance on the rebels was at length given and the troops at once moved on to the attack, while the guns of the war vessels in the harbor began to thunder forth and hurl their death-dealing shells through the air. The efforts of the soldiers were directed against Fort Pico. They made a combined grand assault on the works and after a show of resistance by the rebels, the troops carried the fort and the government was again placed in possession.

In the meantime the gunboats were bombarding Fort Santa Cruz and so effectively were their work that the rebels were soon forced to throw down their arms and surrender themselves to the authorities. The troops eventually obtained possession of all the forts which had been seized, and the prisoners, after their brief and intensely exciting period of freedom, were again placed in galls and a strong guard was detailed to watch over them to prevent a repetition of the stirring scenes which followed their outbreak from the fort.

Citizens Much Alarmed.

The leader of the rebels when he saw that resistance was useless, and knowing the fate which would undoubtedly befall him should he be captured, resolved to take his own life, and when the soldiers reached the place where he had been fighting they found his dead body lying on the ground.

The firing during the attack on the forts was plainly heard throughout the city and caused the greatest consternation among the residents. Many timid persons sought places of safety until the fighting had ceased and a number of store-keepers and others closed their places of business and securely barred their doors and windows.

Sullivan Challenged.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The most important move made by a pugilist or a manager of pugilists in many years was made this morning, when Billy Madden, the manager of Peter Maher, deposited \$5,000 and challenged John L. Sullivan to battle for the championship of the world and a money stake of \$10,000 a side.

Germany's War Lord Counsels Seamen.

KIEL, Jan. 21.—Emperor William yesterday addressed the naval recruits at this port. He exhorted them to be always mindful of their duty and be loyal to the Emperor and empire. He also urged them never to forget their religion.

Resulted in a Draw.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The ninth game of the chess match between Steinitz and Tschigorin was drawn after thirty-five moves. Tschigorin opened with the Eavan gambit. Tschigorin, not Steinitz, won the seventh game. Score: Tschigorin, 3; Steinitz, 2; drawn, 4.

Gibson Will Probably Be Chosen.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—Political indications never pointed more surely to a thing than they do to the election of Charles Hopper Gibson as the junior United States Senator for Maryland.

False Rumor About the Pope's Health.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The report published yesterday to the effect that the Pope was a sufferer from influenza is to-day officially contradicted.

AFTER THE CONVENTION.

A Great Hustle Being Made for the Democratic National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The contest for the Democratic National convention is now becoming very interesting and every in-coming train brings additional delegations from the competing cities.

The Detroit delegation is quartered at the Ebbitt, and among its prominent members are Gov. E. B. Winans, Mayor Pingree, ex-Congressman Maybury, and Editor W. E. Quimby of the Free Press. The delegation came in a special Pullman car, having been delayed several hours on the journey by the severe storm prevailing in the State of Ohio.

The California delegation has not yet arrived. It has probably been caught in the snow storm.

The Milwaukee delegation is the largest, most enthusiastic and most confident. This delegation numbers about 140 and is headed by Gov. Peck, State Treasurer Hanner, Secretary of State Cunningham and other State officials; besides thirty-six members of the Wisconsin Legislature and the Mayors of every Democratic city in the State.

The Milwaukee people assert, with confidence, that their city will lead all others on the first ballot.

The Indianapolis people are doing some effective work in a quiet way. The chief argument against Indianapolis by representatives of the other contesting cities is that it has a Presidential aspirant, ex-Gov. Gray, but the Indianapolis people say that there is nothing to this.

WANTS NOTHING FROM CRISP.

Roger Q. Mills Respectfully Declines the Proffered Committee Chairmanship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative Roger Q. Mills of Texas has written a letter to Speaker Crisp, resigning his position as chairman of the committee on inter-state and foreign commerce. Mr. Mills in resigning says he is simply following out the line of action indicated in his former letter to Speaker Crisp, in which he declined to take second place on the committee of ways and means. He is willing, he says, to serve in the ranks, but does not desire a chairmanship.

Pittsburg Strikers Quiet.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—With the assistance of fifty special officers the Pittsburg, Alleghany & Manchester Electric Street Car company was successful yesterday in operating their road, which has been tied up by the strike since last Friday. Everything is quiet, but serious trouble is looked for before the strike is over.

Cannon Not a Candidate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—The Hon. J. G. Cannon says emphatically that he is not a candidate for Governor, and hears little talk about candidates in his district. He will take a nomination for Congress if tendered him.

Italy Sanctions the Zollverein Treaties.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 477 to 66, adopted the Zollverein treaties.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Creditors of the American Wheel company representing about half the indebtedness of the company held a meeting at Indianapolis, at which a committee report was adopted recommending that the extension time of four years asked by the board of directors be granted.

Two persons were killed in a wreck on the Illinois Central at Guthrie, Ill. The Oregon Pacific railroad was sold at Sheriff's sale for \$1,000,000.

Robert Barnett, a prominent Democrat of Massachusetts, who spent two years in Chile, says that it would take not fewer than 50,000 soldiers to produce any effect whatever on Chile.

The manager of the Emma Juch Opera company has filed a chattel mortgage on the costumes and other effects of that organization at San Antonio, Tex., to secure advances made by Henry Greenwall of New Orleans to the amount of \$5,200.

