ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

Character of the Deceased Merchant Prince—His Remarkable Mercantile Success—Reminiscences of his Career and Personal Habits.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The secret of his extraordinary success must be told in his own words: "My business has been a matter of principal from the start. That is all there is about it. If the golden rule can be incorporated into purely mercantile affairs, it has been done in this establishment, and you must have noticed, if you have observed closely, that the customers are treated precisely as the seller himself would like to be treated were he in their place. That is to say, nothing is misrepresented, the price is fixed, once and for all, at the lowest possible figure, and the circumstances of the buyer are not suffered to influence the salesman in his conduct in the smallest particular. What we cannot afford is violation of principle."

The hard, practical Scotch sense which these words indicate, and which was the strongest trait of his character, was in his blood. He was of Irish parentage, but more remotely of Scotch ancestry. His father was a prosperous and highly respected farmer, descended from a race of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, whose industry, frugality, and precision the boy inherited in full measure. Alexander Turney Stewart was born in 1803, in the suburbs of Lisburn, an extensive manufacturing town about six miles from Belfast. Before he was eight years old his parents and elder sister died, and he was left with only one near relative—his grandfather—who in his old age cherished the hope that he would live to hear his grandson preach from a Methodist pulpit. The boy had natural ability and methodical habits, and easily led his classes, finally taking a degree at Trinity College. His grandfather died, however, before the course of study was completed, and the young student was left without a relative. The grandfather had a worthy successor in a pious Quaker, who was appointed the young man's guardian. Under his guardian's advice he finished his course at the university, one of his tutors being the famous Sheridan Knowles. He was not one of the boisterous revelers of the university whose portraits Charles Lever has drawn with a bold hand. With a frame not robust, but lithe and active, he was a serious, painstaking student, who was always to be found reading in his room while his fellows were entertaining roysterers in their chambers.

He had graduated with honors, and was about 20 years of age, when he decided to emigrate to America. A trivial circumstance at the turning point of his life made him a merchant. A young man with whom he had become intimate applied to him for money wherewith to open a small dry goods store. He advanced the greater part of the small patrimony which he had brought to America; a small store was rented and stocked, but through an unforseen circumstance his friend, after all the preparations had been made, was unable to begin business. The pluck and energy which were the heritage of his Scotch-Irish ancestry came to the surface. In order that the money which he had already invested might not be lost, he resolved to carry on the business himself. He went back to Ireland, converted into money the moderate fortune which his father had left him, bought a stock of Belfast laces and returned to New York to open his store. The capital invested amounted to about $3,000, and in the *Daily Advertiser* of Sept. 2, 1825, appeared a modest advertisement announcing that A. T. Stewart offered for sale, at No. 283 Broadway, "a general assortment of fresh and seasonable dry goods." He had rented one-half of a store, with a frontage of twenty-five feet, exactly opposite the northern entrance of the present wholesale store of the firm, then the site of Washington Hall. In the rear of his shop, the rental of which was very low, the young merchant had a sleeping-room. Under these humble conditions was formed the germ of the most extensive dry goods business in the world.

Mr. Stewart's first customer was not only a lady but also a friend. On the day before the little shop was opened, in accordance with his modest announcement, a lady whose acquaintance he had made in the city said to him: "You must not sell anything on the morrow till I come and make the first purchase; for it will bring luck." The next morning she drove up in her carriage and purchased Irish laces and other goods worth nearly two hundred dollars. It was a good omen for the young merchant, and in the end it was a lucky investment for herself. The lady subsequently removed to a city on the continent, where Mr. Stewart found her in reduced circumstances, her husband having died after wasting her whole fortune. The merchant settled an annuity upon her, and during the rest of her life she lived in comfort.

Another incident, quite as interesting, is related of the first day's business. A woman came in to buy calico, and a clerk told her that the colors were fast and would not wash out. Mr. Stewart indignantly remonstrated with the salesman. "What do you mean by saying what you know to be untrue. The calico will fade; she will demand her money back, and she will be right. I don't want goods represented for what they are not." "Look here, Mr. Stewart," said the clerk, "if those are going to be your principles in trade, I'm going to look for another situation. You won't last long."

