

# "FIRST IN PEACE."

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION AT NEW YORK IN 1789.

## A Vivid Description of the Installation Ceremonies—The Procession—Taking the Oath—Washington's Dress.

The first inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States before the first Congress under the new Government took place in New York. A writer in the *Century Magazine* gives a vivid account of the ceremonies, from which we make the following extracts: The long-expected day was now at hand. The opestone was about to be placed on the structure, the foundations of which had been laid thirteen years before. It was the 30th of April, 1789, and the first President of the United States was to take the oath of fidelity to the new Constitution. Crowds were pouring into New York. "For nearly a fortnight," wrote Griswold, "the taverns and boarding houses in the city had been thronged with visitors, and now every private house was filled with guests, from all parts of the Union, assembled to witness the imposing ceremonial which was to complete the organization of the Government."

With a discharge of artillery at sunrise from old Fort George near Bowling Green began the ceremonies of the day. At nine the bells of the churches rang for half an hour, and the congregations gathered in their respective places of worship "to implore the blessings of heaven upon their new Government, its favor and protection to the President, and success and acceptance to his Administration." The military were meanwhile preparing to parade, and at twelve o'clock marched before the President's house on Cherry street. The full procession left the Presidential mansion at half-past twelve o'clock and proceeded to Federal Hall via Queen street, Great Dock and Broad street. Colonel Morgan Lewis, as Grand Marshal, attended by Majors Van Home and Jacob Morton, as aides-de-camp, led the way. Then followed the troop of horse; the artillery; the two companies of grenadiers; a company of light infantry and the battalion men; a company in the full uniform of Scotch Highlanders with the national music of the bagpipe; the Sheriff, Robert Boyd, on horseback; the Senate committee; the President in a state coach, drawn by four horses, and attended by the assistants and civil officers; Colonel Humphreys and Tobias Lear, in the President's own carriage; the committee of the House; Mr. Jay, General Knox, Chancellor Livingston; his Excellency the Count de Moustier, and his Excellency Don Diego Gardoqui, the French and Spanish Ambassadors; other gentlemen of distinction, and a multitude of citizens. The two companies of grenadiers attracted much attention. One, composed of the tallest young men in the city, were dressed "in blue with red facings and gold-laced ornaments, cocked hats with white feathers, with waistcoats and breeches and white gaiters, or spatterdash, close buttoned from the shoe to the knee and covering the shoe-buckle. The second, or German company, wore blue coats with yellow waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters similar to those already described, and towering caps, cone shaped and faced with black bear skin."

When the military, which amounted to "not more than five hundred men," and whose "appearance was quite pretty," arrived within two hundred yards of Federal Hall, at 1 o'clock, they were drawn up on each side, and Washington and the assistants and the gentlemen especially invited passed through the lines and proceeded to the Senate Chamber of the "Federal State House." The building had been crowded since 10 o'clock, and when the Senate met at half-past eleven all was excitement. The minutest details were considered matters of gravest moment.

At last the lower House entered the Senate Chamber, and there the two houses sat for an hour and ten minutes. The delay was owing to the Senate committee, "Lee, Izard and Dalton, who," said Senator Maclay, "had stand with us until the Speaker came in, instead of going to attend the President." At last the joint committee of the two houses, preceded by their Chairman, introduced Washington, who advanced between the Senators and Representatives, bowing to each. He was at once conducted to the chair by John Adams. On the right were the Vice-President and the Senate, and on Washington's left the Speaker and the House of Representatives. The Vice-President then said that "the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States were ready to attend him to take the oath required by the Constitution, and that it would be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York." The President replied that he was ready to proceed, and was immediately conducted to the open gallery in front of the Senate Chamber, which looked out upon Broad street.

