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THE 99-CENT STORE

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Tomorrow is our great opening Sale of Toys and Holiday Goods. The presents you want at the prices you like are all included in our splendid line of Toys, Dolls, Albums, Fancy Goods and Novelties.

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Following are a few suggestions from our mammoth stock.



Fine Dressed Dolls, 14 inches long, great doll for the money, 99c, worth \$2.00.



Drums, finely lithographed sides, always acceptable to the boys, 25c to \$2.95 each.



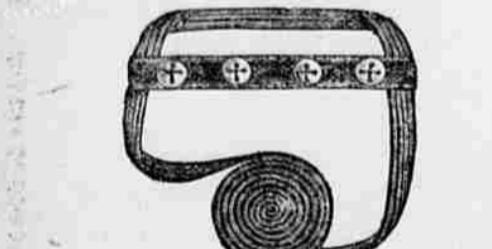
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1,000 Kid Body Dolls, with fine bisque heads, flowing hair, 10c each, worth 15c; others up to \$4.95 each.



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OF ALL KINDS
From 25c to \$2.95



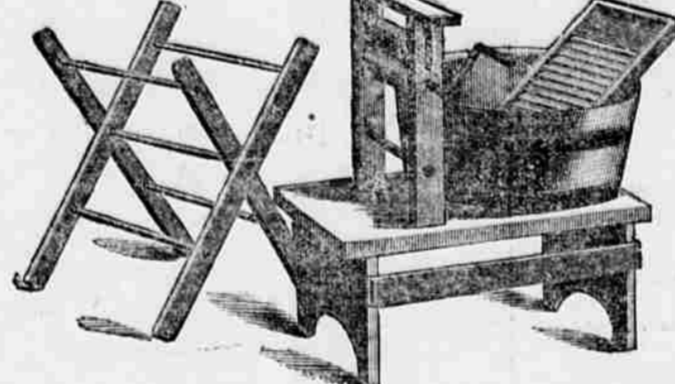
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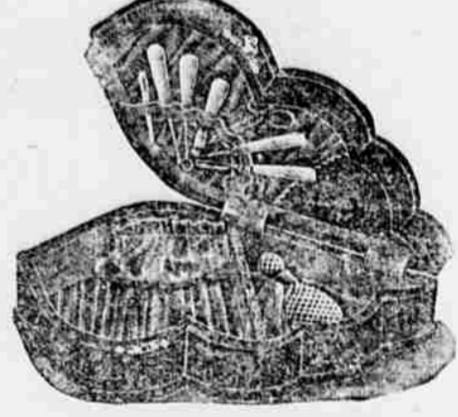
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TOILET CASES

IN GREAT VARIETY.
From 79c to \$9.85 Each.



Girls' Laundry Sets. New Style.
EVERY GIRL WANTS TO DO HER OWN WASHING.
Price, from 25c to 99c

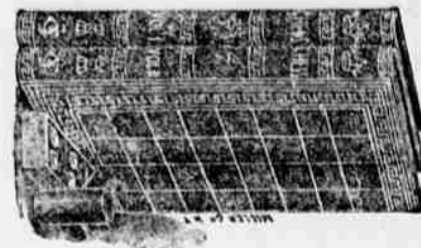


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Work Boxes

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AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
At 49c to \$4.95 each.



GAMES

FINE FOLDING

CHECKERBOARDS,

10c each; worth 25c

The advantages of early shopping cannot be over estimated. Buy now. Get the benefit of a full assortment and avoid the rush and crush of the two weeks before Christmas. Pick from, most emphatically, the best and lowest priced stock in the city. Mail orders promptly attended to. **THE 99 CENT STORE**

BLIGHTED BY FETID BAUBLES

Shocking Miseries of American Women Wedded to Titles.

AN APPALLING RECORD BRIEFLY SKETCHED

Fortune, Happiness, Honor, Even Life sacrificed on the Altar of Consuming Avarice—the Tide Unchecked by Sorrow's Tears.

Dispatches from abroad are again weighted with the woes of American women wedded to titles. The latest victim of titled avarice is the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, who has applied for separation from her husband, Prince Colonna of Italy. The story of her marital miseries does not differ materially from scores of American women who sacrificed happiness, honor, even life, for tinsel aristocracy and bankrupt titles. Prince Colonna was a sport, and money was necessary to gratify his passion. An income of \$15,000 a year provided by the princess was insufficient. Then followed taunts, cuffs and kicks, ending in desertion and divorce.

