PLACE WOMEN OF THE CRESCENT CITY

Curious Feature of New Orleans Life Now Almost Obsolete.

AN ODD RELIC OF SLAVERY DAYS is his place.

Women Whose Mothers Were Once in Bondage but Were Freed for Sentimental Reasons -- A Society as Exclusive as That of the Austrian

From the Sun.

tharm of its own. Its Latin and Anglo-Latin people- those who have an American strain of blood from one par-

Besides slaves, who are bought and sold,

handsome, and men and women are well in their veins the bluest blood in the city and state they live in, and, as white people will not associate with them, understand their wonderful power over | The Farmer's Sons Are Getting Their they are a community to themselves. Very many persons in New Orleans, generally "Americans," as they call those having no French blood on either that among the inhabitants of this most picturesque of all American cities there Austrian court-the most exclusive in Europe-to which it is almost impossible to gain admission, that presents things I presume it is that the men the colored race in a condition and keep faith. light that does not exist elsewhere on

France, more were from Holland, Germany, and the Latin countries. They came out to America to make a fortune nd go back to their native land and en-They had no home ties, for they could bring none, and were young and They saw the graceful, softeyed quadroons. They could not marry these women, if they wished to, for it vas against the law, but they could set them free, and usually they did. The children born of these alliances constiute the curious society which has existed for four quarters of a century. As the fathers of these children were usually rich, the young quadroon or ectoroon children were well educated. The girls went to convents (one or two of which maintained special and of course separate classes for these girls), and they were taught all their white sister ever learned. When they left there the mother prepared to range her daughter, just as in "the best society" the fashionable mother prepares to nake a good marriage for her girl who

te tust coming out Remember-and this is the part most difficult to comprehend by Northern readers-these girls were and are as innocent and as good as any girls can Their mothers knew they could not be married to white men. The girl herself loathed the negro as much as the most delicate-minded white woman que voluez yous? She had never been alone with a man a moment since she was 10 years old. She knew the relation her mother held to her father, but, que voulex vous? She had never been taught that anything about it was wrong; the good nuns of the Ursuline r other convents, who taught her, let that alone, for it would have been of no use. The mother had her ambition, s mothers have, no matter what the color of their skins may be. In society it is the question of the largest fortune that most frequently stirs the maternal heart. Who, therefore, can blame the poor creature who has never known any better state, whose chief religious duty consisted in loving her children and having them duly christened in the church? Who can find fault with her because she wishes for er child what the fashionable mother so often desires for hers—a good establishment? Therefore, when the young octoroon reaches the proper age and has learned all the good nuns can teach her, her mother looks out for a good home for her when she is place.

This placeing is a matter of great importance to these girls and their mothers, and, indeed, all their relatives. Twice a year a very select ball is given, which the place women attend, and, of course, the eligible girls. There the young girl sees about all the desirable nen-gentlemen-men of the loftiest social rank-who are in society in the city. The men see the girls. The etiquette is as courtly and stately as at any gentleman's house in New Orleans. At such times the formal acquaintance s made, for these girls never remain a oment alone with any man-save heir confessor, perhaps, or brothersintil they are place. The mothers of hese girls have an intimate knowledge "Inside" of New Orleans life, so far as it concerns rich, "eligible" (according to their views) youn men that ould astonish a Parisian chief of seet police. Where they get this infor-

At last the proper person is selected. most frequently a rich young foreigner,

for not many Americans now desire or their results, for a lifetime. The man agrees to give the girl an establishnent and fits it up, and she takes possession. Here comes the most wonderful part of it all. I have never known a man to fail in his promises to the woman. Whatever he may do or whoever he may cheat or lie to, he keeps his faith with the woman who

BOTH ARE FAITHFUL.

