

WHICH CLASS WOULD YOU RATHER HELP?



A VOTE FOR BRYAN WILL HELP THIS CLASS OF PEOPLE. A VOTE FOR MCKINLEY WILL HELP THIS MAN ALONE.

PINGREE FOR BRYAN.

Thinks the Ohio Crowd Should Be Beaten at the Polls.

PEOPLE TIRED OF TWO FACED HOGS

Republican Party Should Purify Itself by Depositing Hanna and His Gang From Power—They Are Menace to the Life of the Republic.

Republican Party Should Purify Itself by Depositing Hanna and His Gang From Power—They Are Menace to the Life of the Republic.

Governor Pingree has refused to support, by going on the stump, the Republican national ticket.

His refusal is politically conceived in an invitation from the Michigan Republican state committee to accompany Governor Roosevelt and Colonel A. T. Bliss, the Republican candidates for governor, on their campaigning trip through Michigan.

Governor Pingree is one of those men—all too rare—who will tell the truth and speak their own mind through their party fall. In an interview at Detroit, recently Governor Pingree said:

"I see by the papers that the Hanna-McKinley government is going to withdraw the American army from China, just as the other powers are getting ready to partition the Chinese empire among themselves.

"For so, it wouldn't do for the Hanna-McKinley administration to have a big war on the east just before a national election in this country. A few years ago they were bragging that no nation would dare go to war with this, the greatest fighting and most powerful nation on earth. This country, the war with Spain—one of the weakest nations in the world—ostensibly undertaken in the name of humanity. Soon afterward that inexorable and indefensible war with the Philippines was begun, so as to spread Hannibal over the Philippine Islands, where the climate is miserable and social, industrial, and commercial conditions are correspondingly poor.

"After this country, under the direction of the Hanna and the McKinleys and the trusts, had wasted millions of dollars and sacrificed brave and gallant soldiers in the blood of the American soldiers in the Philippine islands on the pretense of national expansion and defending the flag, this same gang, under the cloak of religion, got this country involved in the Chinese troubles.

"They pretended to be trying to rescue and protect American missionaries and the American legation over there. But with several weeks at their disposal they finally showed up in China with only 2,000 or 3,000 soldiers to contend against millions of Chinese!

"What a magnificent showing for Hanna and McKinley's greatest fighting nation on earth! Any one would have supposed that, reading the censored reports from Manila as to the success of the war with the Philippines that a few regiments could have been sent to China from the Philippines.

"How long will the American people tolerate a state of affairs like that in the Philippines and China, and how long will they continue in power a political party that is controlled by such enemies of the republic as Hanna and the rest of those Ohio dictators? I wouldn't be surprised if the decent, liberty-loving American citizens would assert their rights at the ballot box next November.

"Teddy Roosevelt a year or so ago characterized McKinley as a chocolate man, presumably meaning that the president was a sort of tool or plaything for others. I have always contended that McKinley's backbone did not reach for McKinley, but for the public mind, and that is why he was a chocolate man.

"The Michigan Republican candidates and campaign managers who seem to be so anxious that I should take the stump this fall do not seem to realize that I couldn't talk to the people without exposing up this Hanna-McKinley government, which is trying to wreck the Republican party and swing the United States, the home of the free and land of the brave, into the list of empires with oppressed nations.

"Rising from his seat and pacing the floor, Governor Pingree sprightly continued: "Instead of sending a few American soldiers—men of the regular army—over to China ostensibly to protect ourselves, but really working a confidence game, to be slaughtered by the millions of Chinese, the Hanna-McKinley government would better try and protect American people at home from being crushed by the Hanna-McKinley government, which is trying to wreck the Republican party and swing the United States, the home of the free and land of the brave, into the list of empires with oppressed nations.

"The emergency has been sent by a church society to Kansas soldiers in the Philippines contained among the necessities a box of DeWitt's Which Hazel Salve, the well known cure for piles, injuries and skin diseases. The ladies took care to obtain the original DeWitt's Which Hazel Salve knowing that all the counterfeits are worthless. J. C. Simmons, the druggist.