Washington was dressed in a full suit of dark brown cloth manufactured in Hartford, with metal buttons with an eagle on them, and "with a steel-hilted sword, white silk stockings and plain silver shoe-buckles. His hair was dressed and powdered in the fashion of the day, and worn in a bag and solitaire." Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, one of a committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence, thirteen years before, was dressed in a full suit of black and wore the robe of office. Just as the oath was to be administered it discovered that no Bible was in the Hall. Luckily Livingston, a Master of Free Masons, knew there was one at St. John's Lodge in the City Assembly Rooms near by, and a messenger was dispatched to borrow the Bible, which he brought to the property of St. John's Lodge No. 1, the third oldest Masonic Lodge in the United States.

Secretary Otis of the Senate held before him a red velvet cushion, upon which rested the open Bible of St. John's Lodge. "You do solemnly swear," said Livingston, "that you will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of your ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." "I do solemnly swear," replied Washington, "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." He then bowed his head and kissed the sacred Book, and with the deepest feeling uttered the words: "So help me God!" The Chancellor then proclaimed, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" The instant discharge of thirteen cannon followed, and with loud repeated shouts and huzzas the people cried: "God bless our Washington; and long live our beloved President!" The President bowed to the people, and the air again rang with acclamations. Washington, followed by the company at the balcony, now returned to the Senate Chamber, where he took his seat and the Senators and Representatives their seats. When Washington arose to speak all stood and listened "with eager and marked attention."

After delivering his address, the President, accompanied by the Vice-President, the Speaker, the two houses of Congress, and all who attended the inauguration ceremony, proceeded on foot to St. Paul's Church. The same order was preserved as in the procession from the President's house to Federal Hall. The military "made a good figure" as they lined the street near the church. The services in the church were conducted by the Chaplain of the Senate, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Samuel Provoost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of New York.

## Largest Clock in America.

The large clock which will grace the square tower of the San Francisco Chronicle building has been definitely decided upon. The dials, four in number, will be the largest in the United States, the diameter of each being 16 feet. Each dial will have the outer portion of copper, and the central portion (11.6 in diameter) of ground glass. By day the time will be read on the copper face and by night on the glass one. The copper face will carry gilded numerals of cast brass, each 2 feet in length, and the hands, massive and ornate in design, will be so made as to indicate the time on either portion of the dials, as required. The ground glass portion of the dial will be in seven parts, six segments of a ring, whose large diameter is 11 1/2 feet, and a circular disk within the six segments 7 feet 3 inches in diameter. On this face also the numerals will be of cast brass; but, instead of being gilded, will be black, so as to show clearly at night with the strong electric light behind them. The segments and the center plate will be too large to bring across the Continent on the cars, and so will have to be shipped around the Horn, while the copper dial will be made in San Francisco. The pendulum of this gigantic clock will be 14 feet long, and the weight or "bob" is to weigh 500 pounds. The hands will be set on the outside by simply moving with a light crank the fingers on a small dial inside the tower. Motive power will be imparted to the mechanism by a weight of about 600 pounds, and the contractors guarantee that the time shall not vary ten seconds in a month. By an automatic contrivance the light in the tower will be turned on at night and off in the day. The clock thus promises to be one of the most remarkable ones in the country, and an addition to the loftiest and strongest building on the Pacific coast. The height of the tower from the sidewalk will be 203 feet.

## Peculiar Ideas of Revenge.

This is certainly a most extraordinary people, writes Frank G. Carpenter from China, and next to nothing of them is known at home. Here, for instance, are a few stories that I have picked up. A foreign resident of Peking who speaks Chinese well was riding along the other day and came to an excited crowd. Drawing near he discovered a circle of people quietly watching a man desperately attempting to commit suicide by dashing his head against a wall. He dismounted, restrained the man, harangued the bystanders, and learned that this was a coolie who claimed that his payment for a certain porter's job was short by ten cash—less than a penny—and as the employer refused to pay more he was proceeding to take revenge by killing himself on the spot, knowing, by so doing, he would get the other into considerable trouble. On another occasion a man threw himself into the canal, but was dragged out. So he simply sat down on the edge and starved himself to death, to be revenged against somebody who had cheated him. Again, one day a man was found murdered on a bridge near the British legation. The law of China prescribes that a murdered body must not be removed till the murderer is caught. Therefore it was covered with a mat and left. Days passed and a month, and still the rotting body lay there, till at last the minister, who had to pass it every day, vigorously protested and it was taken off the bridge and placed a little further away.

