

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year, \$8.00...

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. County of Douglas, ss. George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending September 14, 1891, was as follows:

For the Campaign. In order to give every reader in this state and Iowa an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campaign in both these states we have decided to offer THE WEEKLY BEE for the balance of this year for twenty-five cents.

PERHAPS the press correspondents do not realize how little the public cares whether Vera Ava is Dis Debar or some other crank.

THE same old European war cloud has blown around in sight. Of course its shadow rests upon Constantinople. No European war cloud for a half century has ever failed to lie between Constantinople and the sun.

SILVER miners at Příbram, Bohemia, working eight hours a day in the government mines are paid from 40 to 65 cents a day. It will be remembered in this connection that Austria of which Bohemia is a province, is making about the longest and loudest European protest against Mr. McKinley's tariff bill.

THE democratic orators who are to make a speaking tour of the northwest are called a party of political pedagogues and they are said to be on a mission to teach the people. This is probably a typographical error and should read a party of political demagogues whose mission it is to mislead the people.

THE Douglas county independents have nominated a ticket which is above the shadow of a suspicion that they want to fuse with either of the old parties. Not only so but they have distinctly warned the gentlemen on the ticket to keep out of the old party camps and have unreservedly announced that they propose to go it alone.

THE State Board of Transportation is inviting the severest sort of treatment from the state conventions by its inexcusable delay in the matter of fixing a maximum rate of freight charges for the railroads of Nebraska. The republican state convention will be obliged to express its distrust of the board and to denounce the subterfuges to which it has resorted to avoid its plain duty.

THE one familiar name on the independent county ticket is that of Dan Burr, the nominee for county commissioner. Ten and twelve years ago Daniel was a candidate for office on the green-back ticket. He has a faculty of getting nomination upon tickets which are snored under at elections and yet the genial Seventh warder is not a hoodlum. It is merely a weak party. He likes to be under the dog.

MR. ROSEWATER writes from Bohemia that in the vicinity of Prague nearly every town of 5,000 people boasts of a best-sugar refinery. This may suggest some idea of the future of the best-sugar industry in this section of America. Within 250 miles of Omaha time will see more sugar beets grown and more sugar manufactured from them than in any other part of the world—possibly more than in all the world beside. The sugar beet industry in this country is in its very youngest infancy.

THE Superior Times thinks Omaha is wasting time in "talking up a railroad scheme from that city to Duluth" and suggests that instead of inducing the Northwestern to reach down into Kansas and the Santa Fe to build into Omaha, The Times is half right and half wrong. The Duluth connection is important, and it is no waste of time to discuss it. The southwestern connection is likewise important, and THE BEE has frequently called attention to the advantages which such a line would afford the Omaha market. These connections will all come sooner or later, but it is to be hoped the Superior Times and all the southwestern newspapers will help THE BEE to bring the changes which may lead to the early construction of the extensions named.

PUSHING THE HOME MARKET.

THE BEE has been greatly gratified by the endorsement given its efforts to awaken interest in local industries and to encourage a home market for home products. It has entered upon a "campaign of education" in this matter, and finds its patrons apt and willing pupils.

The home manufacturers have been stimulated by our efforts to organize an association, and they look to the future with renewed interest and hope. THE BEE is the only newspaper in Omaha making a campaign on behalf of Omaha industry, but the enthusiasm and patriotism which have thus far resulted from its earnest advocacy of the principle of patronizing home industry is a satisfactory proof of its influence upon the community and a reward for services already rendered.

The investigations made by our special reporter are revealing to the people of Omaha the presence of industries which have been hitherto practically unknown. The sentiment is rapidly growing up in Omaha that bonuses and extraordinary inducements are not so potent or necessary in building up factories here as patriotism and thoughtfulness. Most of our citizens are patriotic enough to make personal sacrifices if necessary for the general good of the city. They may not be as thoughtful of their duty in this particular as circumstances demand, but once their attention is directed to their duty they recognize it upon sight and cheerfully enter upon its performance.

