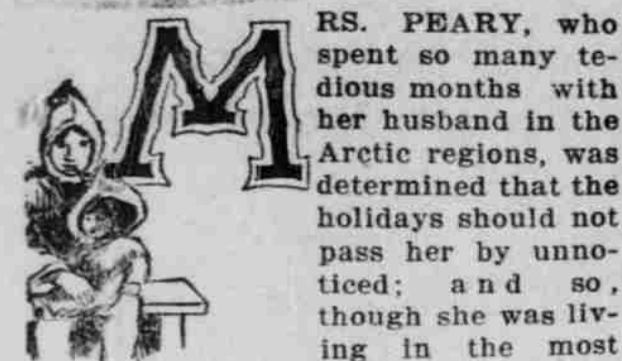


IN ARCTIC REGIONS.

A CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL AMID ICE AND SNOW.

How the Members of the Peary Expedition Passed the Day—Teaching the Eskimos American Manners—Loath to Quit the Dinner Table.



MRS. PEARY, who spent so many tedious months with her husband in the Arctic regions, was determined that the holidays should not pass her by unnoticed; and so, though she was living in the most primitive fashion,

with a frozen world all about her, she made hearty though simple preparation for festivity. They spent, she says, a day in decorating the interior of their Arctic home for the Christmas and New Year festivities. In the larger of the two rooms the ceiling was draped with red mosquito netting. Wire candelabra and candleholders were placed in all the corners and along the walls. Two large United States flags were crossed at one end of the room, and a silk sledge flag was put up on the opposite corner.

I gave the boys new cretonne for curtains for their bunks, and we decorated the photographs of our dear ones at home with red, white and blue ribbons. We spent the evening in playing games and chatting, and at midnight Mr. Peary and I retired to our room to open some letters, boxes and parcels given us by kind friends, and marked: "To be opened Christmas eve at midnight."

On Christmas day we had what we considered the jolliest Christmas dinner ever eaten in the Arctic regions, and then we invited our faithful natives to a dinner cooked by us and served at our table, with our dishes. I thought it would be as much fun for us to see them eat with knife, fork and spoon as it would be for them to do it.

After our meal had been cleared away, the table was set again, and the Eskimos were called in. We had nicknames for all of them, and it was the "Villain" who was put at the head of the table, and told that he must serve the company just as he had seen Mr. Peary serve.

The "Daisy" took my place at the foot of the table, and her duty was to pour the tea. The "Young Husband" and "Misfortune" sat on one side, while "Tiresome" and the "White Man" sat opposite.

It was amusing to see these queer-looking creatures, dressed entirely in the skins of animals, seated at the table, and trying to act like civilized people. Both the Villain and the Daisy did their parts well.

One incident was especially funny. The White Man, seeing a nice-looking piece of meat in the stew, reached across the table and endeavored to pick



"It was amusing to see these queer-looking creatures."

It out of the dish with his fork. He was immediately reproved by the Villain, who made him pass his mess pan to him, and then helped him to what he thought he ought to have, reserving, however, the choice piece for himself. They chattered and laughed and seemed to enjoy themselves very much. Both women had their babies in the hoods on their backs, but this did not hinder them in the least. Although at times the noise was great the little ones slept through it all. The Daisy watched the cups very carefully, and as soon as she spied an empty one, she would say:

"Etudo cafee? Nahme? Cafee peeuk." (More coffee? No? The coffee is good.)

Finally at ten o'clock the big lamp was put out, and we told them it was time to go to sleep, and that they must go home, which they reluctantly did.

The Coming Event.
Now Santa Claus hooks up his teams, Among the snow-girt dells, And happy children hear in dreams The jingle of his bells.



They watch the lofty chimney tops With eyes of eager youth, And seldom 'tis a young one drops To what is really truth.

Oil stains may be removed from wall paper by applying for four hours pipe clay, powdered and mixed with water to the thickness of cream.

IN 1620.

The First Christmas Celebration on This Continent.

