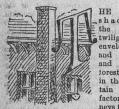
My dears, when I was young like yo O, days that long ago took wing!— How dear to me were fields and flowers; How dear the hearts in lighter hours Made captive in the gay quadrille: A merry child like you, my dears, And such was I at fifteen years.

Later, my heart, less wild and gay, To love and to be loved!
But sometimes pensive and apart,
I prayed in secret sighs to heaven,
That some dear augel might be given
To stir in me a mother's heart;
Wife and fond mother, too, my dears,
And such was I at thirty years.

O later! Onward still and on Olater! Olward sunt and Time flies, like an advancing wave,
And summer, autuum, both are gone,
With all the joys they gave!
Yet, while we droop with age and pain, In their sweet innocence may live, And with their babes te young again; And such I am at length, my dears,

HIS MOTHER.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.



and meadow and sluggish in their uncer-tain mist, the factory chim-neys flung their

neys flung their fiery banners of smoke against the leaden sky, a basso relieve that would have made Rembrandt himself rejoice, and the hum of never-ceasing machinery in the little town rose above the rush of the river, like the buzz of a gigantic insect.

Charles Emery, the day foreman in the rolling mills, was just retiring to his home, having been relieved by John Elter, the night official, and as he walked along, his feet sounding crisply on the hard-frozen earth, he whistled softly to himself, as light-hearted as a bird.

"You're going with us to-night,

"You're going with us to-night, Charley?" cried a gay voice, and two or three young men came by.

"I mean to the opera!" For upon that especial evening there was to be an opera in the little town of Crystalton, a genuine New York company with a chorus, a full orchestra and all the paraphernalia of scenery and coefficients. all the paraphernalia of scenery and cos-tume which provincial residents so seldom enjoy, and the younger population were on the qui vive of delighted expec-

"I am going," said Mr. Emery, slow-ly; "but not with you!"
"But you will change your mind, though," said Harrison Vail, "when

"But you will change yail, "when you hear that Kate Marcy is to be of the party. Kate Marcy and the Miss Hallowells and Fanny Hewitt. There are eight of us going. We've kept a seat on purpose for you!"

"I have engaged myself to another lady," Emery replied, after a second or so of hesitation.

Well, I'm sorry for it," said he, "but "Well, I'm sorry ferit," said he, "but Miss Marcy is not a girl who need pine for a cavalier. We'll keep the seat for you until a quarter of eight, in case you should see fit to change your mind. Only let me give you a word of warning, old fellow! Kate Marcy is a high spirited girl—it won't do to trifle too much with her!"

graver and more self absorbed. He had asked his mother, the day before, to go to see "The Mascot," and his mother's eyes had brightened with genuine de-light.

"Your father often used to take me, Charley," she said, "when we were young people and lived in New York. But it's twenty years and more since I have been to an opera.
quite sure, dear, that there And if you're

if any young girl in the world could be to me what my own darling little mother is!" replied Emery, smiling across the table to her.

Then I shall be so delighted to go," said Mrs. Emery.

And her voice and eyes bore happy witness to the truth of her words.

But now that a regular party had been gapized, and Kate Marcy had promised join it, things looked very diffrently join it, things looked very diffrently the young man. For a moment he asst regretted that he had engaged himself to take his mother.

She would be as well pleased with "She would be as well pleased with any concert," he said to himself, "and I should have the opportunity of sitting all the evening next to Kate Marcy. I'll ask her to let me off this time. She

But when he went into the little sit-But when he went into the little sitting room of their humble domain, and saw his mother, with her silver gray-hair rolled into puffs on either side of her almost unwrinkled brow, her best black silk donned, and the one opal brooch which she owned pinned into the white lace folds at her bosom, his heart misgave him.

