THE LADIES' CLERK.

A Necessary Evil to a First-Class Hotel.

Made Him Feel Like Beeing a Wild and Wooly Cowboy. The Latest Fad.

"The latest fad,"—says a hotel clerk in the Chicago Mail, is to have a ladies' clerk in the house. You know that is no uncommon thing for a lady to come to the office and settle her bill now, just like a man. Well, old chaps like me are not considered good enough to wait on a lady any more; hence the ladies' clerk. We've got one of them, just from college. Wears a collar that looks like the hind end of an old fashioned wagon cover; has trousers that are out on the same pattern as the harem pants in "The Corsair." He has a sort of late in the summer air about him; I mean languid look. He eats up a dollar's worth of tooth picks in a day, and gets mint from the barkeeper to wear in the button hole of his coat. I suppose it is all right, but I never wanted to be a cowboy in my life until he came in here and I think now of going into the business."

Whether the hotels of our city are provided ladies' clerks or not, we are unable to find out, but that some of them are provided with good workers we do know and the writer of this article can vouch for that fact. Some time ago we met with

MR. J. R. THARP,

the gentlemanly porter at the Planter's Hotel, corner of 10th and Dodge streets, and had quite a conversation with him, relative to hotel business.

Mr. Tharp says: "I have been in the hotel business now for about eighteen months and can not say that I know everything about running a hotel as I have been a horseman almost all my life previous to that time, but I can tell you something else that will prove of more interest to your readers than hotel business would be.

For about eight years I was a miserable sufferer with that loathesome disease, catarrh and for that length of time did not have a good day. I could not breathe through my nostrils, would retire at night only to be visited by the most horrible dreams, would wake up at intervals during the night with a choking sensation, and find my mouth and throat so dry that I could not swallow, as a natural consequence I would get up in the morning as tired as I was the night before; I had headaches all the time, my ears were continually buzzing and I was always hawking and spitting. My stomach was out of order owing to the amount of mucus that would drop down my throat and I was threatened with that dread disease, dyspepsia. I suffered along this way until life became a burden. Don't think that I did not try to do something for myself; I did, I tried a half dozen different doctors and tried patent medicines until I had lost all hope as well as my appetite. In reading the daily papers during the past year, I noticed the advertisements of Dr. McCoy, and after a time I overcame my skepticism and called at his office and was examined by Dr. C. M. Jordan who told me that he could cure me. I did not doubt him for he impressed me as a man who knew what he was talking about and I started treating with him and after the first treatment I began to improve and I breathed through my nostrils for the first time in a long time, and I continued to improve all along until to-day, I feel like a new man, I can breathe freely, can sleep well at night, in fact I never slept better in my life than I do now; I have no more buzzing noises in my ears, my hearing is perfect, no more hawking and spitting, no more headaches, and no more symptoms of catarrh at all, my stomach is all right and my appetite well the trouble now is that I can eat too much. I used to use enough handkerchiefs to keep a small laundry supplied, but now I do not have to use any. I would not take five hundred dollars for the benefit I have derived from his treatment.

Mr. Tharp, whose portrait is given above, is porter at the Planter's Hotel, at 10th and Dodge streets, and is very well known in Omaha. He will willingly corroborate the above interview to any person doubting it.

"I Don't Believe It."

No doubt this is the remark made many times after reading our testimonials by skeptics—"They buy their cases." Just consider, for a moment, are the people of this community so grasping for money that they in general—our cases are taken from the general public—would connive for a paltry sum to hoodwink and fleece their fellow men? Not only that, could we afford, in a monetary sense, not to speak of finding the person, to pay from ten to fifty dollars for the use of a man's name and his manhood to cheat and swindle poor unfortunates? No. Our testimonials are given voluntarily by thankful patients whose names and addresses are given in full, we do not give the initials followed by a fictitious name, but the correct name and address so that all can find them. There are thousands of skeptics still in the city who suffer from stopped up noses, with mucus collecting in their throats, making their voices thick and hasky and with a nasal twang, suffering from headache, ears ringing, coughing, hawking and spitting continually, others with discharges from their ears, more or less deaf, a great annoyance to themselves and others, and why? Simply because they are skeptical; they don't take the trouble to look our cases up, and even if they did, they oftentimes hug the small sum that would make them well until it groans. Health is worth more than money, and at the low price for which relief can be obtained it is a "blotch on his escutcheon" to let the chance go by.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

A Few Symptoms of Disease That May Prove Serious to You.

