WISTAR BROTHERS' PONIES.

In Afficted Mother the Sevent Statil for Positives Against the Owners of a Rapidly In-

Twenty-eight years ago the Wistar brothers pastured a piebald colt and a piebald filly on Black island, near Tinicum island, and agreed with the owner of the place, Edgar N. Black, then living, to pay one dollar a week for the care and maintenance of the animals. Out of this ordinary transaction grew one of the most curious of all the Wistar brothers' curious law fights, and the story of the piebald Wistar ponies has delighted Philadelphians of two generations.

When the Wistars put the two poaies on the island they seemed to have forgotten one thing, that naturally heir flock would increase and muliply. If chance had landed two colts and two fillies there all would have been well, but chance had turned out therwise and the inevitable increase

began. "We are not responsible for these additions," they said. "We didn't put these extra ponies there. So we won't pay for them." The matter was argued up and down,

time and again by Black, but the Wis-tars stood firm. "It's none of our affair," they reiterated. "You agreed to pasture the ponies at one dollar a week, do it." Then Mr. Black had an dea. "I'll sell the foals," he said.

This was a staggerer for the Wisars for a time. "Well, go ahead." they finally agreed, "only they're our property, and we value them at \$500 pair. We won't let them be sold for

When the amount due, according to Mr. Black's count, after several years grew to \$3,000, he determined to suc. The Wistards replied vigorously. Defeated in the lower court, they appealed to the higher, and on losing refused even then to pay. The levy of a sheriff was the only way in which the money was finally wrung from the brothers.

Meanwhile the ponies throve enormously, and in 1890 reached the enormous number of 120. They were wild as the horses of the western prairies. and they rapidly degenerated by frequent inbreeding, both in size and appearance. Six thousand dollars was the cost to the Wistars in 1890 for the ponies' pasturage, and it was gotten only by means of the courts and sheriff. The largest bill was for \$13,555.

The herd did not stand at 120 long. and on January 11, 1895, when some of the ponies were taken away and sold by order of the court to satisfy debts against the estate, there were only 50. They were drivn out Walnut street to Woodland avenue, and crowds lined the streets to see the famous Wistar piebalds. The dealer who bought them paid for the lot \$663. They had cost the Wistars nearly fifty times that sum .- Philadelphia Times.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. The Number of Persons Killed and

Injured in This Country in One Year.

The total number of easualties to persons on account of railway accidents for the year ending June 30, 1897. was 43,168. Of these casualties 6,437 resulted in death, and 36,731 in injuries of varying character. Of railway em-

SOUTH AFRICAN RACES.

Widely Different Characteristics of the Garlepines and the Bantus.

Speaking of South African native races, and guided by comparative philology, we find that there are only two distinct families of people in the whole country. There are very many erald and petunia are veiled with crazy subdivisions or clans, but only two distinct races. These have been named by comparative philologists the Gariepine family and the Bantu family. The Gariepine are yellow, lightcomplexioned people, with oblique eyes, strongly resembling Chinese or Mongolians in all matters of personal appearance except the hair, which merely dots the head like bushes in a barren country, and is curly. The old tribe names are well-nigh disused now in public returns in the colony.

On the mother's side these colored people are chiefly Gariepine; but they probably know no language now except Dutch and English. This is certainly true of the young people. Found by the first Europeans in possession of the southwest portion of the continent, they were pastoral people, and loved the banks or rivers for their flocks and herds. Like some of the tribes of North Asia (whom they otherwise resemble physically), these yellow South Africans made their huts with mats which they spread over slender bent poles. When as graziers they wished to move their herds, they folded up their mats, collected and tied up the slender poles of their huts, secured all on the backs of pack oxen. and proceeded to their next grazinggrounds, much in the same way as Tartars and Mongolians are doing to-

Beyond the woolly hair which these two families of Africans have in common, they are in all other respects widely different from one another. In common with Europeans, the yellow people speak varieties of a "suffix" language; while in common with the islanders of the South seas, the Bantu or dark people speak dialects of a "prefix" language. The yellow people are akin to North Asia and to Europe not only as speaking suffix languages, but also in some of their ancient customs. There is, for instance, the interesting fact that among Asiatics as well as Europeans, and from the earliest times, the "daughter" has been the "milkmaid" of the family, as indeed the derivation of our word daughter itself conveys to us.

