Some Carious Cases Where Individual Identity Was Mixed.

WAITER WHO LOOKED LIKE DEPEW Walls.

Mistaken for a Burglar and Searly Lyucked-An Honest Man Jarrowly Escapes Conviction on the Charge of Bigamy.

Stories of mistaken identity are always of absorbing interest. The law books are full of cases wherein men have aworn that strangers were their wives, or women have aworn that strangers were their husbands. All sorts of martyrdom have been suffered by people who have had the misfortune either to look like had beenle or to be mistaken for them. Twins have from time immemorial blaved prants with their friends and enjoyed their discomfiture.

Shakespeare's two Dromios have often had their counterpart in actual life, and the reality has been more wonderful than the fiction of the great master. We are, of course, familiar with the fact, says the Fudadelphia Times, that thereare twin brothers and twin sisters so marvelously alike that it is impossible for stran-gers to distinguish them, but when these comemblances exist in two individuals not allied by blood and who have never met each other the circumstance becomes much more remarkable, and can only be consid-

Many of the cases turn on the erroneous identification of dead persons—when wives have identified bushands, and relatives other relatives who have afterwards turned out to be alive and well at the time. But these cases are not so remarkeble as when living Individuals have assumed to be or have been taken for another personality than themselves. The Tichborne case is a recent and a familiar example of an imposture that failed, but it nearly succeeded. The mother recognized the claimant as her son, and there are thousands of people in England today who believe that Roger Tichborne is wrongfully kept out of his estate.

Some years ago a man while walking down Broadway, in New York City, shot a whom he met, having mistaken him for a man with whom he was at en-An unknown woman, who died at a bos-

pital in New York, was taken to the morgos and placed on a slab for recognition. A casual visitor recognized the corpse a of her friend, Mrs. Anna McCaffrey. sequently two married daughters of Mrs. identified the body as that of er. They were permitted to remove the body, and it was buried at their herself. turned up alive and well and disputed in her own person the evidence of her two mistaken daughters.

QUEER MISTAKES. Questions of identity frequently arise in legal proceedings, both civil and criminal, where they are of great importance. A case occurred in the west several years ago where a large estate was obtained by a profligate son, who bore upon his person very possillar marks. After the young man had been for some time in the enjoyment his inheritance, however, another claimant turned up, having the very same marks and people were very much divided in opinion as to which was the son and which the imposter. Old residents of New York will remember

the murder case of John C. Coit. C. Coit. Coit was Adams. He belonged to a rich family, and great efforts were made to obtain a parden or commutation of his sentence. Mr. Seward was governor and was immovable. Just before the arrival of the hour of the execution Cost was reported to have been found dead by his own hand in his coil. Many people atways believed that the corpse which was shown was not that of Colt, but that he had been spirited away to a place of safety, and the body of another man substituted in his

In 1850, on the trial of John W. Webster in Boston for the murder of Dr. Parkman, Mr. Robert G. Shaw, an aminent Boston merchant and a brother-in-law of Dr. Parkthe other hand, several creditable witnesses either of them. the other hand, several creditants withcomes appeared for the defense and swore post.

The defense also called upon the captain appeared for the defense also called upon the captain of the watch, who swore positively that the time considerably later than he could have defendant had been on duty as a watch-time considerably been alive if Dr. Webster was man continuously during the period in possibly been alive if Dr. Webster was man continuously during the was on The subsequent confession of Prof. however, proved that all these rituesses were in error and they must have mistaken some other person for Dr Parkman aithough their testimony had been

There was once a waiter in Delmonice's who here such a strong resemblance to Chauncey Depew that one night, when Chauncey failed to attend at the New England dinner, where he was well known, a was brought in the waiter, and the members him several minutes before the foke was discovered.