It was in the year 1620 that the Puritans passed their first Christmas in America. By referring to a copy of the old Bradford manuscript it will be found that the early settlers evidently determined not to celebrate their first Christmas in a new land except by hard work. William Bradford writes of it in this manner: "Ye 16 day ye winde came faire, and they arrived safe in this harbor. And afterward tooke better view of ye place, and resolved wher to pitch their dwelling; and ye 25 day began to erect ye first house for common use to receive them and their goods." To look back upon those early days, when our forefathers by hard labor toiled for a house for all, makes one realize in some degree the advancement of our country. Bradford continues as follows: "Munday, the 25 day, we went on shore, some to fell tymer, some to saw, some to rine and some to carry, so no man rested all that day, but towards night some, as they were at worke, heard a noyse of some Indians, which caused us all to goe to our Muskets, but we heard no further, so we came aboard again and left some twentie to keep the court of gard; that night we had a sore storme of winde and rayne. Munday, the 25 day, being Christmas Day, we began to drinke water aboard, but at night the Master caused us to have some Beere, and so on board we had diverse times now and then some Beere, but on shore none at all."

The Mistletoe.



A score of intelligent and well-informed persons, assembled in a drawing-room one evening, were asked to give the habits and peculiarities of the mistletoe. Without exception they described it as a parasitic plant growing upon the oak. This almost universal belief comes, no doubt, from associating the plant with the oak which the Druids venerated. It is, however, regarded as exceptional when a mistletoe flourishes on an oak-tree. An eminent authority declares that there were a few years ago less than a score of oaks in all England on which this parasite was found.

The Meaning of Christmas Day.
The keynote of Christmas joy is "Peace on earth, good will to men." The first Christmas Day that ever dawned brought rejoicing in its wake. On that day there was born in Bethlehem, Judea, a Savior, who is Christ the Lord. For those weary with sin, for those oppressed with sorrows, for the troubled in mind, for the weak and helpless He came. But not to these alone. To the joyful and happy ones, to those rich in this world's goods, to the successful and prosperous He came. To the whole world He appeared. None were forgotten by Him. And now to the outcast and to the weary one, to the rich man and to the joyful child He says the words, "Learn of Me."

If you suffer Christ pities you.
If you are lonely He is with you.
If you repent of sin He will keep you in safety.



If you have great possessions He says unto you, "Give to the poor."

The Yule Feast.
Let England have her plum pudding, and let us have our own particular American dishes on Christmas Day. A comment was made by an Englishwoman upon Americans in general yesterday. When asked what she had noticed specially about Americans during her two years' visit to this country, she smiled at first and said nothing. But when the request was repeated and emphasized by the question: "Now what are you going to say about us when you return to England—in fact, what are you going to say behind our backs?" she replied:

"I shall probably say in criticism that you disfigure the streets of New York by having an elevated railroad, and that all Americans are trying to be as much like the English as possible, and I do not see why this is. I should think you would want your American individuality preserved." For a Christmas dinner this year let us have some dishes that belong to our own country, and which not even Merry England nor chivalrous France can furnish. The dishes are not expensive, and of course additions may be made.

What folly it is to pray, "Give us our daily bread," if we have devoured widows' houses, and go to church with the cash in our pocket.

The only wholesome bread for us is that we take from God's hand as his gift.

SHERMAN SHIFTS.

CAUTIOUS IN HIS CAMPAIGN AGAINST SILVER.

His Endorsement of the Cleveland Sound Money Policy His First Public Slip—At Heart a Tool of the British Gold Owners.

There is no man in the United States whose financial ideas and policy have been subjected to more adverse criticism and bitter denunciation at the hands of the Democratic party, than have those of the senior senator from Ohio. Not only have his monetary views been assailed, but there has been very little hesitation in impugning his personal integrity.

This has been especially true in the South, and his action in bringing about the demonetization of silver in 1873 has been condemned with a unanimity seldom witnessed.

Large numbers of the so-called "cuckoo" Democrats were a short time ago absolutely furious in the characterization of his "treachery," "perfidy," and subserviency to the interests of the money powers.

Today, hundreds of Democratic newspapers, and thousands of Democratic office-holders are lauding Mr. Sherman to the skies. Not directly, it is true, but none the less so in fact.

The sound (?) money policy of Cleveland and Carlisle is receiving their most enthusiastic endorsement. What is that but endorsing Sherman? The only difference between Cleveland and Sherman upon the silver question is, that the former is the more extreme and unyielding of the two. This probably comes from the difference in their mental characteristics. Cleveland is dull, dogmatic, obstinate and outspoken. Sherman is keen, smooth, cautious and diplomatic. Cleveland takes a position and clings to it tenaciously. Sherman can and does shift his attitude as public opinion changes.

