MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

The bank clearings yesterday were $1,617,198.14.

A case of scarletina at 2825 Grand avenue south, and one of scarlet fever at 3112 Grand avenue.

Judge Lochren has returned from his vacation. He resumed his duties in the district court yesterday.

The annual meeting of Zurah's Ladies' society will be held in their rooms at Masonic Temple to-day at 2:30 p. m.

Eight minor permits for the erection of buildings, to cost a total of $2,440, were issued by the building inspector yesterday.

The police made 466 arrests during September. The receipts of the municipal court were $3,966.55, of which $3,584.45 was from criminal business.

The Jewish new year begins this evening, and Rabbi Marks announces that in honor of the event there will be services in the synagogue precisely at 6 p. m.

Motion for a new trial in the case of the East side liquor dealers was denied in the municipal court yesterday. This means that the cases will be carried to the supreme court.

The two-story frame dwelling of George H. Coleman, 3606 Twenty-ninth avenue south, was burned to the ground Wednesday afternoon, with part of the contents, nets a loss of $1,500.

The annual meeting of the Non-Partisan Central W. C. T. U. will be held at 215 Hennepin avenue this evening. Reports of the year's work and the election of officers are on the programme.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Suffrage association will be held Saturday, Oct. 3, at 3 p. m., at 418 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis. A full attendance is desired, as important business is to be transacted.

Andrew Mitchell, charged with shooting several hogs owned by Alonzo McCoy, a neighbor, was found guilty in the criminal court yesterday. A two days' stay was granted. Sentence will be pronounced Saturday.

During the month just closed there have been issued from the building inspector's office 236 permits for buildings, to cost in the aggregate $149,425, and during the quarter closing with the month of September, 808 permits for buildings costing a total of $749,370.

Two young men who called themselves infidels have called at the W. C. T. U. coffee house for tickets to the anti-infidel lectures of H. L. Hastings, of Boston. Infidels and Ingersollians are asked to attend the lectures, and if unwilling to bear the expense tickets will be furnished free.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to George Thompson and Allie Anderson, Charles P. Spottswood and Kate Rosemond, Decimus C. Parslon and Annie R. Tucker, Charley Gustafson and Hulda Wallin, Charles E. McCarthy and Elrena Brewer, Charles Henry Cranham and Margaret Reich.

This evening and during Saturday Rabbi Marks will deliver appropriate addresses at the Jewish synagoge. The occasion is the beginning of the Jewish religious year, and it will be duly observed by all good Hebrews. The third day of October, this year, is the first day of the month Tishri in the Jewish year 5652.

John Fowley, a colored deaf mute, was run over and had four toes cut off while trying to board a moving electric train at the corner of Ninth street and Fourth avenue south yesterday afternoon. He was taken to St. Anthony hospital, where an amputation was performed by Dr. Zier.

The Moore Wood-Working Machine company, which lost its entire plant in the recent elevator fire, will resume business as soon as its valuable machinery can be built. It not only lost its machines, but all patterns, and the latter will have to be first made and then the machines. It is thought this will require from two to three months.

At a meeting of the employes of the Gillette-Herzog company yesterday a subscription fund was started for the benefit of Mrs. Myrick, the mother of the boy who was killed there Tuesday afternoon, and also for the defense of Bergman, the accused murderer of young Myrick. The company subscribed $200 to the fund.

The central committee of the Y. P. S. C. E. city union met Wednesday evening at the central Y. M. C. A. rooms and elected Harry Thompson, president to succeed Dr. James Gray, resigned. A committee, consisting of James Chapman, Maud Colgrove, George M. Walker, Miss Fannie Jaques and H. D. Irwin, was appointed to arrange programmes of meetings for the winter.

Gustave Brasseur and Eugene Fink, the two young fellows charged with having set fire to Emil Ferrant's house a week or so ago, and who were Wednesday bound over to the grand jury for the larceny of some of Mr. Ferrant's clothing, were arraigned yesterday on the charge of Arson in the second degree. They secured a continuance until Tuesday next to allow them to get counsel.

Knablach Bros., the Washington avenue shoe dealers, have leased from H. N. Peck the forty-four foot lot on Washington avenue, now occupied by the stores of Weinicke & Doerr and William Linehan. A new brick building, four stories in height, will take the place of the frame structures which now occupy the ground. Messrs. Knablach & Co. have also leased the store on Nicollet avenue now occupied by Oscar the tailor, and will connect it with the new building by an arcade.

