MEDICAL.

Piles Cured

without pain—no cutting, tying or burning. All blood, kidney and bladder diseases cured; a guarantee given in every case treated by W. C. Maxwell, M. D., 524 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York City.

MARRIED ladies, suffering from erregularities send 4c to Dr. Parger, Station A, New York, for "Parker's Periodical Pills," an unfailing specific —M236

DR. PRIES treats successfully all diseases and irregularities of women, from any cause. Experienced and reliable. 1513 Dodge street, Arlington block, Omaha, Neb. Tel. 2233. —899 J19

LADIES' Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills are the best; safe; reliable. Take no other. Send 4c, stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. Ask your druggist. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MARRIED ladies, suffering from irregularities send 4c to Dr. Parger, Station A, New York, for 'Parker's Periodical Pills," an unfailing specific. —M236

DR. W. HUTCHINSON, specialist of women and children; 30 years' practice. Office, 2205 Cuming. Residence telephone, F-2790; office, B-2836.

LADIES, I positively guarantee my Never-Failing Ergo-Kolo Compound to safely relieve the longest, most obstinate case o delayed "monthly sickness" in three to five days without harm, pain or interference with work. Only $1.50. Double strength, $2.00. Write Dr. Southington Remedy Co., DP-515 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

DR. PRIES, German graduate, renowned for his skill and experience in confinements; cures sterility, long standing diseases of uterus and ovaries, cures painful, profuse, retarded or suppressed menstruation, from any cause, recent or of long standing. Ladies who have suffered for years, hopeless and dejected, can be cured without operation or the hospital. If a personal interview is impossible state your case fully. Inclose stamp and answer and advice will promptly be given. Address R. F. Pries, M. D., 1513 Douge St., Omaha, Neb.

LADIES: Use our harmless remedy for delayed or suppressed menstruation; it cannot fail; trial free. Paris Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

SISTERS in despair, if you have a suppression write and I will send you the remedy which gave me relief. Mrs. Amanda Green, 216 State St., Chicago.

DR. NEUMEISTER'S Sexual Restorative is a certain, speedy, permanent cure for nervous debility in its various forms and from whatever cause; restores lost vigor, increases nerve force; price, $1.00, at druggists, or by mail upon receipt of price. Valuable booklet free. Neumeister Family Med. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

CONSUMPTION, cancer, acute diseases, without knife, on children, man or wife. Prof. Johnson, 10th and Jones, Omaha. —120 21*

TYPEWRITERS.

WHY pay more? Lambert, $25; superior to $100 machines. Sent on approval. Monroe & Co., 811 N. 16th St., Omaha. —989

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING.

OM. PLATING CO., Bee bldg. Tel. 2535. 257

STAMMERING AND STUTTERING.

CURED. Julia Vaughn, 430 Ramge Bldg. —121

UPHOLSTERING.

OMAHA Furniture Repair. W'ks., 2201 Farnam. Tel. 2481. —249 Jan1

PETERSEN & LUNDBURG, 115 S. 17th. Tel. L-2358. —547 J7

CARLSON & CO., 2121 Leavenworth. Tel. 2818. —838 J16

FLORISTS.

HENDERSON, florist. 1519 Farnam St. Tel. 1258. —813

A. NORLANDER, 706 So. 16th st. Cut flowers, bouquets, ferns, dishes, roping, wreath, Xmas holly! —M839 24

MASQUERADE COSTUMES.

THEO. LIEBEN, 1018 Farnam, costumes. —M116

STATUARY.

BUY your Christmas presents; selling out. 712 South 16th. —M575 23*

MASSAGE.

$ FACIAL massages, $1.00. 1711 Dodge. —435 Jan6

SIGN PAINTING.

SCHROEDEF Sign Works, 209 S. 17th. We also ship signs. Write us. —376 June5

HAND LAUNDRY.

FAMILY washing a specialty. 1318 N. 24th st. Tel. F13.2. G. W. Sampson. —M585 J9

SHOEMAKING.

SHOES made for lame folks. J. T. Miller, 605 N. 16th. —M557 J8

MUSIC.

THOS. J. KELLY, voice. Davidge Block. —369

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

MERRIAM, comfortable winter home. Tel 85 F—953

LAW AND COLLECTIONS.

STILLMAN & PRICE, 23 U. S. N'l Bk. Bld. —101

NEW SNOW-CHURCH CO., 1st floor N. Y. Life Bldg., attorneys and collectors everywhere —102

NEB. COLLECTION CO., 305 N. Y. Life. —M689

FUR DRESSING.

O. R. GILBERT CO., tanners. 1424 S. 13th. —109

HAIRDRESING AND MANICURING.

ADROIT Hair Bazaar. 1620 Douglas St. —548 Jan7

HATS RENOVATED.

HATS dyed and blocked, latest style. Ramser & Kerr, 207 N. 17th. Send hats by mail. —M618 J11

CANDY AND CIGARS.

ALSO school supplies and laundry office. Mrs. L. Dafft, 3220 N. 24th st. —M645 J12

HORSE BLANKETS.

HARNESS, saddles, suit cases and valises. Cornish, 1210 Farnam st. Tel. 2314 —173 D29

SEEDS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES.

E. H. ULLERY & CO., 1611 Howard st. —M636 J12

COAL AND FEED.

J. B. HEATH, 2369 Cuming st. Tel. B2869. —M968 J19

LIGHTNING RODS.

OMAHA Lightning Rod Co., 2512 Webster St., manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in copper cable lightning rods. —259—J-1*

STORAGE.

OM. Van Stor. Co., 1511½ Farn. Tels. 1559-863. —955

EXPRESSMAN'S Del. Co. Tel. 1196-1145. 866

PROPERTIES MANAGED.

W. FARNAM SMITH & CO.

Manage Estates and Other Properties
Act as
RECEIVER, EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN AND TRUSTEE
for
CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, INDIVIDUALS.
and fiscal agents of
CORPORATIONS.
1320 Farnam St. Tel. 1064.

BAKERY.

THREE LOAVES home made bread for 10c at Boston Bakery, 420 North 16th street. —277—J4*

GARBAGE.

ANTI-MONOPOLY GARBAGE CO., cleans cesspools and vaults, removes garbage and dead animals at reduced prices. 621 N. 16th. Tel. 1779. —106

BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRASS and aluminum casting, nickel plating and finishing. Specialty Mfg. Co., 41 N. Main St., Council Bluffs.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

All kinds of carpenter work and repairing promptly attended to. J. T. Ochiltree, 20th and Lake streets. —370

RAILWAY TIME CARD.

BURLINGTON STATION—10TH & MASON

Burlington & Missouri River.	Leave.	Arrive.
Wymore, Beatrice and Lincoln	a 8:40 am	b11:55 am
Nebraska Express	a 8:40 am	a 7:45 pm
Denver Limited	a 4:25 pm	a 6:45 am
Black Hills and Puget Sound Express	a11:10 pm	a 3:10 pm
Colorado Vestibuled Flyer		a 3:10 pm
Lincoln Fast Mail	b 2:52 pm	a 9:17 am
Fort Crook and Plattsmouth	b 3:20 pm	b11:05 am
Bellevue & Pacific Jct.	a 7:50 pm	a 8:27 am
Bellevue & Pacific Jct.	a 3:00 am	
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.		
Kansas City Day Ex.	a 9:45 am	a 6:05 pm
St. Louis Flyer	a 5:10 pm	a11:05 am
Kansas City Night Ex.	a10:30 pm	a 6:15 am
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.		
Chicago Special	a 7:00 am	a 4:05 pm
Chicago Vestibuled Ex.	a 4:00 pm	a 7:30 am
Chicago Local	a 9:30 am	a11:00 pm
Chicago Limited	a 8:05 pm	a 7:20 am
Fast Mail		a 2:45 pm

WEBSTER DEPOT—15TH & WEBSTER

Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley.	Leave.	Arrive.
Black Hills, Deadwood Lead, Hot Springs	a 3:00 pm	a 5:00 pm
Wyoming, Casper and Douglas	d 3:00 pm	e 5:00 pm
Hastings, York, David City, Superior, Geneva, Exeter and Seward	b 3:00 pm	b 5:00 pm
Bonesteel, Lincoln, Niobrara and Fremont	b 7:30 am	b10:25 am
Fremont Local	c 7:30 am	
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.		
Twin City Passenger	a 6:30 am	a 9:10 pm
Sioux City Passenger	a 2:00 pm	a11:20 am
Oakland Local	b 5:45 pm	b 8:45 am
Missouri Pacific.		
Nebraska Local, Via Weeping Water	b 4:10 pm	a10:25 am

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. d Daily except Saturday. e Daily except Monday. c Sunday only.

UNION STATION—10TH AND MARCY.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. EAST.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago Daylight L't'd	a 5:00 am	a 6:45 am
Chicago Daylight Local	a 7:00 am	a 9:35 pm
Chicago Express	b11:15 am	a 5:05 pm
Des Moines Express	a 4:30 pm	b11:50 am
Chicago Fast Express	a 5:35 pm	a 1:25 pm
WEST.		
Rocky Mountain L't'd	a 6:50 pm	a 4.55 am
Lincoln, Colo. Springs, Denver, Pueblo and West	a 1:30 pm	a 5:00 pm
Colo., Texas, Cal. and Oklahoma Flyer	a 5:20 pm	a12:40 pm
Union Pacific.		
Overland Limited	a 9:40 am	a 7:50 pm
The Fast Mail		a 3:25 pm
California Express	a 4:20 pm	
Pacific Express	a11:30 pm	
Eastern Express		a 5:30 pm
The Atlantic Express		a 7:30 am
The Colorado Special	a 7:10 am	a 3:40 am
Chicago Special		a 3:40 am
Lincoln Beatrice and Stromsburg Express	b 4:00 pm	b12:50 pm
North Platte Local	a 8:00 am	a 5:15 pm
Grand Island Local	b 5:30 pm	b 9:35 pm
Chicago & Northwestern. "The Northwestern Line."		
Fast Chicago	a 3:40 am	a 7:00 am
Mail	a 8:00 pm	a 8:30 am
Local Sioux City	a 5:10 am	a 3:50 pm
Daylight St. Paul	a 7:35 am	a10:25 pm
Daylight Chicago	a 8:00 am	a11:20 pm
Local Chicago	a10:55 am	a 5:10 pm
Local Carroll	a 4:00 pm	a 9:50 am
Fast Chicago	a 5:50 pm	a 4:05 pm
Fast St. Paul	a 7:55 pm	a 8:15 am
Limited Chicago	a 8:10 pm	a 9:20 am
Fast Mail		a 2:40 pm
Local Sioux City	b 4:00 pm	b 9:50 am
Wabash.		
St. Louis "Cannon Ball" Express	a 5:55 pm	a 8:20 am
St. Louis Local, Council Bluffs	a 9:15 am	a10:30 pm
Illinois Central.		
Chicago Express	a 7:20 am	a 5:10 pm
Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Limited	a 7:50 pm	a 8:05 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	b 7:20 am	b10:35 pm
Chicago Express		a10:35 pm
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.		
Chicago & Omaha Ex.	b 7:40 am	b 3:40 pm
Chicago Limited Ex.	a 6:00 pm	a 7:50 am
Missouri Pacific.		
St. Louis Express	a10:00 am	a 6:25 pm
K. C. and St. L. Ex.	a10:50 pm	a 6:15 am

STEAMSHIPS.

Raymond & Whitcomb's

19th ANNUAL TOUR OF

OLD MEXICO

WILL LEAVE JANUARY 31, AND A SECOND TOUR, VISITING THE MADRI GRAS—ALSO LEAVES FEBRUARY 21.

Entire trip is made in special private vestibuled train of FINEST PULLMANS.

PRIVATE CAR TOURS TO CALIFORNIA FREQUENTLY DURING WINTER.

Parties to CUBA, PORTO RICO, FLORIDA, WEST INDIA CRUISE, January 15, 1903.

ANNUAL TOUR TO EGYPT AND HOLY LAND JANUARY 31.

Write for booklet, mentioning tour. 232 Clark street, Chicago.

DOMINION LINE—

........SPECIAL NOTICE........

Resumption of trips by the mammoth popular twin-screw steamers Commonwealth and New England, to the Mediterranean from Boston, direct to Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Naples and Alexandria, Egypt.

"New England"*..............Jan. 17, Feb. 28
"Commonwealth"*..Jan. 3, Feb. 14, March 28
To Azores, Naples and Genoa.
"Vancouver"..............Jan. 10, Feb. 21
"Cambroman"..............Jan. 31, March 11

*Proceeds through to Alexandria on the January and February voyages.

Also sailings—Boston to Liverpool; Portland, Me., to Liverpool. For rates, booklet, etc., apply to Local Agent or COMPANY'S OFFICE, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago.

TROOPS OF BACHELOR GIRLS

They Overrun New York in All Their Glory and Aggressiveness.

WINNING SUCCESS IN WORK-A-DAY WORLD

Why They Come from the West and South, What Their Experiences Are and What They Do.

(Copyright, 1902, by Kate Masterson.)

New York is the home of the bachelor girl. In no other city in the world does a girl dare to live alone and unchaperoned, inviting the criticism of friends and foes.

The large studio buildings are peopled with these lone girl tenants, living singly and in groups of two and three on the co-operative housekeeping plan, which means something weird and terrible in these Adamless Edens.

Besides these settlements of girl bachelors hardly an apartment house in the metropolis is without at least one of these women wage earners whose home is perhaps the only joy of her lonely existence. Not that the bachelor maid is an unsocial creature, but because one of the first lessons that she learns in her city experience is that she must be wary in the making of close acquaintanceships, which, if she be in earnest in her work, she will find more of a persistent deterrent rather than a help, unless they are strictly of the right sort.

The Bachelor Girl's Loneliness.

The loneliness of the girl bachelor is a stern discipline to which she must learn to submit, a fact which is rarely considered by the eager girl who comes to town with the ambition to succeed in a profession. One of the charms with which she invests her life in the big city is the congenial companionship, the host of clever friends with whom she will be in touch. Invariably she has come on from some distant city, south or west, with the idea of pursuing her chosen work in New York. She leaves the safe environment of her home and friends and ventures into a strange world that she has pictured in her imagination as an enchanted land with genial and open-hearted people. But the reality is—loneliness.

The army of girls that come to New York each year, seeking employment which they could frequently find at home, has never been enumerated. It would be a hopeless task to attempt to estimate the thousands that during a year besiege the stage doors, newspaper offices and studios for, as a rule, they select those professions that will best allow the putting forth of what they feel to be within them.

The Autumnal Invasion of Girls.

The spring sees a goodly number of these girl emigrants, but the autumn witnesses the strongest charge of the eternal girl on the ramparts of fame and fortune, as they picture them. With neat gowns and pretty hats, often made by their own hands, these girls throng into the avenues of professional life, eager-eyed, earnest and enthusiastic in the pursuit of the ideal that possesses them.

They are vastly interesting and picturesque, representing, as they do, an entirely new phase of femininity—the girl strenuous, eager and anxious to compete with her brothers in the strife for place and pelf.

Twenty years ago school teaching and dressmaking offered the only two opportunities to girls desirous of making a living. Today these two vocations are far in the background from the modern girl's view of desirability. Even manicuring stands ahead of dressmaking in the favor of girls anxious to do things. Typewriting and stenography have displaced school teaching as a choice with girls, for it takes less time to fit them for the work, while returns are quicker and yield better results. The pretty typewriter, at first taken as a joke, in reality opened the door of the strenuous life for women.

The Rush Overdone.

But the tremendous rush of girls for the metropolis in search of work has been very much overdone; and besides the coming of girls themselves, bushels of letters arrive each day to editors and writers, asking for opportunities and chances in various fields. Girls entirely unequipped for the struggle of work push on valiantly to the citadel, and one out of twenty survives.

Very few of these girls are actually poor and in need of work. They start out as a general thing from comfortable homes with the idea that they can study music, art and literature better in the large city than in their native town. Usually these girls have an allowance, large or small, from their people, and live on it until they find opportunities to make money and be self-supporting, although half of them return home and many go on the stage as a last resort, rather than as an ambition.

The girl who comes to the city to enter the working field and secure a position by which she may make money enough to live is a more legitimate comer on the field. She is at once put to the test of what is in her. She does not find it difficult to obtain work. These bright young faces and hopeful eyes find ready sympathies with those who are in a position to help the girl applicant, who, with her southern drawl or western burr, betrays her newness to New York.

They Find the Work Hard.

Work in the professions in New York is no trivial matter to a woman. It means requirements that not one woman in twenty possesses in conjunction with one another. Physical strength is one of the first necessities and the girl who has this is apt to be handicapped by a too great fund of animal spirits, fondness for fun and adventure, which will help to keep her back if indulged in too much.

Endurance, patience, serious purpose, keen perception and intuition and, above all, steady plodding industry, with immense concentration of thought—all these are required from the girl worker in New York. But anyone accustomed to talk to

LEGAL NOTICE.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Office of Lee-Glass-Andreesen Hardware Company, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 13, 1902.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Lee-Glass-Andreesen Hardware company that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the offices of the said company, corner of Ninth and Harney streets, in the city of Omaha, in the state of Nebraska, on Tuesday, January 13, A. D. 1903, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the company to serve during the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be presented at such meeting.

H. J. LEE, President.
W. M. GLASS, Secretary.

D18 D30t

CITY OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF CITY REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the city clerk's office, Room 106, City Hall, Omaha, Nebraska, for the purchase of a strip of land 25 feet wide and 132 feet long, lying south of and adjoining lots 7 and 8, in block 209, City of Omaha, and bounded on the south by Nicholas street; such proposals to be marked "Proposals for Purchase of Real Estate," and must be filed on or before Monday, December 22, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time all bids will be opened. The city of Omaha reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Omaha, December 15, 1902.

W. H. ELBOURN,
City Clerk.

E-6-t

Little Known Men of Genius

Few Outsiders Hear of Them.

In this age a little man's bigness often is limited only by his ability to keep himself before the public. On the other hand, many of the achievements that have contributed to this nation's greatness and the world's progress have been wrought out in quiet corners and byways, and the world has known little of their authors until long after the achievement made the world richer and better, or until after the worker has been dead along enough to get into the cyclopaedias.

John Fritz, the ironmaster of Bethlehem, relates the New York Sun, lived long in obscurity before, through a dinner and a medal given to him at the Waldorf-Astoria the other night, the world learned that it was his genius which practically revolutionized the iron and steel making of the world. But John Fritz is only one of thousands of men of genius in this and other lands who have lived and worked and achieved great things and the world has known little or nothing of them and their work.

Since the dinner at which Mr. Fritz was the guest of honor the newspapers have made the Nestor of American rolling mills fairly well known to his fellow citizens outside the iron and steel trade. None of the speeches made at the dinner, however, gave a very satisfactory notion of the kind of man this octogenarian really is.

Like many other great men, Mr. Fritz had few of the advantages of education with which to assist him in his work. What he was able to accomplish was due largely to natural talents and to a stick-at-itiveness which knew no such thing as failure.

Even with the extensive latter-day advertising which Mr. Fritz has been forced to receive it is quite likely that few outside his own trade know just why he is regarded as so great a man by those engaged in iron and steel manufacture. It seems that Isaac Holley, dead many years, and John Fritz, are conceded to be the greatest iron masters the world ever produced.

What Mr. Fritz did for the industry was largely in the way of inventing rolling mill machinery. For instance, it was supposed for many years that a steel beam or a steel rail could be rolled only through two rollers. When the beam or the rail had passed through these rollers once it had to be carted back to its original position and sent through the rolls again and again until it had assumed the required form.

Mr. Fritz made up his mind that if two rolls could be used there was no very good reason why a third should not be superposed on the second and some mechanism arranged by which the piece of steel might pass through the first two rollers and be passed back automatically through the second and third.

The foreign steel makers laughed at such a proposition and said it not only could not be done, but that it was absurd. While the foreigners were thus having their fun with the genius of Bethlehem, Mr. Fritz was at work upon the machinery and soon had it installed and in running order. Today his invention is used in every rolling mill of any consequence in the world.

Those who know him best say that John Fritz has owed his success principally to the fact that, while he has always recognized his own ability, he has known equally well the limitations that have been put upon him by his lack of education. Several years ago, before he retired from active business, he was showing some mechanical engineers, all graduates of technical schools, through the Bethlehem plant. While the engineers were examining the great engine in one of the mills, Mr. Fritz said:

"When I get a contract for a new engine I always want to have all the educated brains I can get to help me. You know what brains I've got are in the rough. They never had any school polishing.

"I want the best trained draftsmen I can get to draw the plans, and I want the best mathematicians I can get to cipher out the stress and strain of the various parts, and then I want the best men I can get to set it up. Then, after all the work has been done, I take a walk around her, look her all over and say:

" 'Well, boys, is she all right?'

"Then everybody will say that everything is all right. I ask the mathematicians if they are sure their figures as to stress and strain are all right, and they are absolutely sure. The draftsmen are sure that their plans were all right and the fellows that set her up are sure that all the parts have been put together properly. Then I say:

" 'Well, let's start her up, then, and see why the darned thing won't work.' "

Another man who has done much to boost along the world's progress and is comparatively unknown outside a very limited circle, is Alexander E. Brown of Cleveland. There is hardly a mine of any kind, anywhere, whose development has not been made possible, or at least much more profitable and easy, because of his inventive genius.

He has invented and made more heavy labor-saving machinery than any other man in the world. All of his inventions have been wrought out on the principle of saving time and saving money in the handling of materials at mines, docks, iron and steel plants, shipbuilding yards, structural works and railway terminals.

Of his inventions it has been said that they have so reduced the cost of transportation in this country by water and rail, and have so reduced the cost of labor at blast furnaces and steel works, ship yards and bridge works, that, although the rate of wages is the highest, the cost of labor to the ton of produce in the United States is now the lowest of any like industry in the world.

The only other rival in this or any other country to Mr. Brown in the way of inventing and making labor-saving machinery is Duane H. Church, the master mechanician of the American Watch company of Waltham, Mass. Probably not a dozen people outside those engaged in the making of watches had ever heard of Mr. Church until 100 captains of American industry were invited to meet Prince Henry of Prussia at the memorable luncheon at Sherry's last February.

Mr. Church's inventions, from the very nature of the business which they have revolutionized, are infinitely more delicate in adjustment than those of Mr. Brown. While a piece of Mr. Brown's mechanism will lift a ton of coal, a piece of Mr. Church's mechanism will pick up a hair. It has been said of Mr. Church's machines that they do everything but talk.

Most men of science know about Prof. Albert A. Michelson of the department of physics in the University of Chicago. If one were to walk up Broadway, however, during the rush hour and ask every man and woman he met between the city hall and Twenty-third street if he or she had ever heard of Albert A. Michelson, it is probable that the great physicist would be found to be an unknown personality to 999 out of every 1,000 of whom the question was asked.

And yet Prof. Michelson has measured the speed of light, investigated the effect of the motion of the earth through space on that speed, showed how many waves of light could be utilized as an exceedingly delicate and accurate method of measurement as well as a powerful instrument of research, devised a method whereby a light wave may be made an absolute and invariable ultimate standard of length and made a new spectroscope more powerful than any hitherto known.

These are only a few of the men who have lived and worked for the advancement of civilization and the making of progress, and the world, while using the products of their brains every day, has known little or nothing of the personalities which made those products possible.

The fact that they are generally unknown has probably not disturbed any of these men, or others like them, to the slightest degree, but because the fact is a fact, another illustration is furnished of the truth of the saying of Hon. Tody Hamilton: "If you want to let folks know you're living, you must paint it across the sky."

Lore of Rare Coins

Some Freakish Mintage by the United States.

The coinage of an American $4 goldpiece has probably excited more mail inquiry from R. E. Preston, director of the mint, than any or all the other coinage of the United States. The minting of the coin, relates the Washington Post, was authorized by the coinage committee of the house of representatives in 1878, as also what is termed the goloid dollar and gold metric dollar. The goloid dollar, so-called, is composed of one part gold and twenty-four parts silver, making a total of twenty-five parts nine-tenths fine and weighing 258.

The gold metric dollar (of 1878) is also composed of one part gold, but has 16.1 parts silver and 1.9 parts copper, making a total of nineteen parts, and is in weight 14.2 grammes, while the standard metric dollar of 1879 contains 895.8 parts silver, 4.2 parts gold, 100 copper, making a total of 1,000 and the weight of the coin 25 grammes.

The Stella or $4 gold coin which belongs to this authorized series contains 6 grammes of pure gold, three parts silver and seven parts copper, making a total of seven grammes. There were but 450 of each of these coins struck, and they were distributed among the members of congress and a few officials, the price for the series being $6.75 coin of the realm. It is easily inferred that none of the coins are in circulation, nor will the United States pay their face value for them, as stated by Director Preston. The presentation of these coins by their several holders in different parts of the country accounts for the numerous mail inquiries addressed to the director of the mint as to their genuineness and also by numismatists, who desire to purchase specimens for the collections.

In fact, it is from this latter class that the greater part of the inquiries come, as but few people outside the students or devotees of numismatics know aught of the coinage in question. It is presumed that some of the original holders of the pieces parted with them to friends as presents, and these presents or souvenirs being exhibited by the grateful recipients, has given rise to the supposition that the mint issued them in large quantities as a circulating medium.

There is a popular illusion as to the value of old and rare coins, of which numismatists in the business for profit naturally take advantage. Few know that copper coins of certain dates will sell for 100 times more to the collector of coins than a goldpiece of the same date, or that an American cent with the date 1786 will bring a better price than a goldpiece of the reign of Trajan, Hadrian or the Antonines. This is easily accounted for, so far as the Roman coins are concerned. The ancients secreted their hoardings in the ground, and whenever these hoardings are discovered in modern times, large quantities of the same issue or mintage are obtained at one time. Thus the rarity of the coin, which gives its value is destroyed by the quantity found.

An American cent of 1786 will readily sell for $200, while a half penny of 1795, bearing the legend "payable at London, Liverpool or Bristol" is worth $300.

The fancy prices paid for rare coins became inducements to the forger and counterfeiter to go into the business of coining them, and it is only the expert numismatist who can, in a great many cases, detect the spurious from the genuine. This he does with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass. It is worthy of note to recall the fact that the Roman laws punished the counterfeiter with death. It was comparatively easy work for the ancient counterfeiter to float his spurious coinage, as the genuine, for the government coinage was a crude production, at best.

The American dollar of 1804 is about the best specimen of the modern forger's art, and the numismatist alone can detect the fraud. The dollar of 1801 is used by the forger, who removes the figure "1" and inserts the figure "4."

The first mint established in Boston in 1652 was sixteen feet square and ten feet in height, but the first coin was struck for the colonies in 1616, in memory of Sir George Sommers, who was lost off the Bermudas or Sommer islands in 1612. These coins were made in England, and consisted of brass shillings, sixpennies and threepennies.

In this day of impoverished immigrants it is refreshing, if it is not astounding, to know that an Irish immigrant to New Jersey in 1682 brought such a quantity of metallic coins of various denominations that their circulation was authorized by law as the circulating medium of the colony. The Irish Mark Newby shillings in Massachusetts met with as decided an opposition as they had in Ireland. King Charles had sold the privilege to Newby to coin and circulate these debased coins in Ireland, but the king was finally compelled, by the opposition of the people, to withdraw the privilege, and repay Mr. Newby the sum exacted for the franchise.

Newby then came out to the colonies and endeavored to circulate his shillings. The governor and the crown's representative were instructed by order of King Charles to aid Mr. Newby, but the coin circulated under such protest that the profits of the undertaking were too small for a profit all round, and the Newby coinage disappeared.

The Newby shillings bear on the obverse side a royal harpist kneeling before a crown. The reverse, St. Patrick, with double cross, driving the reptiles before him.

It may be proper to notice that the United States has coined other non-circulating coins besides the $4 and $1 goldpieces mentioned. There was a mintage of 500 silver dollars in 1794, bearing on the obverse side a military bust of Washington and on the reverse side an eagle standing with extended wings. There were only sixty quarter eagles coined in 1796, while the first gold coins struck by the United States were 744 half eagles in 1795, and not until 1807 was the value of the coin struck stamped upon them. The $3 gold coins authorized by congress in 1853 were minted up to and as late as 1889, when their coinage was discontinued. They are worth but little over their face value to collectors.

The confederate silver half dollar, coined in New Orleans will bring a higher price. The half dollars escaped the fate of the coins prepared for the confederacy immediately previous to the outbreak of the civil war, and in preparation of that event. The federal government captured the coinage at the outset, so that not a single piece (silver half dollars) got in circulation.

Uncirculated coins—that is, coins minted for numismalologists or coin collectors—are worth only their face value if worn, but if kept bright and clean will bring fancy prices. Rare coins are classified in numismatics as "proof," "fine," "good," "fair" and "poor." Proof coins are struck, as stated, for coin collectors. The planchet and dies are polished before the coin is struck, giving it a mirrorlike or burnished surface. The mint makes a small charge for this, but the numismatist can only secure the favor the year of issue, or during the coinage of the circulating coin for the specified year.

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those girls and receiving their letters soon learns that they have annoyingly vague ideas of what is meant by work in any field.

They fancy, a great many of them, that it is possible to step into positions that will carry authority, large salary and easy times without serving any apprenticeship. They invariably associate success with unlimited time to play. They have an idea that there is a quick road to mountain tops, if one can only find the way.

They learn in time, if they remain in the field, that success built on any but solid foundations, is no success at all, and that truth must prevail in this as in every other purpose of life.

