again a monster would make a great effort and drag his mass from its penty bed, only to stick fast again at the next stroke. It was a most pitiable sight, though one that gladdened the hearts of my men. Even the best natives have the compassion for the sufferings of

little compassion for the sufferings of animals.

Well, the rest was easy. The marsh that would not bear the elephants carried our weight well enough. Before midnight all were dead, for we shot them by moonlight. I would gladly have spared the young ones and some of the cows, but to do so would only have meant leaving them to perish of hunger; it was kinder to kill hem at once. The wounded buil I slew with my own hand, and I cannot say that I felt much compunction in doing so. He knew me again, and made a desperate effort to get at me, but I am glad to say that the peat held him fast.

The pan presented a curious sight when the sun rose next morning. Owing to the support given by the soil, none of the dead elephants had fallen; there they all stood as though they were asleep.

I sent back for the wagons, and when they arrived on the morrow, formed a camp, about a mile away from the camp.

they arrived on the morrow, formed a camp, about a mile away from the pan. Then began the work of cutting out the elephants' tusks; it took over a week, and for obvious reasons was a disgusting task. Indeed, had it not been for the help of some wandering bushmen, who took their pay in elephant meat, I do not think we could ever have managed it. At last it was done. The ivory was

far too cumbersome for us to carry, so we buried it, having first got rid of our bushmen allies. My boys wanted me to go back to the cape with it and sell it, but I was too much bent on my journey to do this. The tusks lay buried for five years. Then I came and dug them up; they were but little harmed. Ultimately I sold the ivory for something over twelve hundred pounds-not bad pay for one day's shooting.

This is how I began my career as an elephant hunter. I have shot many hundreds of them since, but have never again attempted to do so on horseback.

Continued next Saturday.

MONTANA'S FOUR SENATORS.

The Enterprising Men as to Whom the National Senate Will Decide.

Montana being a spirited and ambitious commonwealth, perched upon the mountain tops, as it were, and dominating the beadwaters of the Columbia and Missouri, is apparently determined to come into the Union with grand celat, and has elected four United States sena tors. The simplest statement of the case is that the election of eleven members of the legislature from Silver Bow is in dispute-so there are two bodies claiming to be the legal legislature, and each has elected two senators. The United States senate will now have to decide between them.

William F. Sanders, the unanimous choice of the Republicans, is known and noted through the west as the organizer of that stern and fearless 1 vigilance com mittee of 1861

which in a short time cleared Montana of its swarm ing "road agents" and other criminals and made it one of the most law abiding com-W. F. SANDERS. munities in Amer-

ica. He is a native of New York, but was reared in Ohio, where he studied law, He served in the Federal army during the war, and then went to Bannock, Mon., to practice his profession. He is a fine dar and very powerful, popular ora-Thomas C. Power, his Republican col-

league, is an lown man who worked his way through the mountain wilds thirty vears ago as a surveyor. After saving som money in that line be became an Indian trader, then a merchant in mining supplies, and has literally grown up with the country. His principal stores are at Helena and Fort Benton. He was the Republican candidate for governor last fall, but was defeated by Joseph K. Toole. He is not an orator and not noted as a politician, but represents the heavy business interests of Montana.

Martin Maginnis, who may be called the senior Democratic senator chosen was born in Wayne county, N. Y., in 1840, and in boyhood went with his parents to Minnesota, where he obtained

a good education editor. He served through the entire war, beginning as a private and ending as a major, then went to Montana, which six times elected him her delegate in congress, beginning

3 3 3 MARTIN MAGINNIS.

the Fortythird congress. Maj. Maginnis is thou oughly identified with the growth of

His Democratic colleague, W. A Clarke, jocularly known as one of the Big Four" of Montana, is a native of Pennsylvania, whence, at the age of 7, he removed to Iowa. Working on the farm in summer and teaching school in winter he earned the means to educate himself, and in 1862 drove a team to Col orado and engaged in mining. In 1863

he went to Bannock, Mon. where he pros pered, and became one of Montana's most prom inent citizens. He was Montana' representative at the centennial exhibition of 1876. was president of the constitutional

convention of W. A. CLARKE. 1884, as well as that of 1889, and has been an active man in all the walks of life. All the four are men of good character and habits, thoroughly representative men of their sec tion, and it may well be said that, no matter how the United States senate de cides, Montana will be well represented in that body.

