NEBRASKANS, STAY AT HOME

How Our Own State Compares With Washington.

IN RICHNESS AND FERTILITY.

New Northwestern Comm wealth is Far surpassed By That In Which We Lave - Not An Elderado.

A Visit to Washington.

SEATTLE, Wash, Dec. I.—[Special to The Her.]—Since my last communication to The Berl have received several letters from your numerous residers in reference to the new state of Washington, which I will try to asswer in this letter.

The state is divided into two parts intersily by the range of Cascado mountains which extend from south to north near its conter. The difference in the seasons, temperature, crops, etc., between cast and west Washington is as marked as if they were thousands of miles sourt. This accounts for some of the seeming discrepancies in newspaper reports of the state. For example, in east Washington there is not much rainfall, and crops are unreliable, much as in lishe and Wyoning. In east Washington also the winters are severe, with much snow and Wyoning. It is contendificant in west Washington and Wyoning. and Wyoming. In east Washington also the winters are severe, with much show and wind. It is quite different in west Washington. There is plenty of rainfall and in general, instead of one coup there are at least two during the year. The grasses do exceedingly well here, yielding immensely the Brat crop of the season, followed with a fair second crop. On the west of the Cascadies is also a great fruit country, appus, peurs, prunes and all kinds of small berries doing well and it were interested to the contraction. also a great fruit country, applies, pears, primes and all sinds of small berries doing well, and all very guicy and finely flavored. As far as winter is concernd in west Washington there appears to be much more rain than in summer, and the average temperature is a little lower, with soldom a freat or a snow, and when it does snow it very soon moits off and passes away. There is very seldom any wind and certainly no heavy storms. There is sonetimes agale for a few hours on the straits of Fuca. West Washington, commonity called the Puget sound country, is developing very fast. Villages are springing up, towns and cities are being built like magic, and real estate is increasing in value very fast all west Washington.

With all these excellent features, notwithstanding at this time of the year the grass is green and outdoor flewers may be plucked in December, this country is not a paradian of the proper should be a summer of the proper should be a summer of the proper should be a summer of the proper should be properly been here for four months, to enable me to determine that point, but I am now of the opinion that it is not as healthy here as in Nebraska. The climate is damp, and in coal weather is quite disagreeable and people are apt to current season.

One farming each there. There is little farming compared with the prairie states, for genorally there is so much timber, from the largets tree to the smallest thrub, growing on the largets tree to the smallest thrub, growing on the largets tree to the smallest thrub, growing the smallest thrub, growing on the december of the smallest thrub, growing on the largets the smallest thrub, growing on the second of t

the largest tree to the smallest shrub, growing on the land here that it is worth about \$100 per here, to clear it. Hence the newmess of the country, together with this obstacle in the way, would indicate that farming is not carried on to a great extent. It follows therefore that those who have farms are resping the benefit by cetting large prices for their products, and cleared hand is higher in price today perhams than it will be is

reaging that those who have farms are resping the benefit by retting large prices for their products, and cleared land is higher in price today perhaps than it will be in twenty years hence.

We have two United States senators, masked the both body and intellect, now at the major that the both body and intellect, now at the misch by an old Hoosier friend of mine, Hon, John By an old Hoosier friend of mine, Hon, John By an Old Hoosier friend of mine, Hon, John By an Old Hoosier friend that body, having, as I night have the will be a second of the house that body, having, as I night have a looking forward to the developments of our many manity traits of that distinguished statesman and orator. We, of course are looking forward to the developments of our many resources, such as our extensive coal mines, our abundance of iron ore, our fine quaries of stone, mines of silver, lead and gold, mines of the best lime stone in the west, our vast forests of the finest of fir, cadar and sprace trees, and the cultivation of the soil. Speaking of soil, however, I think there is but little soil here which compares with that of eastern Nebraska in richness and capacity to bring forth excellent crops, and he who does not want to speculate in real estate, and has a good farm in Nebraska, with good health for himself and family, will do well to remain where he is, and spead his days in lighting railroad corporations. If the read revoil of visit Seaths expecting to see a nice looking town now, he would be weefully disappointed. The fact is, buildings are being erected on every hand—the grounds all form up and, the street silled with brick and mortar, lumber and other under the production of the soil to the s

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.
The Deligates Listen to Words of Wisdom in Different Churches.
At 8a m. vesterday the delegates in attendance at the fourth annual convention of the Brotherhood of 8t. Andrew assembled in Trinny cathedral to listen to the address of Dean Gardner. The reversed gratheman took for his text Luke 11:28, "Blessed are they that bear the word of God." "The holy bible," said the speaker, "is a subject of percential interest. Men never exhaust its treasures. Today, the second Sunday of Advent, we contemplate the hinle as the word of God—a voice from the infinite-teaching humanity how to live, how to suffer rable were it not for the various words d voices that come to us out of the great alm of finite existence. We listen spell-ums and gaze with rapture upon the utter-ness of those who make no claim to insure.