AMUSEMENTS.

Another large audience greeted Sara Bernhardt at the Grand last night. "Theodora" was the play. Its presentation was perfect in every detail, both in action and in scenery. The stage settings were rich. Mme. Bernhardt as Theodora was Bernhardt, as usual. It is a greater role than Floria Tosca, more pleasing and more subtle. It is needless to say that it received a great portrayal.

In spite of the rainy weather a fair sized audience greeted the performance of Katie Emmet in "The Waifs of New York" at the Bijou last evening. A matinee and evening performance tomorrow will conclude the engagement. The sale continues good for the "Yon Yonson" opening."

The London Gaiety Girls will give a professional matinee at the Pence today. They will finish their week with next Sunday matinee and night. Next Monday Victor's Big Burlesque and Vaudeville company open a week's engagement. Seats are now on sale.

She "Rushes the Can."

A petiiton was filed in the probate court yesterday by County Commissioners Coburn and Nash asking that eleven-year-old Nina Finch be sent to the state school at Owatonna. The case will be heard to-morrow. Nina, it seems, lived with one Mildrew Andrews, "a roomer," occupying apartments at 712 Hennepin avenue. This woman claims that Nina is her niece, but the authorities do not believe that she is a proper person to care for the child, who runs away every time she gets a chance. Nina declares that Mildrew has too many male callers, and sends her out for beer too often. She further charges that the woman gets intoxicated and then neglects her.

Happy a Month.

Ida Eisenhauer, twenty-one years of age, filed a petition in the district court yesterday asking for a divorce from Zachariah Eisenhauer, twenty-four years of age, to whom she was married July 4, 1888. According to her story, their married life was pleasant for less than one month. Then, at the instigation of his relatives, who were displeased at his choice, he left her, and has not since contributed to her support. She wants to resume her maiden name, Ida Weatherways, and alleges that there is nothing but family troubles at the bottom of the case.

Rebuilding Cars.

The employes will be busied for some time rebuilding the old cars for the electric lines. All the street cars will be made over into trailers for the electrics. The aisles of the old horse cars will be widened a trifle, on account of the broader guage, they will be repainted and revarnished all over and the platforms will be made broader. The name of the city will be left off these cars so that they may be interchanged with the St. Paul cars.

Single Tax Again.

The executive committee of the Single Tax league met at the West hotel yesterday afternoon and decided to hold a general business meeting next Tuesday evening, at which time proposed changes in the constitution and bylaws will be considered. Hereafter there will be regular weekly meetings at the West hotel.

Burglars Abroad.

The residence of Harvey Dow, at 300 Clifton avenue, was entered last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock, while the family was at supper, and jewelry to the value of $600 was taken. The burglars entered through a second-story window.

CAME TO HIS DEATH.

That Was All the Myrick Inquest Found as Verdict.

Bergman, the Man Who Did the Killing, Refused to Testify.

Charles Mitchell, One of the Injured Firemen, Died Yesterday.

Invention of a Flax Puller--Interesting News From the Courts.

The coroner's jury in the case of Howard Myrick finished taking testimong at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after about twenty minutes returned a verdict as follows:

That Howard Myrick came to his death by reason of a fracture of the skull by a gate stick, having been thrown at him by one Charles Bergman on Sept. 29, 1891.

The early part of the afternoon was devoted to the testimony of several of the fellow-workmen of Bergman and Myrick, who told the particulars of the quarrel and the striking of the boy by Bergman, in substance as it has already been related.

During the proceedings, Bergman, the accused murderer, was brought in and seated where he could hear all the testimony, but he betrayed no particular interest in what was going on about him. He sat beside Lars M. Rand, one of his attorneys, and stared about the room, while he idly twirled his hat in his hands, his face showing not even the slightest emotion of any kind.

Dr. Cary, who conducted the autopsy upon Myrick, was placed upon the stand and stated in detail the results of his examination. He stated that he found a slight bruise or contusion on the left side of the face between the ear and the eye, but that the bruise was not sufficiently severe to cause a black and blue spot on the surface and that there was no fracture of the bone beneath. The principal wound was the fracture of the skull just below the ear, which showed a depression as though it had been caused by a rounded protruding surface. On being questioned, the doctor stated that the fracture could not have been caused by the head being struck on a smooth, level floor. He did not think it probable that the fracture was caused by a fall of three feet, the head striking on an elevated surface, but said that it was possible.

