

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 7. NO. 27.

SATURDAY.

5, 1892.

\$1.50 A. YEAR.

DESPLAINES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. James Malley, pastor; B. F. Kinder, Superintendent Sunday-school. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Young People's meeting Sunday evening at 8 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Rev. Edward Huelster, pastor; Mrs. H. H. Talcott, Superintendent Sunday-school. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m. and at the evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school at noon. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

LUtheran CHURCH.—The Rev. W. L. Lawrence, pastor. Sunday services at 10 a. m., followed by Sunday-school at 11:30 a. m.

ST. MARY CHURCH.—The Rev. J. F. Walsh, pastor. Services at 10:30 Sunday morning. Sunday-school at 12 m.

Be sure and vote early in the morning on Tuesday, Nov. 8. Don't put it off until the last moment and then be crowded out and lose your franchise. Polls will be open at 6 o'clock a. m. and close at 4 o'clock p. m. Remember this and to cast your ballot for the Republican candidates.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational church gave a New England supper at their hall last Tuesday evening. There was a good attendance considering the weather.

John Behmiller has been quite sick with his old enemy, the asthma, but is now getting better.

On Holloween the boys were up to their usual foolish pranks. A flour barrel and an old bench were hoisted on top of the railroad tank. F. H. Escher had a lot of beer kegs piled in front of his store, and Dr. Dornbusch found a large assortment of milk cans at his front door. When Charles Murdoch started out to his daily work in the morning he saw a beer keg on the tower of his building. Mr. Murdoch does not use the beverage, but it made no difference for the keg was empty.

The old village jail was sold at public auction a few days ago to Aaron Minnick for the sum of \$21.75. It will probably be converted into a smokehouse or something of that sort.

Vote early. Don't wait till the afternoon. Lots of others will do that and lose their vote. Take your neighbor to the polls with you.

The Desplaines *News* came out last week with a portion of its head upside down. It is supposed that the pressman stood on his head while making up the form.

Mr. J. T. Norton has returned from his visit to England and is back again.

Several new dishes, including onion pie, pot pie, and other kinds of pie to suit the taste. Pie is king.

Gus Jones was one of the sopranos at the dedicatory exercises of the Columbian exposition at least, that was the kind of ticket that he had to gain admission. With practice Gus may become a popular soubrette in some famous troupe.

There are about 100 names on the registry list in the first precinct. There will probably be a larger vote polled this fall than ever before.

Mrs. Belle Webster will build another new house on Cleveland avenue.

Watts, the Miller says that pancake material is likely to be high this year. With potatoes at high figures, meat at drug store prices and apples almost beyond reach what shall we have to eat is a serious problem. True, flour is cheap enough, but it is not good for man to live on bread alone. But that is about what it comes to this year.

The Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian exposition have taken a refreshing departure in the way of advertising their meetings. Religious bodies usually close with prayer, while political gatherings sometimes break up in a row but at the last session of the lady managers we are informed that the meeting broke up with a fusade of kisses. The reporter did not say whether he had a hand in it or not but probably not, or he would have kept still about it. This would be a good plan, to adopt in the meetings of the Board of Trustees after a stormy session. The tap of the president's gavel might be the signal for the members to fall on each other's necks and embrace. Should the ladies sewing societies of the place adopt this felicitous style of bringing their meetings to a close the doors would have to be bolted and barred to keep out the crowd.

The Willing Workers of the Methodist church will give a "Mother Goose concert in costume at the new Town hall on Friday evening, Nov. 11. The programs will soon be ready for distribution. A big Democratic rally was advertised to come off on Monday evening last, but a drizzling rain in the afternoon put a damper on the proceedings as far as the torchlight parade was concerned. There were speeches and music in the hall, however, and the meeting went off with a vim. While the crowd was marching into the hall, Sol Garland stood on the steps in front and inquired, "What's the matter with Cleveland?" The question was repeated several times, but no one seemed to understand the nature of Mr. Cleveland's ailment. Whether he was suffering from general debility or "innocuous desuetude" The Desplaines band discoursed lively music and the Columbian quartet, composed of male voices, sang so well that they were vigorously cheered and repeatedly encouraged. The speakers were Seymour Stedman, L. Deutsch, and William J. Major. Mr. Stedman defined Judge Atchard's position on the labor question in the tariff. He was in favor of

adjusting the labor difficulties by a Board of Arbitration. Mr. Deutsch spoke in German and explained the manner of voting by the Australian system. Mr. Major is a speaker of considerable ability and kept the house in a roar by his humorous illustrations. He was cut short in his remarks on account of being obliged to take the 10 o'clock train. Henry Kraft presided at the meeting and at the close announced that another meeting would be held Saturday evening, Nov. 1. Wm. J. Major, Charles Koerner and Prof. L. Pieper have been engaged as speakers for the occasion.

BARRINGTON.

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

S. of V.—Meet in Parker's hall, second and fourth Saturday of each month. W. H. Sellick, Com. Frank Krask, S. V. C. J. L. Mayan, J. V. C.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Mr. Bailey, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m.

ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. Chancy, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 6 o'clock a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—E. W. Ward, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Sabbath service at 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Rev. Wm. A. Schuster, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 a. m. Sabbath school at 12 m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Rev. E. Rahn, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath school at 12 m.

LOMBARDY LODGE NO. 751.—Meets at their hall the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. C. H. Austin, W. M. L. A. Powers, W. F. W. Shipman, J. W. H. Abbott, Tress, F. O. Willmarth, Sec. W. J. Hawley, S. D. Wm. McCredie, J. D. A. Gleason, T.

BARRINGTON POST.—No. 275, G. A. R. Department of Ill.—Meet every second Friday in the month at Parker's Hall. E. R. Clark, Commander; L. F. Elvige, S. V. C. J. R. Purcell, J. V. C. A. Gleason, Q. M. A. S. Hender, S. H. O. D. C. G. Sem, G. C. H. Henry Reuter, S. R. F. A. Lageschulte, Chap.

W. C. No. 26—Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Ada Sellick, Pres., Miss Bertha Seebert, Sec.

M. W. A. Camp #99—Meets first Saturday of each month at Lampert's hall. E. R. Clark, V. G. C. John Robertson, W. A. Fred Kirchner, B. M. T. Hawley, clerk. William Antoholt, W. P. A. Hawley, E. H. S. Maier, S.

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Several extra carpenters are at work on the Meyer building this week.

Edward Heimendinger of Chicago was here Sunday.

Pat Callahan's team ran away Saturday. Fortunately no damage was done.

Mr. John Dohler opened a saloon in the Bruns' building Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Several extra carpenters are at work on the Meyer building this week.

Edward Heimendinger of Chicago was here Sunday.

The Barrington bank will close on election day, Tuesday Nov. 8.

Miss Agnes Ryan, formerly a teacher in District No. 1, died at her home in Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 23, after a short illness of four days. She has many friends in this vicinity, especially among her old scholars.

Mr. F. A. Lageschulte has erected a new Aermotor wind mill.

A sad accident occurred Saturday William Griswold's youngest boy, age 14 years, was thrown from a wagon loaded with gravel and was run over, killing him instantly.

A Japanese minister attracted a large number of people to the M. E. church Sunday evening. He delivered a very interesting address on the customs of the people of his native country and the effect of religion upon them.

A notable wedding took place in our village Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1891. Miss Jennie Comstock and Mortimore Miller of Rockford were the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. W. Ward in the M. E. church at high noon, after which an elegant supper was served in the church parlors. The following is a list of some of the presents received.

Bridal father, note, \$2,000.

Groom's father, deed of lot, \$1,500.

One-half dozen solid silver teaspoons and sugar spoons. Mrs. Powell.

Parlor lamp, Dr. and Mrs. Filkins.

Two pastels, L. P. Sale and wife, A. L. Goetzman, F. P. Kengar, F. W. Sale.

Groom, gold ring with pearl sets.

Metallic clock, M. and C. Luce, H. E. Fox, E. W. Shipman.

Silver fruit stand, Horneath.

Silver and glass berry dish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson.

Silver, gold lined cake basket, by J. H. Hawley, P. A. Hawley, F. J. Hawley.

One-half dozen silver desert spoons. E. R. Clark.

Silver and gold berry spoons, Mr. and Mrs. George Harley.

Silver pickle castor and fork, Laura A. Wilson.

Carving set, Carrie Kingsley.

Silver cream ladle, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hawley of Dundee.

Silver butter dish, A. L. Robertson.

Silver syrup pitcher, Emma Robertson.

Solid silver gold bowl, sugar spoon, Mr. and Mrs. Otis and Maud.