## A Long-Perpetrated Biblical Error.

A Parisian paper calls attention to a singular mistake in the revised version of the Old Testament, or rather to the perpetration of an old error. It occurs in II Chronicles, xxii., 1, where Abaziah is described as, at the age of 42, having succeeded his father, who died at the age of 40. Seeing that another, and a perfectly possible account of the same circumstance is given in II Kings viii., 26, it is surprising that this obvious error should have escaped correction. According to the Book of Kings, Abaziah's real age at his accession was only 22. At the time of Abaziah's birth, therefore, his father was 18—a fair age for a Syrian father of a firstborn. This particular error is older than the art of printing. It dates back to some ancient copy of the Book of Chronicles. It is reproduced in the Douai version of the Old Testament.

# WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

## ORNAMENTAL CANARY BIRDS.

Canary birds are beginning to form an important item in decorations, especially for children's parties. The ornamental cages of brass or gilded wood are adorned with ribbons and placed among ferns, evergreens and flowers artistically disposed. These birds are said to sing much better amid the gaiety of fashionable surroundings than in the quiet of the shops whence they are taken.—*Times-Democrat*

## MRS. CLEVELAND IN GOTHAM.

Mrs. Cleveland is having a gay time in New York than she had in Washington. There is not a day that is not crowded with engagements. Mr. Cleveland found the social excitements more tiring than his official work, and he had to break away from them for a while. Mrs. Cleveland, who has her mother, and her husband's married sister with her, is enjoying her freedom from public life. That she can go about without offending state etiquette is a great satisfaction to her. She quite enjoys making calls, which she was not allowed to do as a President's wife. So that she will not overstep the bounds of time in her calls, she has a tiny watch inserted in a corner of her card case, which she can consult without being observed.—*Basar*.

## ROMANCE OF A REPUTED WIT.

The death of Mrs. Morris H. Floyd is reported from Clarendon County, S. C. About sixty years ago she was engaged to be married to Mr. Floyd, but the match was opposed by her parents, who about this time moved from South Carolina to Alabama, taking her with them. Soon after reaching her new home she started on foot to go back to her lover. While on her way through a then wilderness she was captured by the Cherokee Indians, and was held a prisoner until released by United States troops six months later. She continued her journey on foot, and in a year after leaving Alabama she reached her old home and married her lover. She learned from the Indians their art of compounding herbs, and practised it among her neighbors. She was an oracle on dreams, charms and witchcraft.—*New York Sun*.

## DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC OLD LADY.

Rosanna McCormack, aged sixty-five, an eccentric character who had resided by herself near Jordans, White Sulphur Springs, Va., for many years, and who was well known by thousands of people from the North and South who have been patrons of the springs, was found dead at home recently lying on fertilizer sacks and sheep skins. She had a number of feather beds, but never slept on them. She always wore long, heavy boots, with pistols in them for protection, rarely ever taking them off, and died in her boots. At the coroner's inquest a verdict of died of pneumonia was rendered. She was a great reader, very intelligent, a fine historian, and owner of two farms and a number of cattle and sheep, which she amassed by her industry. She told the fortunes of many a fair maiden and old-time lady in the United States. She was a great pedestrian, always walking to the city clad in the roughest material, accompanied by her faithful dog and carrying a long staff. A number of handsome uncut silk dress patterns were found among her effects. She never took medicine and would not have a physician in her last illness.