He was questioned as to whether the wound could have been caused by the blow from the gate stick, and replied that under certain conditions it could. The gate stick, he said, was rather light, but if thrown with great force and striking with the small end it might have caused the fracture without an abrasion of the skin, as the boy's hair was very thick.

When Dr. Cary had finished, Coroner Byrnes called Charles Bergman to the stand. Robert Jamieson, one of Bergman's attorney's, objected to having the accused testify, stating that he did so on the ground that it might tend to criminate him. After a whispered consultation with County Attorney Thian, he turned to Bergman himself and said:

"I will ask you, Mr. Bergman, if you refuse to testify?"

Attorney Rand explained the question to Bergman in Norwegian, and the latter replied that he would testify if they wanted him to. Coroner Byrnes then explained to Bergman through Attorney Rand that he could not be required to testify, and need not unless he so desired. Bergman then stated that he would not do so.

Dr. Orton, who assisted Dr. Cary in the autopsy, was then questioned, but his statements agreed in all important points with that of Dr. Cary.

THE FIRST VICTIM.

Charles W. Mitchell Dies From Injuries Received at the Elevator Fire.

Despite the strong hopes to the contrary which have recently been developed, the great fire of Thursday week has been attended by loss of life as well as destruction of property. Charles W. Mitchell, one of the brave fellows who remained upon the roof of the burning elevator sheds until the roo itself fall in, and only jumped to save themselves from being precipitated into the raging furnace beneath, has paid the penalty of his temerity with his life. Mitchell's death at this time is all the greater shock to his friends, as only Wednesday night Dr. Quinby, his physician, stated that he would recover. When Mitchell was first taken to St. Barnabas hospital, on the day that he was injured, physicians who examined him stated he could not live, os his back was broken, but that night he rallied, and during the next day faint hopes of his recovery were entertained. Since that time he has apparently been improving steadily, and Wednesday night Dr. Quinby stated that he would recover. Wednesday evening Chief Runge and his wife called, and found him in the best of spirits and apparently confident of his recovery. Yesterday morning at 7:28 the injured man complained to his brother Tom and Charlie Cragier, who were watching with him, that he felt considerable difficulty in breathing, and within two minutes he had breathed his last. The body was removed to Warner's undertaking establishment, and an autopsy held yesterday afternoon by Drs. Cary and Jones developed the fact that death resulted from a clot of blood on the brain. Chief Runge has telegraphed to Mitchell's widowed mother at Calais, Me., for instructions regarding the disposition of the remains, and unless she expresses contrary wishes, the interment will be in the lot of the Firemen's Relief association at Lakewood cemetery. Mitchell carried a policy in the relief association in the name of his sister Charlotte.

In accordance with the regulations of the association, all the engine houses in the city have been draped in black and all flags have been hung at half mast. At headquarters these demonstrations of mourning will be continued for thirty days, and at all of the houses until after the funeral.

Charles W. Mitchell, or "Mitch," as everybody called him, belonged to Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1, stationed at department headquarters, Third avenue north and Second street. He was a comparatively new man in the department, having been appointed only last December. Previous to his regular appointment he had served at various stations as a substitute. Mitchell was thirty-three years of age, unmarried and a native of Calais, Me. His residence in Minneapolis dates back about ten years. Before entering the fire department he was employed about the lumber mills, generally as a lath sawyer. He also worked driving logs on the river and in the woods. Mitchell was a powerful man and an athlete. He was large, heavy, but exceptionally quick in his movements, and he never shirked his duty, no matter how dangerous. He was popular among his associates, and his death will be a severe blow to the entire department.

PULLING FLAX.

It Will Not Have to Be Done by Hand Any More.

A young Minneapolitan named Frank L. Benjamin thinks that he has solved one of the problems that have stood in the way of the development of the flax industry in Minnesota. He has invented a flax puller that has been tested and that has done good work. It is not an experiment, for he has worked one of the machines in the open field under the natural conditions. It did its work well and to the satisfaction of the inventor.

