TYPHOID GERMS.

The microscope shows that in the blood of every person suffering from typhoid the little germs can be found as shown above. They are supposed to get into the water or milk we drink. The germs multiply so that one germ is capable of producing about one hundred trillion germs in twenty-four hours. That is why if they ever get into the water supply of a town they multiply so fast that nearly everybody drinking the water comes down with the disease. There are exceptions, however, and they are the persons whose health is perfect, whose blood is pure, and liver active. When the germs get into a healthy body they are thrown off with the other poisons. Recent Chicago statistics show that one-eighth of all the deaths in the past two years in that city have resulted from pneumonia.

The best advice we can give is to put the body into a perfectly sound, healthy condition. Be assured that you have rich, red blood and an active liver.

Many years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, who is consulting surgeon to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., found certain herbs and roots which, when made into an alterative extract (without the use of alcohol), seemed to be the very best means of putting the stomach, blood and vital organs into proper condition.

This seemed to him as close to nature's way of treating disease as it was possible to go. For over a third of a century Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has had a wonderful sale and the cures resulting from its use are numbered by thousands. It is a tissue-builder, better than cod liver oil because it does not sicken the stomach, or offend the taste. It strengthens or renews the assimilative or digestive processes in the stomach and puts on healthy flesh when the weight of the invalid is reduced below the normal.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." Nothing else is "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

TWINKLINGS.

— Mr. Sipp—Young man, how dare you swear before my wife? Boy—How did I know your wife wanted to swear first.—*Chicago News.*

— "How's business?" asked the dealer in office supplies. "Just moving," replied the storage man. "How is it with you?" "Oh, stationery."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

— "Ah, good morning, Chesterfield," said the M. D. "How are you this morning?" "I'm sorry to say, rejoined the polite Chesterfield, "that I'm feeling remarkably well this morning."—*Chicago News.*

— "Spoonamore, how are you getting along with your new girl?" "Swimmingly, I've made her think I am a prey to hopeless melancholy, and I've succeeded in getting both her parents down on me."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Just before dinner was served word was brought to the hostess that one of the waiters had failed to appear. "What a frightful predicament!" she exclaimed. "I wonder if we have a French count among our guests."—*Chicago Post.*

— Mrs. Stubb—I tell you if there were no women it would be terrible. Mr. Stubb—I should say so. A lot of sapheads at public banquets wouldn't know what to say unless they could rear up and bawl "to the ladies!"—*Chicago News.*

— "He said I was tall and willowy," remarked the girl who likes flattery. "Do you think I look like a willow tree?" "No; you look like a chestnut," retorted the savage young man in the loud vest.—*Chicago News.*

—Borem (11 P. M.)—Yes, I'm a perfect martyr to insomnia. I've tried everything I've ever heard of, but I simply can't get to sleep at night. Miss Cutting (suppressing a yawn)—Did you ever try talking to yourself after going to bed?—*Chicago News.*

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— It would seem funny to find Ohio trying to add a grandfather clause to her constitution.—*Washington Post.*

—— "When Congressman Legare got an appropriation of some $600,000 a few weeks ago for the Charleston navy yard." says the Anderson *Mail*, "the Charleston papers gave him column after column of adultation. Then Senator Tillman stepped and got $225,000 more and these same papers refer to it in only a few lines. Is this quite fair?" Really, we shall have to ask the *News and Courier* to attend to this. We are weary to-day.—*Charleston Post.*

—— It seems that Mr. Hearst is no more unmindful of his publications than Mr. Bryan. In a recent letter the pay-roll candidate says: "I had the pleasure of voting with others for the strengthening of the American navy, believing that my vote expressed the opinions of my New York constituency and of that greater constituency of six or seven millions of Americans who read my various newspapers." And still there are persons who talk about the writer of such lines for President of the United States.—*Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.*