American Humor. Early this year there will be published in Harper's Magazine an interesting critical monograph, by Henry Cla-Lukens, on American humor and hu morists of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries. This exhaus tive paper is to be illustrated with th portraits of many native writers, who at different epochs in our literary his tory, became favorably known for the brilliancy of their wit, satire and quaint

Quite United.

"I thought you were going to marry Miss Goldthwaite, Charley. Haven't you had some aspirations in that hine?" "I had, but it was no go. Her family

were all opposed to it." "Well, but if the girl herself"-"I said all the family. She was one of

A CURIOUS OLD VOLUME.

mind we labored, I leave to the in

7th day of August, in the year 1501, we cast anchor on the shores of those regions, giving thanks unto our God with

gions, giving thanks unto our God with solemn supplications and with the cele-bration of a mass. There we recognized the land to be not an island, but a conti-nent, because it stretched out with very long coasts not to be circumnavigated, and is filled up with numberless inhab-itants. For on this continent we discov-

ered innumerable races and peoples, and all the species of forest animals which are found in our regions, and many other species never seen by us before, concern-ing which it would be a long story for

me to describe individually.

Many things the mercy of God supplied unto us when we touched those regions, for water and wood had failed

us, and we were able to preserve our lives on the sea only a few days more.

To Himself be the honor and glory and

the exercise of His grace.

We adopted the plan of sailing along the shore of this continent toward the

eastward, without leaving the sight of

land, and afterwards we ran along this

shore to a point where we came to an

angle when the coast made a turn to the

south, and from that place where we

first touched land up to this angle there

was a distance of about 300 leagues. In the space of this voyage we several times descended to the land and con-

versed in a friendly manner with that

people, as you shall hear below.

I had forgotten to write that from the

promontory at Cape Verde up to the commencement of this continent, there are about 700 leagues, and I should esti-mate that we had sailed more than 1,800

leagues, partly on account of the admi-ral's ignorance of the place and partly by the tempests and winds, which im-

peded our direct course and drove us into frequent deviations. But if my com-panions had not turned to me, who un-

derstood cosmography (there was no ad-

miral or commander of our voyage who

knew within 500 leagues where we were), we were lost and wandering; moreover,

the instruments only showed accurately

the elevation of the heavenly bodies, and

these were the quadrant and the astrola-

be, as all were aware. Hence afterwards

they all bestowed upon me much honor; for I showed unto them that without a

marine chart, in the science of naviga-

tion I was more skillful than all the ad-

mirals in the world. For these admirals

have no knowledge except of those

THE HOLD

THE TAIL PIECE.

But where the above mentioned angle

of the land showed to us a turning of

the shore toward the south, we agreed

to sail beyond it, and search out what

might be in those regions. We pro-

ceeded along the coast about six hundred

leagues, and often disembarked on the

land and talked and conversed with the

inhabitants of those regions, and by them were received kindly, and by them-

selves, whenever we would remain

fifteen or twenty days together, were

amicably and hospitably entertained, as

A part of this new continent is in the

torrid zone, beyond the equinoctial line

(equator) toward the antarctic pole, for

the head of it begins in the eighth degree

beyond the equinoctial line (equator)

itself. We sailed along so much of this

coast, that the tropic of Capricorn hav-

ing been passed, we found the antarctic

pole 50 degs. higher than their horizon, and we were near to the antarctic circle,

as far as the latitude of 174 degs., and

what there I saw and learned concern-

ing the character, habits and tractability

of those races, the fertility of the soil,

the salubriousness of the air, and the ar-

rangement of the heavenly bodies, and

especially concerning the fixed stars, and

the eight spheres never before seen or

considered by our ancestors, I will speak

First, then, as to the peoples so far as

we came upon the multitude of the race

in those regions so great that no man

could count them, as we read in

the Apocalypse. I call the race gentle and tractable. All members of both

races approach each other naked and

covering no part of the body, and even

as they come into the world so do they

For they have large bodies with figures

square and shoulders well proportioned,

and a color bordering on redness, which

I think happens to them because from

going about naked they are tanned with

the sun. They have thick, black hair.