In appearance this flax puller is like the reel of a harvester. It is made to take the place of the reel on the harvester when in operation. One of its motions is the same as that of the reel. The pulling arrangement consists of a bar, corrugated to give it a firm hold on the flax plant, that fits along the lateral pieces on the reel. At a certain point in the revolution of the reel this bar which is held away from the reel by a spring, drops down to the reel arm, gathering a bunch of flax as it falls. There it is caught by a tension spring that holds it firmly against the reel arm. The flax that has been gathered by the bar in its fall is gripped between the bar and the reel arm proper, and the ordinary working of the reel pulls the flax from the ground. As the reel revolves still further, carrying the flax with it over the apron of the harvester, the tension spring relaxes, the bar holding the flax against the reel arm drops away, and the flax falls on the apron and bound up into a sheaf the same as wheat. It is simple in operation and effective in execution. The fibre of the flax is not injured. The pulling machine can be attached to the ordinary harvester, is made to be so attached. It is a great improvement over the old system of pulling by hand.

THE WOMEN'S AUXILLIARY,

Dr. Locke Spoke to Them on "Woman as a Citizen."

The yearly field day of the women of the Episcopal church in this state was yesterday. They met at Gethsemane church, Minneapolis, at 9:30 in the morning, when the communion was celebrated, after which the meeting was called to order. There were present a large number of well known clergymen, who had come to hear the speeches. Rt. Rev. Bishops Whipple and Gilbert, Rev. Dr. J. Wright, C. D. Andrews, W. C. Pope, J. Mills, A. Jukes, C. Hixon, C. Moyses, A. Alexander, J. J. Faude, F. R. Millspaugh, J. Prosser, A. J. Graham, W. Holmes, William Wilkinson and others were among them. The Women's auxilliary, of which this is a part, is one of the most influential organizations of the church. It has branches in every diocese, and has raised millions of dollars and spread abroad accurate information in regard to the missionaries in every part of the world. The principal speaker was Rev. Dr. Lock, from Grace church, Chicago, on "Woman as a Citizen." It was a strong plea for the best possible work woman can do for the state, not in the turmoil of party strife, but in education, in hospital work, in the home, in the church. On the point of giving women the ballot, he said:

"Now, as a matter of right, I can see no reason why any government might not allow women to vote. They certainly are quite as well able to grasp the merits or the demerits of the questions of the hour as the rank and file of men. It is absurd to say that a wild Irishman, a year or two in this country, knows one-tenth as much about right and wrong legislation as nine out of ten well educated American girls."

The speaker then went on to show that while this was so, there were grave considerations as to whether the country would not lose very much more than it would gain by permitting or encouraging the elective franchise by women, showing that there were many ways in which a woman could render her country efficient service other than by being hustled in a crowd at a ballot box or shut up with recalcitrant jurors.

He was followed by Bishop Whipple. His was an exquisite testimony to what women have done for the church in Minnesota. The offering was taken, and the secretary stated that the money raised in all was over $600. Luncheon was then the order.

After that the ladies met for the private session to take each their own parish for the winter. Boxes of useful and, in some cases, elegant clothing will be prepared and sent to the missionaries for personal use and distribution to needy cases. Last year $4,000 worth was sent from this diocesan branch alone. The work done represents interest, personal service and gifts. It helps out those to whom it is sent in the most needy places. It is not charity; it is sisterly help, and has the gratitude of every bishop of the church. Mrs. Bronsen, of St. Paul, was elected president; Mrs. Hector Baxter, Minneapolis, treasurer.

A STRONG COMPLAINT.

David Klinefelter Alleges That He Has Been Defrauded.

The Standard Menominie Brick company and Peter L. Simpson, Mary Cook, Flora Cook, Ray Cook and Frank Cook are made defendants in an action begun by David Klinefelter, which may prove more or less sensational before the end is reached, inasmuch as he charges that the plaintiffs engaged in a conspiracy to defraud him. He asks that certain stock, which he alleges fictitious, be declared void and canceled, and that there be issued to him twenty shares of good stock, worth $100 per share. The name of the late Franklin Cook is also brought into the case in a very unpleasant maaner. According to the complaint the company was organized in 1885 with a capital stock of $30,000, the incorporators being the plaintiff, Franklin Cook and Peter L. Simpson. In order to "freeze out" Klinefelter, Cook and Simpson increased the capital stock to $100,000 and sold it to outside parties without receiving an equivalent therefor, sold its property at ruinous prices, incurred fictitious debts, all for the purpose of making it appear that the company was insolvent. Mr. Klinefelter further alleges that the defendants refuse to account to him for any of the money, and also refuse to allow him to inspect the company's book. The Cooks mentioned are the heirs of Franklin Cook.

WHITALL IS WINNER.

Minneapolitans Do Not Pay Poll Tax at Minnetonka.