There has always been in New Orton leans a peculiar society composed of persons of color, who are not to be compared with the ordinary negro. They will prefain that the people of color, and still retain that the people of colors are the people of colors. educated. These persons scorn the or- such eyes! Large, full of a languorous her fair escutcheon. dinary negro or mulatto, for they have sweetness, and fringed with the deepest black lashes. It is not difficult for

one who has ever seen these women to

them than there is in any equal number

buy and sell cotton and other great mon. They have inherited all the flerce passions of their Latin sires. Once were from England, a few came from aroused they are unforgiving and dangerous in the extreme, and they are prone to jealousy, especially in case of the attentions of their lords to ladies in society, who know nothing of all this, and see in Monsieur X. or Y. only an extremely good-looking and accomplished gentleman, whom papa says is fast growing rich. These place women have all the deadly secrets of the obeah, and possess a skill in poisons which is marvelous. Some dark stories could be told by New Orleans physicians, if they would speak, of poisons that defy medical skill, that gradually wear away the victim's nerve and brain, or produce insanity and death almost instantly. Many tales are whisperedand true ones, too-of men in the fashionable world, rich, with everything else to make life worth the living, who have tried the patience of the place too far, and the creature who is as true herself as any wedded wife could be. and would endure patiently anything but supercedure, has turned at last and used the dread secrets known only

to her race, and madness comes, only to end in certain death. One evil of this system is the illegitimate children, though they seldom exceed two. The sons are usually well educated, and some of them have handsome fortunes, and are the founders of families who are respected by both col-ored and white people. From this class came the Joubrets, the Dumases, Maries, and Macartes, all valuable citizens of New Orleans and wealthy and energetic men. There was a well-known broker in New Orleans named John Clay (he died several years ago). who was said to be the son of the Sage of Ashland, and, if looks had anything to do with it, the story may have been true, for he was the very image of old "Harry of the West," in a delicate brown. The story was that he was the son of Henry Clay and a quadroon weman of Lexington, Ky., and that his father freed him and sent him to New Orleans some years before the war. At his death. John Clay was worth \$200,000. made in honorable trade. A curious character named Delacroix was another son born of this relation. He became a great miser, and owned at his death nearly a million dollars' worth of real estate in New Orleans and its vicinity. There are many cases, well known too, of men who had two families, one qadroon and the other white and legitimate. I have in my mind now such an instance, and the colored brothers have done far better than the whites, though both bear a name honored for years in the state in which

WILL SOON DISAPPEAR. Most of these place women inherit some money, and often they have handsome fortunes. They help the men to whom they are place with a zeal and earnestness that would do honor to any wife. I have a friend, a prominent cot ton merchant, who, in the panic of 1873, was in terrible straits. He would fail and his commercial credit be gone if he did not get \$70,000. The banks could not help him, and he was almost on the verge of suicide. He was place to a beautiful woman. She somehow heard of his trouble, and did a thing these women never do except in a matter of life and death: she sent for him.

nation goodness knows, but they have "Is this true which I hear, Alphonse?" "Is this true which I hear, Alphonse?"
she asked in soft, graceful French, to
which beauty was added by the perfectthe fog's dumb army up the canon goes. ly modulated voice.

did you not tell me? Here is something care to enter into such relations, with for you," and she put into his hands an envelope.

> He opened it listlessly, and there wa a check on the strongest bank in the Says the Chicago Record: city, the Canal bank, certified, for \$70 .-She had heard of her lover's peril lists sent out by the various book publishand gone to her brothers and sisters, ers, the coming fall and winter publishwho were very well-to-do, and obtainpose that man ever forgot it?

As has been said, no phase of New Orleans life with its many sides is more tainty attending the approaching election BOTH ARE FAITHFUL.

It is a curious thing, but there are reasons for it. No married woman could more faithfully keep her marriage vows than the place woman keeps her faith. They never break their pledge. Every Sunday the man dines, if possible, with his place, and he is expected to come to the house once or twice a week, but there is no hunting him up or bothering him with notes or messengers at his office or club.