The funeral of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, late heir apparent to the throne of England, was held at London Wednesday.

During the proceedings in the Italian Chamber of Deputies Wednesday, the Marquis di Rudini, the Prime Minister, and Signor Crispi, the former Prime Minister, had some words over the foreign policy of the government. The incident caused an uproar for a time, but quiet was finally restored and business went on.

Betting is about even in New York on the result of the Slosson-Schaefer billiard match next Friday night.

Jack McAuliffe and Billy Myer will fight before the New Orleans Olympic club March 2, for a purse of \$10,000 and an outside wager.

The exodus of Kalamazoo ministers is surprising. Three leading pulpits are now vacant and yesterday the Rev. Edward Warren of the North Presbyterian church resigned.

Harry Dismukes of Birmingham, Ala., who confessed to killing his wife, was sentenced to be hanged Feb. 13.

Thomas Rogers, one of the most prominent farmers of McLean county, Ill., aged 70, was fatally hurt. He was thrown from a cutter and the horse stepped on his head.

Near Port Huron, Mich., several barns belonging to F. A. Beard burned, together with eighteen horses and thirty head of cattle. Loss, \$12,000; partly insured.

The Business Men's union of Minneapolis forwarded a memorial to Congress protesting against the passage of the Washburn anti-option bill.

A vein of coal of good quality, 12½ feet in thickness was struck at Niobrara, Neb.

Mrs. Frederika Friedman, owner of the "Famous" clothing store at Rockford, Ill., made an assignment. Liabilities, \$30,000; assets about \$15,000.

WORK OF THE SOLONS.

PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Mr. Springer Introduces His Free Wool Bill in the House—The Program of the Silver Bill Mapped Out—Other Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the Senate Senator Platt by request introduced a bill to admit New Mexico into the union.

Senator Hawley introduced a bill to purchase sites for fortifications at the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound.

Public building bills were passed as follows: Grand Haven, Mich., \$50,000; Deadwood, S. D., \$200,000; Dover, N. H., \$100,000; Stillwater, Minn., \$100,000; Providence, R. I., \$300,000; Salem, Oregon, \$100,000.

When the bill appropriating \$100,000 for Dalles, Oregon, was reached Senator McPherson, to test the Senate on what he termed these reckless appropriations for public buildings in small towns in remote States, called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Mitchell defended the bill and dwelt upon the great resources of Oregon.

The bill was finally passed—25 to 12—as was one appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Fresno, Cal.

Bills were introduced for a public building at Ann Arbor, Mich., directing the Secretary of the Treasury to call in at once and cover into the treasury at once all moneys deposited with national banks and drawing no interest; for a public building at Huntington, W. Va.

New Bills in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House galleries were filled in expectation of the presentation of the Chilean correspondence, but the spectators were disappointed. Mr. Blount asked consent to have the memorial of Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross, on the subject of Russian starvation, printed in the record, but Mr. Snodgrass objected.

A resolution offered by Mr. Stone (Kentucky), asking for statistics of trade with San Domingo and Port Rico, was agreed to.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Dolliver (Iowa) for the relief of settlers on the Des Moines River lands.

A resolution of the library committee was adopted filling the vacancies in the regents of the Smithsonian institution by appointing William P. Johnson of Louisiana vice Noah Porter, deceased; J. B. Henderson of Washington vice M. C. Meigs, deceased, and Henry Coppee of Pennsylvania reappointed.

Mr. Springer introduced his bill for free wool and reduced duties on woolen goods. Referred to the Ways and Means committee.

At 12:50 the House adjourned.

Want Facts About Finances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House ways and means committee met and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to appear before this committee at 10 o'clock a. m. Saturday, Jan. 23, for the purpose of furnishing the committee with information in reference to the finances of the country.

Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee, said that the information was desired in order that the committee might have knowledge of the government's receipts and expenditures before taking action with reference to the tariff. Until this information is secured, he said, the committee will not decide upon the course it will pursue.

The tariff was not broached in committee—at least in any formal way. Mr. Springer during the day introduced his free wool bill, but he said it had no reference to the meeting of the committee in the morning. The bill is similar to that heretofore made public, except as respects the waste and shoddy wool section, and a new section providing that goods in bond Jan. 8, 1893, the date the bill goes into effect, may be taken out of the custom-house on payment of the new duties the same as though imported subsequent to the date.

The waste section of the bill as amended and introduced reads as follows:

The articles mentioned in paragraph 390 of said act and likewise all mungo, shoddies, gametted, or corded waste, or other waste products composed wholly or in part of wool, and which have been improved or advanced beyond its original condition as waste by the use of machinery or the application of labor, or both, shall on and after the first day of January, 1892, be subject to a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem.

The Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House coinage committee held a meeting and Mr. Pierce of Tennessee again offered his resolution proposed at the meeting last week, declaring it to be the sense of the committee that a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver should be reported to the House without delay. As a substitute for the resolution Mr. Bartine of Nevada offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee proceed at once to the consideration of the question of the free coining of silver, taking House bill 2,700 (the Bland free-coinage bill) as the basis of such consideration.