## A VERY PARTICULAR QUEEN.

Queen Victoria is very particular indeed in small matters of detail in dress. This was realized recently by a Duchess who wore gloves of a deep shade of tan to match her dress and was obliged to send from the palace itself for a white pair. Of the two bodies "approved" the demi-toilet is the prettier. That seen by the Queen is of silvery-gray poplin, with a folded fichu of lace and open heart-shaped. The other is of bronze-green velvet, the lace ruffles being a pretty cream color. The vest, or stomacher, is of gathered cream colored stuff, studded with pearls. Minor matters, such as trimming, are subject to alteration. It is simply the regulations that the collar is high at the back, and yet close in, and not very high, like the Medici collar; the sleeves also close and to the elbow, and the opening in front very small, that are fixed and unalterable. It is, therefore, now impossible to wear a bodice which covers a neck and shoulders not quite as shapely as might be, and yet show a pair of faultless arms. It is a case of all or none, and the mere matter of becomingness is no more considered than in the uniform of a regiment.

## GIRLS' TOOL CHESTS.

Parents do not object to see saw and hammer, gimlet and screwdriver in their sons' hands at a very tender age. They look upon tools as a boy's birthright. But a little girl is hurriedly told in a horrified tone to "put them down," to "not touch," that she will cut herself or pound her fingers, and "get hurt" generally.

But the time is not far off when there will be a room in the house set apart for the work-bench, and that bench and its tools will be as free to the daughters as to the sons. In their fashionable brass-hammering and wood-carving the girls have "got a taste" of it. We may expect to yet see the carpenter come to give lessons as regularly as the music teacher. Why not? That eight children out of ten would like it better there is no doubt.

A dozen years hence certain branches of many trades will be largely occupied by women. We shall see young women at study and work in architects' offices, in the wall paper designing-rooms, mixing paints and stains and finishes and fresco washes. We shall see the student at the Harvard Annex emerge from her long companionship with the "higher mathematics" with the "plans and elevations" of a house in one hand and a "bill

of lumber" in the other as "applied mathematics." At present the training, in geometry say, is so unappreciated that the "sweet girl-graduate" lays the tea table with the cloth awry and the plates at all angles and distances, and is serenely unaware that she has hung her water-color drawing crooked until some distressed occupant of the room points it out.

The modern female hand and eye are so far untrained that not one young woman in five can take shears and cut straight across a breadth of goods unless she fold and crease the cloth or "slowly cuts by a thread."

For myself I have saved many a dollar first and last by being "handy with tools."—*Helen M. Winslow*.

## IMMUNITY GRANTED SHOPLIFTERS.

Boston storekeepers have come to the conclusion that it does not pay them to interfere with the shoplifting industry. The other day a customer who was purchasing some dry goods in one of the big local bazars called the attention of the floor-walker to a well dressed female engaged in pawing over the merchandise on a counter near by. Said the lady in an undertone: "I saw that woman steal a lot of those pretty handkerchiefs just now and hide them under her cloak."

The floorwalker simply shrugged his shoulders. "Madam," he replied: "We lose \$10,000 by such thefts every year; but we cannot afford to do anything about it, save in unusual cases. It would injure our business." Then he turned away.

Not long ago a young married woman, rich and of acknowledged position in society here, was strolling through one of the great Boston shops, when a handsome lace shawl that had hung over the edge of a counter chanced to catch upon a button of her dress. Without observing it she went along, and was about leaving the establishment when a detective rushed up and arrested her for theft. Almost before she had realized what had happened, she was bundled into a cab and driven to the police station. There her identity was made known, and the charge against her being quickly shown to be baseless, there was nothing to do but release her. The detective and two other men who had come with her from the store were so alarmed, however, lest they should be made to suffer for their error, that they refused to let their frightened and well-nigh hysterical victim go until she had signed a paper promising not to prosecute them or the firm. She acquiesced, and no legal redress was ever sought. But the story was told abroad, and now this huge bazar is undergoing what promises to be a permanent boycott by people of fashion, who have withdrawn their custom from it entirely in favor of a rival concern. The loss in consequence must be something fabulous. It was a lesson to other shopkeepers here, and now they say that they prefer to put up with the stealing rather than run the risk of losing their trade by a mistake.—*Picayune*.

