

BRAVE CAVALRY HORSE.

Its Memory Has Just Been Perpetuated by the Erection of a Monument in Ohio.

Survivors of the Twelfth Ohio cavalry have unveiled a monument erected over the grave of "Frank," a veteran war horse connected with that regiment during the rebellion.

Frank was a thoroughbred Kentucky colt, five years old when he entered the service 36 years ago. Fleet of foot, strong of limb, and with the splendid endurance of the true thoroughbred, he soon earned for his rider, Abe



IN HONOR OF FRANK.
(Monument Erected in Memory of Famous Ohio War Horse.)

Conger, of company A, the distinction of being frequently detailed for special service. Several extraordinary marches of over 80 miles a day are placed to his credit, but the event which most endeared him to the hearts of the troop was his being a participant in the capture of Jefferson Davis.

During the term of his service he acquired a wonderful veneration for his country's flag and many are the pathetic stories told in this connection. It is the special pride of Capt. Harter to relate that one day when a flag was being raised at a schoolhouse near the field in which Frank was grazing, he jumped the fence as soon as he saw it and stood beneath its waving folds until it was removed at night.

The monument, which is on Capt. Harter's farm at Upper Sandusky, is a single boulder, extremely hard and red and gray in color, with sharply cut facets which sparkle and glisten in the sunlight as it beams upon the spot which will long be venerated in honor of one of man's best friends and an influential factor in the making of history.

Uncle Sam's Penny Coinage.
Last year the United States coined 66,546,243 cents, which sounds big, but it is less than a penny apiece.

JAPAN'S POSTAL SYSTEM.

Secured Through the Efforts of a Dismissed United States Government Employee.

Thirty years ago, a young man named Samuel M. Bryan, a clerk in the post office department at Washington, received notice that his services were no longer needed. Incompetency was the reason given for his dismissal, says Success. When he looked over his stock in trade, he found that it consisted of something less than \$100 in cash and—a great idea. A week later he was on his way to San Francisco, one good-natured postal clerk after another allowing him to ride in his car. On reaching San Francisco he secured a place as purser on a steamship bound for Japan, and, in due time, found himself in Tokio. Once in Japan's chief city he proceeded without delay to put his great idea into execution. What he proposed was to perfect and put in operation, in Japan, a postal system modeled after that of the United States. Bryan found willing listeners among the high Japanese officials, and in due time was requested to prepare a prospectus of his system to be submitted to the mikado. Its value was at once recognized and its adoption ordered. Bryan was placed at the head of the new department, with a salary of \$11,000 a year, and entrusted with the negotiation of a postal treaty between Japan and the United States. A few months later he was back in Washington as the envoy of the Japanese government, treating on equal terms with the man who had dismissed him for incompetency. The treaty, which he negotiated with skill and diplomacy, proved satisfactory to all concerned. Bryan remained some 15 years in the service of the Japanese government. He then returned to the United States, a rich man. It is interesting to conjecture what his career might have been had he not lost his place in the post office department.

Two Views of It.
"You cannot fail to note," said the French war expert, proudly, "that we are taking the lead in adopting the balloon and the automobile. Think of the races that have been held recently!"

"That is a wise precaution," returned the Yankee, "for those who neglect to take the lead in going away in a hurry, but it lacks interest for those who look at the matter from another point of view."—Chicago Post.

Raising Tags.
Quinn—What is all that waste paper doing in Carter's yard?

De Fonte—That isn't waste paper. It's a great collection of steel tags. Carter fastened a tag to each seed so he would have no difficulty in knowing the variety when the flowers came up. —Chicago Daily News.

Money Hides Age.
Sniffles—She is 30 if she is a day.
Biffles—What of it? Hasn't she a million for every year of her life? —N. Y. Herald.

ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK.

Italy's art treasures apart from buildings are valued at £8,500,000.

George Hitchcock, the artist, though now living handsomely on the proceeds of his art in Holland, once made a living by running a small bric-a-brac shop in Chicago.

Princess Louise has just completed the statue of Queen Victoria which she undertook some time ago to execute for the Manchester cathedral. The result is said to be most satisfactory.

Gustav Korn, a New York brush-maker, has made a life-size portrait of George Washington in bristles of various colors, taking Stuart's celebrated painting for a model. The bristle picture is said to be quite a work of art. It is on exhibition in the window of a Pearl street store.

Miss Ellen Terry the other day objected to the number of her photographs in various characters scattered throughout the house of a friend. "Why, it's embarrassing," she said. "Here I am weeping in your bedroom, mad in your dining-room and dying three different ways in your drawing-room."

M. Daumet, of the French institute, and a number of other French architects have petitioned the senate against any interference with religious orders, on the ground that many of their buildings are the glory of France, and that they are likely to continue furnishing employment to the building trade.

ECHOES FROM THE BIG TOWNS

In London 37,000 girls attend cooking classes.

Fewer people proportionately keep their own carriages in Paris than in London.