But their views are essentially the same. Both are in accord with the great "money power" of New York and London. Both make the interests of Wall street paramount to the interests of the country as a whole. Both believe that the financial policy of the government should be so shaped as to directly benefit the money centers, upon the theory, perhaps, that if Wall street can enjoy a superabundance of prosperity, the rest of the country may catch a little of the overflow.

It never occurs to either of them that the country could get along without Wall street, but that Wall street could not possibly get along without the country. Both seem to think that the whole industrial system of the United States is merely an adjunct to the business of banking.

Mr. Sherman is not in favor of retiring the greenbacks just now, but that is not because of an indisposition to favor the banks. He is shrewd enough to see that such a measure would not be popular at this time. He is therefore willing enough to issue bonds to raise money for the current expenses of the government, but not for the withdrawal of the greenbacks. By this course he can reach practically the same result, so far as the maintenance of the gold reserve is concerned, and also cast a little odium upon the tariff policy of the Democratic party.

Upon the money question proper, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Sherman are as near alike as "tweedledum and tweedledum." So when the "cuckoo" sings his praises of Cleveland, let it not be forgotten that the financial virtues of Sherman are included in the refrain.

The term "Sherman Democrats" exactly fits a very considerable number of people in the United States at this writing.

SOME REASONS WHY.

M. W. Meagher Gives Good Reasons for Favoring Free Coinage.

I favor free silver because I am an American, proud of our institutions, and opposed to foreign domination, whether exercised by monarchs or by gold syndicates.

As a result of the single gold standard I am humiliated daily in watching the United States treasury report to ascertain whether the Rothschild London syndicate, through pique, petulance, caprice, whims or greed, has withdrawn its protecting hand, which alone saves us from national bankruptcy, and, hence, I advocate the repeal of the demonetization act of 1873 and all subsequent acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, without consulting thereon any foreign syndicate or coteries of international "sandbaggers," euphemistically termed foreign nations, to the end that we may regain the independent position we occupied from the foundation of our government until the fatal year 1873, when we became a dependency of the money sharks of Europe.

I advocate the free, unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 because I favor a stable currency—one metal acting as the corrective of the other.

The cornering of money by the Shylocks of London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt, and New York—citizens of different countries, patriots of none—when it consists of gold only is materially facilitated by the hoarding of it by the timid of every land.

paper would do equally as well—and not sufficiently valuable—being worth only 50 cents as redemption money.

I favor the free coinage of both metals because I am opposed to 50 cent dollars for the poor—the only dollars they handle to-day—and 100 cent dollars for foreign bondholders and New York plutocrats—the only dollars they will deign to receive.

I favor the free coinage of both silver and gold, because I favor an honest dollar—there should be no "good, better, best" money—it should all be good.

M. W. Meagher.

MERELY A POLITICIAN.

Secretary Carlisle Neither a Statesman Nor a Financier.

Matthew Marshall, in New York Sun: If the secretary of the treasury were a statesman and an expert financier he might devise means for increasing the revenue which would command the approval of all parties, but unfortunately he is neither, but only a politician. The speech he made in Boston a week ago last Saturday proves this. In order to free a Democratic administration from the blame of selling bonds at high rates of interest in order to procure money, he told his hearers that it was done in order to maintain the redemption in gold of the legal tender notes, suppressing entirely the fact that of the notes thus redeemed many millions had been used in paying current expenses and that thus indirectly the bonds were sold to make up the deficiency in the revenues. When the bond sales began, in January, 1894, the cash balance in the treasury was about \$84,000,000. The proceeds of the bonds then sold and in the following November was a little over \$117,000,000, and those sold this year have yielded a trifle more than \$65,000,000, making the total derived in the two years from this source \$182,000,000. If, now, this amount had been devoted strictly to redeeming legal tenders and to no other purpose, and there had been sufficient revenue coming in to meet ordinary expenditures, the treasury would now have in gold and redeemed greenbacks a cash balance of \$266,000,000. On the contrary, the balance is reported at about \$181,000,000, and, when the treasury books are written up at the end of the month, it will probably be reduced to \$175,000,000. This proves that of the proceeds of the bonds sold, according to the secretary exclusively to redeem the greenbacks, the difference between \$266,000,000 and \$175,000,000, amounting to \$91,000,000, has been diverted to other purposes. The secretary's misrepresentation might be pardonable in a political stump speech, but it is unworthy of a high officer of the government.