The Bachelor Girl's Home.

The home question the bachelor girl disposes of at first by settling in a boarding house, a life that is drearier than any other in a city. She moves in an atmosphere of art that gives her a certain glamor to others as well as herself. If it were all a joke, the girl who could afford it would find plenty of real enjoyment out of this debut in professional life.

In a short time the boarding house proves uncongenial and the girl bachelor flees to the studio building, which is not always as comfortable even as the hall bedroom that she leaves. But there is freedom in the new plan, and sometimes a restaurant in the building does away with the necessity for cooking meals.

These makeshift homes are always attractive in their unconventional furnishing. Life in this fashion is picturesque, but it is an odd Bohemian existence that the business girl gives up for a small apartment as soon as she feels that she can afford the dignity of a real home.

But before she reaches this point she has serious work before her, filled with discouragements and disappointments under which none but a sturdy spirit can endure. It is unfair to paint rose-colored pictures of the struggle that women find in their first attempts to gain a footing in the professions. Nothing worth while is gained without effort, and the spurious successes of the stage, of literature and other walks, where results are obtained by certain forms of booming, fall to the earth like punctured balloons when their brief authority is over.

Masculine Characteristics Demanded.

The fact that such successes are manufactured and maintained with apparent security is one of the severest trials that the girl, working legitimately, will have to contend with. People talk and write of the temptations of dramatic life, but the fact is, that the stage is no more filled with such opportunities than other vocations. The right-minded girl will learn to value success properly as she advances and while her progress may seem slow it will be the surer.

So it is not the difficulty in obtaining employment, the poor rate of wages or the drudgery of toil that prove the real obstacles in the path of the strenuous girl. The chief trouble will be the constant demands upon her for qualities of character that are rare in women—the same qualities which make the successful man. Women are not physically fitted for the workaday world, but for the home life, and the most eminent women lawyers, doctors and actors are always women whose health has enabled them to stand the strain.

The Girl with the Hardest Row.

Perhaps the girl with the hardest row to hoe is the young woman with a voice. She gains some fame and reputation at home in a church choir, perhaps, and, spurred on by stories of sudden fame, she comes to town with the notion that she will become a Calve, a Melba, or a Patti. She may have a good but not a powerful voice, and she begins her task of finding a hearing. The singing girl has always a peculiar mental caliber and big ideas. She ends by taking a place in a choir or else she joins the chorus.

'The girl reporter who begins at the foot of the ladder has to work right well in order to make a living. She must work in all weathers, must sleep and eat irregularly and lose much of her sensitive refinement in the inevitable contact with all sorts and conditions of men.

The girl typewriter, the young woman who decorates china, and she who makes cotillion favors, all have their own troubles, great and small. Some lines of work are more sheltered than others, and these are by far the most desirable.

There is no highroad to success, and, often as this is written, it cannot be repeated too often. When you hear a woman state that she has never experienced any of the hardships and disillusions of life in her work, whatever it may be, you may be sure that she is uttering a falsehood. Some women make a practice of writing and speaking in this strain. They insist that a woman can go into any business field and maintain all her beliefs, her faith in humanity and her femininity as securely as in her home life, but this is the exception rather than the rule.

It is better that girls should understand the dangers before embarking on such a sea. If a girl can act, sing, paint or write with any skill she will do it. If she is required to work for money, she will utilize her talent; but it is a mistaken idea that the woman who turns into a happy domestic harbor and makes wifehood and motherhood her profession abandons her "art." There is very fine art in the making of a home.

Of the host of girls who come on from the south or west how many survive? And the few who gain a place are always anxious and ready to drop the parchment of the lawyer, the crown of the stage queen or the pen of the poet to sing the cradle song of some happy fireside.

It is as it should be. The woman first and last! Nothing can change it, and the girl who realizes this and keeps that star in view seeks the best career. The women who achieve are the first to admit this truth. The girl feverishly striving to leave her home and its environments to pursue a will-'o-the wisp that in reality she knows nothing of will always seem like a butterfly beating out its life against a wheel.

BACKWOODS CHRISTMAS.

With Christmas in the near future, I go back in memory to the first Christmas spent in "Yankeedom." It was in 1847 at the home of my uncle in the backwoods of Ohio.

Uncle's house, or cabin, was built of round logs just as they were cut from the forest. Not many settlers had attained to the position of a hewed log house. In one end of the cabin there was a large open fireplace, with an iron bar extending from one side of it. To this bar, or crane, as it was called, was attached chains and hooks on which were hung iron pots and kettles used in cooking. Back in the fireplace there were two great iron "dog irons," used for supporting the logs of wood of which the fire was made. This one fire answered the double purpose of cooking and heating, there being no other one in the house. It rarely went out at night. The chunks being covered at bedtime with ashes, were usually in good condition for starting the morning fire.