bound and gase with rapture upon the uttertion—who simply which are claim to inspiration—who simply which are claim to the cuse of natural gifus. The skilled cratter lifts
men to the topmost crest of the wave of human feeling, the sweet singer calls out the
strong emotions of passion or sympathy, the
cutning artist peoples our world
with images and visions of ideal
life and boauty. But how shall we satimate
the character of the word of God! Here we
stand on the shores of time and before us is
the great occan of eternity. There is a genseral immersion or instinct of immertainty.
This is all, until cut of the vast illimitable
devites of pance there comes the word of God
and we are made to anow the secrets of that
far-off country. This word of God spoken
of by the prophets was oxplained by the comit we thoughts follow as a
man of the comTwo thoughts follow as a
man of the case of the contion of the company of the contion of the company of the case of the same of the case
with cartainty because it is the expression of perfect knowledge. It deals with
aspirit as well as with matter because (In deals with
as plain and the hiddon things of the world
are revealed to him.

The difficulty with human opinion regard—

spirit as stein as with matter because God is a spirit and the hidson things of the world are revealed to him. The diffective with human opinion regarding temporal affairs as that the basis of human thought and numan their is even shiftine. It is only with the data of past experience before his eyes that the keenest shiftine is to only with the data of past experience before his eyes that the keenest shiftine is compared to the same of the same of the proposition in the real of science or philosophy, and then these men of learning usually see their favorite theories overturand at least once is their life time. They cannot see the future, hence the bileness of mere human speculation. God save the power of speaking from the standpoint of perfect anowindes to the various writers of the bible. Hence they have made no mistaken.

Then, again, the bible deals with superparted overthe and finite. It is the one searce of knowledge regarding the oternal past of the certain for the continuation of the present exists the covered the continuant ment of the certain the superposition of the certain that is fairer than this. No human beautiful or have thought out the test commandance or the service as the mount.

"The shille is read by more neoned than any other book. It has held spellbound the

hearts of nations. States have been founded on its principles; kings rule by a compact based on it. There is no new religious idea given to the world but that is merely the de-velopment of something given in the bible. Its very translation has actived the idloms of sussech.

time with the idea that it is the voice of God pleading to be heard. Learn to hook upon your bible as your most valued companion. It is a precious treasure, it is an in bread for the hungry soul. It is that one book in which we find eternal life and the testi mony of Jesus Christ. Its surface treasures are beyond compare. Its hidden treasures are glorious as the genue of rarest late. Take the book into your hands and read a few yorses every day."

were deep day."

At II a. m. the delicates assembled at All Saints church, Twenty-sisth and Howard streets, where they listened to an address by Bishop Worthington. The bishop said the early life of Christ as revealed in the apocryptia showed that from childhood up to the size of thirty when the Messah commenced his ministry, was not one of idlenose, but was one of activity; he was always attending to his duties whether ministering to others, working in the carpoint should follow his example. There should be close concentration of effort. This is better than milividual effort. We should to be dragged on to heaven by the ministration.

his exampia. There should be close concentration of effort. This is better tuni
milividual effort. We should not expect to
be dragged on to heaven by the ministration
of one ortained of God. We should unite
with him to save others. This is what the
Brotherhood of St. Andrew is doing.
It should not be our sole object in life to
build packing houses, to erect palatial readdences, to develop a great business or elevate ourselves socially, but to do all in our
power to clevate our fellow men. Dear
brothers and sisters, this is your work. We
should share with the clergy and the brotherheod their work. This obligation is not peculiar. It rests upon all who are buptified to
do the missionary work that the brotherhood their work. The bupting the ofstatement of the personal work of the
sattempting to do. The late prame minister
of England, Mr. Gladstone, devoted the Sanday following his election to his high office
to worship. Secretary Wanausior goes to
Philladelphia regularly every Sababah to attend to his religious work. Mr. Cornelius
Vanderbilt attends church regularly every
Suruay. Its finds time to attend the seamen's meetings and visit the hospital
monthly. All in the hospital he knows by
maderbilt to address them by name! Who
of you will pretond that he is more burdened
with business cares than Cornelius Vanderbilt! Who will compare themselves with
Sec-etary Wanaunaker or that grand man
Glastone! How your excusses fade away
and leave you speechless! What we need is
a baptiam of the Holy Gheet that we may
have more of the enthusiasm of youth. The
work of the brotherhood begins at home by
the fireade. Precept is far more tolling
than example. Your work is at home by
the fireade. Precept is far more tolling
than example. Your work is at home of
After the singing and other exercises Mr.
Goy W. Holy of Chicago was invited to say

can example. Four work is at the office, the bank, the counting room, the shop or where-ever you are.

