# WON ENDURING FAME.

ADR'ENNE LECOUVREUR A FAS-CINATING FIGURE OF HISTORY.

Poerry, Genius and Love Invested Her .- Everything in Her Life and Her Hemory Has Contributed to Her Glorification.



reur holds a shining place among those kings and queens of the theatrical world whose names have been fondly handed down to the admiration of posterity, says the Boston Tran-

script. She has indeed been surrounded with such a halo of poetry, genius and love and everything in her life and her memory has so much contributed to her glorification that she stands today as one of the most fascinating figures of history. And, in truth, to take her as she appears at this distance, one would fain say of her what a critic once wrote some dozen years ago of another celebrated actress, who is now treading the boards of the Tremont theater, with a complete collection of daggers and hatchets concealed in her robes and murder flowing in her heart-"Elle aura etc. une des plus belles visions qui aient flotte, pour le plaisir des humains, sur la face changeante de ce monde des phenomenes."

As an actress Adrienne Lecouvreur has won and to all appearance has deserved enduring fame. The daughter of a poor hatter, who had left his native town to open shop in Paris, in the Faubourg St. Germain, near the Theatre Français, she was first a laundresswhich is not exactly the road which leads to stage-land, the stage-land of her dreams-but, by dint of courage and talent, without practically any schooling whatever, she soon managed, as an amateur, to display her rising genius and to make her way into the theatrical circles. So, after three or four years of a successful engagement in the provinces, at the age of 25, in May, 1717, she made her triumphant debut at the Comedie Francaise, and at one and the same time placed herself at the front rank of the French actresses of her time, side by side with Mdile, Duclos, who, for twenty-four years, had been the favorite of the public and had yet found no rival.

This time she met the Fival who was soen to dethrone her. Mdlle. Duclos was the ideal representative of a school of acting which held that tragedy was not to be spoken but declaimed and chanted. Advienne, in spite of the prejudices of the public, from her first appearance stuck to the truth and nature, and she not only won the battle for herself but in the end, with the precious aid of the illustrious baron, the incomparable pupil of Moliere, she converted the public to her views and brought about a revolution in art to which her name is inseparably attached and for which she deserves the most thankful remembrance.

From that time on her life was a series of ovations and triumphs. She was the idol of an enthulastic public, which ran to applaud her in comedy and tragedy parts. For she was eminent, it is said, both as a comedienne and as a tragedienne, but especially in the latter capacity. In the roles of Phedre, Camille, Hermione, Roxane, Fauline, she was declared unapproachable. In short, she was probably the greatest actress of her time. And, as Sainte-Beuve remarks, La Champmesle and Mdlle. Desmare were exceptionally well gifted, but, on the whole, it is doubtful whether they ever equaled

Her fame, however, does not rest solely on her theatrical achievements. Although not beautiful, in the strictest sense of the word-for her features were somewhat irregular, her figure slight and rather below the middle height-she was all grace in her manners and irresistibly charming. Sainte-Beuve, already quoted, says: "She was the first actress who shone on the stage and in society-who attained social eminence." Her "salon" was one of the most brilliant of the kind, where poets and princes, generals and duchesses, felt it an honor to be admitted.

Naturally, her admirers were many and she was passionately loved by such men as Voltaire and Maurice de Saxe, the hero of Fontenoy-the natural son of Augustus, king of Poland, and of the beautiful countess of Konigsmark. Maurice de Saxe was the great passion of her life. She loved him to the last, When he undertook to regain his duchy of Courland, as he lacked funds to raise an army, Adrienne sold her diamonds for 40,000 livres and compelled

him to accept the amount. She died on the 10th of March, 1730a few months before Nance Oldfieldin the arms of her friend, Voltaire. It was reported at the time that she had teen poisoned by a bouquet which the duchess de Bouillon had sent her at the end of a performance. But there is no sufficient evidence to substantiate the charge. All this mysterious affair may be, after all, a mere legend, although the mystery has nover been cleared, nor the legend altogsiher been

Adrienne's death was followed by a painful incident. An intolerant priest refused to allow her burial in consecrated ground and her corpse was therefore carried in a hackney coach in the dead of the night to the corner of the Rue de Bourgogne, then a marsh, and there buried. But even this contributed to her immortality. For Voltaire, indignant at such treatment, wrote his famous elegy, "La Mort de Mile. Le Couvreur," the most touching bit of poetry he ever penned and which still lings to our ear:

"Sitout qu'elle n'est plus, elle est donc criminelle!

