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Won His Cabin Boy at a Raffle. Captain Barrett of the American bark Corrie Winslow, which had up a few days ago at pier 70, South Wharve, Philadelphia, had on board one of the strangest prizes ever captured in a raffle.

The Tennessee Beacon. The English Committee has accepted the design of John L. Pearson, a member of the Royal Academy, for the Tennessee beacon, which is to be a long cross thirty-four feet high, and called the Tennessee Beacon.

Eighty-two applications for new railroad concessions are under consideration by the authorities in Japan, the total length of the projected line being about 160 miles.

King William, the largest horse in the world, King William, 27 1/2 hands high, weight 3025 pounds, died at Chester, Ind., a few miles ago, while being shipped to Coney Island, N. Y.

Keaton in Japan. Sixty-two applications for new railroad concessions are under consideration by the authorities in Japan, the total length of the projected line being about 160 miles.

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FIVE BOYS POISONED.

THEY ATE SLAG ROOT AND DIED IN GREAT AGONY.

Fifteen inmates of the Catholic Home near Tarrytown, N. Y., struggled for possession of the deadly Growth—Ten of them Survived After Violent Convulsions.

By the unfortunate eating of a poisonous root, which they thought was sweet flag root, five boys in the Roman Catholic Sisters' Home at Tarrytown, about a mile back of Tarrytown, N. Y., were killed and half a dozen more were made critically ill.

The names of the dead are: Richard Powers and John Donnelly, twelve years each; and Peter Forestal, John Callahan and Thomas Paine, ten each.

These boys were in company of fifteen or twenty who went out for play in the fields. While watching some laborers digging a trench for draining purposes, young Donnelly saw what he supposed was some sweet flag root and told the other boys of it. They all began eating of it and enjoyed it.

A few hours later all the boys had had eaten of the root were taken ill with violent pains about the heart. This whole incident occurred at the Sisters in charge, and they sent in haste to the physicians for all the doctors they could find.

The physicians advised at once that the boys must have swallowed some kind of poison, and antidotes were given without delay. Some of the boys died before the physicians could get to the hospital.

The boys, according to the physicians, could not have swallowed the poison long before the antidotes were administered. One of the physicians, after examining the matter, admitted to the boys, said that he thought they must have eaten a vegetable known as slag root. The doctors remained at the Home all night, working to save the lives of the boys.

The five boys fatally poisoned died within a short time of each other. The other boys were soon out of danger. One of the boys said the finding of the root was accidental. As soon as the finder was shown the plant, he said: "Here's something like boys—slag root."

Then they all made a rush for it, and the doctor was not able to get to the boys in the only reason why all were not killed. Those who died ate greedily of it.

It was not more than an hour after the finding of the first root when the boys who had eaten the most of the roots became very ill. The Sisters at once administered the simple remedies they could think of to relieve the boys, but soon saw that it would be necessary to send for the physicians.

Corner Agass, of Peekskill, was notified of the death of the boys, and at once impelled to try in order to hold an inquest. He directed that an autopsy be made upon the bodies of the boys.

Analysis of the heart, Powers, Donnelly, and Forestal, was made by Dr. John Callahan and Forestal live in New York. The Mother Superior directed that the boys be buried at the expense of the institution.

One of the doctors who examined the root thought it was a species of "slag" root.

THE LABOR WORLD.

In Indianapolis laborers got five cents a day.

East Liverpool, Ohio, is to have a co-operative factory.

A railroad trades council is to be established in Paterson, N. J.

Fall River (Mass.) weavers' wages have been raised.

Fully one-third of the female population of France are laborers on farms.

Efforts are being made to establish trade unions in the textile mills of New Jersey.

It is said that 1000 Illinois manufacturers have combined to kill the eight hour law.

Operations are being generally resumed in the iron mines of the Lake Superior region.

There are more iron mines in Cincinnati than in all the cities of the Union combined.

A reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the earnings of Boston hat makers has gone into effect.

Archery masters and the bootmakers of Ohio have a union and elected James King President.

The Laborers' Union in New York City is now English, Italian, German and Italian speaking branches.

The shops in Altoona, Penn., of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been opened for work on full time.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

Daily Proceedings of the Convention at Albany.

THURSDAY.—The delegates were slow in getting together after the convention was called for yesterday. There was a joint petition for Woman Suffrage, and it came from Saratoga.

President Choate handed down memorials from the Heliozo Society of Friends, asking for the abolition of the liquor traffic and the death penalty.

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NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

Removed a Loan Commissioner.

Governor Flower has issued an order removing Elias S. Sulphur from the office of United States Loan Commissioner for Orleans, for failing to file the additional bonds required by the State Comptroller.

Governor Flower on Good Roads.

Governor Flower addressed a combined meeting of the Central New York Farmers' Club, the Onondaga County Grange and the Onondaga County League for Good Roads at New Hartford.

From Bench to Bar.

There was unusual interest in the Special Term at Poughkeepsie from the fact that Joseph P. Barrard made his first appearance as an advocate after thirty years' service on the Supreme Court bench.

Reinforced in Western New York.

The rainfall of the last month is the heaviest recorded at Rochester since the establishment of the Weather Bureau in 1871.

NEWSPAPER CLEANINGS.

IRELAND.—34 papers.

NEW YORK.—14 papers.

NEW JERSEY.—14 papers.

NEW YORK GREEN.—is one of the new Chicago specialties to receive 200,000 bushels of wheat.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE NEW FRENCH CABINET are avowedly hostile to England.

A SMALL WOOD DROUGHT WENT ON TRYING to get corn about another Western City, Iowa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S profits for 1893 were \$17,475,455 less than in 1892.

THERE ARE OVER 350,000 bicycles ridden in this country every day during the summer months.

MONEY IN EUROPE IS VERY CHEAP, and the Bank of England's holdings are larger than ever.

JAMES MURRAY, a convict in the prison at Chester, Ill., committed suicide by eating a bar of soap.

THE GOLD STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES June 1, according to the official Treasury estimate, was \$865,000,000.

WEIGHT IS ABOUT SIXTEEN CENTS LOWER AT Chicago than at New York.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE LATE WABASH IN Pennsylvania caused a loss to the railroad in 1893 of \$1,000,000.

IT IS SAID THAT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON there are 4000 colored children of a suitable age for whom there are no school accommodations.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, England, has accepted the challenge of Yale for an athletic contest.

SEVEN CANAL STOCKHOLDERS WENT, 1229 to 467, to prison for swindling family, and by about the same majority re-elected two of the canal directors.

FROM THE SLUT OF ANAPHORUS this season in New York City that on some days it sells as low as seventy-five and eighty cents a dozen tickets to canvas.

TO STOP UP SHOT HOLES.

The Devises of a Marine Engineer Which Meets Approval.

A device for stopping up shot holes in war vessels, invented by marine engineer named Douglas, and accepted by the British Government, has been tested by the United States cruiser Chicago.

It resembles a parachute with a rubber cover and steel ribs. It is pushed through the hole made by the shot, when it expands and binds close to the sides of the vessel, preventing further rush of water.

Captain Mahan and Lieutenant Commander Cleveland, of the United States Navy, were with the device, and Lieutenant Cowley, naval attaché to the United States at Constantinople, and the inventor of it to the Navy Department at Washington.

MR. KENDALL, who is a doctor of Quincy, Ill., was driving with her husband, when she was struck by a horse and killed. Her husband was killed by the same horse.

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PLAIN OR FANCY, AT THE Lowest Possible Rates, Improved Methods, Superior Workmen, Type, Skilled Workmen.

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THE NATIONAL GAME.

MENEFEE is pitching splendidly for Louisville.

LANZ, the Chicago center fielder, weighs 220 pounds.

KEATON of Baltimore, was the first player to make 100 hits.

LONG, of Boston, has yet to be credited with a strike-out.

EVANS of Cleveland, improves with each season as an outfielder.

ELY, the St. Louis shortstop, makes some wonderful stops and throws.

CLAYTON, recently released by New York, is doing great work for St. Louis.

IS YOUNG the Clevelanda some very near having the best pitcher in the country.

IT LOOKS VERY MUCH AS THOUGH BOSTON had but two reliable pitchers—Nichols and Lovett.

WEDMAN, Derby, Clarkson and Nichols, Bennett says, are the greatest pitchers he ever caught.

TERRELL, of Washington, is one of the few men playing ball to-day who does not wear a glove.

WYNN, of St. Louis, has been first base before the first ball has been pitched.

McKean and Childs, of the Clevelanda, are working more double plays than any two infielders in the club.

SEVERAL PROFESSIONAL CLUBS will make Curtis Taylor, long-haired pitcher, handsome offer to become a professional ball player.

RICHFIELD, McCABRY is playing first base in good style for Cincinnati, and is likely to become a fixture in the outfield.

OTHERS a number of managers must by this time be convinced that a ball team on paper alone on the field are entirely different things.

ASPECTS of battery work, it is a curious and almost paradoxical fact that when a batter is favored with three balls he seldom gets a safe hit.

THE CHIEF of the Baltimore Orioles, Fred Thielen, is a safe hit.

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As long ago as 1821 Goethe advocated a ship canal across Nicaragua.

California's red wood forests have become almost depleted by the great demand for railroad ties, not only in the United States, but in South America.

Dr. Parkhurst, the New York good government crusader, says the suffrage is not a right but an obligation, and he doubts whether if laid upon woman she will perform it.

The financial situation of the landed Russian nobility will be best illustrated by the fact that the Nobility Agrarian Bank in St. Petersburg advertises no less than 1,765 estates for sale on account of non-payment of interest.

The cradle is fast becoming a curio, especially in its earlier hooded form notes the Chicago Herald. The modern American baby is not cradled and carried, but taught to content itself with a mattress like anyone else, so that the phrase "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" refers to a custom almost obsolete.

There are 170 publishing houses in St. Louis. Not all of these book publishers, but there are 50 firms in St. Louis who do a book publishing and binding business. This fact seems incredible to the New York Mail and Express when it is considered that very few people outside the Mississippi valley precincts have ever seen a book with a St. Louis imprint on it.

The late Lord Bowen, of England, was a great wit as well as judge. A burglar was brought before him once and the man's defence was that he was in the habit of removing his boots and taking an evening walk on the roofs of houses adjacent to his own. Lord Bowen treated the defence very seriously and to his amazement the jury, being unable to detect the fine sarcasm in his words, promptly acquitted the prisoner.

It is remarkable, muses the New York Independent, how the progress of geographical exploration is adding to our knowledge of the vegetable world. A few years ago it was authoritatively stated that the number of plants known to and described by botanists was 100,000; but the southern part of our continent and Eastern Asia are so unexplored that many of them have not as yet been known.

At a meeting held in Brooklyn to compare notes on rates of interest paid by the poor, it was found, avers the New York Times, that many householders who had mortgaged their furniture for \$100 had been paying \$6 interest on the loan every month for years, and still owed the original \$100, with no prospect of ever getting enough money together to cancel the debt. New York city has followed the example of Boston in organizing a strong corporation to lend money on household goods at reasonable rates of interest.