Sometimes he may invite a very intimate male friend to dine with him at this house. I shall never forget a dinner of this sort, some years ago, where the host was a young Greek merchant, whom I knew well, an enthusiastic thought to have said before that about all the seasons and a few of the friends of the latter are invited. The Custom House officials of New Orleans, thought to know than this. In 1876, when the visiting statesmen were here trying to insure a fair count, I remember to have spoken with a gentleman from the north of this peculiar institution, and he told the others. They immediately became very anxious to see some of the place women. I should have said before that about all the all promises to be larger than for some trying to insure a fair count, I remember to have spoken with a gentleman from the north of this peculiar institution, and he told the others. They immediately became very anxious to see some of the place women. I should have said before that about all the amusements of this class are going to thurch, the theatre, and twice in the year to a grand ball, to which none but they, their protectors, and a few of the friends of the latter are invited. The Custom House officials of New Orleans, desirious of gratifying the desire referred to, got up a "quadroon ball," whom I knew well, an enthusiastic them they are to have spoken with a gentleman from the north of this peculiar institution, and he told the others. They immediately became very anxious to see some of the place women. I should have said before that the output of books for the fall promises to be larger than for some New Orleans has a coloring and a him up or bothering him with notes or church, the theatre, and twice in the English and French- are unlike any ner of this sort, some years ago, where desirious of gratifying the desire reother class of people in the South. They the host was a young Greek merchant, fererd to, got up a "quadroon ball," have the cautious, hard-headedess of whom I knew well, an enthusiastic though not of the annual exclusive type, the Northener, blended with the fine ro-young fellow, as handsome as an old-montic tendencies of their Old World time Greek god. The girl—for she was ancestors of France and Spain. They are only about 20-was as white as he; in newspaper correspondents from the season is that of the two volumes of Vicgravely courteous to the stranger so-fact, she had that clear, ivory complex-lourning for a season within their gates. In that is seen to perfection only out what was going on.

but he must not ask too many ques-tions touching matters with which he islana and the ladiest of highest rank spoke French, and but few of the ladies has no concern. Hence the peculiar in Rome, Naples and Venice. The knew any English much conversation institution, of which this is written, has going couple were very much in love generally missed the notebook of the with each other, and there was no traveler, and is but little understood more sign of the coarseness and vulgarby any of our own people here at home. Ity than one usually sees with relations through the lanciers with a pretty wo-It has been thirty-three-years since of this character than there is in the man, nearly white, the place of a wellslavery died at the stroke of Abraham prettiest nest that a man could select known wholesale wine merchant; the Lincoln's pen. Many of the curious for a dainty bride, in which she should Hon, W. D. Kelley was trying to unthings that were a part of it and be shut out from all the world. And derstand what was being said by the grew out of it are well nigh forgotten. after a dinner that in refinement and petite place of a leading French cotton correctness of service and arrangement broker, and Garfield and Stanley Matthere was an intermediate class of peo-could not be surpassed, the girl sang thews were looking on wonderingly at ple who have a peculiar history. These some low, charming love songs in a this phase of life, and trying to comwere the place women and their child-ren. The place was almost entirely confined to New Orleans. The term comes from the French word meaning where there was no knowledge or in-where the place women and their child-her class, she spoke very little English. I wondered if there could be any sin where there was no knowledge or in-French, and used all he could muster, "placed," and places were women of tention of evil, for our first mother, to the astonishment of the ladies, who all shades of color, from the mulatto to Eve herself, over whom no priest dron-had never before seen any Northern the octoroon, one-eighth negro, who ed a service when she mated with could not be distinguished from the very whitest lady in the land. Some-guile than was this child of the tropics, times when a girl of this grade of color was sold she became a place. But day two or three hundred couples from their observations to each other are those to but of the slave class this is written but of couples from behind their fans, they were not especially amused or edified. This endten, but of another far more interesting. mentioned. It is a matter that is ex- ed the "Quadroon Ball," of which the

people of color," and still retain that have ever known place. As a class no hame. In this class were the descendants of place women and the white men these quadroons or octoroons. They Who maintained them. Many of this class have the prettiest little hands in the are very rich; most of the women are well handsome, and men and women are well. larger than those of a child. And then may vanish with other dark blots on

A USEFUL BARN.

the men of the far South. There is a Educations from Its Painted Sides. larger percentage of beauty among From the Kansas City Star.