This fact has been illustrated time and again in THE BEE's reports of the progress of this "campaign of education" by the statements of manufacturers who have directly felt the benefits of the agitation now being carried on. The number of citizens who have quietly given orders to their grocers and others to supply them with Omaha goods can only be known in a general way, but that the interest is spreading is admitted by every local manufacturer of articles in steady and common use.

The good work must go on. The individual citizen must second the efforts of THE BEE to educate the Omaha public to its duty. The manufacturers must see to it that our citizens are informed as to what articles can be purchased in Omaha which are of Omaha manufacture. The association, when organized, can do much toward informing the people where Omaha goods are sold and what varieties can be procured. It will also establish an exhibit which shall be open to the public and will assist in educating the people. The secretary, if he proves to be the right man in the right place, will be a host in himself in this line of duty.

We must all work together, having in mind constantly the fact that there are 198 factories in Omaha now employing 12,000 wage earners and directly supporting 60,000 people. We are striving to give these factories the entire trade of Omaha in the lines they represent, knowing that if this be done they can add not less than 6,000 employes inside of eighteen months and thus increase the population of Omaha by not less than 30,000 souls. The retail trade and all lines of business will be stimulated, empty houses will be filled, new ones will be erected and a general prosperity will certainly follow the success of our undertaking. We have the matter in our hands and Omaha can be a city of 200,000 in eighteen months without a boom if we will simply and persistently do our duty.

KANSAS MORTGAGES. The census bureau has just completed the compilation of the facts obtained regarding the amount of the real estate mortgages of Kansas, its investigation including both farms and city lots, and the result is something of a rebuke to the people who have been representing that Kansas was hopelessly in debt. At the time the statistics were gathered the real estate mortgages in that state amounted, in round numbers, to \$235,000,000. The assessed valuation in 1890 was \$290,000,000, excluding railroad property valued at \$7,000,000. By this showing it appears that the mortgages on real estate amount to within \$55,000,000 of the total assessment on real estate and personal property of the state, but when it is borne in mind that the assessed valuation is hardly more than one-fourth of the real, the condition of affairs does not wear so bad an aspect. The census officials think it fair to say that the land mortgage debt of Kansas is about 27 per cent of the estimated true value of all taxed real estate, and they put the average amount of debt per mortgaged acre at \$6.55. Kansas is unquestionably heavily in debt, but the condition of her people in this respect is by no means so desperate or so nearly hopeless as the calamity criers have been proclaiming. According to the superintendent of the census, the largest debt exists in the section where there is the greatest prosperity, and where there has been an advance in improvements. The great crop of Kansas this year will enable her people to make a material reduction of their mortgaged indebtedness, and a few years of prosperity would relieve them of a large part of this burden. Meantime the official facts, which refute the misrepresentations regarding the condition of affairs in Kansas, ought to be of considerable service to the state in restoring confidence in its future.

SLOW PROGRESS AGAINST TRUSTS. Reports coming from Washington indicate that the United States district attorneys are not making very rapid progress in preparing cases against the trusts. One correspondent who a few days ago interviewed the attorney general learned that two or three district attorneys had written that they believed they had cases which would stand the scrutiny of the grand jury, and that others were still making investigations, but on the whole the information which the Department of Justice was enabled to give was not altogether reassuring. Still there is reason to expect that some of the trusts will be arraigned when the October terms of the United States district courts begin. The attorney general said the law will present many new and different points, which as yet he has not examined.