The ancient custom is the same among the Gariepine people in South Africa. I have seen the girls of those yellow people go forward of an evening to meet the home-coming cows, and, deftly throwing a rein or cord over their horns, lead them quietly to the neighboring tree or pole, and proceed to milk them. Now in the same neighborhood, in a village of the Bantu people, no woman might enter the kraal or cattle-pen, or mingle with the cattle; it was "forbidden" according to their old customs; in short, it was "uncanny."

Again, it is well known to Chinese scholars that there are "tones" in Chinese; that is, that the height or lowness of the tone in which a word is uttered will decide what is the meaning of the word. For instance, I am of that city and stated their grierinformed that in Chinese a certain ances. Finally they had an agreement word, in the first tone, means to fiv: in the second tone, to subsist; in the third tone, to swim; and in the fourth tone, to issue. How necessary to pitch one's words aright in China! But, strange to say, it is equally necessary in South Africa. If one is speaking the old Hottentot or Koranna language. Thus, in the latter language, Dr. Bleek tells us that a certain word, if pronounced in a loud key, means handkerchief; the same word, three notes lower, means the spot, and four notes lower still, it stands for the adjective dark. Beyond the lozenge-shaped eves of the yellow people, their milkmaids, their sufilx languages, it would seem that the "tones" of their old language complete the proof of their former connection with North Asia. - Rev. John Mackenzie, in Good Words.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

ome New Notes for the Ladies Whe Keep Up with the Times in Dress.

Many of the latest Parislan toques are ablaze with a mixture of red and orange that almost defies description. Velvet draperies in rich orange, emnet, dotted here and there with sparkling jewels, and jeweled pins of large dimensions fasten loops and twists on hats and bonnets. The newest shade of red is begonia.

It is rich and deep and not so harsh as cherry red or cardinal.

Overskirts and draperies are becoming general on the light, fluffy tpye of evening gown, and they will no doubt be universally adopted for evening wear before winter sets in.

A novel finger ring is made to send forth a spray of scent whenever the wearer pleases, or, to speak more accurately, when she is wise enough to keep the receptacle well filled. Other rings are set with a tiny watch.

Chains of all sorts and sizes are the order of the day. The more small jingling ornaments that can be crowded on the lorgnette chain the more fashionable it becomes. Paris sends us a brand-new chain, showing a sort of Greeian border formed in steel and black enamel united. The whole thing is fully an inch in width.

Chenille and straw blended together form bold patterns for the embellishment of bodices and skirts. Straw embroidery, by the way, is being much employed on muslin evening gowns, and some beautiful tulle ball gowns are worked all over the front with straw, the sleeves and belt being of turquoise blue or nasturthum velvet.

The most fashionable handkerchiefs of the moment are bordered with narrow colored Valenciennes lace. They may be fashionable, but the woman of really refined taste avoids everything but pure white in her linen from her handkerchief to her nightdress.

English women of fashion are wearing shoes and stockings to match even their day gowns. Colored shoes have never taken well in America. Unless a perfect match is possible the

effect is very ugly. Velvet trimmings will find unlimited favor this winter, and dressmakers are still utilizing all kinds and shades of parrow ribbon as trimming for new autumn gowns.

Few women can afford to adopt the eelskin sleeves, with nothing in the way of a frill, puff or epaulet to give the required breadth to the shoulders. but all shoulder trimmings must be exceedingly small to meet fashionable demands.

Pretty shades of golden and seal brown are much in evidence in winter materials, and there seems to be a rage for every shade of red .- N. Y. Sun.

SETTLED THEIR SPAT.

The Novel Contract That Was Made by Hashand and Wife and Pat in Legal Form.

An original way of settling their domestic difficulties has been found by a middle-aged farmer and his wife who live near Syracuse. They walked into the office of a well-known lawyer

Scene in Speer's Vincyards AT PASSAIC, N. J. Onthering the Operto Grape for Weak'y persons, invalues and the aged, find things just what they want, a genuine old-fushioned, rich Blood-making Wine.