But Mr. Stewart did last. His favorite business principle was—one price for all. From this fixed price no salesman was allowed to depart; and no deceit or misrepresentation as to the quality of the goods was tolerated. He was led by instinct and early training to accept "Honesty is the best policy" as a sound business principle. There never was a merchant who put more conscience into his business than Mr. Stewart, and yet with him it was not so much conscience as it was common sense.

The two stores which Mr. Stewart built are among the proudest monuments of commercial enterprise in this country. The trade transacted in them is almost fabulous. The sales in the two establishments are said to have amounted to $203,000,000 in three years, and the income of Mr. Stewart has been the largest in the mercantile world. In 1863 his income was $1,900,000; in 1864, $2,000,000; in 1865, $1,600,000; in 1866, $600,000—an average of about $2,000,000 a year. When he was nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, he estimated his annual income at $1,000,000. The business of the house is world-wide. A foreign bureau has been established at Manchester, where English goods are collected, examined, and packed. At Belfast the firm has a house, where linens are bleached. At Glasgow the firm have a house for Scotch goods. In a magazine at Paris are collected East India, French, and German goods. The [illegible] house is in Berlin, and the silk [illegible] at Lyons. Payments are made at the Paris bureau, and all the [illegible] Then there are sales in Europe and all United States which manufacture goods exclusively for this firm, and there are buyers and agents who are constantly traveling from Hong Kong to Paris, from Thibet to Peru.

Mr. Stewart's benefactions were on the same large scale as his business. He gave as a prairie yields crops. Although he was American in all his instincts, his heart was warm toward his native island. When there was a famine in Ireland he sought for a ship. A British vessel was offered; he would have nothing but an American vessel. One was found with an American captain and an American crew, and was at once chartered. The vessel was loaded with provisions, and under the American flag entered the harbor of Belfast. The agent at Belfast was directed to advertise for young men and women who desired to go to America, and free passage was given to as many as the vessel could carry, the only requirement being that each applicant should be of good moral character and able to read and write. A circular was issued by Mr. Stewart himself and sent to his numerous friends, stating the fact that he expected a large number of young people and asking employment for them. When the vessel reached the harbor of New York, places had been found for almost every one of the new emigrants.

After the Franco-German war, Mr. Stewart chartered a steamer and dispatched her to Havre with 3,800 barrels of flour for the relief of sufferers in manufacturing districts. One of the Paris newspapers, in commenting upon this gift at the time, said: "It is from a republic that such examples of generosity and true grandeur come to us. Can we show ourselves worthy of the sympathy of a people represented by such men?"

When Chicago was desolated by fire in 1871, Mr. Stewart gave $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers. A princely charity was his proposed home for working women on Fourth avenue, which is still unfinished. The building has cost $1,000,000. The main object was to furnish a building wherein lodging, food and warmth could be furnished at the lowest possible rates. Each working girl was to pay a fixed rate for lodging, the benevolence of the plan consisting in the fact that every one would secure more comfort than in a common hotel for less money than a squalid lodging in a tenement-house. Although Mr. Stewart was not considered generous to local charities, he gave in his own way. He had a Scotchman's hatred of professional beggars.

The public events in Mr. Stewart's life have been few in number. In 1867 he went to the Paris Exhibition as United States Commissioner. This was the only public office which he ever held. He was President Grant's first nominee for Secretary of the Treasury. A few days previous to the inauguration of the President, Mr. Stewart and his family, accompanied by Judge Henry Hilton and Gen. Daniel Butterfield, visited Washington and occupied apartments at the Ebbitt House, a private entrance on Fourteenth street, near Newspaper-row, being arranged for his personal convenience. It was understood at the time that only the objection made by Senator Sumner prevented his confirmation by the Senate. Late in the afternoon of the day on which the nominations were sent in, a rumor got abroad that there was a law, understood to have been really written by Alexander Hamilton while Secretary of the Treasury, prohibiting an importer in active business from holding the position of Secretary of the Treasury. A newspaper correspondent obtained the law bearing on the case and carried it to Gen. Butterfield, who conveyed it to Mr. Stewart and his legal adviser, Judge Henry Hilton, who was then with him at Washington. They immediately consulted Chief Justice Chase, and he confirmed the view which had been taken of the law by those who first brought it to Mr. Stewart's attention. It was understood at the time in Washington that Mr. Stewart proposed to retire from business and devote the entire profits that might accrue during the time that he should hold the office of Secretary of the Treasury to any charitable object which might be named. But this was decided to be a means which would not be proper either for him to carry out or for the Government to accept. Immediately after seeing Chief Justice Chase, Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton drove to the White-house, and laid the facts and the opinions before the President, who on the next day wrote a message to the Senate asking that the law of 1788 be set aside so as to enable the candidate to hold the office. This the Senate declined to do. It was a very natural ambition for a man of Mr. Stewart's tastes and training to desire to be at the head of the Treasury, and it is not unlikely that the disappointment was a very severe one.

