TALES OF THE TRAMP

LLASSES, MABITS AND DOINGS OF THESE TRAVELERS.

Statistica Mixed With Constantina and Opinions Investigation of Professor Mr. Conk No Beforence to the Temporarity Country of.

Whether the word "tramp" originated In England or America is not known. is freely used in Eugland in common conremation, but has no place in the statutes. of Great British or Canada. It made its ppearance in the New Jersey statutes in 1876, and by 1802 18 other states had adoptd it. The tramp himself reguliates the same and habitnally substitutes for it the word "bum" and fastidiously divides his guild into "train bones," who travel on railroad trains, "pike bons," who travel so feet; "shovel buns," who affect city ife, and "religious bunes," who frequent the gospel missions. The train burns are regarded as the aristocracy of the fraterni ty and rejoice in the additional appellation

The travels of a tramp take a much wider range than most people would sup-Several of them have been found who claim to have visited nearly every state and territory in the Union, and their exact knowledge of the geography and of the railroad lines bore out the assertion. One reason of this is that the ranks of the tramps are often recruited from the railroad brakemen, and this is proved by the tender regard which the brakeman always exhibits for the tramp in not only permitting him to stow himself away on the trains, but frequently in feeding him also.

Massachusetts, which is the only state that has undertaken to collect the statistics of its tramps, entertains 1,529 of them, and if they are found in other states in the same proportion to the population the number in the United States is 45,845, which is 15,000 below the current guess estimates. Among these is a limited number of fe male tramps, whom their brother tramps call "petticoat bums," "magpies" and

Careful investigations lead to the conclusion that 47 per cent of the American tramps have trades or professions, 41 per cent are unskilled laborers, 3.6 per cent are weavers, one in 20 of them is under 20 years old, three out of five under 35 years old, 75 out of 100 under 40 years old. Only 8.5 per cent of them in the winter of the grip claimed to be in ill health, 83.5 per cent claimed specifically to enjoy good health. In answer to the question, "Why did you take to the road?" 82.8 per cent complained of a want of employment, some were "tired of work," some wanted to "see the country," some charged it to drink, and 2 per cent declared their intention never to work again.

Of American tramps 56 per cent are of American nativity, and then follow Ireland, England, Germany, Canada, Nor-way, Sweden and Scotland. More than 90 per cent are unmarried, and less than 10 per cent are unable to read and write. The fact is that in intelligence and education the average tramp is not appreciably different from the general population. In the winter 33 per cent of them manage to get sick and to live in hospitals. Others are migratory and walk down south in October and return north regularly in April, as the railroad men can testify. Of those questioned 20 per cent say they beg their food, 9 per cent that they beg and work and 3 per cent that they beg and steal. It is estimated that it costs \$200 a year to support a tramp and \$10,000,000 to support all of the tramps in the country for

Only 6 per cent of tramps confess that they have been convicted of crime, though 39 per cent freely admit that they have n convicted of drunkenness. They regard things to wear and things to eat as common property. But felony is confined to the few, assault being the felony commonest among them. It is a rare thing that they carry concealed weapons. Some of them complain of the criminal tendencles of others, whom they characterize as "mean enough for anything." They claim that it is the train bums that disgrace the whole calling by their crimes.

A circular relative to tramps that was mailed to 35 chiefs of police elicited some interesting information about them and about the way the tramp nuisance was or should be treated. Twenty replies said that they furnished lodging to tramps without any condition of cleanliness and 22 that no conditions of work were prescribed. Sixteen said that the same tramps returned frequently; 3, occasionally; 10, that the same tramps did not return. Twenty-seven said that the applicants were always received, 6 that they were liable to be arrested and 2 that they were imprisoned if they returned too often. Twenty-two put the able bodied tramps at from 90 to 100 per cent, and only 3 put it as low as 50 per cent. Sixteen thought it advantageous to lodge tramps, and 18 were of the opposite opinion. Of the 16 who thought it advantageous 4 favored it on humanitarian grounds, 2 because a small per cent were deserving, 9 on grounds of public policy, 6 for the protection of property and 1 for the protection of the person.

