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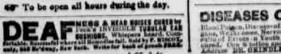
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testimony: -"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisewithout relief, I saw by an advertise-ment in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing com-plaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilia. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no re-turn of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York. "One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

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THE "ELECTROCUTION" MUDDLE.

Capital Punishment as the Penalty for Murder-The Chances of the Assassins

Is the death penalty "played out?"

It would seem so, so far as the state of New York is concerned. At any rate the legal battle over the substitution of electricity for the rope has reached a stage where a compromise proposal to abolish capital punishment altegether is receiving serious consideration by the members of the legislature. serious consideration by the members of the legislature.

At present, however, the situation is per-plexing and the only people who view it with complacency are the eight men in New York state now under sentence of death. If Kemmier wins his final battle before the supreme court, it is asserted that

all these men—messicurs the assassins, the French would call them—must be set at liberty under the constitutional provision that no man shall twice be put in jeopardy of his life for the same offense



DR. A. P. SOUTHWICK. This proposition, of course, is disputed, and probably will not be settled without extended controversy, provided always that Kemmler comes out of the fight victorious. Meanwhile, however, the attempt to abolish the death penalty is at least interesting and worthy of note. Electrocution—that is generally accepted

at present as the correct term for execution by electricity—has had a rather checkered by electricity—has had a rather checkered career, and has yet not become much more than it was fifteen years ago—an idea. It was in 1875 that Dr. A. P. Southwick, of Buffalo, conceived the plan of substituting the wire for the gallows. He regarded the legal taking of human life as a necessary evil, a somber adjunct to the demands of Nineteenth instruct desilication. But he Nineteenth century civilization. But, he reasoned, if a man has forfeited existence because of crime, there is no excuse for because of crime, there is no excuse for sending him to eternity by a barbarous and cruel method. He decided that a properly directed electric current would produce instant and painless dissolution, and satisfy the law's demands without subjecting the criminal to any undue mental or physical agony. Once pos-sessed of this belief he began an agita-tion that induced Governor Hill in 1885, soon after his inauguration, to send the following message to the assembly: "The present mode of executing crimi-nals by hanging has come down to us from

nals by hanging has come down to us from the dark ages, and it may well be ques-tioned whether the science of the present day cannot provide a means for taking the of such as are condemned to die in suggestion to the members of the legisla

was appointed, composed of Alfred P. Southwick, of Buffalo; Elbridge T. Gerry, of New York, and Matthew Hall, of Albany. These gentlemen went exhaustively into the history of capital punishment. They sought information alike from books and men. They talked with scientists, ex-perts and even a hangman. On Jan. 17, 1888, they submitted their report. They stated that they found five forms of execution in vogue. The guillotine was used by
ten governments, the sword by nineteen,
the gallows by three, the musket by two
and the ax by one. They saw no merits in
any of these instruments of death, and
unanimously recommended the adoption
of the electric current. With this report as
a basis for action the legislature framed
and passed the bill now on the statute
books. It received the signature of the
governor June 4, 1888, and went into effect
Jan 1, 1860. It was, as appears from the
above statement, a measure that received
life and being chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Southwick and Governor Hill.
Its provisions are too well known to need stated that they found five forms of execu Its provisions are too well known to need repetition here, but it is well to add that it



GOVERNOR DAVID B. HILL. But when the brutish Kemmler received entence under the new law for killing a woman, the method by which he was ad-judged to suffer death began to be assailed with criticism. Men of whom the assassin

with criticism. Men of whom the assassin never heard took up his cause and have fought step by step in his behalf, until now the highest cribunal in the United States is to be called on for a final decision. Right here is the point where a general proposition of law may interfere with the individual administration of justice. When the new law was enacted the old one was abolished. The criminals cannot be hanged, and the possible dilemma presents puzzling phases.

phases.
Out of it may come, as indicated before, an entirely new order of things—the abolition of capital punishment.

A queer case is to be tried soon before a New York judge and jury. Sometime ago Louis Schauer was engaged to Mary Kamer, a bud of sweet i6. The girl, although young, was more practical than romantic. She induced Schauer to deposit \$100 to her credit in a savings bank, "because others had broken their engagements with her, and she thought she ought to have a forfelf in case he also should fail." This money the maiden afterward drew out. Two days later, when her lover visited her, she slammed the door in his face and her brother med the door in his face and her brother Solomon thrust him from the house. For some reason Schauer charges the girl with perjury, while on her part she alleges breach of promise.

