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HER MIND DISEASED.

Anna Dickinson Suffering from Mania. Caused by Sleeplessness.

It is to be hoped that the cloud of insanity that has settled upon the brain of Anna Dickinson will soon be dispelled. If the report is true that her derangement is caused by insomnia, it is probable that rest and retirement may in time restore her to wonted vigor. Miss Dickinson is so eminent an example of the self-made American woman that her present affliction naturally attracts widespread interest and sympathy.

She was born in 1842, and when but 14 years of age first courted the glare of publicity by writing an article on the slavery question. Twelve months later she made her first speech. In 1861 she secured a place at the Philadelphia mint, but soon lost it because of an address in which she denounced Gen. McClellan as a traitor. After that she devoted her energies to various sorts of literary labor. For a long time she was a prominent figure on the lecture platform of the country, her chief topics being slavery, temperance and woman's rights. She also wrote several books and gained fame and fortune. About fifteen years ago she turned her attention to the stage, but as an actress she hardly scored what the French call a "success of esteem."

For the last decade she has lived at West Pittston, Pa., with her sister Susan, her time being devoted to works of charity and writing. She emerged from her retirement in 1888 to take the stump for Harrison, and made a number of vigorous speeches. Of late she has suffered from sleeplessness, and the other day developed violent mania, chasing her sister and a servant from the house with a knife. Because of this it was thought best to confine her in an asylum, where she can receive competent treatment for the alleviation or cure of her malady.

Where a Missing Bride Was Found.

If the queer and comical happenings of the wedding day are ever collated the compiler should not overlook the recent predicament of a Chinese maiden at Canton. She had been carried to her betrothed's home, hidden in the customary embroidered red satin chair, decorated with flowers, and put down at the door to await the auspicious moment for crossing the threshold. Her escort had come a long way and were weary, so they retired into a neighboring opium den and went to sleep. They woke late in the evening, rushed to the door, and concluding the bride had left carried the chair back to its loft. Soon afterward the bridegroom and his family, dressed in their best, lighted the candles and the incense sticks, laid out rice and the orthodox viands and opened the door. No sign of either chair or bride. They immediately decided that she had been carried off by brigands and alarmed the whole district, the search going on for hours fruitlessly. At last the distracted bridegroom woke up the chair bearers, and they, struck by a sudden idea, ran off to the loft. They opened the chair, and there sat the poor little bride, stiff, frightened and hungry. She had felt that she was being carried off, but dared not cry out, as no well-bred girl ought to open her lips till after the marriage ceremony.

A Millionaire in Politics.

When Miss Catherine M. Drexel, the possessor of some \$7,000,000, devoted her life and property to the work of the church, it was an item in Catholic progress, and now that her sister's husband, Edward de V. Morrell, owner of considerably more than the above and manager of the Drexel estate of \$14,000,000, has been elected councilman from the city of Philadelphia. He is the richest man in public life of that city, and is a very ardent advocate of a comprehensive policy of improvements. He is especially prominent as the advocate of a system of rapid transit, as to which he says: "Philadelphia is known far and wide as the city of homes, but we have less accommodations to reach our homes than a city of one-fifth the size. I am for doing all that will make Philadelphia worthy of its name."

The Industrious Sultan.

Abdul Hamid, the present sultan of Turkey, is said to be much beloved because he shows a real interest in the welfare of his people. He has been fourteen years a ruler, and, unlike some of his predecessors, takes a laborious and active share in the details of government. He eats little meat and many sweets, smokes cigarettes incessantly, and never touches liquor, his favorite drink being lemonade, of which he consumes large quantities.

Surgeon General of the Army.

Col. and Dr. Charles Sutherland, made surgeon general of the United States army to succeed the late Dr. Baxter, is a native of Pennsylvania, and is about sixty years of age. He entered the army as assistant surgeon immediately after his graduation, and has consequently served the country thirty-eight years, rising slowly but steadily in rank. His present office also gives him the rank of brigadier general. When appointed surgeon general he was a member of the retiring board at Governor's Island, New York.

Flocking to View a Frog.

Civilized man of today is as curious and eager for novelties as the ancient Greeks. For the moment home rule and the aristocratic card scandal have taken second place in London. The people of that town are flocking to see a curious white frog now on exhibition, which is unique as to color, and has brilliant ruby eyes, rimmed with gold.

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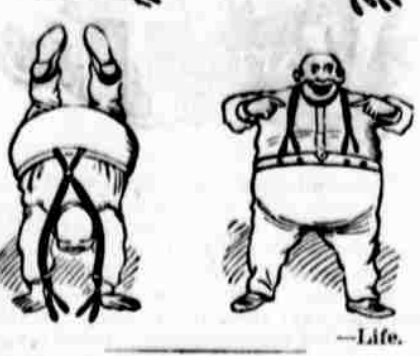
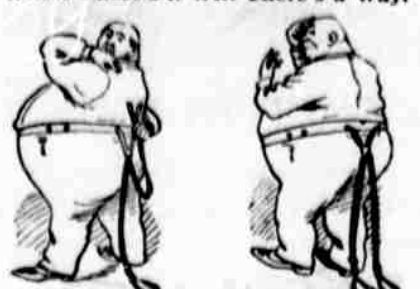
Conditional Unity.