Two silver napkin rings, Dr. D. H. Rich.

Elegant satin pin-cushion and two large bottles of perfume, Rose Sodt.

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Election day, Tuesday Nov. 8th.

The only way to secure peace and happiness is by voting the straight Republican ticket.

Cards of instructions relative to voting can be found at the different stores in this place.

Col. Barnum and wife and Mr. C. G. Ayres and wife, who have been boarding at the hotel for some time past, have gone to their respective homes, Chicago and Evanston.

The registry books, second precinct, Town of Maine, contain the names of 400 voters, with perhaps more to hear from.

Born—Friday, Oct. 28, to the wife of Charles Cremens, a daughter.

Died—Sunday, Oct. 30, at Presbyterian hospital, Chicago, A. P. Ayotte, aged 50 years.

The funeral services of the late A. P. Ayotte, held in the Congregational church on Tuesday afternoon were short, simple and impressive. The pastor, the Rev. C. S. Leeper, in the course of his remarks stated that the deceased was born in France, came to this country when quite young and had lived in the States of Vermont, Illinois and the Territory of Montana, and in the latter place had been in charge of one of the government farms for a

Bread, cake and paring knife, Lillian Haven.

Silver pudding dish, F. J. Kerick, E. Carpenter, L. A. Williams, C. L. Willims, R. G. Root, Mrs. E. G. Root, Gold pen, and pearl-handle. Note and Mrs. H. A. Lombard.

Large soup ladle, D. F. Lamey, Manicure set, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hawley.

Bread and cake plate, L. D. Castle.

Silver pickle castor and fork, Mrs. Lillian Poune, Mrs. Dr. Kendall.

Beautiful cut silver jewelry stand, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Smith.

One-half dozen silver fruit knives, William Stoltz.

One-half dozen silver nut picks, two nut cracker sizes.

Silver salt and pepper, Mrs. S. C. Jaynes.

One-half dozen silver fruit knives, S. G. Seebert.

Two silver napkin rings, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Handke.

One-half dozen silver teaspoons, Luella and Belle.

Brass alarm clock, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Parker.

Two silver salt sets, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Taylor.

One-half dozen silver fruit knives, Edith Krahn.

Five dollar gold piece, Mr. Dual.

Silver sugar spoon, Mr. and Mrs. H. U. Spear.

Silver toothpick holder, Bertha Seebert.

One handsome book, entitled "Near My God to Thee," Mrs. Alice St. Clair.

Elegant card basket, Nellie Gray.

Pair vases, Mr. and Mrs. Purcell.

Silver syrup pitcher, H. G. Vermilyea.

Silver frame with picture from Master Dudley A. Smith.

Silver hairpin receiver, Mrs. Emma Comstock.

Two silver napkin rings, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Morehouse.

Bottle white rose, C. A. Ruyan.

Carpet sweeper, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Meyer.

Nice rug, Misses Laura and Ada Church.

Mirror, comb case and towel rack combined, Mr. T. Freeman.

Glass jewelry box and tidy, Ellis Laney.

One-half dozen nut picks, Alice Church.

One-half dozen silver teaspoons, C. B. Hawley.

Decorated china berry set, Laura Cowden.

Decorated china tea set, Jenkins Townsend.

One-half dozen silver forks, Mr. L. H. Bute.

Beauties of Tennyson, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Gillett.

Longfellow's poems, L. R. Easton.

Bar Hur two volumes, silk bound from little cousin Edith.

Pink silk curtains, Mrs. A. Pack.

Linens table-cloth and one dozen napkins,

GREEN DRAGON TAVERN.

HEADQUARTERS AND BIRTH-PLACE OF FREEDOM.

Where Revolutionary Patriots Met to Confer or Plan—Interesting Scraps of History in This Com-Section.

The good old Green Dragon Tavern long ago went the way of good old things. But if you can't revive a good thing, you can at least commemorate it properly.

That is what the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the Revolution has done in putting a tablet in the front of St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge building recently erected on the site of the Green Dragon on Union street not far from Hanover, says the Boston Herald.

The inscription, which tells the story with admirable conciseness and comprehensiveness, is as follows:

On this spot stood the
GREEN DRAGON TAVERN
The secret meeting place of the
SONS OF LIBERTY
and in the words of Webster, the
Headquarters of the Revolution.

To mark a site forever memorable as the Birthplace of American Freedom, this tablet is placed by the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the Revolution.

August 19, 1892.

Webster's designation of the Green dragon as the headquarters of the revolution was historically accurate. Adam Hancock, Revere, Otis Warren and the rest of the patriots came here to plan or to confer. How much treason was hatched under this roof will never be known, but much was unquestionably concocted within the walls of the famous old tavern.

Paul Revere says: "In the fall of 1775 and winter of 1776 I was one of upward of thirty who formed ourselves into a committee for the purpose of watching the movements of the British soldiers and gaining every intelligence of the movements of the Tories. We held our meetings at the Green Dragon tavern. This committee were astonished to find all their secrets known to Gen. Gage for every time they met every member swore upon the bible not to reveal any of their transactions except to Hancock, Adams, Warren, Otis Church and one or two more."

In early times the Green Dragon was the property of Lieutenant-Governor Stoughton, and was used as a hospital during the revolution. It was also known as the Freemasons' Arms and is especially noted in the annals of Masonry in Boston. It was purchased by St. Andrew's Lodge before the revolution, and remained in their possession more than a century. This Lodge was organized under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1756, and was chiefly composed of residents of the North end. There were several lodges in the British regiments that landed in Boston in 1776 and 1777, and St. Andrew's Lodge united with them in organizing a grand Lodge. The first Lodge of Freemasons by the way, met in Boston July 30, 1778. It was the first in the colonies receiving authority from Lord Montague, Grand Master of England.

Some time ago a tablet bearing a green dragon in relief was inserted in the front wall of the building adjoining St. Andrew's Lodge, for the same commemorative purpose, but without inscription. Drake remarks that many think this tablet incorrectly placed. As to the exact site, the tavern, including its court yard, probably covered the land now occupied by both buildings, but it is believed by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution that the tavern itself stood where St. Andrew's Lodge has put up its new building, and the new tablet has accordingly been placed there. At any rate, neither tablet can reprove the other and the new one is especially appropriate because of its inscription.

The Eyes.

The "Eyesologist" is the newest fad of man, and succeeds the "palmarist." He tells character from the color of eyes. The theory is that brown eyes which are plentiful, seldom mirror the heart feelings, but are fine to look at. Grey eyes are the most common, there are a hundred different kinds of grey eyes. People have not become advanced enough to have more than four or five colors to apply to eyes so now that are not blue, or black, or brown, or hazel, are called grey. You seldom see a really stupid person with grey eyes, but the genuine grey is always found among highly intelligent people. Steel grey eyes with large pupil denote intense feeling; blue grey eyes are general among people with kindly hearts. Blue eyes denote quickness of the thought and generally fine physical development when they are large and bright. Very few blue eyed people are color blind or near sighted. Hazel eyes denote mental ability and grace of person.

The ideal eye is however a perfect violet or a velvet brown, as soft and gentle as a dove. Violet eyes are very rare they denote gentleness, intelligence, devotion, and boundless faith. Brown eyes denote intense feeling and loveliness.

A Good Reason.

First Boy—Why do they call all goats Billy goats and Nanny goats? Why don't they call 'em George goats and Johnny goats, and Jimmy goats an' so on, etc. and Boy—Why goats look so much alike you can't tell 'em apart so wot's the use of havin' diff'rent names?—Good News.

Snapped Up.

She—Just think, girls, I came over in the steamer with three live lords and they were all single.

The girls in chorus—Oh, how lovely! And wasn't one of them even engaged?

She—Not until the third day out—New York here!

LITERATURE AND LIGHTS.

The Young Lady Had Difficulty in Doing Business With the Butcher.

The young lady was evidently more accustomed to visit book stores than meat markets and she was excessively absent minded.

"I've really forgotten what mamma told me to get," she said with a confused little laugh and a helpless glance about the shop where the various kinds of meat were exposed.

"Your ma gets lamb some Tuesday," said the butcher, by way of suggestion.

"There!" exclaimed the young lady. "I've been trying all morning to recall the name of the editor of a certain magazine, and you've mentioned it. It's funny I couldn't think of Mrs. Lamb. I knew the name as well as I know my own. I'm ever so much obliged to you."

She was going out, but she stopped when the butcher hemmed in his throat and asked if it was a lamb she wanted.

"Yes," she said. "Mrs.—Oh! You mean did mamma want lamb. No, I don't think she did. Dear! I'm so forgetful. What are those things that your boy is doing up?"