City Daughter (entertaining Father Hazeed at dinner)—Papa, dear, you oughin't to eat pastry with your knife. If any of my city friends should be dining with me they would think you were not quite au fait. Papa Hazood—I don't care whether they think I'm off A or nigh A, or gee haw buck A; when I cat pie I'm going

A BARGAIN BY LETTER.

HOW A CONTRACT MAY BE MADE BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Each May He Withdrawn-Medium by Which Acceptance Should Be Sent to Bind Party Making the Offer. When a contract is made by letter or elegraph the question occurs, at what

time or by what act is the contract com-The law in this country may be sum narized thus: If A writes to B proposing to him a contract, the propos remains open until it reaches B and for such time afterwards as would give B a reasonable opportunity of accepting the proposition, unless before B accepts A withdraws the offer by a subsequent letter or by telegraph. The offer may be withdrawn by A at any time before ac-

ceptance, or may be withdrawn before the proposition reaches B. For example, if the proposition was sent to B by mail, telegram revoking the offer which eached B before the letter would pre vent B from holding A by an accept-ance after receipt of the letter. It is not, however, withdrawn until notice of withdrawal reaches B. This is the important point. Thus if A in Boston writes to B in New Orleans, offering a certain price for a hundred bales of cotton and the next day alters his mind and writes to B withdrawing his offer, if the first letter reaches B before the

second, although after the second was written and mailed, B has a right to accept the offer before he gets the letter withdrawing it, and, by his acceptance, pinds A; but if B delays his acceptance antil the second letter reaches him the offer is then effectually withdrawn. It may likewise be withdrawn by elegram which reaches B before he has accepted the offer; but if a telegram or etter revoking the offer for any reason fails to reach B his acceptance will bind A although made after the time when in due course the letter or telegram re-voking the order should have reached him. The principle underlying this rule of course is that A selects his means of

communication, and if it fails him he must of course be responsible. It is a sufficient acceptance on the part of B if he writes to A declaring his ace and puts his letter into the postoffice, if the offer was by mail; or if he delivers to the telegraph company a mes sage declaring his acceptance, if the offer reached him by telegraph, and the ac-ceptance in either case is binding upon A, although the letter or telegram may fall to reach him. The acceptance is complete by depositing the letter in the postoffice or the message at the telegraph

But if the offer be by mail and the answer by telegraph, or vice versa, the contract is not complete until B's accept-ance reaches A. Applying the rule that he who selects his means of communica-tion vouches for it, it would follow that if the acceptance sent by telegraph of an offer which came by mail failed to reach A, the latter would not be bound by the acceptance.

The Power of Example. At the conclusion of a nuisance case the judge summed up, enlarging at porentous length on a definition of the of ense and the various elements that were required in proof of it, until the jury be came thoroughly tired of listening When he had concluded he said: "I will retire while you are deliberat ing on your verdict, which requires much consideration; but I hope you understand

"Oh, yes, my lord," said the foreman: "we are all agreed that we never knew before what a nuisance was until we heard your lordship's summing np."-

We commend to conveyancers the following specimen of legal scumen copied from the records in the office of the auditor of Clarke county, Washington. In a conveyance of land is embodied a bill of sale of some live stock, and the description of the two kinds of property is rather droll. The following is copied verbatim from the records:

"Also that certain lot of land on the Columbia bottom, bounded by land owned by Alexander and others. Also a white bull and twelve hogs west of the meridian line."—Green Bag

"Failure" in a business sense means permanent inability to meet one's en-gagements. "Suspension" is a temporary inability to pay liabilities as they become but a suspension may not be a failure In ordinary speech, however, a tempor ary delay in payments by a solvent firm owing to a financial crisis in the money market or to some sudden and unex pected embarrasment is called a susension. Absolute bankruptcy or in-

A Court Room Reverie. As unto the fire the back stick, So the judge is to the trial When forensic strife is kindled: o the front he keeps the firebra erps the tindery, flaming lawyers. lot, of kindred stuff and nature, Well aglow and sympathetic, in their blaze and heat he revelo Vishing he were in the bo And when poor sticks and when crooked Fitful burn and amudge and sizzle, And obscure and clog the burning With their smoke, to blind the jury Then the back stick, tough and lasting Always glowing, never burning. Has another set of lawyers Put before him, este them going, And another "case" is opened; And so burns and shines uncessis Human Law, thy fateful alter.