Mr. Johnson of North Dakota proposed that the committee substitute for the Bland bill the bill introduced by him providing for an international monetary conference as the basis of consideration of the silver question. Mr. Johnson's motion was defeated by a vote of 7 to 2. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania cast the only affirmative votes. The negative votes were cast by Bland, Williams of Illinois, Robertson, Pierce, Epes, McKeighan, and Bartine. Mr. Bartine's motion was then carried, with no dissenting vote, save that of Mr. Pierce of Tennessee, who

SUSPENDED THREE SENATORS

Action at Albany in the Contempt Cases of Erwin, Saxton and O'Connor.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The judiciary committee of the Senate yesterday reported in the contempt cases a resolution of censure and ordering suspension of the three Republican Senators, Erwin, Saxton and O'Connor, until this morning. Senator Mullin dissented. The report was adopted. The three Senators named refused to vote on the enumeration bill when it was under discussion a few days ago.

Ohio Miners in Session.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 21.—Every mine in the State is represented at the present meeting of the Ohio District American Mine-workers. Resolutions were adopted urging that as the semi-monthly pay law has been grossly violated in certain sub-districts in regard to yardage, each miner driving narrow work or yardage shall demand from the mine or pit boss that his piece shall be measured and his yardage turned in and paid for monthly under penalty of suspension or expulsion; that all miners not belonging to some miners' union after May 1 shall be considered non-union men and shall be treated as such, and that the legislature be urged to pass a law requiring the weighing of all coal before screening.

More Cash for Mrs. Blaine.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 21.—The Blaine divorce case came up for hearing in the Circuit court yesterday on a motion of the plaintiff for an increase of alimony. The motion was met by a counter one from the defendant praying that the order previously made be modified and the amount then allowed be reduced. No one appeared for the defendant's motion, which was overruled, and an order made increasing the alimony as prayed for by the plaintiff from \$800 to \$1,000.

A Steamer Burned in Midcoast.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—The steamer City of Dundee, which has arrived here from Norfolk, reports that Jan. 11 a large steamer on fire was sighted in latitude 44 degrees north, longitude 41 degrees west. When descried the vessel had been burned almost to the water's edge.

New Halves, Quarters, and Dimes.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—The mint has already during the current month issued \$450,000 of the new subsidiary coins, consisting of halves, quarters, and dimes of the new design, which have been shipped to all parts of the country.

Higher Insurance Rates.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—It is understood here that within the next two days the fire insurance companies of this city will notify their policy holders of an immediate increase in rates of 20 per cent, due to the enormous increase in losses during the past year.

Hutton Acquitted.

NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 21.—Thomas S. Hutton, who on Sept. 27 last killed C. C. Diefenbaugh for pursuing the former's wife, has just been acquitted of the charge of murder.

Said to Be Much Better.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—William Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company, who has been ill with blood poisoning caused by a protruding nail in a new boot, is said to be much better.

Kicked to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Sarah Hobbs, an aged woman who, on Jan. 14, was brutally kicked by Thomas Ferguson, a prize-fighter, died last night at the hospital.

Shot by a Sheriff.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Jan. 21.—R. W. Wallace, a deputy sheriff, shot and instantly killed Ben Sheffield, a horse drover, while the latter was resisting arrest.

New South Wales Tariff Bill.

SYDNEY, Jan. 21.—The Colonial parliament has passed the second reading of the tariff bill by a vote of 60 to 55.

Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Trading on change was of a nervous character in wheat, with all other markets quiet and heavy. Wheat was ¼ cent lower at the opening around 91½ cents for May, made a sharp advance to 92½ cents before the close, and closed at 92½ cents, or ½ cent over yesterday. Mess pork closed 15 cents lower, ribs 7½ cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower. Following is the range of prices:

| ARTICLES | High. | Low. | Jan. 20. | Jan. 19. |
|-------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| January | 87½ | 86½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| February | 88½ | 87½ | 88½ | 88 |
| May | 92½ | 91½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| January | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| February | 39½ | 39 | 39½ | 39½ |
| May | 41½ | 41 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| January | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| February | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| May | 31½ | 31 | 31½ | 31½ |
| Pork— | | | | |
| January | 11 47½ | 11 37½ | 11 42½ | 11 37½ |
| May | 11 82½ | 11 70 | 11 75 | 11 90 |
| Lard— | | | | |
| January | 6.30 | 6.27½ | 6.30 | 6.32½ |
| May | 6.62½ | 6.57½ | 6.60 | 6.62½ |
| Short Ribs— | | | | |
| January | 5.62½ | 5.57½ | 5.60 | 5.67½ |
| May | 5.92½ | 5.87½ | 5.87½ | 5.97½ |

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—CATTLE—Market weak. In quality the offerings did not differ materially from those seen in the yards for a number of days past. There were many fair to good lots and a few that by courtesy might be classed as choice, but the great majority were of the common and medium sorts. Quotations ranged from \$1 25 to \$1 50 for thin cows to \$5 75 for extra steers, with most of the trading at \$3 50.