"Those! They are lights. Some people like 'em, but I guess your mother wouldn't want 'em, hardly."

"I suppose not," said the fair customer in a voice that indicated a far-away mind. "I do just think," she continued, speaking more to herself than to the butcher, "that Barrie's stories of the Auld Lichts are the sweetest things!"

"Lights ain't so terrible sweet," said the butcher. "Mebbe it's sweet-breads your ma wants—or a nice soup bone, perhaps."

The young lady looked up.

"I don't suppose you have time to read many books," she said thoughtfully.

"Well, no'm to tell the truth. I don't."

"What you said reminded me of Allen's 'What's Bred in the Bone.' It's very good I think. Are those spring chickens hanging in the window?"

"No'm; those are Philadelphia capons."

"Ihere!" cried the young lady, with an expression of delight. "That's what mamma wanted. You may send six of them. She called them Philadelphia squabs but I suppose they are the same thing."

It was too Much.

A Cass Avenue man has a thirteen-year-old boy who hasn't had wings for the past ten or a dozen years his father says, and the unanimous opinion of the neighbors is with the father. The other day he approached his sire.

"Pop," he said, "will you get me a bicycle?"

"Yes and be glad to, if you'll be a good boy," was the prompt response.

The youngster seemed to be overcome by the paternal generosity, and was silent for a moment but that wasn't it.

"Thanks, pop," he said, "but I guess bicycles come too high for a boy like me."

"They're Many Now, 500."

Watts—That telephone girl must be really good looking.

Potts—What makes you think so?

Watts—Her voice. It has such a satisfied tone.

SCRAPPY INTELLIGENCE.

Canada whacks a duty of five cents a dozen on eggs imported from the United States.

There are 330 mountains in the United States, each exceeding 10,000 feet in height.

The New Orleans messenger boys struck because they were ordered to wash their faces.

Connecticut, spelled in an Indian dialect, Quin-nah-fuk-gut, signified "land on a long tidal river."

"What do we get from planting potatoes?" asked a speaker at a Sunday school mass meeting in Nobleboro, Me., the other day, and a small boy piped out, "Pertater bugs."

A delicate point in patent law was illuminated recently by Justice Cave in London, in a suit brought by a manufacturer of souvenirs spoons against a rival. Each maker had ornamented his spoons with a representation of Westminster Abbey and the learned justice decided that there could be no infringement of patent if the abbey was represented or seen from different points of vision.

NOTES OF ANIMALS.

There are 400 bison at the Yellowstone park, in Wyoming.

The slaughtering of cattle by electricity is practiced in Scotland.

An owl that is ordinary in all respects except that it has a skin of a "beautiful golden color" has been added to the collection in the London zoological garden.

In London a rat cleverly opened a blackbird's cage, presumably to feast on the bird seed. The bird flew away and the door closed. This time the rat was unable to open it.

An English violinist has concluded a series of experiments designed to test the influence of musical sounds on the wild beasts in the zoological garden of London. He reports that both the bears and the lions gave evidence of pleasure when he played for them.

Only one person in three in this town is a church member, and that one doesn't go to church half so often as the other two think he ought.

Foggs says he was never baptized, but he went to church where there was a sprinkling of sinners in the congregation, and he was one of them.

Gentleman—Cabby, I'll give you a sovereign if you catch the 4:30 train.

Cabby, excitedly—Jump in, governor, an' I'll do it or break yer neck in the attempt.

COPETA, WIFE OF OURAY.

THE WONDERFUL INFLUENCE SHE HAD OVER HIM.

In His Life the Only Being Who Could Manage Him—Her Kindness and Generosity—A Beautiful Woman in Her Youth.

Always the bravest, strongest and most feared, consequently the most beloved chief among the Utes was old Ure or Ouray. No one had power to change his mind but "Copeta." She was the dearest of all his possessions, and secure in the love of his great heart she was not afraid of him. Twice in Ute history she persuaded him from leading his men on a raid. Once all remained quietly at home, the other time a few went, but Ure was not their leader.

"There!" exclaimed the young lady. "I've been trying all morning to recall the name of the editor of a certain magazine, and you've mentioned it. It's funny I couldn't think of Mrs. Lamb. I knew the name as well as I know my own. I'm ever so much obliged to you."

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Gentleman—Cabby, I'll give you a sovereign if you catch the 4:30 train.

Cabby, excitedly—Jump in, governor, an' I'll do it or break yer neck in the attempt.

Copeta came up the back way and saw standing barefoot in the snow, with only a thin night dress on, a young woman who had been visiting at this house. Quicker than a thought she had dropped on a log and removed her overshoes and stockings then unpinched her blanket and going to the girl pinned the blanket round her waist and then helped her don the shoes and hose. Moreover, she called a squaw to her, removed her blanket and pinned it round the girl's shoulders. She laughed all the time and thought it a joke to go cold herself that she might help some one else.

Copeta is an inveterate gambler. She rushed into an employee's house one day and held up a beautifully embroidered buckskin dress. "You give me \$5 for my dance dress?" She got

immediately, as a short time before she had been offered \$20 for it and refused to sell. When asked what she wanted with money she replied with "ker-chuck," the name of the card game.

She also gambles by holding in one's closed hands a piece of money, and changes it often to the other hand, constantly swaying her body to the music of meaningless Indian words; then the opposite party takes which hand. This or "ker-chuck" she will keep up as long as she has enough to bet, and will often leave her Navajo blankets, beads, leggings and all her money when she goes, yet just as often she carries away that which was another's.

SONS ASKED FOR NOTHING.

But the Sympathetic Observer Felt that She Needed a Great Deal.

Occasionally in the gamut of family scenes which is bounded on the harp of humanity in New York there occurs one that is new—some marked variation on an old theme. Beggar's are a familiar object and the direct appeals which are made to sympathy are such palpable attempts to play on feeling that one becomes hardened to them.

A novelty of this kind occurred the other night as a gentleman was passing through West Twenty-fourth street. The clock was striking midnight. He saw sitting on the steps of a brown-stone house a woman. She was dressed poorly, she was about 60, and there was a droop of weariness in her spare, bowed figure. A small paper box and a few papers were resting on the steps in front of her.

The gentleman stopped and asked, "Why don't you go

NORWOOD PARK SIDEWALK ORDINANCE.

Be it Ordained. By the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Norwood Park
SECTION 1. That a sidewalk be constructed and laid in the Village of Norwood Park upon and along the south side of Grant place from east side of Western avenue, east to alley running north and south through Block 8 in this village.

Said sidewalk to be of five feet in width, and the boards used in its construction shall not be less than one and three eighths inches thick surfaced dressed and of the same uniform thickness in the same piece or strip of sidewalk. Where two pieces or strips of sidewalk meet, they shall be so joined and united as to cause no impediment to the feet in walking thereon, and as near as may be in the same plane at the point or contact or union.

SEC 2. Said sidewalk shall be laid on four stringers not less in their dimensions than two by six inches. The two outer stringers shall be four inches from the respective edges of said walk, the distance between the two outside stringers to be divided equally by the two remaining stringers, and they all shall be in the same plane and be permanently and firmly blocked or supported in position. The said stringers shall be so laid as to break joints and no two joints shall be nearer to the same board than four feet (excepting at the end of a sidewalk), and said joints shall be held together by fastening a piece of board securely to the sides of said stringers.

SEC 3. Said sidewalk, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Trustees, shall be laid with the inner line or edge four feet distant from the front of the lot or lots along which it is built or constructed and parallel therewith.

SEC 4. The boards, stringers or timbers used in the construction of the said sidewalk shall be good sound, merchantable lumber of the grade known as first common and said boards shall not be more than ten nor less than six inches in width and shall be laid transversely on said stringers. Eight twelve penny wire nails shall be used to fasten said boards to the said stringers two in each stricker.

SEC 5. The said materials and construction of the foregoing described sidewalk to be under the supervision of and subject to the approval of the Sidewalk Inspector of the Village of Norwood Park.

SEC 6. The owners of the lot, lots, or parcels of land touching the line of said sidewalk as proposed shall construct a sidewalk in front of their respective lots or parcels of land in accordance with the specifications hereinbefore set forth within thirty days after this ordinance shall have been posted in three public places in said Village of Norwood Park, and to deface it thereof the materials therefor shall be furnished and said sidewalk to be constructed by the Village of Norwood Park. The cost of the construction and laying of said sidewalk as aforesaid shall be paid for by special taxation of the lot, lots, or parcels of land touching upon the line of the proposed sidewalk by levying the whole of the cost thereof upon such lot, lots, or parcels of land in proportion to their frontage on said proposed sidewalk.