In their gait, especially in their sports,

they are agile and easy, and of a comely

countenance, which, however, they mar,

for they pierce the cheeks, the lips, the

nose and the ear; nor would you think

these holes to be small or as large as they

are. For I have seen some of them who

had in their face alone seven holes, any

one of which was as large as a small

plum. They stop up these holes with

pieces of crystal resembling marble and

bits of alabaster, which pieces are very

beautiful, and also with bits of glitter

ing white bone and other substances.

skillfully carved according to their cus-

tom. But if you could see anything so

strange and monstrous—a man, forsooth

having in his cheeks and in his lips

seven stones, some of them half as long

again as your hand, you would not be

without astonishment; for oftentimes

have I considered and thought that seven

such stones would weigh sixteen ounce

and more. In each ear, pierced with

three holes, they are accustomed to carry

other pendant stones in rings, and this

custom is peculiar to the men, for the

women do not perforate the face, but

They do not have garments or cloaks

-linen or silk-because they are not

necessary to them, nor do they possess

individual property, but all things are

owned in common. They live at the same

time without a king, without a govern

ment, and each man is a law unto him-

self. They have as many wives as they

please, and the son marries his mother

and the brother with his sister, and the

first man the first woman wherever he

meets her. As often as they wish they

break up their marriages, and in these

matters observe no rule. Moreover, they

have no temple and no law, nor are they

idolators. What can I say more? They

live according to nature, and may be called epicureans rather than stoics.

only the ears.

go unto the time of their death.

ly in their voyages.

you will learn below,

of later.

places which they have visited frequent-

THE THIRD LETTER OF THE EX-PLORER AMERICUS VESPUCCIUS.

He Undoubtedly Was the Practical Dis

He Undenbiedly Was the Practical Discovered of this Continent, and His Book Is of Interest New That the Discoveries of Columbus Are to Be Colebrated.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—That the great continent of North America, or rather both the continents, were discovered by Alberico Vespuccius, or, as he is better known, Americus Vespuccius, is now an acknowledged fact. He was an Italian gentleman of high education and adventurous spirit, who at an early age resigned turous spirit, who at an early age resigne a remunerative commercial position in order to gratify his tasts for travel and excitement. Of his life we know but little. It has been found that in 1400 he was a student of high promise in Florence. In 1493 he came to Spain as a commercial representative of his cousin, Lorenzo Pietro Francisco de Medici, whose family was world re-nowned. Later on he entered the service of the king of Portugal.



THE TITLE PAGE.

He made at least four great transat-lantic voyages during his career in Spain and Portugal. Of the first two nothing is left but hearsay, excepting dates and names.

The first began May 20, 1497, or May 10, 1497, or May 20, 1499, and was undertaken for the king of Spain.

The second was started under the same auspices on or about May 16, 1497,

from the port of Cadiz. In these he probably discovered Cuba and the larger isles of the West Indies. His third, and the one on which his fame will ever rest, was undertaken for the king of Portugal, and started from Lisbon on May 14, 1501. It consumed sixteen months, during which time Vespuccius gathered a vast amount of in-formation, and, it must be added, misin-Shortly after his return to Portugal

he wrote the celebrated letter, of which

portions are given below, and which has never before been published in En-glish. The original is lost. At the time he wrote it he had it translated from Italian, which he spoke, to Latin, the literary language of the world at that time. Within a few weeks after its reception by Lorenzo de Medici, it was given to Jehan Lambert, the greatest illuminator, engrosser and printer of his age, for reproduction and preservation. How many copies were made is un-known. There are two or three in this country, and less than a dozen in Europe. The finest one extant is that owned by Edmund A. Bonaventure, a famous bibliophile of New York city, from which the illustrations are taken. The leaves of the manuscript are of the heaviest today as when first applied by the brush Another but much poorer copy, recently sold at Frankfort-on-the-Main, brought

The book opens with an illuminated title page in gold, ultramarine and scarlet, of which the following picture may

give a fair idea. Then follow nine pages of closely written matter, in which the queer Latin of the Sixteenth century is made half unintelligible by senseless contractions, ab-breviations and arbitrary symbols. The difficulty encountered in reading this old black letter cannot be appreciated by any one unless he tries to decipher the pages At the close of the letter is what is called a tail piece, a symbolic design which, while it may have conveyed a clear idea to its maker, is more than incomprehensible today. So far as the story is concerned let Alberico Vespuc-