People who spend the summer at Lake Minnetonka are not liable to taxation, as the authorities of Maplewood argued some time ago, when they arrested C. D. Whitall and several others because they refused to pay their poll tax or work it out on the road. This decision was made in the criminal branch of the district court yesterday. Mr. Whitall, who acted for the entire party, was put on trial with a jury of six, and the fun began. The officious officials were heard, and then Mr. Whitall was put on the stand. He swore that his regular residence was in Minneapolis, and it was there he paid his realty tax. Judge Canty then instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that he was not a resident of Maplewood, but of Minneapolis. It is not probable that the case will go to the higher court.

IT HAS BEGUN.

Fowler and His Wife Are Airing Their Troubles in Court.

The somewhat spicy divorce suit of Mrs. Arminda Fowler against Elmer G. Fowler was put on trial before Judge Pond yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Fowler, a very pretty woman with black hair and a sharp, clean cut face, was accompanied by her young son, whose head she stroked affectionately. Mr. Fowler leaned back in his chair by the side of his attorney and smiled sarcastically when his better half took the stand. She swore that he had never furnished her any money for buying her clothing—that she had to mortgage her own property to dress herself decently. Then she took a new tack and told how she had "nearly sweat herself to death over a hot stove preparing a dinner which Elmer never came home to eat." Several times she began to talk at a 400-words a minute gait and it required all of the eloquence of Judge Pond and the two interested attorneys to stop her. Once she began to tell how her husband had taken dinner with another woman, but this was choked off. The case will be concluded to-day.

SHIFTED THE CUT.

Changes Made in the Chamber of Commerce Nominees.

The election of officers of the chamber of commerce was enlivened by a little ontest, the slate as submitted by the caucus being rather roughly dealt with. The list of general officers as prepared was accepted without a murmur, but when it came to the directors and members of the boards of arbitration and appeals there was some scratching done, and, as a result, H. Poehler was elected to the place on the board of arbitration intended for L. M. Sherman, and T. M. McCord and S. J. Austin were chosen on the board of appeals instead of G. H. Daggett and James H. Smith.

The ticket elected is as follows: President, one year, F. L. Greenleaf; vice president, two years, J. H. Martin; secretary, one year, C. C. Sturtevant; treasurer, one year, H. H. Thayer; directors, two years, F. W. Commons, C. M. Harrington, S. D. Cargill, E. Cardin, W. D. Gregory; board of directors, two years, P. B. Smith, H. Poehler, G. D. Rogers; board of appeals, two years, T. M. McCord, S. J. Austin, James Marshall.

WAITING FOR WEATHER.

Base Ball People Talk of the Game While the Rain Falls.

The Columbus and the Milwaukee American association base ball teams are in town and waiting for the weather to clear so that they can play ball. The Columbus fellows are fine-haired boys. They stop at the West. The games which the teams are to play in Minneapolis are championship games, so that good playing may be looked for if the weather ever gives them a chance to play. While these players are in town the managers are besieged by the representatives of crankdom for opinions on the league battle for the pennant. "Old Anse's" howls the past few days have not made much of an impression on the other base ball men. Manager Cushman, of the Milwaukee team, says that Anson will make nothing by the point he has raised about the double games being played without the consent of the directors. He says that two of the games which the Chicago men won from the Pittsburgs recently were cases of robbery. Some of his men were on the grounds and saw the steals.

Cutting Down Expenses.

The park board has already begun to reduce its running expenses, and as a starter the committee on improvements has decided to recommend a reduction of four in the park police, which will leave a force of ten men. Seventeen of the park laborers will also fall victim to this spasm of retrenchment.

Supt. Berry was instructed to ascertain and report to the board why the artesian well at Loring park has suddenly ceased to perform its functions, and also prepare estimates of the cost of deepening the channel of Minnehaha creek at certain points.

It was reported that the street railway company was cutting out the tops of trees on Minnehaha avenue to make a passageway for its feed wires. Supt. Berry was authorized to look into the matter. He was also directed to seed the Hennepin avenue boulevard and some of the smaller parks.

Plumbers at War.

In addition to its own troubles the board of education has become involved in a squabble between plumbers. Cody & Hineline recently took a contract to furnish 108 water closets for the various schools for the sum of $9,500, it being specified that the "Sanitas" closet should be used. Then finding it impossible to make satisfactory terms with the dealers in this closet, Cody & Hineline influenced the board to accept the Symphonia closet at $9,000. The representative of the "Sanitas" concern came to this city from Boston and made a complaint to the building committee of the board urging that the contractors be required to furnish the "Sanitas" closet as first agreed, and Cody & Hineline replied charging the Sanitas firm with unfair treatment. The committee decided to let the Symphonia closet be used.