HOGS—Choice heavy hogs sold at \$4 45 to \$5 50, and \$4 35 to \$4 50 was freely paid for prime assorted light weights. From those figures sales ranged downward to \$4 20 to \$4 25 for common to heavy and to \$4 05 to \$4 10 for poor light, \$4 35 to \$4 40 the range at which the bulk of the stuff was weighed. Heavy weights now command a premium of 15¢ to 20¢ per 100 lbs. whereas a short time ago light and heavy were selling in the same notch.

SHEEP—At yesterday's decline there was a steady tone to the sheep market. Buyers took hold with less reserve than on the preceding days of the week, and although the arrivals were materially increased sellers did not find it necessary to carry over anything that had any attractions for buyers. Sheep were quoted at \$3 50 to \$5 50 and lambs at \$4 50 to \$6 40.

E. GOETTSCHE.

Dealer in

Hardware & Tinware

A Large Assortment of TOOLS.

Agent for the Celebrated

JEWEL & RED CROSS

Stoves and Ranges.

1049 Milwaukee Avenue,

AND

Cor. North and Western Aves

WE SELL ONLY PURE GOODS.

Genuine Imported Aquavit.

IMPORTED NORWEGIAN BEER.

Pure California Brandies and Wines at the very Lowest Prices.

SAM SCHULZ,

376 Milwaukee Av. 248 N. Curtis St. 826 W. North Av

40 STYLES

SPRING BUSINESS ROAD

WAGONS

FINE BUGGIES PHAETONS SURREYS.

BUCKBOARDS, CARTS, SULKIES

J. M. Fletcher, Jefferson Park.



F. HESS, Prop'r. W. H. ADDISON, Manager

THE JEFFERSON

Marble, Granite & Stone Works. Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Vaults

And Cemetery Work of all kinds at Lowest Prices.

Works and Yards on Crawford avenue, one mile North of Irving Park.

IRVING PARK.

Mosler, Bahmann & Co.,

Manufacturer of

Patent Fire and Burglar Proof

SAFES AND VAULTS,

49 WABASH AVENUE.

EMIL PITTMAN, Merchant Tailor, SHERIDAN AVE.

Between Garden and Centre Aves.

AVONDALE,

Is prepared to make gentlemen's clothing in the latest styles, and at the lowest prices. Come and see my stock of goods and samples.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. EHRHARDT,

Dealer in

Groceries & Provisions,

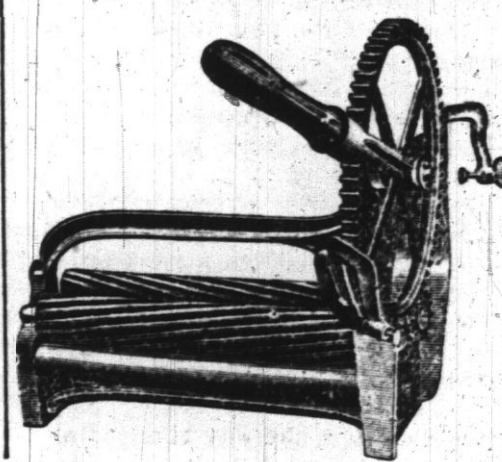
BEST TEAS AND COFFEES,

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS.

Choice Brands of Flour.

New Store! Fresh Goods! Lowest Prices!

472 NORTH AVENUE, near Milwaukee Ave.



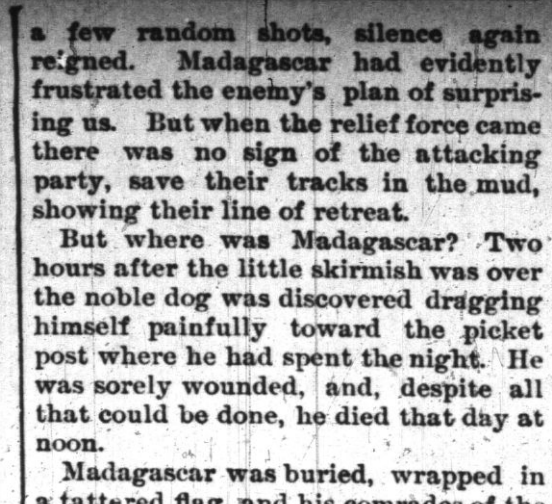
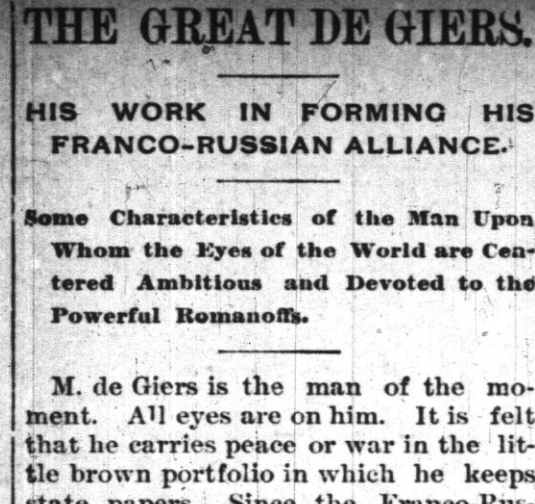
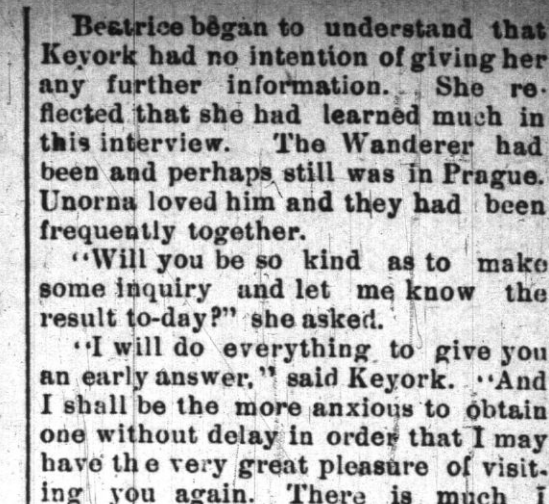
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Washing Made Easy.