SEC 7. A bill of the cost of said sidewalk showing in separate items the cost of grading materials, laying down and supervision, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Village of Norwood Park certified to by the Sidewalk Inspector of said village, together with a list of the lots or parcels of land touching upon the line of said sidewalk the names of the owners thereof and the frontage thereof as well.

Whereupon the said Village Clerk shall prepare a special tax list against said lots or parcels of land and the owners thereof, ascertaining by computation the amounts of special tax to be charged against each of said lots or parcels and the owners thereof on account of the construction of said sidewalk, a proportion to the frontage of each of said lots on said sidewalk, which special tax list the Clerk of the Village of Norwood Park shall place on file in his office and the said Village Clerk shall thereupon issue warrants directed to O. W. Flanders or his successor, for the collection of the amount of special tax so ascertained and appearing from said special tax list to be due from the respective owners of the lot, lots, or parcels of lands touching upon the line of said sidewalk, and said Flanders or successors shall proceed to collect said warrants in the manner provided for in Section Three (3) of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide additional means for the construction of sidewalks in cities, towns and villages," in force July 1, 1855.

SEC 8. All ordinances in conflict with the above provisions are hereby repealed.

Passed Oct. 17, 1892
Approved Oct. 31, 1892
Published Nov. 5, 1892
Signed J. B. Foot
President of the Board of Trustees.
Attest, FRANK L. CLEAVELAND,
Village Clerk

the who's of the cost thereof upon such lot, lots, or parcels of land in proportion to their frontage on said proposed sidewalk.

SEC 7. A bill of the cost of said sidewalk, showing in separate items the cost of grading materials, laying down and supervision, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Village of Norwood Park certified to by the Sidewalk Inspector of said village, together with a list of the lots or parcels of land touching upon the line of said sidewalk the names of the owners thereof and the frontage thereof as well.

Whereupon the said Village Clerk shall prepare a special tax list against said lots or parcels of land and the owners thereof, ascertaining by computation the amounts of special tax to be charged against each of said lots or parcels and the owners thereof on account of the construction of said sidewalk, a proportion to the frontage of each of said lots on said sidewalk, which special tax list the Clerk of the Village of Norwood Park shall place on file in his office and the said Village Clerk shall thereupon issue warrants directed to O. W. Flanders or his successor, for the collection of the amount of special tax so ascertained and appearing from said special tax list to be due from the respective owners of the lot, lots, or parcels of lands touching upon the line of said sidewalk, and said Flanders or successors shall proceed to collect said warrants in the manner provided for in Section Three (3) of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide additional means for the construction of sidewalks in cities, towns and villages," in force July 1, 1855.

SEC 8. In case of the failure to collect said special tax as provided in said act, the Village Clerk shall within twenty days thereafter make a report of all such special tax, in writing to the County Collector of Cook County of all the lots or parcels of land upon which such special tax shall be laid, and the amount due and unpaid upon such tract, together with a copy of this ordinance in the manner prescribed for in Section Three (3) of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide additional means for the construction of sidewalks in cities, towns and villages," in force July 1, 1855.

SEC 9. All ordinances in conflict with the above provisions are hereby repealed.

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President of the Board of Trustees.
Attest, FRANK L. CLEAVELAND,
Village Clerk

NORWOOD PARK SIDEWALK ORDINANCE

Be it Ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Norwood Park

SECTION 1. That a sidewalk be constructed and laid in the Village of Norwood Park upon and along the westerly side of Locust street from Norwood avenue to Alton avenue in the north on the west side of said Alton avenue north to Blaine street. Said sidewalk to be of four inches thick, surface-dressed and of the same uniform thickness in the same piece or strip of sidewalk. Where two pieces or strips of sidewalk meet, they shall be so joined and united as to cause no impediment to the feet in walking thereon, and as near as may be in the same plane at the point or contact or union.

SEC 2. Said sidewalk shall be laid on four stringers not less in their dimensions than two by six inches. The two outer stringers shall be four inches from the respective edges of said walk, the distance between the two outside stringers to be divided equally by the two remaining stringers, and they all shall be in the same plane and be permanently and firmly blocked or supported in position. The said stringers shall be so laid as to break joints and no two joints shall be nearer to the same board than four feet (excepting at the end of a sidewalk), and said joints shall be held together by fastening a piece of board securely to the sides of said stringers.

SEC 3. Said sidewalk, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Trustees, shall be laid with the inner line or edge four feet distant from the front of the lot or lots along which it is built or constructed and parallel therewith.

SEC 4. The boards, stringers or timbers used in the construction of the said sidewalk shall be good sound, merchantable lumber of the grade known as first common and said boards shall not be more than ten nor less than six inches in width and shall be laid transversely on said stringers. Eight twelve penny wire nails shall be used to fasten said boards to the said stringers two in each stricker.

SEC 5. The said materials and construction of the foregoing described sidewalk to be under the supervision of and subject to the approval of the Sidewalk Inspector of the Village of Norwood Park.

SEC 6. The owners of the lot, lots, or parcels of land touching the line of said sidewalk as proposed shall construct a sidewalk in front of their respective lots or parcels of land in accordance with the specifications hereinbefore set forth within thirty days after this ordinance shall have been posted in three public places in said Village of Norwood Park, and in default of the same a warrant is given for all to furnish materials for a sidewalk to be constructed by the Village of Norwood Park. The cost of the construction and laying of said sidewalk as aforesaid shall be paid for by special taxation of the lot, lots, or parcels of land touching upon the line of the proposed sidewalk by levying the whole of the cost thereof upon such lot, lots, or parcels of land in proportion to their frontage on said proposed sidewalk.

SEC 7. A bill of the cost of said sidewalk showing in separate items the cost of grading materials, laying down and supervision, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Village of Norwood Park certified to by the Sidewalk Inspector of said village, together with a list of the lots or parcels of land touching upon the line of said sidewalk the names of the owners thereof and the frontage thereof as well.

Whereupon the said Village Clerk shall prepare a special tax list against said lots or parcels of land and the owners thereof, ascertaining by computation the amounts of special tax to be charged against each of said lots or parcels and the owners thereof on account of the construction of said sidewalk, a proportion to the frontage of each of said lots on said sidewalk, which special tax list the Clerk of the Village of Norwood Park shall place on file in his office and the said Village Clerk shall thereupon issue warrants directed to O. W. Flanders or his successor, for the collection of the amount of special tax so ascertained and appearing from said special tax list to be due from the respective owners of the lot, lots, or parcels of lands touching upon the line of said sidewalk, and said Flanders or successors shall proceed to collect said warrants in the manner provided for in Section Three (3) of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide additional means for the construction of sidewalks in cities, towns and villages," in force July 1, 1855.

SEC 8. All ordinances in conflict with the above provisions are hereby repealed.

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Attest, FRANK L. CLEAVELAND,
Village Clerk

NORWOOD PARK SPECIAL SIDEWALK ORDINANCE.

Be it Ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Norwood Park
SECTION 1. That all sidewalk ordinances heretofore to be passed in the Village of Norwood Park shall, in addition to route of such walks, read as follows:

Said sidewalk to be of five feet in width and the board used in its construction shall not be less than one and three eighths inches thick surfaced dressed and of the same uniform thickness in the same piece or strip of sidewalk. Where two pieces or strips of sidewalk meet, they shall be so joined and united as to cause no impediment to the feet in walking thereon, and as near as may be in the same plane at the point or contact or union.

SEC 2. Said sidewalk shall be laid on four stringers not less in their dimensions than two by six inches. The two outer stringers shall be four inches from the respective edges of said walk, the distance between the two outer stringers to be divided equally by the two remaining stringers, and they all shall be in the same plane and be permanently and firmly blocked or supported in position. The said stringers shall be so laid as to break joints and no two joints shall be nearer to the same board than four feet (excepting at the end of a sidewalk), and said joints shall be held together by fastening a piece of board securely to the sides of said stringers.

SEC 3. Said sidewalk unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Trustees, shall be laid with the inner line or edge four feet distant from the front of the lot or lots along which it is built or constructed and parallel therewith.

SEC 4. The boards, stringers or timbers used in the construction of the said sidewalk shall be good sound, merchantable lumber of the grade known as first common and said boards shall not be more than ten nor less than six inches in width and shall be laid transversely on said stringers. Eight twelve penny wire nails shall be used to fasten said boards to the said stringers two in each stricker.

SEC 5. The said materials and construction of the foregoing described sidewalk to be under the supervision of and subject to the approval of the Sidewalk Inspector of the Village of Norwood Park.