Plenty of Room.

There has been some question raised as to whether sufficient hotel accommodations could be found in case the national Republican convention could be secured for Minneapolis, and to set all doubts at rest some of the promoters of the scheme have been making a few estimates. It is claimed that a conservative estimate places the combined capacity of the hotels and boarding houses of St. Paul and Minneapolis at 47,765 guests, without taking into consideration any of the expedients which may be resorted to in case increased accommodations are demanded.

It is claimed that on one month's notice Minneapolis could provide accommodations for 40,000 visitors without calling upon St. Paul at all.

A Change in Command.

A change will soon take place in the command of the Minneapolis recruiting station for the United States army. The papers relieving Lieut. H. E. Robinson, the present recruiting officer, will arrive within a day or two, and he will then leave for the East to enjoy a furlough of thirty days, after which he will rejoin his regiment, the Fourth infantry, at Spokane Falls, Wash. Lieut. Robinson will be succeeded by Capt. Charles B. Hinton, of the Eighteenth infantry, who has been in the service since 1867.

In Honor of Leif.

Society Fram gave a very successful musical and literary entertainment last evening at Normanna hall in commemoration of the landing of Lief Erickson on American shores. Interesting addresses were made by Prof. Stub and Rev. M. Falk Gjertson, and Mrs. Stub rendered several vocal selections in a highly pleasing manner.

Ten Thousand on Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 1.—A general strike of railroad coal miners of Pittsburg district was inaugurated to-day in accordance with the action taken at yesterday's convention. Reports have not been received from all the mines, but it is estimated that close on to 10,000 men quit work. They are firm for the 3½ cent rate, and assert they will remain out until it is conceded by all the operators. A long and bitter struggle is probable.

LOCAL MENTION.

To California Without Change.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis railway has inaugurated a tourist Pullman car service from St. Paul and Minneapolis to San Francisco, Lathrop, Los Angeles, and intermediate points, via Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake, Ogden and Sacramento. The car is attached to train leaving St. Paul 9:55, Minneapolis 10:40 a. m. each Thursday. The berths are completely furnished and the car is provided with a colored porter who gives it the same attention as his services required in a palace sleeper. There is also provided a cooking range which is at the service of all patrons, as well as two commodious lavatories. These excursions are known as the Phillips-Albert Lea Route personally conducted excursions, and are gaining wide popularity. Second-class tickets are accepted for transportation, and the charge made for through accommodations is but $4 per double berth, which can be shared by two persons should they desire to occupy the same berth. Reservations should be made several days in advance, and communications addressed to C. M. Pratt, General Ticket and Passenger Agent "Albert Lea Route," Minneapolis, Minn.

A FLORIDA LAKE GONE.

Dry Land Where Steamboats Ran and Alligators Swished Their Tails.

A very curious spectacle was to be seen on the outskirts of Gainesville last week, says a letter from that Florida town to the Atlanta Constitution. Alachua lake, a sheet of water from ten to fifteen miles in length, and covering some 40,000 acres of land, is no more. On its banks were lying thousands of dead fish; dead alligators floated ghastly in pools of black water, and the atmosphere was heavy with noxious gases. Men and boys were there in throngs, crowding around the pools left by the receding waters, and with hoes and rakes dragging to shore hundreds of fish which had sought their depths for refuge. The waters were fairly alive with their struggles for existence.

Except for a small stream known as Payne's creek, flowing from Newman's lake into the Sink, the two main basins of the Sink, and a few stagnant pools, no water is now to be seen where a few years ago steamers were plowing their way. This is the second time since 1823 that a similar occurrence has taken place. At that time, the earliest year in which there is any record of that part of the country, the bed of the lake was a large prairie, Payne's prairie, having in it a body of water called the Sink and a small creek. In 1868 heavy rains filled up the prairie, but the water disappeared after a short time, and the prairie was again dry land. In 1873, after a series of heavy rains, the Sink overflowed and the creek swelled to the dimensions of a lake. During several pears the water increased till a larger lake was formed, and for fully fifteen years sufficient depth of water stood over the prairie to allow of small steamers.