After the singing and other exercises Mr. Guy W. Hogg of Chicago was invited to way a few words. Mr. Hogg said that some become insigned that to be a missionary one must go to India or some island with an un-bronouncable name. That they imagined that the work of evangeliation belonges to the clerky. That is a great mistake. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew is to meet this very purpose. Its object is to win young men to Christ. To show them that there is some greater object in info than that of morely working from day to day for their wages without any other thought. The work of the brotherhood is surveysal and to the restor and the church to which the young men belong but a bicssing to humanity.

a conference of members of the brotherhood was held at 5 o'clock in Young Men's Chris-tan association had, at which 'imp reports were received of the condition and progress of the various chapters in the state. At 4 o'cleen the doors were thrown open and the multicadmitch

of the various managed and the public and the public admitted, and the public admitted. The subject of the address was "The Young Man and His Life," Mr. John I. Kunnedy of Omaha. speaking upon the copic, "His Private Life," and Mr. Guy W. Hogg of Chicago upon "His Business Life," In THE AUGUSTAN AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE O

the brotherhood occupied seats in Trinity cathedral. After the usual evening services Dean Gardner introduced Mr. A. P. Hopkins, the newly elected president of Trinity chap-ter of the brotherhood. Mr. Hopkins gave a short sketch of the

Mr. Hopkus gave a short sketch of the purposes of the organization and then introduced Rev. W. O. Pearson of St. John's church, this city, who addressed the congregation upon the sunject, "The Brotherhood—His Necessity," The speaker referred briefly to the necessity of the organization as an assistance to the clergy in bringing an organize body against any evil. He admonsibled the brotherhood against being over confident because of their rapid growth and advised them to be careful and conscientions in their efforts, seeking strength in prayer and counseling with the clergy in

Raymand Stryker of Lincoln was next

all matters.

Mr. Raymand Stryker of Lincoln was next introduced and spoke upon the subject of northerhoot. Briefly stated, the object is to represent the stated that the object is to represent the stated that of the object is to represent the stated that of the object is to represent in church work by giving them a particular field in which to indoc.

Mr. Guy W. Hogg, the next speaker, addressed the congregation upon. The necessary qualifications of a true brotherhood man. The speaker said he renized the importance of being the last speaker after the members would separate out that when the members would separate of their hones in various parts of their hones in various parts of their hones he itself to remember of the state and wend to his likely to remember of the state and wend to his likely to remember of the bible. And the state he had the best of the state of the holds and the state of the state of the bible. Another that he should be a man of prayer. After that he should be a man of prayer. After that he thinks others will follow. Mr. Hogg took eccusion to call the mention of the brotherbood to the fact that there is something wrong in Nobraska, because the poor attendance at the meetings of the construction. It is claimed that there are 130 members in Omaba alone, yet there were only thirty-fleven the altar rail in the morning to peay for the prosperity of the brotherhood. He thought it would be better not always we are st workers.

In conclusion the speaker said he would leave, as a last word, the remark of one of the clergy bless you; the clergy bless god for the lower roon, where rowyses were asid for the lower roon, where tonyses were asid for the lower roon, where rowyses were asid for the

you?

After the services were closed the members of the brotherhood adjourned to the lower room, where prayers were said for the future prosperity and guidance of the organization, and numerous remarks made by those present. Farswells were said and the fourth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St Andrew, diocese of Nebraska, was at an end.

LAID TO REST.

Funeral of the Late George Cramer Yesterday.

The remains of George Cramer, the salesman for G. H. Mack & Co., who died Friday, were tendorly laid away yesterday afternoon in Laurel Hill cemetery. Though without a relative nearer than the fatheriand—where his aged parcets will receive with sadness the announcement of his death—the decreased was not wanting in friends. His interment was witnessed by more than a hundred of the leading Germans of the city, with all of whom he had been long sequainted and by whom he was greatly admired.

The remains lay in state in a beautiful.

was witnessed by more than a hundred of the leading Germans of the city, with all of whom he had been long acquinted and by whom he was greatly admired.

The remains lay in state in a beautiful castle in Drexel & Maul's when they were related to the last time by mouraing of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mack, and store in last the last weather of flowers and lay two beautiful wreaths of flowers and last the last flowers and workmen, in Mr. Mack's as amounted flowers. T. H. Brussing, W. J. Trick, P. Yunbiyek, A. Melleod, M. Saxo and Claus Goesch.

Shortly before the casket was closed Mr. J. H. Houck delivered a few impressive remarks on the certainty of death and the emotions which that certainty aroused.

The pull bearers were W. J. Frick, A. Melleod, T. Sunssing, C. Mies, S. Lamb and F. Finley.

The funcal was under the auspices of G. H. Mack and Mr. Wetter and nothing was left undone as evidence of respect a the deceased.