SEC 6. The owners of the lot, lots, or parcels of land touching the line of said sidewalk as proposed shall construct a sidewalk in front of their respective lots or parcels of land in accordance with the specifications hereinbefore set forth within thirty days after this ordinance shall have been posted in three public places in said Village of Norwood Park, and in default of the same a warrant is given for all to furnish materials for a sidewalk to be constructed by the Village of Norwood Park. The cost of the construction and laying of said sidewalk as aforesaid shall be paid for by special taxation of the lot, lots, or parcels of land touching upon the line of the proposed sidewalk by levying the whole of the cost thereof upon such lot, lots, or parcels of land in proportion to their frontage on said proposed sidewalk.

SEC 7. A bill of the cost of said sidewalk showing in separate items the cost of grading materials, laying down and supervision, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Village of Norwood Park certified to by the Sidewalk Inspector of said village, together with a list of the lots or parcels of land touching upon the line of said sidewalk the names of the owners thereof and the frontage thereof as well.

Whereupon the said Village Clerk shall prepare a special tax list against said lots or parcels of land and the owners thereof, ascertaining by computation the amounts of special tax to be charged against each of said lots or parcels and the owners thereof on account of the construction of said sidewalk, a proportion to the frontage of each of said lots on said sidewalk, which special tax list the Clerk of the Village of Norwood Park shall place on file in his office and the said Village Clerk shall thereupon issue warrants directed to O. W. Flanders or his successor, for the collection of the amount of special tax so ascertained and appearing from said special tax list to be due from the respective owners of the lot, lots, or parcels of lands touching upon the line of said sidewalk, and said Flanders or successors shall proceed to collect said warrants in the manner provided for in Section Three (3) of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide additional means for the construction of sidewalks in cities, towns and villages," in force July 1, 1855.

SEC 8. All ordinances in conflict with the above provisions are hereby repealed.

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Impaired digestion, gout, bilious-headache, SWAMP ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

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Scurf, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility. *Guarantees*—Use contents of One Bottle, if not *healed*, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

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Reed's Guide to Health free—Consultation free.

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those minor ailments that, if not checked in time, will rob them of health and beauty. At the first symptom of vital weakness, use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The roses will return to your cheeks, sallow looks depart, spirits brighten, your step become firm, and back and headache will be known no more. Your appetite will gain, and the food nourish you.

All Druggists sell it, or send for mail, in boxes of pills or capsules, or receive it \$1.00. Write, Mrs. Mrs. Correspondence freely answered. Lydia E. PINKHAM MFG. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Many women fade early, simply because they do not take proper care of themselves. Whirled along in the excitements of a fast-living age, they overlook



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Our reason is that Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is so often a part of careful living.



A Life's Romance.

She was but 7. I was 9:
I loved her madly and she knew it;
I knelt and begged her to be mine.
She said she really couldn't do it

At 38 her hair is gray.
Her roses brighter bloom than ever;
To-morrow is my wedding day.
'Tis late, but better late than never.

Newspaper Printing by Electricity.

The proprietors of the Birmingham Daily Gazette have just introduced electricity to a new sphere of usefulness by employing it as a motive power for driving their large printing machines. The Gazette is absolutely the first daily paper in the world that has been produced by that form of power, which bids fair to revolutionize the whole system of machines, and leave steam, and even gas far behind as motive forces. The motors (two in number) are connected with the mains of the Birmingham Electric Supply company in High street, the currents from which maintain a constant pressure of 110 volts. The motors are exceedingly neat and compact, and they are controlled with perfect ease by a few conveniently placed switches. The smoke and heat of engine furnaces are done away with and one great advantage is that the power is available by day and night, and the two machines, each capable of producing 20,000 copies of the Gazette, folded, per hour, can be set in motion at any moment. This is an important consideration, more particularly in the facilities it affords for immediate work, as there is no pecuniary expenditure except when power is actually being used. Other advantages are the uniform power of speed of the machines, the entire absence of dirt and heat, and the saving of space, which is an important consideration.

A Weed that Eats Fish.

Commander Alfred Carpenter, writing from Suakin, Red Sea country, contributes the following remarkable instance of a plant preying upon one of the vertebrates. The instance noted was observed by him when surveying the Paracel islands in the South China sea: ". . . As I neared a pool cut off by the tide from the sea I noticed among other submarine plants a very ordinary-looking flesh colored weed. Bending to inspect it closer I noticed numbers of small fish lying helpless in its fronds, apparently with little or no life in them. Putting my hand down to pick one of them up I found my hand caught by suckers on the weed, the fronds of which had closed tightly upon them. The fish had been caught in every conceivable way, by the head, the tail, sides, etc., and some of them had been held until the skin was completely macerated. Those of the fish that were still living had evidently been caught at different times, they appearing in all stages of exhaustion.

named Jackers quarreled with and stabbed a workman. He then sought to fight pursued by a large crowd whose object was to lynch him. Saved from the crowd by the police Jackers took refuge in a lion's cage in the circus. The tent was immediately surrounded by an exasperated multitude, who had a regular fight with the police and a number of soldiers. The authorities succeeded with great difficulty in preventing the rioters from cutting the ropes holding the scaffolding of the circus together. After several hours order was restored, and Jackers, who had been calmly awaiting the end of the disturbance under guard of his lion Sultan, came out of his cage and gave himself up to the police.—London Exchange.

Apologized for the Parson.

There is a story of a clergyman who had taken temporary duty for a friend and who had the ill-luck to injure his false teeth during the week. The plate was sent to the dentist's for repairs, a faithful assurance being given that it should be returned by Sunday's post; but the dentist or the post proved faithless. With the assistance of the clerk the clergyman managed to stumble through the prayers, but felt it would be useless to attempt to preach. He therefore instructed the clerk to "make some excuse for him and dismiss the congregation." But his feelings may be better imagined than described when, in the seclusion of the vestry, he overheard the clerk, in impressive tones, thus deliver the "excuse". "Parson's very sorry, but it is his misfortune to be obligated to wear a set of artful teeth. They busted last Wednesday, and he ain't got them back from London to-day, as he was promised. I've helped him all I could through the service, but I can't do no more for him; 'tisn't any use him going up into the pulpit, for you wouldn't understand a word he said, so he thinks you all may as well go home."

Carriage Hire.

A stablekeeper had overcharged me, as I thought, and I was expostulating vigorously, when he coolly remarked:

"But my dear sir, you had an open carriage."

"Well, what if I did. Does it take any more horses to draw an open carriage? Does it take any more men to drive one?"

"Well, perhaps not," said he; "but then you get the air and the better view."

"And do you mean to tell me," said I, "that you are charging me for the air?"

"Well, we don't put it just that way," said he, "but that is about the size of it."

So I had paid for the carriage, for the horses and for the man as well as for the air I breathed while hiring them, but I thought at the time that if this man could get a corner on the moon's rays he would make sentimental lovers live there by the hour if they wanted to do their love-making in the most approved and picturesque style.—Boston Home Journal.

A Princess Turns Hospital Nurse.

Amid the horrors of the outbreak of cholera at Nijni Novgorod (and the complete breakdown of commercial prosperity there it is refreshing to hear of a few noble spirits who have kept their courage in the general panic and are doing what they can to alleviate the widespread distress. Gen. Baranoff has sent away his family and cleared the rooms allotted to him for his use at his official residence, to turn them into a vast hospital for the sick.

Princess Schekowaky and the devoted sisters of the community of St. M. M. P. I. R. have

TO HELP THE

SOME PRACTICAL Hints
MAY BE USEFUL

A Profitable Experimenting Seed Corn--To Posts--Harvest Curin' Onions--Pointers.

A Profitable Experiment.

Last year after having about the neighborhood manure piles which were not appreciated by those in them. I found three or four places which had been keeping the wood, at each got more than ten loaded compost or as fertilizer as any one could each owner a dollar for though I am sure I could either for hauling them owner seemed to think dance to get clear of the sides these, I bought of manure from of men who had on but kept one or two cows. This manure cost me but yet I paid every cent they ed me and they were pleasure. I hauled all that at a time when there was else to do and while having two young horses to work this I was killing two birds stone and either bird was as much as the "stone" actual outlay was but The labor cost nothing than nothing, for if I was busy at this I might tempted to loaf corner grocery, and spent my hard-earned cash.

says a writer in National is a twenty-five-acre averaging twenty-eight per acre. This, said just as good culture made more than fifteen acre. The grass crop is better than I ever seen season has not been the first crop either. A man sowed grass on his wheat field which was natural as mine but not manured a total failure. I expect annual benefit during years for what I did I have already my money than a hundred fold. this thing up as long fertilizers within reach or pocketbook. It has than anything I have for the amount of expense involved.