In former days it was my fortune to

cius speak for himself:

write unto thee fully concerning my re-turn from those regions which with the fleet, and by the suggestion and command of his most serene majesty the king of Portugal, we have sought out and discovered. These regions it is allowable to style the New World. Since among our ancestors there was no knowl edge concerning those things, the matter will prove most novel to all who hear it. For this thing differs from the opinion of our antiquaries, since the greater part of them declare that beyond the equinoc tial line (equator) and toward the south there is no continent, but a sea as large as that which they have termed the At lantic, and if any of them have admitted that a continent is there, they have de nied for many reasons that the land is habitable. But my last voyage has shown that this opinion of theirs is false and altogether contrary to truth, since in those parts towards the south I have found a continent inhabited with more numerous peoples and animals than is Europe, Asia, or Africa, and moreover an atmosphere milder and more agreeable than in any other region known by us, as you will perceive later on, where we describe the chief points. The matters more worthy of notice and memory which were seen or heard by me in this new world will appear below.

On the 14th day of the month of May, in the year 1501, we departed from Lisbon by the command of the king with three ships on an auspicious voyage in order to discover the new lands towards the west. We sailed towards the south, the course of which voyage was as follows:

Our course lay through the Fortunate Islands, as they were formerly called, but now are styled the Great Canary Islands, which are in the third climate and on the confines of the inhabited west. Thence through the ocean, we skirted the whole shore of Africa and a part of Ethiopia, as far as the Ethiopian promontory, as it s called by Ptolemy, but by us Verde, and from Ethiopia and the Mandingha land 14 deg. within the torrid zone from the equinoctial line (equator) toward the north, which region is inhabited by black races. There, our strength being refreshed, and with necessaries for our voyage, we raised anchor, spread our sails to the wind, and directing our course through the vast ocean for a short distance toward the Antarctic pole, we then bent our course to the westward through the wind which is called the Vulturnus (southeast wind), and from the day on which we departed from the above mentioned promontory we sailed for the space of two months and three days before any land appeared, but in the vastness of the sea what we suffered, what perils of ship-wreck, what torments of body we sus-

Among them there are no tracers nor is there any exchange of goods. The tribes carry on war among themselves without art or recognized rules. The elders in certain public assemblies of their own mind we labored, I leave to the imagina-tion of those who through experience of many affairs can best understand what it is to seek out uncertain things and investigate things of which they may be ignorant. That you may un-derstand everything in a word, know that out of sixty-seven days in which we sailed, we had forty-four continuous days of rain, thunder and lightning, days so dark that we could neither see certain public assemblies of their own turn the young men to whatever course they desire. They are also eager for wars, in which they kill each other with cruelty, and those whom they have made captives in battle they preserve for kill-ing, not for the sake of their lives, but days so dark that we could neither see the sun by day nor a serone sky at night. From which it happened that so great fear came upon us that we had already east aside all hope of life. But in these so many and so great tempests of the sea and of the sky, it pleased the Most High to show unto us the continent, the new regions, and the unknown world. Which things being seen we were filled with as great joy as it is possible to be conceived by those who, out of various calamities and adverse fortune, have obtained safety. But on the 7th day of August, in the year 1501, we for the purpose of food. For sometimes one side and sometimes the other is vic-torious, and eat up the vanquished, and among them human flesh is a common article of food.

Of this fact you may be certain, be cause already a father has been known to cat up his sons and his wives, and I myself have known and talked with a man whom they used to report had par-taken of more than three hundred human bodies; besides I spent twenty-seven days in a certain town where I saw in the houses human flesh salted and hung from the ceiling, just as it is the custom among us to hang bacon and pork. I say further, that they wonder why we don't eat our enemies, and do not use their flesh as food, which flesh they de-clare to be most savory.

The limitation of space compels the cutting short of the letter at this point. But what an interesting story the Italian voyager tells! Even in its quaint lan-guage it reads as well as Stanley's latest letter upon Central Africa. It is but little wonder that his admirers changed his name and called him Americus rather than Albericus Vespuccius in honor of the New World he had discovered. WILLIAM E. S. FALES.

STATESMEN AS FRIENDS.