## FASHION NOTES.

Opals are very fashionable gems. Stripes are worn again this spring. Hair-dressing grows more elaborate. Rose in different shades is a favorite color. Armure silk is now used for wedding gowns. Rubies are more than ever in the fashion. In Paris the ladies have a whim for natural flowers. Ribbon embroideries are a feature of the new evening gowns. In the chalis of the present season one recognizes old-time wool muslin. Parasols covered with India silk will be used the coming summer with costumes of the same material. A new tint of crushed strawberry promises to be a great favorite. It is softer in tone than the original shades. With Empire and Directoire gowns Marie Antoinette fichus of white or colored linen will be worn this summer. Easy-fitting basques with waistcoats are the favorite corsages for summer gowns with ladies who have full figures. Summer costumes of washing silk or washing Scotch flannel are made with sailor blouses or spencer waists and plaited skirts.

What are known as bag seams or "English fells," and which cover all raw edges, are the best finish for cotton dress waists. With elegant dress toilets the coiffure is arranged to correspond with the Empire, Grecian, or other style of dress adopted. The newest imported lingerie is simply made, but embroidered with fancy stitches in colored thread that does not wash out. Low shoes are laced with silk ribbon an inch wide. The laces are tied at the top in long loops and ends which fall over the ankle.

The newest tints in millinery are English rose, magnolia, anemone pink, wisteria, lily-leaf green, oak heart, summer sky and opal. The most stylish handkerchiefs are finished with a deep hem, above which is a dainty device in drawn work or an insertion of real lace. Borders and brocades are the features of the newest woollens. In most of them the flower pattern is thrown up from a heavily twilled surface. There have been many new places found for watches lately, but under the rosette of a slipper, it will be granted, is the one most undesignated.

The four post bedsteads which are now in fashion have some of them a scarf which runs across between the headposts for bottles or hand glasses. Three rows of ribbon or lace insertion of a contrasting color, set above a two-inch hem, is a favorite finish for draperies of either silk or wool. Black ribbon sashes will be worn with wash dresses of pale buff, deep yellow green, old rose and pink, even when the same are trimmed with white embroideries.

# SOMETHING YOU SHOULD KNOW.

Many of our readers have often asked "What is Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, about which we hear so much?" To answer their question we have secured the following explanatory article, written by a competent authority: One of the worst physical scourges of the world to-day—notably in England, Germany, America and Australia—is Kidney Disease, alarmingly large proportion of the population of the countries named is afflicted with it, in one form or another.

The symptoms of Bright's Disease (which is but an advanced form of Kidney Disease) differ in different individuals, but generally the patient presents a bilious, bloodless look, is drowsy and easily fatigued, has pain in the back, vomiting and febrile disturbance. Dropsy, varying in degree from slight puffiness of the face to an accumulation of the fluid subcutaneous to distant the whole body and to occasional regions embarrassment to respiration, is a very common accompaniment. The urine is reduced in quantity, is often dark, smoky or bloody color, and exhibits to chemical reaction the presence of a large amount of albumen, while under the microscope blood corpuscles and casts are found. Very often dimness of vision, due to a morbid condition of the retina of the eye, and also hypertrophy of the heart, leading, in fatal apoplexy, are accompaniments of the disease.

There are several forms of the malady, but their common prominent characteristic is the presence of albumen in the urine, and frequently also the co-existence of dropsy. These associated symptoms, in connection with Kidney Disease, were first described in 1827 by Dr. Richard Bright, an English physician, who first investigated them. Some-times there is a generation of the tissues of the kidney into fat, thus impairing the excreting powers of the organ so that the urea is not sufficiently separated from the blood. The flow of the blood, when charged with this urea, is retarded through the minute vessels, congestion ensues, and exudation of albumen and fibrin is the result. The disease is often accompanied by eruptions on the skin, as boils, etc., and is frequently associated with enlargement of the heart.