Says the Rochester Post Express: A New York writer of fiction, who has been unusually successful, says he has three novels already for the printer, but will not bring any of them out until fall, for the book trade of the country is in a worse condition than at any time in twenty years. The novelist says: "The trade has been ruined by the failure of so many of the large houses which made a specialty of publishing cheap paper-covered fiction. These failures have thrown upon the market within the past fourteen months more than eight million volumes in both paper and cloth, which have been sold for less than the cost of manufacture, and have been distributed about the country through various channels outside of the regular book trade. Newspapers have used them as premiums for new subscribers, and dry goods dealers have either sold them for very low prices or else given them away to their customers as extra inducements for custom. The result of all this is that a large number of unthinking people, who never read anything in their lives before, have bought these cheap novels because they were cheap, taken them home to their families, and in this way unknowingly spread a taste for reading which may have most desirable and far-reaching results in the near future. I am thankful to say, however, that nearly all of these low-priced volumes have been disposed of, and when the trade springs up again it will be on a much healthier basis, and because of the numerous failures the competition will not be nearly as sharp as it was before."

The musical services at St. Paul's, London, is said to be the most perfect in the world.

Edison says there is more money made out of little discoveries than big ones, and that it is better to keep the secret of an invention than to have it patented.

A voluntary tribunal of arbitration, similar to that of the Chamber of Commerce and that organized by the corporation of London a year or more ago, which has had great success, has just been established by the Chamber of Commerce of Melbourne, Australia.

The Duke of Westminster does not like it, declares the New Orleans Picayune, because under the term, "death duties," in the latest British budget his estate at his death must give up to the government \$6,500,000, and his wretched heirs will have to worry along with only \$80,000,000.

Within ten years, according to the United States census, the value of the entire product of the silk industry has increased nearly ninety-nine per cent., while the amount realized by the manufacturers, increased from sixty-five to seventy-one per cent., although the rate of profits somewhat decreased and wages fell far below the standard of 1880.

The pecuniary rewards of British art are unequally distributed. Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the latest of the art baronets, is said to have an income of \$75,000 a year. The fortune left by the late Ford Madox Browne, on the other hand, was scarcely \$5,000. No artist of recent years left so large a fortune as Edwin Long, who died three years ago, having accumulated nearly \$375,000.

There are more than 230 John Smiths named in the New York directory, according to the Tribune of that city. The merchant sailing craft of the United States have only two among their number bearing that name, so common elsewhere. These two vessels represent the extreme east and west, one being a sixty-five ton Gloucester, Mass., schooner, while the other is a 688-ton barkentine, built at Port Blakey, Wash., and hailing from San Francisco.

A million dollars at six per cent. is the amount of the bill which the Hawaiian government is going to ask Uncle Sam to pay. One contemporary adds: "In 1826 some excellent missionaries, doubtless with a view of enabling the wretched heathens of the islands to see themselves as they really were, disposed of a job lot of looking glasses and hand-mirrors at prices ranging from \$150 to \$1,500 on credit payment to be made in sandal wood and other native products. Payment not being very prompt, the United States ship Peacock, with Commander Jones in charge, proceeded to make collections, and, in the words of Jones compelled the natives to pay nearly \$1,000,000 to worthy citizens of the United States. Incidentally the demand for sandal wood depleted the forests of the islands and completely exterminated that product. The modern Hawaiians are unreasonable enough to call this forced collection robbery, and are going to ask Uncle Sam to pay the money back again with compound interest."

The insurance companies of this country lost \$167,000,000 last year by fires, figures the New York Mail and Express. Connecticut companies alone paid out \$8,000,000, while their profit for the previous year was but \$4,000,000. These figures show the enormous extent of fire waste of the country. It grows every year. One cause is carelessness. If we had a law similar to that enforced in some European countries which fires upon the occupants of a building a large degree of responsibility for fires this cause would be greatly reduced. Secondly, the inflammable material which is so largely used in new places for the construction of buildings invites conflagrations. In cities where iron has been frequently substituted for wood, electricity is said to be the greatest enemy of the insurance companies. There is no reason for it. Electric wires can, by insulation, be rendered harmless, and such insulation should be rendered compulsory. Doubtless another large item of cost to the insurance people has been the fires purposely started by men who thought they had reasons for "selling out" to the insurance companies. In other lands the strictness of the fire laws makes this sort of speculation unprofitable. We need a reform in this direction.

The Eyes of Love.
Blind souls, who say that Love is blind?
He only sees aright;
His only eye the eyes that find
The spirit's central light.
He lifts—while others grope and pry—
His gaze serene and far;
And they but see a waste of sky
Where Love can see the Star.
—MARION C. SMITH, in Youth's Companion

A PASTEL PORTRAIT

BY KATH M. CLEARY.

The picture was charming. He was not denying that. Frank H. stood at the window of the print shop and stared in at it, as he had every day for the past week. The execution of the work was not a little. Some crudities marred it, but the whole was bewitching. The face—that of a girl in the fresh bloom of maidenhood—was back at you over one mistily scar-white shoulder. The liquid eyes, as a laughter-lit; the slightly parted lips held a shy droop; there was a little, round dimple in the cheek which had melted into the soft, dusky background was a window to a tangle of reddish-gold.

Harwood had often determined to enter and make an attempt to discover the identity of the original of the picture, but his courage had always failed him. Today he forced himself into the store, and shut the portrait of the whirling snowflakes behind him. "Is that picture—the pastel in the window—for sale?" he inquired.

"No, sir," he was told. "Can you tell me the name of the original?" he solicited. "I do not know it, sir. The trait was left here as a sample—not orders."

"You are sure it is a portrait of an ideal head?" he addressed the artist. "The artist said so."

"Give me his name and lawyer please!" he asked. "But when the rising sun winter had the slip safe in his comfortably and was out again in the arctic world, he began to feel with the consciousness that in this proudly prided stance he was not acting in a position on which he could not be depended upon."

He was a trifle troubled in the world, and the most generous. She had brought young Harwood up, given him the best procurable education and three years of European travel. But on one point, the question of his probable marriage, she was inclined to be dictatorial.

"So you refuse to meet Miss Fainworth, Frank?" she had asked. "As a suitor—yes," he replied positively.

He was rather tired of having his aunt assure him that he never would meet a girl as beautiful, amiable, accomplished, altogether desirable as Miss Fainworth.

"Frank," she asked, hastily, as a startling possibility occurred to her, "is there any one else?"

He hesitated. She repeated the question. He recalled the face in the print shop window. He answered truthfully.

"Yes," he said. "What is her name, Frank?" "I do not know."

She looked at him sharply. "Where does she live?" "I do not know that either."

"Frank," she said, in a low voice, "surely you have not been drinking?" He laughed out boyishly.

"No, Aunt Mary; I don't drink. But I'm afraid I'm nonsensically in love."

He laughed again now as he recollected the wondering dismay on his aunt's face. A passer-by turned to look at him. He had reached a row of high, flat-faced, dreary, red brick houses. In one of these the artist must live.

of the apartment. A handful of fire in a tiny sheet-iron stove made the cold of the place more noticeable. "Mr. Brand, I believe?" The occupant, an invalid with death written in his hollow eyes, on his blue-veined hands, bowed assent.

"I came," said Harwood, declining the solitary chair which was proffered him, "about the picture exhibited in Mercer's window. It is not for sale?" "No, sir."

"Not at a large figure?" The artist did not at once answer. He was ill and very poor. "Not at any price," he said.

"You could not make me a copy?" "No, sir. The truth of the matter is this: The lady who consented to sit to me for that picture, did so out of her own sweet charity. She is so beautiful, and makes such a fine study, I fancied her face would bring me orders, where one less lovely, even if admirable as a likeness, would fail. I need not enumerate to you the reasons why it would be dishonorable for me to abuse her kindness."

"I understand your reasons, Mr. Brand, and respect them. May I give you an order for a life-sized pastel from this photograph?"

He had fortunately remembered having in his pocket the picture of a nephew that morning received. The commissioner would help the poor artist out.

A light tap came to the door. "May I come in, Vincent?" called a sweet voice.

The door opened. Frank Harwood turned to look into the face that had haunted him waking and sleeping, but a thousand times fairer than the colored crayons had reproduced it.

She had drawn back at sight of the stranger, but Brand called to her. "Come in, Claire!" And then, with youthful candor: "This gentleman, was just asking about your portrait."

She bowed slightly. She was all in rich furs and deep, glowing velvet. The elegance of her attire puzzled Frank Harwood.

"I hope the picture is bringing you orders, Vincent."

"It is, indeed," he answered, brightly. "Well, it is late. I must go. I just ran in to see how you were getting on."

He smothered a fit of coughing. "The basket of delicacies came this morning. Thank you ever so much. You have the carriage?"

"I shall see you home then," the artist said, looking troubled. "This is not the best neighborhood in the world, and it is growing dark."

The fierce cough shook him again. "You shall do nothing of the kind," she said, peremptorily.

Harwood went forward, hat in hand. "Will you do me the honor of permitting me to be your escort?" he asked. "I am a lawyer, residing in the city. I am sorry I have not a card. My name is Frank Harwood."

She had been listening with a somewhat haughty air. She smiled now with sudden friendliness. "I shall be glad if you will come with me," she said, simply.

On their way she told him about Brand, whom she had known from childhood in England. "He is dying," she said. "It is hard to help him; he is so proud."

The house before which she paused was a magnificent one. Harwood mustered courage enough to ask if he might call.

"No," she said gently; and then, as if repenting: "I shall be at Brand's studio on Friday."

She ran up the steps. Needless to say, Harwood was in the painter's room early Friday afternoon. The number of orders he gave quite overwhelmed the artist.

She came at last, her face like a rose over her dark furs. They met, not quite by chance, many times, and still Frank did not learn her name. He called her Miss Claire.

One evening, when he was leaving the studio with her, he told her the story of how he had first happened to come there. "I fell in love with a pastel portrait," he said. "I am today in love with the original. But I know so little of you, it seems like being in love with a spirit. Are you going to punish my presumption, or reward my daring?"

"Do you know my aunt?" he began. Just then his aunt came toward them. "Claire, my dear!" she cried. "Frank, where did you meet Miss Fainworth?"

"Fainworth!" he replied, blankly. "You"—he reproached Claire—"know me all the time!" "Do you think I would have let you see me home that night if I did not?" she asked archly.

"What in the world are you children talking about?" Frank's aunt questioned. They only laughed.

But there was that in the lovely eyes raised to his which told him he might plead again—and not in vain.—Saturday Night.

The World Wobbling.
It may not be generally known, writes a Washington correspondent, that observations are to be made simultaneously at Washington and at Manila, in the Philippine islands, which is almost directly opposite Washington on the other side of the globe, to see what is the matter with the axis of our little planet.

Observations show that for some time the earth has not been revolving on that important, if imaginary, support, as she has done for centuries, and scientists have decided that it is time to find out, if possible, what it all means. Those who have studied the subject declare that, if the variations continue, in the course of some very long and very indefinite period we shall have arctic climate at Washington and the latitude of every place on the globe will be changed, and all our geographies would be useless.

An equatorial telescope has been finished and sent to Manila, and before long diligent inquiry will be made into the whys and wherefores of the peculiar performances of old Mother Earth.

While one set of scientists are trying to find out about the axis another party is endeavoring to find out why the magnetic needle varies so, as these variations of the needle affect not only the mariner, but real estate owners, and in large cities where every foot is valuable this is not to be overlooked.

