

What 39 Reported.

I.

Captain James Richmond was ushered into the room in silence, and the door closed after him. It was not the first time by a good many that he had crossed the threshold, but he had not before had any dealing with the present home secretary.

"Captain Richmond?" the secretary queried with a quick scrutiny of the face of his visitor, who returned the look as he inclined his head. "Sit down, sir. I am pleased to meet you. I understand that you were commissioned by my predecessor to inquire into the abuses in connection with the control of Blackham prison, and that your inquiry was entirely successful. I believe—with a smile—"that you were sentenced to four years, and were liberated on a ticket-of-leave by order of my predecessor, after eight months' incarceration. Have you since reported yourself to the police, as you are bound to by the conditions of the ticket to do?"

"No," Captain Richmond replied, "I have not reported myself."

"Good," returned the secretary, "that will facilitate matters. I wish you, if you are at liberty, and not disinclined to return to prison life, to enter Shashnal prison, and see if you can get to the root of the mystery there. If you care to take up the matter, and are successful, you will not find this office ungrateful. When will you be ready for arrest?"

"The day after tomorrow, if that will suit."

"Very well. Be in Chandos street between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with a chisel and a few other handy burglar's tools in your pockets. Sergeant Crane will be there to arrest you, as before. I will arrange that you serve your sentence at Shashnal."

"How shall I communicate with you?"

"One of the visiting justices will make a point of seeing you privately whenever he visits Shashnal," the secretary replied. "You will say only as little as necessary to the justice; whatever you tell him I shall know the same day, so that if you will be able to see me with very little delay. Have I made by wishes clear?"

"Perfectly so, sir."

"Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Nothing, unless you can expedite my arrival at Shashnal. I am itching to get there."

"You are interested, eh? Well, I cannot do much to expedite your sentence, but what can be done judiciously I shall, I promise you. The preliminaries must, of course, be extremely annoying. I may add," the secretary said, holding out his hand, "if you carry this matter through successfully you may rely upon my influence I may have in the matter of a queen's messengership, for which I see your name has been down some considerable time."

"I'll get to the root of the matter," Captain Richmond muttered, as he walked toward the Strand, "if it has a root!"

"Thirty-nine! Do you call that the way to roll your bed?"

"What's the matter with it?"

"No back questions, please!" shouted the warden, "or, as sure as your name's 'Arris I'll dock your grub! Roll that bed, now, or—report! Next time, mind, report!"

He slammed the door to and went down the corridor.

Thirty-nine smiled blandly after him. "When I get out of this and that man is dismissed—and I'll take good care he is—I'll waylay him and give him one of the soundest hidings he ever had. The question is, when shall I get out of here? Five days of the five years gone, and I don't see anything queer. Still there's a decent balance left for discoveries."

The cell door swung open and another warden looked in.

"Thirty-nine, talking! Won't do, my lad—won't do!"

"Saying my prayers," replied Thirty-nine.

"Say 'em to yourself, my lad!" And the door slammed to again.

Early in the evening of the same day the head warden looked into cell thirty-nine.

"All right?" he inquired genially, as he looked Thirty-nine carefully over.

"Yes, thank you," the convict responded with some surprise.

"Feel yourself as comfortable as at Blackham?" "Orrid 'ole, Blackham!" Nearly as bad for the officers as the prisoners. Was there four years myself."

Thirty-nine pricked up his ears nervously.

again for some days, and then adopted an entirely different manner.

II.

Thirty-nine had been in Shashnal prison about three weeks, when the justices paid their usual visit. He had not long to wait for his own call.

A tall, thin, lawyer-like man entered the cell, dismissed Williams with a gesture, and turned to the convict. He drew Thirty-nine to the further end of the cell.

"I am directed by the home office to carry any communications you have to make," he said, in a whisper. "I have pen and paper, if you want to write. But be prompt."

Thirty-nine took the sheet of note paper and the fountain pen, and wrote a few hurried lines:

"I want a complete list of convictions against prisoners 78 and 24, now here; also any other facts bearing upon the nature of their crimes. Sooner, the better. Convey through chaplain, who is honest."