The record of international matrimonial alliances shows that misery is the rule, happiness the exception. There is a preponderance of evil over good. The decayed aristocracy of Europe, bankrupt in manhood and money, are not blameable for taking advantage of the American craze for titles. In an expressive phrase of the street, they are out for stuff, and generally get it. The responsibility rests on the moneyed aristocracy and the vanity which does not hesitate to sacrifice young women and fortunes for the prestige of foreign connections. Happily the number of ready victims is diminishing.

Notable Instances.

Readers of newspapers recall the marital miseries of the daughter of General Grant. But let us pass. He is dead. Colonel Grant's widow paid out about \$2,000,000 in settling the debts of Prince Hatfield, short, rounder and rarer, before his marriage to Clara Prentice, Huntington's adopted daughter. Of the happiness of this alliance the less said the better.

The fate of Margaret Fuller, the countess O'Sullivan, who was drowned with her babe and her husband in the bark Mexico off the Long Island coast, has never been cited as an instance of the misfortune resulting from such alliances. But she made such a marriage—and what an awful sequel there was!

Mrs. Gallatin of New York married the Count de Chabot in June, 1888. She sued for separation on the ground of positive cruelty and violent temper. Who forgets the wretchedness of Consuelo Yznaga as Lady Maudesville? The meretricious career of Miss Blakeney of Brooklyn as Mme. Muzard? Miss Bayard of Delaware was the widow of Countess Lewenhaupt before the orange blossoms had withered. Baron I. F. Lagerfeld, Swedish consul in Pittsburgh, married Miss Mollie Doty of Steubenville, O., was shortly afterward charged with forgery and had his property attached for \$1,000. Miss Fannie Fuller of Philadelphia, the reputed heiress of the Chase millions, gave her hand to the Marquis de Boyer d'Esquille; he sunk to abject poverty in the pursuit of those millions and was arrested for debt; Count Pietro Dettio Gallian de Misana Cimbar was sued in New York courts by his American wife for abandonment. Rufus Ogden, ex-postmaster of Keyport, had his daughter, the Countess de Vere, committed to the Door of

Hope in Brooklyn a year ago. The count had deserted her. Count D. P. Duffa married Miss Miner, a Harlem girl, about five years ago. She returned to her father's house last fall.

An Appalling List.

The matrimonial adventures of Mme. de Stiers are still in progress. The duchess of Marlborough has failed over her high aim, a standing at court. The Marquise Lanza and the Marquise San Marzano live in New York but who ever hears of their husbands? The San Marzanos live under different roofs. The Countess Koochijay, Miss Seavel of Camden, N. J., is a grass widow—her husband having been convicted of bigamy. Countess Stumpff, whose husband was royally received in German circles in New York, where he married her, is now cooking for a living, while he has been within a short time a waiter in an Asbury Park hotel. The woes of the duchess d'Auxy, an American girl, have been more than once the subject of newspaper comment. Who hasn't heard of the matrimonial vicissitudes of Miss Adele Sampson, who was successively Mrs. Frederick Livingston of New York and Duchess de Dino; the poverty and wretchedness of Miss Constable, the lovely Maryland girl, who became "Baroness von Surovsky" of the woes of the Countess Kalsertown, and of the unhappiness of the Countess de Koppell, a Poughkeepsie girl; of Countess de Tatonzi, Miss Smith of Poughkeepsie, deserted by her husband, Sarah Strother of Kentucky, Baroness Falmagne, said to have become insane; Virginia Knox of Pittsburgh, "Countess di Montecarlo," beaten, abused and divorced; Mrs. Nellie Cooper of Milwaukee, Countess Segardi, wife of a pauper Roman noble, mother of Mrs. Florence Miller, who, in December, 1891, shocked the country by going deliberately into a brothel; Signorina Robigliata, who was Miss Heskell, beaten and divorced; Baroness von Blacker, Miss Alma Loeb of Brooklyn, abandoned and widowed; of Countess Norraikow of New York, whose husband is in an insane asylum in New York?