Mr. Stewart has long been regarded as one of the richest men in the United States. Next to Cornelius Vanderbilt and the late William B. Astor, he was probably the richest. Mr. Vanderbilt invested in railroads from their first introduction in this country, and has amassed what is popularly supposed to be the largest private fortune in America, almost wholly in these productive stocks. Mr. Astor's great fortune of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 was made, as is well known, almost wholly in real estate operations, in a city where such investments proved to be exceptionally and marvelously profitable. Mr. Stewart's fortune was made almost wholly in trade—his real estate transactions being subsidiary to his mercantile projects—and he took no interest in railway or other speculative stocks or operations. His fortune grew less rapidly than that of the others, being subjected to reverses of trade which that of the others did not feel; but it is generally estimated that he has left property to the amount of $50,000,000, and possibly more.

Pertinent Questions.

A Michigan lady sends this note to the Chicago *Tribune*: "Are the ball-room dresses illustrated in fashion papers correct representations of the same as worn by ladies attending balls, etc., in our large cities? If so, how do those not endowed by kind nature with the correct form, you know, manage to keep up their end of the fashion lever? Do they have busts made to order, painted, grooved and warranted to fit? And why is it (if a fact) that respectable ladies, while attending balls, parties, etc., are licensed to exhibit themselves in the same shape in ordinary society, they would be classed among the demi-monde? I ask for information, as I do not move in the 'higher circles,' and am not posted."

"I NEVER larfed so much in all my life," said Guy at the club the other night, "when I sat down on, you know, a nice old chap's hat, you know, and then everybody larfed, you know." It was funny, you know, wasn't it?

Two hundred and thirty thousand cubic feet of the best pine are used in making the 20,000,000,000 matches which the United States annually produce.

All Sorts.

ONE Haaff resides in St. Louis.

GOV. LIPPIT, of Rhode Island, ought to be a good speaker.

MINNESOTA will give the office of school director to women.

AUSTRALIA exported, in 1875, gold dust to the amount of $15,889,525.

SECRET societies are being organized by the Chinese throughout Nevada.

FOUR women were arrested at Titusville, Pa., recently for assaulting a man.

WHEN farmers cannot raise good crops they do the other thing.—raise the prices.

A FARMER of Santa Ynez, Cal., recently traded 240 mustangs for one blooded stallion.

ONE thousand men will be employed in the Consolidated Virginia mine this summer.

THE site upon which Cincinnati is built was sold for less than fifty silver dollars in 1787.

THE Czar is the tallest sovereign of Europe. The Emperor William comes next in height.

RABBITS have so increased in Kentucky that hunting them down has become an absolute necessity.

AN economist says he can live on seven cents a day, but he wants a seventy-five cent breakfast next morning.

THERE were nearly 12,000,000 postal cards issued by the Postoffice department in the month of March.

A DEADHEAD has been sentenced in London to six months and hard labor for merely asking for a free pass.

SILVER mines which bear traces of having been worked by a previous race have been discovered in Mason county, Texas.

A GEORGIA exchange recently headed a marriage announcement? "Cramp Kellock." He was the cramp, and she—the other party.

LUCY HOOPER wants a large Yankee population in Paris—people who get out of bed and began business before 10 o'clock in the morning.

AN old tombstone in the burying ground at West Lynn, Mass., has this inscription: "God took the good, too good to stay, and left the bad, too bad to take away." Rather rough on the mourners.

THE children of school age in England and Wales, that is, from three to thirteen, number 5,374,301, or twenty-three per cent. of the whole population. The amount expended upon primary education during the last ten years in England, Wales and Scotland is £9,918,277.

AT the Exeter (Eng.) Assizes a schoolmaster named Starbridge has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for brutally flogging a youth who failed to complete his exercise in arithmetic. In consequence of the punishment inflicted the boy has lost the sight of one eye.

MR. GEORGE CARTER SLETT, an Englishman living in Shanghae, has just published a collection of Chinese ballads. One of them bears the name of "Chang Liang's Flute," and according to tradition its melancholy tones induced 8,000 soldiers to desert their camp for their homes in a single night.

ETHER drunkards are a product of England. In a Londonderry neighborhood an official report has been made of two deaths caused by drinking ether, and "notwithstanding attempts made by the clergy and others of influence" to stop the practice, it seems to be spreading.

THE remarkable scientific fact is announced that an iron ball at white heat refuses to receive a charge of electricity; when cooled down to red heat it will receive a negative charge; at a dull red heat it will receive a positive charge; and when further cooled down it will accept both kinds.

AT a recent funeral in Montgomery county, Pa., the following relations were present: One great-grandfather, one great-grandmother, two grandfathers, two grandmothers, three fathers, three mothers, three sons, two grandchildren, one great-grandchild, and two daughters-in-law.

FOUR burglars stole $1,290 of a widow in Oakland, Cal., the other night, and her son-in-law shot two of them, captured a third and recovered all the money. When asked why he treated his mother-in-law in that way, he excused himself by saying that "the old woman was rather weakly, and he thought the money had better remain in the family."

A REMARKABLE duel is reported from the neighborhood of Toulouse. The combatants were two journalists, and both good shots. They met at 8 in the morning, and after the usual preliminaries the signal to fire was given. Both the duelists fell dead on the spot, each having received a ball in the region of the heart. They were both married and leave large families.

A FAVORITE mode of curing intoxication in Sweden and Norway is by using the hair of some of the same dog. The drunkard is put in jail and fed on nothing but bread and wine. He likes it at first, but after a few days it grows very disgusting to him, and, if followed up, creates a deep-seated repulsion to all that can intoxicate.

VIENNA uses 720,000 pounds of genuine meerschaum, worth over $1,000,000, yearly, and 4,100,000 pounds of meerschaum chips, which are ground and compressed and made into imitation pipes and cigar holders. The imitation is carried to such perfection that the best judges are often puzzled to distinguish it from the real article.

The Philadelphia Census.

The people of Philadelphia have stood up and been counted by Mayor Stokeley's police. The result shows a population of 817,448, an increase of over twenty-one per cent. since 1870. This is a greater rate of increase than there was between 1850 and 1860, the rate for that whole decade being only nineteen per cent. For the decade ending 1870 the rate of increase was thirty-eight per cent., which would be equivalent to about twenty per cent. for the period from 1870 to the beginning of 1876. This growth is very gratifying, considering the severe business depression which has prevailed for three years past, and we doubt if any other Eastern city has increased in population so rapidly.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A GOOD deal has been said against chewing-gum by the press at large, but it holds its own evenly with the despised hand-organs. Certain Detroit boys now peddle the stick from house to house, and are allowed to go from parlor to basement and back, and sell to all. When he has been gone about fifteen minutes the lady of the house remarks: "Manda, yum gum um tell Bessum whum to get for um dinner." "Yoh, uga," Amanda replies. "Bessum, yave chickum fum dinner," remarks the mother as she reaches the kitchen. "Yaus um, bileum yor youdum," she talks, rolling her end around.—*Free Press.*

MIXED BABIES.

A Des Moines Boarding-House Tragedy.