As to the treatment of the evil, 11 of these chiefs recommended compulsory work, 2 confinement, 2 corporal punishment, 1 the shotgun, 1 severer laws, 2 the enforcement of existing laws, 1 furnishing employment, 8 believed in the workhouse, 1 thought encouragement ought to be refused. Not one advocated moral measures, not apparently because they attached no importance to moral measures, but because they regarded the tramp as impermeable to them. On the other hand, moral measures, when tried, have generally been un-Vagabondism grows out of idieness, intemperance and uncleanness, and moral means are usually a powerful remedy for such habits. But foreible restraint appears to be necessary in the first instance. Yet as long as tramps are left to roam at will, restrained only by an occasional and spasmodic enforcement of the vagrant laws, it would be an immense advantage if soft hearted people would refrain from giving them money, for, almost without exception, it goes for drink or worse. The person who will give any beggar a coin just because it seems too hard to refuse him ought on similar grounds to give razors and guns to madmen and children .- John J. McCook in Charities Review.

Friends.

"Friends are discovered rather than made," wrote Harriet Beecher Stowe many years ago. "There are people who are in their own nature friends, only they don't know each other, but certain things, like poetry, music and painting, are like the Freemason's sign—they reveal the initiated to each other." Emerson expresses somewhat the same sentiment when he declares, with a conviction one wishes had a more obvious foundation in fact, that we

WONDERFUL MAGNETIC POWERS.

Pain Allaged by the Laying on of Handa by a Maine Character. In the electric of Bond hill, on a cress

read in Liewiston, tives an old man named

Purce Hubert Giguess. This man has a

distory as well as some marked poculiart Horn in Causda, he early enlisted in the English army and was sent as a fleuten ant to India, whois he longht in several incr rebellions. It was always said of him that while he was brave he has reason to be, for he was imprognable. This was no doubt caused by the fact that he posnessed then, as he does now, a remarkable power. He some to be a magnetic person and can allow pain by the laying on of hand ... vis, he rule gently the parts affect

not understand the cause of it, but uses it freely upon every evention when he can. Once, he says, in India an officer high up in the service was wounded by a rifle ball which lodged somewhere in the man's abdomen. Pierre offered to tell the doctors where it was, but was declined the chance by the stiff neeked physicians, who believed no more in his jugglery than in that of the Sepoy magicians.

ed, and pain coases for some time. He does

"I can make one of you tell where the ball in," said Pierre.

"Go ahead," said a doctor, laughing. Pierre walked up to a young physician who was half inclined to believe him, and placing his hand upon the lad's head said.

The young man sank into a chair and alept. Pierre stood over him for awhile and then said, "Tell the doctors where the rifle "It is in the cavity of the abdomen

where it has fallen from the ribs. Open the abdomen, and you will find it on the left side. None of the intestines is in-

"Am I a sepalui?" "No, you are magnetic person with mes

meric powers. Pierre says that they found the ball as indicated, and that after that his prestige was great. It was in India that he learned the fluent use of the English language.

Returning to Canada later in life, he was engaged on a whaling ship as harpeoner and made money there. He has been in the United States for 10 years. He is about 80 years old and goes about but little. His power to cure headaches, toothaches and all minor kinds of aches and pains is simply wonderful. He cannot heal his own woes, nor can be cure his own ills As yet his fame as a magnetic healer has scarcely gone beyond his own neighborbood and the shadow of Bond bill. He has no education and cannot read or write English, but in his knocks about the world he has picked up considerable information.—Lewiston Journal.

Rare Old Railroad Tickets.

In the general passenger agent's office of the Lake Shore road at Cleveland is a rare collection of old tickets. One, if destroyed, could never be replaced. Every issue of that road from its earliest down to the present has been kept. Several roads which now form part of that system are also rep-The oldest ticket is a coupon is sued in 1857. It is printed on green paper of the cheapest kind. From its typographical face it was evidently turned out of an old time hand printing press. There is no signature, number or limitation placed upon it. The route which is represented was a combination of rail and stage lines It was a serious matter to undertake a jour ney in those days.