A bicyclist recently made a little

Robert Louis Stevenson's "In the South "Yes. It's all new painted," answered the farmer, proudly. "An' I reckon it's mighty pretty lookin', too. Ye see, a feller came along one day an' says he belongs to a paintin' syndicate in Chicago as was out to paint all the barns in the country free, an' he said that part of the world. Two barns in the country free, an' he said in Chicago as was out to paint all the barns in the country free, an' he said he world paint mine if I wanted him to. So I says: 'Go ahead if it don't load of hay, an' when I got back the barn was painted, shore enough."

TALES OF THE TIMES.

Robert Louis Stevenson's "In the South the South Africa, by such writers as James that the way of new editions of face the United States at the State was a thirty-could carry the was a thirty-country. Tren. What in many respects is a remarkable where a thirty-volumes, Bret Hart'e works in sixteen volumes, Bret Hart'e works in sixteen volumes, and at the portant books of travel. Three new books on South Africa, by such writers as James In Chicago as was out to paint all the barns in the country free, an' he said that Mr. Farris' standard literature we are to have a thirty-volume Carlyle, edited by H. D. Traill. What in many respects is a remarkable works in sixteen volumes, and the surrounding country that the volumes, as "Cambridge" edition of leight town of Utica. Mr. C. L. Farris lives at Duke, a post lowely speems in one volume, an edition of burns, edited by Andrew Lang.

TALES OF THE TIMES.

Senator Brice we are to have a thirty-volumes of the works in sixteen volumes, a that the volumes, as "Cambridge" edition of leight town of Utica. Mr. C. L. Farris lives at Duke, a post live to the prople of Utica and the the light volumes, as "Cambridge" edition of lowel's now in that part of the world. Two burns, edited by Andrew Lang.

TALES OF THE TIMES.

Senator Brice was a thirty volumes, and an edition of lust now in that part of the world. Two burns, edited by Andrew Lang.

A Commercial-Appeal reporter a ware

barn was painted, shore enough." The barn had been painted a bright yellow, as a good background for varicolored advertisements with letters a foot or two long. The advertisement of a patent medicine covered both sides of the roof in letters of red. blue and green against the yellow. Chewing tobacco, shoes, soap, hams and other commodities were pictured and and that seems to be his sole amus told about on every available space "When I got back," continued the

farmer, "the feller that was paintin' says to me: 'I put a few signs on the barn,' says he, 'but you won't mind that none, an' they're good readin' matter when the paper don't come." "Anyhow, it didn't cost nothin' to paint the barn, an' I'll be darned if the boys ain't a-larnin' to read from tt, which I consider pretty cheap edication these hard times."

An Edinburgh minister preached one Sunday in a country church. At noon the elder heard one old woman say to another, "Hoo liket ye the serzion to-

Vera weel: but I didna ken til noo that Sodom and Gomarrah wasna mon and wife.

and wife."

The elder told the parson, who was so tickled that he told the story at his next dinner party. A simpering young woman commented, "Oh, well, I suppose they ought to have been if they were not."—Judge.

Certain Evidence.

"Do you know my wife?"
"No, I have not that pleasure."
"Pleasure? Now I know that you don't know her."—Judge.

FOG IN THE CANON.