Do you have frequent fits of mental depression?

Do you have experience ringing or buzzing noises in your ears?

Do you feel as though you must suffocate when lying down?

Are you troubled with a hacking cough and general debility?

Are your eyes generally weak and watery and frequently inflamed?

Does your voice have a husk, thick sound and a nasal sort of twang?

Is your breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause?

Have you a dull, oppressive headache, generally located over the eyes?

The above are some of the many symptoms of catarrh and the beginning of lung troubles. Not one case in a hundred will have all of them, but every one affected will have a few or many of them. The greater or more serious your symptoms, the more dangerous your condition. This class of disease is treated very successfully by Dr. McCoy or his associates. The many cures reported through the columns of the daily papers prove this, and each statement published is substantially the same as given by the patient cured. Dr. McCoy and his associates use no secret nostrums, but cure disease by their skillful combination of the best known remedies, applied in the most approved manner, and by using the latest and most highly recommended appliances known to the profession. They thus produce results that speak for themselves in the many patients cured, and we assure our readers that these eminent physicians have achieved a success in curing disease which few or no other doctors can duplicate.

DOCTOR

J. CRESAP McCOY,

(Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York,)
Succeeded by
DOCTOR
CHARLES M. JORDAN,
(Late of the University of New York City and Howard University, Washington, D. C.
HAS OFFICES
No. 310 and 311 Ramge Building
Corner Fifteenth and Harney sts., Omaha, Neb.,
where all curable cases are treated with success.

Note—Dr. Charles M. Jordan has been resident physician for Dr. McCoy, in Omaha, for the past year and is the physician who has made the cures that have been published weekly in this paper.

Medical diseases treated skillfully. Consumption, Bright's disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all NERVOUS DISEASES. All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty. CATARRH CURED.

CONSULTATION at office or by mail, $1.

Office hours—8 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m., Sunday office hours from 9 a. m., to 1 p. m.

Correspondence receives prompt attention.

Many diseases are treated successfully by Dr. Gordon through the mails, and it is thus possible for those unable to make a journey to obtain SUCCESSFUL HOSPITAL TREATMENT AT THEIR HOMES.

HOW TO CARE FOR THE BABY.

Hints on Clothing, Food and Drink for the Summer.

THE THREE IMPORTANT THINGS.

Good Advice to Young Mothers—Importance of Exercise, Pure Air and Sunlight—Treatment of Various Ailments.

The Baby.

Three important things in connection with the care of children should always be remembered—cleanliness, pure air, and proper feeding, says the New York World. Much injury is done children by overfeeding them. In the first month or so of a child's life frequent feeding is necessary. Its stomach is incapable of hard work, and that organ must gradually become accustomed to the duties nature intended it to perform. For this reason small quantities of food are taken at a time and the feeding must occur at short intervals. At first let intervals be only two or three hours long. At six months the child should not be fed oftener than five times a day. A child will often seem hungry when a little water will satisfy it. Give pure water or barley water. Do not accustom your child to feeding during the night. This may be easily avoided by beginning rightly. If the child awakes and cries give only water. It will soon go to sleep again, and if not given food it will certainly learn not to expect it. This plan is better for the child, and it saves the mother and everyone else about the house a deal of trouble.

As to the kind of food best suited to young children, it may be accepted as an axiom that unless the mother's milk positively disagrees with her babe it is better than any artificial preparation. The rule is that the child will thrive best and have the best chance of life which is nourished at its mother's breast. Even if the milk at first seems to disagree with the child it will usually be found that this is due to removable causes. By attention to or disregard of hygienic rules the milk may be made healthful or injurious. The mother with an infant at breast should always remember that fact and regulate her diet accordingly. She should avoid sour foods and drinks and alcoholic stimulants, for these have a direct effect upon her milk. Highly seasoned food should not be eaten. Pepper has a tendency to dry up the milk supply. A little ripe, but not overripe, fruit will do no harm, but care must be taken that it is not green or decomposed. The objects to be obtained from the mother's feeding are to build up her own strength and to produce a plentiful supply of wholesome milk for the child. Eggs are usually excellent. Milk is good, and so is cocoa and broma. Tender meat, if in a perfect state and well cooked, makes excellent food, but it should be taken with other foods indicated above, so as not to put too much work upon the digestive organs. It may be remembered that preferences in food must always be consulted, for the appearance, odor, and taste of food is of nutritive value. The mother should avoid as far as possible, worry and excitement, and it is highly important that she does not subject herself to overheating. All these things directly effect the quantity and quality of the milk supply.

