

WET CARPETS!

On the night of October 20th the Carpet Department of our Minneapolis Home was completely flooded. Many people have wondered why, even this, we have not advertised a bargain sale of Wet Carpets. We concluded, however, that the best plan would be to dry them.

AT ONE FELL SWOOP AT A PRICE.

About half of them have been brought to St. Paul and tomorrow morning you will find them in our Main Carpet Room, with the sizes plainly marked on each carpet.

Ingrains, Brussels, Tapestries, Moquettes, Velvets, and Wiltons HUNDREDS OF THEM.

The damage was entirely on the edges of the carpets. Had the roof been perfectly clean, little damage would have resulted. Unfortunately, the water was dirty, and there are in all cases some discolorations, but, taking into account the prices we have placed on them, the damage is hardly worth talking about as compared with the great saving. A slight alteration in shape will be made without expense. Be sure to bring the size of your room.

FOR THE LADIES.

Our Crochery Department is overflowing with coin catchers. The "Ladies" have the China Dinner sets in the following designs: Violet Spray, Blue Forget-Me-Not, Chrysanthemum and Rose. Beautiful as a dream. Your choice at \$35.00 per set.

STOVES ARE SEASONABLE

Don't purchase before examining our complete line of Peninsular and Healdston. Remember, we are the only strictly one-price house-furnishing establishment in the city. Our usual terms apply, no matter what the special sale may be. Cash, or a small portion down, and the balance monthly.

New England Furniture and Carpet Co.

The Liberal House-Furnishers.

434-436 Wabasha St., St. Paul, Minn.

TATTOOED TO ORDER.

SHOP WHICH DECORATES YOU WHILE YOU WAIT.

Disfigured for One Dollar—The Japanese Are Very Clever.

The tattooed men seen in dime museums throughout the country have nearly all of them been operated on by a Chinaman square specialist in New York city, who has probably tattooed more persons than any other man living, says the New York Press. There is scarcely a man of warman anchors in the bay that doesn't send its quota to "Professor" O'Reilly, and with these and museum people he is kept busy. His prices are very moderate, ranging from 75 cents to \$4 or \$5, according to the amount and delicacy of the decoration.

When one submits himself to the skillful hand of the professor he selects a design out of three or four thousand, and within thirty minutes the work is completed.



JOHN BUT HERFORD, THE FIRST TATTOOED MAN.

How it is Done.

O'Reilly tattoos by electricity. A number of fine sewing needles are fixed firmly in a block of wood. This is attached to a sort of trip hammer, which is run by an electric battery. O'Reilly never traces the figure beforehand; he simply looks at the design, dips the needles in India ink, places them in the arm or breast and presses the button. The hammer plays on the skin with sufficient force to puncture effectively, but not enough to draw blood. The sensation is rather tickling than painful. There are no after results, not even swelling.

So superior is the work of the Japanese that European sailors are said to look forward to it as the greatest advantage of a visit. The custom is widespread among the lower classes. In Tokio alone it is estimated that there are 30,000 tattooed men.

The principal objects of adornment



NEW ZEALAND TATTOOING INSTRUMENTS.

Reasons for Tattooing.

Only in the last-named country does there seem to be any practical use made of body tattooing. The Japanese coolies, being compelled to work hard and perspire greatly, have their bodies tattooed in exact representation of their clothing, so that one is almost unable to tell whether they are dressed or not. The primitive reason, though, was undoubtedly that of attracting the opposite sex. The Trojans of North America used to trace a single row of embroidery along the jaw. This was supposed to prevent toothache.

Until lately deserters from the army and navy and bad characters were tattooed with the letters "D" and "C" respectively, criminals in Japan are still branded with a peculiar ring round their elbow. As a means of identification, tattooing is used by the police. So well known is this that old criminals take great pains to have their devices changed. In France, some time ago, out of 800 convicts 70 per cent were tattooed.