The first coupon in one old timer was good over the Cleveland and Erie, from Cleveland to Girard, distance 80 miles. Then a transfer was made to the Ohio Stage company's coach, and the traveler was transferred from Girard to Eric-15 miles. At the latter place the journey was resumed on rail to North East. A transfer was igain necessary at the latter station, time to the Buffalo and State line, finally reaching Dunkirk.

Three changes in 143 miles would rob the modern traveler of all the pleasures of journey, and a 15 mile ride in the finest stagecoach would forever kill a road's business with the commercial world. It was a patched up trip the old ticket represented, but it was the finest in its day,-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Right Kind.

The merchant had arrived at his office as early as 7 b'clock, and five minutes after he got down to his desk a foxy looking, bright faced boy came in. The merchant was reading, and the boy, with his hat off, stood there expectantly, but saying noth ing. At the end of two minutes he cough

ed slightly and spoke.
"Excuse me, sir," he said, "but I'm in hurry.'

The merchant looked up. "What do you want?" he asked.

"I want a job if you've got one for me."
"Oh, do you?" snorted the merchant. Well, what are you in such a hurry

about?" "I've got to be, that's why," was the sharp response. "I left school yesterday evening to go to work, and I haven't got a place yet, and I can't afford to be wast-ing time. If you can't do anything for me, say so, and I'll skip. The only place where I can stop long in is the place where they pay me for it."

The merchant looked at the clock. "When can you come?" he asked. "I don't have to come," replied the youngster. "I'm here now, and I'd been

at work before this if you'd said so. Half an hour later he was at it, and he' likely to have a job as long as he wants it. -Detroit Free Press.

The Oleander. Notwithstanding the cleander is numbered among poisonous plants, and it is really believed that it was the flowers of the oleander and not the rhododendron that caused such trouble in the army of Xerxes, no trouble has ever been found from them in America, notwithstanding in the southern states they are so extensively grown. Some of the English papers are endeavoring to create a sentiment against them, but all we can find to warrant this is something that happened in 1809, when it is said some Spanish soldiers used the wood for akewers in roasting ment, and a few children many years ago died through eating the flowers. Pos-sibly it may be that in America children get so many things better to eat than ole anders that this may be the reason, therefore, for the general immunity of American people and children from any injury resulting from the cultivation of this beau tiful plant .- Mechan's Monthly.

A Novel Bequest.

The minister of the parish of St. Cyrus, Scotland, has the distribution of what is known as the "marriage money," being the interest of a sum left by a Mr. Orr of Bridgeton to the oldest, the youngest, the tallest and the shortest woman belonging to the parish who may happen to get mar meet those people in life of whom we have ried in the parish church during the year. -Glasgow Letter.

A DEBT TO THE DUTCH

Even New England Traces Many of Har-

Penalth to Helland. Even to Connections was the skill of the the crockery on the dresser, the blue tiles litting the front of the simplaces in the best homes, show how the Butch had a part in it as a policeman knows his best. the evolution of the New Engrand house. Humbreds of open fireplaces, in New England were decorated with those tiles after the Dutch fashion and contained not only proverbs in percelain." but abundant Hibfurniture in the northern colonies came from Holland as from England. Not a few of the old tempora and other table service. which followed upon the introduction of evenings ago talked of one car 'somewhere those oriental hot drinks which drave out around to Eagle Pass,' or a chance of the beer and tankards, did imbed come over from Holland, though not on the May flower, as so often anachronistically al-

When, too, the open fireplace gradually gave way to supposed improvement, it was to a Dutch thing with a Dutch name the stove. Not only in Plymouth, but chewhere, numerous houses had what can be occasionally seen throughout New England today nor by this do we mean the later substitute of tin-a Dutch oven. was under this spacious dome of brick and clay that those famous articles of Yankee diet—the pumpkin pic, brown bread, baked beans and fishballs—had their evolution. No smoker of tobacco in the snow white meenchaum rejoiced more in his coloring of the sea foam clay than did the rose housewives of Massachusetts bay in the rich hues of bean, bread and fish. Browning clubs of early days met in the kitchen rather than in the parlor or ven-