When on account of the quality or insufficient quantity of the mother's milk some other food must be provided for the child it is important that no mistake be made in selecting the substitute. Goat's milk comes nearest to the infant food of nature, but to many people that is out of the question. Besides, even it obtainable, it is sometimes difficult to get children to drink it on account of its strong odor. After this comes cow's milk. This is difficult to obtain in the city in a pure state, and the quality, of course is not uniform. To people living in the city, and especially people in humble circumstances, it is not easy to get one cow's milk. It is therefore customary with physicians to recommend condensed milk, because it is more uniform, less liable to decomposition, and purer. Where cow's milk is used it should be freshly boiled every time the bottle is filled. The boiling destroys any disease germs lurking in the fluid and renders it less liable to irritate the delicate stomach of the babe. Weaken it with water, and add a little lime water. This aids digestion and prevents the acid stomach to which young children are so liable. Many artificial foods for infants are advertised nowadays, but probably none of them are equal to milk properly prepared.

Avoid nursing bottles with long rubber tubes. Milk will collect in them and turn sour in spite of the utmost efforts at cleanliness. They cannot be thoroughly cleaned. Such bottles have produced many cases of intestinal derangements. The simpler the bottle the better. A plain bottle with a rubber nipple is all that is necessary. Have two bottles, and while one is in use keep the other in a strong solution of bicarbonate of soda after it has been thoroughly scoured out. Do not use a nipple too long. It soon becomes saturated with the milk and should be thrown away. These precautions should not be disregarded. Disease germs are facts, and uncleanliness aids their rapid development. Care in these matters makes the difference between a healthy and sickly child.

There is a difference of opinion among physicians as to the advisability of giving children alcoholic liquids. Some advise giving a small quantity, not more than a teaspoonful on the hottest days. All agree that it is easy to take too much. Dr. William A. Hammond, and many others with him, think even the smallest amount of alcohol injurious to children during the period when their brains are growing. You will err on the safe side if such things be avoided.

Here is a formula for prepared food for infants, which is recommended by the board of health:

Boil a teaspoonful of powdered barley (ground in coffee-grinder) and one-half pint of water, with a little salt for fifteen minutes, strain, then mix it with half as much boiled milk, a lump of white sugar, size of a walnut, and give it luke-warm from a nursing bottle. Keep bottle and mouth-piece in a bowl of water when not in use, to which a little soda may be added.

For infants five or six months old, give half barley water and half boiled milk, with salt and a lump of sugar.

For older infants, give more milk than barley water.

For infants costive, give oatmeal instead of barley.

When your breast milk is only half enough change off between breast milk and the prepared food.

Be careful not to use any food which has been cooked long enough to be sour. Infants of six months may have beef tea or beef soup once a day, but do not cook vegetables with it.

To insure proper cleanliness infants should be bathed twice a day, and oftener in hot weather. A child always feels better after a bath in cool water. Baby should love its bath. If it does not, the fault lies with those who administer it. Do not splash the water about or get the soap in baby's eyes. Nor should one give the bath when the child is hungry. The soothing effect of the bath upon the child is noticeable. Quiet, healthful, refreshing sleep is often the result. Indeed, a cool bath at night is better than a narcotic. Sleeplessness in the child means worry and exhaustion to the mother, and this reacts upon the child by affecting both the quality and quantity of her milk. The bath, too, has a marked effect in preventing bowel complaint.

PROPER CLOTHING.

In this connection a hint may be given on the clothing of infants. They should be neither overdressed nor underdressed. The clothing should not be so heavy as to cause discomfort nor so light as to permit their catching cold. In our changeable climate, where cool nights often succeed warm days and sudden changes are liable to occur in a few hours, it is difficult to have the clothing always just right. Matters will be much simplified by using a flannel band around the abdominal region, covering the digestive organs. This will ward off sudden chills and frequently be the means of preventing illness. The band should be made to fit evenly and snugly, and should be worn by all children under four years of age at all times.