The board of health of the city of Galveston is arranging for a large supply of oil from the Beaumont wells to be used in fighting mosquitoes.

Twenty-nine per cent. of England's population live in cities of over 100,000. In the United States the proportion is 19 per cent.; in Germany, 17; in France, 12; Austria, 8, and Russia, 5.

In all big cities there are multitudes of folk who work in the night time. In London fully 100,000 inhabitants earn their bread by the sweat of their brows between sunset and sunrise.

A dime-museum "fire eater" in New York tried to vary his programme by inhaling gas, lighting his breath, and furnishing heat to cook griddle-cakes. He collapsed from the effects of the gas.

A runaway horse in Denver the other day finished his flight by landing in the interior of a rapidly moving trolley car, where he rode for nearly a block before the vehicle could be stopped.

DICTATES OF DAME FASHION.

A very quaint fashion is the revival of the paletot, it being most popular in black taffeta. It makes a pretty, light and inexpensive summer wrap, much beruched and trimmed.

There is such a lot in color, and few women know how to make the most of it. Black is either very becoming or quite the reverse, though on the whole it is smart, especially for evening wear.

Women have recently been wearing China silk skirts with their light clinging gowns, and some of these go in with the lingerie. Nainsook, however, is the material of all others for the finest of petticoats.

Some of the newest French sleeve models show the most approved forms of the elbow styles arranged in every sort of quaint and fanciful form, and also the pretty coat shapes with a picturesque finish at the top and about the wrists, the wrinkled mousquetaire forms, and the graceful bell styles with dainty undersleeves of gathered mull, batiste, net or chiffon.

SIMPLIFIES THE CODE.

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of Army, Invents New Telegraph Cable System.

Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, who is now in Manila, is one of the most industrious of army officers. Besides being head of the signal corps and in charge of the war department library, he has found time to devise a telegraph cable code which he hopes to have adopted by business houses who have business use for the wire.

He has invented this code, which is understood to be much simpler than the one at present in use, in his leisure hours, and has taken out a patent in his own name, and he hopes to derive an independent income from the invention.

A short time ago Gen. Greely's department completed work on a compilation of nearly 1,000 pages, which has now been published by the government printing office. It is an index to early congressional papers, and the need of such a work was suggested, Gen. Greely says, by the difficulty encountered in obtaining information on various points of American history in the early days of the republic.

LAUNDERING LACE CURTAINS.

(A manufacturer of lace curtains supplies his customers with the following directions.)

Shake the curtains well in order to remove all dust.

Make strong soap suds and soak for two hours in tepid water.

Rinse in clear cold water several times.

Spread them out on a curtain stretcher, or tack sheets on the carpet and pin them on until dry.

Iron the ruffles and body same as on a garment.



Nobility Recommends Nervine.

The above portrait is that of Countess Mogelstus, of Chicago, Ill., whose gratitude for the benefit received from the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine prompted her to make this statement:

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the very excellent merits of Dr. Miles' Nervine. Although I am past 80 years of age I find it soothes the tired brain, quiets the irritated nerves and insures restful sleep. I never feel contented without a bottle of it in the house." Graciously yours, CHRISTIANA MARIA, Countess Mogelstus.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is a nerve tonic and strength-builder that starts right in restoring health immediately.

Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

It seems that all the fun that has been poked at the girls because they wherein girls cannot throw anything straight has been very unjust, for the reason that their inability to do so springs from a natural physical restriction. So girls who aspire to success in all lines of athletics may as well give up trying to learn to throw a ball, if the statement recently made by a Philadelphia physician is true. He declares that "it is a physical impossibility for a girl to throw strongly and accurately, as a boy throws. A girl throws with a rigid arm, and it is out of the question for her to acquire a free movement, such as is possible with a boy, because her collarbone is larger and sets lower than a boy's. In other sports, where this action is not brought into play, they may excel, but they may as well give up all hope of ever learning to throw."

The fondness for spring chickens is not confined to Methodist preachers out in the country, says a Henderson (Ky.) exchange. In or about Coleburg there is a horse that is equal to a whole Methodist conference in his ravages upon a poultry yard. The horse belongs to Mr. J. R. Stoval and it is no unusual thing for him to eat a half dozen spring chickens at a meal. Last Sunday for dinner he consumed 14. He runs after them and as he catches them devours them, feathers and all. The appetite on the part of the equine has only recently developed, but it has been sufficiently voracious to put Mr. Stoval out of the poultry business in short order.

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The Ruling Passion.
"We had a fire at our house, and the servant girl was nearly burned to death."

"Lighting the fire with kerosene, eh?"
"No; it was a defective flue. You see, I yelled to the girl to get out as soon as we discovered the fire, but she said she wouldn't leave without two weeks' notice."—Philadelphia Record.

Warranted Pure.
The jeweler says: "One Needs scarcely to be told The setting of the sun Is usually gold." —Philadelphia Press.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cure biliousness, constipation and headache. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by Middleburg Drug Store.