A MURDER MYSTERY EXPLAINED. About twenty years ago a robber entered a farm house of John West of Indiana and being discovered while prowling around the house he shot West in order that he might make his escape. The hour was midnight and there was a bright harvest moon light-ing up the room in which the shooting took place. West had a club beside his bed, and he gave the intruder a powerful blow with this before the shot was fired. The builtet ed his abdomen and he lived about three days and was conscious all the time. He declared on his dying bed that his mur-derer was a young man named Solomon Richards, a lawless character, who hung about the village about two miles away Mrs. West recognized him as well, and when Richards was arrested and churged with the crime he did not deny it. There was not the slightest doubt of his guilt, and but for the firmness of the sheriff the fellow would have been lynched. He had been in fall two weeks before he declared his innocence-As he had no money he could not engage a lawyer, but he made a statement to the

theriff which set that official at work to

prove an alibi for him.
On the night of the shooting Richards had sat in the village tayern from 3 to 10 o'clock. This could be verified. When he left the tavern he risited two saloons, but this could not be verified. Several persons were almost sure of having seen im, but no one was positive. At 10:30 he went to a livery stable and upon the hay to sleep. He claimed to have spoken to a hostler named Warner, but when Warner was consulted he could not be sure whether it was that night or the one preceding it. On his way from the saloon to the bar Richards encountered a person who was dressed like himself, and whose general resemblance was very strik-Both halted and looked each other over as if astonished, but neither spoke. Not one man in a hundred would have taken any stock in such a story, but the sheriff, singular as it may sound, believed that Hichards was felling the truth. West had struck the man with a club. Richad not the slightest wound or bruise. pistor with which the shooting had been done had been left behind. No one about the village had ever seen it before. How could Richards, who never had a dellar at any time have purchased it. He was on the street, perfectly unconcerned, when arrested. If he was guilty why had he waited right there to be taken into custody when the farmer had called out, "Soi Richards, you have shot me, but I will live to see you hung."

All these points were overlooked by every body except the sheriff. Mr. and Mrs. West declared that Soi Richards was the man; that was evidence enough, especially when Sol was a good-for-nothing. Three weeks had passed when the sheriff got track of a man who had passed a toll gate at an early man was that phased a foll gate at an early morning hour carrying a bundle. Purther on he found that the man with the bundle had a stoody ear. Five miles further and he had entered a farm house, alleged that he had met with an accident, and had a scalp wound dressed. He had journeyed over the miles before he had sold fragments of his plunder. When finally overhauled of his plunder. When finally overhauled and arrested he admitted his crime almost before a question was asked. He was a professional framp and robbery was nothing

Richards, but he resembled him so closely combined.

WERE MISTAKEN FOR OTHERS in beight, build, weight and facial express IMPROVED ARMY EQUIPMENT um Hichards. He gave his came as Ferry, out as he could remember but little or nothing of his childhood, and as this was cut mun, and the other was sent to prison for such a long term of years as cally assured his seath within the gloomy COMING REPORT ON EMERGENCY RATION

MOST REMARKABLE CAFE. In September 1900, a man calling himself. The mas Hoag made his appearance in Rock-land county thirty miles north of New York City. He was a common laborer, and was employed as a farm hand by several persons of the county. Shortly after his arcatherine Secon, and after paying his addresses to her for a time they were married on thristmas day at the same year by Judge Coe, one of the judges of the court of common pleas of Recannel county. They have the same years and a stream of the purpose of the court of common pleas of Recannel county. They have the and he purposed ogether as man and wife, and he pursued his fully calling in that vicinity until end of March 1801, when he suddenly

appeared and never returned to that neigh-Parker was arrested and tried for bigamy the court of over and terminer in New York City. The incident charged that, having on the 5th day of May, 1789, lawfully living, he had unlawfully, on the 15th of December 1800, under the alias of Thomas Hoas, contracted a second marriage with Catherine Secon. The defendant admitted the first marriage, and that his wife was still living, but denied the second marriage The prosecution then introduced three wit nesses the judge who performed the marriage ceremony, the deserted wife and one who had known Hoag intimately in Rockland county who swore in the most positive terms that the prisoner was Thomas Hosg, that he had resided constantly in Rockland county from September 1800, until March, married Catherine Secor; others swore that he had worked for them, was faily at their tables, and that there was no possibility of their being mistaken as to the man. The deserted wife testified that she was as well convinced as she could possibly be of any-

of Thomas Hoag. On the strength of this testimony the prosecution rested. Six witnesses were now called for the defense, who were all persons of character and respectability, who testified that the tefendant was Joseph Parker; that he worked at rigging and loading vessels, and that at hight he served on the city watch, that during the period from September, 1800, to March, 1801, he had not been absent the city for a longer period than a week, and that on December 25, 1800, he was engaged in his general avocations in the city. These witnesses were just as positive that the defendant was Joseph Parker an prosecuting witnesses had been that he was Thomas Hoag. But the counsel for the prosecution had other testimony in reserve.