Chris Lauritaen's Burial.
Chris Lauritaen, who died in St. Joseph's
hospital Friday last, was buried yesterday
in Forest Laws cometery, the funeral

ervices being held in Drexel & Maul's. Rev. K. C. Hadholdt, paster of the Danish authoran church, officiated. The pall bear-rs were Louis Casper, Louis Peterson, Justave Hall, T. H. Koehler and P. Hansen.

Fort Omaha News. The Fort Omaha Seems club gave another of their dances last were at the post hall. Dancing and music served to pass the deligniful bours and a most enjoyable time was

Moren, Anderson, Lee, Secs, Quinn, Brown and Weeks.

Lieutemant Edwin V. Bookmiller, Second Infantry, with Sergeant James Bunnan, commany T. Corporal John Collopy and Musician H. E. Anderson, company B. Private Thomas N. Keyes, company F. and Julius C. Finger, company K. Second infantry, as zuacis, will proceed today to the Leavesworth military prison with the following military convicts to be confined at that piace. Frederick J. Kune, B. Hawley, Otte Eahl, James H. Kearter, George W. Reed and Robert Wilson.

Liculemant John Kinzee, adjutant of the Second infantry, left, Fort Omaha, yesterday for Chicago to visit his family. During his absence Lieutemant John K. Waring, Second infantry, will act as adjutant.

The family of Dr. Halliday has rejoined him at Fort Omaha. Dr. Branily has also joined him at the fort.

Mrs. H. B. Sarson, wife of O. M. Sarson, gave a very pleasant social last week at Fort Omaha.

The reneral court-martial, of which Major

The general court-martial, of which Major Buttler is pressident, reasumen its sittings on Thursday last, and tried two cases of desection from other meats and craminations, namely: Pervate Joseph Weiner, Battalion I, Fifth artillers, a deserter from Fort Hamilton, and Charles H. Cattiy, Company D, Twenty-second infantry, a deserter from Fort Keogh. They both pleaded not guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave, though one of them, Private Caddy, had been absent nearly three years.

An Entertaining Frayeler.

John McCarthy and his wife arrived in m sha Saturday evoning, thed and worn out. They stopped here to rest up, having made a tour of Europa and other foreign sections of the earth. They are at the Paxton. McCarthy is a jorial man who can give information to a commanion about the Sandrainiahand, Samoa, Australia or any other foreign country that may come up in a conversational way. He was met by a reporter at the Paxton last evening and at the Paxton last evening and in a brief conversation stated some very interesting experiences. The centionan and bis wife have just returned from Honoiulin. They will visit the principal places of interest in Omain to-day and start for their home in Syracuse, N.Y., to-night.

Afr. McCarthy is a splendid entertainer and can tak the average man to a finish. He An Entertaining Traveler

E. R. Briggs, who lives near the corner of Twenty-ninth and Leavenworth streets, was arrested last night for being drunk and disrderly and boating his wife. He went home in a festive mood and amused himself by simpling his better half and otherwise abus-ing her until size was compelled to summon a pollosman who gathered him in and sent him to the station.

The Grand opera house furnished another adsputable evidence of the popularity of Sunday amissments last night. The attraction was the "Social Session." Every teat in the house was occupied and people were even turned away.

The tall, elderly lady who bought two ounces cream of tartar and two ounces sul-phur mixed at the drug store on Sixteenth and Chicago streets about 5:30 p. m. Satur-day, took the wrong package. Return same

Commemorative Exercises apitol will be devoted to programme iscs commemorative of the centennia oration of the innuguration of George Wash ngton. Thesenate and house will assemble ogether in the hall of the house, and there

together in the hall of the house, and there will be music, a prayer by the chaplain of the senate, an address by Chief Justice Fuller and the benediction by the chaplain of the house. These exercises are to be attended by the president and cabinet, the suppreme court, the delegates to the Pan-American and international maristime conferences and other officials.

It is not expected that any business of importance will be completed in the senate this week. Hills will be introduced and referred and some of the committees will begin their regular work. Tomorrow the republican causes committee on committees will meet, and it expects to conclude the work of rearrangement at that season so as to report to the caucus Thesday. Action will probably be taken on the nominations sent in by the president last week. These number 183, all recess appointments except that of Judge Brower.

The Fire Record.

Naw Youk, Dec. 8.—The five-story building at 36 East. Fourteenth street, occupied by dealers in silverware, printers and stationary, a checolate manufacturer and an importer of French satin burned this morning; less \$255,000, covered by insurance. Two of the firemen were overcome by the amoke, but were rescuied and will recover.

Howmolder, Kap., Dec. 8.—The flour mills of Linday & Robson burned last night; loss \$100,000.

Lockfort, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The flouring

\$100,000. Lockront, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The flouring mill of Santon & Thompson purned today; loss \$250,000; insurance \$100,000.