One of the most sanitary agents is the air. Effluvia and organic vapor of various kinds becomes developed in every occupied dwelling from daily cooking and organic substances saturate all textile fabrics and become a fruitful source of disease. Ventilation is essential to eradicate these noxious vapors and every room should be thoroughly aired each day by a current of fresh air sufficient to renovate its atmosphere and to remove all impurities. The external air in cities is not, of course, alway as pure and free from effluvia as could be desired, but it may be taken for granted that free impure air is better than bottled-up impure air, and that the air which has been confined in a room for some time may always be exchanged with advantage for air from the outside.

HOW TO TREAT SUMMER-COMPLAINT.

The hints given above are for preventing sickness among children. But disease will sometimes come in defiance of all we can do to prevent it. At this season the diseases most likely to effect infants are those which come from derangements of digestion, such as a summer-complaint and cholera infantum. In a circular which the health department has issued the following advice on summer-complaint is given:

It comes from overfeeding and hot and foul air. Keep your doors and windows open.

Wash your well children with cool water twice a day, or oftener in the hot season.

Never neglect looseness of the bowels in an infant. Consult the family or dispensary physician at once and he will give you your rules about what it should take and how it should be nursed. Keep your rooms as cool as possible, have them well ventilated, and do not allow any bad smell to come from sinks, privies, garbage boxes or gutters about the house where you live. See that your own apartments are right and complain to the board of health if the neighborhood is offensive. Where an infant is cross and irritable in the hot weather a trip on the water will do it a great deal of good (ferry-boat or steamboat) and may prevent cholera infantum.

TEETHING ILLNESS.

With the first appearance of teeth in a child some food other than milk becomes necessary. Give it a crust of bread to exercise upon, and let it occasionally suck a piece of rare beef. Towards the close of the first year the teeth should be coming regularly. A failure in this regard will usually mean that something is wrong. The food may not be as nutritious as necessary, or there may be some defect of digestion. The child's digestion frequently shows signs of weakness after an attack of cholera infantum, and sometimes when there has been no positive sickness. The child does not gain in weight and strength as it should, the color is pale, and the bones show signs of imperfect development. This is seen in their tendency to bend in the well-known "bow-legs." Under these circumstances the head, too, will assume a decidedly square appearance. Well, these symptoms are well marked. They point to the affection known as rickets, which is always due to bad nutrition, resulting from improper surroundings. The diet must be made richer in bone forming material. The child must also have plenty of exercise and pure air and sunlight. Some medicine is usually needed, and when the condition described manifests itself the parents should consult a physician before the malady has gone so far as to produce malformation.

The acute diseases which afflict children in summer are, as a rule, short in their course. What is a slight sickness to-day may turn out a fatal one to-morrow. For this season no disturbance of a child's digestion should be neglected. A physician should be consulted as soon as possible.

For the information of those who do not know of the fact, it may be said that a physician can always be obtained at night by those who are unable to employ one if application is made to the nearest police station. The doctors who are willing to obey the summons leave their names and addresses at the station. They are paid for all such visits of the city. A more general knowledge by this arrangement may result in the saving of many lives.

IMPIETIES.

For a man who has no chart to heaven Colonel Ingersoll takes in a good many funerals. It suggests deviled crabs and angel cake.

It is not true that Solomon got his reputation for wisdom by his intelligent persistency in always letting the car window alone, even if the pretty girl in the seat in front did want it open.

A young lady who teaches a Sunday school class of eight-year-olds recently asked them the question, "What is an altar?" "I know," said on irrepressible; "it's a place where they burn insects."

Deacon—I was terribly shocked, my dear, to discover on my way home from church a game of base ball being played on the vacant lot near the park. Wife—Was it that which makes you so very late, deacon?

We used to hear much of "Blue Presbyterians," but it is getting to be as hard to find a blue Presbyterian as it is to find a red-hot Methodist. We have no doubt that they still exist, but the denomination, as a whole, is changing color.

Old Bobbins (to Tompkins)—"Bin a havin' some baptizin' up your way, I hear." Tompkins—"M'yes. Old Squire Ridley's son. Said he wanted to reform." Bobbins—"Do any good?" Tompkins—"Did the village a heap o' good. The chap took cold and died in a week."