The doughout may have been too cosmo politan an article to claim invention at the hands of any one people, yet what Yankee "fried cake," or doughnut, ever equaled olekoek? Was not cruller, whose derivation confounds the dictionary makers, who call it "a kind of" doughnut, first brought to perfection by Captain Kroll-pronounced and sometimes spelled Crull—the whi-lom commander and Dutch church elder at Fort Orange? To this day the "cooky" (koeke), noodles, hodgepodge, smearcase, rullichies, cold slaw and other dishes that survive in New England farmhouses are, despite their changed pronunciation and spelling, proofs that the Yankees enriched their monotonous menu of early colonial days by borrowing the more varied fare of their Dutch neighbors in the west and south. As for the popular American winter breakfast luxury, the buckwheat cake, it was introduced from central Asia by the Hollanders, acclimated, cultivated, named "beechmast" (bockweit) and in the form associated with heat, sweets, aroma and good cheer is a Dutch invention .- Harper's Magazine.

Fixing Up a Horse.

There was a broken down horse brought into an auction room. He was stone blind, his tongue hung from his mouth about 10 inches, the end of it had been frozen and turned black, and altogether he was the most woebegone, dejected looking species of equine anatomy I ever saw. He was sold for \$2 to a seedy looking fellow, who we suppose wanted to kill him for his hide. In about two hours a man came up riding a horse with head thrown back, prancing as though full of life, and altogether a good looking animal. He said that he had just bought him for \$50 and wanted him sold. I congratulated him upon his bargain and told him we could double his money for him. The next morning, before the daily sale, I went to look at the horse, and to my astonishment he was the same we had sold the day before. His eyes had lost the brightness caused by belladonna, he had forgotten the energy put in him by ginger, and the red pepper pod which had been placed under his tongue to make him keep it in his mouth had lost its strength, and that organ again hung low. With an invest-ment of \$2.15 the fellow had sold him for \$50, and if he had not been in a hurry could have got more."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Vulcanized Rubber.

Experiments made with a view to obtaining more reliable methods of estimating the quality of vulcanized india rubber have recently been made abroad, and the results recorded as follows: India rubber should not give the least sign of superficial cracking when bent to an angle of 180 degrees after five hours of exposure in a closed air bath to a temperature of 125 degrees C., the thickness of the test pieces to be 2.4. Rubber that does not contain more than half its weight of metallic oxides should stretch to five times its length without breaking. Free from all foreign matter except the sulphur used in its vulcanization rubber should stretch to at least seven times its length without rupture, and the extension measured immediately after rupture should not exceed 12 per cent of the original length, with given dimensions. Suppleness may be determined by measuring the percentage of ash formed in the inineration of the substance, and this may form the basis for deciding between different grades of rubber in their adaptation to certain purposes. Finally, vulcanized rubber should not harden under cold.—New

Physiological Effect of Music. The results of numerous experiments made with scientific care by a Russian physician to determine what, if any, are the physiological effects produced by music are thus summarized: An influence on the circulation of blood is noticed, the pressure sometimes rising and sometimes falling, though the action of musical tones and pipes both on animals and men expresses itself for the most part by increased frequency of the beats of the heart. The variations in the circulation consequent upon musical sounds coincide with the changes in the breathing, though they may also be observed quite independently of it. The variations in the blood pressure are dependent on the pitch and foudness of the sound and on tone color. In these variations of the blood pressure, also, the peculiarities of the individuals, whether men or lower animals, are plainly apparent, and even nationality, in the case of man, is claimed to exhibit some effect .-

New York Tribune. Pamiliar Eating.

A French lady, on her arrival in this country, would cut only dishes she was sequainted with, and being on one occasion pressed to partake of a dish new to her she politely replied, thinking she was expressing herself in admirable English: 'No, I thank you. I cat only my acquaintances. "-London Tit-Bits.

Talking Shop.

Miss Boston-I presume, of course, you are fond of horseflesh?

Miss Bluegrass (coolly)-Well, really, don't you know, I never ate any.-Detroit

ONE PHANE OF RAILROAD LIFE.