Rain Storms in California.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 8.—One of the heaviest rain storms for yours prevailed throughout California for the past two weeks throughout California for the past two weeks and some damages resulted therefrom, especially in the lowiands of the Sacramento valley. In general the rain has been most welcome and a largly locreased area of fait sown grain will result. Tolegraphic advices indicate that thousands of acres of oranges and fruit trees will be planted in northern and southern California and hundreds of new vineyards in the Fresno rasin district.

Reckiess With His Gun. Reckiess With His Gan.
Indianarctis, Ind., Dec. 8.—This evening
John Arnold shot and fatally wounded his
wife Carrie, seriously wounded John Poe,
and then tursed the revolver on himself and
fired. The wound inflicted, however, was
only slight. The shooting was caused by
the announcement of his wife that she was
going to leave him and apply for a divorce.

A Hau Catob.

Kansas Cirr, Mo., Dec. 5.—August Jacoby discovered a burglar in his house tast night and attempted to canture him. The burglar shot Jacoby fatally and escaped.

To Hear Parti.
Cuicago, Dec. 8.—Vice President Mortor and wife arrived in the city today to attend the opening of the auditorium.

To Doctor the Case.

Beauty, Dec. 8.—Prof. Leyden hastily left
Berlin today for St. Peteraburg, having been
summoned to attend the case.

A COMEDIAN'S PASSION FOR GRAY

Roland Reed's Reasons for the Faith Wittin Him.

Roland Reed's fundances for gray has frequently been a subject, says the New York World, for Joking remarks among his acquaintances. That there might be a studied meaging in the predominance of gray in the actor's costume never suggested itself until the other night.

acce of gray in the actor's costume never suggested itself until the other night.

"There goes Reed and his ugly gray coat," was the lifle remark that inspired the thought. The actor, when questioned on the subject, remarked:

"Yes, you are right. I do affect gray as a color for cause. It has a deeper significance to me that be most people. I am so thoroughly under its influence that I would not think of undertaking mything important unless arrayed in its sober timts. I have been thus attired in the most important events in my life. My debut as a child actor was in a gray dress. When I struck out for myself into strict comedy, it was the mature tone of most of my clothes. This feeling is as strong today in me as it was in the early days of my professional struggle. I would no more think of trying a new character unless gray was to be a pronounced color in my stage wardrobe than many good people would think of beginning a journey on Friday.

"It is all well enough for you to laugh at the idea, but there are a great many things we accept within our minds and bearts are basis of right and conduct that look bad in a mathematical glare, just the same. I like gray-headed characters in my plays. My best frends are, and have always been, those wearing its glorious crown of dignity and years. I discharged two leading ladies from The Woman Hater' because they refused to wear gray, on the ground that it was unbecoming to their peculiar type of beauty. My inther and grand-inther had the same weakness, if you choose to call it such, so, I suppose, I'uherited the prejudice. They, possibly, had it instilled into them by the Quaker atmosphere in which they lived."

SHE BOUGHT HIM SHOES.

And Did the Little Boy Bay Stock-ing ? Well Harstly.

Busy Fourteenth street was the scene yesterday afternoon of a pretty bit of unostentiations charity and warm-heart-educes that made its lucky witnesses feel as if the world was not such a sel-ish old unost after all

unostentiations charity and warm-heartdogss that made its lucky witnesses
feel as if the world was not such a selfish old planet after all, says the New
York Times.

As might be expected on a school
holiday at this season the south side of
the street hold hundreds of youngsters
intent on getting a good view of the
wonderful sights in the show windows
and the majority of them were by no
means the woil-dressed and tenderlycared-for childreg who could safely
hope for a share of the disalayed trensures at Christians time. On the contrary, more than half of the little folks
were from the power quarters of the
lown. Few of their were so warmiy
dressed that the damp, chill atmosphere
was robbed of its power to make their
teeth chatter and to hunch their little
shoulders up, and famny of them looked
as if their orduncy fare was anything
but nutritious and sufficient. But they
fought as caprely for good positions before the show windows and criticised the
wonderful toys is interestedly as if
they know that they had only to chose
and what they wished for would be
their's.

One group of excited youngsters con-

they know that they had only to chose and what they wished for would be theirs.

One group of excited youngsters contained a little chap not more than severn years old, who wore a coat several sizes too large for him, wranged tightly across his breast, and the smallest pair of tattered breaches that boy ever put on. His thin little legs were destitute of shoes or stockings and blue with the coill, but he scurried along in a pair of old rubbers at the heels of his companions as merrily as if he were rigged out in a Lord Fauntleroy costume.

He was just saying to the boy marest him, "Hey, Bill, look at dat big tagger in do winder," when a very pretty girl, handsomely dressed, came swinging along and caught sight of him. Her blue eyes filled in an instant, and, without stopping in her walk, she seized the little chap by the shoulder and turned him around into Sixth-avenue so quickly that his head must have swam. She took him into a shoe store there, bought him a stardy pair of shoes, gave him a twenty-live cent piece with an injunction to buy therewith a pair of stockings, and was on her way to Fourteenth street again before one could sing the ballad of the little green peach. The youngster did not thank her. He probably was so surprised that he never thought of a little thing like that.