THE MOST FAITHFUL CHUMS OFTEN DIFFER POLITICALLY.

Walter Wellman, in an Interesting Letter, Tells Who of the Lawmakers at Wash-Ington Love Each Other Most-Few Publie Men Have No Friends.

[Special Correspondence.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A pleasant
theme is friendships among great men. Early in the present century there was a notable meeting of kings and emperors at Erfurth. Princes and courtiers were numerous. The town was illuminated. A tragedy developing the noblest traits of human nature was performed by the most accomplished actors of France. Emperor Alexander of Russia and Napoeon the Great sat side by side. As the entiment was expressed from the stage: The friendship of a great man is a glit from the

Alexander gracefully rose, took the hand of Napoleon, and, bowing, said: "I experience the truth of that senti-



QUAY AND VEST ENJOYING LIFE. applause from a pit full of princes, obles and kings shook the walls of the theatre. Perhaps there is no more universal aspiration than that for the friendship of one of one's own station and sex. There have been but few men in the

world so great as to be above friendships. An odd phase of friendship often seei here is that between men who are bitter political opponents. Garfield and Rap dolph Tucker were intimate associates The closest friend Senator Edmunds ever had in congress was "Old Roman" Thur man. Since Thurman left the senate the ripe old Vermonter has honored nonwith an unfolding of his inner self. An unexpected pairing off in mutual friend ship is that of Vest and Quay. Thes senators, one the well known Republica. campaign manager and the other as in tense a Democrat as one could find in



CAMERON AND BUTLER HAVING PUN. day's journey, are very fond of each other's society. They have some mutual tastes, and good fellowship and good stories abound when they sit down to gether. There is nobody in Washington that abuses Quay the politician with a more varied and vigorous vocabulary than Senator Vest, and nobody that so

well likes Quay the man. Many of the most earnest partisans in public life say they find that politics has not the slightest influence upon their choice of friends. The unsuspicious Mr. Pickwick was no more surprised at the amiable relations existing between op-posing counsel in the celebrated case of Bardell vs. Pickwick than some visitors to congressional galleries are at the evidence of personal friendliness which they see on the floor below. When Senator Voorhees made his terrific onslaught on Dudley and the administration the other day, the first man to congratulate him and to sit down beside him and talk it all over was Gen. Grosvenor, the Republican statesman from Ohio, who is known for his resemblance to Santa

Senators Payne and Sherman, of Obio. are warm friends, and there is a great deal of intimacy between their families. Don Cameron's closest friend in the senate is a Democrat. Butler, of South Caro lina. Cameron and Butler lunch together, ride together, and about once a year go hunting together in the famous duck and snipe fields of the latter's state. This friendship began many years ago, when Don Cameron's father, old Simon, voted for Butler's admission to the senate.

Speaker Carlisle and Maj. McKinley are much together. Each has sincere ad miration for the other. Carlisle and a Republican congressman, Mr. Steele once kept house together here. Carlisle and that fine old Kentuckian, Willie Breckinridge, are as popular on the Republican side of the bouse as they are on their own, while McKinley, Butterworth, Cannon, and Henderson of Iowa are prime favorites among the Democrats To hear the last named make a party speech you would not think him capable even of shaking hands with a member o the odious opposition. As a partisan Gen. Henderson is as intense as he is elo quent as an orator, and that is saving

nuch. He roars and throws ms nands ditors can imagine they hear his teeth rattling, and grows literally red in the face denouncing the brigadiers on the other side—and then goes over and sits down among them as if he was at home.

Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, counts his
Republican friends by the score.

Another instance of the crossing of the

bloody chasm is found in the fondness of and good old Democrat contrive to dine together about twice a week, and to lunch together in the senate restaurant nearly every day. A curious combination is that of Frye and Gorman. It would be difficult to imagine two men farther apart in political spheres and methods. Hale and Joe Blackburn are cronics, though as different in temperament as in politics. Hale is quiet, reserved, self contained. Blackburn wears his heart on his sleeve. The Kentuckian is also fond of that Republican fire eater, For-aker, of Ohio, and the warmest telegram of congratulations received by the Blue Grassorator on the occasion of his recent re-election to the senate was from the less fortunate Buckeye.