Ranked in a serried drift beside to sea Rolling, wind-harried in a snowy spray, Majestic and mysterious, swirling free, The ghostly flood is massing, cold and

Inland it marches, and at close of day. Pearl-white and opal, sunset-hued with It storms the ridge, and then in brave ar-

The fog's dumb army up the canon goes. And now the forest whispers, tree to Their grim defense is marshalled for the

fray; Pine, fir and redwood, standing cap-a-pie Down the long spurs and on the hilltops sway. And now the misty vanguards, wild and

down the breeze-and now their squadrons close, And sweeping like an ocean on its prey, The fog's dumb army up the canon g

The trembling bushes cower in the lee; the mad rout, the ragged smoke wreaths play,
And scurrying cloudlets desperately flee. On the low crests, the waving banners

stay, Now lost, now conquering, striving to delay The ritous deluge—yet in vain oppose— Height after height is carried, and

The fog's dumb army up the canon goes All night the battle vages, weird and fey, And gallant woods dispute their phan-

tom foes-

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

Judging from the advance announcement ed this money for him. Do you supnearly all branches of trade are suffering more or less in consequence of the uncer

From a general literary point of view the most interesting announcement of the ent K. Shorter's "The Broates and Their Circle," the collection of R. L. Stevenson's "Fables," the transintion by William Archer of George Brandes," "William Shakespeare" and the two volumes of literary recollections of Mrs. Lynn Linion and Mrs. James T. Fields. Literary cessay-writing hardly seems to have become a lost art, judging from the fact that volumes are promised for the fall from the pens of such writers as Austin Dobson, Goldwin Smith, Frederic Harrison, W. D. Howells, C. D. Warner and Woodrow Wilson. A series of clinht volumes on "Periods of European History," edited by George Saintsbury; the third volume of ten Brink's "History of English Literature," "The Literary Movement in France During the Nineteenth Century," by George Pellissier, and a work on "Modern French Literature," by Benjamin W. Wells, will all be welcomed by students of literary history. ent K. Shorter's "The Brontes and Their

widespread interest. We are to have third series of Emily Dickinson's poems, a complete edition of the poems of the late H. C. Bunner, edited by Brander Mat-thews, and a complete "Appledore" edi-tion of Mrs. Celia Thaxter's poetical

H. C. Bunner, edited by Brander Matthews, and a complete "Appledore" edition of Mrs. Celia. Thaxter's poetical works.

Not for many years have we had such an important list of works of fiction as is to be published during the coming season. With three or four exceptions, every bright particular star in the novel-writing branch of the present literary firmament is represented. If we begin to specify, it will be difficult to know where to leave off, but we may note, as especially worthy of mention, Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Sir George Tressady," two new novels and a novelette by Henry James, "Sentimental Tommy" and "Margaret Oglivy," by J. M. Barrie; a new Italian novel by F. Marion Crawford, a new historical novel by Henrik Slenkiewlez, the Polish novelist; S. R. Crockett's "The Gray Man," Paul Bourget's "A Tragic Idyl," and Ian Maclaren's "Kate Carnegie," Sir Walter Besant, Arthur Morrison, Mrs. Amelia F. Barr. Beatrice Harraden, A. Conan Doyle and E. F. Benson are some of the others who will publish new novels. Noteworthy among collections of short stories may be mentioned Mary Twain's "Tom Sawyer Abroad," etc., and new volumes by Bret Harte, H. C. Bunner, Sarrah Orno Jewett and Julian Ralph, Frank R. Stockton will give us a sequel to his "Adventures of Captain Horn," and Joel Chandler Harris, in his "Sister Jane," promises to introduce a new and permanent character into our literature. Two books full of Chicago "local color" will be "Artie" by George Ade, and "The Lucky Number," by I. K. Friedman.

Robert Louis Stevenson's "In the South

Senator Brice wears out one eyeglass string a day when he is in his seat. He has a great fashion of taking off his everlasses and twisting the end of his string around his finger, then he lets the glasses swing out full length, to the confusion of any passing senator, often and with rotary motion sets the string to winding around his finger. When it is wound up he proceeds to unwind it. ment.