One of the important questions which arises in obtaining testimony from

officials of the trusts is the power of the government to compel them to testify under the section of the revised statutes which provides that "no pleading of a party, nor any discovery of evidence obtained from a party or witness by means of a judicial proceeding in this or any foreign country, shall be given in evidence, or in any manner used against him or his property or estate, in any court of the United States in any criminal proceeding, or for the enforcement of any penalty or forfeiture." The question of the effect of this statute will be before the supreme court next month, when it is expected a decision will be rendered as to whether or not the statute sufficiently protects a witness to deprive him of the privilege of refusing to testify granted by the constitution where testimony may be used against him. It has been decided in the lower courts that the witness was obliged to testify, and if these decisions are sustained by the supreme court, the officers of the trusts will have to choose between the alternatives of giving their testimony or going to prison. But if, on the other hand, the supreme court overrules the decisions of the lower courts, a very great obstacle will be put in the way of a successful prosecution of the trusts and of all combinations of that nature existing in violation of the law.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS. The republicans of New York have good reason to be confident of victory this year. They have a strong ticket, their platform has not a single weak or faulty plank in it, and all the conditions are favorable to them. The ticket appeals especially to the young voters of the state, nearly all of the men on it being comparatively young men, while the high character of the candidates merits the respect and confidence of the older class of voters. The nomination of Mr. Fessett for governor is seen to be the best selection the party could have made, and this regardless of the question whether or not it was done upon the counsel of Mr. Platt. The more candid newspapers in opposition to the republicans admit that Fessett is an able and honest man, well equipped by experience in public affairs to perform the duties of chief executive of the state, and a man whose public and private records are without a stain. Such a man is not likely to be the creature of any one and cannot be condemned because he happens to have the friendship and support of men whose political methods have caused them to be distrusted. Mr. Fessett is an earnest and aggressive man, who will doubtless give the republicans of New York a more vigorous campaign than they have known for many years. He has already indicated what the character of the fight on his part is to be. He intends that it shall be a campaign of education and organization. Having nothing to conceal he demands that the lights shall be turned on. "No personal detraction," says the republican candidate, "no personal abuse, no holding up the light of false issues, no tearing of falsehoods and misrepresentations. There is enough for every earnest American citizen to think about and to come to conclusions about without sensational falsehoods and personal detractions of any name or nature whatever." With a campaign conducted on this high plane the republicans of New York will at least deserve success. The platform does justice to the administration of President Harrison, which every day grows stronger in the confidence and respect of the American people. It is straightforward in commending the revenue legislation of the last congress, which has already been productive of very great benefits to the country. It speaks with no doubtful or equivocal voice on the silver question, declaring in favor of the policy of maintaining gold and silver at a parity, the treasury notes paid for silver to be kept at par with gold. "The voice of New York," says this plank of the platform, "is emphatic against any degradation of the currency and demands, with President Harrison, that every dollar issued by the government, whether paper or coin, shall be as good as every other dollar." It is all through a manly and earnest declaration of principles which the republicans of New York have made, and it ought to have, with candidates who can be depended upon to fulfill every promise it contains, a strong influence favorable to the party making it.

The republicans of New York are harmonious, while in the ranks of the democracy there is factional conflict and disaffection. With thorough organization the republican party of the Empire state ought to win a splendid victory in November.

ORATORS in the independent ranks must be greatly in demand, otherwise Isaac Hascall would not be trotted out to harangue an independent convention in Omaha and Paul Vandervoort would be permitted to enjoy the quiet of his east front porch in Hanscom Place instead of prancing about the state making speeches. A party which can applaud these two old time barnacles, ward burners and corporation roustabouts and opens its arms to welcome renegades of their ilk is a good party to retire from public business and keep in the back yard of political impotency.

BAVARIANS have always been an outspoken race and it is therefore not surprising to find a Munich newspaper notifying the emperor that if he desires to be loved instead of detested he must cheapen food and abide by a policy of peace. The Bavarrians are intensely practical.

EDGERSON is not a strong candidate by any means and it would be a calamity to have him elected associate justice of the supreme court, but he is strong enough to beat Judge Cobb or any railroad candidate nominated.

COMMISSIONER TIMME frankly admits that the business methods of the county board are vicious in their tendency and can be and should be vastly improved.

