

It Has Been Known by at Least Twenty Different Names.

In the course of the past 400 years the Hudson has been known by at least twenty different names, and even today—in New York, at any rate—it is indifferently referred to both as the Hudson and the North river.

While Henry Hudson is universally acclaimed as the discoverer of the noble river which bears his name, it is well known that nearly a century before Hudson's successful exploration John de Verrazano, a Florentine, entered the mouth of the Hudson and reported that he had passed up the river about a league in a boat, not venturing to sail his vessel, the Dauphine, up a river with which he was unfamiliar.

A sudden squall impelled him to return to his ship. Verrazano called the Hudson "the river of steep hills." This was in 1494. Some years later Verrazano's brother made a map of the region, and he named the mouth of the Hudson "San Germano."

In 1525 a Spaniard named Gomez, who came to America on an exploring trip, made a chart upon which he designated the Hudson as "San Antonio."

When some eighty years later Henry Hudson in his efforts to reach the East Indian possessions of the Dutch East India company by a northwestern route accidentally ran into the Hudson he promptly dubbed it the "Manhattans," from the name of the Indians who dwelt at its mouth.

Hudson sailed slowly up the river as far as Albany, and his experiences with the Indians and his observations of the surrounding country were so gratifying that he returned home with glowing reports of the new found country.

The Dutch at once realized that great commercial advantage might be gained in the new territory, and various companies were organized to colonize and exploit it.

In 1614 a charter was granted to the New Netherlands company, and the river was there referred to as "De Riviere van der Vorst Mauritius" in honor of Prince Maurice of Orange.

In various other charters granted at this time and public documents in which the river was mentioned it was spoken of as the "Groote Riviere," the "Noordt river," the "River of the Manhattans" and the "Rio de Montague."

In addition to these names, the Indians had a number of others for it, among which may be mentioned "Santatawa," "Shanawatawy," "Cahohatanta" and "Cohongorontas."

As late as 1754 the river was referred to by a French writer as the "River Orange."

When the English took possession of New Netherlands they persistently called the river "Hudson's river," and despite the many other names by which it was known that name finally "stuck," although many of the early colonists spoke of it as the North river in contradistinction to the Delaware river, which was commonly known as the South river.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Story of Stevenson. After one of Dumas' plays which he saw presented in Paris and in which a man employs an unworthy stratagem against a woman Robert Louis Stevenson wrote:

"I came forth from that performance in a breathing heat of indignation. On the way down the Francois stairs I trod on an old gentleman's toes, whereupon, with that suavity which so well becomes me, I turned about to apologize and on the instant, repenting me of that intention, stopped the apology midway and added something in French to this effect: 'No. You are one of the persons who have been applauding that piece. I retract my apology.'"

"Said the old Frenchman, laying his hand on my arm and with a smile that was truly heavenly in temperance, irony, good nature and knowledge of the world, 'Ah, monsieur, vous etes bien jeune' (Ah, sir, you are very young)."

Sickness and Superstition. For the cure of epilepsy, or the falling sickness, numerous were the charms that were invoked long ago. A very common remedy among the poor people about London and particularly in Essex was to cut the tip of a black cat's tail in order to procure three drops of blood, which were to be taken in a spoonful of milk and repeated three days successively. If the patient was informed of the composition it lost its efficacy. The patients also were to creep head foremost down some three pairs of stairs three times a day for three successive days.—London Answers.

The Cosmological Question. The business of life allows no spare time any more. One cannot get rich nowadays in office hours, nor become great, nor keep telegraphically informed, nor do his share of talking and listening. Everybody but the plumber and paperhanger works overtime. How the earth keeps up a necessary amount of whirling in the old twenty-four hour limit is more than we can understand. But she can't keep up the pace much longer. She must have an extra hour. And how to snatch it from the tail end of eternity is the burning cosmological question.—Dallas Lora Sharp in Atlantic.

A Kindly Inquiry. Fairlie—Jack, have you that ten pounds I lent you the other day? Flyntie—Not all of it, old chap, but what I have will do me a day or two longer. Jolly kind and thoughtful of you to inquire, though.—Illustrated Bits.

SHOPPING IN MEXICO

Women Get Plenty of Excitement In Making a Purchase.

BARGAINING AS A FINE ART.

The Descent From the Asking Price to the Last Price and From That to the Final Selling Price Works Out Something Like a Farce Comedy.

When a woman goes shopping in the City of Mexico, especially if she speaks Spanish, she gets far more excitement for her money in the course of an afternoon than she could hope to compass in a year's time in America.

In the Spanish and French dry goods houses, where the trade is almost exclusively feminine, the goods are marked with the "asking price," which is a mere mathematical figure of speech, and the first question that the experienced shopper always asks of the salesman is, "What is your last price?"

This "ultimo precio" is generally about 25 per cent less than the selling price with which the goods are tagged. It forms, however, a certain basis from which to start the bargaining, which thereafter is carried on with all the skill and fury that characterize such transactions everywhere throughout Latin America.

The woman customer may wish to purchase a few yards of silk, for example. The marked price is, say, \$2 a yard, and the "last price" is given as \$1.50. The woman will look at the piece she desires with the same unconcerned scorn with which she regards everything else that is shown her. She will disparage it from every point of view and finally ask for something that is not likely to be in stock.

At last she will sigh and look about in despair. "Caracuba, but I'm weary with this vain task of endeavoring to find some thing that I wish in this second class establishment! The prices are far higher than anywhere else, but I try to patronize this place because the proprietors are friends of my husband. Now, that rose silk is not the shade I wish, but I might be able to use it some time if I could buy it at a reasonable price."