Dr. Wey, of the Elmita reformatory, says an investigation of these marks has led to an important discovery. Of the boys sent from New York and Brooklyn, it was found that many had minute tattoo marks on the web between the thumb and first finger. Sometimes there were more than one mark, and these were arranged in a row, sometimes in a triangle and again in a star. In every case the design, while clear and distinct, was small enough not to attract attention. After a careful study of these, with a comparison of the history of the boys, the reformatory authorities have found that the designs were distinctive marks of certain gangs. Each gang has its own mark, and the designs furnished as ready means of identification in a handshake as the grip of other associations. Some of these gangs are merely social societies of street boys; others are thoroughly criminal.

FOR ORIENTAL PEACE.

As a Result of Negotiations Now Pending, It Is Confidently Believed

UNCLE SAM MAY MEDIATE.

Both the Belligerents Inclined to Favor Arbitration of Their Dispute.

CHINA MUST PROPOSE IT.

Japan, Though Willing to Accede, Not Likely to Take the Initiative.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—

As a result of negotiations now pending, it is confidently believed that the United States will very soon be asked to mediate between Japan and China with a view to permanent peace on a basis satisfactory to both countries. It can be stated positively that the United States has declined to join with European powers in any arbitrary intervention in the settlement. But, while not willing to act in any arbitrary manner, either individually or jointly with European nations, the parties to the war have been given to understand that the good offices of the government would be gladly exercised to secure peace in any case such as this is pressed upon. Naturally, Japan insists that China shall take the initiative in any negotiations looking toward restoration of peace, but that she is entirely willing to accede to any reasonable proposition is not doubted.

The foregoing briefly summarizes the situation as it is viewed by the officials here who have recently had most to do with the subject. At the outset it is noted that Britain sought to have the United States and the great powers of Europe intervene. The facts as to these negotiations at Washington do not until now have been made known. Cable directions from the London foreign office first came to Mr. Goschen, the British charge at the absence of Sir Julian Pauncefote. He would not interfere. Mr. Goschen at the time was his summer home at West London, Conn. The subject was too important to be committed to the mail, so that Mr. Goschen took the first train for Washington. He arrived Sept. 25, and remained two days. He saw Secretary Gresham in person and discussed the British proposition that the United States co-operate with other powers toward peace. A reply was received that this country would not co-operate.

On the ground, it is said, that the policy of the United States was to avoid entangling alliances on questions in which it has no immediate concern. Since that time no effort has been made by Great Britain to urge the negotiations have been made so far as is known. Under these circumstances the present negotiations do not involve foreign intervention, but a mutual arrangement between China and Japan to which foreign powers will give their moral support. It makes little difference, therefore, what the United States or other powers may do, so long as China and Japan come to an agreement, though both powers seem to be anxious to have the co-operation of this country and other friendly nations. To what extent the Chinese minister here had directed the negotiations is not exactly known, as the legation officials are very scarce. It is known, however, that the Chinese minister had a long conference with Secretary Gresham yesterday morning. This was one of several conferences held within the last ten days. It is said, however, that the main proposition on the part of China came from the United States Minister Denby at Peking.

From the very beginning of hostilities the Chinese have been anxious to have the United States arbitrate the differences between themselves and the Japanese, who led to the present course there could be no arbitration except upon the request of both parties, and this was lacking. But after the battle of Kia-Lien-Chang, on Oct. 25 last, when the Chinese suffered their defeat at the hands of the Japanese troops, they crossed the Yalu river and were obliged to retreat towards Moukden, they became thoroughly alarmed and concluded that something must be done to terminate the war. They could not, however, so humble their pride as to sue for peace directly to Japan, but, casting about for a means of opening peace negotiations, hit upon the treaty of the United States of 1858. The first article of this treaty pledges the United States, in case China is oppressively or unjustly treated by another power, to

arrange the difficulty. It is similar in scope to the first article in our treaty with Korea which led Secretary Gresham at the beginning of the trouble to take the note to the United States Minister Dun at Tokio relative to the Japanese occupation of Korea, which has excited much comment. Encouraged by the attitude of the United States at that time, the Chinese government, as indicated by the Associated Press cable dispatches from China, at the time appealed to United States Minister Denby at Peking to cause his government to intervene, and Mr. Denby transmitted an application to Washington, where it was laid before the president, who has had it under consideration for a week or more. As our representation in the case of the occupation of Korea had little effect, there was no reason to suppose that a different result would follow an attempt to use our good offices in favor of China.