Easiest Working Machine Made, Does not Tear Clothes, and Washes Clean. Lasts Longer than any other Machine made Give it a trial and be convinced.

W. F. BACH,

103 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.



CHAPTER XXIII—CONTINUED.

"No," Beatrice answered, half impatiently. "Not for his goodness, either. Many men are good, and so was he—he must have been, of course. No matter. I loved him. That is enough. He loved me, too. And one day we were alone in the broad spring sun upon a terrace. There were lemon trees there—I can see the place. Then we told each other that we loved—but neither of us could find the words—they must be somewhere, those strong beautiful words that could tell how we loved. We told each other—"

"Without your father's consent?" asked the nun, almost severely. Beatrice's eyes flashed.

"Is a woman's heart a dog that must follow at heel?" she asked, fiercely. "We loved. That was enough. My father had the power but not the heart, to come between us. We told him, then, for we were not cowards. We told him boldly that it must be. He was a thoughtful man who spoke little. He said that we must part at once, before we loved each other better—and that we should soon forget. We looked at each other, the man I loved and I. We knew that we should love better yet, parted or together, though we could not tell how that could be. But we knew also that such love as there was between us was enough. My father gave no reasons, but I knew that he hated the name of my mother's nation. Of course we met again. I remember that I could cry in those days. My father had not learned to part us then. Perhaps he was not quite sure himself. At all events the parting did not come so soon. We told him that we would wait forever if it must be. He may have been touched, though little touched him at the best. Then, one day, suddenly and without warning, he took me away to another city. And what of him? I asked. He told me that there was an evil fever in the city and that it had seized him—the man I loved. He is free to follow us if he pleases, said my father. But he never came. Then followed a journey, and another, and another, until I knew that my father was traveling to avoid him. When I saw that I grew silent and never spoke his name again. Farther and farther, longer and longer, to the ends of the earth. We saw many people; many asked for my hand. Sometimes I heard of him from men who had seen him lately. I waited patiently, for I knew that he was on our track, and sometimes I felt that he was near."

"Unorna met me after complicate to-night. I could not but speak to her and then I was deceived. I cannot tell whether she knew what I am to him, but she deceived me utterly. She told me a strange story of her own life. I was lonely. I cannot tell how it was. I began to speak, and then I forgot that she was there, and told all."

"She made you tell her by her secret arts," said Sister Paul, in a low voice.

"No—I was lonely, and I believed that she was good, and I felt that I must speak."

"Her evil arts—her evil arts," repeated the nun, shaking her head. "Come, my dear child, let us see if all is in order there, upon the altar. If these things are to be known they must be told in the right quarter. The sacristan must not see that any one has been in the church."

"You must help me to find him," she said, firmly. "He is not far away."

"Help you to find him?" she stammered. "But I cannot—I do not know—I am afraid it is not right—an affair of love—"

"An affair of life, Sister Paul, and of death, too, perhaps. This woman lives in Prague. She is rich and must be well known—"

"Well known, indeed. Too well known—the witch they call her."

"Then there are those who know her. Tell me the name of one person only."

"There is one, at least, who knows her," she said at length. "A great lady here—it is said that she, too, meddles with forbidden practices, and that Unorna has often been with her; that together they have often called upon the spirits of the dead with strange rappings and writings. She knows her, I am sure, for I have talked with her, and she says it is all natural, and that there is a learned man with them sometimes, who explains how all such things may happen in the course of nature—a man—let me see—he has a goddess name, too, half-beatific and half-Christian, and no one knows his country—let me see; let me see—it is George, I think, but not as we call it, not Jirzi, nor Jegor, no. It sounds harder—Ke—Keyrki—no, Keyrki—Keyrki Arabi—"

"Keyrki Arabi!" exclaimed Beatrice. "Is he here?"

"You know him?" Sister Paul looked almost suspiciously at the young girl.

"Indeed I do. He was with us in Egypt once. He showed us wonderful things among the tombs. A

Beatrice began to understand that Keyrki had no intention of giving her any further information. She reflected that she had learned much in this interview. The Wanderer had been and perhaps still was in Prague. Unorna loved him and they had been frequently together.

"Will you be so kind as to make some inquiry and let me know the result to-day?" she asked.

"I will do everything to give you an early answer," said Keyrki. "And I shall be the more anxious to obtain one without delay in order that I may have the very great pleasure of visiting you again. There is much I would like to ask you, if you would allow me. For old friends, as I trust I may say that we are, you must admit that we have exchanged few—very few—confidences this morning. Command all my service. I will come again in the course of the day."