A story is told of some visitors who A story is fold of some visitors who were going through a country jail under the escort of the chief warden. After a little while they came to a room in which three women were sewing. "Dear me," one of the visitors whispered, me," one of the visitors whispered,
"what vicious looking creatures! Pray,
what are they here for?" "Because
they have no other home. This is our sitting room, and they are my wife and two daughters," blandly responded the chief warden.

A writer in one of the English re-views relates that during a conversa-tion with George Eliot, not long before her death, a vase toppled over on the mantlepiece. The great writer quickly and unconsciously put out her hand to stop its fall. "I hope," said she, replac-ing it, "that the time will come when ing it, "that the time will come when we shall instinctively hold up the man or woman who begins to fall as naturally and unconsciously as we arrest a falling piece of furniture or an ornament.

When the late King Charles of Wur-temberg was about to be betrothed to the Russian Grand Duchess Olga a small sized portrait of the young princess was sent to him. He looked at the miniature for a while and then said: "The likeness is highly flattering, the hair is likeness is highly flattering the hair is too huxriant, the eyes too heads." too luxuriant, the eyes too bright, and the complexion too fresh." "But your royal higness has never yet seen the grand duchess!" observed an aid-de-camp, with some surprise, "No," recamp, with some surprise, "No," re-plied the crown prince; "I do not know her, quite true, but I know these court

Sir Astley Cooper, on visiting Parls, was asked by the surgeon "en chef" of the empire how many times he had per-formed a certain wonderful feat of surgery. He replied that he had performed the operation thirteen times. "Ah, but, monsieur, I have done him 160 times. How many times did you save life?" continued the curious renchman, after he had looked into the blank amazement of Sir Astley's face. "I," said the Englishman, "saved eleven out of the thirteen. How many did you save out of 160?" "Ah, monsieur, I lose dem all; but de operation was very brilliant

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interesting books on Spain are H. C. Chat-field-Taylor's "The Land of the Castanet," and Miss Louise Chandler Moulton's Lazy Tours in "Spain and Elsewhere." Andrew Lang's life of Lockhart, and a life of Nansea, the arctle explorer, are probably the two most important biographies of the season. Two books on Washington, by Professor Woodrow Wilson and Paul Leleester Ford, are promised for early publication. Among autoblographies, those of Augustus J. C. Harr, Philip Glibert Hamerton, Elizabeth Stuart Pheips and Mary Cowden Clarke, are likely to meet with the heartiest welcome. A book of especial interest to Chicagoans will be Miss Harriet Monroe's life of John Wellborn Root, the architect. Two important volumes of memoirs are those of Marshal Oudinot and Signor Arditi.

In the department of history so many in teresting volumes are promised that it is difficult to select any titles for specia mention. However, the most important works are probably Goldwin Smith's "Political History of England," the first volume of Friedrich Ratzells "History of Mankind," W. H. S. Aubrey's "Rise and Growth of the English Nation," in three volumes; E. Benjamin Andrews" "History of the Last Quarter-Century in the United States" and the two volumes of historical essays by Martin A. S. Hume and James Schouler. The first volumes of the "Jesuit Relations," edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, and the account of the explorations of Henry and Thompson, members of the Northwest company, edited by Dr. Elliott Coues, will in all probability shed much light on early American history. Two long-deferred works that promise to materialize at last are the second volume of Curtis' "Constitutional History of the United States" and Dr. Crestos Tsountas' "The Mycenaen Age." litical History of England," the first vol-

In the department of serious thought, such as science, religion, politics, etc., there are comparatively few very important books announced, but this few includes such works as E. L. Godkin's "Probrojean History," edited by George Saintsbury; the third volume of ten Brink's "History of English Literature," "The Literatry Movement in France During the Nineteenth Century," by George Pellissier, and a work on "Modern French Literature," by Benjamin W. Wells, will all be welcomed by students of literary history.