—— The Rev. Sam Jones made Charleston a pop-call a week or so ago, and while he was here, under the escort of some guide whose name is not given, he went into "six full-fledged Charleston blind tigers." This adventure followed, as we are told by Mr. Jones, his visit to a restaurant, where he found "four young men not eating, but drinking." "When I got back to the hotel I remarked," he says, "that there seemed to be more to drink than to eat at the restaurant they referred me to." It is really strange how easy it is for visitors to see the seamy side of things which never present themselves to those of the natives who do not think it either interesting or profitable to make "a trip to Chinatown" in order that they may have their souls stirred by unwholesome things.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

— Mr. David A. Smith, who attempted to kill Mr. Henry Brown, near Pikeville, Thursday morning by shooting at him with a shotgun, was given a preliminary hearing at Goldsboro on Friday before Justice Broadhurst. He gave bond in the sum of one hundred dollars for his appearance at the next term of Superior Court. It developed at the trial that Brown also did some shooting. After Smith fired his gun. Brown pulled a pistol and fired three times without striking Smith.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

Japanese Fire, Indifferent in Previous Attacks, Showed Marvellous Accuracy.

THE CASUALTIES WERE MANY

Retvizan Was Struck Several Times. Ports Badly Damaged—One Building Destroyed and a Shell Annihilated Entire Family.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

TIEN TSIN, March 12.—The first credible reports of the effect of the bombardment of Port Arthur from midnight on Wednesday to past noon Thursday last, which have been received here, arrived to-day. Eyewitnesses say that the Japanese fire, which was indifferent in previous attacks, showed marvellous accuracy. The fire came from the direction of Pigeon Bay, where the Russians reported sighting double the previous number of Japanese vessels, and it is supposed that transports of various kind accompanied the fleet. It is reported that the Retvizan, which, it is understood was then inside the entrance of the harbor, was struck several times and that there were fatalities among the crew. It is also said that the Golden Hill forts were badly damaged and that there were many casualties among the remaining noncombatants in the new town which suffered most. One building in the rear of the war bureau was destroyed and elsewhere a shell annihilated an entire family.

The Russians are suppressing the circulation of foreign newspapers, and any person suspected of being a correspondent is ordered out of their lines.

The Russian Account.

PORT ARTHUR, March 11.—Last night passed without incident. The Japanese squadron, which disappeared after Thursday's bombardment has not returned. The Russian squadron proceeded to sea this morning and returned this afternoon. It is understood that no Japanese ships were sighted.

Although during the bombardment a number of shells from the Japanese ships burst in the streets of the town, the damage to the buildings was comparatively slight. The new town sustained the greatest damage. A shell burst a few yards from the house of M. Sidoraki, a lawyer, whose wife is a daughter of Colonel Baron Frank. M. Sidoraki and his daughter were killed on the spot, the latter's head being blown off. Mme. Sidoraki was injured by fragments of the shell, and a girl named Waleritch was wounded and died soon afterwards in a hospital. A Chinaman was killed and several Chinamen were wounded.

General Stoessel, the commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, and his staff, while watching the bombardment from a battery, were peppered by splinters from a shell, but sustained no injuries. On Golden Hill, Lieutenant Wachtin and one soldier were wounded. Two sentries on Electric Cliff were wounded.

A Japanese ironclad was struck by a Russian shell and slowly withdrew. The bombardment, which was severe, only ceased at 12:45 in the afternoon.

Japanese Movements.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—A telegram received from General Zhlinsky, General Kuropakin's chief of staff, says that according to reports published in Corean newspapers, 18,000 Japanese have landed at Chinampo, Corea, and are marching to Ping Yang. Five hundred Japanese are said to have landed at Kieng-Sieng, on the northeast coast of Corea, and 2,000 other Japanese, who reached Kiang-Sieng before this detachment of 500, are marching along the coast to Sheng Jin. Coreans from the points named, however, deny emphatically the reports of the landing at Kiang-Sieng.

All is quiet at Port Arthur and Vladivostok. There are no Japanese troops anywhere in Manchuria and only small patrols of the enemy are to be seen in Northern Corea.

Americans in Corea.