The marquess of Anglesy, who married the daughter of Hon. J. P. King of Georgia for years led a peculiarly precarious existence; his American wife had the pleasure of reading in the newspapers about the schemes by which he avoided service of a summons on him. Once he resented the process served. Mrs. Isaac M. Singer, whose first husband made a fortune in sewing machines, had a nobleman among her spouses. He was the second, a Belgian violinist, who called himself Viscount d'Esoumbourq at first and Duc de Camposolice afterward. When an American woman really wants a titled husband she has been known, time and time again, to take his title on trust, and not to complain if he creates it himself. The duchess has just married again, M. Paul Sohego being the groom.

Kicks and Cuffs.

Count Edward de Benyons, the proprietor of a Spanish hotel in New York, was on November 20, 1888, arraigned before Police Justice Duffy on the charge of assaulting his wife. Mrs. Benyons was Miss Josephine Stephenson when she fell in love with the count and his title. She said in court that he had threatened to poison her and her baby, and that she had believed him to be a bona fide Spanish nobleman when she married him.

When Miss Clara Ward of Detroit was wedded on May 20, 1890, to Prince Joseph Chimay Carman in Paris, the cable dispatches said much regret was felt at seeing this young and beautiful girl entering a family which has one of the worst reputations in all Europe. The old Prince de Chimay looked thoroughly worn out with loose living. The grandson of Field Marshal von

Blucher, himself a count, married Miss Alma Loeb of Brooklyn in Detroit last July. His German relatives disinherited him, it was then announced, in consequence of his marrying "a rick." The foremost following of the grip, in "modern lodgings" in New York. His American countess was not by his side. Father Geyer said that on his deathbed the count—he was a real one—said his marriage was "a rick." The countess went to Denver to live long enough in Colorado to get a divorce.

Baron I. F. Lagerfeld, Swedish vice consul at Pittsburgh, married on December 12, 1884, Miss Mollie Doty, daughter of Mr. Calvin B. Doty of Steubenville, O., one of its wealthiest and most respected citizens. The baron's official position guaranteed the authenticity of his title. Miss Doty was a belle, happy, rich and handsome. Baron Lagerfeld's father, said to be a colonel in the Royal Guard, sent a cablegram of congratulation from Stockholm, and the presents were "magnificent." Here, surely, was an international alliance of which only a good outcome could be expected. But on August 27, 1890, the Allegheny and Keystone National banks of Pittsburgh entered suits aggregating \$17,000 against Baron Lagerfeld, charging him with forgery. It was said he had borrowed money on forged certificates of stock of the Jefferson Iron works. His father-in-law, Mr. Doty, was one of the largest shareholders in the Jefferson Iron company.

He Wanted Wealth.

Baron von Maltzahn of Berlin married Miss Maggie McDowell of Charlotte, N. C. On December 17, 1889, from Friedrichstrasse, 197, he wrote to an adventurer in San Francisco, named Romayer, that he was an active officer in the Prussian Second regiment of Guards, was in debt and wanted a rich American wife. The Kaiser dismissed him from the service on learning of this letter. On his marriage to Miss McDowell the next year he said he had "resigned" from the German army, because his bride didn't care to live abroad. Just before the wedding he wrote to his fiancée that it would "be impossible" for them "to marry unless" she was wealthy. Her brother wrote back that she had \$4,000 a year.

The disgraceful wrangle between Signor Robigliata, a gentleman of the Italian court, and his American wife, the daughter of a well known gunmaker, Heskell, was for months a continental scandal. Miss Heskell married her husband nine years ago, and, like many of his kind, he turned out a blackguard and a brute, and treated her most shamefully. About sixteen months ago he disappeared with their only child, a girl now 7 years of age. The wife then demanded an act of separation, but afterward asked for a full divorce.

Baron John C. von Schellha married in New York a year or two ago. Editor Frederick of the Swedish Press says he is a genuine baron, son of a member of the Reichstag. The baron, a fine looking man of about 35 years, was arrested a few months since on the complaint of a New York hotel for not paying his board bills. The hotel keeper said that the baron and his American baronesse had "sloped," leaving an empty trunk.