External and Internal.

Elder Sister—Come, Clara, take your powder, like a dear. You never hear me making any complaint about such a thing as that.

Tiny Clara (sorely)—Neither would I if I could daub it on my face. It is swallowing it I object to.—Tit-Bits.

True to Her Sex.

Clara—Jack proposed to me last night and asked me to give my answer in a letter.

Maude—Shall you do as requested?

Clara—Well, not exactly. I shall put my answer in the postscript.—Chicago Daily News.

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A lively liver, pure blood, clean skin, bright eyes, perfect health—Cascarets Candy Cathartic will obtain and secure them for you. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for November 10, 1901—Israel Oppressed in Egypt.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(Exodus 1:1-14.)

1. Now these are the names of the children of Israel, which came into Egypt: every man and his household came with Jacob.

2. Reuben, Simeon, Levi, and Judah.

3. Issachar, Zebulun, and Benjamin.

4. Dan, and Naphtali, Gad, and Asher.

5. And all the souls that came out of the loins of Jacob were seventy souls: for Joseph was in Egypt already.

6. And Joseph died, and all his brethren, and all that generation.

7. And the children of Israel were fruitful, and increased abundantly, and multiplied, and waxed exceedingly mighty; and the land was filled with them.

8. And now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph.

9. And he said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we: 10. Come on, let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply, and it come to pass, that, when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land.

11. Therefore they did set over them taskmasters to afflict them with their burdens. And they built for Pharaoh treasure cities, Pithom and Raamses.

12. But the more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew. And they were grieved because of the children of Israel.

13. And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigour:

14. And they made their lives bitter with hard bondage, in mortar, and in brick, and in all manner of service in the field: all their service was with rigour.

GOLDEN TEXT.—God heard their groaning, and God remembered His covenant.—Ex. 2:24.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The lesson will properly include the entire first chapter of Exodus.

The Growth of Israel (vs. 1-7).—

These first verses of Exodus are a summary of the conditions under which Israel grew from a family to a people. Goshen was not very fertile, but fit for the pasturage of large flocks. Here the conditions for rapid growth were favorable, because of the abundance of room, of air and of food.

The number 70 is not exactly accurate at the time of Jacob's removal to Egypt, but it is sufficiently so for counting the number of the first generation. The number that left Egypt after the first passover was about 600,000 (12:37). The time during which the nation grew to this size is differently calculated. A period of 430 years is mentioned in several passages (12:40; Gal. 3:17; compare Gen. 15:13). But in one case it seems to be reckoned from the covenant with Abraham, and in the other from the entrance of Jacob into Egypt. The Greek version of the Old Testament inserts in Ex. 12:40, the words "in the land of Canaan" after the word "Egypt," so that the period covered includes also the time when Abraham, Isaac and Jacob lived in Canaan, and the actual residence of Israel in Egypt was about 215 years, or about seven generations. To increase in that period from 70 to 600,000 would require that in each family an average of about seven children should grow up and marry. Such growth would indeed be phenomenal; and if students of Egyptian history are right, the longer period must be taken as correct.

The Oppression (vs. 8-14).—The "new king" of verse 8 was not merely another ruler, but was a member of a new dynasty. He is generally believed to have been Rameses II., who was one of the greatest builders that ever ruled Egypt, and a very successful administrator. It was an indication of his care in administration that he gave his attention to the rapid increase of the Hebrews. The social contempt in which shepherds were held prevented the Hebrews from mixing with the Egyptians. Of course, in that situation friction and jealousy would be common. The result which the king expected was therefore quite possible. The policy of the Hebrews, if they could form an alliance against Egypt, would probably be to weaken Egypt's power and then select a neighboring territory for the founding of a new government. Egypt would not be so well off if they went away, as Pharaoh knew. The slavery to which the Hebrews were reduced was not of individual to individual, but of people to king. The use of forced labor was common in Egypt; even native Egyptians were subjected to it, and by its means great works like the pyramids were built. The same method was used by Solomon in building the temple. Hard work seldom endangers the increase of a nation. If Pharaoh had known how best to prevent Israel's growth, he would have persuaded the young and vigorous people to live in pampered idleness. Israel's treatment was hard to bear, not so much because the work taxed their strength as because they were under inconsiderate and harsh taskmasters. The "rigour" of verses 13 and 14 is rough and abusive treatment.

Cruel Measures (vs. 15-22).—The endeavor to stop increase by the murder of infants was hardly more successful than that to stop it by oppressive burdens. Pharaoh found few of his people ready to carry out this order, though no doubt it had some effect, and it certainly made a male child's life uncertain.

Shot and Shell.

When faith fails selfishness prevails.

The kingdom will come when the will is done.

Great deeds are achieved in the heart first.

We lighten our own loads when we lift others.

Righteousness is the richest reward of the right.

There are some people who think God will reward them for giving the church a dollar to buy a cushion for

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