During the last two years, however, the waters have been gradually lowering, and about three weeks ago they commenced going down with surprising rapidity, the lake falling about eight feet in ten days, until now nothing is left of Alachua lake but the memory of it. The Sink is considered the cause of this change. There is evidently an underground passage connected with it, and for some reason not understood this underground passage has been acting as a drain until all the water in the lake has been drawn off.

Here, in the early part of the century, says the Florida Times-Union, Indians used to camp yearly and feast on the oranges, principally the bitter-sweet and sour, large quantities of which grew on the bank above the Sink. The juice of the sour orange was largely used in fever and malarial troubles, and the red men brought the sick long distances that its healing virtues might be freely tried. There is a legand of two warriors who, disputing over a dusky maiden of the tribe, struggled fiercely in a hand-to-hand combat on the edge of the Sink, and finally fell in, only to be drawn down by the treacherous waters into the suckhole, from whence they floated through the subterranean channels, and later, locked in each other's arms, were found in the waters of the St. Johns.

Near center of the Sink rises a mass of rock, porous limestone, honeycombed with fissures, and in its middle portion a hole in which a man could stand upright. Not a particle of soil is upon or around it, and yet vines and ferns flourish, and at its peak a stunted hackberry tree throws out a sparse foliage. Years ago Prof. Agassiz, visiting the spot with a local scientist, remarked: "In that rock you see the foundation on which Florida rests; as the action of the water wears one fissure through into another new underground channels are formed, streams are diverted from their course, and masses of earth fall in—hence the sinks, mysterious rivers, etc."

BONELESS CHILD OF GEORGIA.

A Curious Freak of Nature Said to Exist Near Athens.

Athens (Ga.) Banner: There is in the State of Georgia to-day a child eleven years old, but very little larger than when it was born, and without a bone in its entire body.

A citizen of Athens tells us this and he is a gentleman of undoubted veracity. The names of the parents and the place where they reside are not given, as they are sensitive upon the subject.

This curious freak of nature is suggested at present by a story going the rounds of the press concerning a woman in New York gradually becoming ossified. She noticed the ends of her fingers becoming stiffened, and one day knocked one of her fingers against a table and broke off the end joint. It was a solid bone and very brittle. Her nose and feet are now turning to bone.

On the other hand, here is a human being without a bone in its body. If the former is a curiosity, what must be this latter?

The child in question was born without any bones in its body, and has lived until it is eleven years old. It has never grown to any appreciable size, and although eleven years old, is not much larger than it was when born. It has never talked, and, consequently, takes no notice of its surroundings.

Necessarily, it is a hard thing to keep it alive, but its parents are very devoted to it, and some one stays by it constantly to feed it on milk and water. It is necessary to give it milk or water almost every fifteen minutes.

Strange to say, the mother is more devoted to it than any of her other children, and says she would rather give any of them up than this one. If this child were to die, she says, it would land her in the asylum.

For years and years she has set by its bedside, and her mind has been so constantly upon it that she would go crazy if it were taken from her.

The child gives no evidence of ever growing any larger than it is now.

This is vouched for as the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and the gentleman who told this knows the name of the parents and where they live.

A Plant That Is Boycotted.

"There is," says a horticulturist, "hardly an instance in natural history of a plant so universally detested by the animal world as the caster oil plant. No sort of bird, beast or creeping thing will touch a caster oil plant. It seems to be a rank poison to all the animal world. Even a goat will starve before biting off a leaf, and a horse will sniff at it and turn up his upper lip as though it had been the most detestable odor on the face of the earth. Army worms and the locusts will pass it by, though they may eat every other green thing in sight, and there is no surer way to drive moles away from a lawn than to plant a few castor beans here and there. Even the tobacco worm will refuse to be fed on the leaves.

WHAT IS A COLD?

IT IS CONGESTION

(Filling with blood) of the skin or vital organs, caused by exposure to wet weather, to imprudence in dressing, to overheating, to constitutional weakness, which makes one very sensitive to changes of the weather.

This congestion closes the 2,500,000 pores of the skin, and the perspiration is driven in, and settles upon the weakest organ or part of the system. If the pores are not at once reopened, and the affected organ is not restored promptly, the end, sooner or later, will be fatal. First relax the system by using

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Then sweat out the cold and strengthen the stomach with

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

And restore the Lungs by the use of

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia sent Free. DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

BARNUM'S TRICKS.

How the Noted Showman Once Fooled a Newepaper Man.