Miss Williamina Constable of Baltimore was greatly admired for her beauty and accomplishments. She was married to Baron F. E. O. von Surovsky by Mayor Fidler of Philadelphia, September 18, 1888. He also said his father was an officer in the German army. Baroness Surovsky began, a few weeks after the ceremony, to write home to her friends for money enough to live on. He plundered and deserted her in the most shameful manner.

Base Deserters.

The petition to the court of common

pleas in New York recently filed by Countess Marie Stumpff asks for a divorce from Count Louis Stumpff, who came from Germany about ten years ago on account of an affair of honor. On his arrival here the count's handsome presence, ready tongue and quick wit soon won him a way into German society. He was a member of the Arion, the Liederkreis and other New York clubs. He fell in love with Marie, the soprano of the Thalia theater. The marriage was solemnized on February 12, 1889, says the complaint, and as the count still had considerable money the honeymoon shown with dazzling splendor. The count undertook to remedy his lack of funds by opening a money broker's office, where he dealt in railway and steamship tickets. The countess, who was compelled to support herself, consulted a lawyer and a complaint was served on the count asking for a divorce. The count did not stop to interpose an answer, because, it is said, he was in financial trouble which rendered his absence from the city imperative, and the countess got her divorce by default. The judge heard the count he was a waiter in a restaurant.

Twelve years ago Miss Lizzie Ogden, then hardly more than 16 years old, was one of the belles of Keyport. Her father was wealthy. At a reception she met a young man who was introduced as Count de Vere of Holland. The count was rich, according to his own computation, and Lizzie Ogden consented to elope with him. The couple were married, and then the count appealed to his father-in-law to aid him in getting a lucrative place. Mr. Ogden did not respond cordially, and the count and countess sailed for Europe. Shortly after their return the count deserted his wife, and she, to drown her sorrows, it was said, sought refuge in drink.

London, Paris and Rome, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have heard from time to time of the sorrows of Miss Virginia Knox of Pittsburgh, who married a man she believed to be the "Count di Montecarlo." There was a great wedding and a bridal tour abroad. In Paris she had to call on the hotel people to protect her from her husband's blows—blows given to enforce his drunken demands for money. His attacks on the character of his injured wife after her return to this country were so outrageous as to lead to an inquiry into his sanity. At last he was arrested and imprisoned in Philadelphia.

William Somers, of Atlantic City, patentee of the roundabout wheels which are so common at eastern resorts, has secured a verdict against the Ferris Wheel company of Chicago for an infringement of his patent. The case was tried in the circuit court at Chicago and afterward carried to the United States court in Philadelphia, where evidence was taken some weeks ago. Mr. Ferris on the witness stand testified that in 1892 he was in Atlantic City and rode on the Somers wheel. He considered it a popular amusement, and afterwards built from this suggestion the big Ferris wheel. The court has not yet fixed the amount of damages on royalties.

The "No. 9" Wheeler & Wilson, with its perfected tensions, upper and lower, is the only lock-stitch machine that makes an elastic seam. It is the dressmaker's favorite on that account. Sold by Geo. W. Lancaster & Co., 514 South Sixth street.

For the last six months the trustees of the State University of Illinois have been urging President Slocum of Colorado college to accept the presidency of that institution, offering him a much larger salary than that which he is receiving in his present position. But he has declined the offer and will remain where he is—a decision which will bring satisfaction to all friends of higher education in the west.

A picnic is not complete without some Cook's extra, Dry Imperial Champagne. A much wanted for the gods. Highest award, diploma and medal, Columbian ex-

WAR'S BRISTLING BATTERIES

Brazil's Improvised Fleet Moving On the Revolutionary Mello.

DETAILS OF THE NEW YORK CONTINGENT

A Formidable Collection of Ships with Modern Armament and Many Americans on Guard—A Great Naval Battle Eagerly Anticipated.

The departure of two Brazilian war cruisers, the Nichorero and America, from New York for the beleaguered city of Rio de Janeiro, is an event of great interest, particularly in naval circles. Both vessels were purchased and outfitted in New York. They are unarmored, but what they lack in this respect is made up in speed and the most destructive armament.

