

A PECULIAR COURTSHIP

Dr. Bigelow Weds Miss Bartlett For Twenty-two Years.

A SENSATIONAL SUIT AT LAW.

It Remembers the Brockbridge Case In Some Mild Particulars and Creates a Sensation In Boston Society Owing to the Prominence of the Parties.

A recent suit for breach of contract in the superior court at East Cambridge, which resulted in a disagreement of the jury, aroused in Boston much the same interest that the Brockbridge-Pollard case caused in Washington. Like that suit, it might have been an action for breach of promise of marriage, but the man in the case died in 1890. He was Dr. Henry J. Bigelow of Boston and was as eminent in his line as was Brockbridge in politics. So high did he rank in his profession that Dr. David W. Cheever, emeritus professor of surgery in the Harvard medical school, said on the witness stand that in his opinion Dr. Bigelow was the greatest surgeon that America had ever produced.

The plaintiff in this case is like Madeline Pollard, says the New York Sun, in that she was obscure before the suit brought her into notoriety. She is Miss Mary E. Bartlett of Walden, the daughter of a farmer, and she is now 51 years old. The story of the first meeting of Dr. Bigelow and Miss Bartlett was almost a repetition of that told in the famous Washington case. Dr. Bigelow was very much older than the woman, she being only 25 years of age when they first met and he being 54. He saw her first in a public conveyance, as Congressman Brockbridge first saw Miss Pollard, and like the Kentucky orator, he contrived to secure an acquaintance without the formality of an introduction. She was dazzled by his brilliancy and position, as Miss Pollard was dazzled by Brockbridge's, and she visited him frequently at his house.

Here, however, the similarity ends, except that she claims a promise of marriage from him, for there has been no allegation of improper relations between them. It is claimed that Dr. Bigelow promised not only to marry Miss Bartlett, but also in consideration of her agreeing to postpone the date of the wedding to give her \$150,000. This was in June, 1877. The engagement had then lasted eight years. In 1890 Dr. Bigelow died, leaving the woman still unmarried and the money still unpaid. Miss Bartlett began suit against his estate for \$175,000, being the \$150,000 alleged to have been promised, with \$25,000 interest since 1877. In opening the case for the plaintiff Lawyer H. D. Had dock said: "Miss Bartlett is of the best New England stock. Dr. Bigelow himself, inquiring into her antecedents, found traces of the family as far back as 1066, and her lineage is of the noblest in all New England. Her father was a man of competence, but not of great wealth. Miss Bartlett had every educational advantage. She went to the high school in Everett and attended the normal school. She then en-



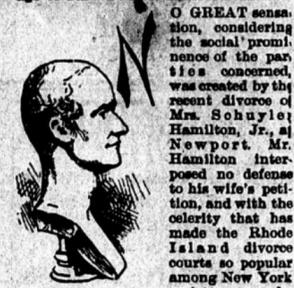
tered a female seminary in Ipswich after a year's teaching and then for two years pursued musical studies in Boston. It was during this time that she met Dr. Bigelow. It was on a journey from Boston, where she had been taking a music lesson, to her home in Newburyport. He was then 54 years old, a man known throughout the world, with fascinating manners and the ease and polish of a man of the world. The car that she was in was crowded, and he took a seat at her side. An armless soldier went through the car selling pamphlets. Dr. Bigelow bought one for 10 cents and gave it to Miss Bartlett. This paved the way for an acquaintance. He asked her about her home life, and in the short time on the train he learned all about her. The music roll which she carried, and which he took from her hand, opened the way for his remark that he could offer her no music, but that he had at his house some fine paintings which he would like to show her, and that he would be pleased to welcome her there at any time. In time she called after consulting with her mother. At the doctor's request she called repeatedly. He said that he wanted to become better acquainted with her. This was in 1868. In 1869 her father died, but it caused no interruption in their acquaintance, but early in 1870 she wrote a letter putting an end to their intimacy. Four years later she and Dr. Bigelow met on the street.