A few days since two simultaneous infants were born in a Des Moines boarding-house, and inasmuch as they were not twins, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to mention that two distinct mothers were involved in the affair. The judicious infant notoriously prefers to be born in the middle of the night, for the reason that it is certain to find its father at home ready to carry messages and execute commissions. The wild Western infant, on the contrary, distains custom, and is careless of the convenience of others. The two Des Moines infants made their first appearance in the middle of the day, when there was no one in readiness to welcome them; and if they have lifelong reason to regret their precipitancy, the verdict of staid and orderly people will be that it served them right.

It so happened that a friendly and neighboring matron, who heard of the casualty, promptly called on the two mothers and volunteered her assistance. Her aid was cheerfully accepted, and the infants being handed to her she placed them in a convenient market-basket, and carried them to her room, in order to dampen the enthusiasm with which they had entered on their new existence by making them acquainted with the pins and soap of every-day life. No one claims that she did not perform her task in a thorough and proper manner. The infants were soon made ready for exhibition, and were brought back to their mothers much depressed in spirits, and entertaining grave doubts whether, on the whole, they had acted wisely in emigrating to Des Moines. When, however, the more inquisitive of the mothers desired to know which was her private infant, the officious matron uttered a wild cry and sank fainting to the floor, while the infants rolled from the limp arms and brought up with considerable violence against the coal-scuttle and rocking-chair.

It will hardly be credited that the well-meaning but unfortunate matron had taken no precaution to distinguish one infant from the other. As a consequence, she was entirely unable to return each to its actual mother. Nothing could have been easier than to mark them, for identification—calling one, say, "Schedule A," and the other "Schedule B." This, in fact, is the precise way in which a local lawyer whose advice was subsequently asked, asserted that the affair ought to have been managed. The same purpose would have been accomplished had the matron cut a notch in the leg of one infant, or pasted a written label on its forehead, or marked its nose with indelible ink. As she remarked, however, it is easy enough to think of these things when it is too late to use them; and it is doubtful if those who now so severely condemn her for not habitually carrying brass checks in her pocket for the purpose of checking casual infants that may be thrown upon her care, would have been much less "flustered" had they been in her place. That she was "flustered" she readily admits, and though the precise meaning of that term is not very well ascertained, it is generally understood to denote a state of temporary insanity, induced by an excess of infants.

It is not pleasant to dwell upon the grief of the disappointed mothers. To find that, instead of owning one infant each, they had only a tenancy in common of two infants, must have been extremely painful. It is true that a mother who owns an undivided half part of two infants has just as much infantile property as though she owned one entire infant in fee simple. Still, every mother prefers to have a strictly private infant, and the law makes no provision for a partition suit between tenants in common of the same infant. The repentant matron tried to mend matters by advising the mothers to draw for the choice of children. First carefully mixing the infants behind her back, she covered them with a blanket, leaving a single leg of each projecting about three inches from the blanket. Each mother then selected a leg and drew forth the corresponding infant. Perhaps, in these circumstances, this was the best plan that could have been adopted, but it by no means repairs the mischief that had been done. Neither mother will ever have any real satisfaction in her alleged child. Each will always have a terrible fear that she is wasting her time and energies over a colic that rightfully concerns the other mother, and when one child is praised by indiscreet friends for its imaginary beauty, both mothers will insist that their own features have been inherited by the infant in question. When these unhappy babies grow to years of discretion they will never be satisfied as to their identity, and the blighting consciousness that while other men are forbidden to marry only two grandmothers they are each forbidden to marry four, will effectually take away the zest of life.

The moral of this tragedy is obviously twofold. It is a warning to western infants to return to the good old custom of entering upon existence in the night time, and it will impress upon the minds of all mothers the necessity of keeping labels always on hand for use in sudden emergencies. If these two results should follow, the Des Moines infants will not have been mixed in vain, and what is their loss will prove the gain of future generations.

Induced Lactation.