AND STILL THEY COME.

Men Who Were For McKinley In 1896 Will Support Bryan.

TENS OF THOUSANDS LIKE THESE

"Imperialism is the most dangerous possible policy," says Dr. Rogers. "McKinley is a kind of hydra-headed." Bryan commands the respect of all thinking men—O'Brien, who ran ahead of McKinley in 1896.

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, former president of Northwestern university and recently called by the faculty of Yale, says he will vote for Bryan and Stevenson.

In 1896 he voted for McKinley and Hobart. He declares also that he believes the gold Democrats of the country as a body will support Bryan this year, because they believe imperialism is the most dangerous policy the republic can adopt and that the party that is responsible for such a policy should be defeated.

In a statement approving the endorsement of Bryan by the anti-imperialist convention at Indianapolis Dr. Rogers said:

"The gold Democrats, as a rule, are anti-imperialists. The majority of them voted for McKinley as the surest way to defeat Bryan. The most of them, I believe, will find supporting Bryan in this campaign. That which was the paramount issue in 1896 is not the paramount issue in 1900.

"They believe that imperialism is the most dangerous possible policy for the republic to adopt and that it is of the utmost consequence that the American people should repudiate it absolutely by defeating the party that is responsible for it.

"For this reason they will vote for Bryan in 1900, notwithstanding the 16 to 1 plank, just as in 1896 they voted for McKinley notwithstanding the protection plank in the Republican platform.

John L. Walden, president of the Philadelphia chamber of commerce, has written a signed statement in which he says he will vote for Bryan because he fears for the Union if McKinley is re-elected and that he believes the chief executive and party are wedded to the policy of imperialism and militarism. He says: "It is possible to state, without any qualification, that the fixed aim and purpose of the national administration respecting the Philippine islands is and without doubt will continue to be to retain the great Asiatic archipelago as a permanent acquisition of the United States. Since the republicans have delivered an address of acceptance in which he says, 'The Philippines are ours, and there will be no abatement of our rights, no policy to scuttle,' etc.

"Bryan is not a demagogue. He is absolutely honest, which a demagogue cannot be. He is passionately sincere, which a demagogue is not. McKinley is a kind of syndicate, but Bryan is a man, and Bryan is his prophet. More power for good or evil rests under Bryan's black alopecia than under any other single headpiece in America. Upon the question of imperialism I know his record and position to be consistent and fearless, and I prefer a man who is himself to one who is a kind of syndicate. Therefore, for better or for worse, I shall vote for Bryan."

Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the venerable soldier, scholar and litterateur, announces his intention to vote for Bryan. In a letter applying for membership in the Bryan club of Massachusetts he says:

"I have habitually voted as a Democrat since the first Cleveland campaign, in which I took an active part, but I voted as a gold Democrat four years ago. However it may then have been, the issue of anti-imperialism now seems to outweigh all others, and Mr. Bryan's late speech on that subject ought, in my opinion, to command the respect of all thinking men."

Thomas O'Brien of San Francisco, one of the most prominent Irish-American Republicans in the Pacific coast, has declared for Bryan and Stevenson, in a letter to the Democratic national committee he places his services at the disposal of the party managers during the campaign. He will make speeches in some of the larger cities, both east and west.

Mr. O'Brien was a Republican candidate for congress in 1890 in the Fourth district of California. His oratory widely extended his reputation as a public speaker, and he made an excellent record, running ahead of McKinley in the district, but was defeated by a small majority. In the Irish-American movement he is a prominent leader, and to this antipathy to the English can be traced his turning from the Republican party.

A Divinity Student Routed. "One day we were traveling across the plains in the caboose of a freight train," writes Rev. Cyrus Tompkins Brady of his experience as "A Missionary in the Great West" in "The Ladies' Home Journal." "A young divinity student was with us. He was one of the ambitious kind of divinity students who wreck a parish or two when they begin and finally drift upon the ecclesiastical bargain counter. He was ready to argue about anything with anybody.