Hardly more than twenty-five volumes of poetry are announced, and of these but two—a new book of ballads by Rudyard Kipling and a long dramtic poem by Thomas Balley Aldrich—are likely to excite a widespread interest. We are to have a lems of Modern Democracy," Dr. Will-

A number of important and elaborately prepared art works is a prominent feature of the announcement this year. Among the most interesting titles are Vasari's "Lives of the Painters," edited by E. H. and E. W. Blashfield and A. A. Hopkins, in and E. W. Elashfield and A. A. Hopkins, in four volumes; "A History of Modern Painting," by Richard Muther, in three volumes; 'Modern French Masters," edited by Professor John C. Van Dyke; a collection of Botticelli's drawings, illustrative of Dante's "Inferno," with text by Herr F. Lippman, and a new translation of Grimm's Life of Michael Angelo, in two volumes. All of these are beautifully illustrated in photogravure. The most important architectural work announced is "European Architecture," by Russell Sturglis.

In the department of illustrated giftbooks, or books especially prepared for holiday trade, we are to have elaborately illustrated editions of Thoreau's "Cape Cod." De Amiois' "Constantinople," John the set having no French blood on either date are utterly ignorant of the fact and among the inhabitants of this most ignored in a dide in the best society anywhere in America. As has been stated, they are well educated, ad nearly all of them shot impossible to gain admission, that presents the colored race in a condition and ignored the colored race in a condition and ignored in the fact of the fact are utterly ignorant of the fact in the best society anywhere in America. As has been stated, they are well educated, ad nearly all of them shot impossible to gain admission, that presents he colored race in a condition and ignored in the best society anywhere in America. As has been stated, they are well educated, ad nearly all of them shot impossible to gain admission, that presents he colored race in a condition and ignored in the country. As he deam to a strong the country. As he wheeled along the road he came to a strong collections of short stories may be mentioned Mary Twain's "Impossible fact, and new volumes by Bret Harte, H. C. Bunner, Sarrah Orne in the country. As he wheeled along the road he came to a damined of the many intenses in Europe to be defend an entry all of them shot impossible to gain admission, that presents he colored race in a condition and the farm and solor. The last time he had seen jit is had the pump he noticed that the farmer by all the farm house, the owner of which it is almost impossible to gain admission, that presents he colored race in a condition and the farm house in the farm house, the owner of behalt and unusual look. The last time he had seen jit is Fiske's "The American Revolution," and



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A Candid Statement of Facts by Two Reliable Men Fully Substantiated.

From the Argus, Vernon, Michigan. Mr. John Q. Davids, of Vernon, Michigan, is a happy man again. For many years he was afficted with rheumatism in his feet and had tried many medicines, some of them relieved him of his sufferings for a short time,

is a happy man again. For many years he was afflicted with rheumatism in his feet and had tried many medicines, some of them relieved him of his sufferings for a short time, but it was sure to return again.

Mr. Davids is one of the earliest settlers in Shiawassee County, and his continued good health and elastic step at his advanced age, has attracted the attention of his friends. Upon being questioned on the subject he said:

"I do not think I inherited a very good constitution, for I never enjoyed very good health, but in 1869 I think new complications came upon me and I was severely attacked with acute rheumatism in my feet. My father was also a rheumatic, and no doubt that together with the remedies he used for relief caused his death. Some times I would be free from these rheumatic pains and again it would return as bad as ever. I was frequently laid up on account of it and quite unable to do any work. In May 1873, I had an unusually severe attack in my feet and they became so swollen that I could not get my boots on until the following December, and were so intensely painful that I could not suffer the bed clothes to touch them, and my feet became badly crippled. I tried many remedies, some would give relief for a short time then the trouble would return, thus I lived, suffering the most intense agony until November 1883, at which time it was almost impossible for me to attend to my business, and I felt that life was not worth living. At this time I happened to meet a man from Bay City, Michigan, who declared that he had been cured of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I went at once to De Hart Brothers' Drug Store and bought two boxes, and before I had taken all of one box I realized that they were doing me good. I believe I took four boxes at that time and enjoyed better heakth than I had before for many years. But light symptoms would still occasionally return, when I would take 'my medicine' and get immediate relief therefrom. I have taken altogether seven or eight boxes and I have not had a sin