In this far back time matches were almost unknown to backwoods people, being scarce and very high priced. If by bad luck or mismanagement the fire did go out some members of the family took a shovel and went to the nearest neighbor and begged a few live coals for a starter. When the wood was damp and there were no pine knots to light the cabin at night a small iron lamp with a cotton strip for a wick, filled with lard or turkey oil, furnished light. These lamps were queer little things, very small and flat, holding not more than two tablespoonsful of melted lard or turkey oil, and suspended by a chain attached to a small flat iron bar that was sharp at one end, that it might be conveniently inserted in the cracks between the logs.

The day before Christmas uncle set out to find a turkey for the next day's feast. Not to any market, or well-filled coop did he go, but into the dense forest that surrounded his cabin. After a few hours tramping through the deep snow he returned with as fine a specimen of wild turkey as ever gladdened a hunter's heart. Early on Christmas morning the turkey was prepared and suspended by a strong cord attached to the mantle shelf, so that it hung in front and quite near the fire. The heat soon set the turkey to revolving and kept it so until it was cooked brown and tender, requiring no care only an occasional basting from the pan of drippings below. In due time the vegetables, potatoes, turnips and beans, that were cooking in the pots suspended over the fire and the nice brown ring of sausage from the dutch oven on the hearth were lifted from their respective places and transferred to the table made ready for its savory burden. The turkey was taken from its conspicuous position, the gravy made and all present invited by aunt to "set up." To the already mentioned substantials were added golden apple sauce, apple butter, cucumber pickles, pumpkin pie, doughnuts and wild grape preserves. Home made bread, butter and biscuits, with sweet cider, milk, coffee and real cream made the meal one worth remembering. The coffee served was a luxury, as it was only used on very extra occasions, being 50 and 70 cents a pound, and the nearest place of obtaining it fifteen miles distant.

Maple sugar of home manufacture was the sugar in general use in those days. If there was loaf sugar in the house it was kept for babies and sick folk, as it was expensive. One pound of it put up in cone-shaped, heavy, purple paper cost $1. The table on which this dinner was served was a stiff home made affair and benches of the same workmanship were used for seats, the split-bottomed chairs being too low. There was no use for waiters, everything being set on the table. Uncle "cut up" the turkey and helped the plates as they were passed to him. When it was time for dessert Aunt cut the pies and handed them to the one nearest her and they passed them to the next. The doughnuts and preserves were served in the same manner. There were no change of plates and no dessert dishes. The coffee cups had saucers which were freely used both for cooling and drinking the coffee from. The steel table knives and forks were very small, especially the two-tined forks, so in eating many kinds of food it was necessary to convey it to the mouth with the knife.

I cannot do justice to this oldentime Christmas feast without making mention of the table cloth, which added much to its attractiveness and gave a delicate finish of refinement to the whole. It was not satin damask nor even Irish linen, but simple home made linen of the huckaback pattern, edged with knit lace, the work of my aunt and her daughter. With their own hands they had assisted in the work of planting and pulling the flax, binding it into sheaves, spreading it on the meadow grass to tender, gathering it in, breaking, scutching, hackleing, spinning, then boiling and bleaching the thread, and afterward weaving the linen and knitting the lace that composed the table cloth that the very daintest lady in our land would be proud to own.

The plain way that my uncle and his family lived in those days, "away back in the forties," was a wonderful revelation to me, a young girl, reared in a southern state where there was no lack of colored servants ever ready to do the bidding of the "young missus." Since that far back day I have dined at many fine tables in fine houses with fine people, but to my notion the excellence of that dinner served so plainly in a log cabin has not been eclipsed by any modern style. As I write this simple story I wonder if any who read it will be carried back in memory to the days of their youth and wonder, as I do, "are we any happier for all the fuss and worry incident to our present way of living?"

MRS. E. J. BRITTON.

THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record Saturday, December 20:

Warranty Deeds.

Mary I. Hutchinson and husband to Sarah A. Glenn, lot 15, block 5, Paddock Place	$2,000
J. C. Moore and wife to Jane Stribling, lots 2 and 3, Moore's subdiv	600
D. C. Percy and wife to C. A. Magnuson, s½ of n82½ feet of w118½ feet of s½ lot 20, J. I. Redick's add., and s½ of n82½ feet of s½ block 11, subdiv. of J. I. Redick's add	1,600
Aetna Trust company to C. B. Pritchard, block 97 and other property in Florence	2,000
Mary C. Chadwick and husband to H. F. Hamann, w22 feet of lots 21 and 22, Reed's 2d add	800
J. C. Havemeyer and wife to H. Freidman, e½ n½ lot 10, block 7, Kountze & R.'s add., and a strip adjoining	650
G. Brucker and wife to J. F. Wuerth, s144 feet lot 1 and s144 feet of e40 feet lot 2, block 2, Campbell's add	1,400

Quit Claim Deeds.

Commercial National bank to C. A. Magnuson, undiv½ of s½ of n82½ feet of w118½ feet of s½ lot 20, J. I. Redick's add., and undiv½ of s½ of n82½ feet of s½ block 11, J. I. Redick's subdiv	1
C. S. Montgomery et al to Aetna Trust company, lots 4, 5, 6, 11, 14 and 17, block 148, and other property in Florence	10
Total amount of transfers	$9,061