thing in the world that the defendant was the person who married her under the name

Seven other witnesses were called, who identified the prisoner by marks and scars on the person, by the sound of his voice, which was extremely peculiar, and by a pertain shrugging of his sholuders. Thomas Hong had a scar on his forenead, another on his neck, and one just above his lip, and the certain peculiarities of the voice, speech

and gesture, all of which were plain and palpable in the prisoner. In addition to these, three or four witnesses swore positively to a scar that he had under his foot, between the heel and the ball which was plain and easy to be seen. They were all convinced that the prisoner was no other than Thomas Hoag. The dense now introduced two more witnesses. who swore unhesitatingly that the prisoner had not been out of New York City 1789 until 1804, except on one occasion for a single week and on another for a month both of which absences were fully accounted for. One of these witnesses was a man who barder worked constantly with him, and the other this kin was his mother-in-law, who had seen him almost dully.

At this stage the bewilderment of the judge, jury and spectators was about com-plete, for it did not seem possible that the world could contain two men so remarkably world sould contain the accidental sears of the sale person were the same, and yet, if it were taken so, what a dreadful lot of perjury had been sommitted by persons of greatest respectability. It was now agreed between the counsel that the prisoner should show his naked feet to the jury in order that they might ascertain whether the peculiar scar upon one of them which had been swern to as hears. merchant and a brother-in-law of Dr. Parkman, testified that he identified the mutilated remains found in Dr. Webster's laboratory as those of his missing relative by a
peculiar mark on one of his limbs. But, on

feet no mark or sear could be seen upon
paid for them out of their pwn pockets,
paid for them out of their pwn pockets.

question, and that particularly he was on duty on December 26, 1800. The jury withretiring found a verdict of not guilty This is probably the most remarkable case mistaken identity that our books contain, he absence of the scar on the foot saved

Parker. That seems to have been the only visible difference between him and Hoag. every other respect nature and accihad combined to make the two men preusely alike. PAMOUS CASE IN MAINE.

t case very similar occurred in the state of Maine nearly forty years ago. It was known as the "Hause case" and created quite a stir in its day. In the year 1846. lames Hause, a gentleman of wealth and good position, resided at Corinna, a small good position, resided at village in Penobscot county, thirty-two miles from Bangor. He was married and had several children. In that year one of his sons, Rowland Hause, left home, went to New Bedford and there shipped on board a whaling vessel for a voyage to the Pacific ocean. At the same time there lived at Troy, a small town in Waide county, Maine, some twenty-five miles south of Corinna, a man named Seth Hause, not at all related to James Hause. He had a son Luther, of about the same age as Rowland, 22 or 24 cears old, who worked as a common laborer

After Rowland shipped on board the whaling vessel he was not heard of again up to year 1849. In that year a friend and neighbor of James Hause chanced to see Luther in Bangor, and concluded he was he missing Rowland. On his return to forinna he informed the father that he had teen Rowland in Hangor. On this information the father sent another friend to bring his son home. That friend, a Mr. Roberts, met Luther, took him to be Rowland, and persuaded him to return to Corinna. Roberts took him to his own house and then sens for Mr and Mrs. James Hause and presented Luther as their son. The young nan addressed Mr. Hause as father, and man addressed Mr. Hause as latter, and turning to Mrs. Hause, threw his avms about her neck and said: "How do you do mother" Mrs. Hause was not quite satis-fied and said: "Is it possible that you are my long lost son. Rowland?" He answered.
"Yes, mother it is me." She then said to
him. "If you are my son, you have a sear
on your knee." He pulled up his pants and showed a scar on his knee. She then said "My son has a sear on his breast that was burned." He pulled away his shirt bosom and showed a scar on his breast. She then 'My son Rowland has a scar saidt neck under his ear." He showed he had a scar at that place. She then took him nome and asked him to show her the room where he used to sleep. He went upstairs to the very room, threw himself upon the bed and said: "This is my old bed." And so it was. He had luckily guessed it. This seemed to satisfy them, and they acknowledged him as their son, and other friends and schoolmates identified him also. A sisfor identified him by a scar on his head, and the imposture was credited for a num-