**If have been trimming my bonnet over with some violet velvet flowers.

over with some violet velvet flowers," said she, smiling, "so as to do you no discredit, Charley; and I have a new pair of violet kid gloves. And now you must drink your tea. I've made some of your favorite cream biscuit, and the kettle is nearly at the boil. Oh, Charley,
you'll laugh at me, I'm afraid, but I feel
exactly like a little girl going to her
first children's party. It's so seldom,
you know, that a bit of pleasure comes
in my way."

And then Charles Emery made up his
mind that his mother was more to him,
in her helpless old age and sweet, affectionate dependence, than any blooming your favorite cream biscuit, and the ket-tle is nearly at the boil. Oh, Charley,

damset whose eyes shone like stars and whose cheeks rivaled the September peach.

"Going with some one else!" said Kate Marcy, rather surprised and not exactly pleased.

She was a tall, beautiful maiden, the belle of Crystalton, and rather an heiress in her own right, with all the rest. She certainly liked Charles Emery, and she rather surmised that he liked her also. And when she had been studying up her toilet for the opera, she had selected a blue dress, with blue corn-flowers for her hair and ornaments of turquois, because she rad once heard Mr. Emery say that blue was his favorite color.

"Going with some one else!" she repeated. "Well, of course he has a right to suit himself."

Emery" said she. "I do love you. I have loved you for a long time."

"But I never should have loved you so dearly." his young wife told him afterward, "if you had? been so good to that dear little mother of yours. In my eyes you never looked half so handsome as when you stood bending over her gray head in the crowded hall of the opera-house that night."

"You see," said Emery, laughing at her enthusiasm, "I agreed with the hero of the old Scotch bailad:

"Sweethearts I may get many a one, But of mithers no er another."

—The Ledger.

And she kept within her own soul the fevered fire of girlish resentment, the gnawing pangs of jealousy that disturbed her all the while that she was sitting waiting for the great green curtain to be

drawn up.
Until, of a sudden, there was a slight

Until, of a sudden, there was a slight bustle on the row of seats beyond, and Mr. Emery entered with his mother.

And then Kate's overgloomed face grew bright again. She drew a long breath of relief and turned to the stage; it was as if the myriad gas-lights had all of a sudden been turned up; as ir all the mimic world of the opera house had grown radiant.



GOING HOME FROM THE OPERA.

Never was voice sweeter in her ear-han the somewhat thin and exhausted than the somewhat thin and exhausted warble of Mademoiselle Rosalie de Vigue, the prima-donna; never did scenery glow with such natural tints or footlights shine more softly. Kate Marcy declared that the opera was "per-"Yes, but," said pert little Nina Cum-

mings, "do look at Chariey Emery, with that little old woman! Why couldn't he have come to sit with us!" Kate bit her lip. In the crowd now surging out of the aisles of the little opera house she could scarcely venture to

xpress her entire opinion; but she said,

express nor entire opinion; but she said, in a low, earnest tone:

"I don't know what you think of it, Nina, but I, for my part, respect Mr. Emery a thousand times more for his politeness to his mother."

And, almost at the same second, she

And, almost at the same second, she found herself looking directly into Charles Emery's eyes.

For a moment only. The crowd separated them, almost ere they could recognize one another; but Kate felt sure—and her cheek glowed virid scarlet at the certainty—that he had heard her words. "Charley," said little Mrs. Emery, looking into her son's face, as they emerged into the vail of softly falling snow, which seemed to enwrap the snow, which seemed to enwrap the whole outer world in dim, dazzling mystery, "who was that girl?"
"What girl, mother?" with a little

what gir, notice! with a little pardonable hypocrisy.

"The one, Charley, with the big blue eyes, and the sweet face wrapped in a white, fleecy sort of hood—the one who said she respected you?"

"It was Kate Marcy, mother."

"She has a face like an angel," said

Mrs. Emery, softly.

The next day the foreman of the rolling-mills went boldly to the old Marcy homestead, whose red-brick gables, sheeted over with ivy, rose up out of the leafless elms and beeches, just beyond the noise and stir of busy Crystalton.