The salesman, who has been listening with an assumed air of sympathy, responds with all the flowery eloquence that he can command and with a constant play of rapid gestures, his lighted cigarette in one hand describing a little arc of fire somewhat dimmer than the diamonds he wears on his fingers.

"Señorita, we place at your feet this establishment and all that it contains. It is your house, and you may do with it as you will. But the very last price at which I can offer you this silk is \$1.25 a yard. I do this with a fear of losing my position, but with the hope that the proprietors will pardon my audacity when they learn that your husband is one of their personal friends."

"I thank you, señor," responds the shopper. "I appreciate your consideration, but I could not possibly accept the silk as a gift. Nevertheless I would be willing under the circumstances, so that you might make a reasonable profit, to give you 50 cents a yard for two yards."

At this the salesman drops on the floor the stub of the cigarette he has been smoking. This leaves both hands free, and if he is a master of the selling art as known in that country tears come to his eyes and he wrings his hands apparently in the depths of despair and chagrin. The Mexicans dearly love acting and dissimulation of all sorts, and this byplay of the clerk is but a part of the price of the goods. After frenzied ejaculations he puts the price down to \$1 a yard, saying that that figure is the "last of the last prices."

The lady has been gazing about indifferently and gathers up her pocketbook and other impedimenta as she rises to depart. As an afterthought and with condescension that amounts almost to pity she remarks: "Sixty cents—no more. It is my last word. Adios, señor."

"One little moment, señorita. Do not depart in anger. Rather than let you go thus you may have the silk at 90 cents a yard, and I will make up the difference from my own pocket."

The lady hesitates, turns back as if indifferent, yet undecided. Then she again starts toward the door, speaking the phrase of pious farewell which is the Spanish equivalent of a final goodbye.

"May you go with God, señor." She almost has reached the portal when the salesman catches up with her. He has had time to light another cigarette to fortify himself for the final struggle, and, waving this in one hand, he begs her, almost on bended knees, to return and take the silk at 80 cents a yard. She looks languidly upon him. She has concluded that 80 cents would be about the right price and probably the best she can do. Yet she returns undaunted and in the softest of voices breathes the Spanish words which are the equivalent in that tongue for 70 cents. After ten minutes more of firmness on the shopper's part and every aspect of poignant grief by the salesman two yards of silk finally change hands at 75 cents.

The same furious bargaining is the rule in the grocery stores and in the sidewalk markets.—New York Press.

His Taste. "Why does Julia feel that she must have a long coat at once?" "Her husband has bought her a dress."—Harper's Bazar.

Why Blinds Were Drawn.

The Edinburgh landlady of the seventies who astounded James Payn by her stern determination to have the blinds drawn closely down on the Sabbath was but carrying on the traditions of her great-grandparents. The Scot of the early eighteenth century had a reason for drawing his blinds on Sunday. Mr. Thompson in his "Weaver's Craft" gives it. "Sometimes the minister himself," he wrote, "when he got a colleague to preach for him would make the rounds, accompanied by an elder, to spy with his own eyes the sins of the absentees. Here one man is found romping with his bairns, another as the minister peeped through the window was detected kissing his wife, two men were found drinking ale, and one was found with his coat off, as if he were going to work, and still another was seen eating a hearty dinner. All were pulled up before the session of the kirk and repentance forced upon each."

London Standard.

Bread and Cheese. A couple advanced in years got married lately. The husband had a room in the house securely locked, the inside of which his wife had never seen, and, being curious of its contents, she begged again and again to see the room.

At last he consented, and, lo and behold, the room was full of whole cheeses! He explained matters by telling her that for every sweetheart he had in his young days he bought a cheese. His wife began to cry.

"Don't cry, dear," he said. "I've had no sweethearts since I met you." "It's not that," she replied, still sobbing. "I only wish I had been as thoughtful as you and bought a loaf of bread for every man that kissed me. We could have had bread and cheese enough to last us all our days."—London Tit-Bits.

The Flying Idea. The first man who got the theory of the flying machine right was no less a person than the painter Leonardo da Vinci. He pictured it as heavier than air, provided with wings and uplifted, in spite of its weight, by the rapid revolutions of a propeller. Leonardo had an idea that the propeller might be turned by clockwork or by setting a number of laboring men to turn a handle, but in that respect he was mistaken.—Fall Mall Gazette.

Logical. "A disease should be attacked at its source." "Then if a man's disease is hereditary I suppose you'd doctor his father for it, eh?"—Exchange.

As the births of living creatures at first are ill shapen, so are all innovations, which are the births of time.—Bacon.

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Claster's Clothing Store.

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More and more men are getting acquainted with this store every day. The idea of selecting clothes where there's nothing but good clothes to choose from, where you can be sure of getting full value for every dollar you pay, where back of every sale is a guarantee of perfect satisfaction or your money back.

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Do you know we have the old style sugar syrups, pure goods at 40 cents and 60 cents per gallon, Seehler & Co.

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I will sell at once all my new fall Ladies' Shoes, in Lace and Blucher,

AT A BIG REDUCTION,

Sale begins at once. Must sell them before the season becomes advanced. Will not hold them until they become old.

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\$4.00 Shoes now \$3. \$3.50 Shoes now \$2.75 and a big lot of \$3.00 Shoes now at \$2.00.

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A special line of handsome long semi-fitting black Coats. A handsome black Caracul Coat, full length, well lined and made by first-class tailors; regular values \$20.00.

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Our Corset Department is now complete with the new Winter models. All the new long models in Royal Worcester; prices from \$1 to \$3.

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