ber of months. ength one day a Mr. Dow came from Troy to Corinna, and meeting Luther recognized him as the son of Seth Hause of Troy. Luther repudiated all knowledge of Dow. out it was of no avail in the end. Witnesses were brought up who had known him at Troy all the years of his life. He was arrested, iried and convicted of ob-taining goods under false pretenses, and his trial created an unexampled interest. so often happens in such cases, the populace took sides with the prisoner and thought him unjustly punished. Shortly after the real Ruwland Hause appeared on the scene.

seeking in California. A. L. Wooster, a prominent citizen of On-seo, Mich., after suffering excruciatingly from

having left the whaler and taken to gold

and Horse Shoes.

Only a Few Articles Find Official Favor. Most of the Condensed Foods Are Pronounced Failures.

Aluminum camp utensils are to be supplied for the use of the schillers of the United diera appetite for a day.

Various kinds of trackers have been of the formula time past, writes a Various kinds of trackers have been of the contraction. troops will be provided with canteens, mest substitutes contained fatty material usus and various other articles of that metal. Kind or another, but it does not do Three years after a man known as Joseph its great advantage for such purposes thes very buckles that fasten the belts of the ents.

for 1,000 years without the symporation of a be opened except by order of an officer of the lenter, they can be easily restarted, they can be easily restarted, while under no circumstances will concentrated beef, or the latter may be a teen le shaped like a large whisky flask. of food material will maintain a man's with one side convex and the other side concave, so that it may fit the side of the late of the late of the wears. The management of the property of a proparate of the late of the wears. The management is an attendant of the proparate of the late of aliapes without breaking. But the new aluminum mest can is a

beauty. It weighs one-half as much as the present style of meat can, and is shaped like a huge watch ten inches in illameter. When it is opened, one-half serves as a plate, and the other half as a frying pan Otherwise both haives may be if desired. in desired. Othersise out an authorise used as plates; for in the military service in the United States there is very little individual cooking. Ordinarily one man is chosen from each detachment to rook for the rest, and at mess call each rest, and at mess can each solder goes forward with his tin cup and mest can to receive his allowance of coffee, beef beans, etc. The mest can is further useful for carrying lunch that has been cocked at

breakfast time.
Only a dozen of the aluminum meat cans have been made up to date, by way of experiment. They were turned out at the government factory in Rock Island, where he army meat cans now in use are manu-actured. The latter are of heavy tinned ron. An objection offered to the new style of mensis is that the frying-pan bail would meit if carelessly put on the fire without anything in it. The tinned from will do the anything in it. The tinned from will do the same, however, though not so quickly, per haps. One great advantage of aluminum is that it is not affected by the acids dealoned in cooking. Only a few mineral acids are able to eat it. It is not acted the by organic exercises, and hence it is most serviceable for surgical instruments and for wires to sew up wounds received in battle.
The War department is now experimenting with an aluminum norseshoe for the cavary arm of the pervice. It is forged in empered steel pressed into it to barrer. Trials have shown that shoes of this kind will outlast the ordinary ones by double, and there is no need of fire in outthe hoef. Not only are they wonderfully light, but they are whiterthat server the feet of horses remarkably. The only objection to them is that they are very expensive, costing 50 cents apiece wholesale. The matter of weight is of impor-tance here, insamuch is every cavalryman is obliged to carry in his saddlebags one fore shoe and one hind shoe for use in case