A well known society woman has developed a really new idea in the way of a "dove luncheon." It has long been de she closely resembles the portraits of Marie Antoinette, and taking this as s suggestion she entertained last week dozen friends at what she called a Louis Seize luncheon. The hostess herself was dressed in a gown that faithfully copied one of the unfortunate queen's, and each of the guests had chosen some other famons woman of that period of famous women, whom she personated in costume and coiffure. The adorning of the table and the service of the luncheon was made as consonant as possible with the rest of the affair, and the topic chosen for conversation was the women of the French revolution.-New York Evening Sun.

Since the invention of smokeless pow der the French military authorities are considering the expediency of abolishing brilliant colors, bright buttons, abfaing EVADED THE POLICE.

Murderer Jackson Gives the Authorities

No more sensational murder has been committed for a long time than that in which Printer Charles E. Jackson figured which Printer Charles E. Jackson figured as principal. It occurred late one night in a saloon on Sixth avenue, New York city, and the victim was Mamie Murphy, a beautiful but diasolute young woman, who had severed her relations with Jackson and declined to renew them. Upon her refusal he drew a knife, cut her throat and fied. Before those present regained their senses Jackson was out of sight and the girl was dead.

By daylight the police forces of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City-more

than 5,000 men—knew of the crime and were looking for the fugitive. But they didn't catch him. When Jackson slammed the deer of the second the door of the sa-

the door of the saloon he left no
clew for the ofcers to follow up.
They learned, indeed, that he made that the time had no knowledge of the murder,
but beyond that they could secure no information about his movements.

Jackson's real name is Charles E. Buchanan. While a resident of Toronto he
slashed his wife's throat, but not fatally.
Because of this deed he fled from Canada
and assumed an alias. Until recently he
wore a mustache, but at present his face is
smooth. Here is the description sent out
by the New York police:
Charles E. Buchanan, alias Charles E.
Jackson, a Canadian, aged between 28 and

Charles E. Buchanan, alias Charles E. Jackson, a Canadian, aged between 28 and 81 years; 5 feet 7 inches in height; stout build; dark brown hair; medium complexion; had smooth face when last seen; has very wide noatrils; wore dark coat and vest, striped trousers, reddish scarf, black derby hat; speaks with an English accent; is a drinking man; associates with fallen women. drinking man; associates with fallen women. Huchanan is a compositor and generally works in newspaper offices. At the
time of his flight he was a member of Typographical Union No. 6 of this city. In 1882
he was a member of Typographical Union
No. 195 of Las Vegas, New Mexico. He was
also a member of Toronto Typographical
Union No. 91.

A MONUMENT TO REVOLUTION.

France Beginning a Series of Centennial Celebrations. France is entering upon the centennial of the great events that marked her history luring the last decade of the previous century. One of the most notable comme tions that has yet taken place occurred the other day at Toulon, when the president of the republic unveiled a monument in honor of the French revolution. The principal figure is that of republican France, stand-



1 3 hand a tablet inscribed with the rights of man and of the citizen, and in the other the torch of civilization. At her feet are two seated figures, one representing force, the other justice. The entire design is in memory of the fete of the federation at the Field of Mars in 1790, and the combination of monument and fountain is said to be very effective.

The Wife of Her Uncle. Mary Sausone, of Baltimore, is one of those who look upon marriage as a failure, and she has therefore begun suit to secure her freedom. She first met her husband. who is also her uncle, in May, 1887, and they went to Washington for the purpose of being married. Soon after this her husbeing married. Soon after this her hus-band deserted her. The laws of the District of Columbia do not prohibit such mar-riages, and the question to be determined is whether the union, though legitimate where the ceremony occurred, is valid in Maryland. Mrs. Sausone has one child. Her husband is now in Virginia.

The season has now advanced far enough for snake stories to be in order. One of the first to gain currency is to the effect that the boys who attend the Howard public school at Johnsbury, N. J., found a den of serpents the other afternoon. It was a big hole in the ground, partly covered with a stone. They poked sticks into it and in ten minutes a large number of snakes came out. With sticks and stones they killed forty-seven black snakes, five pilots and fourteen garters. Two of the black and fourteen garters. Two of the black

The women of Milton, Fla., are just at present making it uncomfortable for the male residents of that town. Mrs. Mary Am Henderson died the other day after being bed ridden for twenty-one years. At the funeral the only man present was the preacher, and the corpse was placed in the coffin and carried to the hearse by females. who also did the necessary work at the cemetery. Considering the criticism they have incurred the men now wish they had

Paula von der Lippe, of Westphalia, loved and thought she was loved in turn. But her wooer proved faithess and fied to America. Paula followed him, not to reclaim his fickle fancy, but to make him re-store a much prized umbrella. She secured her cherished rain shedder and went back across the stormy ocean to her home. Equally vigorous measures on the part of other umbrella owners when despoiled would soon elizinate their theft from the list of crimes.