Did the little boy buy stockings' Well, hardly. When he got out in the

that.

Did the little boy buy stockings?

Well, hardly. When he got out in the
street he simply said, "Come on follers;
peanuts," and they went.

Shaving the Beard.

The earliest reference to shaving is found in Genesia xii, 14, where we read that Joseph, on being summoned before the king, shaved himself. There are several directions as to shaving in Levitius, and the practice is alluded to in many other parts of the hely scriptures. Egyptis the only country mentioned in the bible where shaving was made a practice. In all other countries such an act would have been debasing in the extreme. Heredotus mentions that the Egyptians allowed the beard to grow when in mourning. So particular were they as to shaving at all other times that to neglect it was to set one's self upas a target for reproach and ridicule. When the Egyption artists intended to convey the luce of to mean, low, slovenly follow they always represented him in full beard.

Unitie the Romans of a later age, the Egyptians did not confine the shav-

Unlike the Romans of a later age, the Egyphians did not confine the shaving privilege to free citizens, but obliged their slaves to shave both beard and head.

The priests were about the only class of citizens who habitually shaved the head except the slaves.

About three hundred years before Christ it became the custom of the Romans to shave regularly. According to Pliny, Sciple Africanus was the first Roman to shave daily. In France the shaving custom was brought about by Louis XIII. coming to the throne young and beardless. The Angle-Saxons were their bears until at the conquest they were conpelled to follow the example of the Normans, who shaved. From the time of Elward III. to that of Charles I., beard, were universally worn. In the time of Charles II, mustache and whistors only were worn, and soon after the reign of that monarch the shaving practice became general.

oral.

Answered Correctly.

Detroit Free Press: A teacher in one of the public schools of Detroit was giving a lesson on patriotism. The children seemed to know very little about Washington except the inatchet story and that he was a great and good man, which they had read in the second reader. At last the teacher said:

"You stay home from school on Washington's birthday, but you never do so on my birthday. Why not?"

And with surprising emphasis came the answer: Cause he never told a lie."

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak

OPENED HIS ENGLISH EYES.

A British Touris: Tells What He Saw in America

IS OUR ARISTOCRACY VULGAR

This Man Thinks There is an Offens ive Air of Money-Seeking About
It - The Seif-Satisfied Gothamite

As a British Cousin Saw Us. As a British Cousin Naw Us.

I passed for an educated man in Europe, but when I landed in New York I found myself shamefully ignorant of one of the most remarkable countries on the face of the earth. I prided myself on being a man of the world—I was at home in Rome, Paris, Constantinople, as well as in London, I spoke all

nople, as well as in London. I spoke all modera languages; and had been ac-customed to the most fashionable so-ciety of Europe. I was growing blase— the shallow gayety of Paris palled upon me. I was tired of the art and antiqui-ties of Rome—I had exhausted Corstan-tinople and the Orient, and, to escape ties of Rome—I had exhausted Corstantinople and the Orient, and, to escape ennul, I determined to pack up my traps and pay a visit to our American consins. I was not so hopelessly ignorant of American as the Italian countess, who, when contemplating a visit to the United States, asked an American friend whether it was not dangerous to ventore outside of New York on account of the Indians. But, I ambound to confess that my knowledge of American geography was very limited. I thought, if I ever thought about the matter at all, that New York was the capitol of the United States, of Savannah, Atlanta, Baltimore, Lynchburg and other towns, more or less important, I had not so much as even heard their names.

New York was the capitol of the United States, of Savannah, Atlanta, Baltimore, Lynchburg and other towns, more or less important, I had not so much as even heard their names.

New York is a city of strange and startling contrasts, says a writer in the No Name Magazine. In one section, you find houses which, in magnificence and all the conveniences of life, surpass the palaces of European kings; in the very next street, perhaps, you find a populace composed of the refuse of the world, forming a seething mass of vice and villainy. This hideous contrast of gigantie wealth and abject poverty must be extremely dishartening to the humanitarian, and absolutely dispairing to the philauthrophist, but, as I did not visit America on missionary work, I, will not uncover this cess-pool of New York vife. To say that New

pairing to the philapthrophist, but, as I did not visit America on missionary work, I, will not uncover this ecosypool of New York ife. To say that New York is a big town is the truth, but, it is not the whole truth. New York is a wonder, a marvel, a miracle, but it is not a representative American city, for it has more Irish than Dublin, more Germans than Bremen, more Jews than Jerusalem. Its feverish activity, the rush of its neople, the roar of its streets, its steam cars flying through the air and over rivers, its busy docks, its magnificent hotels, warming with human life, all go to make the most extrao-dinary city on the face of the carth. During the six weeks that I stayed in

see nowner, manners and morals. It was a novel and interesting experience for me, and I enjoyed it. I did not visit America to make monoy, as most foreigners do. I am a man of independent means, with literary and artistic tastes, to whom humanity as a favorite study, and money of no use except as a means of gratifying my personal tastes. The wealth of the Astors would be of no, use to me; in fact I would not be troubled with the care and anxiety of possessing it. Having these litens about money, it is quite natural that the mency atmosphere of New York stifled me, as it must all true lovers of sweetness and light. It is not only "down town," in Wall street and its vicinity that this dense and vulgar atmosphere prevails. It oppresses, likewise, in the luxurious drawing rooms of Fifth avenue; it drives the visitor from the crowded hotel parlors to the privacy of one's own apartments. It offends you on Broadway, it assails you in the splendid drives of Central park; it meets you face to face in the fashionable clube; it is here, there and everywhere. The beautiful girl whose lovely manners enchant you, is also tainted with this vulgarizing love of money. The man of wealth marries a girl who has "great expectations," and thus has grown up a sort of money aristocracy, whose only claim to distinction is the possession of money and who use their money only in sell-gratification. The wealthy class of New York is only a little less dangerous and a little less offensive than the pauper and vicious class. Rome fell, not from poverty, but from too much wealth.

New Yorkers sneer at Englishmen, as "insular," "prejudiced," etc. But, if there is a more insular, more prejudiced, more sell-satisfed being on this earth than your genuine Gothamite (I believe that is the right word); I should not care to meet him. He may travel all over the world; be may live in the south of the world; be may live in the south of the world; be may live in the south of the post of the post of the post of the state of further and the world; has been

to live in New York ten months in a year; the same may be said of poor Stoddard, whose greatest distinction is that Poe once throatened to kick nim out of his office. Upon this hoser Stoddard has made something like \$1,000 by describing the affair, over and over again, for various magnaines and newspapers. This is what I have been told, but the Americans are very fond of poking fun at "ignorant foreigners." and this may be one of their jokes. But the fact remnins that Stoddard was kicked into notice, or rather the mere fact of being threatened with a kick by Poe has given him a cortain distinction. Had Poe actually kicked Stoddard the latter would have been made immerial. The world owes Poe many thanks for his moderation on this occasion.

The life of a Wall street magnate is

ion.
The life of a Wall street magnate is obtail cooleor de rose; outwardly he obtail cooleor de beilliant, important; The life of a Wall street magnate is not all coolear de rose; outwardly he ampears rich, brillinat, important; really he is often a mere drudge whose life's blood supplies the money for an extravagant wile to shine in splender. He is the worm that mixes line dresses to adora a dashing wile and fashicable daughters, while he grobs in his office from morning to night. Mrs. Dashway's husband is a sample of many a rich New Yorker.

Mrs. Dasinway is one of New York's most fashionable ladies. She dresses unguificently, drives a stylish barouche and gives superb parties. Dit I life is and gives superb parties. Dit I life is

magnificently, drivers a stylish bareoche and gives superb parties of Her life is one ceaseless whirl of pleasure. Her mornings are spent in "shopping," visiting, gossiping, attending milliners "receptions," etc. Mrs. Dashnway's husband is a Wall street banker. He is at his office at 10 every morning, where he works hard until 5 in the evening. He returns home worn out with his day's toil, and is it not natural that he should expect his wite to amuse him? He is fond of music and she sings very well, but the idea of a hady of fashion playing or singing for the amusement of her husband is simply absurd. He has been pouring over his cash book all day, and it would be such a relief if Mrs. Dashnway would read him the evening paper; but the breach of such a such as the such a such be such a relief if Mrs. Dashaway would read him the evening paper; but the bare hint of such a thing would astonish her immensely. Mr. Dashaway after his day's work, needs repose and rest; he should be allowed to enjoy his eigar in peace. But no. Mrs. Dashaway is fond of seciety and the opera so he must encase his tired bedy in an uncomfortable suit of clothes, and escort her to the opera, where he has the pleasure of seeing some fastionable dancy making love to his wife under his very unce, or he their goes with her to some party or other, where he will have to wait, half dead with sleep, until 3 in the morning, while Mrs. Dashaway is leading the German with the last French count.

is leading the German with the last French count.
At the clubs, in society, down town, up-town, everywhere, I had heard of the old Knickerbocker families, of their reserve, their high pretensions, their long descent. I was told that they looked down upon the Astors, the Vanderbilts, and other social leaders of the present day as rich partecuses. So, I thought I would investigate the Knickerbocker claim to blue blood. I found that some of the ancestors of these haughty aristograts could not write their names, but were obliged to make their mark when they transferred land or houses. Others were engaged in occupations, which, although eminently useful, are not regarded as aristogratic.

Brazennes's grandfather drove a

eminently useful, are not regarded as aristocratic.