These latter observations are being made by the geodetic and coast survey and will not be completed for several years.—Detroit Free Press.

Why Heate Boil'd Oats.
"The pure food show accomplished one good result, so far as I am concerned, at all events," said a friend of mine. "I have an eleven-year-old boy," he continued, "who is a crank about what he eats. Now I believe firmly in the benefits to be derived from farinaceous foods, especially as a breakfast dish. I have labored assiduously to get that young man to eat at least one dish of rolled oats every morning, but in vain, until recently. He, for some reason, became possessed of a wild-idea desire to visit the food show, and I procured him a ticket and let him go. Well, he came home with his hands full of advertising cards and joy in his soul. He astonished me all by asking us to buy some of a certain brand of oats, saying that he'd sampled them at the show and that they were great. De-lighted to encourage him in the idea, I bought a package and he eats them faithfully every morning, although personally I find them decidedly inferior to those we have been accustomed to use. The true secret of this sudden desire for this particular brand cropped out accidentally. It seems that of all the exhibits the presiding genius of this particular booth was the only one who offered him a sample of her wares and after he had eaten thereof she told him to ask his parents to try them. He fulfilled his part of the contract," how faithfully the above explanation demonstrates.—Buffalo Enquirer.

Trees Five Thousand Years Old.
The oldest as well as the most interesting botanical monuments now growing upon the earth are the baobab and sour gourd trees of Africa. This remarkable tree has a short, branching trunk which seldom attains a height of over seventy feet, while its diameter is often as great as eighty or a hundred feet. Adanson, the naturalist who gave the genus its botanical name, calculating from scientific data, says that the age of some of the oldest of these trees is little if any short of 5,000 years. The hollow trunks of these forest giants, which are often of a capacity sufficient to furnish room for forty or fifty bodies, are used as tombs by the native Africans, who suspend the remains of their departed friends and relatives on books fastened upon the interior of such trees for that purpose.—[St. Louis Republic.

Is It True?
Is it true that love flies out the window when poverty stalks in the door? Is it true that the heart of a woman cares for luxuries and nothing more? Is her heart so shallow and vapid? Is her soul so narrow and mean? Is her mind so placid and depths? That it shows but the surface alone? Oh, rather was shallow the writer Of that libel on grand womanhood; Of the heart of whom he slandered. He knew not, nor yet understood.

In the time of adversity's trials, When the heart is borne down in the strife, 'Tis ever the love of a woman That brings back our manhood of life. —[Ned Whalley, in Detroit Free Press.

HUMOROUS.
A dentist's epitaph—He is filling his last cavity. The work of the ordinary chef covers a wide range. In the ups and downs of life the baby is unrivaled. It is when coining golden sentiments that a lady ought to purse her lips.

A man with a wheel in his head does not necessarily suffer from that tired feeling. "My daughter can never be yours," Willie Bright—"Of course not; I want her to be my wife."

When people recklessly impair their own credit they must expect their cash to grow scarce. "That's the end of it," as the boarder said to the landlady when she gave him the tail of the chicken.

Chumps—Do you believe there is plenty of room at the top? Dumps—I don't know; I have never been at the top. Judge—Ignorance of the law excuses no one. Prisoner—Humph! Den de jury's dead sure to find my lawyer guilty.

Oh, he was a credulous fellow! For the morning he was hired He sought an insurance company To insure against being fired.

The harmless freak who plays the piano with his feet comes nearer having music in his soul than any man has yet heard of.

Waiter—Will you take tea or coffee? Actor—I always take coffee—because it settles. Manager—I prefer tea—because it draws.

He—I'd just as lief be hung for a sheep as a lamb. She—Well, you'll be hung for neither; you'll be hung for a calf or nothing.

"What did the callers say when you told them I was out?" Maud—Just smiled and said, Friday's not always an unlucky day.

"So you married Algeron after all." "Yes, I tried to be patient and all that, but I just couldn't bear to have him with me so much.

"What has become of that son of yours that was going to set the world on fire one of these days?" "He has gone into the ice business."

Misses—I wish I knew how to have my photograph taken so as to please dear Charley. Familiar maid—Let me sit for you, Miss Emma.

"I don't believe Buncombe's magazine pays." Scratcher—I know it doesn't. I sent in a poem four months ago, and I've never had a cent yet.

Belinda is beyond all doubt; The sweetest maid on earth; But were to me, I can't find out How much her father's worth.

Mrs. Crimbeak—One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives. Mr. Crimbeak—But it isn't the feminine half that is ignorant.

First tramp (running)—Do you know the name of that dog? Second tramp (increasing pace)—I should say it was "O'posterity" by the way he comes after us.

Mrs. Kidder—I had a close call, today, dear, Kidder (anxiously)—What was it? Mrs. Kidder (complacently)—Woman next door came in to see me.

Wesley Watkins—Madam, I was not always as you see me now.— Mrs. Peck—No, I guess not. I suppose there was a time once in your life when you were entirely sober.

"I want to see the boss of the house," said the pedler to Mrs. Darley, who had answered the ring. "I'm sorry," she replied, as she closed the door, "but baby is asleep just now."

Small Boy—My sister likes you, Young Man (calling)—That's nice. I like her, too, very much. Small Boy—Yes; she said she liked you because you never came often and didn't stay long.

Teacher—Now, Harry, in the sentence, Mary gave Robert five cakes, you have parsed the word Mary as masculine gender. How do you make that out? Harry—Well, cause if she did that the book says she was a deity.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Meteorological Science in the United States.

The Simple Process For Making a Weather Bureau.

In Washington three professional prophets are employed to foretell the weather. It is their business to predict wet or dry spells, hot or cold waves, floods and gales. It might be as well to state that these predictions are not the chief business of the service. The study of meteorology for the benefit of the farmer is really what the bureau is for. However, predictions and charts are issued every twelve hours.

The making of a weather map is a very simple process, for those whose business it is. In the first place there are 150 signal stations in the United States, and reports are telegraphed from them as nearly simultaneously as possible of observations made at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. each day. These reports are in the bureau cipher, to save expense. As fast as they arrive a clerk translates them aloud in the presence of four skilled men, each of whom jots down the particular information he needs on an outline map of the United States. One operator records changes of temperature, another marks the variations of the barometer, a third puts down the velocity of the wind, the amount of rainfall and exact states of the barometer and thermometer at the time the observations were taken.

The fourth is in charge of the clouds and the direction of the wind. If, for instance, it is raining in New York, he puts a capital R within the circle which stands for the metropolis; if it is cloudy, lines are drawn across it; if it is "clear and partly cloudy weather," one-half of the circle is shaded. On these maps the prophet then on duty bases his predictions.

Meanwhile two compositors have been putting the same data into type. They are able to keep up with the translator because their types consist of words and grouped figures instead of single letters. This is for the table, which is printed in the corner of every published weather map. Still another employs a fitting little leaden slug into round holes in a brass plate. Each slug bears an arrow crossing a black or white circle and is so set as to indicate the direction of the wind.

When all this is done, the prophet draws lines on the map to show where rain is falling and to indicate other atmospheric conditions. The map is then laid on the brass plate with its lead slugs in place, a press closes upon it and the arrows and circles are to be transferred to a lithographic stone.

If I mistake not, the finished maps indicating the weather of the past twelve hours are ready for use in less than two hours after the simultaneous observations are taken, while in much less time the prophet has made his predictions and the clerks have telegraphed them to weather observers and to press associations all over the country.

Not all the signal stations have the same instruments. The chief of the service mildly calls attention to the fact that "owing to limited supplies and other circumstances," the first order stations do not in every case have the same instrumental equipment. Stations of the second order, however, are equipped pretty much alike.

The station at Washington is much more fully equipped than the regular first-class stations, and the instruments in use are of finer quality and of much greater value. Possibly this accounts for the excellent weather and the salubrious climate of the capital. Just think of it, there were but eighty-nine days in 1891, and only seventy-one in 1893 on which the sun did not shine at all in the city of Washington. The instruments by which the government keeps count of the hours of sunshine is a photographic recorder, so that the great orb may be said to keep its own records.

When the vagaries of frost are noted, one wonders whether the observers or the climate is at fault. For instance, the latest killing frost in the spring of 1892 occurred as follows: At Sacramento, February 7; Jacksonville, March 20; Norfolk, March 23; Washington city, April 16; New York city, April 25, and at Denver on May 9. On the other hand, the earliest killing frost in the fall of 1892 occurred in the city of Washington on October 6; in Denver, October 12; in New York city and in Norfolk on the same date, November 6; in Jacksonville, November 12, and in Sacramento, November 21.—Kato Field's Washington.

Electricity in the Skin.

In his last published work, Professor Yarchanoff, of St. Petersburg, gives the results of his researches with the electric currents of the skin, says the Philadelphia Record. As stated, these experiments led him to connect the skin of various parts of the body by means of non-polarizable electrolytes with Meissner's galvanometer, and at such times the various stimuli of the skin—such as light tickling with a brush, heat, cold, a needle prick, sound, light, taste and smell—were noticed, and in all these cases a strong deflection of the galvanometer needle was observed. Merely opening the eyes, after they had been closed for some time, produced a considerable deflection; and mental efforts, like calculation, also had a similar effect. These currents, if they exist, it is remarked, must pass off with the moistened deposits which are being constantly expelled, and a new supply of electricity would have to be found somewhere; and such electricity, says Professor Yarchanoff, having its source perhaps in the food we eat and the air we breathe, must of necessity entail upon the organism a continuous strain in its production, it being from such causes, perhaps, that the body becomes fatigued after a comparatively few hours of exertion, and absolute rest becomes necessary for recuperation.

The Professor's Object Lesson.

A pupil of the late Professor Billroth, in a communication to the *Kleine Zeitung*, says that the great surgeon used to tell his young hearers in the lecture room that the two main faults of the surgeon were a neglect of the gift of observation, and a self-satisfied delusion that they practised it. He had a favorite experiment with which he used sometimes to test the presence or absence of this gift in new pupils. "Now, gentlemen," he would say, "look at me, and do exactly what I do." He would then thrust one of his fingers into a basin of dirty water, raise his hand to his mouth, and stick one of his fingers between his lips. All his hearers, as they imagined, thereupon imitated him. "Ah, gentlemen," Billroth would say, "what a defect of observation! You have not observed that I put my fore-finger into the dirty water, and placed my second finger into my mouth. You have all placed the same finger in your mouth which you had thrust into the dirty water. I hope you like the taste of it." Of course, if any youth had been forewarned, he would not have been caught on the professor's trap.—[Westminster Gazette.]

Pity Among Birds.

"I witnessed an incident last year," said Oswald Grafton, "that showed that there is a strong feeling of pity among birds, and that sometimes they are as charitable as men. A pair of robins had lost their nest in the fence near by the house, while a pair of catbirds had built theirs in a bush close by. The two pairs hatched out of their young about the same time, and for a short time went along smoothly. Then the robins disappeared entirely and I concluded that they had been killed. The young robins, who had depended on their parents for food, appeared to be starving. When the catbirds came with a worm or bit of food for their young, the young robins would thrust up their heads and make a great noise. Presently it was noticed that the catbirds were feeding the hungry orphans. Every night, too, while one of the catbirds covered its own young its mate performed the same service for the young robins. In this way both broods were reared, the robins growing up as strong and lively as though they had been cared for by their own parents."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Newfoundland Saves a Tramp.