A Man with a Long Beard. lived among the Turks or Arabs he would doubtless receive honor and reverence. They regard a man with a big beard as worthy of homage, and Mr. Hanson meets the requirement to the fullest degree, as he is supposed to have the longest whiskers in the world. He is of unusual stature, but although nearly six and a half feet tall, when he is standing erect his beard reaches the ground. This remarkable growth is but fourteen years old. A German resident of Chicago a few years ago boasted of his sixty inches of beard, but Hanson goes him several better, having many threads in his hirsute appendage that measure over seventy inches.

Hunting for Treasure Treasure hunting has as great a fascina tion today as when Jason went searching for the golden fleece or men flocked to Cal-ifornia in the "brave old times of '49." An expedition will shortly leave Valparaiso, Chill, for Cocos Island, in the Pacific, on which it is believed an enormous amount of treasure is buried. Two or three times expeditions have gone from Valparatso on a similar errand, but all proved fruitless. That faith is still maintained in the existence of the coin is shown by the fact that about \$10,000 has been obtained for this new experiment. The crew receive a cer-tainty in the way of small wages, and are to get a share of the treasure if any shall be found.

"That Jimson is unbearable." "There's something good about him." RANCHING OUT WEST.

PUPILS ON THE FARM WHO PAY FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF WORKING.

Conner Sons of English Gentlemen Who Come to America to Learn How to Drive a Plow and a Bargain-Winding

In some of the northwestern cities like St. Paul, Minneapolis and Winnipeg, i is an every day sight to see a young Brit isher land from the train, with one eye glass screwed into his face (in order that he may not see more than he can com prehend, some one has been unkind ough to say), a corduroy suit of blouss and knickerbockers, bright yellow leath er gaiters buttoned up to the knee, a fore and aft cap, two guns, that he may shoot all the buffalo he expects to find just outside the town, a dog and about 500 pounds of baggage. He has come to learn farming. He is a gentleman's son, accustomed to comparative luxury and

Arrangements have been made for him by some English firm, of whom there are a good many in this business, to do "chores" for his board, and to pay £100 down to "learn farming"-that is to master the mysteries of harnessing a horse, to milk a cow, to drive a sulky plow, to drive a seeder, to drive a mower, to drive a harvester and, possibly, to drive a bargain. As soon as he has mastered the last accomplishment, he generally sees that he has been duped, leaves his teacher and strikes out for himself.

THEY WANT TO GO HOME. The coarse food of the farmer's table and the rough society of his hired help, who get good wages, while he gets nothing, generally disgust him, however, long before he reaches the stage of education last mentioned, and the young man starts for the nearest town, hoping to find more congenial employment. He goes to the hotel, and by the time he has discovered that there is no demand for any class of unskilled labor, save on the farm, he is in debt to the landlord, and in a great many cases brings up in the hotel kitchen as a waiter or dishwasher,

or even a stable boy.

One of the peculiar things about this class of young fellows is the longing all of them have to go home again and their evident inability to gratify that wish, although most of them receive sums of money from their friends in the old country at regular intervals. The fact seems to be that they are not wanted at home. Their parents seem glad, or at least willing, to have their boys undergo considerable hardship, with dangers to morals and health, rather than to have them meet the inevitable evils of idle ness in England. For the prejudice against any form of trade or business, outside the professions, is strong there yet, and many an English gentleman would rather have his boy washing dishes in America than standing behind dances in America than standing beaming a counter in England. Of course it is not heralded from the housetops that dear Reginald is washing dishes in America; oh, no, he is "ranching it in

"I remember the case of two young lads," said a Dakota lawyer, "fresh from a famous boys' college in England. What struck me particularly when first 1 saw them was their cheerfulness and their