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From the Times, Paw Paw, Ill.

Prom the Times, Paw Paw, Ill. a much has been soid regarding the al-miraculous ours of Mrs. Ellen A. Oder-miraculous ours of Mrs. Ellen A. Oder-a difference of Mrs. Ellen A. Oder-miraculous ours of the W. R. C. She prominent member of the W. R. C. She met filled in an awful eyelone while at a vere filled in an awful eyelone while at mer filled in an awful eyelone while at miraculous ours and shilled by a Burling-miraculous ma neuralgis of the stom-mad this was very severe. Market in the for was worde as and wonderful mething I have not been able to de for years. I am not troubled in the least with nervounnes as I was during the time of my stopping r genial lady about fifty years of age, and romineut member of the W. R. C. She row with many and misfortunes in her life. Juse 20th, 180), her younger son, Robbio, right lad nice years of age, and the sun-right had nice years of age, and the sun-se of the home, was one of serven children a were killed in an awful cyclone while at sol. That was not the only said experience Mr. Oderkirk's life, for on November 11, the only remaining child, Lewis, a mar-ien, was run over and killed by a Burling-tonin. in Oderkirk's nearing was santiered and was a constant sufferer for years. Her sight trouble was neuralgia of the stom-and this was very severe. Is story of her complete and wonderful is described in her own words, as fol-

TH OF HER BOYS KILLED BY DISASTERS.

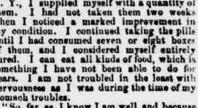
Met Death, with Six Other Children, by a Cyclone while at

Schoel, the Other, a Married Son, was Run Over by a

Railroad Train-The Mother's Health Shattered.

years. I am not troubled in the least with nervourness as I was during the time of my stomach troubles. "So far as I know I am well and because of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a complete cure has been made. "If any one would like to hear more of the details of my suffering and relief I shall be glad to have them write me. ELLEN A. ODERKIKK." Mrs. Ellen A. Oderkirk, whose name ap-pears in the above statement personally ap-peared before me, Police Magistrate of the village of Paw Paw, Co. of Lee, and State of Illinois, this the 23rd day of June, 1867, and made affidavit to the above statement. About eight years ago I was attacked a severe pains in the stomach which all mually wakes me from a sound sleep. In pains were pronounced by local physi-su be neuralgis of the stomach. At first attacks occurred every two or three weeks, they became more severe and I would n suffer three or four nights in succession, isilly if I overworked or became fatigued reited. I was treated by four local physicians security, indigestion and nervousness, of which however successed in giving

affidavit to the above statement. B. J. WARREN, Police Magistrate.



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ployes, 1,693 were killed and 27,667 were injured during the year. According to the three general classes these casualties were divided as follows: Train men, 976 killed, 13,795 injured; switchmen, flagmen and watchmen, 201 killed, 2,423 injured; other employes, 516 killed, 11,449 injured. The casualties to employes resulting from coupling and uncoupling cars were, killed, 214; injured, 6,283. The corresponding figures for the year ending June 30, 1896, were 220 killed and 8,457 injured. The casualties from coupling and uncoupling cars were assigned as follows: Train men, killed, 147; injured, 4,698; switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen, killed, 58; injured, 1.325; other employes, killed, 9; injured, 260. The casualties resulting from falling from trains and engines were as follows: Train men, killed 325; injured, 2,726; switchmen, flagmen and watchmen, killed, 32; injured, 357; other employes, killed, 51; injured, 544.

The casualties to the three general classes of employes meptioned caused by collisions and derailments were as follows: Trainmen, killed, 250; injured, 1,327; switchmen, flagmen and watchmen, killed, 11; injured, 74; other employes, killed, 42; injured, 251, The total number of passengers killed during the year under review was 222, injured, 2,795. Ninety-three passengers were killed and 1,011 injured in consequence of collisions and derailments. Other than employes and passengers the total number of persons killed was 4,522; injured, 6,269. Included in these figures are casualties to persona classed as trespassers, of whom 3,919 were killed and 4,732 were injured. From summaries showing the ratio of casualties, it appears that 1 out of every 486 employes was killed and 1 out of 30 employes was injured during the year. With respect to trainmen, including enginemen, firemen, conductors and other trainmen, it appears that 1 was killed for every 165 employed, and 1 injured for every 12 employed. One passenger was killed for every 2,204,708 carried, and 1 injured for every 175,415 carried. Basing ratios upon the number of miles traveled, it appears that 55,211,440 passenger-miles wers accomplished for each passenger killed, and 4,385,309 passenger-miles for each passenger injured. --Interstate Commerce Commission Report.