JONES AND FARWELL AT SALAD. Recent occupants of the White House have had their cronies. Garfield and Blaine were genuine friends. No man was closer to Hayes than McKinley. William C. Whitney was and still is Grover Cleveland's warmest friend, After his quarrel with Conkling, Arthur chummed with Senator John P. Jones. At a certain famous old house in the suburbs of Washington, kept by a famous character, Arthur and Jones went to dine twice a week. Arthur said it did him good to get away from the White House, and the Washington gossipers were none the wiser. Senator Jones present chum is Farwell, of Illinois, and about three or four times a month they may be seen at Chamberlin's, Jones mixing one of his famous salads while Farwell tells one of his famous stories.

A peculiar intimacy is that existing be-

tween Morrill of Vermont and Plumb of Kansas. Morrill is venerable, sedate, formal, almost Puritanic. Plumb is the ideal of a western hustler, rough and ready, with no more thought of formality and dignity than of the correlative unknowable. Yet these strikingly un-like men are intimate friends. They dine together very often, and Plumb has a son named Justin Marrill Plumb in honor of the veteran statesman from Vermont. Senator Manderson and Minister to Spain Palmer used to be like Castor and

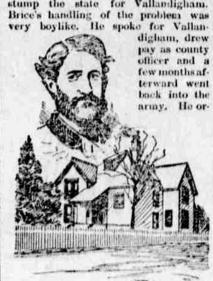
Pollux. Speaker Reed and Robert Hitt re Damon and Pythias. A personal friendship which all the politicians are watching is that between Thomas C, Platt, of New York, and Gen. Alger, of Michigan. One friend with whom Roscoe Conkling never quarreled, and who defends Conkling at all times and in all places, as Sergt. Hubert long guarded the tomb of his master Napoleon, is George Gorham, the writer.

WALTER WELLMAN

CALVIN S. BRICE. Something About Itis Public and His Private Life. Calvin S. Erice, whose senatorial contest in Ohio has been attracting so much attention, is now about 45 years old. He

was born in Denmark, O., and is the son of a Presbyterian minister. Oxford, O., is the place where his head was filled with Latin and Greek, and among the professors there at the time was David swing, now the eminent clergyman and author, of Chicago. With such a teacher young Brice had as good a chance as he could have desired to make something of himself. While he was at Oxford Mr. Brice

took the war fever and went out with a six months regiment. He was only a boy, and when the time of his regiment was up he went to Lima, O. There he was offered a position as deputy auditor of Allen county, provided he would stump the state for Vallandigham. Brice's handling of the problem was very boylike. He spoke for Vallandicham, drew



BRICE AND HIS LIMA RESIDENCE. ganized a company of the One Hundred and Eighth Obio volunteer infantry, which he commanded as captain, and at the close of the war came out a lieutenant colonel. At the close of the war be returned to

Lima and taught school, and then studied law, practiced a few years and then wife. He made money at the law, and in about five years after he began to practice organized the Lima Gas works. His operations in the stock of the company made him rich and then he went to railroading. After some preliminary operations he built the cele brated Nickel Plate road. He went into the scheme with W. B. Howard, and after building the road they sold it out to William II, Vanderbilt, After the sale there was a nice little balance of \$13,196,666, and this balance the men met in March 25, 1883, in New York and divided among them. Brice, who had put in nothing, drew out \$1,000,000, and W. B. Howard, who had discovered the financier in the Ohio county barrister, drew out \$3,000,000, besides his profits in the firm of Brown, Howard & Co. In a little less than two years thus Mr. Brice went from poverty to affluence.

Then, as most western millionaires do, he drifted to New York. He took a house on Fifth avenue, near Vanderbilt's, and at one time rented James Gor don Bennett's villa at Newport. It is said that he had aspirations to join Ward McAllister's social battalion of 400, but senatorial aspirations came up, and he was obliged to choose between being a small toad in the "battalion" or a big toad in Washington. No one yet has nocused him of a want of wisdom in his decision. He has been put forward by the Democrats of Ohio for the senator

ship now held by Henry B. Payne, whose term of office expires March 3,



BRICE'S NEW YORK HOME. It has been said of Mr. Brice that he is keen, of nervous temperament and penesation, and in congenial company casts off all reserve and engages in the sport of the occasion with great zest. He has never had much experience in politics. but is expert in executive work, and will, unless all signs fail, prove an efficient party manager. He has great power in the consolidation of big properties. he lives twenty years longer, he will be the richest man in the United States. His properties at present are supposed to be worth \$20,000,000.