The fur texceber and the Difficulties He

Has to there. If you want to get an idea of the im American principal Annu invention memory of American suffraging, talk to be improvement was said in "less the a cur sorrher. The United States revers Dutch " The Seth tites on the bootsh ed, but the tailroad men, and particularly the car searchers, know their way about searcher, by it said for the benefit of the uninformed, is an official sout our by our of the companies to look for care which have been berrowed by other lines and treated like borrowed numbrellas. Of contra Heat illustration. From the evidences of these officials are experienced men a great relice menty as much of the imported fine trust is represed in them, and they have a great weight of responsibility to carry on

One of those men whom I nut a few finding another at Portland, the us if these places were only a few squares the other side of Breadway. He had been sent out by one of the big lines that cover the territory between New York and Seattle to find certain freight cars that had been running up long bills for "demurrage" against their horrowers. "Demurrage" is a charge made by the owners of a car, at so much per day, for the time a car is kept away from its own line.

"They'll take a car," he said, "some where down south, and instead of sending it back when they're done with it will use it for some other work. That goes on and on until, first thing you know, the car gets in a smashup.

"Then you have no more chance of finding it." I interrupted. This was where I displayed my ignorance

"Haven't I, though? I go where the car was sent and make them show me the books. Let me tell you about one car be-longing to our line that got away down south, and nobody could trace it. The agent at that depot was a little bit of a man, all beard. When I showed him the entry on his books and asked him where that car was, he said he didn't know anything about it. 'One night,' he says, ' left it here on the siding, and when I came next morning it was gone. Some one of those freight conductors must have come in here in the night, and looking around for a car they just took that one. 'You're a liar,' I said. 'I've been railroading all my life, and I know that conductors don't ge rawhiding about a yard at nighttime looking to get cars. They ain't so anxious to find extra work as all that. Now,' said, 'you just tell me where that car's got to, or I will report that you lost it.' Well he commenced whimpering about his fam ily, and how he'd lose his job if I got him into trouble about that car. At last be owned up that one day they were short of cars in the yard. They took and loaded up our car with agricultural machinery for Atlanta. The train was wrecked, and the car was all burned up. 'If you had told us that at the time, 'I said, 'you would have had to pay \$300 or \$400. Now you'll have to pay about \$7,000 for demurrage, and serve you right. As for your family, I've got a family too. If I go back and tell the company I can't find that car, what is my family to do?' And I was right. They had to pay about \$7,000."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Rain From a Cloudless Sky. It appears that rain can fall from a cloud less sky. This is true of a thin drizzle which falls in France, known as "serein. As the atmosphere looks quite clear when it falls, the probability is all in favor of the moisture having been brought by the wind at a great elevation. In the island of Mauritius the phenomenon is by no means uncommon during the prevalence of southeast winds, slight showers falling in cloudless evenings when the stars are shining brightly. There the rain is thought to be due to invisible vapor in the upper reaches of the atmosphere, being condensed at once and falling in drops without passing through the intermediate stage of cloud. Ross said that in the south Atlantic it rained on one occasion for upward of an hour while the sky was altogether free from clouds. Says a Genoese naturalist "The night was clear, the stars were shining with their accustomed brilliancy, when a shower of rain, consisting of large lukewarm drops, fell during six minutes upon the town." A similar view was once observed at Constantine, in Algeria, about noon, the sky being all the time a splendic blue. Some believe that these showers are the result of particles of ice formed in the higher regions melting and falling, while others attribute them to currents of warm and cold air traveling in opposite direc tions, with the result that the latter condenses some of the moisture in the former

and causes it to fall.—Brooklyn Eagle. Her Relationship.

A good story is told of a belle who was noted for her wit. At a dinner party the lady in question, the daughter of a distinguished judge, was sented next to a gentleman whom she had not met before, who was visiting the city on business which had brought him in contact with the judge mentioned, who had a short time previously decided a case against him.

At the dinner the gentleman, who had not caught the name of the lady when introduced, took occasion to vent his feelings and express his opinions of the judge in terms anything but complimentary.