As already indicated, our government was indisposed to co-operate directly with European nations in any effort to coerce either party to the war, and for this very reason we were in a better place than any other power to act as an independent intermediary in bringing about peace. Both China and Japan were assured that we were free from any of the suspicion of a desire to secure accessions of territory in Asia which hung over the great European powers, and their confidence in our fairness and impartiality was strikingly manifested by the selection of the United States by both nations to care for their subjects in the other territory. So the United States is at the present placed in a position where she would naturally be looked to by

Both China and Japan to serve as an arbitrator in case of a difficulty in arranging terms of peace, and it is therefore very probable that we will forfeit this position by yielding now to China's request to intervene. Arbitrate we may, but intervene we cannot. The manner in which the situation is summarized in official circles here. If the Chinese government desires that the United States to present proposals to Japan this may be done through Minister Denby, but it is felt that the better way would be for China to submit her proposals directly to Japan, when it would be entirely within the bounds of propriety for the United States to take the part of mediator in both combats to see peace restored on honorable terms. An official of the state department conversed with the Chinese attitude says: "China no longer conceals her inability to prosecute a war. She recognizes that the situation is caught unprepared, and that it is the part of wisdom for her to make the most of a bad situation by getting peace

on the best terms possible. She does this with the expectation and assurance that Japan will come half way; Japan began the war for the purpose, as she said, of securing Korea's complete sovereignty. This China will fully concede. It is probable that China will pay a fair indemnity. This, however, will be in cash, not in Chinese territory, as I do not think any peace can be arranged which will permit Japan to occupy a part of Chinese soil."

Another department official presented the view of the negotiations as follows: "Japan recognizes China's craft, and is not likely to be misled by any empty offers of peace, on terms which seem to mean much, and in truth mean nothing. The sovereignty of Korea is of the utmost importance to her, and she has driven out of Korea, and has nothing to concede as to that country. Neither does Japan want any Chinese territory, not even the island of Formosa, which is in reality an extension of the Japanese group. What she will undoubtedly expect is cash indemnity sufficient to recoup her for her war expenditure. That and the prestige of Japanese arms, and the humbling of China, will give the full fruits of victory."

Japs Cut the Wires.

HIROSHIMA, Japan, Nov. 10.—The cabinet ministers at their meeting yesterday discussed very important matters, including great diplomatic questions. No official report of the occupation of Kin Chow has yet been received here, although it is supposed that the town is in possession of the second Japanese army. The Chinese telegraph line from Port Arthur to Tien Tsu via Kin Chow has been cut by order of the Japanese commander. The British steamship Gallic for San Francisco from Yokohama and Hong Kong, which was seized by the Japanese authorities on the ground that she was carrying contrabands of war, has been confined at Nagasaki.

A BAD SET.



Old Lady—Excuse me, sir, but will you shet that windy? I'm afraid the draft'll spile these 'ere eggs fer settin'.



Old Gent—Why, certainly. Ef the draft' blowed on 'em long they wouln't be good—



—fer—



—settin'.



—settin'.



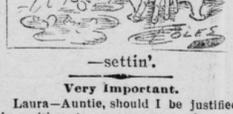
—settin'.



—settin'.



—settin'.



—settin'.

Very important. Laura—Auntie, should I be justified in writing to a young man who had never written to me? Auntie—Only on very important business. Laura—Well, this is important business. I want to marry him. Painful Death. Authorities say that a fatal fall from a great height is absolutely painless. The mind acts very rapidly for a time, and then unconsciousness ensues.

FOREIGN FORTUNES.

The Richest Man in the World Is a Resident of Russia.

CAPT. M'CALMOUN'S LUCK.

Becomes Heir to Twenty Million Dollars as Pocket Money.

THE ENORMOUSLY RICH

Generally Fettered With Enforced Expenditures of Many Thousands.