Elle a charmo le monde, et veus l'en

puniserz. It were hard, it seems, to find in the annals of the stage an artist with a career better fitted for the purpose of the drama. Legouve and Scribe saw

the opportunity and profited by it, in their far-famed drama, "Adrienne Lecouvreur," the scene of which is laid in March, 1730, they deal with the tragedy which is supposed to have thrown such a gloom on the last mements of their heroine. The play is full of interesting episodes and costs amusing sidelights on the artistic

#### FAMOUS FIDDLES.

Two of Them Were Left to the City of Genea. The beauty and sweetness of Sara-

sate's tone are often commended on by people who never think of the tone being in any way due to the fineness of his instrument, says the Cornhill Magazine. As a matter of fact, Sarasate has two Strads. One is the renowned "Boiss'er" Strad., which he managed to secure in Paris for 1,000 pounds an hour or two before Hill of London sent an offer for it; the other is one that had been used by Paganini, which came to him through his son Achille. Of course the latter instrument has an additional value from the circumstance of its former ownership. Paganini had several valuable violins and the instrument which he used in his later years-a Guarnerius, dated 1743 - would probably command something like 5,000 pounds if it could be put in the market now; indeed, the sum of 2,400 pounds has already been offered for it and refused, and a report was lately circulated that 10,000 pounds had been tried. But the instrument cannot be sold. Paganini himself bequeathed it to the city of Genoa, and the municipal authorities there are keenly alive to the value of the treasure. They have it bestowed in a glass case in the recess of a wall, which is again incased in heavy French plate glass, the whole being closed by a massive door. Every two months the seals are broken and the violin is played upon for about half an hour in the presence of city officials, and then it is replaced and put under municipal seal. This, of course, is done to keep the instrument in good condition.

Paganini came by the violin in a curious way. A French merchant lent him the instrument to play upon at a concert at Leghorn. After the concert Paganini brought it back to its owner, when the latter exclaimed, to the delighted astonishment of the player: Never more will I profane the strings which your fingers have touched; that instrument is yours." The Genoa people have been in luck in the matter of violing. Sivori, who died last year, was a pupil of Paganini, and Paganini presented him when a youth with a very fine Guarnerius instrument. It was therefore but natural that Sivori should wish his violin to rest beside Paganini's. and so, to-day, for a small fee, you can see both instruments in the municipal niche at Genoa.

### A Mistake.

A woman who aspires to be a popular hostess should never commit the error of asking people to her house in acts. in the Mounted Dragoons to pursue "I am going to give two dinners next week," said Mrs. Parvenu. "At the first I shall ask all the frumps, but at the next will be only the people one knows well," and the remark repeated gave her social aspirations a decided setback. The representatives of the oid families whom she designated as 'framps' were justly indignant at being classed upder such an uncomplimentary title by a "new person" like Mrs. Parvenu, while the ultra-fashionable resented her presumption in claiming to be one of their intimates. A little tact would have saved this ambitious lady from such a blunder and ber invitations, given out in regular order, without assumption, would probably have been accepted. "Thank heaven, that set of people are finished up!" exclaimed another hostess after a rather dreary function in the shape of a daty dinner, for which the guests certainly did not feel grateful. If, however, the same people had been invited in turn to the small and relect affairs for which Mrs. X- is famous, they would have voted their hostess a charming woman. New York Tribune.

# Visiting Cards.

Little girl asks if it is not allowable to have her name on visiting cards, Answer: By no means. Until a young lady has grown to an age when she is received into society, she should not have a visiting card. It is customary in cities if young girls are taken out. and any necessity arises, to write their names on the visiting cards of their mothers or elder sisters. A schoolgirl is not supposed to be a member of society. The eldest daughter of the household when she reaches proper age has her cards engraved "Miss Smith. Her Caristian name is omitted. This indicates that she is the eldest daughter, as no other member of the family has a right to use the name in this way. If her aunt is Miss Smith matters become somewhat complicated; but the fact that there is another Miss Smith in the family does not alter the situation. One household managed this condition very well by writing in pencil in the lower left-hand corner of the card, merely the Christian name 'Miss Mary." This was done both by the aunt and niece, either one being justly entitled to use the name Miss Smith. Therefore they compromised the mat ter in this agreeable fashion, and every body understood the reason.