An awful pause in the conversation in dicated something wrong, and the gentleman at once expressed to the lady his hope that the judge was no relative of hers, to which, to the infinite amusement of all

present, she replied: "Oh, no. Only a connection of my mother's by marriage!"

A shout of laughter could not be pre rented, and the gentleman, after a little reflection, came slowly to the conclusion that the judge's family were altogether "too much" for him.—London Tit-Bits.

Floundered.

Baron (to fair equestrienne)-This is the came horse that I rode in the battle of Gravelotte, where the whole of my company were killed.

Countess-Then you alone were left? Baron-Yes, although my horse was dot under me. Countess-But did you not say the same

Baron-Ah, beg your pardon. I meant to say the horse was left-it was I who was shot!-Unterhaltungsblatt.

A Curious Superstition.

The ancients believed that the marrow of the human backbone often transformed itself into a serpent. Pliny ("Natural History," volume 10, page 66) says that the marrow of a man's backbone will breed to a snake. The Chinese (Worde's "Eastern Travels') burned the backbone to "de stroy serpents that might batch there from."-St. Louis Republic.

A Prompt Denial.

Sharpleigh-Weren't you in that game down at Pokerton's last night? Brokeup-Well, I should say I wasn't in it - Detroit Free Press.

BUSTIC COURTSHIP.

Flower of the broom Sorts Name (Years Sald States practice Lenks down, our years and haugh right out in

Forgetta the footbok Physics. Forget-Thus I been song an orbinis do.
And you should heart of motion and you Door Boars, believe is true!

Flower of the two. Ning me all blacking bless Percent times to wild row blooms as it flen!

So sang the old lovers. I report. An, tere, by a dream that we loved us. That I made thy men, you found them went, Fren hundfoot cours ago! Plower of the May,

ing nall and say me may, Why need I care what any one may say?
William Carrier

The Boy of the Streets.

The boy of the streets has an absumding serow of the heroic. He is full of a senti ment which he has learned while leaving over the top gallery rail of the theater. It

terious three in one and one in three, has a strong air of probability about it, for it is an aptillustration and just such a one as would be understood by the pagan Irish of that time.

mind, it is worth while to consider a recent statement of eminent physicians that the mere exercise of singing is a great help toward the prevention, cure or amelioration of lung diseases. It was disclosed by statistics in Italy some years ago that vocal artists are usually long lived and bealthy, and that brass instrument players, who bring their lungs and chest into unusual activity, have not had a consumptive victim among them. No matter how thin on weak the voice, young people should be encouraged to indulge in song. There could be no happier medicine, and if hearers sometimes suffer they should be encouraged to bear the infliction in view of the good it may do,"-Argony.

How a Plant Has Traveled.

Less than 125 years ago the little plant known to the botanists as Lepachy's columnaris was only known to inhabit a small section of country in the very southern portion of Louisiana. Some time later it was reported as occurring sparingly along the Canadian river, and later still on the Arkansas. Since that time it has slowly spread north, west and east, even to the very source of the Missouri, over into the British possessions and is now said to be creeping along the Saskatchawan toward Hudson bay. How a plant which originated in a warm climate could accustom itself to such changes is another of nature's mysteries,-St. Louis Republic.

The Typewriter's Occupation.

A pretty typewriter, who is employed at a large down town office, was talking in a rather elevated tone of voice to a gentle man of her acquiantance on an Illinois street car yesterday. He was evidently unacquainted with the character of her oc cupation and asked her what it was Punching holes in the English language," was the answer. And there were ample indications that she was speaking the literal truth.-Indianapolis Sentinel.

While loading shells on the river bank near Orange, Tex., recently laborers exhumed 20 human skeletons. They have evidently been men of giant stature. Some the bones of the forearm were almost the length of the entire arm of an ordinary man. Pieces of broken pottery were also unearthed.

Those ships of the United States navy that do not use the electric light are still lighted with lard oil, which thickens to the consistency of very stiff molasses in cold weather and has other inconvenient habits. The powers that be have always pronounced any other oil unsafe for mov-

An eastern doctor says too many people die from sleeping with their mouths open. There may be a good many, but it would be hard to prove that there are too many. -Minneapolis Times.