Two troops of the Sixth regiment of cavairy, now stationed at the Yellowstone National park, under command of Captain Spoons and forks for camp use will doubt es he made of the same metal before long. The dumsy iron camp pot likewise will be replaced by a vessel which, while equal in capacity and strength, may be lifted with a singer. The soldiers of the French army are already wearing breastplates, belimets and beits of aluminum. A pin of the same material, for picketing horses, is being tried by our War department. It has been found

rviceable as a tent pin also. The up-to-date soldier carries in the field just about the same equipment as was borne by the fighting man of fifty years ago. He has a knapsack containing a banket and a change of underdothing; also a haversack that holds from one to five tays' rations, together with a meat can knife, fork and spoon. A cup is buckled on the outside of the haversack. But whereas the infantryman during the bellion was provided with forty round amminition, the new soliller has 100 tridges in his beit. The improvement rounds of The improvement tridges in als belt. The improvement of the ride has reduced the size of the bullet and the quantity of powder required to throw it, enabling the soldier to carry more than twice as many rounds and making him reportionately more efficient as a killer.
Is believed that before long cartridge shells or military use will be made of aluminum. When it is considered that aluminum veighs only one-fourth as much as from bulk for bulk, it will be realized how valuable it is likely to be as a substitute for the latter metal in the military service. Every ounce subtracted from the burden of the veight of the property and additional services. soldier enables him to carry an addiional ounce of ammunition. All the world oday is preparing for war, and our own overnment is not lagging behind in ex-eriments which the nations are making for the purpose of increasing as a latest thing of the fighting man. The latest thing adopted by the War lepartment is the invention of Major C. D. Viele of the First cavairy. It is a spur rowell to the heel of a leggin. When the leggin is put heel of a leggin. When the leggin is put on, the spur goes with it. This port of apur webbling or by grip-

causes no trouble by webbili The secretary of war bas received the re-port, not yet made public, of the board appointed to consider the merita of various ondensed foods as emergency rations for is army. Many hundreds of samples, put the army in in cass, or otherwise prepared, were sub mitted by firms in this country and abroad. Chemical analysis and even microscopic examinations were made of many of themas in the case of the concentrated soup-for the purpose of inding out what kinds f meats and vegetables they contain, oint promptly decided by the board that it was not worth while to consider the arious coffees and teas put up in the shape of buttons, capsules and solutions. The omergency ration is not intended for every-day use: it is distinctly a hard-up ration, to be taken when the soldier happens to be out off from ordinary sources of food supply. Under such discussionees he can get on for awhile without tea or coffee. The idea is that the soldier shall carry in his havermack a small supply of concentrated food, which will support life for two or

three days in case he finds himself in a light place—cut off perhaps with his de-tachment from the main body of the army. obliged to make his way through hostile ritory. The regulations forbid him to territory. couch this ration except in case of necessity. It weight unly a few ounces. A to cal ration of this sort is the erbewurst. pea sausage, used in the German army. It is about the size of a big freeracker, and is composed of pea meal, bits of smoked ham and beef extract. It keeps for a long time and is highly publithting; peas contain more autriment than beef or chicken, bulk for

bulk. This kind of sausage is highly recommended by the board.

The kola nut received special attention. owing to the extraordinary claims made for it as a strength supporter and subduer of the sensations of bunger and fatigue. But the verdict rendered is one of doubt. The nuts must be fresh in order to have value; in gotting stale they seem to inse their pee a question was saked. He was a plice for twenty years, was cured in a short cuitar properties, which are attributed to may be seional frame and robbery was nothing to him.

Was not only dressed precisely like at this preparation is used than all others worthless, and it is certain that most of this preparation. The dried with the preparations advertised are manufactured to may be a question of the preparation of the preparation of the preparations advertised are manufactured.

tured from dried-up and valueless buts. Same of these extracts are but up in the shape of pills. Kolk ruts are now preduced in large quantities in the West Indies, and fresh ones can be obtained from a few large Aluminum to Be Used for Camp Utensils

freeh ones can be obtaited from a few large dealers in drings in this country in this condition they tasted Schewbar like raw potatoes, with a slight pursueous.

Another article bughly approved by the board is condensed pea soon. This is put up in four-conce packages in a dry state and the contents of one of them will make three pints of rich soon. The will is composed of pea flour and beef extract. Trial was made of some that was four years old, and it was quite edible though a little state. One advantage that it possesses is that it distends the schmach, it is not sufficient to put into a man's stomach so much Scient to put into a man's stomach so much nutriment the organ needs to be discented. Four sunces of this material, with water added and a little beiling, will musty a sol-

States army. For some time pass, writes a carrespondent of the Globe-Democrat, he foreid as substitutes for the long familiar war department has been making experiments in this direction, and before long the shape, however, for the army. Many if the its great advantage for such purposes lies fat into a military biscuit, because it will not keep. Only plain flour and water can be in its remarkable lightness for aluminum used. One biscuit offered was remarkably is only about as heavy as chark. Every-complex, containing graham flour eraceast body who knows anything about military matters is awars of the importance of kola nut getatine, white of egg, beef, stock, making the equipment of the soldier in the recipe given, the flour was to be made into field as light as possible: the fighting man bread, which was then to be ground to must not carry an unnecessary ounce. The pewder and mixed with the other ingredi-

German soldiers today are of aluminum.