# Knew Just What to Do.

Mother-Come, Fritzel, why are you so naughty to-day, just when nuntic is paying us a visit?

Fritz-'Cause auntie told me that if I was a good boy she would sing for un this evening.-Humoristische Blaetter.

# A Pleasant Island Inhabited by Ignorant People.

hibited by an unpleasant people, says Temple Bar. The countryside was covcred thick with olive tires, though the woods looked more inviting than they were, for the ground was stony. There were no rivers, but there was water in abundance, for the Minercans were adroit well-sinkers. There were no mendows, so it was hard to pasture horses, but mules thrived somehow and were useful beasts - much more so than the horses, "The horses, like their masters, have a certain stateliness in their gait that promises more good than is in their nature, for they are both artant jades at bottom." This is the Judgment of a man who knew them both.

The Minorcans, a naturally listless people, did not favor traveling. There was one shelter house on the island, the out from Port Mahon on the road northward to Chidadella. Here the traveler might count on finding a bed, for which he would have to pay I shilling. If he carried food with him he might sup; otherwise he must go to bed hungry. There was one cart in the island.

The ordinary education of an English gentleman in the eightenth century constituted a man of learning in Spain. When we remember what that education amounted to we can form an idea of how much a Spanish gentleman did not know- and Minorca was rather worse than the mainland. One traveler who returned from the long and perilous journey to the neighboring island of Majorca reported with a scared face that they were teaching a new philosophy there, the foundation of which was reason. The total population of the island was about 16,000. The Minor-. cans were permitted by the Spanish government to possess one knife for each household, but they were compelled to keep it chained to the kitchen table.

Enough corn was grown on the island to support the people, but not the garrison. The farmers trod out their corn with oxen and ground it between stones, as was done in the days of Ornan, the Jebusite. But it is not to be supposed that they were ashamed or even conscious of their backwardness. On the contrary, they held it to be improper to know more than a Minorcan and highly irreligious to try experiments. Their vines, for example, were never pruned for those reasons, and one of our officers, who pointed out the value of this simple operation of husbandry, was rebuked for his profanity -as if God who made the vine did not know how it ought to grow better than any heretic of an Englishman!

### Curious Rausom.

When in 1810 the only son of a wellto-do Yorkshire farmer was carried off by a band of highwaymen nothing less than a promise on the part of the distracted father to hand over to the highwaymen a particular horse would induce them to give up the lad. The horse in question was a wonderful hunter and previous to coming into the possession of the farmer had been used 975 alchouses and 8,659 "brandy-shops" these robbers whilst engaged in their nefarious calling. The father, to whom lage, which has been called by contemthe animal was worth some hundreds porary writers a besotted one. There of pounds, at first refused to part with it on any condition, thinking the highwaymen would accept a sum of money, but the receipt of a message stating that the boy would be put to death that evening unless the promise of the horse was forthcoming caused him to change his mind and agree to their proposal Scarcely had the hunter exchanged hands when the robbers with one accord cruelly attacked it with their swords, cutting and backing at the poot animal and it fell to the ground exhausted from the loss of blood and died shortly afterward.

# INVENTIONS WANTED.

A perfect and cheap insulator for electric wires.

In a nailless horseshoe that will not contract the hoof.

In a hand seed planter, adjustable for all kinds of seeds. In a street car fender of such merit

as to induce general adoption. A device for opening and lighting

street lamps from the ground. A safety mailing envelope that costs

no more than the ordinary one. In a snow-melting device for clear-

ing side-walks and street-car tracks. A cheap hat holder to prevent hats both male and female from blowing off. An artificial building or paving block

equal to and cheaper than dressed An effective fog signal to prevent ships from running aground or coming

in collision. An effective tire tightener, to be

operated without removing the tire A collar fastener in place of the collar

button that will allow of different sized collars being worn. In a perfect device for sharpening

the shoc from the hoof. In a cheap thermal fire alarm to be placed in dwellings, that will unerringercase of heat.

A device for cooling the atmosphere of rallway cars by fans operated by wind-wheel extending through the roof

In a coal wagon that will deliver the coal from the side of the wagon, and thus avoid blocking of narrow streets while unloading.