"A greasy, dilapidated looking tramp came into the caboose at one of the stations at the end of a division and presently engaged in a heated discussion with the young theologian on the advantages of economic life. He maintained the affirmative—that the less a man knows and the less education he had the happier he was—with such skill and address and showed such mastery of logic and literature that he routed the poor boy—bore, foot, and dog—down as effectively that the young man rose and went out on the platform to make his exit, leaving the supposed tramp chuckling over his pipe in huge enjoyment as his only victory.

"The tramp had listened without saying a word, and when the student left he turned to the main and lowered himself, 'What college do you come from, sir?' 'Yale' answered the man without thinking. The student's admission destroyed the man's argument, for he was a living example of the fallacy of his own proposition."

Fifteen Dollars Per Bushel. The habit of buying islands seems to grow on President McKinley. He is said to purchase two more from Spain "without waiting for the aid or consent" of the United States congress, and his object in purchasing them is to prevent any other nation from getting them. The price agreed upon is said to be \$100,000, which is about \$15 a bushel for the inhabitants. We bought our Tagalo subjects for only \$3 a bushel. "Niggers is star"—Columbia (N. C.) State.

BELGIAN HARES.

Kept on the Farm in an Everyday Way For Home Use.

There has been a good deal said in the papers about Belgian hares, and there is more and more interest developed in their breeding, which is largely by those who are interested in selling stock at fancy prices; but there has been almost nothing from the everyday side of the matter, according to H. E. Van Deman, who proceeds to supply this omission by the following in Rural New Yorker:

We have been keeping Belgian hares at our farm for several years just as any other animals are kept, and almost entirely for home use. We have tried to keep up the blood, and think we have some good stock, but we have none that we are foolish enough to ask or pay hundreds of dollars for, or any other exorbitant price; although we have had some to weigh from eight to ten pounds each and of good style and color. We have never had any of them in any time of year, just as we do chickens or any other farm stock, and we have never kept anything that has given us less trouble and more profit.

The old ones are too strongly favored to be very good in summer and we use them only in winter, but the young ones are excellent at all times.

They will eat almost anything that is good for a cow and some things that she would not touch. Many kinds of weeds seem to suit their taste exactly. We give our rabbits the tops and scraps of garden vegetables, potatoes, sweet potatoes, apple parings, cores and all kinds of refuse fruits. They eat like grains and ground feed and fatten on it. In winter we give them prunings from the fruit trees, which they relish, and these do not act as a tonic, if not a food. Hay and fodder they like, but we have never tried any of them.

One source of food that we do not mention is a lot of Carolina poplar trees that line the streets of the village, in the outskirts of which we live. I had known of the fondness of cattle and Indian ponies for cottonwood bark leaves in the west, and so I tried the rabbit on the tops of this tree, which is a close relative of the western cottonwood. They ate every leaf and peeled branches as clean of bark as if it had been done with knives. We feed them chiefly on this food during the growing season and have thus found that it is a good feed for them.

The manager of the town company talked of paying us for the job, but never did it. They will also eat the tops of silver poplar, Balm of Gilead, aspen, sassafras and many other trees and shrubs. Their instinct being a safe guide as to what they should eat, unless they are starved into eating what is not good for them.

There is no need of a special house for hares, although this would perhaps often be as cheap a way to arrange for them as any other. Let the boys and girls have a chance to keep a few. They will find some place for them, but remember that cats and rats must be kept out. Inch mesh wire netting will keep them out and the young rabbits in. If kept on the ground they will dig up the garden, but if kept in a box or cage they will not.

The old bucks must be kept up, and the breeding does kept in separate pens. A pen of 3 by 7 gives ample room for a doe and her young. Four litters can easily be raised in a year.