"May Bartlett," said he, "are you married?" "On her replying in the negative he begged her to visit him again. At that time she was looking for pupils in music, and he sent her to Dr. Hodges, who gave her a list which Dr. Bigelow afterward examined. At this time the question of the propriety of her visits to the doctor's house at 53 Beacon street came up between them, but he broke down her scruples, saying that his professional duties were such that he could not spare time to visit her. He even promised to write to her mother about the matter. He obtained pupils for her and finally told her that she ought to be nearer to him. Ten years after their meeting the day for the marriage was set. He had treated her nobly, and she looked up to him. They were to go to Europe and be married in June, 1878. But the marriage was postponed, and he went abroad alone. On his return it was agreed that the wedding should take place in June, 1881. Again it was put off, and the next date set was October, 1887. About June 1 he was taken ill in consequence of an injury. It was then that he asked for a further postponement and promised to provide for her in the sum of \$150,000 if she would wait until he got well."

During her lawyer's speech Miss Bartlett was very nervous, and at times she buried her face in her handkerchief. She was quietly dressed, and when she entered the courtroom was accompanied by her brother. On the stand she testified to the facts stated by her lawyer in his opening speech. The prominent position of the dead man made the case one of unusual interest to Boston society, and many prominent people attended the trial.

A QUIET DIVORCE.

The Aristocratic Schuyler Hamiltons Manage to Part Without a Scene or Sensation.



A GREAT sensation considered the social prominence of the parties concerned, was created by the recent divorce of Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., of Newport, Mr. Hamilton interposed no defense to his wife's petition, and with the celerity that has made the Rhode Island divorce courts so popular among New York society people wishing to be freed from their marriage ties a divorce was granted her in short order. Mrs. Hamilton's testimony certainly appeared to be very straightforward and simple, and the case is a unique one in that no sordid lines were washed for the public edification and no offensive charges were brought. One statement only by Mrs. Hamilton bordered in any way upon the sensational, but even this was more pathetic than startling. Her remark that "Mr. Hamilton had found other attractions and other friends and had drifted away from her" must have been read with sad reflections and many a twinge of conscience by other husbands and wives.

Mrs. Hamilton will be obliged to dwell six months longer in Rhode Island before the divorce becomes effective. As she is a favorite in Newport society, this will not be a great hardship. The question of alimony has not yet been decided. Mrs. Hamilton owns "The Moorings," the house she occupies at Newport, and enjoys a comfortable income in her own right, and the three children, who have been awarded to her, each inherited property from their uncle, Robert Ray Hamilton.



Mrs. Hamilton was a Miss Welles. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., is a son of Major General Schuyler Hamilton, who distinguished himself in the civil war, and a great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton. He is also a brother of Robert Ray Hamilton, whose connection with Eva Mann and subsequent mysterious death in Montana created a great sensation a few years ago.

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EVE'S ARTFUL DAUGHTERS.

New Chemical Contrivance to Aid an Ambitious Beauty in Outshining Her Sisters.

The society ladies of Paris have discovered a new method of making themselves attractive and for adding to their natural charms. They have adopted a luminous face powder.

The blue and yellow rays of light falling upon the face and shoulders of ladies in full dress give them in the case of electric light often a ghastly appearance and in the case of gas a sallow look. The separation of these rays, and thus lessening their effect, is easily done in chemistry by a solution of bichloride of potash. The electric light is especially rich in rays of violet, and these have a most unpleasant optical effect upon the human face.

To the avoidance of this effect, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, a certain French student has recently been giving his attention, with the result that he has produced a face powder that is as delicate and fine as the popular article made from rice. The foundation of this luminous powder is sulphate of quinine, which has been dissolved in alcohol and is mixed with sulphate of zinc. It is called phosphorescent, or fluorescent, because it retains its brilliancy for several hours in the hottest sun. In addition to being an adjunct of womanhood to lighten beauty, it has been found to protect its user from the depressing effect of the sun. The face is first dampened by the lotion made from the quinine and alcohol and is then powdered with the sulphate of zinc.