Selecting Seed.

Now that the season when the crop of corn is harvested, says a writer in *Practical Farmer*, it might offer a few suggestions the selection of seed good farmers select the year's corn crop in the ears should do so but thoughtless or perhaps concerning this matter and in time comes they go to their seed corn.

This season, owing weather, much corn was late and the probability should there be severe early in the winter, it

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The New Union Depot—Effective Closing Up of the Down-Town Pool Rooms.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—The birth of a suspicion in the minds of the Board of Public Improvements that the terminal roads which are building the new Union depot intended to gobble up a part of a street has led to a very full explanation of the plans of the company. It was known that the building was to occupy the greater part of a block, and that it was to be the largest affair of the sort in the country, but the full scope of the plans was not understood. It develops now, the structure being half-finished, that its cost will be close to a million dollars, with ornamentation as elaborate as an art museum. Four or five hundred trains a day will pass in and out of the depot when it is finished. The first cars will discharge their passengers in it before the lights blaze in the streets of the city next fall.

There is a far greater demand in St. Louis for expert electricians than can be filled, and good men of this sort are almost naming their own salaries. Gas for lighting, steam for engines, and horses and cables for street cars are being abandoned generally, and electric plants are being put in everywhere. There are two interesting signs of this situation. One is the establishment of a night school for mechanical engineers, where they are taught to apply their knowledge to electric machinery, and the other is the organization of an electrical society, composed of electrical inventors and scientists. This opened its first meeting the other night with a banquet at which there were 102 guests.

The passage of the law by the Missouri Legislature, forbidding betting in the State on races in other States, has had a curious result here. St. Louis has always had one first-class race-track, the one at the fair grounds, which is under the control of the Jockey club. Under the old conditions, too, there was one other out in Forest Park, where amateur trials of speed were had. The new law has brought into existence three more tracks, one in the southern part of the city, where the racing by electric light was done at night last summer; another in East St. Louis, just across the river; and the third across the river, too, near Madison. The company at the back of this last enterprise have built a passenger depot at the foot of Olive street, and run trains over the river every afternoon, while the racing is going on, at intervals of half-an-hour. The great races of the city out at the fair ground's track take place in the spring and fall, and as soon as they stop these other tracks begin their winter racing. On the two tracks across the river, of course, the Missouri law doesn't apply, and the book-makers swarm there to get bets on the Eastern races. The tracks are patronized principally by the St. Louis people, and so the law accomplishes nothing but the breaking up of the pool-rooms in the business alleys down town. This, by the way, was the primary object of the legislators who had it passed.

Cold Wave Coming.

The weather reports from all extreme stations announce the early advent of severe cold waves which will, for a protracted period, give our region a taste of the frigid zone.

This is not unusual in this latitude and at this time of the year. In anticipation of this fact, thousands of people are completing arrangements to spend the winter in the South. For all such persons, the question of choosing a route is of great moment.

Of all south-bound roads, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad offers the best ad-

FOR BRIGHT YOUNG PEOPLE

INTERESTING READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Paper Money—A Fish-Catching Dog—For Soldiers to Ride—A Hydraulic Racing Match—An Umbrella Story.

Paper Money.

A Government engaged in the manufacture of money takes particular pains to prevent counterfeiting. Especially is this the case with banknotes, or paper money." The processes that the paper undergoes in its manufacture render it very difficult for an outsider to produce a good imitation. The Bank of England indicates the amount of the note by a water-mark, which requires much time and trouble to perfect, and when a note once issued is returned to the bank, it is immediately destroyed. In this way a certain account can be kept of the numbers of the notes outstanding and counterfeiters are puzzled.

Our government has a different method of baffling dishonest people. The paper has a particular fibre, and in addition silken threads of different colors adhere to the surface of the paper, which only receives the particular kind of ink that the government uses. There is but one man who knows how to mix this ink, and he received the secret from his father, who invented it. The manufacturer employs six men to prepare parts of the ingredients that go to make the ink, but the mixing is done privately. The manufacturer locks himself in his room for a fortnight once a year, and perfects in that time enough ink to last the government a year. For this he receives \$50,000.

The paper is manufactured in Massachusetts, and the silk mill that makes the silk threads is close at hand. The threads are three-eights of an inch in length, and distributed differently on each issue of notes. The paper is cut into sheets 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, which is just the size of four notes. It takes 1000 sheets of this paper to make 12 pounds, which means 4000 notes. It is said that the average number of pounds used by the government is 175,000 a year, and as every twelve pounds may be anything from 4,000 to 4,000,000, the government must be kept rather busy making money.

After the paper is received from one place, the ink from another, and the engraved plate from still a third source, the Government Printer has his hands full perfecting the notes, which go through several more hands before they get into the people's pockets. Of course the notes are only certificates for so much silver or gold deposited in the Treasury, and "payable on demand," but the general faith in the honesty of the government is so great that most people prefer the notes to the heavy gold or silver, as being more convenient and just as good for all purposes.—Harper's Young People.

A Fish-Catching Dog.

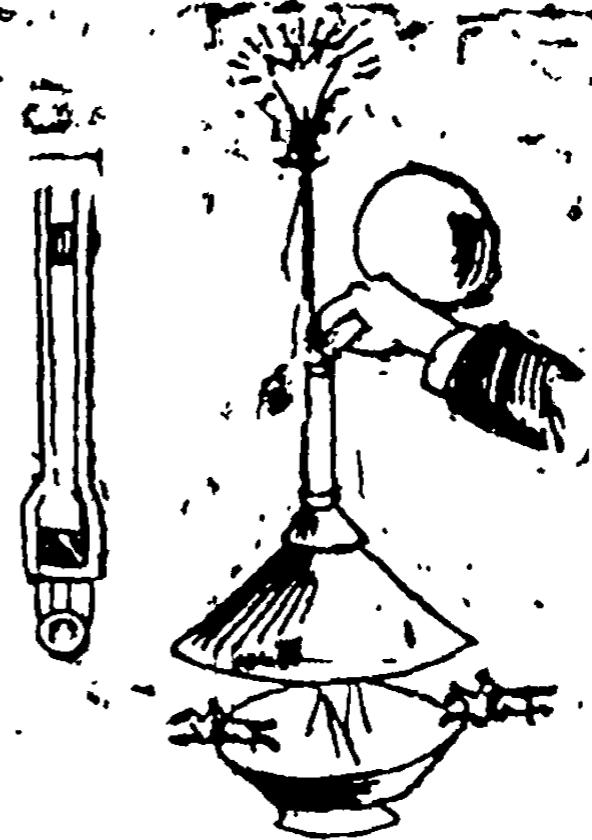
It was a pleasant drive of two miles over the hills that a Lewiston *Mercury* Journal correspondent enjoyed with two companions a few days ago. At the end of that distance in the prosperous farm of James R. Deout. We found Mr. Rideout, a large, genial man, at his home. After a while he said

"Why don't you go down to the brook and see my dog catch alewives?"

Of course we went. It was but a short distance from the house that

At the top of the lamp chimney fit on another potato cylinder, or a cork pierced with cylindrical holes like those below, but this time each hole must have each axis vertical and not oblique. Then, through a vertical hole in the center, pass a string to suspend the apparatus. Catch this string below the cork by passing a match through it. Attach the upper end of the string to a nail in the ceiling, or to the chandelier which hangs above your center table. Meantime put a lamp shade over the glass chimney and force it down to the largest part; then suspend all around the shade little horses and riders out of paper.

Place a bowl on the table, directly under the lamp chimney, and pour water into it through the chimney's upper end. This will set the apparatus in motion at once. The water



passes through the holes in the cork at the upper end, fills the tube and runs out at the oblique orifices in the potato. The whole thing begins to turn with great rapidity, and you have a hydraulic racing match before you. The little horses and riders will move around merrily.

An Umbrella Story.

"What a queer picture" said Charlie. "Look, mamma! a man holding an umbrella over a horse; in the barn, too!"

"The story is true, though," answered mamma. "A gentleman owned a pretty horse, gentle and spirited, good in every way except that she was afraid of an umbrella. He was not willing to whip the horse; besides, he had sense enough to know that it would only make her more afraid and unruly.

"He tried very hard to contrive some way to get her over her fear. She was very fond of potatoes. He went into her stall one morning, carrying an umbrella closed, with a potato on the top. At first she shied away from it, but with waiting and coaxing, she came nearer, looked wistfully at the potato, and finally snatched it off.