FALL IN PRICES.

Gold Men Will Cause This Overproduction of Wealth.

The trade journals, Dun's Report and Bradstreet's, have been presenting figures showing the severe decline in the prices of many staples within the last few months. The latter journal gave a review of the subject in its issue of October 26.

Many articles have fallen in price continually since last April. Among these, corn has fallen in six months, from 56 to 37 cents a bushel; oats from 33 1/2 to 24; barley from 52 to 42 1/2. There has been a continuous decline also in beaves, sheep, hogs, mutton, beef, pork, lard, beans, apples, currants, turpentine, alcohol, brick and lime.

Twenty-three staples, which rose in the quarter (the "boom") from April 1 to July 1, fell off again between July 1 and October 1. These were wheat, which rose from 60 3/4 cents to 73 1/2, and fell to 66 1/2; rye, which rose from 55 1/2 cents to 59 1/2, and then declined to 45 cents; flour, which rose from \$2.40 to \$3.50, and declined to \$3.15, and the following articles: Pigs, bacon, hams, sugar, molasses, peas, potatoes, peanuts, hemlock leather, oak leather, jute, steel beams, quicksilver, Southern coke, crude petroleum, refined petroleum, linseed oil, tar, carbolic acid and paper.

The Manufacturer.
An examination of the foregoing will enable the Atkinsons, the Aldredges and champions of goldism generally to wax eloquent over the prosperity of the farmers and other producers. Prices are going down, down, down, and no human being can tell where they will stop, if ever.

It would really be quite interesting to have Judge Aldredge make a careful computation showing how much more debt and taxes a farmer can pay with corn at 57 cents per bushel than he could with the price at 56. There is scarcely room for doubt that he would be equal to the feat.

Business Prospects.

Trade is slowly recovering from the gold contraction, the Baring failure and their widespread consequences, writes Del Mar from London. The revenue and other receipts for the half year ended October 5, 1895, were £53,951,404, against £52,940,704 for the like period of 1894, and the balance in the exchequer was £2,316,368, against £1,351,221 in 1894. The foreign trade returns show an increase all along the line, the mining and manufacturing returns are satisfactory. However, to bring the cost of production within the narrow limits afforded to the existing currency, labor has to be crushed down to the point of starvation. During the last five years (all years of depression and gloom) there have been no less than 13,427 strikes (so says Mr. James Kelley, of Bernonssey), an average, if we omit Sundays, of about nine strikes a day, or one for nearly every working hour. Mr. Kelly's figures seem to have got fearfully swollen in some way or another, but he is not alone in the matter of turgid statistics. Your chief of the statistical bureau at Washington, with his four hundred millions of gold in circulation in the United States, is even more wild.

FOLLOWING FANCY.

How the Up-to-Date People Find Pleasure in Winter.

People are fanciful and 't is Fancy, after all, that is happiness, and the motive which dictates to the world. Some other fancies that the cozy fire at home and the environment of favorite books is enough to make life worth living during the winter months. That will do for the way worn, weary, easily satisfied, old fashioned man and woman, but the up to date cavalier and the new woman require a change—many changes in fact, and they seek in the dull winter days to find the climate they wearied of in spring and wished would pass away in summer. Sitting behind frosted window panes and gazing on the glistening snow crystals they sigh for the warmth and brightness they love better now than a few short months ago and, in no other country may these whims, these fancies be so easily gratified as in America. Absolute comfort in these days, and in speed and safety, too, instead of the wasted time and discomforts of the not distant past. Ponce de Leon who sought the fountain of Eternal Youth on the shores of Florida consumed many of the precious days of later life, and died before attaining the great prize. De Soto was lured in the same direction and found at Hot Springs, by the aid of Ulelah, the dusky Indian maiden, the wonderful product of the "Breath of the Great Spirit," but before he could return home and apprise his friends of the great discovery and enjoy the certainty of gold and youth, which he believed he had in his grasp he fell a victim to the miasma of the Great River and found a grave in its muddy depths. To-day the seeker after health simply boards one of the magnificent trains of the Missouri Pacific System, and after something to eat and a nap, wakes up to find himself in this delightful winter resort, ready to embrace health which seems to be invariably renewed by the magic of the air and water. In De Soto's time the secret of the Fountain of Life was sedulously guarded by the savages, but now a hospitable people opens its arms to receive the tourist whether his quest be for health or amusement. Fancy sometimes tires of Hot Springs, strange as it may seem, but Fancy says "the fields beyond are greener" and the climate of San Antonio is more desirable and thus another ride in another palace, and new scenes and new faces please the eye and satisfy the restless cravings of this master of man. Thus from the Father of Waters to the waves which wash the western shore of this great country the tourist is led by a whim, but most delightfully captive. Mexico has been described as the Egypt of the new world, and the comparison is fitting, and he who dare not face the dangers of the deep, and prefers to retain his meals as well as his life, should make the journey to the land of the Montezumas, and there learn the story of the ages within the faces of a people which change less in the passing years than any other on the Western Continent. This is the land of Sunshine and Color; of history and romance; and as bright eyes will smile at you from under bewitching head gear as may be found in Castile or Arragon.