The new aluminum carteens, to be carried by the board of a British dimergency ration which is contained in that he had a those new in use. They are made in a single piece like a blown hottle, so that it is impossible for them to leak. Hermatically corked, they would held water the outside say that the receptable is not to be opened except by order of an officer or in Approval was expressed by the board of a they rust, inaminous as this white metal is dry. The mixture of loney and check proof against corresion. The aluminum canteen is shaped like a large whicky flask, of food material will maintain a man

acres of the hip of the wearer. The ma-terial is so strong that any kind of hollow receptacle formed of it may be knocked are an acres and four grains of it will sweeten about to any extent and bent into all sorts as sugar, and four grains of it will sweeter three quarts of coffee. One preparation of coffee was in the shape of buttons, mixed with sugar, which was supposed to retain with sugar. Which was supposed to retain the aroma. Not much was thought of the "croquettes to march" supplied to the soldiers of the French army, which consist of two parts of potatoes and one part of socalled beef peptone, which is partly digoster beet prepared according to a processe to obset by the famous Dr. Koch.

A QUIET MILLIONAIRE.

Though Seldom Seen in Public, He Has Given Away 820,000,000. The quietest, most unobtrusive, gentlest

and least known of our many millionaires is John D. Rockefeller. He has an office somewhere on the sixth floor of the Standard Oil building at the foot of Broadway envs the New York Press, but there is no name on the door no sign of where he is and a stranger has hard work finding him It may be fear of bombs that keeps him it seclusion. He has a hundred figureheads in the vast ramifications of his business. connection with the workday world be through them. They are so many electric buttons. He says to one to do this and he is done. He does not care for He makes no show of himself He can walk from the Rector street station of the elevated road or that at Battery place

of the elevated road or that at Battery place to his office without being recognized. What shall I give? How shall I give? To whom shall I give? When shall I give? are the four questions that millionaires ask themselves. They are not easily an-Most millionaires do give. awered. ing enables them to appeare conscience the last twelve years Rockefeller is said to have given away nearly \$20,000,000. Eight years ago he was unable to tell how much he was worth. In court he said that he could not come within \$10,000,000 of it. At that time it was estimated that \$150,000, 000 was about the right figure. His for tune has been increasing at the rate of \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 annually since, so that today it is probably \$220,000,000 or \$236,000,000. Being a good churchman and a devoted and loyal Baptist, he lives up to the biblical injunction and gives about one tenth of his goods to the poer. His go largely to colleges and universities. Young men of large fortunes seldom bother themselves about philanthropy. Life is too bill of bright hope and promise. But when they have reached the meridian they begin

heaven. They strike a trial balance, as it were and prepare for the end that is bound to come. George Peabody gave away about \$8,000,000 Leiand Stanford set apart nearly one-half his fortune for a university as memorial of his son. This is estimated be at least \$12,000,000. Andrew Carnegie gifts in libraries and music halls amount to something like \$5,000,000. D. Armour has given \$2,000,000 to a school in Chicago. Pract of Baltimore gave more thun \$1,000,000 to establish a free libary Marshall Field has given hearly \$5,000,000 lo eleemosynary lastitutions. Mrs. William Agtor had a bureau for the help of persons in need, to which she gave carte bianche. Cornellus Vandarbilt has given freely, but is still far below his tenth. D. K. Pearson; has given away hundreds of thousands to the needy. Peter Cooper reduced his fortune more than one-half by generous gifts. D. Mills has started the building of hotels for the indigent, and will probably endow everal hundred beds and math tubs. Jack Astor is too young to give.