A fresh candidate has been discovered for the new order of merit recently instituted in France for animals who perform heroic actions. A tramp having thrown himself into the Seine at Quay de l'Horloge, in Paris, a magnificent Newfoundland dog then passing with his master plunged in without a moment's hesitation, and, with some difficulty, succeeded in bringing the man ashore. The poor fellow was terribly exhausted when brought out, but he soon recovered.—[London Telegraph.]

Of Historic Interest.

Roanoke Island was the scene of the first settlement in 1585 of the English race in America; of the birth of Virginia Dare, the first native North Carolinian, and of the baptism of Manteo, the friendly Indian chief. A memorial association, having in view the preservation of this early history, has purchased for \$15,000 the site of old Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island.—[Philadelphia Press.]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA GALLANT.

The faculty of the University of Virginia decided to admit women to the Academic School of that institution. This is the first time in the history of the south that a state university has granted such a concession to females, the rules always forbidding females to enter such institutions. The fight for the admission of women to the higher colleges has been going on in Virginia for the past two years, and at the last session of the legislature a bill was introduced with this object in view.—New York Times.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ENGLAND.

The English village school teacher has a harder time of it than the American girl in a similar position. Her salary never exceeds \$300 a year, and is often about \$200, and for this stipend she is required to teach an ungraded school and frequently to keep the school house and its sanitary appointments clean and in order, as well as teach in the Sunday school and play the organ for church services. Her field of labor is often a barn which is too dilapidated for its original use, cold and penetrated by all the winds of heaven. And the young woman who is placed in the humiliating position is generally a college graduate of cultivation and refinement.—Rochester Post Express.

NOVEL RED.

The latest design for a bed is that which Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has in her sleeping room in the new place on Fifth avenue, New York City. It is distinctly novel here. There is a dais raised five or six inches from the floor. This is padded thickly till it is almost like a pillow. On this stands a frame which has neither head nor footboard.

It most resembles a large divan, and around it the dais makes a platform wide enough to walk upon. This divan bed has a superb day dressing of yellow satin that is trimmed with fringe, and just touches the dais, while it fits smoothly over the level of the bed. It is caught in a knot at each corner.

It has a magnificent band of embroidery around it on the portion that covers the flat top. High up on the walls a magnificent carpeted lamprequin-like frame, from which are draped exquisite brocaded yellow silk hangings that are not at all full, and are so short on the side that no air is shut out.—Boston Globe.

BEADED LACE AND ELECTRIC BEADS.

Beaded lace is the newest feature of the season's trimmings, the tendency being to make lace look as much like passementerie as possible. The groundwork is wrought out with various colored beads and sequins, which seem to reign supreme in the world of trimmings. They appear on everything where a "glitter" is required, and they are to be had in all the bright colors, as well as the soft, subdued tints. All sorts of beads in crystal, sat, jet and colors are blended with them in gorgeous harmony. Black or white gauze net are sometimes the foundation for this kaleidoscopic combination, and it varies in width to suit nearly every style of trimming. Silver sequins and crystal beads make a lovely decoration for a white satin gown.

Among the newest trimmings are canvas bands covered thickly with electric beads and drops of sequins, and moire satin and velvet bands more or less embroidered with jet beads which finish the edge and form a pattern through the centre. For an example of the elaborate use of jet is a dress composed of broadly striped white moire and black satin. Each stripe of white is embroidered from the waist nearly to the knees with fine jet beads and spangles. The bodice of plain satin has wide revers of the stripe powdered with jet and opening over a soft front of deep yellow chiffon inserted with lines of yellow tinted lace. The collar is of yellow velvet.—Boston Advertiser.

MAKING DOLLS' EYES.

Who would think of such a thing as a queen deciding the color of the dolls' eyes within her kingdom? Such a thing has been done not by royal edict, however, but simply by having her majesty's own eyes set the fashion.

When Victoria became queen of England, more than fifty years ago, she was fair and young, with very blue eyes, whereupon blue eyes became all the fashion, and all the royal doll makers of her kingdom began sending blue-eyed dolls from their factories. In Italy and Spain, where all the great beauties have olive skins and

dark, handsome eyes, a blonde doll is not a common sight. Japanese dolls have twinkling, beady black eyes set in their heads aslant, while the gayly dressed dolly from Singapore looks from her copper-colored face with a pair of narrow, coquettish black eyes, quite different in expression from either the Spanish or Chinese beauties.

The making of dolls' eyes seems a funny trade and yet there are many thousands of dollars spent in this one item of doll making every year.

Dolls are so perfectly made and seem so individual in themselves that it is hard to realize that each one passes through so many as five or six hands before she comes into possession of all her members.

There are head makers, arm and leg makers, wig-makers, eye-makers, body-enters, sewers and stuffers—not to mention dressmakers and milliners who never sew a stitch for a living person, but spend all their skill upon designing and making doll dresses and headgear.

When dolly has any vocal or other accomplishments, of course other workmen have a hand in her make-up. If she calls "mamma" and "papa" and recites "Little Boy Blue," as many do a special and delicate bit of machinery goes in with the stuffing, and the dolly that has speeches or songs shut up within her bosom bears a very decided likeness to a real baby, and, indeed, in at least two respects the doll has the advantage—she never speaks unless she is bidden, and she can be depended upon to say the correct thing, which is scarcely true of most babies we have met.—[New York Advertiser.]

FASHION NOTES.

Hats and bonnets of lace braid will be more popular this year than ever.

Light alligator belts are made to wear with tan and white check gingham.

Russet costumes include gown, shoes, belt, and fancy straw round hat or Duse turban.

The long basque, with rather full skirts, is to be one of the standard garments of the season.

It is said that velvet and lace are to be the popular combination for full-dress wear for the summer.

Black dotted gaze or silk crepe made up over watered silk form a beautiful outfit for evening wear for young girls in mourning.

A cool gray green is one of the new colors which gave a hint of its existence last year, and now appears in silks and crepons under the name of "roscon."

A new collar is made of 12 gorse cut in umbrella fashion. This is seen on a tailor costume of fine twill. The edge of the collar is trimmed with narrow braid stitched on by machine.

The conspicuous and aggressive silk or ribbon bow is falling into disfavor. It has always been discarded by many women of conservative tastes, and in its place the soft, looped bow of lace is likely to be adopted.

White satin sleeves covered with black jetted net will be seen in black and white striped or dotted silk gowns, trimmed with jetted lace, and rich black silk gowns decorated with white lace and insertion.

A novel waist-trimming is made of ribbons cut in lengths of about ten inches. These are arranged to fall in ruffle fashion over the shoulders and bust. A beading is made of ribbon braided into a wide band.

Shirred hats of black tulle, crape or silk mullin will be worn. They are made upon wires and may be bent in any shape to suit the wearer. The trimming is usually of wreaths of poppies, roses or wildflowers.

Cotton crepon is a desirable material for summer gowns, and it can be had in black and all the light tints. It is especially recommended for its laundry qualifications, as it washes perfectly and requires no ironing.

Long basques of fancy silk with masses of lace are among the coming dressy additions to the toilet. The skirts will cover one third the length of the dress-skirt. Some models have lace flounces nearly half a yard deep.

A new idea in bodice-making is to allow extra length to the outside material. This is left loose below the bust and falls into a mass of soft folds. It takes the place of a belt, and if carefully arranged is quite stylish and very becoming.

Many handsome tints in mousetair gloves are offered for dressy wear this summer. Russetts, pale browns, and tans always look well in either suede or lace kid, four-button or mousetair length, and they are always in good taste, whatever be the color of the costume they complete.

THOSE who could not eat cake, hot biscuit, bread and pastry because of indigestion have found that by raising them with Royal Baking Powder they are enabled to eat them with perfect comfort.

Royal Baking Powder is composed of chemically pure cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda, and is an actual preventive of dyspepsia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Luminous Night Clouds.

Attention has lately been directed to the singular phenomena known as luminous nocturnal clouds. A special study has been made of the subject at Berlin, and, indeed, it seems well worthy of thorough examination. It must, of course, be understood that the clouds of which we speak are not the glowing luminous masses which make the splendor of sunset or sunrise. The latter are merely spheres of tiny clouds of our stratosphere at an altitude of at most some three or four miles. These owe their gorgeous tints to the sunbeams which, after the luminous has sunk below the horizon from one position, traverse the higher regions of the air, reaching the clouds they meet with floods of light.

The luminous night clouds, now referred to soar aloft at a much greater elevation than ordinary clouds, nor do they undergo such wonderful transformations as the clouds of sunset exhibit by the varying sunlight. According to the observations at Berlin it would seem that these luminous night clouds must be situated at an elevation of about fifty miles. The appearance they represent is very variable; sometimes they are bright enough to arrest the attention at once. Viewed with a telescope it is plain that these objects have a much greater extent than the naked eye view of their magnitude would seem to indicate. It would also appear that they are decreasing in frequency, and that, whatever be the cause to which they owe their origin, it seems to be of a temporary or intermittent character. In this point, at all events, if in no other, the phenomena may be likened to those astonishing sunset glows which adorned the skies in the winter of 1883, and which were proved to be due to the dust ejected from Krakatoa in the autumn of that year.

It seems possible that these nocturnal clouds may be a product of meteoric matter which has been captured by our atmosphere from without. Shooting stars have, indeed, been frequently seen to leave their debris in cloudy streaks behind them. These have been known to remain sufficiently luminous to be visible for many minutes. In one case, indeed, they lasted for nearly an hour.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Queen's Name.

It is probable that most of her Majesty's loyal subjects know the Queen only by her royal style, Victoria, and that such of the remainder of them as are aware that she bears another name, and that that is Alexandrina, believe that the latter is the second, and, therefore, in some sense the inferior name. The well informed, however, know that the Queen's names are Alexandrina Victoria, and a sentence or two in a letter of her father, the Duke of Kent, written within a couple of months of her christening, and sold a few days since in Paris, may account for the choice of the second as the principal name. "Her first name," the Duke wrote, "is Alexandrina; Victoria, by which name she is always called at home, is her last, being that of her dear mother. The first she bears after her godfather, the Emperor of Russia."—St. James Gazette.

Electric Treatment of Pleurisy.

About thirty years ago an ingenious physician of an inquiring turn of mind was struck with the idea that if electricity was good for feeble people, might it not be equally good for feeble pleurisy. A row of evergreens had been put out on his grounds some time before, and it occurred to him that, as there was a couple of his best trees in an exceedingly frail state of health, here was a good chance to test his theory. He accordingly connected a wire from a battery with the roots of one of the trees, turned on a very mild current and watched the results. In a short time the leaves, which had begun to turn yellow, took on a lively shade of green, new shoots started out, and the tree that had been given up by the gardener as past saving was soon the most flourishing one of the row, and before long outstripped its fellows in beauty and luxuriance of growth. These experiments in this direction came to an end by the death of the doctor, and thus much that might have been of great service to the gardener and florist remained undeveloped. Who will enter the field and give us accurate, simple and easily managed methods of growing plants by electricity?—New York Ledger.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER

Pain each month, and find relief and cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates and restores the monthly function, braces up the exhausted run-down, overworked and delicate; allays and banishes all Nervous Weakness, Spasms, Hysteria, Pile, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance; cures Womb Diseases, Bearing Down Sensations, Backache, Catarrhal Inflammation, Uterus and kindred ailments.