He dried the note on the slip of blotting paper between the leaves and handed it to the justice.

A moment later he was alone in his cell again.

"It sounds a wild notion, I must admit," he thought, "a very wild notion. Perhaps I am wrong. But it is queer that 24 and 78 are never at labor, and that they alone are never taken near the governor's house. There may be a dozen reasons for it, and it may have no possible connection with Williams' first visit to me, but there is something radically wrong, and I see no other peg on which to hang my suspicion than the privileges of these two men and what Williams said to me. He has never given me or anyone in my hearing a civil word or look since."

Thirty-nine had to wait until the next visit from the justices for his answer from the home office, and in the meantime he had discovered little that supported his suspicions. But the letter the justice brought him gave him the utmost satisfaction.

It gave a list of convictions against the two prisoners whom Thirty-nine had inquired about. Starting as a boy, with petty larceny, Seventy-eight had turned to burglary, purse snatching, long-firm frauds and coining.

Twenty-four, a younger man, was the son of the notorious "Jim Crow." His first conviction was for stealing lead-piping from an empty house. He was known to have assisted his father in extensive counterfeit-coining schemes, and upon the death of "Jim Crow" inherited £2000 or £3000, with which he started himself as a bookmaker. He lost his money, and was mobbed for "welshing" at the Liverpool meeting in 18—. Next he was arrested for attempting to pass bad money in Nottingham, where a large quantity of base coin had been circulating for a period which corresponded with the length of time he had been in the town. Later he was sentenced to four years for passing base coins.

"Any message to take back? You had better not keep this paper," said the justice.

"No. Will you return it to the office? I will write a message back."

He took a pencil from his visitor, and wrote:

"Endeavor to trace movements of every coiner who has passed through here—movements since they left. Want my discharge, for time being."

Three days later a warden entered the cell of Thirty-nine and threw down upon the pallet a bundle of clothes. They were those in which Thirty-nine had entered the prison.

"You've got to change an' come to the governor's," he said.

Thirty-nine changed and followed the warden down the corridor, across the central hall, into the governor's office.

The governor sat at his table, and two men in ordinary clothes stood by.

"You're transferred to Portland, Thirty-nine, under an order from the home office," said the governor. "These officers are here to fetch you. If you give me your word not to molest them or attempt to escape you shall not be handcuffed."

"I won't get up to no game, sir, and thank you," Thirty-nine replied.

He was struck by the fact that his escort were in plain clothes. But it occurred to him that prisoners were not then conveyed from prison to prison in their convict dress, as had been the rule, and it was therefore only consistent that wardens should not be in their uniform, or the spirit of the reform would be lost.

His custodian ushered him into a fly that was waiting in the prison yard, and, as they took their seats facing him, the elder man smiled, and said quietly:

suit, he was shaking hands with the home secretary.

"You were in a hurry to get out," the secretary said, with a deprecating smile. "I'm afraid you cannot have discovered much in the time."

"I don't think I could have learnt more had I remained," Richmond responded. "I have drawn some surprising conclusions, and the test must be put from outside. I have only to wait now for the reports concerning the movements of coiners who have passed through Shashnal."

"Here are the records of three cases. I can get others for you, if necessary. Why you pick upon coiners I don't understand."

"On the other hand, these records," Richmond returned, a slight color mounting to his face, "appear to confirm my suspicions. Does it not strike you as being strange, sir, that each of these men left the country almost immediately upon being released from Shashnal? I note one went to Australia, where he bought a small farm, which he has since successfully cultivated; another went to America, where he quickly ran through a sum of money which was considerable for a man of his position, and then turned his attention to forgery; the last went out to Durban, bought the good will of a small public house, and drank himself to death. In this taste for emigration, which seems to have been incited at Shashnal to one convicted for coining, I seem to see a great deal to support my conclusions."

"Which are?" interrogated the secretary.

"That there is a secret mint at Shashnal."

"Preposterous!" the minister ejaculated. "A mint in one of our majesty's prisons? Dear, dear! You must think of something more likely—more possible!"

"Pardon me; but I cannot think of anything more possible to a man in the governor's position, who had the instincts of an enterprising criminal. He has every facility—immunity from raids, unlimited strong cells, which could readily be turned into workshops, a pretty regular succession of skilled coiners, whose assistance could be bought for leniency and a little money to start them on their release from prison, and whose secrecy could be absolutely relied upon."

"Looked at like that, it appears possible; but it is rather risky to base conclusions upon mere possibilities," the secretary replied, with quiet cynicism.

"I don't—at least, not entirely. Warden Williams attempted to discover whether I had done any coining. He was remarkably genial until he learned that I had not, when he became surly almost to brutality. He was remarkably genial to Seventy-eight and Twenty-four, who were the only men in Shashnal who had any coining. These two men were never in the labor yard. Why? They always looked pictures of health. Time after time I saw them enter or leave the entrance of the basement cells, at the side of the governor's house, which were condemned three years ago as unhealthy."

"Ah! we have something tangible in the use of the condemned basement cells," the secretary said thoughtfully. "That matter shall be inquired into at once. The best thing you can do is to send in your report, Captain Richmond, and then we can duly consider the matter."

He rose, blandly, and held out his hand.

Next day Captain Richmond received a check for his services. He tore it up in disgust, and then wished he had not. He was still debating in his mind whether he could ask for another check when he received an official document appointing him a queen's messenger.

For a time he was puzzled to know why he had been appointed. But he was not kept long in the dark, for he was called to the home office, where the secretary graciously apologized for having scouted the coining theory. Two prison commissioners had visited Shashnal to inquire why the basement cells were being used. It was denied that such was the case. The commissioners demanded to look over the basement. No one knew where the keys were. Other obstacles were put in the commissioners' path, but everything was overruled and the basement opened by force.

"Discoveries were made which left no doubt that your conclusion was only too accurately drawn," said the secretary, hovering between confidence and reticence. "The governor resigned before the commissioners left, and the deputy governor was appointed as a stop-gap. The same evening a raid was made upon a pawnbroker's shop in Mile End, kept by Warden Williams' brother, and between £400 and £500 of base coin was found there. Strange to say, the police have been interested in that shop for some time, owing to the frequent complaints of sailors, who largely frequent it, that bad money had there been foisted upon them. The business was an excellent medium for passing the coins. We are inquiring what other methods were also adopted. Considerable changes will be made at Shashnal, but it is undesirable that the matter should become public knowledge," the secretary concluded.

"The profits appear to have been very considerable, and the coins are really masterpieces of their kind."

They alighted at the station and passed through the booking lobby.

"That is your train waiting, sir," said the second officer, "so well wish you a respectful good morning. We're not returning till a later train."

"Good morning," replied Captain Richmond, as the train moved out of the station.

Arrived at the metropolitan terminus, ex-Thirty-nine got into a hansom and drove away to his chambers. An hour later, stilled in a smart morning

It is natural to infer that we see the worst side of a man when his temper gets the better of him.

FOODS TO NOURISH BODY

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THOSE MOST HEALTHFUL

Nutrient One Should Take to Sustain Health and Strength—What Are Demanded to Supply Heat and Energy, and to Restore the Wasted Tissues.

The following paper is from the College of Agriculture, Cornell University: "What shall we eat? What shall we drink? Where shall we get our food? The last question we shall leave. The first two are perplexity to the cook, and the perplexity to the diner with an elaborate menu before him, and to one whose bill of fare affords but a meagre meal. The house-keeper says, what is there in the house to prepare, and what will the family like? Appetites are fickle; fruit agrees with some and injures others, some thrive on buckwheat, others avoid it. The nature of the occupation should modify the diet. A woman in the house most of the day about her work and needs different food from that of her husband, who may have active exercise in the open air. The children, growing and perhaps in school, need a special diet. Some members of the family may have purely sedentary habits, and the diet of the active outdoor laborer is entirely unfitted to his needs. The woman who has access to a good market finds her problems hard enough, but the farmer's wife has a much less variety from which to select her diet, although the well-filled potato bin, the barrels of apples, the shelves of jellies and canned fruit, the pans of rich milk and cream, the fresh eggs, and always available poultry may well be the envy of the city market. However, the latter is greeted with fresh fruit and greenhouse vegetables in winter, with all kinds of meats and fish, and the possibilities of cream, eggs, and poultry from the country. The woman who is not near the markets varies her menu with a round of visits to the pork barrel, the smoke-house and the corned beef supply, returning ever and anon to the pork barrel. If her pin money is not too dependent upon the labors of the hens, eggs form a most acceptable variation to the menu, and if the creamery does not make too great a demand, fresh milk and cream are a most satisfying part of her bill of fare.

We must eat, first, to form and maintain the fluids and tissue of the body; second, to furnish fuel to yield heat and energy. Food must supply the material which is consumed with every motion of the body and the energy for intellectual power.

All energy, either intellectual or that manifested in physical action, comes from the stored up energy in the food. This is obtained by the chemical changes which transform the food into substances less complex in their composition. One's proper food should contain the materials which will build up the wasted muscles and best supply this energy. All food materials do not contain proper elements for the fulfilling of these two general functions.

For the building and repairing of muscles and bones and supplying heat and energy the food must contain (1) protein, (2) fats, (3) carbohydrates and (4) ash.

Protein is that part of food which nourishes the blood and the muscles; it repairs the waste of the body. Protein always contains the element nitrogen, and nitrogen is always a constituent of the blood, the muscle and the bone. It is the only nutrient which can serve for the building and repair of the body. At the same time it supplies energy. But under ordinary conditions it is too expensive to be used chiefly for this purpose. Examples of protein are found in lean meat, peas, beans, lentils, etc.

Fats and oils supply heat and energy. They also aid in digestion. The fat of meats often so carelessly removed and ignored, butter, oils of vegetables, etc., may serve for furnishing the fat stored in the body or used as a source of heat. Of the meats, veal has the least fat and pork the most. Cheese contains as much fat as it does protein. The greater the percentage of water found in animal foods, the less the amount of fat.

This group includes the starches, sugars, and gums and similar chemical bodies, substances which, like fat, furnish heat and energy to the body. Carbohydrates contain no nitrogen whatever. Therefore, they cannot replace protein as a tissue builder. Carbohydrates and fat are needed by the body and the amount required is larger than the amount of protein. Carbohydrates supply heat and energy to the body the same as fats, but to a less degree. For the energy and heat needed for the body, about two and one-fourth pounds of starch and sugar equal a pound of fat. Fats and carbohydrates are often called energy yielders since they are used to keep the body warm, and to enable it to perform work. Protein also furnishes energy. It is thus seen to serve a dual purpose.

Ash, salt or mineral substances—Every well regulated diet should contain the mineral substances necessary for the building and repairing of the bones and teeth and required in other ways. Milk, meats, cereal products, vegetables, especially the leaves, all contain phosphorus and lime which go to make the mineral part of the bones. Chemically pure sugars, starches, and fats contain no ash whatever, hence a diet entirely of these substances, if such a thing were possible, would furnish no food for the growth and repair of the bones. Neither would it supply the protein which is essential. The ordinary mixed diet, it is generally considered, contains a sufficient amount of ash constituent for the needs of the body.

Foods have a varying proportion of refuse (portions unsuited for eating), from the 10 percent in a round of beef to the 50 percent of fish. Examples of refuse are found in bones of meat, oyster shells, apple cores, peach pits, orange skins, etc.

A large and necessary proportion of the weight of the body is made up of water, and water must be furnished to the system in foods and in beverages in order to keep up the supply. It is not usually taken into consideration as a nutrient. Ordinary foods contain water in juice or in particles too small to be seen. Some is always chemically combined with other constituents.

The balanced ration should contain the proportion of protein, carbohydrates and fats which will produce the best results. Occupation, temperament, climate, personal peculiarities of digestion all vary to an extent which makes it impossible to form a fixed rule for all cases, although general averages have been adopted. The changes which food undergoes in the body are largely due to oxidation. Therefore, from the amount of heat which a food is capable of yielding may be estimated the amount of its value for work.

The standard of the heat production is the calorie or the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water 1 degree C. The standard amounts of the different nutritive constituents required daily by a man of average build and weight differ with various authorities so far as fat and carbohydrates are concerned, although the amount of protein is similar in all. The standard proposed by Prof. Atwater for a man at moderately active muscular work requires 125 grams protein, with fat and carbohydrates enough to make the energy value 3400 calories.

No one article contains the different nutritive constituents in proper proportions, nor do we consume our food in the form of pure protein, carbohydrates and fat. Allowance must also be made for imperfect digestion and for waste, as for example, the potato pared before boiling, where there is a waste of about 25 percent, and sirloin steak with a waste of 25 percent.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Gas was first used as a street illuminant in Baltimore, Md., gas lamps being introduced in that city in the year 1816.

In the town of Manzanara, in Spain, the birth of the first year of this century was curiously honored by the municipality. Having recognized the claims of the expiring year by paying the funeral expenses of the last inhabitant of the town to die in it, the local authority undertook to bear the cost of the education of the first child born in the new year.

Considerable rewards are paid in India for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes, the government paying in respect of a tiger belg 50 rupees or thereabouts. Some caution, however, has to be exercised in the distribution of these rewards, and it is an old story that in one district, in which a fair sum was offered for dead cobras brought in, the simple-minded natives took to breeding them and cobra farming, while it lasted, showed an excellent return on a moderate outlay of capital and labor.

The latest surgical triumph is the grafting of a new set of upper and lower eyelids to the eyes of a man who lost his original set in a fire. The accident had left both eyeballs entirely unprotected, and here was danger of the victim losing his sight entirely. It was resolved to replace them by grafting four new eyelids if possible, by taking the skin from the hip of the patient. It was necessary to proceed slowly, but the experiment was successful from the start. The four new eyelids performed their normal functions naturally.

An ancient royal charter conferred on the mayor and corporation of the city of Cork jurisdiction "over the harbor as well as the rivers, creeks and bays within the same," and this jurisdiction is maintained by marking its boundary every three years by casting into the sea, at a point about three miles outside the harbor, a dart or javelin, to mark the seaward bounds of these rights. On such occasions the mayor proceeds in state to the point in question, accompanied by the members of the corporation and a number of the leading citizens, and performs the ancient ceremony. The present lord mayor performed the ceremony in the presence of a large company last May.

Trivial Cause for Fright.

A hawker came into the crowded waiting room at Lausanne Railway station the other night with a bundle of 400 air balloons, says a Geneva dispatch in the Paris Messenger. One of them caught fire at a naked gas jet and an explosion ensued.

There was at once a panic, and people thought that a bomb had exploded. They rushed out but luckily the exits were plentiful and no one was much hurt.

A rumor at once spread throughout the town that the anarchists had tried to blow up the station.

Putting It Gently.

"But is she pretty?" "Well, I don't believe in talking about a girl's looks behind her back. Her father's worth about \$200,000 and they've taken her to Europe twice without bringing back any titles, so you can form your own opinion."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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This is a fair representation of the class of goods it is selling to its customers.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Good peaches were never more plentiful nor cheaper.

It is estimated that there have been 28,000 cases of cholera in the Philippines.

Mrs. Neal Campbell has been arrested in Chicago, on the charge made by a child of trafficking in infants.

Orders have been issued to electrical companies in Baltimore, Md., to place wires under ground within six months.

Richard Henry Stoddard pronounced an eulogy on his dead wife at her grave, this being the only funeral ceremony.

The anti-trust conference proposed by the Czar will be ignored, it is said, by all the Powers, including the United States.

A mammoth plant will be built at once in Richmond, Va., by the Imperial Tobacco Company, of Great Britain, to fight the American Trust.

Archbishop Island in a sermon counseled Catholics to refrain from agitation of our Philippines fear problem, and defended the Administration.

Mrs. Anna V. L. Pierson, widow of Dr. William Hugh Pierson, inventor of celluloid, committed suicide by hanging at her home in Glen Ridge, N. J.

With the black cap over his head, George Robinson waited to be hanged at Wise Court House, Va., while the Sheriff went to buy a second rope, the first having broke.

It is authoritatively announced that Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will visit the United States Navy and inquire into the workings of Morgan's shipping trust.

A ring has been constructed in the yard of the State prison at Jackson, Mich., and a circus performance, instead of four and a half, given for the convicts. The full program of the circus was given, and the audience enjoyed the show immensely.

LABOR WORLD.

There is a great demand for skilled laborers of all kinds at Ogden, Utah.

A reduction in wages is about to be made by the American Tin Plate Company.

Teamsters at Pittsburg, Pa., are discussing the question of a higher wage scale.

At Mitchell, B. C., the miners' strike has been settled, the companies there agreeing to recognize the union.

Street railway employees at Troy, N. Y., have settled their dispute with the United Traction Company by arbitration.

Machinists from Scotland have arrived to take the place of strikers at the locomotive works at Kingston, Ontario.

Striking carpenters at Buffalo have returned to work at thirty-three cents an hour. The strike was the result of a demand for thirty-seven and one-half cents.

Horseshoers at Albany, N. Y., have settled their differences with employers. All demands were granted excepting that for the extra hour on Saturday.

The longshoremen and marine and transport workers at Chicago, Ill., have amalgamated and will endeavor to regulate salaries and redress grievances.

Wages of Northumberland, England, miners have been further reduced three and three-fourth per cent. under the regulations of the Conciliation Board.

Definite steps toward organizing the railroad employes of Louisville, Ky., into a branch of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees have been taken.

Carpenters at Baltimore, Md., have refused to accept a compromise offered by the contractors, but demand \$3 a day of nine hours, eight hours on Saturday.

Passengers Dislike to Be Searched.

One of the rules of the French line of ocean steamships is that steerage passengers shall not be allowed to carry aboard any of their vestal matches or other articles which might menace the safety of the ship. The only way to make sure of this is to search the pockets of the passenger. Naturally, the victims of the rule enter strenuous objections of this kind of hold-up, and resist the intrusion of other men's hands into their pockets. The Gasconne recently sailed from New York, and when the searching for matches, dynamite and gunpowder in the pockets of the steerage passengers was in progress it sounded like an East Side riot.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office on West Main street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa.

G. M. McDONALD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Notary Public, real estate agent, Patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Nolan block, Reynoldsville, Pa.

SMITH M. MCGREIGHT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Notary Public and Real Estate Agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in Froehlich & Henry block, near postoffice, Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOVER, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Resident dentist. In the Hoover building next door to postoffice, Main street. Gentleness in operating.

DR. L. L. MEANS, DENTIST. Office on second floor of First National bank building, Main street.

DR. R. DEVERE KING, DENTIST. Office on second floor Reynoldsville Real Estate Bldg., Main street Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. W. A. HENRY, DENTIST. Office on second floor of Henry Bros. brick building, Main street.

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Japan's Democratic Emperor. There is no barbaric splendor about the court of Japan, nor does the emperor insist on fantastic forms of homage. He is just a plain individual. His guests he receives standing, and he enters freely into conversation with all. There is scarcely a subject that does not interest him or one which he is not well informed. A delightful host, it is his custom to surround himself with clever men—men who are the shining lights of their profession. Engineers, artists, musicians, writers, soldiers, scientists—every class of person who has won distinction is welcome at the royal table, for it is one of the characteristics of his majesty that in the distribution of favors he is thoroughly impartial.