In an adjustable rack or device for displaying different classes of goods is now a recognized profession, and there are lots of show racks, but none seem to quite fill the bill for all pur

INTEMPERATE THAN WE.

Great Quantities of Gin Consumed Other Days That Food Prices Were



NTEMPERANCE: popularly supposed to be a growing evil, if not one pecultar to our own times, yet the fact is that our ancestors a century and a half ago drank three times as much beer and Hines as 4-132117

much spirits as we do today, cays Casa del Rey, at Alajor, the first stage the New York Journal. Judging by the century this is decidedly a temperate age instead of the reverse.

> "The History of London," published about 1750, by William Maitland, F. R. S., contains probably the most complete and careful account that was ever printed regarding the population, the consumption of liquor and the number of public houses at that time. The author was a scientific man, whose only object was to assertain the facts, and he spared no pains to make them as accurate as possible. The statistics of population were reached by an extremely eareful computation of the bills of mortality, which furnish the most satisfactory data for the purpose short of a census. The number of pub-He houses was ascertained by actual survey, and the figures of consumption were derived from the custom-house and excise returns.

The population of London was found to be at that time 725,903. This seems to be approximately correct, for the number of houses was 95,968, which gives an average of nearly eight perin the English metropolis are larger, and the average is between eight and quarters of a million is almost incredible, as will be seen from the following figures: Beer, 70,955,604 gallons; spir-'tuns." The wine may be left out of at this day what is meant by a "tun," but the others show the following cengallons; spirits, fourteen gallons.

The force of these figures will be years has been. Beer, 28.4 galions; The highest figures recorded during these three decades are: Beer, 31 galless per capita.

There were 654 inns and taverns, 5,ion of liquor on the premises in this was, therefore, one pothouse to every six other structures, and one to every forty-seven persons. In 1891 the proportions were 1 to 63 and 1 to 550 respectively. At the present day, even if the total number of retail licenses of all sorts, both for consumption of liquor on the premises and off, is taken, including grocers' licenses and those for restaurants, they only represent 1 to every 439 persons. The drinking places in London in the last century were, therefore, nearly ten times as numerous, according to the population, as they are to-day.

The largest number of these oldtime drinking places were the "brandyshops," or places where strong spirits were sold almost exclusively. The majority of these were in the poorer quarters of London, in the east end and on the Surrey side of the Thames. Alehouses were everywhere, being plenty evenly distributed, but they were more numerous in the better parts of town.

This seems to throw some light on the habits of the working classes of that time and to dispose of the idea that bar-drinking is a modern invention. As a matter of fact the public house was even less a place of real refreshment and more of a mere bar than her, it is to-day.

The most striking fact contained in the foregoing figures is the prodigious their ears, but now their worst fears quantity of spirits consumed. In 1685 the distilling business in England received such favorable legislation that it increased with incredible rapidity and the product was sold at an astonishingly low figure compared with the prices in vogue to-day. Up to the latter part of the seventeenth century the English lower classes had been almost exclusively beer drinkers, but the patter of many feet swiftly dying else or not. when the stronger form of alcohol became cheap they took to it with avidity and the demand was almost equal calks of horseshoes without removing to the supply. In the course of forty years the amount produced ran up from 500,000 to nearly 10,000,000 gallons per ly give an alarm at any abnormal in2 In addition. At the same time the consumption of beer fell off, but not to a

corresponding extent. The list of spirits that were drunk in those days includes thirteen different varieties, but several of themsuch as "citron" and "cordial waters," Geneva, Hungary waters, rackee and an yank off her coat and swear she usquebaugh-were only consumed in very small quantities. These were all imported. The British distilleries turned out but three kinds-"malt spirin show windows. Window dressing its." "cider spirits," and "molasses spirits"-of which the first represented three-fourths of the total spirituous consumption. It was satisfaction of knowing you can never doubtless what is now known as gin, lose it again. New York World.

kinds used in large quantities were for-Minorea was a pleasant island, in- OUR ANCESTORS WERE MORE vign brandy and rum. The amount of whisky which was known as "usquebaugh," and was imported from Ireland was very small.

our nas.

Gin must have been extraordinarily There Were So Many Drunkards in cheap, as it was at this time that pulsheans burng out the famous sign, Drunk for 1 penny; dead drunk for 2 originated with Smollett, the novelist, who lived at that time, and it is backed no reason for doubting its accuracy. Hogarth's Gin lane was less a caricature than a realistic sketch of everyday scenes in the metropolis.