The causes of this terrible malady are, indulgence in too much ice-water as a beverage, strong drink, high living, indigestion, exposure to wet and cold, various kinds of fevers, malaria, pregnancy, and other bodily derangements, such as a complication of certain acute diseases, like erysipelas, diphtheria, and especially scarlet fever of which it is one of the most frequent and serious after effects, diseases of bones and other revolutions of the kidneys being the most important excretory organs of the body, their derangement may speedily destroy life.

Common-sense treatment of Kidney Disease of the character referred to necessarily requires removal of the causes, retention of other secretions and increase in the number of blood corpuscles, by the administration of Warner's Safe Cure. It is a specific even in the advanced stages, when the blood has possessed the urea, causing the secretion of healthy fluids at relieving the congestion of the brain. It speedily arrests the inflammatory action, which is marked by an increased amount of urine. The albumen gradually disappears, the dropsy subsides and the patient recovers. There is no antidote in advanced Kidney Disease; those who are afflicted with it are either constantly growing better or worse. How important, therefore, that this terrible disease be taken in hand in time and treated with a known specific.

## The Co-operative Era.

(From the Hamilton, Ga., Journal.) Co-operation is the business watch-word of the age we live in. The newspaper, the pioneer of all progress, has been benefited no less by co-operation than other institutions of the age. Compare the weekly paper of to-day with the paper of ten or twenty years ago. It is as much an improvement upon its forerunner as the mighty mogul that draws its train of palace cars sixty miles an hour, is upon the little engine with which Stephenson initiated the revolution in the world's traffic and travel. The magic wand of co-operation is the golden crown of all.

What the news associations have done for the daily press, the various ready print concerns have done for the weekly press. Where twenty years ago were two score sickly newspapers in the Empire State of the south, there are now nearly two hundred and fifty thrifty local newspapers. The JOURNAL to-day presents a sheet fresh with telegraphic news not two days older than its latest local mention, together with a mass of other miscellaneous matter, the cost of which, if gotten up solely for its own use, would take its revenues for a half year. Co-operation only makes it possible. The excellent sheets used by the JOURNAL are furnished by the Atlanta Newspaper Union. They have the latest news by wire up to the hour of going to press and for excellence of print and general character of contents are not to be excelled.

## Growth of the Postal Service.

It is estimated at the Post Office Department that the deficiency in the revenues of the postal service of the fiscal year just closed will be about \$4,000,000. Last year the deficiency was something over \$5,500,000. Owing to the cheap rates of postage, especially for newspapers, the bulk of mail matter has increased at such a rate that the cost of the service has grown immensely. The force of employees, especially in the large offices, is taxed to handle the quantity of matter that daily comes pouring in. In some instances the newspapers are not sent to the post office at all, but are weighed and stamped at the office of publication by some one authorized to do the work, and the bags are sent directly to the railroad depots. If this were not done, it is stated that some of the large post offices would be overwhelmed, and that it would be impossible to handle the matter with any dispatch or accuracy. It is thought by the post office officials that the statistics for the year just ended will show a large increase in the number of letters mailed. At present England is the greatest letter-writing nation in the world. The annual ratio of increase in this class of mail matter is much greater in this country than in England, and if the present rate continues, in a few years the United States will stand at the head as writing more letters per capita than any other nation. The bulk of mail matter, or the number of pieces handled by the United States Postal Service is now greater than any other country, but this is mainly due to the extensive circulation of the newspapers.

## Colors From Coal-Tar.

Coal-tar, formerly a troublesome waste of the gas industry, affords us about sixteen distinct yellow colors, about twelve oranges, more than thirty reds, about sixteen blues, seven greens, nine violets, and a number of browns and blacks, besides mixtures of several compounds, producing an almost infinite number of shades and tones of color. The Chief Reason for the marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won Merit Wins for Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Syphilis, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

# B. B. B.

RAPID CURE OF EMBARRASSES. Sam M. Leeman, May 7, 1888, writes: "I had boils all over my body. Less than one full bottle of B. B. B. caused them all to disappear, and I have not been bothered since."