We have had very little disease among our hares. Dysentery from getting too much food of one kind has been the principal trouble. I like rabbit hunting, and have done much of it, but it is very hard to be able to go out any day and get a nice "try" out having to chase "Brother Cotton-tail" for miles.

Antiquity of Agriculture. The origin of agriculture, says Professor A. C. Hadden in Knowledge, is lost in the mists of antiquity. We know that in neolithic times in Europe eight kinds of cereals were cultivated, besides flax, peas, poppies, apples, pears, bulbarium, etc. At the same time various animals were domesticated. Among these were horses, short horned oxen, horned sheep, goats, two breeds of pigs and dogs. Professor W. Boyd Dawkins says that evidence goes to show that these animals were not domesticated in Europe, but probably in the central plateau of Asia. He also thinks that agriculture arose in the south and east of Europe and spread gradually to the center, north and west. A hunting population is often very averse to the production of food that agriculture requires in a tropical country. The same holds good as a rule for pastoral communities. In all cases a powerful constraint is necessary to force these people into congenial employment. Fate is stronger than will, and at various periods in different climates hunters and herders have been forced to till the soil.

Exports of Corn. During the fiscal year 1900-1 only 2.07 per cent of our corn crop was exported, says The National Stockman. Since that time the trade has grown very active, and in 1900-1 the export of the fiscal year just closed 10.07 per cent was exported, or about one bushel in every ten has gone abroad during the past year in spite of high prices and restriction of trade at times by lack of vessels. Some years ago a far-sighted business man predicted that corn would never be burned again, but that it would gradually approach wheat in price. The first part of his prophecy seems to have been fulfilled, and the second part may be. Corn is produced in a limited area as compared with wheat, and if a worldwide demand for the product of this staple territory prices are likely to eventually rise nearer to a parity with wheat.

Saving Straw. A Kansas correspondent of The Farmer's Tribune says that he has been in contact with many farmers by the careless way in which the straw is put up, not in stacks, but in piles, usually by a gang of boys who think they are doing all that is expected of them if they can keep it out of the way of the carrier or the elevator. We think there are farmers aware of many farms who have the same fault and lose money by it. Straw is too valuable as a rough fodder in sections where hay is high priced to be wasted as it often is. And even where hay is cheap there are uses for straw as mulch, as thatching and bedding, for which it is worth more than for any other purpose. It is a good stack or build a good stack of the straw after the thrashing is over and then try to learn how to save money by making a profitable use of that which is now going to waste.

Maneater Cured For Death. Jeremiah O'Leary of the east Surrey regiment was shot during the battle of Colenso, a Manner bullet penetrating the brain. After lying for five hours in the trenches O'Leary was found by the ambulance corps and removed to the base hospital at Pietermaritzburg, where Sir William MacCormac by a marvelous surgical operation, during which a portion of the brain was removed, succeeded in saving his life. His memory is slightly impaired, and he has lost his taste for beer.—London Chronicle.

FOR THE FARMER.

Well fed land is never so well off as when kept in a live operation, says W. E. Farmer in The American Agriculturist. It is much like a strong, healthy man. It suffers more from idleness than from hard work. First see to it that the soil gets plenty to eat—rich barnyard and chemical fertilizers, green manuring and similar food—and then work it and use it. The more it is cultivated and planted the better will it be able to produce crops. Feed land with heavy fertilizers and only half work it, and it grows sour, and the plant food cannot be taken up by the plants. It is just as bad for the land as it is to feed a boy with rich nourishing food, and then let him lie around idle and do nothing. We take food into our systems to make strength, which must be used or it is wasted in order to produce the necessary good results.

There is no danger of overworking land provided it is fed liberally. The abandoned and run down farms that we read so much about owe their condition to poor management. The trouble has not been in the soil, but in the farmer who has generation after generation robbed the land. They did not understand how to manage it. Some farmers have an idea that robbing the soil means raising too many and large crops on it. Not a bit of it. Robbing the soil is simply taking from it and never putting anything back. Now, on the other hand, the farmer who feeds like grains and ground feed and fatten on it. In winter we give them prunings from the fruit trees, which they relish, and these do not act as a tonic, if not a food. Hay and fodder they like, but we have never tried any of them.