"Father, the paper says you officiated at the wedding, clad in the traditional garb of the clergy." What does traditional mean?" "Traditional, my son," replied the poor minister, as he looked at his cheap suit of black with a sigh, "refers to things that have been 'handed down.'"

At the close of a series of revival meetings held in Kentucky recently by Sam Jones, the owners of twenty-seven lost umbrellas were surprised at finding them mysteriously restored to their possession. The local paper speaks in the highest terms of the permanency of the work effected by Mr. Jones in the community.

Clergymen should be brief and to the point. A Boston clergymen once had a broad hint to that effect. "We would like to have you short when you marry us," said a prospective bridegroom, "because we are going west." "How soon after the ceremony will you start?" asked the clergymen. "In about a week," was the reply. Then the minister realized he had a reputation as one possessing the gift of continuance.

A circus in Indiana posted its gorgeous bills over a country church which it mistook for a school house that it had had permission to decorate in this picturesque style. At first the church deacons were inclined to get mad about it, but a few circus tickets distributed among them by the wily showman promptly adjusted the matter. The circus has a strong hold upon human nature, and even church deacons prefer free tickets rather than running the risks that always attend attempts to crawl under the canvas.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. M. J. Savage, of Boston, will spend August and September in Europe.

Governor Leslie of Montana is a Sunday school man and teaches a Bible class in the Baptist Sunday school in Helena.

Pascal Porter, the famous boy preacher, who has excited the world by his remarkable pulpit eloquence, is only twelve years old.

The Rev. George McClellan Fiske, D. D., of Rhode Island, has declined the episcopate of Fond du Lac, Wis. He was elected last June.

The will of Mrs. Leonard Church, of Hartford, Conn., gives $50,000 to the city missionary society and smaller amounts to other local charities.

Durham university has conferred the degree of doctor of divinity upon the bishops of New York, Fredericton, Rupert's Land, Minnesota and Barbadoes.

Rev. Philip Brooks is said to be the only other clergyman in this country holding Oxford's degree of D. D., which Bishop Perry, of Iowa, has just received.

Harrison, "the boy preacher," went into the heart of New York in the hottest month of the year and conducted a religious revival at which 2,500 people have professed to be converted.

General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation army, will leave England for the United States early in October for the purpose of reorganizing the army in the eastern states. It is expected that the general will order a court-martial for the trial of Major Moore, who, it is alleged, has become possessed of funds and supplies belonging to the army to the value of $30,000.

Bishop Harris of Michigan, who is reported by cable to have been stricken down with paralysis in London, was formerly rector of St. James' church in Chicago. He had started with his daughter to attend the London conference of the Anglican church, which includes the Protestant Episcopal church of America. Later on in the season he intended to go on an extensive tour through the Holy Land, when he, a perfect picture of health and robust strength, was suddenly brought to death's door. His daughter was the only person present in a strange land to nurse him, he having left the rest of his large family at Mackinaw, Mich. Bishop Harris, who is thought by many to be the most powerful member of the Episcopalian hierarchy in America, is but about fifty-five years old. During the war he, born and bred in the south, served with great distinction in the confederate army, and commanded a rebel brigade at the battle of Lookout mountain.

GEO. N. HICKS, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Offers the Following Bargains in Hanscom Place:

Lots 11 and 12, block 6, 100x150 feet, south and east front, corner Poppleton ave. and 32d st. The street has been graded in front of these lots, and they are about two feet above grade. The opposite corners are all built up and occupied by elegant homes. Can offer this property at figures that make it a bargain.

Beautiful south front lot, corner Poppleton Avenue and 33d street. Price $2,800; $750 cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Elegant residence site: 100x110 feet, south and east front, corner Poppleton Avenue and Delaware street, magnificent view, can put block of five houses on this property or two elegant residences. Call and get price and terms.

Lots 13 and 14, block 9, 100x150 feet, corner of Woolworth Avenue and Delaware streets, faces and overlooking the park; one of the finest residence sites in the city. $7,500.

Lot 2, block 7, elegant east front lot on Delaware street. Owner is out of town and must have money. Call and get price.

Corner, 120x100 feet, on Poppleton Avenue and 33d street, only $5,400.

75 feet, east front, on Duane street, splendid neighborhood; just the place for a block of three houses. $6,000.

The above lots are first class residence sites, high and slightly, commanding a magnificent view of the city and park. Water mains and gas are already laid in front of these lots. A beautiful park of 60 acres, a splendid neighborhood, natural elevation giving perfect drainage and pure atmosphere, quick and direct access by two lines of street cars, and cable line now building, all combine to make Hanscom Place a healthy and delightful place for a home.

WHERE CAN YOU FIND A SAFER PLACE TO INVEST MONEY?

While you are waiting and hesitating where to invest OMAHA IS STEADILY GROWING AND DEVELOPING. The immense territory comprising Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Western Iowa, Southern Dakota and Northern Kansas, all naturally tributary to Omaha, is settling up rapidly, and the development of this vast region forces Omaha along with it. In what eastern city can you invest your money and obtain the income you can here.

IN SOUTH OMAHA WE OFFER A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY that will yield, if built on, from 15 to 30 per cent per annum on an investment, aside from the steady advance in value of the property.

IN WEST OMAHA, WE OFFER SOME OF THE FINEST RESIDENCE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF OMAHA, and at prices and terms that place it within the reach of all.

WE OFFER IN THE BUSINESS CENTER OF THE CITY.

Choice lots, suitable for wholesale and retail business, that will double in value in the next five years.

We have the agency for a large amount of ACRE PROPERTY, especially suitable for garden purposes, at very low prices and long time.

GEO. N. HICKS, ROOM 40 BARKER BLOCK

Southwest Corner 15th and Farnam Streets.

THE CHILDREN'S SYMPOSIUM.

What Little Heads Think, and What Little Tongues Say.

TWO FROM DAKOTA.

St. Paul Globe: I always read with interest the children's column in the Sunday Globe, and I send two true stories for it which I am sure your readers will enjoy. The first is a little boy who had never before noticed the moon in the heavens while it was still bright daylight, and as he was standing at the gate he discovered it, and was heard to call: "God! God! You better take in your moon; it is too early for it to be out."

The second is about a little tot one year and a half old. As his grandmother was rocking him one day she sneezed, and her false teeth flew out of her mouth. The little one gazed in amazement for a moment and then wailed: "Oh, dramma's mouf's boke."

YANKTON, Dak. M. S.

A DOUBLE FAILURE.

A bright little western boy was on a visit to his grandma in Connecticut. Before leaving home he had gone through the ordeal of being vaccinated twice and had heard the subject thoroughly discussed. One day his grandma asked him if he had been baptized, whereupon the little fellow, thinking she meant vaccinated, promptly replied: "Yes, ma'am; I have been baptized twice, but it didn't take."

SOMEWHAT MIXED.

Boston Times: The small son of a Baptist clergyman recently had his first pair of boots. They were somewhat hard to get on, and he tugged and stamped and twisted for some time before they were where they shey should be. "My goodness! mamma; didn't they go on hard?" he said. "I came near saying devil, but then I remembered papa has told us we must not take the name of the Lord our God in vain."

MUTUAL SUFFERERS.

Christian Register: Druggist—Now, what do you want? Boy—Three cents' worth of paregoric. Druggist—What do you mean, waking me up for three cents? Boy—Why, I had ter get up fer nothin'.

A LOCAL APPLICATION.

Richmond (Va.) Critic: I have a little nephew who is very proud of being able to tell what the pictures in a child's bible represent, and I listened to him lately with great interest till he reached the engraving representing the death of the illuminating fluid in certain foolish young women's lamps, which he calmly told me represented the "ten Virginians." Then I sent him out to buy some candy.

AN OVERWORKED QUEEN.

Babyhood: Little Lucy seemed much impressed upon being told that it was night in Australia when it was day in England, and day there when it was night at home.

After considering the subject for some time she said: "I think it's pretty hard on the queen."

"Why, Lucy?" asked mamma.

"'Cause when we are in bed and asleep she has got to be up all night reigning over the people in Australia."

DRY ONES.

Detroit Free Press: Jimmy had been promised a trip into the country.

"Mamma, are you going out to auntie's to-day?"

"No, dear; I'm afraid it will rain. Don't you see how black the clouds are?"