SEOUL, Friday, March 11.—The U. S. S. Cincinnati will leave Chemulpo to-morrow for Chinnampo to bring away the women and children from the American company's mines at Unsan. The families of American missionaries south of the Yalu are not considered to be in danger, but every precaution is being taken for their safety. A messenger from the mines at Unsan, who left Chinnampo on Wednesday last, says that everything is quiet in that vicinity. Only a few reconnoitering parties of Cossacks are seen north of that point and there are probably only a few hundred Russians in all south of the Yalu. There is little prospect for any serious conflict in this quarter within the next six weeks. Thus far there has been no trouble at the mines and there is little likelihood they will be interfered with, both sides having given every assurance in that respect. The only possible danger is from straggling parties of pillagers, but from these the miners are in a position to protect themselves, having on hand three Colt guns and an ample supply of rifles.

General Kuropatkan.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—General Kuropatkin, accompanied by his entire staff, left here at 6 o'clock this evening on a special train for the Far East, where he will take command of the Manchurian army.

The departure of the general was marked by demonstrations of patriotism and personal regard such as seldom have been witnessed in the Russian capital. The thousands of persons who lined the Nevsky Prospect and the approaches to the Nicholas railroad station, vied with the highest persons in the empire in giving vent to the expressions of confidence in the new commander who is to lead the emperor's armies to victory.

Modestly and without the accompaniment of music or escort the general drove to the station in an open carriage. His passage down the broad boulevard was followed by a storm of cheers which grew louder as the crowd grew dense near the station. Here the enthusiasm broke out into mighty shouts.

As General Kuropatkin reached the head of the stairs General Eggrestoff, white-haired and trembling with emotion, presented him with a small image of Alexis. General Kuropatkin knelt reverently and accepted the talisman.

General Kuropatkin then stepped forward. His strong personality was strikingly illustrated in the way he moved through the room. His grizzled beard and piercing eyes suggested a resemblance to Grant. He greeted all present, embracing and kissing old comrades and shaking hands with officers.

The Corean minister to Russia was present and enthusiastic as any Russian and seemed to regard General Kuropatkin as the saviour of his country. He pushed and struggled hard to get near enough to shake the general's hand and wish him every success. Several ladies who were present could not refrain from kissing the hero of the hour, an attention which he gallantly reciprocated.

As the train slowly gathered headway every voice in the vast multitude broke out into a roar of cheers and blessings.

Cavalry Engagement.

SEOUL, Friday, March 11.—An engagement took place on the 8th inst. between Russian and Japanese cavalry scouts near Kasan, 57 miles north of Pyang Yang. One Japanese trooper was killed during the fight. The Russians eventually retired.

The engagement referred to in the above dispatch is possibly the same as the one reported from Tokio under date of March 10th, which, however, made no mention of casualties.

Affairs in Seoul.

SEOUL, Saturday March 12.—Detachments of Corean soldiers marching up and down the main streets in the neighborhood of the palace at all hours of the day and evening, give an air of martial activity to this city. But few Japanese soldiers remain here. All have gone north, and the foreign legations continue to be guarded by marines. The American legation has thirty-five men on duty in the grounds and others are quartered at American business houses for the sake of better accommodations. Foreigners, however, feel perfectly safe, although there is more real business activity at Chemulpo.

The Japanese authorities treat foreigners very courteously, and have just given American Minister Allen permission to go to the front, with passage on a transport to Chinnampo, where he is expected to arrive to-day.

War preparations continue here methodically, while about 30,000 Coreans pursue their normal every day life free from excitement.

The funeral of the late Empress Dowager will take place on Monday next.

Hero of the Hour.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—Admiral Makaroff's name is on every lip in St. Petersburg to-day. He is the hero of the hour. There is a deep-seated conviction here that henceforth there will be a complete change of sea tactics and that Admiral Makaroff will make the fleet at Port Arthur an aggressive force. He enjoys the reputation throughout the length and breadth of the empire of being a dashing officer. His ideas run counter to those generally accepted by naval experts and strategists. One of his pet aversions is armor. The admiral is ever out-spoken in his criticism of the big battleship, and shows his partiality for a fleet composed of a large number of swift unarmored cruisers armed with heavy guns and attended by an unlimited number of torpedo boats.

The cruiser Novik, to which he transferred his flag in the attempt to rescue the torpedo boat destroyer, is practically without armor protection. Admiral Makaroff's predeliction for swift ships has earned him the soubrique of the "Cossack of the sea." He is not likely to give the enemy much rest while any of his cruisers or torpedo boats remain afloat.

Japan's Finances.

TOKIO, March 13.—Practically complete figures, with Formosa and some districts of Japan missing, show that the first issue of 100,000,000 yen of exchequer war bonds has been subscribed four and one-half times. The subscriptions recorded by the Bank of Japan amount to 450,000,000 yen. This proves the correctness of the preliminary estimate, that the government would be able to raise 500,000,000 yen for war purposes from domestic sources.

The cabinet and elder statesmen conferred for four hours to-day. They discussed the financial situation and the war tax measures to be submitted to the special session of the Diet, and decided to realize $55,000,000 by postponing the government undertakings and $35,000,000 by a war tax. It is understood that a plan extending the government tobacco monopoly so as to include manufactured tobacco and the creation of a salt monopoly was considered. Russia's extensive military programme makes an extension of Japan's financial programme imperative, so the monopoly measures possibly may be submitted to the special session of the Diet.

Another Attempt.

PARIS, March 13.—The Tokio correspondent of the Gaulois reports that another unsuccessful attempt to obstruct the entrance to Port Arthur harbor has been made by the Japanese.

The Petit Parisien publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg this morning saying that a Russian squadron, composed of the battleships Oslabia, Slava and Alexander III., the cruisers Dimitri Donskoi and Aurora and a number of torpedo boats and submarine vessels will go to the Far East in May.

Why They Parted.

"Yis," said Mrs. Clancy, "Pat and I have parted forever. I went to the hospital to ax after him. 'I want to see me husband,' sez I—'the man that got blowed up.' 'Yez can't see him,' sez the docthor; 'he's under the influoence of Ann Estheticks.' 'I don't know the lady,' sez I, mighty dignified loike, 'but if me lawful wedded husband kin act loike that when he's at dith's door I'll have a divorce from him.'"

Envious.

Visitor—You haven't got half as nice a cemetery here as we have in Elmville.

Prominent Citizen (of Hawville)—No, I've always heard that the cemetery is the only part of your town that holds out any inducements for permanent residents.—Chicago Tribune.

Sufficient Cause.

Mary—But why do you think they are so certain to fall in love?

Ann—In the first place, their parents hate each other; and, in the second, neither of them has a penny in the world.—Smart Set.

A Change.

"You certainly look better. You must have followed my advice and had a change."

"Yes, doctor, so I have."

"Where did you go?"

"I went to another physician."

The maximum endurance of a 13 inch gun is 300 firings, while the 6 inch gun may be fired upward of 2,000 times without injury.

WEEKLY STAR one year, $1.00.

MORE TESTIMONY IN MORMON CASE.

Smoot Could Not Have Been Elected Senator Unless an Apostle of the Church.

JUDGE HILES A WITNESS.

He Believed That Polygamy Was More Flagrant Since Utah Was Admitted as a State—More Polygamous Children Were Born.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 12. — That Reed Smoot could not have been elected to the United States Senate without having first been chosen as an apostle of the Mormon church, and that after he was so chosen he could not have been defeated, was asserted to-day by Judge Ogden Hiles, formerly assistant United States attorney and later a judge of the District Court in Utah, who was a witness in the Smoot case before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He told an interesting story of the prosecutions of Mormons for polygamy and cohabitation and the manner in which they had been met by the defendants. Mr. Critchlow was first heard. He was questioned in regard to the sentiment for or against Reed Smoot for senator, and said that so far as he was concerned he had no objection to Smoot personally but opposed him on the ground that he was a general authority of the church.

To ascertain the difference between the influence exercised by the Mormon church over lay members and general authorities was the object of inquiry by Senators Hopkins and McComas, and the answers of the witness indicated that the machinery of the church was so adjusted that either might be compelled to obey the behests of the church, and that the wishes of the high authorities might be enforced by the "reserve force" in politics which the church is said to maintain.

In the examination concerning the Thatcher episode it was brought out that Thatcher was in the same status in 1895 as to polygamy as was Brigham H. Roberts when he was elected to Congress, and that Mr. Cannon made his campaign for the Senate against the wishes of the church just as did Thatcher. It also was brought out that in 1895 Mr. Roberts refused to sign the church rule in regard to politics, the same as Thatcher had refused to subscribe to church dictates. This was in Roberts' first campaign, but Mr. Critchlow could not say whether Mr. Roberts recanted before or after the election.

"Did he recant at all?" asked Senator Overman.

"Oh, yes, there is no question about that."

The witness was asked to explain the change of mind, and said:

"It is understood, in fact it has been published in the official church paper, that authorities of the church labored and prayed with Mr. Roberts for six weeks, and then announced that he had received a vision of his dead ancestors being lost to perdition, because he was out of harmony with his church and could not go into the temple and be baptized, and thus save their souls as well."

After that, the witness said, Mr. Roberts subscribed to the church rule and was not disfellowshipped.

Instances were asked in which the church interfered in business matters in the last five years, and Mr. Critchlow mentioned the location of a union depot in Salt Lake, the incident at Brigham City, in which the church is said to have opposed a certain amusement hall, a case before the high council of the church in which the parties were Jenson vs. Dietrich Land and Live Stock Company, and certain water litigation between Salt Lake and the West Jordan canal. The witness was asked concerning a statement in former testimony that a Mormon dictated legislation in the first session of the Legislature. He was asked for a list of the committee and he gave the following: C. W. Penrose, W. W. Rite, James Sharp, William H. King, F. S. Richards and James H. Tanner.

Judge Ogden Hiles, in prefacing his testimony, said he had drawn more indictments and prosecuted more cases of unlawful cohabitation than any other official in Utah, under the Edmunds-Tucker Act. Judge Hiles said for the first two years the people refused to obey the law, despite the fact that opportunity was given offenders to escape punishment if they would promise not to violate the laws in regard to cohabitation. "But the people," said the witness, "said they must obey the law of God rather than the law of man. They seemed to think it an act of apostacy to go counter to the church rules, even in obeying the laws of the land. Then came the Edmunds-Tucker Act, which made adultery an offence and provided a heavy penalty for violations. We began to prosecute polygamists for adultery. The cases were pressed hard, and then the people began to promise to obey the law, for they were poor, could not pay the fines, and consequently it became generally reported that the practice of polygamous cohabitation was breaking up."

He said there was a disposition not to prosecute cases when the law generally was obeyed, but that after the manifesto it was seen that the Mormons had returned to their old practice. He said this was evident from the new "crops of children" from polygamous families which continued to spring up.

In the cross-examination, Mr. VanCott brought out a great deal of testimony regarding church influence for the election of Reed Smoot for the Senate, and Judge Hiles stated positively: "Mr. Smoot could not have been elected to the United States Senate if his candidacy had not been approved by the Mormon church."

"Do you mean that if Mr. Smoot had been a lay member of the church that he would not have been elected, or that if he had been an apostle and had not the endorsement of his quorum he could not have been elected?"

"Mr. Smoot could not have been elected without being an apostle and without the consent of the church."

Mr. VanCott asked the witness how he accounted, in view of the testimony he had given, for the Mormons sending non-Mormons to the Senate. "How about John L. Rawlins?" he asked. "He is not a Mormon?"

"John L. Rawlins? Oh, yes, he is a Mormon."

"What! Rawlins a Mormon?"

"He was born into the church of Mormon parentage."

"But surely you do not mean to say that because a man is born of Mormon parentage he is always a Mormon?"

"Pretty close to it."

The witness said his basis for believing that polygamy was more flagrant since Utah was admitted as a State was that more polygamous children were being born. Senator Hopkins asked a number of questions to find out if Judge Hiles knew whether there had been any polygamous marriages since the manifesto, and he said he did not. Witness said he believed that such marriages had taken place.

Mr. Taylor stated that they had a great deal of evidence to offer that plural marriages had taken place since the manifesto.

There being no other witnesses to examine the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

The End of A Quarrel

[Original.]

Burglars were in possession of the town—not in open possession, for they were never seen; they hid somewhere all day, doing their housebreaking at night. This was comparatively simple, for the police force consisted of five men, who were expected to watch 5,000 houses, or a thousand houses to each man. On Sunday evening when the Burnes family were at church and the servant "out" burglars entered the house and got away with much plunder. On Monday night, or, rather, morning, they cut a hole with a jig saw in the kitchen door of the Lawrences, turned the key, walked in, took everything on the ground floor and departed without awakening the inmates. And so they proceeded, nearly every night entering some house and carrying off valuables. Why they continued operations in one locality for so long a time no one could tell unless it was on account of lack of protection.

Young Mrs. Bartlett had a tiff with her husband in the morning at the breakfast table. Her servant the day before had left her in the lurch, there was an unusually large washing and no one to do it. She had requested Mr. Bartlett to go out and hunt up a woman to come in and launder. Mr. Bartlett had replied that by so doing he might possibly lose an important business deal and a thousand dollars that would go with it. Then Mrs. Bartlett had told him that if he refused the washing would have to go over, and this would disarrange the household for the whole week and perhaps longer, whereupon Mr. Bartlett told her that he would rather the washing stand over a month than that he should lose his deal. This was the way it started, and it ended by Mr. Bartlett putting on his hat and going out, shutting the door on the middle of a sentence his wife was firing at him.

As soon as the husband had departed the wife went out herself, luckily found a laundress, brought her home and in a few minutes the serenity of the household was only broken by the rub, rub, rub in the laundry. Mrs. Bartlett's irritation cooled down as the water in the range boiler grew hot, and she began to regret her harsh words. Mr. Bartlett went to his office, had an unlucky business day and when evening came, supposing his wife would be in the same humor he had left her, instead of going home to continue the quarrel went to his club, dined and spent the evening there.

When the dinner hour arrived and Mr. Bartlett did not return Mrs. Bartlett began to tremble for fear she had gone too far. She dined alone—that is, she went through the motions of dining, for she was in no mood to eat. When she paid off the laundress and found herself absolutely alone in the house her heart went down like the mercury on the eve of a cyclone. Two terrors vied with each other for the honor of absorbing her attention—one that she had driven her husband away from her, the other that the burglars who were infesting the town might make her a visit. Locks and keys were a great deal for her, and she locked and bolted every door in the house, including the front door, besides noting carefully that the catch was properly set on every window. The evening was spent, first, in abusing her husband for not coming home; second, fearing that he never would come home, and, third, expecting every minute to be burglarized. About 11 o'clock she went upstairs, and, putting on a wrapper, lay down on the bed.

Suddenly she started up. Had she heard a sound below or had she dreamed it? While she was wondering there was a step in the rear of the house. Going to a back window she peeped through the blinds, which she had purposely slanted, but though she could hear some one below she could see nothing. Noiselessly opening the shutter, she put out her head and looked down upon a man trying the window catch on the floor below.

Sometimes the most timid unexpectedly display the greatest bravery when put to a trial. Mrs. Bartlett realized that something must be done to drive the man off. She feared that if she cried out she would not be heard and it would incite the burglar to kill her. There was neither gun nor pistol in the house, and if there were she would not dare touch either. Like a flash it came to her that the water in the boiler was very hot, having been kept so all day for laundry purposes. Seizing a pitcher she rushed to the bath room, filled it with steaming water, returned to the window and poured it down on the head of the burglar.

There was a yell and the man, wringing his hands, stepped back and looked up at the window.

"Fiend," he cried, "how can you be so devilish as to pour scalding water on your husband?"

There was a shriek at the window, and Mrs. Bartlett, frantic, rushed downstairs and threw open a back door. There was a passionate protest from the husband, while the wife begged him to come into the house. Mr. Bartlett had been protected from the hot water excepting his hands, which looked like boiled lobsters. The water was not boiling, but was hot enough to blister them. His wife wrapped them in cotton saturated with sweet oil, and a neighbor, looking in through the window, saw Mr. Bartlett approach his wife to embrace her and thought the couple were entering upon a sparring match with boxing gloves. He was wrong. The sparring match was ended, and the couple, disgusted with the fruits of it, have taken every precaution against its repetition.

LUCY BLAKEMAN.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Richard M. Norment to be postmaster at Lumberton, N. C.

Old Clothes Ornaments.

The rich are not unthrifty. That probably explains why they are rich. You have been told of the wealthy wives in our New York Faubourg St. Germain who after wearing a gown twice or three times at most sell it to a certain Sixth avenue dealer in secondhand clothes for about one-sixth of its original cost. Women in moderate circumstances who know this dealer keep themselves in finest regalia at a reasonable outlay. Rich men are more particular and less thrifty than rich women. They despise the "ole clo's" man and prefer to hand down their cast offs to servants to do with as seemeth good to them. But many a parlor ornament in swell houses is bought with old clothes; many a new pot or kettle in my lady's kitchen is the result of barter with the peddler.—New York Press.

Animals and Second Sight.

It is a common belief that many animals see ghosts and future events. Kerner declares that they are endowed with second sight. This faculty is thought to be especially strong in dogs and horses. Storks are known to have foreseen the burning of houses on which they have been wont to build their nests and to have abandoned them, taking up their abode on other buildings or on trees in the vicinity. No sooner had the anticipated conflagration taken place and a new house been erected on the same site than they returned and built their nests as before.

Oldest Clock in the World.

The great clock of Wells cathedral, in Somersetshire, England, is very nearly the oldest and certainly the most interesting of clocks in existence. It was built in 1322 by Peter Lightfoot, one of the monks of Glastonbury abbey, six miles from Wells, where it ran for 250 years until the abbey was dissolved by Henry VIII. and its last abbot hanged over the town gateway. The clock was then removed to Wells, where it has been running ever since.—St. Nicholas.

A Valuable Asset.

It was after her husband's failure.

"She acts as if she expected to retrieve their fortune," was the comment. "Have they any assets left?"

"Oh, yes!" was the reply.

"What?"

"A daughter who is pretty enough to be quoted high in the matrimonial market."—Chicago Post.

Extremely Small.

Tom—You called on Miss Milyun last night, didn't you?

Dick—Yes.

Tom—Spent the evening indulging in "small talk," eh?

Dick—Well, her talk was entirely too small. She said, "No."—Philadelphia Press.

Saddening.

Professor (discussing organic and inorganic kingdoms)—Now, if I should shut my eyes—so—and drop my head—so—and remain perfectly still, you would say I was a clod. But I move, I leap. Then what do you call me?

Voice From the Rear—A clodhopper.

Thoughtful.

Mistress—Kate, I found the gas escaping in the kitchen last night. You must never blow it out.

Kate—I didn't, mum. I turned it out, then turned it on again to have it ready to light in the morning.

NEW YORK BANKS.

Statement of Clearing House Averages for the Past Week

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of this city for the week shows: Loans $997,399,000; decrease 2,519,400. Deposits $1,037,268,900; decrease $3,234,900. Circulation $37,962,600; decrease $1,206,900. Legal tenders $70,119,200; decrease $780,200. Specie $319,135,100; increase $57,300. Reserve $389,354,300; decrease $317,500. Reserve required $359,317,225; decrease $831,225. Surplus $29,937,075; decrease $6,375. Ex-U. S. deposits $39,820,825; increase $93,175.

— Mr. Isaiah Seymouth dropped dead at the plow handles on his farm in Saulston township, Wayne county, on Friday afternoon. He had lived in the neighborhood in which he died for over fifty years and had reached the advanced age of four score and two. He leaves a large family of grown up children.