The Main Thing.

American-Was it Sampson or Schley who sunk your fleet? Don-Give it up. But I know we were sunk .- Philadelphis North Amer-

Smoke Killed by a Chemical.

The smoke made by Pittsburgh coal will probably soon be prevented by a Pittsburgh expert. Arrangements have been made by a mechanical expert for the installation of a smoke preventer plant in an electric station at one of the city institutions in Cincinnati, and exhaustive tests will soon be conducted under his direction. The scheme is simple, cheap and effective. The amount of oxygen lacking in coal to make perfect combustion is supplied by a chemical, which is automatically sprayed with water by a fan over the glowing coals of the fire. The water assists in the more perfect combustion of the coal and the gas given off is more highly volatile than the carbonaceous or amoke gas, and the particles of carbon in going through it are consumed. It is claimed that the amount of heat which is prevented from going up the chimney as smoke, and which is practically saved. will almost equal the slight cost of the chemical. This chemical is kept in a small tank and the only addition necessary to the plant is a small blowing machine. The use of the chemical does not require any alteration in the firebox or boilers. By the automatic spraying the combustion is always almost perfect and the fire is smokeless. Cincinnati Enquirer.

His First Bath.

A Polish Jew was arrested here the other day, and, when taken to the city prison, his condition was so uncleanly that he was teld by the corporal to strip and take a bath. "Vat, go in de vater?" he asked.

"Yes, take a bath; you need it. How long is it since you had a bath?" With his hands aligned upward, he answered: "I never vas arrested be-fore."-Gan Trancisco Argonaut.

drawn up in legal form and each promised to live up to 't. Here is the agreement:

To whom it may concern: "Whereas, divers troubles and quarrels have sprung up between ---- and -, his wife, and have reached such s pitch that said ---- is afraid to pursue his lawful business on account of the threats made by his wife, ---that she will leave.

"Therefore, the following seven rules, as agreed upon the 18th of January, 1808, shall be strictly lived up to:

"1. No canned fruit is to be opened unless for company, until that which has been opened is used up.

"2. That when things are talked over between said parties, then both shall live up to such arrangements until abrogated by them.

"3. That all troubles between said parties shall be kept to themselves and not told to anyone, and no secret plotting shall be allowed.

"4. That --- must make her own bed and put up her own dinner. "5. That all threats and hints about leaving must be stopped, and also it is stipulated that in case either party leaves the other before fall work of 1898, the party that so leaves shall be held liable to pay the party remaining the amount of the damage that can be proven against the party so leaving. "6. That said --- agrees to stop his swearing and said ---- agrees to live up to her bargains and principles. "7. It is hereby agreed and understood by both parties that this agreement has not been procured by fraud or fear, and has been got up and signed in good faith by said parties, and either party backing out of this agreement. or any part thereof, shall limit himself or herself, or their heirs or assigns, to pay all the damage that shall arise on account of breaking the same. Signed this 22d day of August, 1898." -Chicago Journal.

One of the New Colors.

Oufte a new color it just beginning to be seen in fashionable resorts and is likely to be the tint for next year. It is peicher the shade of tes nor coffee, but of the very lightest tone of sand used sometimes to plant flowers in. In barege, mosseline de soie and kindred materials it has a great deal to recommend it. Being exceptionally soft, it is far better without any trimming or color, but blue, pink or yellow looks well with it. It is becoming more and more the mode to vell one tone with an other, and we are certain to have more and more demand for neutral shades. which is all very well for the pretty woman, but not so acceptable to the mess of the community .- St. Louis Repu bile

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