Fancy carries one to California of course, and this journey, as it once was termed, is now so easily performed as to have lost all of its terrors and left only a most emphatically delightful trip to be the subject of many future conversations. The land of fruits and flowers and fair women; Fancy can ask no more after this tour unless it has been satisfied for once; and still it is Fancy which takes the wearied traveler back to the home and the familiar surroundings and the friends and loves of home. There he may contemplate new journeys and new diversions, but there lingers in his memory a pleasure he would not part with, and he hopes soon to again enjoy the comforts afforded by this Great System of Railway which has taken him safely out and brought him safely home and has not robbed him of the joys which Fancy brings. F. P. BAKER.

The region in the immediate vicinity of the Dead Sea is said to be the hottest on earth.

Take Parker's Ginger-Tonic home with you. You will find it to exceed your expectations in abating colic, and many ills, aches and weaknesses.

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding.

Pain is not conducive to pleasure, especially when occasioned by corns. If these corns will please you, for it removes them perfect ly.

Honor women; they strew celestial roses on the pathway of our terrestrial life.—Boite.

Fisco's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

Bearing up under trouble and distress is all well enough, but many prefer to bear up.

Get rid at once of the stinging, festering smart of BURNS OR SCALDS or else they'll leave ugly scars. Read directions and use ST. JACOBS OIL.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures. Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.

Catarrh Can Not Be Cured

With local applications as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best known ingredients, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; price, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

New Form of Blood Poisoning.
A 4-months-old infant, Maria Caregatta del Domino, died at New York recently from convulsions and septicaemia, a form of blood poisoning. Not long ago the parents of the little one, as is the custom of Italians, had the ears of the child pierced for rings. After the operation a piece of fine green floss was run through the ear and fastened, so that the hole should not grow together. The dye in the piece of floss, it is believed, caused the blood poisoning.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money returned. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Opera in London.

A new house for Italian Opera is to be built in London on the site of Her Majesty's theater in Haymarket, which was torn down some years ago. Marcus Mayer is to be manager and J. H. Mason, operatic director. Mayer says the new Imperial Opera Company, limited, will have a capital of \$1,700,000, and will produce Italian opera and send their company each year on an American tour from October to April, while the London season will be from May to August.

THE MOST SIMPLE AND SAFE REMEDY for a Cough or Throat Trouble is "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit.

The oldest perfumes were those recovered from Egyptian tombs, dating 1,500 to 2,000 years before the Christian era.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Feet, Tender or Sore Feet, Chills, Piles, etc. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

The man who loafs is east satisfied with his pay.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Write at once for free book and FIT cases. Sent to Dr. Kline, 363 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"I would like some powder please." "Face or bug?"—Life.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

The Pilgrim.
(Holiday Number.) Full of bright sketches—poetry, and illustrations—by bright writers and artists. Entirely original, new and entertaining. Mailed free to any address on receipt of six (6) cents in postage stamps. Write to Geo. H. Heafford, Publisher, 415 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.

There are at present exactly 1,890 miles of water mains in the city of London.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to J. J. G. Axey, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.



ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Get rid at once of the stinging, festering smart of BURNS OR SCALDS or else they'll leave ugly scars. Read directions and use ST. JACOBS OIL.

Timely Warning.