With many sympathetic smiles and half-comic inclinations of his short, broad body, the little man bowed himself out.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Unorna drew one deep breath when she first heard her name fall with a loving accent from the Wanderer's lips. Surely the bitterness of despair was past, since she was loved and not called Beatrice.

Unorna scarcely knew that it had not been she who had parted from him so long ago. Yet she was playing a part, and in the semi-consciousness of her deep self-illusion it all seemed as real as a vision in a dream so often dreamed that it has become part of the dreamer's life.

She had really loved him throughout all those years; she had really sought him and mourned for him, and longed for sight of his face. They had really parted and had really found each other but a short hour since; there was no Beatrice but Unorna, and no Unorna but Beatrice, for they were one and indivisible and interchangeable as the glance of a man's two eyes that look on one fair sight; each sees alone, the same—but seeing together, the sight grows doubly fair.

"And all the sadness, where is it now?" she asked. "And all the emptiness of that long time? It never was, my love—it was yesterday we met. We parted yesterday, to meet to-day. Say it was yesterday—the little word can undo seven years."

"It seems like yesterday," he said. "Indeed, I can almost think so now, for it was all night between. But not quite dark as night is sometimes. It was a night full of stars—each star was a thought of you, that burned softly and showed me where heaven was. And darkest night, they say, means coming morning—so, when the stars went out, I knew the sun must rise."

"And why should it not last? Is there any reason in earth why we two should part? If there is—I will make that reason itself folly, and madness, and unreason. Dear, do not speak of this not lasting. Die, you say? Worse, far worse: as much as eternal death is worse than bodily dying. Last? Does any one know what forever means, if we do not? Die we must, in these dying bodies, of ours, but part—no. Love has burned the cruel sense out of that word, and bleached its blackness white. We wounded the devil, parting, with one kiss, we killed him with the next—this buries him—ah, love, how sweet—"

Truth or untruth, their love was real, hers as much as his. She remembered only what her heart had been without it.

He spoke tenderly, but with the faintest echo of sadness in his voice. The mere suggestion that such thoughts could have been near her was enough to pain him. She was silent, and again her head lay upon his shoulder. It must be so easy to be faithful when life was but one faith. In that chord, at least, no note rang false.

"Change in love—indifference to you!" she cried, all at once, hiding her lovely face in his breast and twining her arms about his neck. "No, no! I never meant that such things could be—they are but empty words, words one hears spoken lightly by lips that never spoke the truth, by men and women who never had such truth to speak as you and I."

"And as for old age! What is it after all? A few gray hairs, a wrinkle here and there, a slower step, perhaps a dimmer glance. That is all it is—the quiet, sunny channel between the sea of earthly joy and the ocean of heavenly happiness."

"Yes," she said. "It is better to think of it so. Then we need think of no other change."

"There is no other possible," he answered, gently pressing the shoulder upon which his hand was resting. "We have not waited and believed, and trusted and loved, for seven years, to wake at last—face to face as we are to-day—and to find that we have trusted vainly and loved too shadows."

She said nothing. By merest chance he had said words that had waked the doubt again, so that it grew a little and took a firmer hold in her unwilling heart. "To love a shadow," he had said. "To wake and to find self not self at all."

But she knew it was only a doubt, and had it been the truth, and had Beatrice's foot been on the threshold, she would not have been driven away by fear. But the light had begun.

"Speak to me, dear," she said, "I must hear your voice—it makes me know that it is all real."

"How the minutes fly!" he exclaimed, smoothing her hair with his hand. "It seems to me that I was but just speaking when you spoke."

"It seems so long—"

He checked herself, wondering whether an hour had passed or but a second.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE GREAT DE GIERS.
HIS WORK IN FORMING HIS FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Some Characteristics of the Man Upon Whom the Eyes of the World are Centered Ambitious and Devoted to the Powerful Romanoffs.

M. de Giers is the man of the moment. All eyes are on him. It is felt that he carries peace or war in the little brown portfolio in which he keeps state papers. Since the Franco-Russian alliance began to loom up in the European foreground as a reality M. de Giers has been watched with care.

Not that he is expected to betray any secret in an unguarded moment. He is too old and too good a diplomat to do that. But the great thing for the Triple Alliance is to discover just how far the new political combination is to commit Russia to the fortunes and adventures of France. And so every movement of this keen, clear-eyed, frank-looking Russian Prime Minister, who has just been to Paris to confer with President Carnot and his Cabinet, and is now making



his homeward journey through Vienna and Berlin, scattering words of peace along the way, is watched with eyes of lynx.

Germany thinks that M. de Giers means war. He is ambitious, devoted to the Romanoffs and powerful. He is a worthy successor of Gortschakoff and had the supreme honor of taking that great diplomat's place several times when Gortschakoff was suffering from the infirmities of age.

He has Swedish blood in him; martial and valiant ancestors having given him solid qualities of mind and body. At 71 he looks 50 and talks and works like a man of 40.

He is a literary indefatigable. At the end of the railroad journey which would almost crush a younger man he turns up fresh and smiling, ready for the most important of appointments, and appears at the exact minute faultlessly dressed.