Waldorf loves his millions too much. K. Vanderbilt has never been known up anything for charity. George Could too young to think of the wrath to c Richard T. Wilson, who has made \$20. 000 since the war, whose son married at Astor, and whose daughter is said to be en gaged to a Vanderbilt, is not conspicted for giving to the poor. The Belmonts has not distinguished themselves as hig-hearted Plerpont Morgan gives just enough according to his reckening, to keep St. Peter in a complicent mood. "Car" Brice gives when he can see a reward in reach. He is of the worldly. Edward Murphy gives to the campaign bureaus. Croker has endowed no institutions. Uncle Collis P. Huntington has laid up no vast treasures in heaven. "Would-if-He-Could" Bill Whitney was ever known to release his tithe. Cleveland is too busy just now to consid the poor and needy. Pierre Lorillard bet all of his on the races. Robert Bonner has done a great deal for Dr. Hall, but precious little for the poor. George Vanderbilt has built a castle in the wilderness. James R. Keane needs all of his in case he wants to make a new corner. Adolf Ladenburg left \$15,000,000 for a lovely widow.

As the hot weather and its attendant evils approach, bear in mind the old adage: "A stitch in time saves nine." It is well known that a dose of Chambertain's Colle. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy taken in time is bet-ter than nine doises when prostrated with cholers morbus or Harrhows. It should be kept in every home, ready for instant use. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by trug-

Showers of Stones. There are hundreds of well-authenticated accounts of stones falling from the skiesfrom the mysterious regions of the great sea of space-but such "falls" have usually been singly, or at the most in small show

according to a legend told by the Araba of the Sahara, there was a time in that portion of the Dark Continent when pebbles and one sand literally rained from above for several days, covering the earth to a depth of many feet. In fact, they daim that the of many feet. In fact, they ctaim that the great desert did not exist prior to the time when this great shower of aerolites came. In Jenekyn's "Frip to Ye Burning Sandes of Africk," page 131, the following is told under the head, "Another of God's Wonters."

* * Moreover, the natives of these parts say that it once rained atones and sandes for a period of eleven days and nights. * * Much fertile land and many towns and thousands of animals and human beings were thus buried up. This story reminds one of the "cometar advanced by Ignatius Donnelly in 'Hagnarok."

Young mothers dread the summer months on account of the great mortality among children caused by howel troubles. Porfect safety may be assured those who keep on hand De Witt's Choice and Cholera cure, and administer it promptly. For cramps, billous onite, dysentery and diarrhoes, it affords instant

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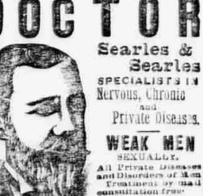


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THE ALHAMBRA. Its Real Benuty is Felt Only When It

is Seen in All Its Aspects. I know the happy time is past when the why not? tranger is offered an apartment in the palace, says a writer in the Century, probaniy Washington frwing himself nowadays Has not its every story been told, its every would have to put up in the hotel of his own | ballad sung? would have to put up in the butel of his own ballad sung? Has it not been sketched name instead of the rooms of the fair Eliza- and painted and "taken." until the guide beth of Parma; Gautier I do not believe will tell you gibby how Fortuny used this would have a chance to wrap himself in his blanket and sleep a single night in the open Court of Lions or the Hail of the Two Staters, droaming of the harem and its beauties who had slept there so many ages before him. But by day at least, we too, can boast that in our castle of memory easily managed. We had but to ask, and we got a ticket. This was supposed to en-able us to pursue our studies, and, in proof f our claim to it. I would start out in he morning with such an imposing assortment of sketch-blocks, stools, and inkbottles that the ever-advertised Gipsy king was always at our beels to assure us that

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They were in the parter occupying one chair, with but a single thought, says Texas Sifter. They had discussed the tariff, the the weather and other important topies till conversation was about flagged After a long pause: for background, and Regnault that, down to the choice of the last stray amateur to

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I. for my part, bought from the guides the book which Senor Contrers has written about the Albambra, and I carried Gautier

The is no better than a labeled to get better, and after using three bottles specimen. its real beauty is not feit until was up and about again. It is worth its pour come to know just how each room, weight in gold. We won't keep store or bouse about the Albambra, and I carried Gautier drenched with sunlight, just how its effects.

Ga's frug store.

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