"The next day he did the same thing, and she took the potato with less fear.

"So he kept on, and in a few days he opened the umbrella a little way; then more and more, as she grew used to it, till she would stand still with it open over her head.

"But he was not yet sure what she would do out-doors. The first rainy day he tried driving on the road. Of course, he had not gone far before she met a young man with an open umbrella.

"Instead of shying, she crossed the road toward it, expecting to get a potato. She had one when she came home, and never afterwards showed any fear of an umbrella.

"Kindness and patience are wisest always."—Mrs. Johnson, in Our little Ones.

YOUNG ARMY

Veered with Authority
Safety When Little
Men.

The youngest officer in the army who ever wore the rank was Gen. Pennypacker, who was colonel of the 9th regiment of cavalry, but a little over 20 years old when he became major-general. He was past his 22d birthday when he became a general. His horse was terrible, and has not been tamed since. Though he had the best record in Europe as well as in America, he was the youngest full colonel in the army. William E. Hobson the youngest General Schofield. Col. Hobson was not 20 years old when he became a colonel of infantry. At the time the boy was the youngest in the brigade, "and," he said, "a more intrepid horse had never been seen." The tenant-colonel there is now is Lt.-Col. William E. Hobson, Kentucky infantry, 21 months beyond his 20th birthday when he was commissioned. He was killed in action in the last year of the Civil War.

Kentucky seems to have a number of very young men among the union soldiers. Young full colonel W. E. Boone of Louisville, a famous pioneer, who when he took command of the Kentucky infantry, then an old regiment, was an old man. Boone's father took the command and being disabled from the service, his son succeeded him in command and in 1885 brought John M. Bacon, late man's staff, was the most famous Kentucky cavalry man before he was 21. Gen. E. S. Canby, of the same state, after war, was a brigadier-general, and died seven years ago, rank of brigadier-general, and Merritt of the 5th Kentucky cavalry, only ten years older, died the same grade. Lt. Col. Mansfield of the 24th Kentucky, son of the old inspector-general, was a little boy, commanded the 24th Kentucky, a crack regiment of the same state, in the army of the Confederacy. —Washington Herald.

Helping the Poor
That man or woman
a happy temperament
an apparent slight in
that the offender is
of his shortcoming, will
time their own dignity
An incident in early American
will illustrate our point.

It was during the American Revolution, and while the British armies were in Pennsylvania, that General Washington was in the neighborhood of Lancaster County, with two or three aides in advance, and, stopping at a side inn, informed the innkeeper that General Washington and his aides would quarter at the inn for the night.

This news, of course, created a great deal of confusion among the innkeepers. They

CHICAGO AMUSEMENTS

A List of Chicago's Most Popular Theaters.

AUDITORIUM.

The audiences which attended the first symphony concerts of the Chicago orchestra at the Auditorium last Friday afternoon and Saturday evening were surprisingly large and demonstrative, and all doubt regarding the triumphant success of the season are buried without hope of resurrection.

The orchestra showed remarkable improvement, particularly in the strings which were called into prominent service, especially in the interpretation of the chief numbers of the program. The exquisite seventh symphony of Beethoven was never played with greater intelligence or lucidity of expression, and Liszt's "Tasso," a work of great force and grandeur, produced an ineffaceable impression. All music lovers knew how much intellectual and sensuous enjoyment is afforded by a hearing of the symphonic creations of the great masters, when given by so faultless an organization as the Chicago orchestra, their patronage of these concerts, generous as it is, would be greatly increased.

The second symphony concerts are announced for Friday matinee and Saturday evening of this week, when Ferruccio B. Busoni, a new pianist who has achieved great success in Europe and the East, will make his Chicago debut.

Gilmor's celebrated band is announced for five concerts at the Auditorium, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and Tuesday and Wednesday matinees, Nov. 14, 15, and 16. The band now numbers 100 musicians and is the largest organization of the kind in Europe or America. Miss Ida Klein, soprano, Signor Tagliapetra, baritone, and Mr. A. L. Guille, (late of the Patti concert troupe), tenor, will appear in vocal selections at the concerts. The sale of seats will begin Thursday, Nov. 10. Popular prices will be charged.

M'VICKER'S THEATER.

Sunday evening, Nov. 6, Charles Mathew's company in the brilliantly successful comedy, "By Proxy." This play is said to have made a distinct success in the East, and judging from the reports received, it seems to have met with favor everywhere it has been presented. The Albany Express, speaks in the following high terms of "By Proxy": "There is more genuine fun in 'By Proxy' than in anything else in the comedy line that has been here this season, or that is likely to come for some time. 'Lord Clanmorgan' of London and 'John Bennett' of New York, have arranged that the former's son shall marry the latter's daughter. But the son has fallen in love and secretly married on his own hook, and his wife is of a class that does not find favor in the eyes of Clanmorgan. The time comes when the supposedly unmarried son, 'Percy Medwyn,' is to go to New York to claim his bride, 'Josephine Bennett.' Naturally he cannot go to woo her. Equally impossible it seems to him to confess his marriage to his father, as that would result in his being deprived of his allowance which is absolutely necessary for his subsistence. He has a friend 'Red-Mold Winters' whom an accident has placed under the shadow of what is charged against him as a scoundrel, and who on that account is exiled from New York; but who has a yearning to return thither. Medwyn Winters agrees to change names, and then the trouble and fun begin. The theme of mistaken identity is an old one in comedy, but never has it been used more cleverly, and never have more ludicrous situations been evolved from it than in 'By Proxy.'

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

On Sunday night, Oct. 30, "Aladdin" began the 23d and last week of its remarkably successful engagement at the Chicago opera house. As is customary at the conclusion of its engagements, the American Extravaganza company will on Saturday night bid farewell to Chicago by singing "Auld Lang Syne." Several new diviners have been added to the ballet this week and an important change in the cast will take place when the company leaves. Bertha Ricci resigning the title role to Louise Essing of Sanbad fame. It appears that Miss Ricci was only engaged for the summer, having an objection to traveling.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Last week the comedian Charles Dickson and his comedy company in "Inigo" preceded by the one act farce "The Salt Cellar" matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Next week Holland Keed in "The Woman Hater."

HODGES' THEATER.

Positive and emphatic success. The comedy success of the age, "Friends." This week only. Next Sunday, the latest and most successful of our plays, "Across the Potomac."

MADISON STREET THEATER.

Sam T. Jack's famous "Forty Thieves" company opened a fortnight's engagement at the Madison Street opera house Monday night after their successful Eastern tour. Beautiful Maid King has been added to an already excellent organization, and it is safe to say that this company has no superior in the burlesque business. The specialties, of course, are a great feature but the display in the feminine department is the catchy point of the "Forty Captivating Crooks" to quote the press agent. Pretty costumes, tuneful music and uproarious fun make up an evening of rare enjoyment.

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MILSEE.

Haverly's Home minstrels. The world in wax, 1,000 art curios. Minstrel performances at 2:30 and 8:15 p.m. To-day and every day. "Tell It to Him." "Senator Apple-Jack." New acts and new specialties. Admission to all, 25 cents. Seats, 25 and 50 cents extra.

JOHN BROWN'S FORT.

See the original John Brown Fort and relics, 1341 Wabash avenue. Open daily 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

WIRGIN.

A week of solid fun, commencing Sunday matinee Nov. 6, matinees, Wednesday and Saturday. The original and greatest of all Swedish dialect comedy successes, "The Olson" with America's representative dialectician, Mr. Ben Hendricks in the title role. The talk of every city. Positively the best comedy company ever seen with a similar organization including the

National Swedish Lady quartet from Stockholm. Special notice. Provision has been made for complete election returns next Tuesday evening (election night), so do not stay away on that account.

THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE. An interesting as the stories have always been that could be told in regard to the great city of Chicago, the one telling of the burning and re-building of the city is the story most wonderful of all. Indeed, it seems like a tale from fairyland. It is only when we illustrate the magnitude of this fearful disaster by such figures as the following, that the mind is capable of understanding, in any degree, the full scope of this awful calamity, and when the aid of a vivid imagination could be able to comprehend what must have been the superb grandeur of the scene.

If all the buildings burned in Chicago were placed end to end it would make an unbroken road nearly 150 miles long. It would take about two days' continuous driving, with a good team, to pass over the entire length of all the streets in the burnt district. The fire swept over and reduced to ruins 125 acres of buildings every hour, and destroyed property at the rate of over \$3,000 every second, or \$1,000,000 every five minutes, from start to finish! To any one standing in an elevated position when the fire was at its height the scene must have been grand and awe-inspiring.