"Yes," reluctantly, "but I don't think they'll leak!"

AN EXCUSE FOR PAPA.

Chicago Tribune: Harold is getting old enough to astonish his parents occasionally with an original remark. The other evening his mother said something to his father, who was reading. He didn't hear it. She repeated it, but the head of the family was too intent on his reading to notice that he was being addressed. Harold had watched operations, and after his mother had spoken the second time observed: "Mamma, I think you'll have to 'scuse papa. I guess his ears has gone out to walk around the block for a few minutes."

TIME'S ROUGH HAND.

Harper's Young People: Grandma is pretty well on in years, and time has left his marks in many wrinkles on her dear old face. Little Lucy was sitting in grandma's lap the other day, and after a long, inquiring gaze asked: "Grandma, what makes your face all so mussed up?"

HARRY STARTS ON THE OLD ROAD.

Harper's Young People: Harry has fallen in love with a little girl who lives next door to him, and who is about the same age as his sister Ethel. Having been told that he and his sister were bought at the doctor's, Harry observed to his mother: "I don't sink you got good taste, mamma."

"Why, Harry; what has mamma done that is in bad taste?"

"Well, I sink when you went up to the doctor's to buy Ethel you'd have done better if you'd bought Dorothy Parker. She's a great deal nicer than Ethel."

THE STATEMENT ITS OWN COMMENT.

Philadelphia Times: The little miss who wrote the following will develop into a brilliant satirist one of these days:

"Dear Papa: Mama wrote me to get my washing done, to get my shoes and to buy some buttons for my dress and a new ribbon for my hat—and she sent me 10 cents."

CHILDREN'S IMITATIVENESS.

Indianapolis Journal: Not long since there was wedding up town, and quite a number of children who are in the family were present. The officiating clergyman made the ceremony a very brief one, and the children caught it all, and now not and hour passes that the ceremony is not gone through with by the little ones. On one occasion the two to be married were pronounced man and wife in a very short time, when the miniature clergyman astonished the family by saying: "It's so hot here we'll have to go into the hall to pray," and they followed him to the cooler spot, where the service was finished.

Marriage of Ned Buntline's Widow.

Nebraska used to be the home of "Ned Buntline." Recently the announcement was made of the marriage of Mrs. Anna F. Judson, widow of the late Colonel E. Z. C. Judson, best known to fame as "Ned Buntline," says the New York Sun. Since the death of her husband in July, 1886, Mrs. Judson has continued to reside at the country home occupied by the pair for eighteen years previous, a home which Ned Buntline fitted up for his family in a picturesque locality in the Catskills region near Stamford, and which he called "Eagle's Nest. With Mrs. Judson has lived the novelist's only child, a son by a former wife, now grown to manhood.

Mrs. Judson was Miss Anna F. Martin, of New York City, and she married Colonel Judson soon after his discharge from the army at the close of the war. The bridegroom was E. Locke Mason, a Boston commercial traveler, her senior by some years. The match was a surprise to the neighbors at Eagle's Nest. The wedding rites were quietly celebrated one evening last week by the Rev. F. B. Murch, at the parsonage in South Kortright, in the presence of a few witnesses only. The lady does not bring to her husband a large fortune. Colonel Judson died intestate, leaving something like $60,000 to be shared between the widow and son. The novelist's earnings with his pen during the thirty latter years of his life were, it is said, from $20,000 to $40,000 a year. It is said that he once earned $12,000 in six weeks, and at another time, under pressure, wrote a novel of 612 pages in sixty-two hours, scarcely sleeping or eating during the time. His novels, each long enough to make a book, number over three hundred. But if he earned the money rapidly he spent it with a most improvident hand.

There were some complications in Ned Buntline's four or five matrimonial ventures, that at his death threatened serious trouble in the settlement of his estate. A woman living in Greene county, and calling herself Mrs. Lovantia L. Judson, appeared before the surrogate of Delaware county, with ex-Judge W. D. Wagner as her attorney, and demanded that letters of administration should be issued to her as the rightful widow of the deceased. She alleged that she was married to the novelist at Hoboken, in 1853, and lived with him as his wife until 1861, when he deserted her to enter the Union army, and had since refused to live with or support her. A scandalous and costly contest in the courts was avoided by private arrangement.

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