Priest—Well, Dennis, you're married, I hear. I'm very glad of it. How do you and your wife get along together?

Dennis—Well, yer reverence, Oi 'ink we get along best together when we're apart.

—Boston Courier.

Where There's a Will There's a Way.



He Didn't Know.

A man boarded a train the other day and took a seat in front of a woman who was very curious about the country. She asked about the crops, the price of land, the characteristics of the people, the climate and many other things. To all her inquiries the stranger returned a respectful "I don't know, ma'am; I really don't know."

"Is this as good a climate as New York?"

"I think so, ma'am; but really I cannot say."

"Do the people seem to be well contented?"

"I don't know."

"Whom do they seem to prefer as a presidential candidate?"

"I can't say, ma'am."

"Are the farmers low spirited over the decline in wheat?"

"They may be, but I have no means of knowing."

"Should you say this was a good state for a young man to begin life in?"

"I shouldn't like to give an opinion."

His non-committal answers annoyed the woman. She was silent for half a minute, and then began again:

"Have you been in Michigan long?"

"Three years, ma'am."

"And yet you don't seem to be very well informed about matters and things."

"Well, ma'am, to tell you the truth," he replied, as he turned about, "I'm a resident of Ohio. I came up here and stole a horse, and was sent to the Iowa prison for three years. I haven't been out more than two hours yet."

His questioner rose and took the fourth seat back, "in a way to make the dust fly," as the reporter expressed it, and did not open her mouth again, even to the conductor, until the train was running into Detroit—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Great Presence of Mind.

"If you've got any remarks to make before we jerk you up," announced the leader of the band of regulators, "we'll listen to 'em."

"Will you give me a minute?" pleaded the condemned horse thief, "just one minute!"

"Yes."

"I haven't much to say," faltered the trembling wretch, his eyes dim with tears, "but I should like to sing a song—a little song that carries me back to my innocent childhood days."

"She-e-e's my sweetheart, I-I-I'm her."

This was what he sang. At the first note his persecutors had sprung on their horses in wild, maddening haste, and the sound of the retreating hoof beats, growing fainter and fainter, came to his ears from far, far down the valley. He was saved.—Chicago Tribune

The Result of Lying.

A negro who was giving evidence in a Georgia court was reminded by the judge that he was to tell the whole truth.

"Well, yer see, boss," said the dusky witness, "I skeered to tell de whole truth for fear I might tell a lie."

"(To witness)—Do you know the nature of an oath?"

Witness—Sah?

Judge—Do you understand what you are to swear to?

Witness—Yes, sah; I'm to swear to tell the truf.

Judge—And what will happen if you do not tell it?

Witness—I 'spects our side'll win de case, sah.—Boston Traveller.

Insisting on Accuracy.

The prize fighters were in their corners, awaiting the call of time.

"May the best man win!" yelled an excited man in the crowd.

The referee, a man from Boston, raised his hand authoritatively.

"Hold!" he exclaimed, in a voice of thunder, "I cannot permit that to pass uncorrected. May the better man win! Proceed with the contention, gentlemen. The moment has arrived."—Chicago Tribune.

Presence of Mind.

He (just introduced)—What a very home-like man that gentleman near the piano is, Mrs. Hopson.

She—Isn't he? That is Mr. Hopson.

He (equal to the occasion)—Oh, indeed! How true it is, Mrs. Hopson, that the homeliest men always get the prettiest wives!—American Hebrew.

Fido's Importance.

Mrs. De Kay Kniggh—I wish you would throw that cigar away.

Mr. De Kay Kniggh—Why, love, you said you liked to have me smoke before we were married.

Mrs. De Kay Kniggh—But I didn't have Fido then. It knigghs him good dreadfully.—Puck.

Progress.

She—Did you succeed in mastering French while abroad?

He—Nearly. I did not succeed in making the Frenchmen comprehend me, nor could I make out what they were driving at, but I got so that I could understand myself when I talked.—Life.

The Great and Only.

"Yes, sah," said the colored waiter, "I'm goin' ter leave the hotel business. I'm goin' with a show."

"You won't get any tips there, will you?"

"I never took a tip in my life, sah. Dat's how I come to get de job. I'm goin' with a time museum, sah."—Detroit Free Press.

CANADA'S HOT CAMPAIGN.

In the Course of Which Editor Farrer Was Called Hard Name.

Canada's political campaign this year outran anything previously known in that land. In vulgar and vituperative eloquence the Conservatives, or "Tories," of the Dominion could give points to American politicians, and if the fervent orators of the Liberals, or "Grits," could be turned into equivalent units of material heat, they would melt all the snows this side of Hudson's Bay. Such phrases as "traitor," "Judas," "sneaking annexationist" and "vile barterer with the Yankees" were flung about as recklessly as corresponding terms were in the United States in 1872.