If they were sold out under the ham-mer they would in all probability not bring more than three or four million dollars, but if Mr. Brice should take an office and devote five years to closing out his property he would have, no doubt, at least \$20,000,000. He has railroad interests all over the United States and in Canada, and he is building considerable in the northwest and in New Mexico. Still he is now only 42 years old, and he has made all of this in the last decade. He had nothing to start with, and his success is the result of brains and push.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 .- The work of missionaries outside of their strictly re-ligious field has not received the attention it deserves. To them we are in-debted for much valuable knowledge of wild countries, and still more for reports on the religion, habits and philosophy of other races. Especially is this true of China, for there is so little gen-eral interest in such matters that but for the missionaries we should have remained much longer in ignorance of Chinese philosophy.

The only foreigners making any effort-

to acquire the Chinese language are the missionaries, and it is due to such men as Williams and Legge that the doctrines of Confucius and the teachings of Buddhism have been exhumed from their deep oblivion and set up in readable language. It is here, more than in anymanifest. Through years of ceaseless toil of Dr. Legge, the metaphysical and ethical writings of Mencius have been placed alongside of Bacon and Plato and Moses.

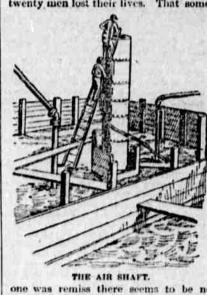
The literature of Buddhism likewise shows deep thought and ascetic piety, and has marked the founders and exponents of that ancient religion. Gems of literature, poetry and proverbs have been brought to light by the researches of Christian scholars. While the general influence of Euro-

pean life has not tended to increase the respect of the Chinese for our alleged superior civilization and morality, yet it is true that the literary research of mising about a better understanding between the two races, by giving to each, in their own language, the ideas and purposes of the other.

With increased shipping facilities and a consequent increasing commerce in China, and with the demoralizing and enervating effects of opium upon her people removed, there is yet hope for a brighter future for that queer old coun-B. N. TON.

The Calmon D saster.

Few accidents have caused greater indignation than the caving of a caisson of the new Jeffersonville bridge over the Ohio, near Louisville, Ky., in which twenty men lost their lives. That some



doubt, and the burden of blame seems to rest on John Knox, gang boss, who was one of the killed. A picture is given with this, showing the air shaft through which air was supplied to the workmen and through which the survivors es-

Bishop Graves. Here is a portrait of Rev. A. R. Graves, who has just been consecrated Episcopal bishop of the Platte district at Minneapolis



consecration was the first time so important a cere mony had bees performed in Minneapolis in the Episcopal church, and Geth

Minn. His resi

dence will be a

Hastings or Kear-

ney, Neb. The

occasion of the

semane church, where the ceremonials were observed, was, of course, crowded. Bishop Graves was elected to his high office at the last general convention of the Episcopal church, and is the second bishop who has gone out from Gethsemane church.

FOR HEADQUARTERS

O. U. A. M., P. O. S. of G. E., I. O. R. M.,

Charms and Pins, go to

ERISMAN'S. No. 42 West King Street,

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUN NERS.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the lands of the lornwall and Speedwell estates in Lebanon or Lancaster counties, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or fishing, as the law will be rigidily enforced against all tres-passing on said lands of the undersigned after this notice.

WM. COLEMAN FREEMAN R. PERCY ALDEN, EDW. C. PREEMAN, mays for M. W. Coleman's Hein

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Scratched 28 Years Body covered with scales. Itching terrible. Suffering endless. No relief. Doctors and medicines fail. Speedily cared by Cutleura at a cost of \$5.

**Cured by Cuticura** 

If I had known of the Curricuma Remembers twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me \$200 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease specialists commenced on my head in a spot not large than a cent. It spread rapidly all overmy body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psorpasis, efe. I be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psorbasis, etc. I took, and. Sarsaparilla over one year and a-half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors, and no cure. I went to two or three doctors, and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICU-RA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby a. All I used of them were three boxes of CUTICU-RA, and three bottles of CUTICU-RA REMODIVENT, and two cakes of CUTICU-RA REMODIVENT, but the pletture in your book of psorbasis (picture number two, "How to Cure skin Discases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me, I thank you a thousand times.

DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new illood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently cure every species of Itching, burning, senty, crusted, pimply, secretaious, and hereditary diseases and humors of the skin, sealp, and blood, with less of hair, from pimples to serofula.

Sold everywhere, Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; So'AP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by the Por-TER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOS on, Send for How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, Black Heads, Chapped and Olly Skin, prevented by CUTICURA MEDI-CATED SOAP. FREE FROM RHEUMATISM.

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Hip, Kidney, Chest, and Muscular Pains and Weaknesses. Pue first and only pain-killing plaster.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Relief Instantaneous—Cures Rapid, Radleal and Permanent.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or bastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and injures the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his flatification bands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his flatification in the properation of his flatification of the present of the disease lowering and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, awestening the breath, restoring the senses of smell and taste, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease lowers the lungs, liver, and kidneys.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. Consists of one bottle of the flatical Cure, one box of Catarrhil-5, Solvey, and Ig-

Consists of one bottle of the Radical Curr, one box of Catabilla, Solvent, and In-proved Intales, all is one package; price \$1. Ask for Sansord's Radical Curr, Sold Porten Dang & Chemical Corporation, Bostos, jani-limW.84.w

Cravelere' Guibe.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROADSCHED In effect from Nov. 10, 1989, Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and leave and s rive at Philadelphia as follows: LORVO | LORVO

Pacilic Express;
News Express;
News Express;
Way Passenger;
Mail trainvia MLJoy;
No. 2 Mail Train;
Niagara Express
Hanover Accom
Fast Line;
Proderick Accom EASTWARD. EABTWARD.
Phila. Expressf.
Past Linet.
Lancuster Acco.
Harrisburg Express
Lancaster Accoim.
Columbia Accom.
Atlantic Express,
Philadelphia Accora.
Bunday Mail.
Day Expresset
Harrisburg Accora.
Mail Train.
Frederick Accom.

fThe only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way J. R. WOOD, Genera. Passenger Ageo CHAS, E. PUGH, General alanager.

PHILADELPHIA & READING BAILBOAD READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

and after Sunday, Nov 10, 1889, trains Lancaster (King street), as follows: Reading and intermediate points, week 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:48 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 355 p. m.
For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 15°5,
3:48 p. m.; Sundays, 3:55 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia, week days,
7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:48 p. m.
For New York via Allentown, week days, 730 a. m., 120 p. m.
For New York via Allentown,
12:35 p. m.
For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:45 p. m.
For Pottaville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:45 p. m.
Sunday, 3:35 p. m.
For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:37

Sunday, 356 p. m.

For Lebanon, week days, 7:00 a. m., 12:38, 6:25
p. m.; Sunday, 8:56 a. m., 2:56 p. m.

For Harrisburg, week days, 7:00 a. m., 12:55
p. m.; Sunday, 8:56 a. m.

For Quarryvilla, week days, 9:25 a. m., 2:36
8:00 p. m.; Sunday, 5:10 p. m.

TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.

Leave Reading, week days, 2:25 Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:25 a. m., 55 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m.; 3:10 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a.

Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:55 a. m., 1:30, p. m. 12:15 night.
Leave New York via Allentown, week days 4:00 a. m., 1:30 p. m.
Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a. m.; 4:20 Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:25 p. m. Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 1235 7:15 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sur day, 6:30 a. m. Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 11:45 a. m.;

3.00; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and South street wharf.

For Atlantic City, week days, expression a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:30 a. m., and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday, Expression a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:50 p. m. Express, 4 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticks

Vice Pres, & Gen'l M'gr. Gen'l Pass'r Ags.

L EBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after SUNDAY, November 10, 1888. NORTHWARD.

7:33 Arrive at SOUTHWARD. 1:58 6:40 9:32 Leave P. M. 12:30 12:45 1:16 1:32 Cebanon 7:12
Cornwall 7:27
Manheim 7:58
Lancaster 8:27
Arrive at 9:27
Columbia 9:27
King Street, Lanc. 8:35
Willson, Supl. A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Rallr S. S. NEFF, Supt. C. R. R.

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'em."-Puck.