JUDGE COBB knows that the man who cannot draw back to their allegiance some of the independents who have left

the republican party and who cannot poll the anti-monopoly republican vote will prove a weak candidate in the coming campaign. He may not know that he will not receive independent votes and that the anti-monopoly republicans will repudiate him at the polls, but some good friend should whisper the truth in his ear and save him from humiliation in his old age. The BEE has nothing but the kindest regards for the venerable chief justice personally, and it cheerfully agrees that he has had a career in the army, in congress and on the bench in which he may take just pride. This paper knows however that Judge Cobb cannot be re-elected to the supreme bench this year for reasons already given at length in these columns. It also believes that the railroad support which the judge counts upon is now being brought into line to encompass his defeat in the convention in favor of a younger man from one of the central judicial districts who is thought to be a fair compromise between the railroad and the anti-monopoly wings of the convention, and whose election might be used as a lever for lifting Judge Maxwell from the bench in two years. Judge Cobb will be sacrificed either at the convention or at the polls. He is acting very unwisely in permitting his name to be used as a candidate at the nomination. Let him retire gracefully and not wait for the convention or the people to kick him out of the way.

HENRY T. OSNARD, the sugar manufacturer who built the establishments at Grand Island and Norfolk, announces that his company will build no manufacturing in Nebraska until the state bonus is restored. That the legislature did not keep faith with Mr. Osnard must be admitted, but the fact that Nebraska is the best sugar beet country in America will probably bring other sugar companies into the state and is worth more to legitimate enterprises for making sugar than bonuses or bounties. It would be wise for Nebraska people to negotiate with Spreckels of San Francisco and other sugar men, and take Mr. Osnard at his word.

THE American Waterworks company has forced the issue between itself and the city of Omaha by refusing to lay mains and make connections on North Twentieth street and the city will perform the work. The opportunity is thus presented for making a test case and it is to be hoped the city authorities will make it solve many questions as possible. We are all especially anxious to find out whether the waterworks owns the city entirely or merely part of its municipal machinery.

IRON booths will last longer than those made of wood, but they cost too much and will take a good deal of money away from Omaha which is needed here. Wooden election booths at \$137 each would be very serviceable. The iron ones will cost probably \$300 each before they are ready for occupation.

SOME of the gentlemen who consider themselves candidates for county offices this fall will feel very lonesome when the conventions are over, and others will experience isolation after the election.

A WORKING woman's union upon the basis proposed by the ladies who met to organize Friday evening is capable of doing a great deal of good and deserves encouragement.

PUBLIC sentiment will eventually force the street car company to establish a more liberal system of transfers, but public sentiment is so dreadfully delirious.

MR. TIMME thinks no money has been stolen from the county, but there has been culpable negligence on the part of some officials which is almost as bad.

THE deeper the Real Estate Owners' committee delves into county affairs the more apparent it becomes that reform is necessary.

THE reorganization of the ward clubs is a positive proof that the fall campaign is upon us.

THE brick men are in a fair way to have their inning.

MIGHTY Changes Wrought. Philadelphia Press. Once upon a time Grover Cleveland was the apple of the democracy's eye. Now he is the apple of their discord.

PRODDING THE ANIMALS. The participation of Senator Allison in the Iowa campaign with even more than his accustomed vigor and eloquence is to be regarded as making certain an old-time republican victory in that great republican state.

WORKING LIKE A BEAVER. Omaha is working like a beaver to capture the republican national convention, and Wyoming endorses her claims. No state in the union is more in need of political rehabilitation than Wyoming, and the big convention would do much toward restoring her to old-time assured republican supremacy.

A TREAT FROM TEXAS. Kansas City Star. "One hundred thousand Texans protest against the closing of the World's fair on Sunday," is the dispatch which has been received at Chicago from Weatherford, the headquarters of the Texas State Fair association. Texas is going to help along the Colombian exhibition with an appropriation of \$300,000. Colonel Elliott F. Sheppard is pretty handy with his tongue, but moony talks, too.

CONSUBILIARITIES.

A girl does not necessarily lose her grip when she gives her hand away in marriage. Hereafter weddings are to be witnessed by their colors. Golden will always be very popular.

Rev. Francis J. Schneider, a New York minister, married 12,393 couples since 1873, and took in \$60,000 in fees.