For those about to become mothers, it is a precious remedy for it lessens the pain and perils of childbirth, shortens "labor," and every period of confinement and promotes secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

THOMAS TRIMWELL, of Rochester, Pa., says: "I cannot sufficiently express to you my gratitude for the benefit your 'Favorite Prescription' has conferred upon my daughter. It is like she has suffered no pain whatever. It is simply marvelous."

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Chewing Gum

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Washington, D. C. I have a limited number of our best season's wheels are on hand at the above low price. A rare chance to get a first-class durable wheel at a bargain. They are all steel wheels, ball bearing and fitted with pneumatic tires. Send \$5 to guarantee express charges, and we will ship C. O. D. \$25.75, who the prettiest of examination if desired. Apply to our agents or direct to us.

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"THE CLEANER 'TIS, THE COSIER 'TIS." WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT SAPOLIO

The Children.

Only to keep them so,
Soft, warm and young;
The wee, feeble fingers,
The babbling tongue,
Tears that we kiss away,
Smiles that we win;
Careless of knowledge,
As gullible of sin.

Only to keep them so,
Frank, true and pure;
Of our full wisdom
So lovingly sure,
Our frown all they shrink from,
Our flat their law;

Our store, whence all gladness
They fearlessly draw.
Only to keep them so,
Sweet hands that cling,
Sweet lips that laugh for us,
Sweet tones that ring;

Only to keep them so,
Gentle and good to us,
Patient and strong,
Guarding our weaknesses,
Bearing us long.

Only to keep them so,
Tenderly mocking us,
Old thoughts and ways,
That scarcely keep measure
With life's rapid days.

Only to keep them so,
Our must show fair!
But, only to have them so,
Just as they were!

—All the Year Round.

A HYPNOTIC DUEL.

BY W. J. LAMPTON.

"I am a firm believer in hypnotism, scientific and otherwise," said a man who looked as little like a crank or a faddist as could well be imagined. He was one of a group talking on occultism in general and this as collateral, and when he made the announcement there was an immediate demand for the reasons for the faith that was in him.

"Twenty years ago," he went on in response to the demand, "I was a student in France, and at that time, hypnotism, or mesmerism, as it was then known, did not hold the place it now holds. On the contrary, the believer in mesmerism was considered by a majority of the most respectable people to be mentally lax, so to speak. My roommate and best friend was an American attending a medical school, and both of us were more or less interested in things occult, as active-minded young men are likely to be, when they are not rich enough to be

Talcham in the reverse. This is no indulgence in all those frivolities of youth which are quite the contrary of occultism. We attended hypnotic seances and that sort of thing at every opportunity, and it was not long until my friend, Walter, began to show signs of being a mesmerist himself. When we discovered he had the gift, we were greatly elated, and on every occasion, among our friends, he was practicing and perfecting his skill. So adept did he finally become, that had it not been for the prejudice against it, we would have turned it to account to assist our revenues, which about this time felt the need of assistance, as we had made the acquaintance of a fast crowd and our exchequer was assuming a degree of emaciation which was positively painful.

"One night, on our way home from a small festivity, not at all in the line of occultism, we stopped at a well known cafe, where a number of giddy youths like ourselves were making a night of it, and when we left the place Walter had a duel on his hands, with a fiery, young official, who had been elapped in the face for certain remarks, which if Walter had been duly sober, he would never have noticed. However, that was of no avail now, and nothing was left except to fight, and to fight with a Frenchman's choice of weapons, as Walter was the challenger. What a fool he was; what a fool I was; what a fool the Frenchman was; what fools all of us were; what a fool a man always is when he is drunk! Yet it did not strike us as that night as we rolled along to our rooms. But the next morning, when the wine was out and the wit was in, Walter and I would gladly have given all we possessed to be out of the ugly business. What the Frenchman thought about it, I have no notion. Very likely he didn't think about it at all, but took it as a matter of course. For that was the way he had been raised. It was quite different with us, though, for we had father, mother, sisters, sweethearts back in America, to whom a duel was quite as dreadful as it was to us—when we were sober. There was no honorable way for us to get out of it, however, if we wanted to stay in France, and to have gone away under such circumstances was worse than the risk of murder or being murdered, so there we were. Of course all the arrangements devolved upon me as Walter's friend,

and every move I made in the affair seemed to me as if I were getting Walter ready for his funeral under his own direction. It was simply horrible, and there were times when I wished I had been reared in an atmosphere of duels, and had swords for playthings and pistols for pop-guns. Forty-eight hours was the limit of my time for such reflections, however, and before the expiration of that, a duel with swords had been arranged to take place at daylight in the suburbs, and poor Walter didn't know half as much about a sword as he did about a ploughshare, and he didn't know enough about that to have run a straight furrow if it had been staked out for him across a field, while the Frenchman was a noted swordsman. Still, much to my surprise, Walter appeared quite calm after the first twenty-four hours of sober thought, and I could not account for it, unless it was that calmness of despair we read of and occasionally happen in our experiences. In this instance, I thought I had happened on it, and I am free to say it did not add to my cheerfulness.

"Well, the time came, and we were there promptly, with a faint hope in my palpitating bosom that something would interfere with the other side to prevent an appearance. But it went to pieces early; the Frenchman was there before we were, and what was worse, he showed signs of being glad he was there. How I did want to take him out to some quiet spot and wring his neck! And how handsome Walter looked, pale, of course, but the very picture of a man! And how I felt when I thought of what word I might have to send home to his dear old mother and father, and to that sister of his, who was more to me than all the others!

"If both principals had been Frenchmen I might have been less wroth with it; but there was an American in it, and somebody was bound to get hurt.

"Before we got down to business Walter began to act queerly, and I thought the strain was proving too great for him; but he whispered something to me and I watched the Frenchman. Presently he observed Walter's peculiar motions and actions, which were just enough not to excite comment, and they were continued until men took their places. It was evident the Frenchman thought Walter was about to work some western trick on him to offset his superior skill with

words, and he became more intent than ever. Walter was extremely awkward with his sword, but he managed to keep it in front of him, which he did with the point sticking straight to his adversary. He had caught the Frenchman's eye meanwhile, and as they advanced to the encounter I thought from the fixed gaze of Monsieur that he had made up his mind to stick Walter full of holes in the first bout and end the affair, so he could get back to an early breakfast. But it did not turn out that way, for when they came within touching distance, Walter, with his eyes firmly fixed on the Frenchman's, threw his sword point slightly to one side and the Frenchman's followed it. Once, twice, thrice he attempted to make a thrust, but invariably the sword flew wide. Monsieur's seconds noted the strange actions of their principal, but could not account for it, and at last Walter, with a side swipe, as the boys say in these days, fetched the Frenchman a terrific whack in the neck with the flat of his sword, very much as if he had hit him with a fence rail, and knocked him out so completely that he could not respond, and for some time the surgeons thought he had been killed. When he recovered consciousness, Walter stood by and on him the Frenchman first opened his eyes. He attempted to rise, but Walter gently waved him back with the greatest magnanimity and assured the seconds that he was perfectly satisfied if Monsieur were, and Monsieur said he was and shook heads.

"Five minutes later we were in our carriage on our way back to Paris, when Walter collapsed and fell over in my arms in a dead faint. When he had recovered and pulled himself together he laughed almost hysterically.

"By George, old man," he said, "I wouldn't again go through what I have gone through in the last forty-eight hours for a million dollars. Whew! I never was so badly scared in my life, and then he drew a long breath. "But I say, old boy," he concluded, "memorism beats swords all hollow to fight a duel with."

"The last sentence explained everything. Walter had put his mesmerism against the sword of the Frenchman and vanquished him in the open field.

"But we never boasted of our victory—at least not in France."—Detroit Free Press.

Not so Easy as It Looked.

Ted and Tim, the twins, sat upon opposite arms of Uncle Rob's armchair. Uncle Rob put down his paper suddenly. "How many days would it take to cut a piece of cloth fifty yards long, if a yard was cut off each day?" "Fifty!" shouted Ted, without thinking a minute. "Pshaw, Uncle Rob, don't ask us those foolish, easy puzzles. There are old—old as the hills.

"Seems to me," retorted Uncle Rob, "if they are old they are not so wonderful easy as you think. You're wrong, Ted. Now, here's another awfully easy one—as old as the hills, too. But it has puzzled many a small boy before you. If a goose weighs ten pounds and half its own weight, what is the weight of the goose?"

Tim was just going to call out "Fifteen pounds." But Uncle Rob's solemn expression disconcerted him. Instead, he pursed up his mouth and looked at Ted, and Ted wrinkled his brows and looked at Tim.

"Doesn't sound hard," faintly from Tim.

"It's very easy, indeed," replied Uncle Rob. "And here's one more of the same sort: A snail climbing a post twenty feet high ascends five feet every day, and slips back four feet every night? How long will it take him to reach the top?"

"Seems as if he only got up one foot each day—at that rate," considered Tim.

"So he did!"

"And the post was twenty feet high?"

"Yes, Ted, twenty feet."

"Well, then," pursued Tim, "it must have been ten—"

Uncle Rob laughed. —Harper's Young People.

Head-Hunting in Upper Burma. There are some sensational pastimes among the natives of Upper Burma, as evidenced by the following letter from a London News correspondent: "Mansi is a pretty warm place just now, what with dacoits and outlaws, and Saw-bwa's followers. Head-hunting Peavas, too, have just been making trouble in the west, and the officials of the Upper Chinind district and the police are out after them. And now, to make things a little more lively, the Chang-U police guard down in Saganing has been attacked by a large gang of dacoits, calling themselves Nyauing Yin Mintas—followers of the prince claimant to the Burmese throne. This gang is making its way north. It has been tracked into the Ye-U district, so it may come up into these parts and join Kya Si and Kya Yi, or the Chinind rebels. Kya Si and Kya Yi were hunted last month up and down the country by the Kacha officials. During that time I covered about 260 miles on horse and foot, over hills 3,000 feet high, and with orders to turn out the people to beat the jungle. One night, at Baumak, we received intelligence that dacoits were encamped ten miles off, and we started at dawn with a score of Sikh police, half of whom were mounted. After searching a long time we found an encampment with fires burning, but they had fled. It was doubtful whether they, instead of being dacoits, were not coolies on the way to the Mu Valley railway now making toward Mogaung. The village headmen are slow to assist us, and no doubt the people harbor the dacoits. When the police did come up with them and engaged and dispersed them, they fired in the air and did not hit any of them."

Animal Intelligence. I was hunting duck on the Platte River in Nebraska, when my horse fell, throwing me under him. In the fall he broke his leg and I my foot. I lay under the horse. The animal looked at me and desperately tried to get up, but could not, owing to its broken leg. I could not move from pain and the weight of my horse. After a number of attempts at trying to extricate myself, I gave up in despair. Finally, with a human look in its eyes, that horse arched its sides and with a tremendous effort rolled completely over me. This released me but I could not rise. My dog, which had been barking and jumping around, at once ran away at full speed, barking. In twenty minutes he returned and with him a farm-hand, who said that the dog had attracted his attention by running up to him and whining and then running toward where I was lying. Finally the man followed him. I was carried to a farmhouse and cared for, but not until I gave orders that my horse should be strung up, his leg set, and his life saved if possible. He is alive. So is the dog, and they romp together in the meadow at my farm. The horse cannot be used, so I've made him a pensioner. —[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TO REMOVE WARTS.