The backbone of the Brazilian revolution is the navy commanded by Admiral Mello. With possibly three exceptions, Brazilian men-of-war are manned by supporters of Admiral Mello. The loyal ships are useless at the present moment, one being blockaded by a portion of Mello's fleet in ports south of Rio, and two in Europe. So far accounts agree that Mello has been unable to effect a landing at or near Rio, and has settled down to a spasmodic bombardment of the city. The land forces remain loyal to President Peixoto. The success of the revolutionists depends on effecting a landing with sufficient force to capture the city, for in that event it is claimed Mello would obtain a formidable following and overturn the government. President Peixoto, on the other hand, controls the ports and land forces, but hitherto has been unable to cope with the navy. This he hopes to do when the fleet collected abroad, and no means have been spared to secure the best armament as well as the bravest and most experienced officers and seamen.

Great Guns in Action.

The coming battle is expected to decide the fate of the present government of Brazil or that which Mello has in view. To outsiders the chief interest lies in the test of the battle will afford of the relative merits of the swift unarmored vessels with torpedo and dynamite guns and the unwieldy warships. Since the Brazilian fleet steamed into Hampton Roads and sank the Merrimack there have been comparatively few tests of the men-of-war which that event inaugurated. Naval contests have been few and insignificant. In fact, so rapid have been the changes in naval construction and armament even in ten years that calculations on the outcome of a naval battle now are purely speculative.

Some Fine Shooting Iron.

The Nichorero, formerly a merchantman of 4,500 tons, is armed with a fifteen-inch dynamite gun of the Zalinski type. Captain Zalinski says the gun can be fired over a range extending from 2,500 yards to 4,500 yards with the gun set at an angle of thirty degrees, and that the projectile could be dropped at will at points between the 2,500 and 4,500-yard positions by the simple closing of the valve. At the short range a charge of 500 pounds can be thrown, the amount diminishing to fifty pounds at the latter range. The charge explodes on striking water or a solid substance and the shock will destroy life within a radius of 200 feet. In addition the equipment includes three types of torpedoes—the Sims-Edson, the Whitehead and the Howell, all worked by electricity, and capable of blowing a hole in whatever solid substance they strike; a number of rapid guns and a large supply of ammunition.

A Floating Mate.

The armament of the America consists of four 4-inch rifles, mounted forward on the main deck, two 14-pounders mounted aft on the main deck, four 6-pounders mounted on either side of the main deck, two 10-pounders mounted forward of the 6-pounders on the main deck, and two Howell torpedoes mounted amidships on the main deck. In the forward angles of the upper deck are two 6-pounders, with half-

inch steel protective shields, and four 16-pounders are mounted on the upper deck forward and aft. In the eyes of the ship are two more Howitz tubes. The America carries supplies for six months.

The America goes out with a remarkably fine complement of officers and crew, the latter numbering 150, all told. Not all of them, however, will go into the naval service of Brazil after reaching that country. For the most part, the crew consists of Chief Steward C. L. Packard, who was a major on the confederate side of the late war, has made arrangements to go into the army instead.

Americans on Guard.

Major Packard was born in Richmond, Va., in 1837. He was in the confederate service from beginning to end. His major's certificate bears the signature of Jefferson Davis. Seven of his brothers, together with his father, perished in the lost cause.

The executive officer of the America, the old "Britannia of Boston," is Thomas O'Halloran, who is the oldest man in the United States hydrographic office in New York. He has signed an agreement by which, it is said, he will receive \$400 a month. He will have charge of the America when she is in action. He is 37 years old, a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate with high honors of the naval academy at Annapolis.

The four watch officers are Lieutenants J. G. Dillon, W. W. Russell, W. D. Dalton and Irving Blount, an Englishman mentioned. They are all Annapolis men; Lieutenant Blount of the class of '84. The latter is a nephew of Rear Admiral Russell, U. S. N., retired. His father was a captain of marines.

Captain Crossman's mates are H. Crossman, his son, and W. W. Woods. George H. Coleman will be chief engineer and T. C. Grady paymaster. The chief of the surgical department is Dr. J. P. Randall. His assistant is Dr. W. J. Hanford, who is well known in the eastern district of Brooklyn, where two of his uncles are physicians of long standing. He is a graduate of a college in this city, and has studied both in Paris and London. W. J. Mooney is the apothecary and surgical nurse of the America.

The Destroyer.