Mrs. ——, of this city, a married lady, but having no children, took an orphan child three weeks old to raise. She began feeding the infant on cow's milk, tea and crackers, etc., and as is usually the case, the child soon got sick, and thus I was called in to prescribe. We found it with a slight diarrhea and somewhat emaciated, and continually crying; indeed, the crying was almost incessant, which was quieted only by repeated doses of paregoric. Our prognosis was, of course, unfavorable, for statistics show that three-fourths of the "spoon-fed" children die before completing the first year. Therefore the plan of treatment for our case was to procure the natural food—that is, a wet-nurse; for we attribute the crying and diarrhea to two causes, namely, loss of its mother and the character of the food; and thus to furnish a wet-nurse could meet both indications. After diligent search a wet-nurse could not be found. We then recommended the "next best thing," and that was for Mrs. —— to suckle the baby herself! She was shocked at the suggestion at first, but after assuring her that I thought it could be done, and citing other similar cases as reported by Dr. Gilfillian, of Brooklyn, and remarking upon her great love for the infant and its dependence upon her for life, she came to look upon it as a Christian duty to nurse the child and suckle it if possible. Moreover, she was anxious to become a mother, but had despaired of becoming one naturally, having been married five years; she the more readily undertook the experiment. We allude to these matters because we consider the mental influence of greatest importance in the secretion of milk, and think our treatment very favorably influenced by having cultivated a desire in that direction.

We directed her on retiring at night not to give the accustomed opiate, but let it take hold of the breasts, which were well developed. The child took hold with avidity, and after sucking nearly an hour at the dry breast it went to sleep and slept nearly all night. The following day we caused a large poultice of the green leaves of the *ricinus communis* (castor oil plant) to be applied, and at the same time giving teaspoonful doses of castor oil internally every three hours. At the end of the first twenty-four hours she experienced a peculiar sensation in the breasts, and in three days the flow of milk was well established. It is needless to add that the infant speedily recovered, and the adopted mother experienced great satisfaction.—*Louisville Medical News.*

How the Oyster Grows.

Mr. Frank Buckland, who conveys instruction more agreeably than any naturalist of the day, thus explains the manner in which the oyster builds his shell:

"The body of an oyster is a poor, weak thing, apparently incapable of doing anything at all. Yet what a marvelous house an oyster builds around his delicate frame. When an oyster is first born he is a very simple, delicate dot, as it were, and yet he is born with his two shells upon him.

"For some unknown reason he always fixes himself on his round shell, never by his flat shell, and being once fixed, he begins to grow; but he only grows in summer. Inspect an oyster shell closely and it will be seen that it is marked with distinct lines. As the rings we observe in the section of a trunk of a tree denote years of growth, so do the markings on an oyster tell us how many years he has passed in his 'bed' at the bottom of the sea.

"Suppose the oyster under inspection was born June 15, 1870, he would go on growing up to the first line we see well marked; he would then stop for the winter. In summer, 1871, he would more than double his size. In 1873 and 1874 he would again go on building, till he was dredged up in the middle of his work in 1875; so that he is plainly five and a half years old. The way in which an oyster grows his shell is a pretty sight. I have watched it frequently. The beard of an oyster is not only his breathing organ—*i. e.*, his lungs—but also his feeding organ, by which he conveys his food to his complicated mouth with its four lips.

"When the warm, calm days of June come, the oyster opens his shell, and, by means of his beard, begins building an additional story to his house. This he does by depositing very, very fine particles of carbonate of lime, till at last they form a substance as thin as silver paper, and exceedingly fragile. Then he adds more and more, till at last the new shell is as hard as the old one. When oysters are growing their shells they must be handled very carefully, as the new growth of shell will cut like broken glass, and a wound on the finger from an oyster shell is often very dangerous."

Entertaining the Parson.

The preacher was stopping over-night at their house. This was quite an uncommon event for their household, and Mrs. Swipes was on her good behavior. While she was so precise and prim that butter would hardly melt in her mouth in the presence of his "riverence," she had to keep a vigilant watch over her husband and boy, else they would kick over the traces and "show their breeding." It was while she was in this frame of mind that a "tramp" presented himself to the door and asked for something to eat. Now it is proverbial with her that she always turns a cold shoulder to such applicants; but she was on her good behavior, and, consequently, spread a good breakfast before him. After everybody had left the house and she was washing dishes she found herself minus two napkin-rings. On the return of her husband from work she said to him:

"Two of my silver napkin-rings have been stolen."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes; my two best ones."

"Well, well, you ought to know better than to leave things around loose, Mrs. Swipes, after reading all of that Beecher business."

"It wasn't the preacher. It was that dirty tramp."

"Serves you right, Mrs. Swipes, for trying to show off your kindness before that preacher. Why didn't you make the lazy loafer saw wood for his breakfast? You know well enough all tramps will steal."

"I don't know any such thing. I'd let you know that I wasn't raised a tramp, if you was, old Swipes."

"You needn't put on airs over me if my parents were poor, Mrs. Swipes. My parents didn't have to go to the foundling asylum to pick out a baby."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Chicago Falls Heir to Several Million Dollars.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The news has been received of the death in Rome of Miss Julia H. Newberry, daughter of the late Walter L. Newberry. Through this event the North division will some time be honored with a magnificent library. The late Mr. Newberry left an estate clear of all incumbrance, consisting chiefly of real estate, and valued even at the present depreciated prices, at $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. A large portion of it is unproductive, but the income is upward of $100,000 a year. One-third of this goes to Mrs. Newberry, the widow, as her dower, and the remainder, now that the heirs are dead, is to accumulate until after Mrs. Newberry's death, when one-half of the whole estate will be devoted to founding a free public library in the North division."

The Successful Physician.

[From the St. Louis Globe.]

There is probably no man to whom the community owe so much as to the honest, far-spoken physician, who does his actual duty both to himself and to his patients. Really skillful physicians are not so numerous that their virtues need no mention, and hence the advertisement of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, may well claim the reader's attention. Dr. Pierce is a type of a class of men who obtain success by careful and well-directed effort, not attempting too much, or creating false ideas as to ability. The only reliable physician in these days of complicated disorders and high-pressure living is the "Specialist," the man who understands his one branch of the business. Such in his line is Dr. Pierce. For the benefit of his readers he has written a "Common Sense Medical Adviser," which is well worth reading by those who need such a work. With strict business honor, high professional skill, reasonable fees, and a large corps of competent assistants, Dr. Pierce will doubtless make his name familiar as "household words."

Centennial Guide—Free.

The Fan Handle route from Chicago, Indianapolis or Cincinnati, via Columbus, I. & St. L., is sending to all applicants their Centennial Guide Book, showing routes, tickets will be sold over, and prices of same. Tickets will be sold via Washington City, and return via Niagara Falls, etc. Write to either of the undersigned for this Guide: W. L. O'Brien, G. P. A., Columbus, O.; E. W. Scott, G. Ticket Agt., Cincinnati; E. Gallup, Gen. West'n Agt., Chicago.

Lamentable Carelessness.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says: "Yesterday morning two women in the west part of town gave birth to children in the same room and at the same time. The circumstances transpired sooner than had been expected, and as a consequence preparations for the new arrivals had not been made. Intelligence of the event was conveyed to a neighboring house, and a woman living there hastened to them in order to render necessary aid. She cared for the little strangers, bathed and clothed them, and in due season started to present them to their waiting mammas. Then she made the startling discovery that she had succeeded in inextricably mixing the infants so that she was unable to decide which was the mother of either. The case was anxiously considered by all parties, but no decision could be reached, and finally the two mothers cast lots for choice, agreeing that if the children should, when grown, develop family traits sufficiently to identify them they should be exchanged if the present selection should prove to be incorrect."

TREMONT A. HAINES, twenty-six years old, a Providence medical student, committed suicide recently, by taking morphine, the effect of which he had noted every five minutes as long as he could write. He was originally from Maine. He had sung in different churches in Boston, and was once a member of the Parepa-Rosa opera company.

JOHN HOGWASH, of Iowa, has run for office sixteen times, and has been beaten every time, but he says he won't change his name for any office in the world.—*Detroit Free Press.* Well, let John keep it, if it's his will.—[*Philadelphia Bulletin.* Yes; swine not!—[*Norristown Herald.* Now, that one's real stylish; worthy of the Norristown pen-man.—[*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

CHEAPEST, best family paper in the world—CHICAGO LEDGER. See advertisement.

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