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES. O. P. Shell, Warrenton, N. C., April 17, 1888, writes: "In the morning my eyes would sting and burn, and if rubbed would inflame and swell up. Two bottles of B. B. B. made a firm cure."

A QUICK HEALTH REGENERATOR. William R. Talley, Neale's Landing, Fla., writes: "Four bottles of B. B. B. healed up the broken out places on my limbs, and my general health never was better than now. My appetite is good and all eat agrees with me."

A HEALTH PRESERVER. P. A. Shepherd, Norfolk, Va., August 10, 1888, writes: "I depend on B. B. B. for the preservation of my health. I have had it in my family now nearly two years, and in all that time have not had to have a doctor."

HE BECAME BALD. L. Johnson, Belmont Station, Miss., writes: "B. B. B. has worked on me like a charm. My head and body was covered with sores, and my hair came out, but B. B. B. healed me quickly."

## One Still Unaccounted For.

Warde tells a good story. It is, I suppose, a chestnut. I never heard a theatrical story that was not. What proves it to be an old one is that Warde names the place at which it occurred. He was playing *Virginius* in some small place. You will remember that Appius Claudius' client, who does the dirty work, comes on in the last act, has a few words with Appius Claudius in prison, and then goes off. That is the last that is seen of him in the play. When the curtain fell on this performance of "Virginius" in this small place Warde retired to his dressing room and proceeded to become the Frederick Warde of every-day life. The manager came in.

"Mr. Warde, the audience has not gone."

"Well, I can't help that. The play is done. There isn't any more of it in the book."

"But they don't go."

"Turn down the footlights."

"No use. They won't stir. Won't you go and speak to them?"

"What! Go and tell them the play's over? Egad—I will! That will be a funny experience."

Warde stepped in front of the curtain; there the audience sat quite still.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the play is over. *Virginius* is dead; Dentatus is dead; I am dead; Appius Claudius is dead."

Just then a voice sang out from the gallery:

"What did you do with that other son of a gun?"

## She Loved Him.

A Newport clergyman tells this of a recent marriage which he performed: "The parties were foreigners, both good-looking and well dressed, and appearing. The groom presented a fair license, and this being correct in all particulars the clergyman began to read the service. The groom was befittingly solemn for the occasion, but on the face of the bride before the ceremony was half completed. The clergyman stopped and looked rather severe. The groom, too, was troubled, and saw that some explanation was necessary. He looked at his bride helplessly a moment and then said: 'She understand not a word of English or what you say.' She Portuguese. But I think she lov me, all the same.' The ceremony was completed."—*Worcester Spy*.

A bogus corpse is used to deceive the charitable in Atlanta.

Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong? If you continue feeling miserable and good-for-nothing you are only yourself to blame, for Brown's Iron Bitters will surely cure you. It is a certain cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria, weakness, kidney, lung and heart affections. Try it if you desire to be healthy, robust and strong, and experience its remarkable curative qualities.

The anarchists of Chicago, Ill., are very active distribut in inflammatory placards.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits. To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I have warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Reply to H. G. ROOT, M. C., 18 Pearl St., New York.

The man or woman who is profitably employed is generally happy. If you are not happy it may be because you have not found your proper work. We earnestly urge all such persons to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 108 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they can show you a work in which you can be happily and profitably employed.

A Poser! Why will you suffer with indigestion, constipation, piles, torpid liver and sick-headache, when a few cents will buy Hamburg Fig enough to relieve your distress at once and effect a cure in a few days? 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Nothing so completely robs confinement of the pain and suffering attending it as the use of The Mother's Friend. Sold by druggists.

Best, easiest to use, and cheapest. Pisto's Remedy for Catarrh. By Dr. Griggs, 50c.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar