On Top of a Great Pyramid.

Rev. Hugh MacMillan Stands on the Summit of the Pyramid of Ghizeh.

Special to the Globe.

CAIRO, Oct. 28.—I have stood at the top of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh. I was astonished to find that the platform on the summit was so large. This wide space was gained by the removal of thirty feet of the apex, the materials of which, along with the casing stones that covered the outside of the whole pyramid, having been used in building the beautiful old mosque of Sultan Hassan in Cairo. There was a slight breeze, such as always seems to haunt similar heights, which was very refreshing. The view, when I recovered sufficiently from my exhaustion to look around and enjoy it, was most extensive. I could see about fifty miles of the shining course of the Nile southwards. The banks of the river, a short way from the water's edge, were covered with luxuriant grass and occasional palm groves; and beyond this margin of verdure was a wide waste of gray barren sand extending up to the pale limestone cliffs on both sides. The line of green and gray kept quite distinct, and, by contrast, how deliciously vivid was that green. The desert and the river, the destroyer and the restorer, seemed to meet along that boundary in mortal strife, and you could not but feel the unique grandeur of the Nile, which for more than a thousand miles, alone, without a single tributary or a drop of rain to swell its waters, bravely overcame the absorption of the thirsty sand and the evaporation of the burning atmosphere and spread all along its margin a veil of rich vegetable life over what seemed the whitened ashes of a fire-destroyed world.

That mysterious south had a strange fascination for me. I gazed with all my soul in my eyes, as if to penetrate the haze of the horizon and behold the hoary wrinkled "brow of Egypt" in which the world's earliest wisdom was conceived. How delightful, I thought, it would be to sail up those majestic waters, which have left upon all the fields of human knowledge the rich deposits of their overflow for so many ages, and trace upon this most venerable of rivers the stream of time itself to the sources of human life, past temples that have outlasted the gods to whom they were dedicated. But I turned away my eyes from the too alluring prospects and gazed northwards, where the landscape was like a panther's skin, dotted with tawny elevated sandbanks, portions of the old sea bottom projecting above the alluvial deposits of the river and occupied by the mud villages of the people and by the shapeless ruins of the distant past, which of late have yielded up so many precious secrets to the explorer. Rising out of the desert were the specterlike pyramids of Dashour and Sakkarah, the gigantic gravestones, the vast cemetery of the vanished city of Memphis. To the left, on the opposite side of the river, Cairo, with its brown and pink houses and slender white minarets, spreads itself out at the base of the Mokattam hills, which, like prisms, took out of the sky its hidden hues of pale gold and purple. Between the desert and the river, at the foot of the pyramid, was the famous battlefield which received its name from its situation. And over all the wide view, so hoary in its antiquity, so full of changes and revolutions, brooded the eternal youthfulness of the blue sky. For one brief moment I seemed to forget the howling Arabs around me and to lose myself in a golden dream of the past.

But the platform itself upon which I stood at last attracted my attention. It had an interest of its own. Many visitors seemed to regard monuments to whose antiquity the duration of an empire is but a few years as existing solely for the purpose of enabling them to carve their ignoble names upon them. I never saw such a vast number of names anywhere, done with every kind of lettering and every kind of instrument. There was not a blank space the size of an inch left anywhere. It was a palimpsest of stone, for one name often superseded and obliterated another. Every block was marked with an initial or the full name of persons belonging to almost every nation and language under heaven. British names are conspicuous, and some of the names which we should not have expected to see here. There were also American names carved in a rugged, bold fashion in the most conspicuous places. But imitation is infectious in such a place, and one who would not for the world desecrate a tree growing in some famous shrine of pilgrimage in his own country by carving his name upon it, and would call it a vulgar ambition to associate his own individuality in this manner with some public monument at home, is tempted by the exhileration of the spot and by the example of so many others worthy of respect to make the hoary pyramid a mere visitors' book.

The common practice would not matter so much in the case of a tree, for the living structure, by its own growth, obliterates, in a few years, the name carved upon its bark. But the stone of the monument unfortunately retains the record in such a climate, and hands down the name of Smith and Brown cut on the marble on which a Greek chisel has carved its immortal conception, with patient impartiality. And yet there is something touching in this instinct that induces so many to associate their names with great and enduring structures. It is closely connected with the universal desire for immortality. For none of us would willingly resign this pleasing anxious being of ours a prey to dumb forgetfulness.

A certain Lord Brook, an obscure nobleman, wished to transmit his memory to future ages. The only way in which he could do this was to have his name associated with some great man whom the generations would remember. He therefore gave directions that upon his tombstone should be inscribed the words: "The Friend of Sir Philip Sydney." In a similar manner, by associating their names with a monument that has commanded the reverence of ages, and that will outlast almost all the other works of man, the persons who inscribed them desired to share in a similar remembrance by their fellow creatures. It was this same instinct that led the builder of the pyramid to construct it, and the crowd of names on the summit have only followed his example.

But, besides the names of visitors, I noticed some other marks on the summit platform which greatly excited my curiosity. In one corner a large limestone block was raised above the general level, and on this stone there were three rows, side by side, of small, round, cup-shaped cavities, numbering nine in each row. They suggested to me at first sight the curious cup-marks excavated on rocks and boulders all over the world, and very numerous on our own moors and lonely pre-historic sites, which were in all likelihood used for libations of blood or water in connection with the ancient worship of the sun.

Pointing to the holes beside me on the platform, I asked one of the most intelligent of the Arabs who had constituted themselves my guides what they meant. He said that they had been made by their friends for the purpose of playing the favorite game of mancala, with which to beguile the tedious time of waiting on the top of the pyramid while the visitors they had brought up with them were resting themselves or admiring the view. The game is exceedingly popular with the peasants of Egypt. There are either five rows of five holes in each row, or seven rows of seven holes, or nine rows of nine holes. The specimens I saw on the pyramid were of the last-mentioned pattern. The game is played with small cowrie shells or with pebbles which are called "kelbs" or dogs. All the holes are occupied with kelbs with the exception of the central one. The players move their respective kelbs nearer to this vacant center, by taking their opponents' ones, as in a game of draughts or chess. The game requires considerable skill and patience, and is admirably adapted to the habits of the Arabs.

There is indeed no game so popular or so ancient as this. It extends over half the inhabitated area of the globe, and in the Museum of Cairo there is an alabaster slab with holes excavated in it exactly like those on the top of the Pyramid of Ghizeh. This slab dates from the second or third dynasty, and is, therefore, a great deal older than this pyramid. The game has been played for six thousand years, and is still as much esteemed as ever. It is as lasting and unchanged as the pyramid itself.

It seems strange to think that the mighty Pyramid of Ghizeh should thus be converted into a gigantic mancala board, for the amusement of Arab guides. Many occult reasons have been given for the construction of the pyramid; the ostensible use of it being to form a sepulchre for the monarch of the time. It has been supposed to be an observatory, or an astronomic sign built to record an arc of the meridian, the earth's diameter, the revealed unit of measure, the rising of the old polar star and other points of cosmic or mathematical knowledge. But it has been left to modern ingenuity to find a novel use for it, whatever object it may have served in primitive times. And this use of the great pyramid as a table for one of the commonest games of the Fellaheen reminds us how some of the grandest of the ancient Roman monuments were similarly used.

CLOVER IN JEWELRY.

Likewise Are the Jewelers in Clover on Account of a Brand New Fad.

The latest fad in jewelry is the four-leaved clover. This talisman of good luck, encased between layers of glass and bound about by circlets of gold and silver, will be a favorite holiday present this year. The leaves are set in lorgnettes, watch chains, brooches, bonbonnieres, jewel boxes and watch charms. Before the winter is over you may see the quadruple leaf worn as much as secret society badges, says the New York Herald.

The four-leaved clover was first introduced in Europe as an excuse for all kinds of jewelry and silver and gold work. Paris and Berlin have been cultivating the fad for the last six months. An agent for a well known jewelry house is responsible for its introduction into this country. At first these clover keepsakes were simply brooches and lockets. The display which I saw the other morning included nearly everything into which it was possible to fit a clover leaf.

The clover leaves are first carefully pressed. They are gathered mostly from farms over in New Jersey. It seems strange that there are now persons who go forth to gather the emblem of good fortune as a business proposition. Still, the trouble of looking for four-leaved clovers is well repaid.

Perhaps if you object to a clover leaf gathered with the idea of sordid gain, you may think of some reminders which you carefully put in some of your favorite books this summer. You may remember a certain volume of Tennyson, a shady nook, a summer which is gone and the leaves which she helped you find. It happens that many bring their own clover leaves to the jeweler to have them mounted.

The process of preparing the leaves is very simple. They must be first carefully present. Generally the jeweler puts a little white satin or silk at the back of the leaf. The leaf is placed between two little disks of glass. It has the appearance of an article mounted in a glass slide for microscopical purposes. The disks are placed lightly together and held in place by a rim of gold or silver placed tightly about them. You can thus see the four-leaved clover and know that it is protected from rough usage. The leaf is thus protected from fading, for months, at least.

There is a further development of this clover fad, which requires that a red ladybug be embedded in the crystal in company with the clover leaf. The bug is represented by a cutting upon the inner side of the glass. The space is then filled in with red enamel. The contrast of the red of the wings of the supposed bug with the green of the clover leaf is very pleasing to the eye. The ladybug imprisoned between layers of crystal may be used with the clover leaf. The ladybug jewelry is the logical successor of the Brazilian beetle fad. It was not long ago that many young women wore live beetles attached to a pin by a tiny chain of gold.

So far the manufacturers have succeeded in getting enough clover to supply the demand, for many a crafty farmer in Jersey has critically examined his clover field before beginning the work of mowing.

The favorite forms of this clover leaf jewelry are the watch charms for men and the bonbonnieres and chatelaines for women. There are, however, innumerable designs for vinaigrettes, puff boxes and jewel cases. A four leaved clover set in the handle of a gold mounted lorgnette is one of the most effective designs. A special blessing of good luck is supposed to fail, too, upon callers who put their cards in a tray in the center of which a clover leaf is incased.

HOW IT'S DONE.

She—How do you suppose the tenor took that falsetto note?
He—He has falsetta teeth.

THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

STUDENT MADE A MISTAKE.

Abused His Professor While Believing Himself Mentally Irresponsible.

A student of Yale college, who belonged to a chemistry class before the members of which Prof. Silliman was going to experiment with laughing gas, knew a little about the effects of the gas, and he explained to his companions that, since under its influence no one was responsible for his words, he was going to take the opportunity to tell Prof. Silliman what he thought of him, says the San Francisco Argonaut. Unfortunately, Prof. Silliman overheard the conversation. When the professor remarked that, for the purpose of illustration, he should like to administer the gas to some member of the class, the plotter of mischief at once volunteered. The leather bag was connected with his mouth and he soon appeared much excited. He began to abuse the professor and to say many things which he would not have dared to say except under cover of the peculiar circumstances. Prof. Silliman allowed him to go on for some time and then casually remarked that this young friend had become prematurely irresponsible, for the gas had not yet been turned on.

THE ROAD TO KLONDIKE
a long and hard one. It's much easier to get
GOLD DUST
from your grocer. Sold everywhere and cleans everything. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York
Boston. Philadelphia.

Strange Secret Revealed.

Science Has Now Proved That in Every Venomous Snake Is An Antidote.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Oct. 30.—University of Edinburgh.—After the most painstaking investigation and experiment, I believe myself justified in saying that I have discovered an absolute antidote for the bite of the most deadly serpent. I have also found that the substance from which the antidote is secured is strongest and best in the serpent whose bite is the most deadly.

The antidote is found in the bile of the serpent. To secure it it is necessary to isolate or separate the antidotal constituent of the bile from the remainder of the substance found in a serpent's gall bladder. The method of the administration of the antidote is that known as injection beneath the skin, so that the antidote may not mingle directly with the blood of the victim of snake bite, but rather be absorbed.

I have made a number of experiments with the biliary secretion of the Indian and African cobras, than which no more poisonous snakes exist. The result of these tests showed that the bile of venomous serpents is able, when mixed with the venom of the same serpents, to prevent what have heretofore been deadly doses of the latter from producing death; and that the bile is indeed so powerful an agent in doing this that a quantity actually smaller than the quantity of venom may be sufficient for the purpose. It need scarcely be added that the doses of bile thus shown to be sufficient represent only minute portions of the bile found in the gall bladder of one of the snakes mentioned as being ultilized in the experiments.

These proofs laid bare the certainly remarkable fact that every venomous serpent has at its disposal enough of bile to prevent injury from venom introduced into the blood in quantities many times greater than the minimum dose of venom which will produce death. The experiments I have described were made by mixing together and leaving in contact ten minutes a dose of venom with a dose of the antidotal constituent of the bile, each substance having been dissolved in a few tenths of a cubic centimeter of water. After I had considered the substances had remained together a sufficient time to amalgamate, I injected the combination beneath the skin of an animal selected for experiment, and waited for the result.

In every instance where a quantity of the antidotal solution greater in amount than the quantity of venom was administered the subject of experiment recovered. It then occurred to me that possibly the bile of non-poisonous serpents, as well as animals, might possess in limited degree, at least, the antidotal properties which I had already discovered in the bilical secretion of the snakes whose bites caused death. It is a well known fact that all snakes, harmless as well as venomous, resist through their organism the fatal action of all venoms that are injected beneath their skins or directly into their blood.

Various facts, some of which are anatomical, tend to show that the harmless, equally with the venomous serpents, possess poison glands and secrete venom. The former are harmless only in the sense that they do not possess weapons of offense in the form of poison fangs. Most probably, therefore, the relative protection against the poisonous action of venom introduced into the blood, which is common to serpents, is dependent upon an effect produced upon them by the venom which they all secrete, although in the case of the harmless serpents only in relatively small quantities.

Experiments made with the bile of the grass snake confirmed this supposition. When tested against the venom of the Indian cobra, it was found to possess curative powers, although it was always necessary to use a much larger quantity than when the antidote was obtained from the bile of the serpent which had also furnished the venom. The smallest quantity of antidote gained from the bile of the harmless serpent which it is necessary to use, is considerably larger than that from the feeblest of the biles of venomous serpents, although at that a very small quantity. The bile of the ox is able to antagonize the fatal action of serpent's venom, its antagonizing power, however, being only about the one-seventieth of that of the strongest of the biles of venomous serpents which have been tested. It was shown by other experiments that the bile of the rabbit and the guinea-pig also possesses this anti-venomous property, and also in a degree, which, though feeble when compared with the bile of venomous serpents, is yet in itself considerable.

Although the bile possesses much power in antagonizing venom when the two substances—meaning the antidotal constituent of the latter—are mixed together, it cannot be too distinctly stated that when the antidote is administered after the venom has been injected into the system, such as in the case of a genuine snake bite, the quantity of the antidote required is from 1,600 to 2,000 times greater than when administered in the manner adopted for purposes of experiment.

Neither can the bile itself be used directly, as some might believe, without careful study of the question. Although, while in the alimentary canal, bile is non-toxic or antidotal, it is altogether different when it is injected under the skin or into a blood vessel. The bile then acts as poison; and if a dose of bile were injected under the skin containing a sufficient quantity of the antivenomous constituent to antagonize an ordinary dose of venom received half an hour previously, the constituents of the bile which are non-antidotal, but at the same time poisonous, might be so great in amount as to produce death. Thus in an experiment made with African cobra bile, administerd in a dose estimated to be sufficient thirty minutes after a dose of cobra venom had been injected subcutaneously, the animal survived for four days, whereas an animal used in an experiment without bile died in six hours. During the two days before death the animal which had received both bile and venom exhibited symptoms, however, which were rather those of bile than of venom poisoning. It is improbable, therefore, that the bile in its natural form could be used as an antidote except by stomach administration or by application to the wound caused by a snake bite.

The results of the experiments made demonstrate that the antidote produced from bile is equal or rather superior to the most powerful anti-venomous serum yet obtained. That the so-called native practitioners of Africa appreciated the value of the bile as a remedy is apparent from the fact which I have discovered by analysis that serpents' bile enters largely into the composition of their almost always efficacious remedies for snake bite. A "snake doctor" with a high local reputation, when asked to assist in procuring serpents' gall bladders in order that the bile might be examined, hesitated and then exclaimed: "Oh, they are beginning to learn too much," being obviously alarmed lest his practice should be injured.

The interest associated with this action of bile is probably not restricted to its effect on venom. It has the same effect upon many of the poisons of disease. Many of these poisons, such as those of lockjaw and diphtheria, while notoriously active when present in the blood, are inert when introduced into the stomach. Even when circulating in the blood, poisons, in common with other organic poisons, are probably being constantly forced into the alimentery canal, where they would at once lose their destructive power by contact with the bile, and thereby the total effective quantity of the poison in the body would be reduced.

Bile is produced in large quantities by all in the human organism, and it is present in the intestinal canal throughout its whole length; but beyond the fact that it is an important excretion, removing waste products from the body, its vastly important functions have not hitherto been known to be of much value. So much is this the case that a recent writer has remarked: "The bile is a most elaborate secretion; it is poured into the intestine, and finds apparently little to do." To such recognized functions as the promotion of fat absorption and the laxative and indirect antiseptic actions, there may be added the additional function of rendering inert many organic poisons introduced into or generated in the alimentary canal.

—Thomas R. Fraser,
M. D., LL. D., F. R. S.

NOSE WITH SILVER NOSTRILS.

Eastern Physicians Graft a New Nasal Organ on a Woman's Face.

Happy indeed is Mrs. Sophie Golderer, the wife of a machinist of 28 Bartlett street, Williamsburg, says the New York Journal. She has received a brand new nose at the hands of a surgeon, her original nose having been disfigured by disease. Mrs. Golderer is past forty years of age. A little more than four years ago she and her husband arrived here from Vienna. For several years before their arrival in this country Mrs. Golderer had been afflicted with necrosis of the bones of the nose. The disease didn't trouble her to any painful extent until about two years ago, when at times the pain became almost unendurable, and eventually the cartilage and tissues of the nose were entirely destroyed, and a cavity disfigured her face.

In May last, the pain becoming more agonizing, Mrs. Golderer decided upon an operation. She went to Bellevue hospital, where Dr. Joseph D. Bryant interested himself in the case, and a day was set for the operation. It began with an incision beginning at the base of the nose and extending obliquely into the cheek for an inch and a quarter. Then another incision was made an inch below the primal line, and the skin and tissue to the depth of one-sixth of an inch were taken away from the cheek. Similar incisions were made on the other side of the cheek. When this was completed pieces of flesh were taken from other parts of her body, placed in the cut and dressed for grafting. This flesh was shaped roughly into the form of a nose, and silver tubes were inserted for the nostrils. When this part of the work was completed careful antiseptic treatment was necessary to keep the parts from sloughing until there was adhesion. Finally a healthy skin was cultivated over the whole structure. It required months to do it, but was successfully accomplished. The only defacement is a wrinkle at the junction of the nose graft, where the cheek tissue was cut. It is the general opinion that in time this will disappear. Mrs. Golderer said yesterday: "My new nose feels like my old nose, and I would never know the difference. The disease is eradicated, and the surgeons say that I will never be troubled again. I am all worn out, however, by the strain I've been under, and intend leaving shortly for a sanitarium to regain my former health."

M'KINLEY HAS A DOUBLE.

One of the Government Clerks Frequently Taken for the President.

There is a clerk in one of the departments who so closely resembles President McKinley as to be frequently mistaken for the chief executive, says the Washington Post. The president's double rather enjoys the distinction of looking like Mr. McKinley, and to make the likeness more striking he affected the dress of the president until a few days ago, when an incident occurred. Up to that time he was to be seen strolling in the vicinity of his lodging house on quite a prominent thoroughfare enjoying the attention his likeness to Mr. McKinley produced. He was generally accompanied by a companion, who addressed him as Mr. McKinley when people were close enough to catch the words. They derived considerable amusement from the actions of those who were thus attracted. Thinking it was the president, an effort was generally made by the passers-by to secure another glimpse of the man.

The other evening the president's double was on parade and upon that particular occasion had become the target of numerous eyes. While posing as the ruler of the land and enjoying his fun at the expense of others some familiar acquaintances suddenly approached and greeted him with his true name. This quickly undeceived those who had made some pretext or other to take a position where they could obtain a good view of the supposed president, when the tables were turned upon the double. His discomfiture at being exposed when in the height of his enjoyment furnished fun for the others. It is said that the clerk makes no effort now to appear like the president and is content with the similarity nature has produced.

SALT DANGEROUS TO HEALTH.

Excessive Use Produces Many Derangements of the System.

The use of salt as a condiment is so general and so universally believed in as necessary that we rarely hear a word against its excessive use, but there are a multitude of persons who eat far too much salt—eat it on everything, on meat, fish, potatoes, melons, in butter, on tomatoes, turnips and squash, in bread and on a host of foods too numerous to mention, says the Journal of Hygiene. To so great an extent is it used that no food is relished which has not a salty taste, and this hides more or less the real taste, which is often very delicate. Now, the amount of salt required in the system is comparatively small, and if the diet has been rightly compounded very little is necessary. Some go so far as to discard its use altogether, but whether this is wise or not we will not here consider.

What are some of the evils of the excessive use of salt? They are to paralyze the nerves of taste or to pervert them so they cannot enjoy anything which has not a salty flavor, and in addition there is a direct tax on both the skin and the kidneys in removing it from the blood. Whether the skin is harmed by this tax we do not know. Possibly it is not greatly injured, yet we know that few people possess a healthy skin, but it is now pretty well settled that an excessive use of salt does overtax the kidneys in its removal, and that the great number of cases of derangement and disease of these organs is due to this use. It takes only a little time to learn to enjoy many kinds of food without salt, and we advise our readers and others to look into this matter and to try and diminish the use of this condiment so far as possible. We believe they will be better for it.

A Careful Buyer.

Customer—Keep any fly traps?

Grocer—Best in town. Only successful fly trap on the market. Use 'em in my store all the time. Let me show you one. You see, the flies enter here, pass through this aperture, and are unable to return. Cleans a room of flies in no time. Wrap you up one?

"You find them good, practical, efficient traps, do you?"

"Absolutely."

"Use them yourself, I believe you said."

"All the time. Make one to you real low, as the season's nearly over."

"You don't have hardly any flies around your store when you use this trap, do you?"

"You bet I don't. This trap is the best—"

"All right, then. Give me two pounds of dried currants."—Detroit Free Press.

HIS LIFE'S MISSION.

It Was to Keep Out of the Way of All Who Needed Work.

That was a plausible old philosopher who tramped to the back door of a Piety hill residence the other day, says the Detroit Free Press. The good lady of the house supplied him plentifully with food, and then felt called upon to do some missionary work while he was eating.

"My dear man and brother, why don't you try to be of some use in the world?" was her opening of the campaign.

"Why, bless you, madam, we plays our part. These here comic papers you gets every week couldn't do no business without us. We supplies nine-tenths of what them tariff fighters call the raw material. We helps keep the world a-laughin' and a-gettin' fat and a livin' longer, as is showed by stertistics."

"That's only weak evasion," declared the woman as her voice grew metallic. "You're strong and seem to have some mental capacity. Why don't you work or go into some kind of business?"

"I thinks too much of my feller men. There's thousands of 'em with families waitin' fur work, an' havin' no one but mes'lf to look after, I'm not goin' to take the bread out of their mouths. Not me. I'd ruther go hungry sometimes, an' be p'inted out with scorn, an' have the dogs set on me. I can't help havin' a heart, kin I?"

"But you're not leading the right kind of a life at all. How did you first get into straitened circumstances?"

"By refusin' to be crooked, mum. I got just as much conscience as I have heart. I done nuthin' but what I thought was right, an' owin' to a compertition that had no sich handicap, I went broke. Now I travels an' thinks and pities them as is in hard luck."

Then the old lady withdrew gracefully from the argument bye getting him another bowl of coffee, putting in an extra lump of sugar and expressing regret that they had no more meat cooked.

WANT ADS.

May be left at the following locations for insertion in the Daily and Sunday Globe, at the same rates as are charged by the main office.

DAYTON'S BLUFF.
Sever Westby.....679 East Third st.

ST. ANTHONY HILL.
Emil Bull.....Grand av. and St. Albans
W. A. Frost & Co....Selby and Western avs.
Straight Bros.....Rondo and Grotto sts.
A. A. Campbell.....235 Rondo st.
A. T. Guernsey.....171 Dale st.
Brackett's.....Victoria and Selby av.

MERRIAM PARK.
A. L. Woolsey....St. Anthony and Prior avs.

ARLINGTON HILLS.
C. R. Marelius....Cor. Bedford and Decatur
A. & G. A. Schumacher.....954 Payne av.

LOWER TOWN.
William K. Collier.....Seventh and Sibley
Joseph Argay...Cor. Grove and Jackson sts.
M. D. Merrill.....442 Broadway

WEST SIDE.
The Eclipse....S. Robert and Fairfield av.
George Marti.....Wabasha and Fairfield av.
Concord Prescription Store..State and Concord
A. T. Hall....Cor. South Wabasha and Isabel

WEST SEVENTH STREET.
A. & G. A. Schumacher...499 West Seventh st.
J. J. Mullen..Cor. James and West Seventh

UNION PARK.
C. A. Monchow....University and Prior avs.

UPPER TOWN.
S. H. Reeves....Moore Block, Seven Corners
C. T. Heller.....St. Peter and Tenth sts.
B. J. Witte.....29 East Seventh st.
F. M. Crudden.....496 Rice st.
W. E. Lowe.....Robert and Twelfth sts.
R. T. Wincott & Co..Rice and Iglehart sts.

NO AD. LESS THAN 20 CENTS.

Situations Wanted, Male and Female Help, Business Chances, Horses and Carriages, Lost or Found, Real Estate, For Rent, Etc.,
ONE CENT PER WORD EACH INSERTION.

Personal, Clairvoyants, Palmists, Massage, Medical, Etc.,
TWO CENTS PER WORD EACH INSERTION.

NO AD. LESS THAN 20 CENTS.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE. Only two months required. Tools donated. Catalogue free. Moler's Barber College, 223 Washington av. south, Minneapolis.

TEAMSTERS—Wanted, two teamsters for heavy city work. Apply at Griggs Bros., Third and Cedar sts.

WANTED—Three reliable, energetic men, who can furnish city reference, for our new department; call and investigate. C. F. Adams Company, corner Fourth and St. Peter sts.

WANTED—Live hustler for the road; no canvassing; pay weekly; must be steady worker. Wm. J. Werner, Thief River Falls, Minn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, a competent girl for general housework in family of three. 143 North Grotto st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DRESSMAKER desires work in families; perfect fit; best of references given. Address 610 St. Anthony av.

FINANCIAL.

HOME MONEY to loan on good security at mode ate rates, without charge for commission, at the State Savings Bank, Germania Life Bdg., 4th and Minn. sts.

LOANS ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; business confidential. Room 7, over First National bank. Minnesota Mortgage Loan Company.

BICYCLES.

A VERY FINE lot of high-grade wheels; some cannot be told from new; we will make prices this week lower than you ever dreamed of. F. M. Smith & Bro., 325 Wabasha st.

CHIROPODISTS.

LOCKWOOD'S GOOD LUCK SALVE—The best thing for sore feet, cuts, burns, frost chilblains; all druggists.

LAUNDRY.

CASCADE LAUNDRY, 128 West Seventh St. —Prices reasonable; seven-hour work a specialty. Telephone 1206.

WANT ADS.

FOR RENT.

The National Investment Co.,
508 Globe Building.
Have for rent houses, flats, stores and offices.

COTTAGE—Seven room single cottage, 627 Olive st., 10 minutes walk from corner Fourth and Jackson sts.; rent low to a good tenant. Hoffman, 53 Gilfillan block.

Rooms.

A—A—A—A—A—A—A—At Hotel Fey—Newly furnished rooms, steam-heated, single or en suite, by day or week; transient trade solicited. 35 East Seventh st.

EIGHTH ST., 327 EAST—Corner Pine St.—Front room and alcove, with bath, heat and gas.

Stores.

STORE—For rent, very cheap, the fine store and basement No. 475 Wabasha st. For particulars inquire at 16 West Fourth st.

MEDICAL.

BATHS—Vapor, medicated and electric; massage treatment. Room 9, 303 Jackson st.

BATH PARLORS, select massage. Anna Mack, from Chicago, 186 East Seventh st.

MEDICATED vapor baths, massage, etc. Mrs. Dr. Steine, 27 East Seventh st., suite 202.

FOR SALE.

STOVES! STOVES! All kinds; lowest prices. Cardozo Furniture and Exchange Company, 232 East Seventh.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES! HORSES!—Lumbermen take notice; 200 head of heavy logging horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,800 lbs for sale at low prices at Barrett & Zimmerman's stables, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, Minn.; part time given if desired; take Interurban car from either city.

BOARD OFFERED.

"THE MINER"—Pleasant rooms, steam heat, excellent location; day boarders will find first-class accommodations. 162 College, corner Sixth.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING OCCURRED IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date of May twenty-fifth, 1887, executed by Frederick W. Richardson, mortgagor, to J. Homer Pierce, trustee, mortgagee, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey County, Minnesota, on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1887, at two o'clock p. m., in Book "160" of Mortgages, on page 217; which said mortgage was duly assigned to Samuel B. Pierce by an instrument in writing bearing date of April second, 1888, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on April thirteenth, 1888, in Book "T" of Assignments, on pages 248 to 251 inclusive; which said mortgage was by instrument in writing bearing date of June twenty-fifth, 1889, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the seventh day of October, 1897, in Book "3S" of Assignments, on page 128, again duly assigned by said Samuel B. Pierce to J. Homer Pierce and Charles H. Clark, as they are trustees under deed from Samuel B. Pierce and Hannah R. Pierce, his wife (which deed is recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, in Book "45" of Mortgages, on pages 393 to 395 inclusive); and, whereas, there is now due and payable on said mortgage the full sum of one thousand five hundred seventy-eight and 93-100 dollars ($1,578.93), which said sum includes taxes assessed against the mortgaged property for the years 1893 to 1896 inclusive, amounting to the sum of eighty-six and 52-100 dollars ($86.52), which have been paid by said last named assignees.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue, of the premises therein described, to be made by the Sheriff of Ramsey County, at the Cedar Street entrance to the Ramsey County Court House, in the City of St. Paul, County of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, on Tuesday the thirtieth day of November, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage, the taxes, the costs and disbursements of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees stipulated in said mortgage to be paid in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold are all that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot eight (8) in Block one (1) of Samuel B. Pierce's Enlargement of Summit Park Addition to Saint Paul, according to the recorded plat thereof on file of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey County, Minnesota.

Dated St. Paul, Minnesota, October 18th, 1897.

J. HOMER PIERCE and CHARLES H. CLARK, As They Are Trustees,
Assignees of Mortgage.

Stringer & Seymour,
Attorneys for Assignees, Nat. Ger. Am. Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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