To remove safely warts from the teats of cows is usually difficult, especially while they are giving milk. First try applying a liniment made of equal parts of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine. Touch the warts with this every evening after milking, and if the warts do not disappear after a week or ten days, go to the druggist's and procure some glacial acetic acid and with a feather or brush touch the surface of the warts once a day. Be careful not to apply so much that the milk will run down or over the skin of the udder. This acid will usually destroy the warts in a few days. —[New York Sun.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.

Three-year-old fruit trees may be easily transplanted in this way: First, the holes are to be dug, that the roots may be covered without any more exposure than necessary. Some rich soil or compost is prepared and placed by the holes. Then the trees are dug up and the roots are smoothly cut and trimmed, as little disturbance of them as possible being made. The holes should be as large as possible to afford room for the roots, spread in a natural position. They are then covered with the rich soil, and this is worked well between the fibers and made compact. The rest of the soil is then thrown on this, and is well trampled down. If a rain falls in a few days, no water will be needed; otherwise, it will be necessary to give a painful to each tree. —[New York Times.

KEEP THE PIG GROWING.

The most important point in growing hogs for profit, even when they are to be fattened early, is to secure a strong, vigorous frame. That the fattening process should not begin too early is well understood by practical farmers. Heavy feeding on corn will stunt a young pig even more quickly than will insufficiency of food. But it is almost equally important not to go to the other extreme. A pig that for days and weeks has had insufficient food has by that fact become incapable of properly digesting a large quantity. The stomach, like other bodily organs, is strengthened by appropriate exercise and weakened when it is either overloaded or has too little to do. There is no harm in giving young

pigs plenty to eat, provided it is the right kind of food for growth, with comparatively little of fat-forming material in its composition. The pig always begins right. The sow's milk is excellent for growth, and for the first day or two, while weak, the pig takes its food in small quantities and often. It is about the time that the pig is one or two weeks old that its dam's milk becomes insufficient. The age depends on the size of the litter and the milk-producing capacity of the sow. If stunted at the time the sow's milk becomes too little for them, the pigs never after recover all that is then lost. —Boston Cultivator.

METHODS OF TRAINING GRAPES.

Many bunches of grapes, on vines trained to stakes, become entangled, and it is very difficult to harvest them without cutting them to pieces. Experiments at the Illinois station by G. W. McClure proved that some varieties, especially the strong growers, yield decidedly more when on a trellis than when on stakes, and it is much easier to keep them under control and to gather the fruit. Moore's Early did best on a three-wire horizontal trellis; next on a single wire; next on a covered trellis, and poorest on stakes. Ives Seedling seemed to do a little better on the upright trellis; next better on the horizontal trellis; next on the single wire; next under cover, and poorest on stakes. Delaware did about equally well on the upright and on the horizontal trellis. The Concord did best on the horizontal trellis. The four varieties, as a whole, did best on the three-wire horizontal trellis, though there was not much difference on the upright three-wire trellis, except in the case of the Concord. The vines on stakes uniformly made the poorest growth and yielded the least. The grapes on the covered trellis rotted less than those on an uncovered row beside them, but they yielded less from the failure of fruit to set. A trellis should be high enough that the fruit may be easily gathered, as the bunches all hang down and are in plain sight from below. —American Agriculturist.

KEEPING POULTRY.

It has been proven that with proper nourishment and food hens can be induced to lay almost continuously up to the usual number natural to each

This number is from 120 to 125 per year. If, then, by proper feeding and housing, hens can be induced to lay in the winter, when the price of eggs is high, the profit is proportionately greater. One writer says he began business with seven scrub hens, and his wife was the only person who knew how to take care of them. With her care the result was so encouraging that they went into business on a larger scale. Apropos of pure breeds, it may be well to observe that this writer says he had one "scrub hen" that gave him 192 eggs without setting at all. Remember, if one wishes to sell eggs, that infertile eggs keep much longer and accumulate just as readily, which makes them best to hold for a rise in market. After gaining experience in the tricks and manners of one's hens one will find their interest growing, and very likely will wish to begin raising thoroughbreds. One's plans and purpose should be governed by the market they can command. Know what and where you are to sell and work toward that end. If eggs sell best, raise eggs. If broilers, then raise broilers, and if fowl, as they are technically called in market, then ship fowl. One's choice of breed must be governed by their knowledge of demand. —Courier-Journal.

WHOLESALE FOOD FOR CALVES.

It is practically impossible to have calves do well when quite young without a supply of milk. Skimmilk can be used very satisfactorily by adding ground flaxseed or flaxseed gruel. They require a little less of this mixture than of whole milk. The Iowa Experiment Station, in a test of feeding whole milk vs. skimmilk in connection with ground flaxseed, found that by adding ground flaxseed to the skimmilk they got nearly as good growth as with the whole milk. Calves one to five months old ate a little over a gallon of skimmilk per head daily, to which was added about a pound of ground flaxseed. A like amount of flaxseed boiled or soaked, making it soft and in the form of gruel, would answer as well. That amount furnished nearly the same quantity of oily matter as average whole milk contains. A greater amount of flaxseed added to the milk will usually cause "scours" in calves. Give grain in addition to this milk ration, and if it is supplied together with good hay (clover or some fine

ONE THAT ILLUSTRA MOST TRAGICALLY THE POWER OF MIND OVER MATTER.

Old, dry corn makes the hardest pork. In a clay soil do not set trees too deep. It takes a good butter cow to make the best cheese cow. Money paid for old cows is wasted. Buy young cows or none. Keep salt, ashes and coppers where the hogs can help themselves daily. No pasture is profitable which takes three or four acres to support a cow. If the bees are restless give more air and water, and sweep up the dead ones. It is not what is eaten but what is digested and assimilated that benefits the stock. It is the comfortable cow which fills the pail with milk and the milk with butter fat. All young animals should be kept growing rapidly in size, strength, bone and sinew. Set out a new bed of strawberries as early as you can, before the hot, dry weather comes. Daniel D. Herr of Penn., says that there is no more trouble in raising plums than other fruits, if the Japanese are planted, or the trees sprayed. There is no fodder crop in the world that will produce so much with so little expense as corn. It is easily cultivated, and will keep more stock to the acre than anything else. Don't forget to sow something for the bees to work on. You can't expect good crops of fruit without bees, and your bees will never be profitable unless you give them an abundance of honey-making material to work on at various seasons of the year.

Dr. Kilmor's Sarsaparilla cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

This play of color in the opals is due to minute fissures in the stone.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Halls' Catarrh Cure gives the best satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggist and H. C.

A Beautiful Sevenr Spoon Will be sent with every bottle of Dr. Hozar's Series Group Cure. Created by mail, non-paid, 50 cts. Address, Hozar, Buffalo, N. Y.

Shiloh's Cure Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incontinent Constipation; Is the Best Cough Cure; \$50. 31 Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Halls' Honey of Horsehold and Tar Instantly. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.



"I Could Not Walk"

Because of a running sore on my ankle. I was not able even to do anything. After the

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

A Quaker But Gilted Bird.

One of the most interesting, and at the same time relatively most abundant, birds in the Zoological Gardens at present is a fowl which is known by the pseudo-classical name of channa. It is of unwieldy bulk, and has grouty looking legs. But in spite of this, it is said by that accomplished ornithologist, W. H. Hudson, to soar and sing in a way that rivals the lark. It is also the most truly amphibious of all birds, as has been lately pointed out in the ibis. Its swimming powers are apparently quite on a par with those of the duck, and it has this advantage over that bird that it is clothed in a kind of Boynton costume, which is furnished by innumerable air spaces in the skin. These various gifts, combined with an interesting appearance, render the bird one of the most striking exhibits in the Zoo; but the drawback is in the voice, which—possibly on account of the atmosphere of this metropolis—is far from being likable as Mr. Hudson states of the channa when upon its native pampas. —London Daily News.

Killed by a Dream.

The burial at Altoona, Penn., of a young wife, Mrs. Mary Gruble, develops facts that illustrate most tragically the power of mind over matter. Mrs. Gruble went to bed and fell asleep, seemingly in her usual good health, remarks the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Fifteen minutes later she woke in a terrible condition of nervous shock and prostration, produced by a dream. As soon as she could speak, she related that in a dream she saw a man trying to kill her husband in the cellar. She regained her reasoning faculties to the extent of realizing fully that the horrible scene spoken of was the illusion of a dream, but the shock to her nervous organization was so great that she could not rally, and in a few hours she was cold in death.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, that effectively cleanses the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE OBSERVER.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1894.
Local News.

—Mrs. A. Matteson is improving.
—A. McMillan was in Russell Tuesday.
—Miss Charilla Allen went to Canton Tuesday.
—A. B. Shaw, of Russell, was in Hermon Monday.
—G. T. Manley, of Canton, was in town last week.
—Z. W. Babcock visited Gouverneur and Ogdensburg last week.
—Fred. Cory and family visited friends in DeKalb Junction last week.
—S. Bowhall was visiting his sisters, Mrs. A. and Mrs. G. W. Kinzie, last Monday.
—The Endeavor topic for Sunday evening will be Temperance. Led by Rev. C. Shaw.
—D. R. Gibbons returned from a trip in the western part of the State, last week.
—Miss Flora Hence, from Porter Hill, was visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Cassaw's last Sunday.
—The Canton Advertiser appears in a new dress of type, which bespeaks prosperity.
—Geo. Murry, wife and little daughter, of Ox Bow, is in town visiting friends and relatives.
—Pliny McMillan closed his second term of school in the Acres District last Wednesday.
—Bert Taylor went to Potsdam Sunday on his wheel, to visit his cousin. He returned the same night.
—Fred. Fordham and wife, of Gouverneur, spent Sunday in town as the guests of the family of L. Lard.
—Luisa Hence is preparing to celebrate the Fourth. He is the happy father of a 31 pound boy. Born last Sunday.
—The wall upon which the new Engine and Hose House is to stand is nearly completed. The McBride Bros. are the masons.
—Mr. and Mrs. D. Powell, of Rensselaer Falls, and Mrs. L. W. Thompson, of Dayton, O., were visiting at J. R. Powell's last week.
—Among those who attended Teacher's Examination at Canton last week, were Alma and Jennie Bullock, Lelah Booth and Pliny McMillan.
—The Hermon I. O. G. T. can boast of the youngest County member, in Miss Gertrude Stevens, her age being a little over twelve years old.
—The Hermon Union School will close on Friday, June 22nd. Graduating exercises in the evening. Program and particulars next week.
—Rev. C. Shaw, Mr. C. V. Gale, Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Kelly, have gone to Massena as delegates to the St. Lawrence Baptist Association.
—Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Jones, of Norfolk, were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. T. A. Story on Sunday. They returned home Tuesday.
—Hermon will not celebrate the coming Fourth. But the I. O. G. T. will hold an Ice Cream, Strawberry and Lemonade Social that day for the benefit of those who stay at home.
—G. T. Chaney and wife visited New York last week, and on their return stopped at Maunsville, Jefferson Co., to visit her sister, Mrs. F. W. Harwick. They returned home Tuesday.
—Children's Day at the Baptist Church was a success. The children all doing their part well, especially the primary class. The flowers were tastefully arranged.
—"While every face delighted seems to say, How glad we are that this is children's day."
—Mrs. D. A. Hutchinson and daughter, Blanche went to Pierrepont last Saturday, where they expect to remain for a few days, after which they will go to Danby, Vt., where she will join her husband who has employment there.
—Last Friday evening Johns & Newell received 120 baskets of Strawberries, and before the next day noon they were all sold out at 13 cents per quart. They could have sold 50 more baskets if they had of had them.
—The Concert given by F. R. Green in the Congregational Church at Kent's Corner, didn't prove a very good financial success. The program which was rendered was first-class in every particular, and those who are lovers of music should have attended.
—The First Nine of Russell and the First Nine of Hermon, played a game of base ball here last Saturday afternoon. The score was 10 to 14 in favor of the Hermon Nine. A return game will be played at Russell next Saturday afternoon. The Juniors of Russell and the Juniors of Hermon played in the forenoon, which resulted in a large score for the Russell team.
—The Poverty Social given by the Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist Church in Seymour Hall last Thursday night, drew a large crowd both in and out of town, and everyone seemed to wear a smiling face at the peculiar dress of some who represented poverty. The program which was gotten up for the occasion brought forth considerable applause from the spectators. Mr. S. Silas after a few fitting remarks awarded the prizes to Mrs. D. R. F. Parker and Everett Buswick as representing poverty in the fullest degree. The receipts of the evening were over \$30.