In order to appreciate the sensation which has been created throughout the length and breadth of the English empire by the news of Capt. McCalmon's entry into possession just three weeks ago of the \$20,000,000 bequeathed to him seven years ago by the late Hugh Lombard street banker and stockbroker, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that this vast sum of money comes to him absolutely unfettered and without any charge whatsoever upon it, says the New York Tribune. It is said that the Duke of Devonshire calls it "male pin-money"—free for him to dispose of in whatsoever manner—short of criminal—that he may see fit. As such it is absolutely unique in the United Kingdom, and the case of Capt. McCalmon is without parallel among his countrymen. True, several of the latter, indeed, quite a respectable number, have fortunes that are considerable, but these are all subject to the Duke of Westminister, Devonshire, Bedford, Norfolk and Buccleuch; Lords Derby, Bute, Cadogan and Bath. But their possessions are encumbered by heavy charges of one kind and another, which leave them each year with an astonishingly small sum of money at their untrammelled disposal. The majority of these English fortunes are in land. Even when they have been acquired by trade and industry, such as those of Lord Hillingdon, the banker; Lord Iveagh, the brewer, and Lord Masham, the manufacturer and inventor of cotton-spinning machinery, they always end by being invested in real estate, and then become subject to the same charges as the land. What these charges are was pointed out by no less a person than the Duke of Devonshire during the debate in the house of lords upon

The New Death Duties.

They include interest on mortgages, cost of management, expenditure on rates, cost of the house, and the like. Pairs to old ones, allowances and remissions of rents to tenants, the cost of maintaining roads and hedges, keeping up a number of country seats, looking after the poor on the estates, payment of the duties on the various forms of property, and the like. The new death duties are of one kind and another, pensions to old servants and retainers, and the provision requisite for the younger children's future. Nor is this expenditure subject to the same charges as the ordinary character or prompted by self-interest, since if the occupant fails to keep the property in good repair and to acquire by his industry and industry the estate, he is liable to a portion thereof can force him by legal process to devote each year a certain proportion of his income to that particular purpose.

Then, too, there is the turf, which is to such an extent a national institution that many of the great nobles and territorial magnates, titled and untitled, feel convinced that they would be wanting in their duty to their country if they do not devote both their own and their money to this particular form of sport. Few of the owners of English land are content with the ordinary means of their own horses, being opposed to it on principle—merely keeping a racing stud to which they think it necessary to live up to the requirements of the public, and to fulfill what they believe to be their obligations as patriotic citizens by making their own horses available to the public, and their fathers before them have always regarded as an essentially English institution. How many of the great nobles and territorial magnates, titled and untitled, feel convinced that they would be wanting in their duty to their country if they do not devote both their own and their money to this particular form of sport.

Forced Expenditures.

As those which I have endeavored briefly to enumerate must regard with sentiments of envy a man in the position of Capt. McCalmon, whose income only is compared to that of the immensely wealthy foreigners who go to England for the purpose of spending their money in the most extravagant way abroad—that is to say, incomes free from any charges in England. It is this, the particular feature of the new death duties, which has aroused the greatest feelings of jealousy in London. Like the English millionaires, those of the czar's dominions most derive their incomes from land property. While the British, however, devotes a large part of their incomes to the maintenance of their possessions and to the amelioration of the lot of his tenants in one way and another, the Russian, on the other hand, extracts every farthing that he can from his property, and spends it upon himself, the result being that agriculture and the arts are retarded and the masses of the people are impoverished, and that, while the Russian is a state of misery bordering on famine, the nobles themselves have been obliged to mortgage or sell their lands, and are at the end of their financial tether. Of course, there are some exceptions, such as, for instance, the Youssouff, the Demidoffs and the Scheremetoffs. The wealth of the Demidoffs is so vast that it is beyond calculation, and strangely enough, the fortune is of relatively recent creation, its founder having been a country blacksmith in the days of Peter the Great. It was while traveling in the mountains that he met the czar, who was delighted and asked the man's name. "Demidoff, I shall remember you," he said.

As He Rode On.

The poor man was beginning to think that Peter had forgotten him, when there came an official document adorned with the Imperial seal, granting him the freehold of a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners—is at the present moment the richest man in the world, and he is a great tract of crown land in the neighborhood of the village. Demidoff went to work on his new property, and in a short time he had accumulated a fortune of iron, silver and malchite. Young Elim Demidoff—he does not bear in Russia the Italian title of prince generally prefixed to his name by foreigners