The Nichorero and America will be followed in a few days by the submarine gun vessel, the Destroyer, the last infernal machine planned and built by Captain Ericsson. It will be commanded by Captain Slocum. Captain Slocum is an enthusiastic admirer of Ericsson and the Destroyer. Having sailed all the way from Brazil to this country in a boat only one-third the size of the Destroyer, he is confident of being able to take the famous submarine wonder safely to Brazil. In February, 1886, he sailed from New York in the bark Aqueduct bound for Montevideo, with a cargo of coal oil. He was both commander and owner, and his wife and two children were aboard with him. When in Brazilian waters and ready for service the Destroyer will carry a battery of two six-pounder and two one-pounder rapid-fire guns, in addition to the submarine gun. The Destroyer's guns which the Destroyer will carry are intended as a defense against torpedo boat attack. The main reliance of the Destroyer for offense or work is concentrated in the submarine gun.

Where the fleet will rendezvous is a mystery. It is surmised they will be heard of next at Gibraltar or some other western European port. At Toulon there are two Brazilian war ships, Riachuelo and Benjamin Constant. They are loyal to the Brazilian president. There appears to be some doubt over the dependence which can be placed in the officers of the Riachuelo and

Benjamin Constant. Because of this there is reason, it is said, that the Nis don't and America should keep in company with the Nis.

The Riachuelo is the largest and most powerful warship in the Brazilian navy. She is an English built iron ship, and was launched at an English ship yard. She is a more powerful vessel than Admiral Mello's flagship Aqueduct.

The five torpedoes recently purchased in Europe for the Brazilian navy are reported to have been ordered to Toulon. The five boats are the make of the Schichan works at Eilbing, Germany. From what can be learned it is the purpose of the Brazilian government to order these boats to Brazil under the convoy of warships.

RELIGIOUS.

The Evangelical alliance will hold its jubilee in London in 1896, where it was organized in 1846. The island of Trinidad has five ordained foreign missionaries, two ordained natives, four foreign teachers, fifty-two schools, with 4,324 pupils enrolled.

The proposition has been made that a Christian jubilee be held in the year 1900 to celebrate the triumph of Christianity during the 1,900 years of its history.

On Thanksgiving day Rabbi Hecht of Milwaukee preached in a prominent Methodist church of that city, and Rev. Dr. Halset, the pastor of another Methodist church, and will be the first of her sex, it is said, to occupy such a position. She has been studying at the California State university and at the Hebrew Union college at Cincinnati.

The Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian association, started at Princeton sixteen years ago, has a membership of 160,000 students from 450 American and Canadian colleges, and also has its agents who are promoting the work among the colleges of Europe and Asia.

The report of the governor of Oklahoma shows a population of 151,304 in the territory proper, and 100,000 in the Cherokee Strip. There are 36,000 students in the territory, 25 Baptist, 24 Congregational, 25 Catholic and 24 Presbyterian churches, 3 Epworth leagues and 50 Christian Education societies.

The pastor of the Presbyterian church of Baltimore, one of the largest and most influential in that presbytery, has announced its determination to secede from the Presbyterian church on account of the action of the general assembly in regard to Dr. Briggs. The pastor, D. E. Greig, D. D., has long been a pronounced liberal, and the large majority of his congregation support him in his views.

John H. Miller, who died recently at Whitton, N. Y., was the only son of William Miller, known long ago as "Prophet Miller." The "prophet" was the founder of the Seventh-day Adventist movement, the second coming of the Lord, whose prophecies created such a great stir in the first part of this century, and won many adherents. He died in 1840. His son John was 71 years old at the time of his death, and a strong adherent of his father's views.

Roman Catholicism is spreading rapidly in the three Scandinavian kingdoms, which have been regarded ever since the days of King Gustavus of Sweden as the stronghold of Protestantism. So great is the number of converts that the satanic has just placed Denmark, Sweden and Norway under the pastoral care of three bishops. As usual, a feature of the work of propagation is the establishment of a large number of parochial schools, where the younger generation of Scandinavians are being educated in accordance with the doctrines of the Catholic church.

London has gone wild over a new pianist from Austria. His name is Welas and his hair is longer than Paderewski's. He is the most striking brunette chrysanthemum now before the public.

One word describes it, "perfection." We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures almost