Evergreen—I wonder why old Clossett married that fearfully fat girl Brightly—Because there was so little waist to her, I suppose.

A clergyman in New South Wales complains that out of 117 marriages which he has celebrated in the last year twenty-nine called for a doctor between 11 and eight and 6 in the morning.

There have been stories about newspaper men falling heir to fortunes, but an Englishman has been known to inherit a handsome Wyoming widow with a cool half million of her own.

A pretty wedding was celebrated at St. Joseph's church, New York, when E. F. Elliot, editor of the Lutheran Review, was married to Miss Emilio M. Meyer, daughter of Mr. John Meyer.

A Georgia boy and girl, and respectively 15 and 14 years, were married the other day, but the parents arrived on the scene immediately after the ceremony, denounced the wedded pair, and took them home sorrowing.

The announcement of the marriage of John Ernest McCann, the poet and playwright, to Miss Marianna Jones, was a great surprise to many in New York City, where he is well known in Wall street, newspaper and dramatic circles.

Two prospective wedding of a father and son in New York society to two sisters gives promise of a relationship tangle which will compete for a time very disastrously with the tangle of the father and the father the elder of the two girls and the father the younger, does not complicate the matter, but it adds a certain amount of interest to it.

An engagement has been announced in the last week, that of Miss Beatrix Chapman, a daughter of Mrs. Henry Chapman and a granddaughter of the late Governor of New York, to George Barclay, one of the secretaries of the British legation at Washington. Miss Chapman was one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Willing to John Jacob Astar.

Another intellectual phenomena has appeared. John W. Turner of Minneapolis has assumed a new title, "The People's Publicist." He has a pretty brunette of the same city, Miss Ella Terwilliger, for \$3,000 dower. The telegraph, fact that the son gets a blooded way, says that he bases his claim to that amount "on the ground that the young lady is a common thief."

Father—Young man, you may have my daughter. Young man (joyously)—I assure you, Mr. Dad, that I will do my best to support your daughter in the stove she has been married to. Father (interposing)—You can't support her any longer. She has bargained her soul to the devil. Young man (his ardent eyes fixed on the father)—I am not prepared to do so yet. Goodby, sir.

A wedding which came as a surprise to most people took place on Thursday last week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, who was formerly Miss Sara Post Athon, and who became on that day Mrs. Lewis Quinlan Jones, marrying a brother of her former husband. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan. The bride was given away by her father, the Rev. Edward Athon.

Brotherly Affection. Philadelphia Press. "And you will be my sister?" "Is that all you've to say?" "No, I've a present for you. Have had and passed away."

Brandon Buckwalter, a prominent member of the German nobility is very intimate with the German nobility. He is a member of the nobility. He is a member of the nobility.

Life: "Miss Hyatt is realistic even to her sister." "What do you mean?" "The cloaks upon them are striking."

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Blackburn, Knott and Buckner, three eminent Kentuckians smoke the corvaco pipe. General Whitechets, the last surviving officer of the battle of Waterloo, died recently in London.

At the first age of 81, Senator Morrill of Vermont plays skittles, am, gun in hand, roams the hills for snail game.

Congressman George D. Tillman of South Carolina boasts that he has never worn an overcoat and that he wore undergarments only for one day in his life.

Peffer and Simpson, the alliance leaders, are in Pennsylvania because of a dispute extending back to the old German settlers in the eastern part of the state.

Oscar Wilde frankly entitles his newest book a study of "Christianity from the Outside." Some who consider themselves in it could give only a rear view of the subject.

Tolstol, who bitterly opposes all marriages except what he calls "carnal marriages," is the father of sixteen children, only nine of whom are now living. The youngest is three years old.

Colonel Webster Flanagan, the Texas gentleman who immortalized himself by the query, "What are we here for?" is at last to get a satisfactory solution of his question. He is to be appointed collector of customs at El Paso.

That good old man, Neal Dow, would be glad to see the whipping post erected for him, but he does not see anything wrong in a prohibitionist instructing his architect to put a good-sized wheel collar into the basement of the house he is building.