"Their boots were amazing. The boys above the knees of the tallest man in the settlement, and were big in the feet in proportion. Walking was difficult in them. The boys almost seemed to take one step up into the toes first, and then pull the rest of the boots along after them at the second stride. In answer to questions about the reason for such roominess, they replied that they had een led to believe that the cold was so intense in the northwest that it was cus omary for people to wear all the socks

they had at the same time. "Boots' we christened the boys, indis criminately. "Then they produced their shoes from their trunks. Splendid shoes they were, but the heels were shod with great plates of iron, and the soles were full of brass pegs with protruding heads as big as peas. The shoes must have weighed five pounds each. 'Extra hob nailed,' the lads called them, and useful they would be no doubt on the stony, flinty English roads and fields, but on the soft loamy prairie lands of the west, where you could not find one stone to throw at a bird in a ten acre lot, they were about as retarding to lo-comotion as the suction boots of those

'artists' who walk on the ceiling.
"Well, they went out to the 'teacher' who had secured them and I lost sight of them for a while. One day I came ecross such a thin, sorry, disgusted little chap, sitting on the back steps of a hotel that I barely recognized him as one of the rosy, smiling boys I had laughed at a few months before.

"'What's the matter, old man? I said, what are you doing here? "'Making the beds and washing the dishes, he replied sorrowfully. 'Pm boots" now with a vengeance, he added, with a flickering smile. 'Didn't they treat you well? I asked.

"Oh, they did all they as ed to do,' he answered; but it was not what we expected, you know. I wish I had my hundred pounds back. "'Where's your brother, and what's he doing? " 'Cooking for a lot of English fellows that have a camp out at the Forks.'

but substantial fare," as the circular said? I asked. "'Yes,' said the lad, 'I think he'd like to go back, though, but the farmer will not have him. We broke the contract and left him, and I suppose he can refuse to renew it. He has our money safe, do

"'Has he, too, thrown over his teacher and his "comfortable home, with plain

'I saw, but what could I do?"-Nev Charged with Robbing the Mulis Charged with Robbing the Malls.

The people of Buffalo, N. Y., received a disagreeable surprise the other day when they learned that William W. Allen, super-intendent of mails, had been placed under arrest, and that when he was taken into

custody a number of stolen letters were found in his pockets. Allen was an old employe of the office, and prior to the exsosure stood high the estimation of those who knew him. He furnished bail in the sum of \$4,000. His case will be considered by the next United States grand jury. For some time ties have been per-

complaints of ri-fling of the mails WILLIAM W. ALLEN. at Buffalo. It is now thought that they will be able to hunt down the other cul-prits and restore the office to the general standard of efficiency.

Some one has figured out the total sum of money stellen by Black Barr, a noted western stage robber, during his nine years' currer on the road. The conclusion arrived at is that the man's desperate method of

Dawn of Her Careat.

Telegraph Operator G. R. Kent sat in the Western Unden office at Kansas City the other morning. The instrument before him ticked off its various messages, displaying in brief the world's daily history of joy, sorrow and labor. His fingers flew over the pages on which he recorded these buildins of information as important to the recipients with trained and unfailtering speed. His attitude was attentive his face impassive. He was simply a telegraph operator engaged in the usual transaction of his routine duties. Suddenly, however, his pen dropped and his look changed to one of astonishment and horror. This is the telegram that caused his hand to grow nerveless and brought tears to his eyes: "Myrtle was killed in a railway accident at Staunton, Va., early this morning." at Staunton, Va., carly this morning."
Mr. Kent called his chief, told him the news and went home to convey the sad intelligence to his wife. The Myrtle referred to by the dispatch was his sister-in-law, Myrtle Knox, a beautiful girl of 17 who, a few months ago, resigned her place as tale-graph operator at the Midland hotel, in Kansas City, to take a position in Rice's "Pearl of Pekin" Comic Opera company.

A SINGER'S UNTIMELY DEATH.

in a Railway Accident at the Dawn of Rev Careat.



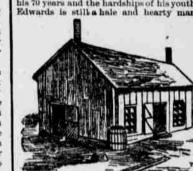
The accident by which she lost her life on curred on the Chesapeake and Ohio rail-road. The train for Washington was deroad. The train for Washington was de-scending a heavy grade, when the brake rod of the engine fell, and the air brake was rendered useless. The cars rushed into Staunton at a speed of eighty miles an hour. The sleeper in which was Mass Knox left the track and was thrown on its side. It caught fire, but the flames were extin-guished by citizens. Miss Knox's injuries were so severe that she died a few moments after being taken from the ruins. Other nembers of the company exaped with life. after being taken from the ruins. Other members of the company escaped with life, but received such serious hurts that all dates were canceled and the troupe dis-handed. The last letter written by Misa Knox was to a girl friend at Kansas City. In it was this terse bit of advice: "What-ever your inclinations may be, don't go on the stage."