One source of food that we do not mention is a lot of Carolina poplar trees that line the streets of the village, in the outskirts of which we live. I had known of the fondness of cattle and Indian ponies for cottonwood bark leaves in the west, and so I tried the rabbit on the tops of this tree, which is a close relative of the western cottonwood. They ate every leaf and peeled branches as clean of bark as if it had been done with knives. We feed them chiefly on this food during the growing season and have thus found that it is a good feed for them.

The manager of the town company talked of paying us for the job, but never did it. They will also eat the tops of silver poplar, Balm of Gilead, aspen, sassafras and many other trees and shrubs. Their instinct being a safe guide as to what they should eat, unless they are starved into eating what is not good for them.

There is no need of a special house for hares, although this would perhaps often be as cheap a way to arrange for them as any other. Let the boys and girls have a chance to keep a few. They will find some place for them, but remember that cats and rats must be kept out. Inch mesh wire netting will keep them out and the young rabbits in. If kept on the ground they will dig up the garden, but if kept in a box or cage they will not.

The old bucks must be kept up, and the breeding does kept in separate pens. A pen of 3 by 7 gives ample room for a doe and her young. Four litters can easily be raised in a year.

We have had very little disease among our hares. Dysentery from getting too much food of one kind has been the principal trouble. I like rabbit hunting, and have done much of it, but it is very hard to be able to go out any day and get a nice "try" out having to chase "Brother Cotton-tail" for miles.

Antiquity of Agriculture. The origin of agriculture, says Professor A. C. Hadden in Knowledge, is lost in the mists of antiquity. We know that in neolithic times in Europe eight kinds of cereals were cultivated, besides flax, peas, poppies, apples, pears, bulbarium, etc. At the same time various animals were domesticated. Among these were horses, short horned oxen, horned sheep, goats, two breeds of pigs and dogs. Professor W. Boyd Dawkins says that evidence goes to show that these animals were not domesticated in Europe, but probably in the central plateau of Asia. He also thinks that agriculture arose in the south and east of Europe and spread gradually to the center, north and west. A hunting population is often very averse to the production of food that agriculture requires in a tropical country. The same holds good as a rule for pastoral communities. In all cases a powerful constraint is necessary to force these people into congenial employment. Fate is stronger than will, and at various periods in different climates hunters and herders have been forced to till the soil.

Exports of Corn. During the fiscal year 1900-1 only 2.07 per cent of our corn crop was exported, says The National Stockman. Since that time the trade has grown very active, and in 1900-1 the export of the fiscal year just closed 10.07 per cent was exported, or about one bushel in every ten has gone abroad during the past year in spite of high prices and restriction of trade at times by lack of vessels. Some years ago a far-sighted business man predicted that corn would never be burned again, but that it would gradually approach wheat in price. The first part of his prophecy seems to have been fulfilled, and the second part may be. Corn is produced in a limited area as compared with wheat, and if a worldwide demand for the product of this staple territory prices are likely to eventually rise nearer to a parity with wheat.

Saving Straw. A Kansas correspondent of The Farmer's Tribune says that he has been in contact with many farmers by the careless way in which the straw is put up, not in stacks, but in piles, usually by a gang of boys who think they are doing all that is expected of them if they can keep it out of the way of the carrier or the elevator. We think there are farmers aware of many farms who have the same fault and lose money by it. Straw is too valuable as a rough fodder in sections where hay is high priced to be wasted as it often is. And even where hay is cheap there are uses for straw as mulch, as thatching and bedding, for which it is worth more than for any other purpose. It is a good stack or build a good stack of the straw after the thrashing is over and then try to learn how to save money by making a profitable use of that which is now going to waste.