Heazennoso's grandfather drove a milk cart, he drives a four-in-hand. This one's maternal grandfather made breeches, the other soid snuff; another made shoes—they all made money and their descendants are people of fashion, live in Fifth are not pances and look down with aristocratic contempt upon the honest men who are trying to make a living by the same means that their ancestors made forflines. They talk of coats-of-arms, though their grandfathers once had not coats to their backs. They talk of their family crests, not knowing that a crest is a device commemorative of some incident in the history of the family that bears it. The family crests of the aristocratic families of Europe originated in the glorious deeds of their found-ors—some gallant feat of arms, some heroic action; some personal prowess; a lady rescued, a castle saved, a battle won.

If the deeds of their ancestors were commemorated upon their crests, what would some of New York's proudest.

a battle won.

If the deeds of their ancestors were commomerated upon their crests, what would some of New York's proudest and most aristocratic families preclaim to the world? A cabbage head would announce that a New York family of the highest social position owed its position to successful market gardening. Think of the grandmother of one of one of the Kniekerbockers selling carrots and cabbage in the old Bowery market! To many a cold winter and summer heat aid she expose her venerable head that her family might be rich, respectable and aristocratic. But these things have been long forgotten, and, by the aid of a courtly and well-paid herald, the family has been able to trace its descent from some old burgoins store who never existed. An ingenious conca painter has designed a crest for the family carriage which would astonish the herald-king-at-arms, but it gains the admiring glances of the ignorant multitude, and that is all sufficient for New York aristocracy!

On to Chicago.

Indianapolis, Ind., Duc. 8.—President
Harrison spent Sunlay very quietly at the
residence of his son-in-law, Mr. McKee, attonding church morning and evening. Tonight the party boxelod their private car and
at midnight the train pulled out for Chicago. Still Smoking.

BUTTE, Mont., Doc. 8 .- Smoke arose from he shaft of the Anaconda mine today show ing that the fire is not yet out and the shaft

Vesuvius Active.

Hours, Dec. S.—Earthquake shocks were feit today in the central portion of Italy. Mount Vesuvius is in a state of crupilon.



CURIOSITIES OF PLAGIARISM

The Habit of Laving Claim to Other

The setting up of a claim to the authorship of "Little Lord Fauntle-

authorship of "Little Lord Faunties roy" by a haly whose literary work has never attracted mublic attention to hereself, must, says the New York World, awaken interest in the phenomenen of a malady not yet classified by the doctors, but inmitiar to all editors, critics, and publishers.

The disease is akin to the opinin habit in its persistency, in the case with which it is acquired, in the obstinacy with which it resists treatment, and it is effects upon the moral character of its victims. The characteristic symptom of the allment is an irresistilled disposition to claim to have written other people silterary works.

It has never been definitely determined whether the disease is infectious or foot, but there is a strong suggestion that it is so in the fact that the most robust moral health seems to afford no secure immunity from its attacks.

Let us consider a few typical cases. The late Dr. Holland was the instigator of the "Saxe Hoim" stories. They were written by a person or persons perfectly well known to him. He was consulted from time to time concerning them: he received them in manuscript, suggrested occasional changes, many of which were made, and, as the editor of the magazine in which they were published, he drew chocks in payment for them. He conflicantly believed, therefore, that he knew who wrote the stories as certainly as he knew who wrote his own poeems. And yet therefore, that he knew who wrote the stories as certainly as he knew who wrote his own poeems. And yet there were three entirely reputable persons, all accounted truifful, each of whom solemaly assured Dr. Holland that he or she, in fact, wrote the stories, each having a different tale to tell of the way in which the manuscript was stolen.

William Guilen Bryant once told the present writer that a person who was not born until years after the first publication of "Thanatopsis," vehemently claimed the authorship of that poem, and went away indigant when Mr. Bryant declined to surrender his own precipies of the present writer that a prom

had been locked up for years.

Didn't Core For Germans.

A friend who has just returned from Paris tells me an amusing and characteristic ancedote says a writer in the Critic. During the recent exposition there was a little railroad, five miles in length, running around the grounds. The track ran in and out among the grounds, and so near them that a passenger's heat or arm thrust out of the window was in danger of being knocked off. To provent accidents of this sort, warnings were printed on large posters and tacked up at intervals of a few yards along the entire track. They are printed in almost every known language, including Asiatic and African tongues, shorthand and Voispulk. My friend counted over thirly languages and dialects. You would puk. My friend counted over thirty languages and dialects. You would have supposed that none was emmitted in such a list. But there was one omission and a very important one. Not a single word of warning was printed an German! Some one said to the manager of the road: "It looks as though you didn't care whether the German's got their heads and arms knocked off or not." He smiled a quiet smile and replied: "It does look that way, sure enough."



Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional removable for the blood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thomands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remody for catarrh when other preparation had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remody for catarrh when other preparation had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla as builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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