Nearly three years ago a syndicate of Chicago capitalists determined to have this great scene reproduced upon canvas, by the best artists in the world, regardless of expense. The direction of the work was placed in the hands of Mr. Howard B. Gross of Chicago, and the services of many of the most eminent artists in this kind of work were secured. Among them Salvador Moge of Paris, Edward J. Astor of London, Paul Wilhelm of Dusseldorf, Richard Lorenz of Munich and Oliver Dennett Grover. After over two years of work by a score or more of men and the expenditure of nearly a quarter million dollars, the great cyclorama has been completed and is pronounced by the press and the public generally, as a most remarkable, faithful and realistic reproduction of the burning of Chicago. All the buildings and ruins shown upon the great canvas (which comprises over twenty thousand square feet of surface) are historically correct.

Desired Information.
We desire to impress upon the minds of the public the superiority of the service offered by the Wisconsin Central lines between Chicago and Milwaukee and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, with Pullman vestibuled drawing room sleepers and coaches of latest design. Its dining car service is unsurpassed. This the public is invited to judge for itself. It is the only route to the Pacific coast over which both Pullman vestibuled, first-class, and Pullman tourist cars are operated from Chicago via St. Paul without change.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to your nearest ticket agent, or to Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.
It is a dubious compliment to refer to a young woman as having been "a belle for several years." There is a limitation to "belleship."

There are New York society people whose success in securing subscription money for various charities has induced them to ask for a percentage.

At Liege about 40,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of arms. During recent years it is said that the productions of Liege have diminished in prestige.

A rapidly revolving brush which gets its motive power through a flexible tube attached to a small electric motor has been found to operate practically in the grooming of a horse.

The cost of raw material in a watch is infinitesimal, 99.90 per cent of the cost of production is paid to labor. Five cents worth of steel wrought into hairsprings would be worth \$150,000.

"Eckernomerkal" parties are the latest at Muncie, Ind. Each maiden and man attire themselves in the most "eckernomerkal" costumes their ingenuity can invent and a prize is awarded to the most meritorious.

The sea water originally put in the great aquaria of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in 1854, is still used there having been used over and over since that time a record without a parallel in the history of such institutions.

In an investigation of the decay of rubber, Mr. W. Thompson has found that copper salts, which are sometimes used for dying rubber goods black, have a very injurious effect. Metallic copper causes oxidation and hardening of rubber in contact with it. Oils containing traces of copper quickly destroy rubber, and linseed oil contains acid that rots rubber cloth. Only castor oil in fact is harmless.

FRESH AND FUNNY.

The Association of Married Women for the Control of Husbands, is the title of a society in Berlin, Germany.

The last census shows that while 33,108 lawyers received \$35,000,000 every year in fees, 37,000 ministers get only \$6,000,000.

The silly little King Charles spaniel is an expensive luxury, because puppies month old easily fetch \$50 apiece, and when half grown \$100.

It is said that Massachusetts is the only state in the union which provides, by act of legislature, that banks may pay checks for a certain time after the death of the drawer.

In Ashland, and around the woods near Kappa, grows a tree resembling in appearance the English oak, which furnishes excellent butter. This vegetable butter keeps in perfect condition all the year round in spite of the heat, and in its natural condition.

The only Englishmen that are known to the French people generally, it has been said in a jocular way are Robinson Crusoe and the Prince of Wales. Cafe Robinsons, restaurants built in trees, are among the latest Parisian fads. They take their name, of course, from Robinson Crusoe.

LANE'S BRAVE DEED.

Dashed Into a Crowd of Lynches and Rescued the Doomed Man.

The heroic action of Deputy Sheriff Meredith, of Green county, Alabama, in rescuing a prisoner from mob violence and his laudation by the press brings to mind an occurrence of the same character that has never been rivaled in the history of Alabama for coolness and intrepidity in the presence of danger, according to the Birmingham News, that was performed several years ago in Limestone county by Hector Lane.

John Ballea, a wife murderer, was arraigned before the circuit court, Judge William B. Wood presiding. A special term of court had been ordered on account of the intense excitement and exasperation of the people against this man, who had killed his young wife in the presence of her mother by shooting her with a pistol several times because she refused to live with him on account of his improvidence. Colonel E. T. Taliferro was the defendant's attorney, and raised the plea of insanity.

When court adjourned the first morning pending the preliminaries of the trial, the judge was informed that a mob had been organized to hang the defendant upon adjournment of the court. The judge, appreciating the situation, and seeing that something had to be done at once to save the man's life, ordered the sheriff of the county and Dud Minge to summon a posse to protect him. The crowd had then commenced to gather in the court-room, and showing their intentions by violent language and menace.

The sheriff having to leave the prisoner, the question arose as to who would have the hardihood to guard him. Judge Wood's eye fell upon Hector Lane and knowing the courage that had characterized his family for years, ordered him to take charge of the prisoner and protect him with his life if necessary.

Lane stepped forward, and taking a double-barreled breech-loading gun from the hands of an officer, and a belt with cartridges loaded with buckshot, cleared the court room in about five minutes, and before the mob knew what his intentions were rushed the prisoner up into the cupola of the court-house, single-handed and alone. The sheriff not being able to reach him through the infuriated mob, he defied 2,000 men, infuriated by liquor and savage with anger, for two mortal hours. They reformed under three repeated leaderships three times and armed with all sorts of weapons. Lane stood like a Trojan, and three times did they surge back baffled and defeated by one man when they finally gave up the attack, and seemingly dispersed with ominous threats as to what they would do in the future, and they kept their promise, but Lane was on hand, and for the second time rescued this man from the mob's fury.

A few days after the court adjourned a crowd estimated at 5,000 gathered into the town of Athens with the avowed intention of taking the man from jail and dealing summary punishment that the law's delay had done.

The jail was soon torn open and the prisoner dragged from his cell, and the mob, wild with excitement, pelted him in a one-horse cart and conveyed him one mile from town, placed a rope

around his neck and over a limb of a tree. A Christian man, Dr. Mac Williams, asked to be allowed to pray one prayer for the man's soul. A great many acceded to the saving of his life at this time to this prayer.

Lane, sitting upon a powerful horse, was a witness to it all. All at once, as if inspired with the courage of a demon, striking his horse deep with his spurs and pistol in hand, he dashed among the maddened crowd, cut the rope from the prisoner's neck, and by the assistance of three other brave fellows who became inspired by his dauntless courage, threw the driver from the wagon, and Lane and these other brave fellows victoriously bore him through this seething mass of humanity and replaced him within the confines of the county jail.

This exploit is well known in North Alabama as being unparalleled for daring and cool determination.

PLENTY OF GULLIBILITY.

An Article of Trade in Which the Country is Rich.

This little scheme is novel and ingenious. It is set forth in a circular letter which dwells upon the great success of the syndicate plan in furnishing literary material to newspapers and intimates that most of the syndicates obtain very large prices, none of which profit, however, goes to the writer.

To remedy this evil a new syndicate has been formed for the express purpose of giving writers a fair interest in the entire amount received from the sale of their productions.

This disinterested "press bureau" still needs the services of a few more writers, and if you wish to avail yourself of this opportunity, you will begin by paying a "membership fee" of \$10. This entitles you to enter upon our lists, at any time during the year following, not to exceed twenty articles.

These are to be syndicated to the newspaper press as rapidly as the demands of our business may require, and you are to get the full price received, less 20 per cent only. It is added, "for your own information" though in small capitals that "during the past year we received more than \$1,000." This bare-faced attempt at cheating is in part shrewdly concealed to appeal to that large class of unsuccessful writers who believe that they lack only an "entree" to win that recognition from which they are now debarred by the exclusiveness of the "literary gang," but as a whole, it could have no hope of success except on the theory that there is an unlimited amount of gullibility in the land only waiting to be exploited.

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and other druggists.



The following interview with A. G. Fogelstrom of No. 104 Evergreen Ave., will attest:

"For four years I suffered with nasal catarrh and chronic bronchitis, which settled on my lungs with alarming symptoms. I became very anxious about my condition. I consulted and received treatment from several physicians, with but little benefit.

When I first consulted Dr. Cox I had almost despaired of ever being cured,

as I had been under treatment for two years previous. His treatment was entirely different. By the application of medicated vapor direct to the diseased surface the result was soon perceptible.

I gradually improved, and in about three months I considered myself cured.

My cough left me, my nasal passages became free, the discharge stopped, my hearing restored, appetite and sleep natural.

I have gained in flesh and strength and feel like myself again. I most heartily recommend Dr. Cox and his method of treatment to all who

may be afflicted with catarrh, bronchitis, or all diseases of the air passages, for