The late S. C. Posner occupied the seat in the United States senate vacated by Jefferson Davis in 1863. He found in the desk the manuscript of a book, which he learned to be the future president of the southern confederacy and retained it as a memento.

The governor of China rises every morning at 3, and after a light meal, goes to the palace temple for prayer and meditation. Breakfast is served at 7, and dinner at 3 in the afternoon. He never sleeps after breakfast, and at sunset his majesty retires to the land of somnus.

One of the conspicuous people at Newport is Bishop Spalding. His horse (the) is a good horse as any layman is, and any bright day he may be seen driving his horse down Bellevue avenue. He handles the ribbons in a truly scientific manner.

Adolph Sutro, the man who made a huge fortune in California, had a very ancient Roman with the magnificence of his bath. Acres of sea are to be inclosed with granite walls, paved and tiled and covered with glass, the tide water admitted through suitable channels in the living stone.

Judge John Martin of Kansas, once or twice an unsuccessful candidate for governor on the democratic ticket, is now a lawyer of that state, is as much addicted to wearing a buttonhole boutonnet as a General Grant, and his courteous manners have won for him the title of "The Chesterfield of Kansas."

Kate Field relates in a way that admits of question that she was born in New York, and that she was the daughter of a woman who had been a slave in the West Indies.

Oliver Wendell Holmes takes infinite care of himself, and is particularly watchful against the approach of an attack of pneumonia. The rooms of his house are equipped with the most modern scientific apparatus, and he never rises in the morning without knowing the temperature of his room or taking his bath and wearing his boots accurately tested. He lives by inflexible rules, and tries to avoid the slightest rise of taking cold. His time is scrupulously divided, and his diet is most judicious. The doctor views the approach of death with philosophic fortitude, but is said to have an eager curiosity to see how long he can live by vigorously following the laws he has prescribed for himself.

A FEW OF US LEFT. Mrs. Miller of St. Charles, Ill., is 104.

Dr. A. M. Salmon of Cambridge, England, born in the spring of 1787, is looked upon as the oldest survivor in Europe.

Mrs. Sarah Ellen Easton is one of the venerables of New Hampshire. She has seen 103 years, and now dwells in her own house and sews with glasses.

Mrs. Nancy Kennedy of Kennebec, is the oldest woman in Maine. She is 118 years of age. Her health is remarkably good, and she is the leading evener of the country is remarkable.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Osborne of Knoxville, Tenn., are soon to celebrate their seventy-second anniversary of their marriage. They are respectively 101 and 92 years of age and have 250 descendants.

Two remarkable old ladies are Mrs. Hannah Eustis and Miss Sarah Barr of Wakefield, Mass. They are twin sisters, born in 1800, and are still bright and in active health. So great is their resemblance in appearance and manner that one is frequently mistaken for the other.

The married life of Mr. and Mrs. David Farris of Peru, Ind., has been a very happy and inspiring Chicago divorce lawyer with profound disgust. It has lasted sixty-eight years, and he has never been in a divorce court to settle a matter to them both. Mr. Farris is now 91 years old and his wife 88.

Mrs. Fannie Metcalf of Whitefield, N. H., is one of the oldest women in America. She was born in 1775, and will be 96 years old in October next. She retains her faculties and is as active as many of her younger friends. Her younger daughter, Fannie, who has never in her life had occasion to be attended by a doctor.

Benjamin Thompson of Kennelbunkport, Me., who is 146 years of age, owns and manages a large farm. He has reaped every load of hay on his farm this summer, and received two crops of corn, and his health has been broken by any sickness, and he retains his mental faculties to a remarkable degree. He is an early riser, relishes his food and sleeps well.

Showered with flowers and congratulations and surrounded by a host of daughters, granddaughters, nephews, nieces, and all Mrs. Fannie Falkenberg, 116 Third avenue, New York, celebrated the centenary of her life, August 29. Born in Bavaria on August 29, 1775, the year France became a republic, she has been for forty years a resident of New York.