He has great tact. The other day in Paris, when he was about to dine with the President, his trunk containing the gorgeous court uniform of a Russian Councillor of State were unpacked, when he learned through a private source that the Republican officials would appear in plain evening dress and that the ceremony of reception would be simple. Presto! he popped into the modest black of evening dress and left his splendid uniform at home.

M. de Giers has a good face, open, inviting confidence. He wears a mustache and closely trimmed whiskers, and a cleanly shaven chin in the old fashion. His eyes are black and sparkle with animation. His shapely head is nearly bald. His politeness is exquisite and he is considered one of the ablest ministers of foreign affairs in Europe.

He has been in consular and diplomatic life since 1841. Half a century of experience ought to enable him to avoid mistakes. Some of his achievements are legendary. He it was who first gained Persia's friendship for Russia. He has been the great mediator in the controversies arising between Russia and England in Central Asia. To him is due Russia's rapid advance in that part of the world.

He is aggressive. Germany, therefore, fears and respects him. He has had frequent consultations with Bismarck in recent years. Bismarck when in power managed to put the project of a French alliance out of the Russians' heads; but now it looks as if M. de Giers had accomplished it in defiance of the great chancellor.

Mr. Meek's Countenance.
Little Terror—Mamma, Mr. Meek's skin is as smooth as papa's. No marks on it at all.

Mamma—Just hear the child, Mr. Meek. Of course there are no marks on it, my pet.

Little Terror—But you said the hens had been pecking him.

No Hope There.
Mr. De Seiner (on being introduced to Adored One's Mother)—Pardon me, madam, but have we not met before? Your face seems strangely familiar.

Adored One's Mother—Yes; I am the woman who stood up before you for fourteen blocks in a street car the other day while you sat reading a paper.

The New Clerk.
Customer—Will this meat keep a few days?
New Clerk—Yes, ma'am, it will. We've had it in the shop two weeks now, and it's just as fresh as ever.

The Boss, a second later—Thomas, why did that lady leave the shop so suddenly?

Against It.
Friend—How did that trial on your book come out?
Writer (doefully)—The Judge decided against it.

Friend—Against it?
Writer—Yes, he said there was nothing objectionable in it.



Our Lincoln's Act Immortal.
Our Lincoln's act immortal!
In every land and tongue,
Wherever man loves fellow-man,
His praises will be sung.
All power and pelf that end in self
Are naught but vanity;
They crown themselves with immortelles
Who serve humanity.

How glorious the sight
The Ages all can see—
He rises to the height
Of God's eternal right
And sets four million free!

For centuries of bondage
And unrequited toll,
The judgments of the Lord are true—
Our blood has drenched the soil.
But now success our arms will bless,
The captive shall go free,
And Slavery's host, with all its boast,
Go down in war's red sea.

Let Liberty's old bell
Awake the turning breeze—
To all the good news tell
That not a slave shall dwell
Between our ocean seas.

A Story of President Lincoln.
To acknowledge your courtesy I send you a fine story of Abraham Lincoln. You may think it too fine to publish. A telegram was received by Gen. Scott, announcing the victory of the Union army. Little Mac and Rosy at Rich Mountain, West Va., July 11, 1861.

As military secretary I had previously, under the commands of Gen. Scott, disturbed the President five times that night. When I knocked for the sixth time at the door of the President's bedchamber he appeared, exhibiting some little vexation, in a red flannel shirt, which out of modesty, he was holding down in front. He said, "Colonel, do you ever sleep?" The reply was, "Mr. President, I was about to ask you the same question." He said, "I have not slept much since this civil war began." The rejoinder was, "Indeed, Mr. President, I regret to have to disturb you so often [I had to do it several times almost every night], but you know, Mr. President, I am under authority, and must obey Gen. Scott's orders without question."

"Oh, Colonel, I understand that very well. I have been disturbed at every hour of the night to-night, and poor Mrs. Lincoln also. [It was then about 4 a. m.] She is now asleep, and I hated to disturb her, but she has got my dressing-gown twisted around her feet, so I have had to come out in my red shirt. Either I have grown too long or the shirt has grown too short, I know not which."

But I said: "Mr. President, the telegram I hold in my hand will give you the greatest pleasure; it is the announcement of the first victory of the Union army."

"But, Colonel, what am I to do?" "Oh, Mr. President, I think we can manage that. If you will allow me for once in my life to turn my back on the President of the United States you can let go and I can pass the telegram over my shoulder."

"Doso, Colonel," said he. I faced about and passed the telegram over my shoulder. He read it, pondered it, read it aloud. "Colonel," he asked, "is there anything in corroboration of this telegram?"

"A great deal, Mr. President," was the reply.

"Colonel," and there was a happy rhythm in his voice, a ripple of merriment and satisfaction: "Colonel, if you will come to me every night and every hour of every night with just such telegrams as that, I will come out not only in my red shirt, but without any shirt at all. Tell Gen. Scott so." He handed me back the telegram over my shoulder to be duly placed on file, and bade me good night. The door closed, and so closes one of the many characteristic incidents in the life of the martyr President in which I had the honor to be officially a participant.