And what was it all about? Why, the "Grits" went red-hot with the United States—unrestricted, or as near it as they can get—and are not unwilling to discuss annexation, though not professing to favor it. The "Tories," led by the great Sir John Macdonald, established the protective policy in 1878, and have ruled the Dominion on that line ever since. Sir John showed extraordinary shrewdness by announcing a dissolution and going to the country on a new election for parliament just at the time when he had the most ammunition. And he hit the "Grits" hard by producing proof that some of their leading men have been to Washington with proposals that the American politicians adopt measures tending to force annexation. Here's where the "treason" comes in.

Editor Edward Farrer, of Toronto, appears to be the guiltiest man, if guilt there be. He recently wrote a little pamphlet entitled "Trade Relations," in which, under the guise of showing the Canadians what advantages the United States possess in a tariff war, he really shows how the great republic might coerce Canada.

Edward Farrer is a rosy and jolly Munster Irishman of 45 years. Once so poor that starvation threatened, he is now the best paid journalist in Canada. In his days of extremity he quietly did work for papers of different faiths, and all Canada was amazed at the extraordinary ability with which a discussion on the tariff was conducted between two prominent journals. One day the Liberal paper would "crush Sir John" with conclusive facts and figures, the next the administration journal would show that the date had no bearing. About the same time the organ of the Orangemen began to exhibit unusual talent, and pretty soon the Catholic rejoined in such clear and admirably chosen arguments that its readers were charmed.

The secret leaked out, and there was first anger and then laughter; but Mr. Farrer, who had served as four editors at once, never lacked employment thereafter. To his honor it must be said that he never descends to scurrility and claptrap. His arguments on both sides were instructive. He writes French as fluently as English (a valuable power in Canada), and is equally pure and clear in both. He is seldom seen on the streets of Toronto, and most people take him for a prosperous farmer.

South Dakota's New Senator.

J. H. Kyle, newly elected United States senator for South Dakota, is an illustration of how rapidly the young "since-the-war fellows" are coming to the front, for he was born near Xenia, O., Feb. 24, 1853, and is thus a junior rather than a senator. No man in the next congress will have such an extraordinary run of good fortune to exhibit. He has been uniformly successful in life from the start, and at the end of a contest unparalleled as to the number of candidates was elected by the merest chance by a combination of the Democrats and Alliance men in the legislature.

He was graduated from Oberlin college in 1875, and from the Western Theological seminary at Allegheny, Pa., in 1882; he served some time as pastor of the Congregational church in Salt Lake City, and in 1886 went to Dakota, where he is financial secretary of Yankton college. He was elected to the state senate from Brown county as an independent, and advocated low tariff, prohibition, free coinage of the American product of silver and the platform of the Dakota Farmers' Alliance.

The Law of Libel.

Judge McAdam, of the New York supreme court, has rendered a decision which involves some important statements regarding the law of libel. He says, among other things: "Truth, irrespective of motives, is a complete justification to a civil action for a libel."

Any one has a right to comment on methods of public interest and general concerns provided he does so fairly and with an honest purpose. Such comments are not libellous, however severe in their terms, unless they are written maliciously."

United States Senator Wilson's Death.

By the death of Hon. Ephraim K. Wilson, United States senator from Maryland, the country loses an able and patriotic citizen. He passed away at his residence in Washington after a brief illness. He was born at Snow Hill, Md., Dec. 22, 1821, and first identified himself with politics in 1847, being then elected a member of the house of delegates from Worcester county. He practiced law until 1857, when he retired. In 1872 he went to congress as a representative, and in 1878 he became judge of the first judicial circuit of Maryland. His service as a United States senator began in 1884, and only last January he was elected for a second term. His death was due to gastro-intestinal catarrh.

The Longevity of Lawyers.

The legal profession seems to be conducive to long life. Several members of the United States supreme court are old men. In England 12 out of the 35 superior judges are over 65, in Ireland 8 out of 19, and in Scotland 3 out of 13. The doyen of the judiciary of the United Kingdom is Lord Glencorse, who is 81.

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Notice to Defendant.

John Creighton Hanger will take notice that on the 3rd day of December, 1890, John B. Cunningham and Chas. A. Hanna, plaintiffs herein, filed their petition in the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, against said defendant. The object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by John Z. Hanger and Emma E. Hanger to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to-wit: Lot 6, Block 9, of second East Park Addition to the City of Lincoln, Lancaster county, State of Nebraska, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, dated the 10th day of March, 1890, for the sum of \$200.00, due on the 1st day of January, 1891, payable each month with interest on the entire amount remaining unpaid time from time unpaid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 10th day of March, 1890, payable monthly.

Plaintiffs pray for decree that defendants be required to pay same or that the premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 31st day of January, 1891.

Dated December 3, 1890.

J. B. CUNNINGHAM, AU. for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT.

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT. The State of Nebraska to the heirs and next of kin of the said Theodore S. Gante, deceased. Take notice.—That up on filing of a written instrument purporting to be a will and testament of Theodore S. Gante, for probate and allowance, is ordered that said matter be set for hearing the 20th day of December, A. D. 1890, before said County Court, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at which time any person interested may appear and contest the same; and notice of this proceeding is ordered published three weeks successively in the CAPITAL CITY COURIER, a weekly newspaper, published in this state.