An old miser having listened to a powerful discourse on charity said, "That sermon so strongly proves the necessity of almsgiving that I've almost a mind to beg.

In May, 1888, Williamsport, Pa., was treated to the curious phenomenon of a shower of black beetles.

The flush to California

is no great now a days that one is upt to magine all the world and his wife are control for the Pacific Coast. Whereas they're not. Travel to Chicago atill maintains good proportions especially

the Burtington share of it.
The Burtington's trains (they're vesti-bated and gas-lighted) leave for Univago at 0.40 a.m., 4.45 p. m. and 7.92 p. m. All three carry alcoping and free chair cars. And two the first twohave dining ours.

City Ticket Office, 1224 Farmain St. The Winter of Your Discontent.

may be made glorious if you spend It in California. And a round-trip ticket to San Francisco via the Burlington Route will best bring about the transforms

10 co-ta \$65.50 only, and may be purchused at the City Ticket Office, Parnum street.

Special Master Commissioner's Sale

series of the berook. He is full of a sentiment which he has between whether he was between delivered the transport of the theater. It is cruck and between sentiment, but it is cruck and between sentiment, but it is good in part, for it has laught the boy to peel his coat in defense of the weak. The trensitioning, white haired old fellow who has been compelled to take up at 70 the employ ment intended for boys of 7 will not be received with any reverent consideration along the alley. The boys will call him Grandpap, Whiskers, Santa Claus or something she just as disrespectful, but they will never push him out of line when he is waiting for his armicoal. They will "stake" if he "goes broke," and if he is hungry they will "divey." It is hardly necessary to say there is a certain pathon in seeing two comrades come out from the foaring and scrambling alley with their papers under their arms. One is beat and wrinkled—he couldn't make his voice heard 10 feet through the frightful din of stricking goungsters and rumbling presses. The other is about the size of a sparrow, with shoes too large for bim and legs somewhat larger than lead pencils. The youngster is away like a flash for a corne where he is known. The old man putters behind him. If the boy outspeeds him, the old man has the advantage of a certain business dignity, and he will find customers whom the boy has overlooked in his haste.—Chicago Record.

Shamrock Romances.

The shamrock of Ireland has even more of legend and romance woven around it than the rose or the thistle.

Chosen leaf of bard and chief, Old Erin's native shamrock.

Whether the word comes from Seamrog in the Erse tongue, or Seamrag in the simple state of the state of the proceeds of the said of the said of the proceeds of the said of the proceds of the said of the proceds

was plaintis, and meyer fleman and were defendants.
Omaha, Neb., February 1, 1894.
GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Special Master Commissioner.
Wharton & Baird, attorneys. 2-2-5

Notice of Chattle Mortgage Sale. The amplification of the legend by relating that the stain on the leaf represents the tears of St. Patrick when he found his hearers unbelieving is probably the invention of an imaginative Celtic writer.—North British Advertiser.

Everybody Should Sing.

A writer on singing says: "At the present era, when physical culture is a part of the curriculum of our most intellectual schools and is so generally regarded as a necessary element toward supplying and maintaining the sound body for the sound mind, it is worth while to consider a renamed; one Shoemaker square plane; one cow four years old; and one horse-colt. three years old; also one plane stored at 409 Parton block. Said sale is made to satisfy the said D S. Grogg in said amount, with interest thereon as above stated.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 27th, 1894.
D. S. GROGG,
2-2-3 Assignee of said Mortgage.

M. O. MAUL,

Successor to Drexel & Maul.

Undertaker and Embal**mer**

1417 Farnam Street. OMAHA NEB.

KOUCH & HOUCH, Carpenter and Builder.

Manufacturer and Repairer of Sash, Storm Doors and Windows and Furniture.

UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

OMAHA Shop: 1517 Davenport Street, E. W. TRUMAN, GATE CITY

STEAM LAUNDRY. TELEPHONE 1534.

207 North 17th St., - OMAHA, NEB

Work called for and delivered. HISSEM & TEETER

Northeast Cor. 16th and Dodge St., -FOR ALL KINDS OF-Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

Nuts. Confections. Cigars and Tobacco.

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