A CHAMPION CHIMNEY SWEEP. His Name Is Edwards, and He Has Has

"Champion sweep of England." That title is the sole distinction that Henry Ed-wards, now a resident of Kansas City, has obtained as the result of threescore years of toil. When 8 years old he was bound to a master to serve an apprenticeship of seven years as a chimney sweep. His mother being destitute, and his father having abandoned

them, the only re-source left to series of life was lasweeps fifty years ago was incredibly The poor lads were sent up chimneys,

often without clothing, and HENRY EDWARDS. would invariably emerge blackened, bruised and bleeding. Life was cheap, though, and small account was made of the deaths and small account was made of the deaths frequently resulting from the arduous toil. Later times, however, have substituted machinery for the tender bodies of children in the exploration of choked up fines, and that Edwards and his sons are sweeps to-day by no means implies that they visit on their apprentices the outrages to which they were subjected in the past. Despite his 79 years and the hardships of his youth, Edwards is still a hale and hearty man



THE CHIMNEY SWEEP'S HOM who delights to recall his experiences and rejoices in the fact that the generation now growing up is not required to face the per-ils that made his own childhood any but a

A Plucky Chinaman's Offer.

It has never been stipulated in the conditions of so called "civilized duels" that the survivor of the combat should care for the family of the slain, and it has remained for a Celestial to suggest this important and reasonable proviso. His name is Chu Fong, and he lives at Bridgeport, Conn. The other day he was refused membership in the Rosedale Fishing club, and heard one of the black ballers refer to him as a "heathen Chinee." Thereupon he hied him to his laundry and penned the following

etter: letter:
President McCann, Rosedale Fishing club:
You insult me calling Chu Fong Haythen Chinee. Me no haythen, me Chilstian. Me want to fight like man. Me meet you on Rosedale dock some night. You get gun, me get gun. You say 5 May, me say all light. Me kill you, marry whow and take care childlen when you die. Me mean business.

CEC FORG, Clistian.

The Canadian Hen Doing Her Duty. During 1880, according to the official statistics, Canada exported 14,000,000 dezen of 1938, valued at \$2,150,000. Over these figures one of the Dominion papers grows enthusiastic and declares: "Canada should aboilsh the beaver as the national emblem and put the hen in his place. The harvest abous the beaver as the national emblem and put the hen in his place. The beaver is supposed to be the emblem of industry, but he cannot compare with the modest and painstaking hen. The people of Can-ada should be proud of their Shanghais and Brahamapoetras, and instead of erect-ing statues to deceased politicians they should not be seen to be a support of the conshould put up a monument to perpetuate the virtues of the Canadian hen. She is a credit to her species."

WEALTHY BUT WEARY. explained Suicide of a Rich Old Negru The other night while temporarily de-ranged William Lambert, the richest col-ored man in Michigan, committed suicide at his Detroit home. It was a tragic to a long and eventful life. Before the war Lambert acted as one of the conductors on

the underground railway and helped many slaves to reach Canadian soil. He met John Brown at Detroit in 1858. and aided him to plan the attack on Inrper's Ferry. At the conference then held one of the men present advocated the and churches, but

this was warmly opposed by Brown WILLIAM LAMBERT. and Lambert. The latter acted for a time as tressurer of the League of Liberty, and during the later years of his life took a prominent part in the doings of the colored Masons and Odd Feilowa.

Ansons and Call Fellows.

The old negro's suicide was unexpected and caused general astonishment among his friends and relations. The evening of the tragedy he returned home from church with his wife. Mrs. Lambert retired, her hisband remarking that he would soon follow. Instead he went to the woodshed and hanged himself. When found, at 4 in the morning, life had been extinct for some time. Lambert was 73 years old and left an estate valued at \$100,000, which goes to

the widow and two sons.

The Good Enough Way.

There are no less than 130 patent wash ing machines in the market, and yet not one of them has succeeded in holding its own against the old fashioned and good enough way invented by Eve in the garden of Eden. It's hard on the bruckles, but it never leaves the clothes accessed.