A Dog Soldier.
Don't tell me that dogs can't reason. We had a big one that was the pet of our regiment. Colonel R., his master, had brought him from Madagascar, hence his name. When he joined the company he was devoted exclusively to his owner, but in the course of three months he became everybody's dog, and with good reasons, for all the men made much of him.

When we were at Fair Oaks, Va., Madagascar first began to do picket duty. There was one outpost where he always spent the night, no matter what soldier might be on duty there. The various sentinels tried vainly to coax him to other places; he never went.

It gave a fellow a very pleasant sensation to have that big brown dog curled up asleep near him. Madagascar would hear the slightest sound. If a leaf or twig rustled he was on the alert, and would start off to investigate. If he found everything quiet he would return, lie down and go to sleep again. But if it was an enemy or a stranger he would growl and stand guard until the sentry spoke to him.

One morning in winter, just before dawn, Madagascar suddenly rose and started off to a line of oaks. He growled, and the next moment there was a shower of bullets whistled by us. One man was shot.

We returned the fire, and then, after

a few random shots, silence again reigned. Madagascar had evidently frustrated the enemy's plan of surprising us. But when the relief force came there was no sign of the attacking party, save their tracks in the mud, showing their line of retreat.

But where was Madagascar? Two hours after the little skirmish was over the noble dog was discovered dragging himself painfully toward the picket post where he had spent the night. He was sorely wounded, and, despite all that could be done, he died that day at noon.

Madagascar was buried, wrapped in a tattered flag, and his comrades of the picket line fired a soldiers' volley over the dog-soldier's grave.

Our Flag in China.
Col. Charles Denby, colonel of the Forty-second regiment, Indiana volunteers; who has represented the United States for the past six years as Minister to China, writes the officers of the Forty-second, on the day of their last re-union, from the United States Legation at Peking. The letter concludes as follows:

Peace and prosperity reign in all the country. Our flag floats beneath every sky and is respected by all nations. I am tempted to raise it to-day above this Legation in honor of your re-union. It is a symbol in China now of present actual, potential value. Amid all the anti-foreign riots which have latterly brought devastation and sometimes death to foreigners, this flag secures protection to Americans, or, where that is not possible on account of the suddenness of the emutes, compensation for wrongs and injuries and guarantees for the future.

You and your comrades made this condition possible. It is to the Union soldiers that we owe the benefaction that this flag was not torn and shriveled, that other flags, representing discordant and belligerent States have not taken its place, and that to-day in all the earth no standard represents a greater or a happier people, nor a purer or more elevated civilization than our own.

Rebel Pensioners.
While rebel sympathizers are crying "We've had enough of the old soldier racket" and are disparaging every effort at pension legislation for the Union soldier, the real rebels are going right along pensioning their own soldiery. True they are not asking the Federal government to do it, but are asking it from States.

This fact demonstrates a number of things; one is that were it known there is perhaps as great a per cent. of rebels drawing pensions, in proportion to their number and the States where they control, as there are of Union soldiers. Take for instance the county of Fulton, in Georgia, which according to the Athens Banner, contains 225 pensioners. This is only one county in one State and is selected simply because it comes directly under observation. It shows that the right of soldiers to pension is recognized by the element that yelps itself horse over the extravagance of the government pensioning Union soldiers. It shows also the dishonesty of the cry against pensions, and that the real kick is on the Union soldiers being pensioned.

The veteran has looked in vain for a single word from these howlers about the extravagance of pensioning rebels. But perhaps they will say "we are not asking the whole people to pension our comrades." Of course not; but they ask the whole people of every State where they have control, and the reason they don't demand it of the whole people is because they are not sufficiently strong with the whole people.—Western Veteran.

Military Items.
In Germany there is a company of experts whose attention is constantly directed to the manifold problems of the defense of the Fatherland.

In France a report has been made in favor of a buckle of aluminum and copper. They think that a shield could be made out of this combination light enough to be carried without serious difficulty and strong enough to stop even the modern rifle bullet, except at very close quarters.

Another change is contemplated in the uniform of our men-of-war's men. It is proposed substituting a close-fitting garment for the present canvas working jumper. If there is anything particularly ill-adapted for sailors' use, it is a garment that is at all confining, as perfect freedom of movement is essential to a proper performance of work of the nature they are constantly called upon to do.

The engineer-in-chief of the navy says that the number of engineer officers is insufficient for the proper performance of the duties belonging to them, and that unless measures are at once taken to remedy this condition and to stop the steady decrease in numbers we shall before long have a painful awakening by a serious breakdown or accident on board some of our vessels.

The mounted infantry in England have just executed a remarkably long march for the purpose of testing new equipments, particularly new methods for carrying the rifle. A march of 70 miles was made in 16 hours, including halts, the pace being alternately trotting and walking, the men taking spells of marching on foot. Five minutes' halt was allowed each hour, and there were no casualties among men or horses.

Among the gifts that have been given our new cruisers by citizens of the cities after which they are named are a handsome library to the Baltimore, a complete set of colors to the Boston, a set of silverware of 235 pieces to the Chicago, a statuette of the minute man to the Concord, the Newark a silver bell, the Philadelphia a clock and a full set of silk flags, the Charleston a large silver punch bowl, the Atlanta several pieces of silver, the San Francisco thirty-two pieces of silver, and the Cushing a flag.