The only objection to the powder is the taint of selfishness that attends it. When the lady has completed her toilet, she plunges her powder puff into the box of luminous powder and passes it sparingly over her face and neck. From that moment she takes a brilliant color that is as delicate and as conspicuous as the pure white of Parian marble, and which has the effect of giving to all other faces in the immediate vicinity a citron yellow tint that is destructive of beauty.

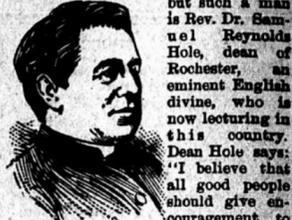
Elbridge Gerry Favors the Whipping Post. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, the well known humanitarian of New York city, recently addressed a convention of the humane societies at Albany in favor of introducing the whipping post into the state of New York, to be used especially in the punishment of those who are cruel to children. Dr. Thomas A. Hendricks of Rochester, a Catholic priest, spoke in the same line, and also thought that corporal punishment would prevent many of the abuses now heaped upon children.

A Prodigal's Queer Home Coming. Near Galveston an old man was awakened by a burglar in his room recently. He grappled with the robber, in whom he afterward discovered a long lost son whom he had mourned for dead.

DEAN HOLE ON HORSE RACING.

He Thinks It is a Noble Sport, but There is Room For Reform.

A clergyman who is a lover of horse racing and who believes in the stage is somewhat of a rarity in this country, but such a man is Rev. Dr. Samuel Reynolds Hole, dean of Rochester, an eminent English divine, who is now lecturing in this country.



Dean Hole says: "I believe that all good people should give encouragement to those actors and actresses who try to elevate the stage and push to one side those who degrade it. I shall speak of sports and games of horses and horse racing. I am a lover of horses and believe that there is no reason why horse racing should not be indulged in by working people."

"But I am not in favor of horse racing as at present conducted in England. I do not like blacklegs, gamblers or thieves, and I must say that the way in which horse racing is now conducted is a shame and a disgrace. It is a noble pastime, a noble sport, which has been degraded by money makers, by charlatans and by reprobates until it has become so that it is a mere money making institution."

In stature the dean is a giant, standing 6 feet 3 1/2 inches in his shoes. His strong face is smooth shaven, and his massive head is crowned with hair that is pearly white. He is 70 years old, but looks much younger. During his long career he has been the intimate of many world famous men, among them Dickens, Thackeray and Tennyson. The one shadow thus far cast over his American tour is the death of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the making of whose acquaintance he had eagerly anticipated. The dean is noted as a wit in England, and his admiration of the autocrat is shared by thousands of other cultured English people.

The dean is a picturesque figure in the low crowned, broad brimmed soft felt hat, the long black coat over a short cassock, and the knee breeches and black stockings affected by the English clergy. The principal object of the dean's lecture tour is to secure money sufficient to complete the restoration of the Norman nave in the Rochester cathedral. This nave is the oldest in all England and is one of the finest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the country. When asked if he believed in home rule, the dean replied, "Yes, I do, but my wife won't let me."

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HICHBORN.

His Report on the Oriental War Will Show the Value of Our Navy.

Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn of the United States navy, who has been sent to the scene of the war between Japan and China to note what the modern ironclad can do in battle, was born in Charlestown, Mass., 55 years ago and has been connected with the construction of naval vessels for nearly a score of years. He was graduated from the Boston high school in 1855 and was immediately indentured to the government under the tuition of Master Shipwright Melvin Simmons of the Boston navy yard. In 1860 he was appointed naval constructor and was ordered to the Mare Island navy yard, where he soon rose to be master shipwright. In 1869 he became assistant naval constructor and six years later was made naval constructor. In 1881 he was a member of the first naval advisory board and was prominently associated with the designing and construction of the first ships of the new navy.