CHARLES EMERY AND KATE MARCY.

"Miss Marcy," he declared, "without ntending to be an eavesdropper, I heard what you said last night."

'It was not intended for your ears, Mr. Emery," said Kate, coloring a soft,

Mr. Emery. Sate Nate, coloring a soit, rosp pink.

"But," he pursued, looking her full in the face, "I cannot be satisfied with mere cold respect, Miss Marcy. I want a warmer, tenderer feeling toward myself. If you could teach yourself to love."

The dimples came out around Kate Marcy's coral-red lips, wreathing her smile in wondrous beauty.

"The lesson is already learned, Mr.

Facts About Expressing Money. Some interesting facts were recently gleaned about the business of expressing money in the United States. The money in the United States. The amount so conveyed is estimated to be \$2,500,000,000 a year, of which four-fifths are carried for the Government, The Adams Express Company formerly acted as its agent, charging twenty-five cents for each \$1000, but recently the contract was awarded to the United States Express Company which offered contract was awarded to the United States Express Company, which offered to do the work for fifteen cents peq \$1000. The packages of money are intrusted to 5000 messengers, who are for the most part middle aged men selected from the working force in the main offices. The messenger has not the slightest idea of what his packages contain, so that he understands his responsibility is always the same. Before accepting a package for shipment he sees slointy is always the same. Before accepting a package for shipment he sees that it is securely fastened with wax and stamped with the seal of the sender. For Government moneys he is provided with a safe. Packages for corporations and individuals are put into canvas bags. As soon as his run of twelve hours because the same of th As soon as his run of twelve hours begins, the messenger stations himself near his charge, and he must not allow his eyes to close, at the risk of dismissal from the service. So dangerous, indeed, are a messenger's duties considered, that insurance companies will not issue policies to him except at a cost that is almost prohibitive. But the express companies treat their smuloves so compensive that prohibitive. But the express companies treat their employes so generously that if the latter are injured while on duty they may confidently count on financial assistance. Recently, as large a sum as \$12,000,000 was sent out by express from the Treasury at Washington, and five messengers were assigned to take care of it in transit. At the end of his run the messenger invariably takes a receipt to protect himself. In spite of the great responsibility he is under the messenger's pay does not exceed \$100 a

senger's pay does not exceed \$100 a month. To frustrate the designs of

thieves, the companies often change the run of messengers, and make it a rule to instruct their men to accept no convivial invitations, even of the most innocent nature, before going on duty.—New Yor.

"What is the highest priced violin?" a Chicago Post man asked of Mr. Freeman, a practical violin maker.
""Le Messae Strad," or, in more finished language, the Messah of Stradivarius. It was sold for \$10,000 cash.

It is a magnificent violin. It is perfectly preserved and hence it is very valuable. Its tone is most beautiful. It is the fluest violin ever made by the hand of Stradivarius.' Mr. Freeman is now figuring with a

gentlemen to buy a famous viola, the finest viola by Stradivarius in existence. It is known as the Ducal viola, for the reason that it was owned by the Duke of Edinburg. The cost is \$6000.
"What makes the value of a fine violin?

"A good deal of the value of a high-A good weath the value of a high-priced instrument is largely fictitious.

An old violin is like the painting by an old master. It is so valuable because the violins are so scarce. The intrinsic value is very small. I presume that the actual cost for wood and labor will not exceed \$75, but the art in making the violin brings up the wice of the cride. violin brings up the price of the article, Stradivarius lived to be ninety-three years of age and became one of the wealthiest men in his city."

"What makes the beauty in those old

"Age and use impart a fine tone to an olin. It cannot be roughly handled oosed, nor can it be broken and d and retain its tone. That idea was long ago exploded. It must be cared for like a delicate infant."

Books for the Sailors.

A practical-minded and misinformed citizen of the Republic was heard to ex- turn to his command, and, between fretpress an opinion not long ago that, instead of clocks, bronze warriors, and services of solid silver, gifts of libraries to our naval vessels would be of more solid benefit to the recipients.

Libraries, of course, are very useful in comparison with some other gifts that are bestowed upon naval vessels by their namesake cities, but those furnished each ship by the Bureau of Equipment are complete and excellent. The books are complete and excellent. The Doors are issued for the use of all attached to the vessel and the list is a long and varied one. For those in search of genvaried one. For those in search of genvaries and American eral information, British and American encyclopedias are furnished. For those interested in astronomy and meteorology, various works on that science are provided. The young Farraguts can find food for reflection in the various works on navigation, seamanship, and naval and military history. Numerous works on hydrography, geography, natural history, chemistry, naval construction, ordnance, and so on, are available for all seeking information in those directions.

eeking information in those directions For lighter reading there are travels and explorations, biographies, memoirs and a number of others which are not on the regular allowance list, but which are issued on special requisition. There are, all told, about 800 volumes supplied to each vessel in commission.—New York

South Carolina produced more than one-third of the entire amount of phosphate rock mined in the world last year, the output being 600,000 tons.

CURIOUS FACTS

A snail has 30,000 teeth. Spiders usually live two or three

A coal black deer was recently se

White deer, which was once extremely rare, are now said to be plentiful in eastern Maine.

ern Maine.

A prominent Indianapolis (Ind.) busiaess man has two cats that are better
cetrievers than most dogs.

Each year about \$50,000 is expended
a sprinkling the asphalt-paved streets of
London, England, with sand to prevent
ihe horses from slipping.

A valuable find of skeletons belonging o fourth dynasty was recently made typt. This is the earliest known n Egypt. This is the date of Egyptian remains.

Chess was played by the Chinese 170 years before the Christian era, and proba-oly long before that, for the ancient Persians are supposed to have known it.

The Hindoos have a cocoanut festival svery year at the end of the monsoon. During the festival athletic contests take place and wandering minstrels recite their ales and poems. Æsop's fables were not written by

their author. They were related and handed down until the fourteenth cencury, when they were collected and pub-ushed by a monk. A cribo snake is one of the interesting

pets at the Central Park (New York), nenagerie. It has a taste for devouring other snakes and it is feared by them all, even the poisonous.

Acorns are prized as an article of diet among some tribes of Indians. They are counded into meal, which is mixed with water and kneaded into dough for baking in the style of hoecake. An enormous crab of the Malay Islands

lives upon the fruit of the coconut which it secures by climbing the tree. It breaks the nuts either by hauling them down or by beating against the rocks.

On the old Boston and New Haven turnpike, in the southern part of New London County, Conn., is an old mile-stone, notched and mossgrown, that was set there by Benjamin Franklin.

A number of the mining companies operating in the Black Hills, South Da kota, have adopted a system of aggrega-ting their shipment of ore, and sending to the smelting works in Illinois a long train of loaded cars of ore drawn by two ocomotives, and each car decorated and marked with the name of the mine from

The first iron mined in this country is generally supposed to have been in Saugus, Mass., about 1643. Iron ore and smelted iron have just been found in North Beverly. This puzzles the "oldest inhabitant," as no person living ever knew that iron existed there. The smelting must have been done at an early date, very possibly before 1643 as there were settlements there as early as 1640.

were settlements there as early as 1040.

The female wasp spends the winter in a torpid condition, and when spring arrives she hunts up some sort of sheltered spot appropriate for a nest. Having selected the retreat, she proceeds to lay within the formation of a home. For this object earth will not serve her turn. The substance of which the walls and chambers of the house are to be composed must be none other than the finest paper, made of wood pulp, mixed with a sort of sizing, worked to a paste and finely spread into sheets.

A Congressman's Romance.

A Congressman's Romance.

The war furnished a crop of romances that never seems to be all harvested.

Congressman Oates, of Alabama, with his fifty-six years and only one arm, has a romantic story that surrounds the loss of the other arm. During the war he served in the Confederate army, and it was before Richmond that he received the wounds that necessitated the amounts. the wounds that necessitated the amputation of the right arm. At this time it was that Oates was obliged to lay off on sick leave while he recovered from his injuries. He was received into the house of a Southern family and nursed by the eldest daughter. During the fever she attended him, and when he pulled through Oates felt that his life had not only been saved by her, but his future happiness was in her hands. The young officer told his story, but the young nurse did not favor his suit, whether because she thought it was pressed simply from gratitude or wheth-er she did not return his affection is not told. Oates was still too weak to reting over his rejected suit and at the de-lay in his return to the front, was in a most unhappy mood. One day when more despondent than ever the mother

looked up and said: "Never mind, Captain, you just wait for so-and-so," pointing to the baby in the cradle she was rocking. "You can have her by and by."

have her by and by."

The Captain laughed. The baby began to grow to girlhood and Oates was interested in all she did. When she became of marriageable age he reminded her mother of her old promise made over the baby's cradle. There was no oppo sition to the match and the couple are unusually happy. This accounts for the difference in age, at which many people have wondered. Mrs. Oates is a pretty woman with Southern grace and hospitality and devoted to her husband.— New York Sun.

Various Names for Corn Bread.

Corn bread has various names in dif-ferent localities. The general name of the article is Indian bread. In Delaware griddle cakes made of Indian meal are griddle cakes made of Indian meal are called corn cakes. In Maryland they are called cookies. Pone is the name for Indian bread an inch or more in thickness and baked to a crisp crust top and bottom. In parts of New England corn meal, baked into a thick crisp cake, is called Indian bannock. The Puritans, called Indian bannock. The Puritans, it is supposed, learned the art of making that bread from the Bannock Indians.—Boston Transcript.

HOME INDUSTRIES

M'KINLEY TARIFF-HARD FACTS FOR FREE TRADERS TO ANSWER.

FREE TRADERS TO ANSWER.

Free-trade journals are declaring that the McKinley tariff is a failure, and allege as a proof thereof that the amount of duties collected under the tariff act has not decreased as was predicted. The conclusion is deduced from this that the statute has not succeeded in its purpose of promoting American industries in competition with foreign. The real reason for the apparent increase of duties is not that the McKinley act offers better opportunities to foreign manufacturers, but that valuations are higher under the Administrative Customs law.

Mr. Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, was asked his opinion as to the effects of the recent tariff act by a New York Recorder representative. He said:

VALUATION FIFTEEN PER CENT. HIGHER.

VALUATION FIFTEEN PER CENT. HIGHER.

"In the first place, the position taken by the Recorder regarding the proper qualifications of imported goods is exactly in line with what was anticipated by the passage of the Administrative law. It is difficult to say what percentage of increased valuation this law has produced, but it is safe to say that the valuation of imported goods is 15 to 20 per cent. higher than before the Administrative law was passed. It is unfortunate that the regulations of the State and Treasury Departments prescribe that the contents of invoices filed by foreign manufacturers with our consults abroad are in all cases to be regarded as confidential. Under these regulations 'no one but a duly authorized officer must be permitted to have access to the consular reports." VALUATION FIFTEEN PER CENT. HIGHER

It is a fact that invoices filed by for-It is a fact that invoices filed by for-eign manufacturers are in the majority of cases under the actual cost of produc-tion. In many instances goods are in-voiced at such low prices that the duties under the McKinley bill have little-of-fect to prevent injurious competition with the home productions.

WHY IMPORTATIONS ARE HEAVIER. "How about this apparent increase in importations?" asked the reporter.

importations: asked the reporter.

"This is due almost exclusively to the Administrative law and not to the Mc-Kinley bill. Our importations are necessarily larger because of the large increase made in the free list by the McKinley tariff. The duties collected. tariff. The duties collected are now showing a falling off, owing to home production of articles which heretofore production of articles which heretofore have been furnished by foreign manufacturers. Take the manufacture of plushes, for example. The Superintendent of the new works at Bridgeport, Conn., tells me that with a duty five percent. less than under the McKinley tariff the new works could not be operated. In this line there is a large falling off of importations.

importations.
"Take the cutlery trade from the Sheffield district, which has now nearly reached a normal condition since the large influx of manufactured goods just prior to the operation of the McKinley tariff. These importations have been cut down nearly one-half and our American features. can factories are furnishing the goods at lower rates than existed before the enact-ment of the new tariff.

THE PEARL BUTTON INDUSTRY.

"Again, take the pearl button industry. If I am correctly informed we now have between fifty-five and sixty factories in this country. In this line of goods, taken as a whole, the price has slightly increased, owing to the fact that in the McKinley law the manufacture of prison-McKinley law the manufacture of prison-made goods is prohibited. A large por-tion of the pearl buttons imported into this country were manufactured in Aus-trian prisons. The large pearl buttons which are used upon ladies' dress goods have decreased in price since the opera-tion of the McKinley tariff from about \$40 to less than \$28 a gross. These are made right here in New York City, form-erly they were made in Austria. Upon this point observe this notice of a con-cert to be given at Birmingham, Engcert to be given at Birmingham, Eng-land, on Tuesday, April 28, 1891, which says "The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the Operative Pearl Workers' Scalette. Scciety, who are suffering from the ef-fects of the McKinley bill upon the button trade. Admission sixper TRUTH ABOUT TIN PLATE.

"How about tin plate?"
"I notice that the free-trade papers In notice that the free-trade papers are not saying much just now about the manufacture of tin plate in this country. I wish that they would keep up their harangues upon this subject, for when all the works now building are in operation they will appreciate their mistake or at least their readers will.

least their readers will.

"Let me show you how a fin plate boxmaker was converted to protection. He made blacking boxes and had been running steadily on English tin for years. A short time ago he was furnished with American tin, with the result that the amount of breakage was decreased over one-half. American tin plate has greater elasticity than the English.

"Upon this subject I quote from a copy of the Western Mail of London, under date of November 17, giving the report of a meeting of Tin Plate Workers held on the evening previous. Mr. J. Hopkin John said that "the outlook for trade was at present not satisfactory," and the same arms."

for trade was at present not satisfactory, and the same sentiment was expressed by almost all the other delegates present.

'There is no reason in the world why
we should not make tin plate here. It is
a simple process; we have the coal and

a simple process; we have the coal and the ore and free pig tin. Let me impress upon you this point that most people do not recognize that the tin or pig tin used in coating tin plate is free of duty and will continue free unless on and after July 1, 1893, it appears that the Ameri-can mines have produced at least 5000 tons during the year previous to that date.

date.

"I suppose you have a list of tin plate mills now running, which include those at Demmlor and Apollo, Pcnn., Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland and Piqua, Ohio. I am informed that a company has been formed in Milwaukee, with a

ALL LINES OF INDUSTRY DEVELOPIN ALL LINES OF INDUSTRY DEVELOPING.

"Every line of industry which was given proper protection under the McKinley tariff is developing as rapidly as the most sanguine friends of protection could expect. It is simply a question whether we shall produce our own goods or have the foreigner produce them for us. Take away the importing and foreign influence in favor of the tariff for revenue only, or practical free trade, and no political party would dare to propagate the un-American and unpatriotic policy of reducing our producers and wage-earners to the condition of those in o ther countries."

tries."
Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode
Island, who had charge of the Tariff bill
in the Senate, was asked while in the
city recently as to what he ascribed the
increased importations under the McKinley act. He said:

FACTS FOR FREE TRADERS.

"In view of the statements that were "In view of the statements that were made regarding the prohibitive character of the Tariff bill of 1890," said he, "it may be well to state that the value of our imports and exports of foreign merchandise for the five months ending February 28, 1891, was \$769,000,000, as compared with \$744, ending February 28, 1891, was \$769,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year under the tariff of 1883. The unnatural relation between import and export, which, it is said, must exist under a protective system, has always been a great source of anxiety to our free trade friends. They have assumed that if we decline to admit certain foreign manufactured articles into the United States except upon the payment of equalizing duties foreign purchasers will refuse to buy American products, that our export will decline and that we shall be deprived of the only available market for our surplus product.

"By an examination of the free trade period in our political history it will appear that for every dollar of dutiable imports in the years 1847 to 1861 we exported 98 cents in value of domestic products. In other words, our exports were 20 per cent. less than our imports under a revenue tariff, and our exports were 70 per cent. greater than our imports under a protective system."

CAPITAL AND LABOR DOINGS.

CAPITAL AND LABOR DOINGS.

A Few Items of Interest to the Wage-Earner and Others.

The Riverside Steel Company at Wheel-ng, manufacturers of cut nails, will suspend owing to competition by wire nail factories.

The Brooks Iron Company, of Birdsbo 7a., notified its employes of a general re-luction in wages. Puddlers are reduced from \$3 50 to \$3 25 per ton; sheet mill embloyes fro 11 40 to 36 cents a ton, and nailers. bout 10 per cent. The firm employs over

The strike of the Indianapolis street car employes was declared off, President Fren-tel, of the company, agreeing to hear a committee of the union. In the event of an non-settlement, the matter will be submit-ed to arbitrators.

About 40 of the union wood carvers employed in the furniture factories of Rockford Ill., have struck, and it is probable that the strike will extend to all the factories.

The trouble arises from an effort of the employers to have the work done by piece instead of by the week, to which the vorkman object. The strike of the employes of the Tegmye

oox company, Chicago, threatens to become general. The trouble was caused by the lischarge of 12 men for alleged incomptency There are 17 factories in the city, employing

FOREIGN FRAGMENTS.

Interesting News By Cable Boiled Down

Neville Barton, a bogus officer of the British army, who by means of forged let-ters cut quite a dash in American society and married a Brooklyn heiriss, has just been rentenced to 12 years imprisonment for The village of Rychenwaldan, Silesia, has

een entirely destrayed by fire. The inhabi-ants, in their homeless and destitute condition, are enduring much suffering. The population of Rome increased during the year 1891 by nearly 20,000. The city now contains about 43,000 people.

Fire burned the large flour mill of Seth Taylor, Tooley street, London, Animn amount of valuable machinery and 280,000 bags of flour were destroyed. Several firemen

arrowly escaped death. Influenza is rapidly spreading in northeritaly. Four hundred cases were reported in Leghorn and the people are greatly alarmed. The mor tality from the disease in the city is very great. Many deaths are reported from influenza in Mantua and Savona.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Wolfsbank coal pit at Esson. Six m were killed and seven terribly burned.

The Reichstag is discussing the bill for the suppression of drunkenness, which is one of Emperor William's hobbies. The clause of the measure which has caused the most widespread objection, empowers the officials to prosecute all persons denounced to them as habitual drunkards, and to cause them to be imprisoned until shall have obtained a medical certificate stating that they have been cured of the liquor habit. Their property, also, may be seized and applied to the support of their families and of themselves during thei

imprisonm Her Child Left to Perish.
Freeport, Ill., Jan. 13—The little son on
Mrs. Gassmond perished in a burning
building yesterday. The mother had left the house for a short time, and when she urned found it in flames and the little bo

The first overhead trolley electric street railroad in England is under construction in the suburbs of Leeds by an American company.

ing the writer, I was very lady in fi large hat chair. I seldom could see despair the lady take off y seat; I obstructiof her fam stinging quick we you buy t EASTE discussin legislative

legislative the player and durant give four-foot in the reached in human n better to tively che fights and CURIOS is only a amiss res

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