Maneater Cured For Death. Jeremiah O'Leary of the east Surrey regiment was shot during the battle of Colenso, a Manner bullet penetrating the brain. After lying for five hours in the trenches O'Leary was found by the ambulance corps and removed to the base hospital at Pietermaritzburg, where Sir William MacCormac by a marvelous surgical operation, during which a portion of the brain was removed, succeeded in saving his life. His memory is slightly impaired, and he has lost his taste for beer.—London Chronicle.

ODD MOUNTAIN RACE.

Tennessee People Who Claim Portuguese Descent.

The most peculiar people among the mountaineers of Tennessee are the Malungoes. They are copper colored, with high cheek bones, straight noses, black hair, rather coarse, black eyes, and have more intelligence than the ordinary mountaineers.

Their color and their customs have caused them a great deal of trouble. The Malungoes number between 400 and 500. They live on Black Kater creek, in Hancock county, and they have been in that section more than 100 years. The records of Hancock county show that their ancestors came to Powell's valley as early as 1780, when they took up lands on Black Water. Tradition says they held aloof from the white settlers and spoke a strange language, which none of the pioneers understood. Some of them could speak broken English, and by this means communicated with the white merchants to the extent of buying arms and ammunition and other supplies which they could not procure in the valleys of their mountain homes.

When the war the Malungoes had a hard time in obtaining the right to vote and to send their children to the public schools. The white citizens declared that they were negroes, and the matter was finally carried into the courts. It developed that the ancestors of these people emigrated to America about 100 years ago from the interior of Portugal, and had spent some time in South Carolina before going to Tennessee. They declared on the witness stand that there was not a drop of negro blood in their veins, and after long and tedious litigation they were allowed to vote and send their children to school.

When the war broke out in 1861, the Malungoes espoused the cause of the Union. After the war closed and the Malungoes returned to their old pursuits they found that the government was interfering with one of their chief industries—making whisky. They had been distillers back in South Carolina, and some of the earliest stills in Tennessee were brought by their ancestors over the mountains from their original settlement. They killed revenue officers, just as the other mountaineers were, but the revenue men have been so persistent in the work of destroying the illicit traffic that the Malungoes have sold but little whisky openly. They still make moonshine whisky, but they have adopted the artful dodging tactics of the other moonshiners of the Tennessee and Kentucky mountains, and it is rare that one of the race is caught. So far as known not one of the Malungoes has ever ridden on a train.

Their deep, religious nature is the most striking of all their characteristics. During their meetings they sing and shout until almost beside themselves with religious fervor. One of the patriarchs of the Malungoes was Uncle Vard Collins. Many years ago a noted church bishop was traveling through the Black Water district. He accidentally came to Uncle Vard's house and asked to stay overnight. When he told the old man he was a preacher, the patriarch said he would like to hear him preach. The bishop acquiesced where the congregation would come from. For answer his host took a long dinner horn from his rack and gave him a drink of whisky. The bishop, within an hour 100 people had assembled and showed great interest in the sermon.

The Malungoes were Whigs before the war, and since then have voted the Republican ticket. Their customs have not changed in 200 years. They still live in one roomed log cabins and use the old fashioned, long barreled rifle, which hangs over every door. They are warm hearted and hospitable, and it is claimed, make the purest mountain brandy to be found. The family names are Gibson, Mullins, Collins, Wilkins and a few others.—Special Cor. Chicago Record.

The First Mourning Paper. The oldest known letter written on black edged note paper as a sign of mourning appears to be one dated Jan. 5, 1683. In Addison's comedy of "The Drummer," this reference is made to the fashion in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems of "the sable bordered sheet" as a messenger of sorrow. Mann, writing from Italy to Horace Walpole in 1745, says that it was universally used in Florence at that time. The superior elegance of this Italian note paper, with its narrow margin of black, explains its ready acceptance in this country, where it superseded the quarto sheet with a black border. Sometimes a quarter of an inch wide. In this way the interruption of the black border in the words, "My lady's mourning paper that is blacked at the edges." A few years later Allan Ramsay, who died in 1789, speaks in one of his poems