W. J. Arkell tells the following story on himself: "Barnum fooled me once pretty badly. He was up to all sorts of tricks, and you could not keep too close an eye upon him. I was in New York one day at the time when I was publishing the Albany Journal, when I saw a story about Barnum in the Evening Post. It was something to this effect, that Barnum was walking around the show one day when he saw a young man attentively looking at the pictures and seemingly much interested in them. Barnum spoke to him and asked him if he would like to have the show explained to him. He said he would, and the showman ook him the entire round and gave him a very interesting talk about the features of the show. When he got through the young man said: 'And now, Mr. Barnum, suppose you let me explain the show to you.' Barnum assented, and the young man took him around the show and explained its features to him with such a perfect understanding that Barnum was amazed. 'Young man,' he said, 'you know more about this business than any man I ever met. You know more about it than I do. Will you work for me?' Yes, the young man said, he would work for him. 'I will give you $5,000 a year,' said Barnum. No, the young man would not work for that. 'I will give you $7,500,' said Barnum.

"'All righ,' said the young man, 'I will work for that.'

"So they went over to Mr. Bailey's office, and Mr. Barnum said to Mr. Bailey: 'I want you to put this young man on the salary list at $7,500 a year. He knows more about the show business than any one I ever met.'

"'I guess you don't want to do that,' said Mr. Bailey. 'That young man is our Western advance agent, and we are paying him $5,000 a year now.'

"The story struck me as a pretty good one, and I telegraphed to my editor in Albany to use it the next day. Then I got to worrying about it. It didn't seem to me just right, and, as I was passing the Evening Post office, seeing young Godkin standing out in front, I had an idea. 'Hello, Godkin,' said I, 'what did Barnum pay you for that story?'

"Godkin pulled me inside of the door. 'Don't talk so loud,' he said in a whisper. 'The fact is, we only got 80 cents a line for that story, but we might just as well have had $1.'

"It was too late to stop the story then. The Journal was out on the street. But it made me feel pretty sick when I found out how I had been fooled. Well, sir, that story went all over the country, and it was copied everywhere es a legitimate news story. And it was a good story, too, but it was a pretty clever advertisement. Barnum was a very cute man."

Newest Thing in Card Cases.

The newest card cases devised for formal visiting are really works of art. Only the finest and softest kids and leather are used—cream, amber, and snow white. Those in suede are almost completely covered by silver, wrought in delicate lacy patterns, with either a tiny miniature set in moonstones in a corner, a heavy monogram, or else a pink-tinted conch shell, surrounded by small brilliants. Twin hearts of moonstones and turquoises are seen on many of the handsomest specimens, while others are embossed with the inevitable silver fleur de lis. This fin de siecle is heightened by having a narrow silver ribbon wound about, to tie the triple figure and descend in graceful convolutions and loops to catch the next flower below.

A Three-Hundred-Pound Priestess

A Bostonian, who had an interview with Mme. Blavatsky shortly before her death, says that the great priestess of Theosophy weighed at that time more than 300 pounds. She was so ponderous that she could not sit in an ordinary armchair, and she was fond of speaking of herself as "the old hippopotamus." Because of her great breadth she seemed shorter than she was. She sat with a pack of cards in her hands and a cigarette in her mouth, and insisted on her visitor smoking with her. Her hands were remarkably beautiful, and she always kept some object in them so they would attract the constant attention of the persons about her.

Professional Courtesy.

Texas Siftings.

Two doctors met on the street.

"I feel sorry for you. You ought not to be out in this kind of weather. You are a sick man," said Dr. Blister.

"I am feeling very well," replied Dr. Soonover.

"What doctor is treating you?"

"I am prescribing for myself."

"You shouldn't do that. You are liable to be arre sted for attempted suicide."

October Styles.

What looks neater or is more fashionable than a handsome black dress?

And it is really the most economical, since it can be made at trifling expense from an old dress and two or three packages of Diamond Dye fast blacks. These dyes are simple to use, never crock or fade, and make old clothing look like new.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Katie Emmett

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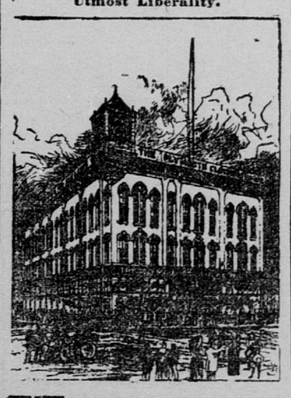

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