In 1884 the secretary of the navy sent Mr. Hichborn to Europe to investigate foreign dockyards and methods of construction, and his report was of great value to the United States in building the new navy. As there has been no great war since the modern ironclads and cruisers made their appearance, the United States as well as other countries possessing up to date navies are much interested in learning how the warship of today will stand the brunt of a fierce naval fight. As China and Japan both possess modern cruisers and battleships, it is expected that Constructor Hichborn, by studying the effect of the big guns upon these ships, may note how the ships of our navy may be improved. Constructor Hichborn will probably devote most of his attention to the Japanese ships, for the reason that by the time he arrives at the scene of hostilities the probabilities are that the Japs will already have sent the remainder of the Chinese navy to McGintyville. The navy department will await with great interest Constructor Hichborn's report upon the defensive and offensive merits or demerits of the ships that so closely resemble those Uncle Sam has built at the cost of so many millions.

Mount Tacoma All Right.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 26.—The clouds lifted this morning leaving Mount Tacoma in sight. A thick cap, presumably of vapor, appeared over the mountain for a time, but at 4:30 had entirely disappeared. No break in the crater rim was visible from here.

Smallpox at Remsen, Ia.

LE MAR, Ia., Nov. 26.—Word comes from the town of Remsen, this county, of a well developed case of smallpox. The patient is a young man by the name of Donahue, who has been following the races all summer, and who recently came from Chicago.

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SITUATION THREATENING.

Guatemalan Troops Preparing to Invade Mexico.

OAXACA, Mex., Nov. 21.—The situation of the Guatemalan and Mexican borders is very threatening and it is believed that the Guatemalan troops are preparing to make an aggressive move against Mexico within the next few days, as the different regiments are being drawn close together, as if an invasion of Mexican territory was the object. There is feeling of great apprehension among the people of the states of Tabasco, Chiapas and Oaxaca, which are situated on the border, over the threatened invasion, and many settlers are leaving this section.

Prices of Farm Products Decreasing Daily.

In the state of Maryland, within 20 miles of Baltimore and Washington, where there is a good market for all products of the farm, lower prices are being realized than at any time within the last year. A notable illustration will be found in that of rye straw, which is cultivated largely throughout the state of Maryland and sold in the large cities as bedding for horses, etc. Rye straw in 1893 was sold readily at \$11.50 per ton along the lines of the B. and O. railroad. A shipper at one of the stations of the road reports within the last 30 days he has bought all the rye straw he wants this year at \$5 per ton, a loss of one-half in two years upon a staple product to the farmers of Maryland. Surely the Democratic farmer in good old Democratic Maryland is reaping a rich harvest as a result of his voting the Democratic ticket!

The price of hay is another illustration, not only in Maryland, but in the western states, including Ohio and Indiana. Hay that brought in 1893 from \$1 to \$18 per ton is now selling for \$6 to \$9 per ton. Canadian hay is already beginning to come in competition with hay from the western and middle states. Baltimore, one of the best hay markets in the country, is handling Canadian hay, on which the duty was reduced in the Wilson bill \$2 per ton.

Where the Democrats Differ.

One thing can be said in behalf of the train robbers. They haven't yet attempted to hold up the country by reforming the tariff.—Kansas City Journal.

Recipe For Cream Candy.

Put 4 cups of granulated sugar with 2 of water and a cup of thick cream in a kettle; stir until the sugar dissolves; add a tablespoonful of butter and a pinch of soda. Let boil until it is brittle. Flavor with vanilla. Pour into buttered plates and cool quickly. Take up and pull rapidly and evenly until the mass becomes soft and smooth to the touch. Draw out into flat sticks and let stand in a dry place until creamy; then drop in wax or buttered papers and put away in an airtight box.

Eggs In Foam.

Take as many eggs as are needed, separating yolks from the whites. Lay the yolks, unbroken, on a platter and whip the whites to a stiff froth, adding a little salt. Drop the latter into as many buttered rings (greased pans will do if you have no rings) as there are yolks; then lay one of the latter in the center of each foam nest, drop a small piece of butter or each and set in the oven. Brown slightly.

CURED OF SICK HEADACHE.

W. D. Edwards, Felicity, G., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from Constipation and Sick Headache, and have tried many medicines, but



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