—We regret that it appeared in last week's issue in giving an account of the Decoration Day exercises, that anything was misrepresented, and only published as told to us by a G. A. R. man, and according to all accounts which we have since learned, there was no dinner served in the Baptist basement as stated. Now then, who is to blame for the mistake?
—Children's Day was observed last Sunday in the M. E. Church. Rev. T. A. Story preached in the morning from 2nd Timothy 2: 15. In the evening the children rendered the program entitled, "The Battle of Life," in a manner pleasing and profitable to all. The "Sword Drill" deserves special mention. The Church was beautifully and tastefully decorated and the entire program reflects credit on all who assisted in its preparation.
—The Plaindealer is apparently afraid to answer our query of last week in regard to who printed those cards for Healy, but at first they set at work with great energy, determined to punish the guilty one who printed them, and they have even said that there was no doubt but that they were printed in their office. When the Advertiser justly asked them to make affidavits as to their innocence, they never even replied to their request, but if it had been printed in any office other than the Plaindealer, they would have demanded justice, and punished both participants, but as it now is, they seek to shield the "devil" who printed them from interference with the law of justice. Right is right, and justice is justice, but there is no justice about it in punishing one and allowing the other to go free.

MARRIED.
NOBLES—CLARA.—At Oswegatchie, June 5th, 1894, by Rev. C. Shaw. Mr. Walter A. Nobles, of Star Lake, and Miss Mary Clara, of Syracuse.

Death of Mrs. Levi N. Jones.
On May 28th, 1894, Mrs. Levi N. Jones, of Fine, (whose given name was Maude), gave birth to a child, and was on the fair road to recovery when blood poison set in, and on Sunday, June 10th, her spirit soared away to that Heavenly home where sorrow and pain are unknown. Her funeral was held on Monday at the house at 12 o'clock, and at the M. E. Church at one o'clock, P. M. Rev. Mr. Warren, of Fine, preached the funeral sermon, choosing for his text the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, and 41st verse. The Church was crowded to its utmost capacity and not a dry eye could be seen, save that of the departed mother and wife, who was sleeping the sleep of the just. The baby died before its mother and both were buried in the same casket, which was white marble with silver handles, decked profusely inside with flowers. She leaves a large circle of friends who deeply mourn her loss and share their sympathy with the bereft husband. She was beloved and a favorite by all. She was a sincere Christian and leaves a good example for her many friends to follow. Though only 16 years old, she possessed a beautiful type of womanhood seldom possessed by one so young.

Farewell, dear, but not forever,
There will be a glorious dawn;
We shall meet to part—no, never!
On the resurrection morn.
Thou' my darlings forms are sleeping
In the cold and silent tomb,
They will have a glorious waking
When the blessed Lord doth come.

The Hotckin Sisters Coming.
The Hotckin Sisters Concert Co. and Bell Kings have been engaged to give one of their peerless entertainments in LeRoy Hall, Hermon, on Saturday evening, June 16th, under the auspices of the Independent Order of Foresters. Their entertainment is first-class. They have appeared on the musical courses of all the big cities, including the "Star" course in Boston, concerning which the Boston Advertiser has this to say:
"The program was the most novel of any ever presented before the Association. All of the young ladies appeared to be creditable performers on half a dozen or so of different instruments. So much enthusiasm was manifested by the entire audience that an engagement was made by the Company to give another concert the next Saturday evening."

North Russell.
June 11.—Sunday was Children's Day here, and the children deserve much praise in the way they rendered the speaking and singing.
Mrs. Emily Williams of Stafford, N. Y., is visiting relatives in this place. It is 38 years since she went away from here and doubtless she finds many things changed.
J. Fikes is building a barn. He had a raising Saturday afternoon.
Mr. and Mrs. Silas Clark are visiting relatives in DeKalb.
Forest Poole is gaining slowly from a severe illness.
The Aid Society from this place will meet with Mrs. Frank Clark of Cray's Mills, on Wednesday, June 20th.
Mrs. Flora and Mary Clark were guests of Anna Miller last Thursday.
L. L. Clark went to Albany, Saturday, with a load of cattle.
Mr. and Mrs. Salem Town, of South Russell, called on relatives in this vicinity last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Clark attended the wedding of Miss Mamie Cray and Herbert Bullis, of Pierrepont, on Wednesday evening, June 6th.

JOHNS & NEWELL.

IF U WANT

Anything in the Line of
GROCERIES,
REMEMBER

That We Keep Only the Best
At the Lowest Market Price.

We have a large and first class assortment of

CANNED GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Choicest Tobacco, Cigars, and Fruits of the Season Constantly IN STOCK, At the Lowest Market Price.

We Have the Largest Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBER GOODS

EVER SHOWN IN HERMON BEFORE.

TRY OUR CELEBRATED



Waverly Shoes

THEY FIT. THEY WEAR. THEY WILL NOT RIP.

Every Pair WARRANTED to give SATISFACTION or Money will be Refunded if Found Otherwise.
Also a great variety of Hand Turned Shoes and Slippers. Farm Produce Taken at the Highest Market Price.

Give Us a Call. We use Everybody Right.

JOHNS & NEWELL,
HERMON, N. Y.

"PEP," THE TAILOR.

A Job of 50 dozen Full Lined Cotton Pants, worth \$1.00 a pair, Pep's price, 60 cents. Pants worth \$2.00, Pep's price, \$1.50. Pants worth \$2.50 all wool, Pep's price, \$1.90. Dress pants worth \$3.50, Pep's price \$2.50. Dress pants worth \$4.50, Pep's price \$3.50. 1000 Extra Pants must be sold!

Children's Knee Pants Suits.
Very neat suit worth \$2.00, Pep's price 99 cents. Very fine suit, worth \$3.00, Pep's price \$1.50. Double Breasted Suits at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Also fine Jersey Suits for boys, 3 4 and 5 years old.

Boys Suits 14 to 19 years old.
Lot No. 1 worth \$6.00, Pep's price \$4.00. Lot No. 2 worth \$7.00, Pep's price \$5.00. Lot No. 3 worth \$10.00, Pep's price \$8.00. Also Fine English Worsteds Suits.

MEN'S SUITS.
4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 dollars. The finest Ready Made Suit that can be bought in the State, for \$15.00, at Pep's.

SPRING OVERCOATS OF LATEST STYLES.
G. A. R. SUITS. Every Suit is WARRANTED all wool. They are double breasted with two sets of buttons, at \$8.50. Slater's Best Indigo Blue Cloth, Warranted pure wool and fast color, double breasted and two sets of buttons, at \$11.00. All sizes in stock of No. 1 and No. 2 from 35 to 40 breast.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
I shall always have on hand a fine line of piece goods for the manufacture of clothing to order in Foreign and Domestic Woolsens. I have just returned from market, and owing to the hard times I have bought early and heavy knowing that the bargains I procured would be hard to obtain after business opened up. Remember I deal in a straight line of goods, Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing, Ready Made and Custom and carry a larger stock than is carried within one hundred miles of here. I have been in the manufacture of these goods for over 20 years. I buy goods on my own judgment, not on the hearsay of others and in a great many cases I sell goods for less than they are supposed to be wholesaled at.
YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT,
"PEP," THE TAILOR, HERMON, N. Y.

CONANT & BESWICK.

3000 yds. yard wide Brown Sheeting at 4 1/2 cents, 3000 yds. yard wide Brown Sheeting at 5 cents, 5000 yds. Amoskeag Gingham at 5 cents per yard, 50 pairs Lace Curtains 69 cents per pair, reduced from \$1.00, 50 pairs Lace Curtains \$1.49, reduced from \$2.00. 1000 Ladies Jersey Vests at 5 cents each, better than we sold last season at that price.



Our line of Spring Garments is larger than ever. See our Special Garments at \$3.49 and \$5.00

CONANT & BESWICK,
HERMON, N. Y.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT!

Fully realizing that the public has come to the conclusion that hard times has come, and that the necessities of life must be bought at prices according to the times. I am prepared to supply their needs. My stock never was so large and complete as at present. Comprising Builders Hardware, all Grades of Building Paper, Shelf Hardware of every description, also repairs for the McCormick, Buckeye, Champion and Deering Mowers.

When in need of a Cultivator, Land Roller, Horse Rake or Spring Tooth Harrow, don't fail to call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere, for I have got the goods and am bound to sell.

I am Agent for the McCormick Mowers and Reapers, also the King of the Cornfield Corn Planter.

Yours Respectfully,
W. G. POPPLE, HERMON, N. Y.

THE OBSERVER.

B. C. Demmon & S. R. Hamilton, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1894.

A VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD

BY Z. W. BABCOCK.

We were in Talcahuana eight days, just seven days too long, for it is one of the most miserable places on this western coast...

[To be Continued]

The Glorious Fourth.

The People Alive and Patriotic at Kent's Corners.

The Fourth Annual Union Picnic of the M. E. Church, the Congregational Church, and the several school districts...

The children of form around the family hearth stone, listened to the reciting, almost constantly, of the heroic deeds of their ancestors in the war for Independence...

It is now said, that the youth of the present generation, pass their evenings, and most of their spare time, in reading light and trashy literature.

The following is a partial program: Officers.—President of the Day, Benj. Parker.

Table Committee.—Mrs. A. Parker, Mrs. Burt Richardson, Mrs. M. Scripture, Miss Winnie Stone, Mrs. Amos Farnsworth, Mrs. Elly Allen, Mrs. Elmer Hamilton, Mrs. Emerson Robinson, Mrs. Edward Rhodes, Mrs. Frol. Burrows, Mrs. G. J. Shattuck, Mrs. S. G. Day and Mrs. Amos Hamlin.

Sports.—Base Ball, Foot Race, Egg Race, Sack Race, Grased Pig, Grased Pole, &c., &c.

Strawberries and Ice Cream will be on hand during the day. Proceeds for the benefit of the M. E. Church shed fund.

A grocery supplied with all the fads of the season will be conducted by Allen Brown and Amos Hamlin.

Lemonade and tables free to all. The table committee extend a general invitation to all to take.

MILLINERY GOODS at cost for the remainder of the season, to close out stock, at Mrs. W. F. Matteson's.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, send now the opportunity to see it Free.

Oswegatchie.

June 10.—A man by the name of Burehaw, was found dead Thursday a. m. in a railroad culvert near Benson's Mines. Whiskey did it.

The new iron bridge was completed last week. Fine is noted for iron ore, iron bridges and splendid roads.

The "ghost" at Benson's Mines is still on the war path, and woe if you doubt it go up there and witness its wonderful manifestations. You will hear roaring walking, pounding, boards slamming though moved by a mighty wind, together with fearful explosions. Men grow pale with alarm and women swoon in the presence of this unseen power.

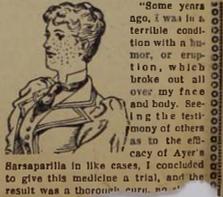
Edwards.

June 9.—On Tuesday last occurred the funeral of Frank, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cousins, at the M. E. Church. H. C. Maine and family, R. Fairbank and family and G. Babbitt and wife, Hermon, were in town to attend the funeral.

On Wednesday the remains of Nora Blanche, only daughter of Fremont Sprague, was brought here from Gouverneur, the home of her grand-parents, and laid by the side of her mother in the cemetery. She has been a constant sufferer during her short life. She was 3 years old. Her mother died about 24 years ago.

June 11.—To-day the funeral of Thomas Noble, an aged Soldier and citizen, of our town, takes place at the Union Church, at two o'clock, Rev. Mr. Styan officiating. Last evening Children's Day was observed in both Churches. The music of the birds and scent of flowers make one think of Paradise. "SPY"

FAIR FACES Disfigured by Eruptions ARE CURED BY AYER'S SARSAPARILLA



"Some years ago, I was in a terrible condition with a humor, or eruption, which broke out all over my face and body. Seeing the testimony of many others, as to the efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in like cases, I concluded to give this medicine a trial, and the result was a thorough cure."

since, I have no occasion to mention the name of the medicine for any kind of skin disease.—J. W. DEAN, Mass. Pitt, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Admitted at the World's Fair

WANT COLUMN.

—Pure home milled lard, only 12 1/2 cts. per pound at Mitchell & Evans.

—New Carpet and Wall Papers. Prices within reach of all. D. McGruer & Son, DeKalb Junction. (521f.)

—Pressed Ham, Smoked Beef, Smoked Ham, Bologna Sausage and a fine stock of Meats of all kinds at Mitchell & Evans. Fresh Fish every Friday. (31f)

—New Jackets, Capes and Dress Goods for Spring and summer wear. Call and see goods or send for samples and prices. D. McGruer & Son, DeKalb Junction. (521f.)

If you want pearly white teeth, use Cooper's Floral Dentine, and for chapped hands, use Cooper's Phrothosen. For sale at the Drug Stores. Price 25 cents for either. Nothing like it. (5w3)

MILLINERY GOODS at cost for the remainder of the season, to close out stock, at Mrs. W. F. Matteson's.

FRESH BREAD, Cakes, Cookies, &c., every Tuesday and Friday, at Johns & Newell's and E. B. Hatch's. Try it. Ira W. Sawyer, DeKalb Junction, N. Y. (5w4)

Everybody is "kicking" about the hard times. There is no object in this. The Summer Goods that A. McMillan & Son completely dispels all such desires of objecting to the present outlook. Go and see their Fly Nets, Whips, Sheets and in fact all Goods usually kept in a First-Class Harness Shop.

FOR SALE.—Seven mooley calves, 7 weeks old, heifera, half jersey. Inquire of C. E. Demmon, Russell, N. Y. (7w2)

Real Estate For Sale and Rent. Farm and Desirable Village Property For Sale. Also Office to Rent. Inquire of D. R. F. Parker.

DRESS-MAKING. Mrs. Viola Sawyer will go out by the day and sew, or work at home, at Mrs. Bullock's. (41m4)

A. J. JUNIORS, PHOTOGRAPHER, IN RUSSELL JUNE 28 TO 30. IN COLTON, JUNE 25 TO 27. IN HERMON, JULY 2 TO 7.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all skin eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale at Jas. E. Robinson's Drug Store.

GREEN & BABCOCK,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

Of all kinds, including Chairs, Lounges, Couches, Tables, Mirrors, Desks, Bedsteads, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Pillows, Mattresses, etc., etc.

Things of beauty and of worth, To ease the many ills of earth.

At Bed-Rock Prices.

UNDERTAKING.

In all its branches.

This department is under the personal supervision of Wm M. GREEN. Also a branch of the Undertaking department at DeKalb Junction, connected by telephone.

GREEN & BABCOCK,

Hermon, N. Y.

Call at Fuller's and see the finest line of Oak Reed and

Fancy Rockers ever brought to this place.

Also a fine line of

FURNITURE,

AND

MOULDINGS,

Picture Frames,

AND

MOULDINGS,

Which we are selling at a small margin. Call and See.

L. H. FULLER, Agt.

Hermon, - N. Y.

- The Crescent -



BICYCLES

FOR 1894.

THE BEST WHEEL

For The Money

The Sun Ever Shone Upon

PRICE \$75.

D. R. P. PARKER, Referee.

W. G. POPPLE, Agent,

Hermon, N. Y.

NEW

Meat Market.

IN THE REAR OF

E. B. Hatch's Store,

CHURCH STREET.

This Market is supplied with the very best Meats of all kinds at Rock Bottom Prices. A share of your patronage is solicited.

GIVE US A CALL.

Mitchell & Evans,

HERMON N. Y.

Subscribe for the

OBSERVER.

A. E. HASKELL'S

COUGH MIXTURE

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Directions.—One teaspoonful to be taken four or five times a day and especially before retiring.

PRICE 25 CTS.

Prepared and sold by

A. E. HASKELL,

RUSSELL, N. Y.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN A. VANCE, Surrogate of the County of St. Lawrence, and according to the Statute in such cases made and provided, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John McCollum, late of Hermon, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, George Babbitt, at the law office of G. T. Chaney, in the village of Hermon, in said County, on or before the 1st day of August next.

Dated, January 12th, 1894.

GEORGE BABBITT, Administrator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN A. VANCE, Surrogate of the County of St. Lawrence, and according to the Statute in such cases made and provided, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANN D. DEBY, late of Russell, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, Newman J. Alexander and Earl Deby, at the residence of Newman J. Alexander, in the town of DeKalb, in said County, on or before the 1st day of August next.

Dated, January 16th, 1894.

EARL DEBY, Executor.

NEWMAN J. ALEXANDER, Executor.

SWIFT & BELL, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN A. VANCE, Surrogate of the County of St. Lawrence, and according to the Statute in such cases made and provided, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of BENJ. VAN ALSTON, late of Hermon, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, Wait Leonard, at the law office of G. T. Chaney, in the village of Hermon, in said County, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated, January 16th, 1894.

WAIT A. LEONARD, Executor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN A. VANCE, Surrogate of the County of St. Lawrence, and according to the Statute in such cases made and provided, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN McCollum, late of Hermon, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, Newman J. Alexander and Earl Deby, at the residence of Newman J. Alexander, in the town of DeKalb, in said County, on or before the 1st day of August next.

Dated, January 16th, 1894.

NEWMAN J. ALEXANDER, Executor.

SWIFT & BELL, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN A. VANCE, Surrogate of the County of St. Lawrence, and according to the Statute in such cases made and provided, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN McCollum, late of Hermon, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, Newman J. Alexander and Earl Deby, at the residence of Newman J. Alexander, in the town of DeKalb, in said County, on or before the 1st day of August next.

Dated, January 16th, 1894.

NEWMAN J. ALEXANDER, Executor.

SWIFT & BELL, Attorneys.

Foreclosure Sale.

SUPREME COURT.—ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.—Charles Page, Plaintiff, against James H. Ladd, Alexander Stokes, Florida Stokes, his wife, Zurlie W. Babcock, Miles C. Comstock and Philip P. Smith, all surviving partners of Miles C. Comstock, Edwin D. Comstock and Philip P. Smith, Stanley Stanley, Jacob Ackerman, Sarah Ladd, Defendants.

On and by virtue of a judgment of Foreclosure and Sale duly made and granted at a term of the Supreme Court held in the Court House in Canton, N. Y., on the 28th day of May, 1894, and duly entered in St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office on the same day, the subscriber, a referee duly appointed in said judgment for that purpose, will public sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder on the 26th day of June, 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Law Office of G. T. Chaney, in the village of Hermon, N. Y., the real estate and mortgaged premises ordered and directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the village of Hermon, in the County of St. Lawrence and State of New York. Being a part of certain lot of land owned by Gilbert Van Wagner and wife to Orin Nikola by deed bearing date February 22d, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of St. Lawrence County on the 22nd day of February, 1861, in the 55th volume of said County Records and described as follows: Beginning in the center of Church Street, R. F. E. 2 chs. 12 links from an Iron Bark Mill sunk at the four corners in Hermon Village and running thence N. 87° 2 chs. 11 links to the S. 7° 22 feet and six inches, thence S. 87° W. 2 chs. 11 links to the center of Church Street, thence along the center of Church Street N. 7° W. 22 feet and six inches to the place of beginning.

Dated May 11th, 1894.

D. R. P. PARKER, Referee.

G. T. CHANEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

(3w7) Hermon, N. Y.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN H. VANCE, Surrogate of the County of St. Lawrence, and according to the Statute in such cases made and provided, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Dyers, late of Hermon, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, H. Peter Dyers, at his residence in Russell, in said County, on or before the 15th day of December next.

Dated, May 9th, 1894.

H. PETER DYERS, Administrator.

(3w8)

NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT.—County of St. Lawrence, Stanley Johnson, Plaintiff, vs. Thirza B. McCollum, Hiram McCollum, Maria McCollum, Harber, Byron Barber, Carolina E. Barber, John McCollum, Martin McCollum, Logan McCollum, Nellie McCollum, Maria McCollum, Cornelia Denio, Merrill Sullivan, Anna B. Denick, George Babbitt as Administrator with the will annexed of John McCollum, deceased, William McCollum, George W. Spaulding, Defendants. To the above named defendants—

You are hereby summoned, to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Filed and desired in the County of St. Lawrence, Dated the 3rd day of May, 1894.

G. T. CHANEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. address, Hermon, N. Y.

To Hiram McCollum, Maria McCollum, Thirza B. McCollum, Nellie McCollum, Lizzie Denio, Defendants.—The foregoing is hereby published upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. John M. Kellogg, St. Lawrence County Judge, dated the 3rd day of May, 1894, and filed with the complaints in the office of the Clerk of St. Lawrence County at Canton, N. Y.

Dated May 11th, 1894.

G. T. CHANEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Hermon, N. Y.

MEN WANTED

To take Orders. No delivery or collection. Experience not necessary. Steady employment. Best terms. Write once and secure choice of territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y. (41m4)