Nathaniel Withersell, who died at Glenn Falls, N. Y., always regarded himself a living oddity. He was the thirteenth child and the seventh son of his parents and the youngest child in the family. Mrs. Withersell, who still survives her husband, occupies the same relative position in her father's family. She is the thirteenth and youngest child and the seventh daughter of her parents.

Mrs. Rebecca Hooper, a 93-year-old lady living in Lion county, Kansas, has made records of her life in the columns of the nation's early days. Her maiden name was Wood, and she was born in Maryland, October 7, 1798. Her family removed to Ashington and she was a daughter of a soldier on that occasion. In August, 1824, when Lafayette revisited the United States, she recounted Maryland in the company of young ladies who escorted Lafayette from his carriage to the hotel, and who spread their silk, flower-embroidered shawls in his path for him to walk upon. Mrs. Hooper is still in very good health and spirits.

White suede kid gauntlets. Long bows of pancoats' eyes. Toques of embroidered cloth. A few bordered dress patterns. Japanese silk fans, hand-painted. Japanese bows, muffs and toques. Black net veils covered with fine jets. Sun hats of French percale for babies. Irish friezes for rough-and-ready coats. Black Japanese crochets for mourning. Nickel traveling cloaks in a leather case. Silk combs of plain or gold-tipped shell. Biarritz gloves having a class at the wrist. Arched and pointed hats of various shades. Flower doilies worked in white and yellow. Yellow and rose luncheon sets of damask. Elegant lace fans outlined with Rhinestones. Oxford ties of black oxen calf for all house goods. Rose suede ties trimmed with patent leather. Swivel handles of buckhorn for ladies' umbrellas. Black and white dress goods. Yellow (bright at that) ties, foxed with patent leather. Umbrella handles of carved horn or natural wood, gold tipped. Black net veils spotted with stars, crescents and moons of velvet. Toxels finished with hemstitched hem and drawn work border. Fine net embroidery passementerie in open work. Occasional tables of teakwood, bamboo and the carved wood Cairo is famous for. Chiffon and chiffon, plain and embroidered, of every width, color and combination. Sprays of orange blossoms for brides in preference to a wreath for the cofure. Luncheon sets of damask, showing yellow, old rose, eiel blue and pale green figures. Silk hose, having bootlets of alternate stripes of open work and solid bars. Linen handkerchiefs finished with three to five very narrow tucks and scalloped edges. Robes de chambre of lace striped lincolns, with a trimming of Valenciennes lace.

SINGULARITIES. A court house was sold one day last week in Georgia for \$25.

Arizona has a well-footed boy. He will doubtless be "in the avin."

A meteorological station is to be established at Liberia, Palestine, a place 182 feet below the level of the Mediterranean sea.

Defiance, Ia., claims a living skeleton in the person of a man who is 5 feet 3 inches in height and weighs but six and six-tenths pounds.

There are two bearing apple trees in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, that were planted in 1792. One of them is ten feet in circumference.

A Jersey cow owner in Greenville, Miss., gave birth to four calves the other day. Mother nature seems to share in the record-breaking of this extraordinary year.

T. C. Kennelley of Lebanon, S. D., sold his eight-legged calf to a Chicago museum man for \$1,000. The monstrosity is the proud owner of two heads, two tails and eight legs.

Dr. Pinel of Paris has found that hypnotic patients obey the photograph as readily as the living speaker. He therefore discards the whole theory of animal magnetism.

There is a man in Chinatown, San Francisco, who has not lain down for twenty years. And it isn't very probable that he will ever lie down again until death compels him to.

While a wildcat was attacking a doctor in Connecticut the other day he bore upon a medicine chest and smashed a bottle of chloroform. The fumes stupefied the animal, and it was easily killed.

A curious white frog has been on exhibition in London this summer. It is a full grown specimen of a pure white color, its rusty colored eyes being strangely contrasting with its pink iris and milky cuticle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Baker's Yeast. ABSOLUTELY PURE.