According to Mr. Maitland, who is, ing to fall in price very considerable, got there, to the no small loss of the landed intorout."

#### FACE ON HER LEG.

# of the Preaks.

succeeded in gathering the tol- ness, lowing facts relative to this queer case sumption per head; Beer, ninety-seven | When she had been in the world about two years an inflammation of the whole region of the right thigh set in, which one row of four teeth, and then the ported during this century,

# SITS UP IN HER COFFIN.

# -in all 15.288 houses for the consump- Clara Heppeostall Gives Her Mourning were sent after the captain and the

stantly ran back with blanched faces, Sitting upright in her white robes was eyes. Her lips began to move as if Burton, a neighbor, fainted.

The frightened men finally plucked up courage enough to go to the assistance of Burton and a doctor was hastily summoned. When the physician arrived Burton had recovered his senses and the doctor examined Miss Heppenstall. He announced that there was life and that the case was one of suspended animation. He applied remedies, and soon the woman was resting quietly. She sleeps all the time, but is sinking rapidly.

# What She Wanted.

"I want proposals-

The new woman with the old face paused, glancing in surprise at the startled countenances of the men about

'I want proposals-At first they were unable to believe

were realized. "As I said before, gentlemen, I want

proposals-The assembled men arose in haste and unanimously broke down the door. "For bids for the construction of my

new house," she continued. But all about her was the stillness of the grave-stillness unbroken save by away in the distance.- Terre Haute

Express,

Woman's Champion. An Idahe editor being asked if he had ver seen a bald-headed woman, reannum, and a great deal was imported plied: "No we never did. Nor have we ever seen a woman, waltzing around town in her shirt sleeves, with a cigar between her teeth. We have never seen a woman go a-fishing with a bottle in her hip pocket, sit on the damp ground all tay, and then go home drunk at night. Nor have we ever seen a womcould lick any man in town. God bless her! She ain't built that way."-Ex.

# Acver Got It Back.

World's Pair Highest Award.

Cholly Chumpleigh-I never lost my head but once.

Miss Coldeal-Well, you have the

#### MINORCAIN THE LAST CENTURY WORLD DRINKS LESS, and it was then the universal drink THE LONDON SEWERHUNTER. He Finds Diamonds and Money at Very Rare Intervals.

Before commencing operations each man in a gang provides himself with a bull's-eye fantern, a canvas apron and a pole same seven or eight feet in length; having an iron attachment at one end, somewhat in the shape of a hoe, says Propon's Weekly. For pence, straw for nothing." The truth greater convenience the lantern is inof this legend has been denied, but it variably fixed to the right shoulder, so that when walking the light is thrown ahead, and when stroning its rays. up by Lecky, the historian, so there is shine directly to their feet. Thus accontrol, they walk slowly along through the mud, feeling with their naked feet for anything unusual, at the same time raking the accumulation from the walls and picking from the is has been said, the best authority ex- crevices any article they see. Nothing tant upon the subject, for he wrote as is allowed to escape them, no matter a sejentific contemporary observer, the what its worth, provided it is not abaddiction of the people to spirts was so solutely valueless. Old iron, pieces of drink figures of the middle of the last general and so great as to affect the rope, bones, current coin of the realm price of food. "The excessive drink- and articles of plate and jewelry- all ing of spirituous liquors," he says, "has is good fish which comes to the huntso enervated the stomachs of the popu- er's net. With "fins" in the way of bace as to render them incapable of coins, of course, the "humble penny" performing the offices of digestion, predominates, Sixpences and shillings, whereby the appetite is so much ue- however, often increase the value of prayed that its inclination to food is their collection and at rare intervals -much lessened and the consumption too rare to please the hunter-halfof provisions greatly diminished, which sovereigns are discovered. Like the has occasioned victuals instead of cue these in amber, the mystery is how they