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county of Shiawassee, and State of Michigan, this 14th day of February, 1896, John Q. Davids, who being by me duly sworn deposes and says: That the above facts are true as related, to the best of his belief.

[Signed.] J. Q. DAVIDS.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th
day of February, 1896.
FRANK WESTCOTT, Justice of the Peace.

It Sounds Like a Miracle.

master, was busy working up the mail, but as soon as he had finished he acceded very

master, was busy working up the mail, but as soon as he had finished he acceded very cheerfully to an interview.

"To begin with," said he, "I suppose you want to know how I was cured of rheumatism? Well, it was remarkable. I had almost given up all hope of ever being cured, Why, sometimes I couldn't walk for weeks at a time. I suffered constantly and was never entirely free from it.

"I had tried two specialists in New Orleans, one in Vicksburg, one in Atlanta and two in New York and never gained anything more from them than temporary relief, sometimes not that.

"One day I was reading a newspaper—I forget now which one—and my attention was attracted by an article on Dr. Williams! Pink Pills for Pale People. It stated that they were good for rheumatism and I determined to get some of them and see if there was any virtue in them. I went to Vicksburg two days later and purchased six boxes, and after taking the pills according to directions, the severe attack of rheumatism I was then suffering from vanished, and I have never felt a twinge of it since, and that has been over a year ago.

"Write you a letter for publication!"

then suffering from vanished, and I have never felt a twinge of it since, and that has been over a year ago.

"Write you a letter for publication! Why certainly, with pleasure. It will be nothing more than common humanity to sufferers from rheumatism to let them know how they can be cured."

Mr. Farris went to his desk and after writing a few moments handed the reporter the following:

DUKE, HINDS CO., MISS., Jan 2, 1896.
"This is to certify that I contracted rheumatism during the war, in 1862, while a member of the Thirty-eighth Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A., and up to a year ago I was a constant sufferer from it, sometimes being unable to walk. The first attack confined me to my bed for three months.

"About eighteen months ago I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which stated that they were a sure cure for rheumatism. I decided to get some of them and so the next time I went to Vicksburg I bought six boxes. I began taking them according to directions and by the time I had taken the six boxes, the rheumatism went away and I have never felt a particle of it since.

"I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are responsible for the cure. It has been over a year since I took the pills and I firmly believe I am permanently cured.

"I take pleasure in recommending them to all who suffer from rheumatism, and feel confident that if taken according to directions, they will cure any case of the kind. I have taken probably a barrel of medicine and have tried every specialist of note in New Orleans, Vicksburg, Atlants and New York and have been kept poor scratching around to get money to pay them with, and I never got any relief until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

[Signed.]

C. L. FARRIS."

Messrs. Terrell Bros., druggists, of Utica, correborated in every detail the statement.

liams' Pink Pilis.

[Signed.] C. L. FARRIS."

Messra. Terrell Bros., druggists, of Utica, corroborated in every detail the statement and letter of Mr. Farris, and added that since his wonderful cure, their sale for Pink Pills had been something phenomenal and a number of people had used them not only for rheumatism, but for extreme nervousness, and a number of other disorders, and all had derived great benefit from them.

Dr. G. W. Ellis and Messrs. S. E. Dudley & Son, the other druggists of Utica gave substantially the same testimony as the Messrs. Terrell, and all spoke very highly of Mr. Farris' statement would sooner be accepted by the people of Utica and the surrounding country than anyone else they knew of.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all



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