Among other articles of intrinsic worth silver spoons are most often found, although whier study, diamond rings, affect drinking vessels and many A Little Mexican Garl Who Is a Freak other quite out of place articles swell the list from time to time. Lucky finds, most, remarkable human such as those above mentioned, do not monstrosity that ever saw the light of deter the sewer man from keeping a day upon the American continent is keen lookout for less valuable articles. little Estanisho Arichi, a 7-year-old as they float by. His sharp eye, from Mexican girl, who resides with her long practice, is capable of judging the fester parents near the little village of worth of the floating refuse before it Morelia, in the state of Aguascallentas, would be even discernible to the or-The first that was known of the exist- dinary observer. Mile after mile does ence of this rarest of all human beings the sewer hunter traverse underground, was when a Mexican paper made the until a tolerally heavy bug is a result. sons to a house. Newadays the houses following brief statement: "Within the of his labor. Night and day is all one past few days there has been brought to the man. Some gangs enter the from Charo to Morelia a little girl who sewers at night and work on until nine persons. The quantity of liquor has a second face on the right hip, be- morning, while others carry out the consumed by this population of three- tween the hip joint and the knee. If search only during the daytime. Rats you compress the cheeks of this queerly abound everywhere, some of them besituated face it opens its eyes. The ing of enormous size, large enough to face has a mouth containing three frighten any beginner at the game. The its, 11,205.627 gallons, and wine, 30,040 pearly teeth, but the nose is entirely experienced hunter, however, takes no wanting." Six months after the publica- notice of Jaem and the rats are only the reckening because it is not certain | tion of the above a physician of Morelta | too pleased to sneak away in the dark.

Began Alike, but Ended Differently. The tragedy of the sea that has just occurred between Singapore and the appreciated when it is stated that the finally developed into an enormous Carolines seems to surpass in horror average consumption per head in the tumerous cyst. Then, by degrees, there the famous butchery of the "Flowery united kingdom during the last thirty appeared an eye, an eyebrow, one cos- Land." The Maria 11, had an Engtril of the nose, curly lashes, and, fin- lish captain and a Chinese crew, and the spirits and wine together, 1.48 gallons, ally, the other brow. Next appeared crew mutinied under the leadership of the boatswain. They murdered the "bangs" began to grow rapidly and captain, the mate and a negro paslons in 1874; spirits and wine, 1.81 in fringe the forehead. Taken all in all, senger, ned the bedies of the two 1875. The consumption in the United it is one of the most singular fraks officers to an anchor and threw it over-States of these beverages is somewhat in the human family that have been re- board, and then made prisoners of the captain's wife and child. Next they fought among themselves, like the mutineers of the Bounty, and three more mate. The survivors steamed a course While the friends of Clara Heppen- to the Pelew islands, hoping, no doubt, stall were gathered in her home at to find a new Pitcairn. But they were Freehold, N. J., Satarday night talking overhauled by a Spanish cruiser on the of her life and her death on the day be- way and taken to Manila, where they fore, they were startled by a shrick now lie in jail. What would have hapcoming from the room where the body pened but for that Spanish cruiser? had been laid out. Several of the men The Bounty men went at it with drink present rushed to the room, but in- and the knife, until these and other mischances thlaned their numbers down to one. He turned pious and the supposed corpse, with wide open founded the most perfect Christian community on all the broad earth. Toshe would speak. Then the young we- this day it flourishes in primitive purman fell back into the coffin. Charles ity of faith, morals and manners, on a speck of rock, and few crews that pass that way can resist the temptation to land and say their prayers.-London Daily News.

# WHEELING WIT AND WISDOM.

Coast defenses-brakes.

Look out for your digestive organs, which means ride as much as you can within reason. When a man's stomach goes, he is very likely to follow it.

The horke that uses the city streets costs the public 100 times as much in wear and tear of pavements as the bicycle. There is, therefore, less reason for taxing the latter than the former.

# GRAINS OF GOLD.

The truest end of life is to know that life never ends. A good character is in all cases the

fruit of personal exertion. Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.

There's nothing agrees worse than a proud mind and beggar's purse. It is not easy to straighten in the

oak the crook that grew in the sapling. The prayer of the grateful man will please God, whether it pleases anybody

# GEMS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds. First Atlantic cable operated, 1858. The first steel pen was made in 1830. Slow rivers flow seven miles an hour. Light moves 187,000 miles per sec-

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

A storm moves thirty-six miles per First musical notes used, 1338; printed. 1502.

Battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington, 1775. National banks first established in

Experiments have shown that soft wood under pressure becomes considerably harder than hard wood under

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

United States, 1816.