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The undersigned having qualified as execu-or of the last will and testament of the late fallie Knight, hereby notifies all persons, in-ebt-d to said Knight to make immediate pay-nent; and those having claims against her to

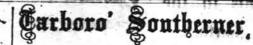
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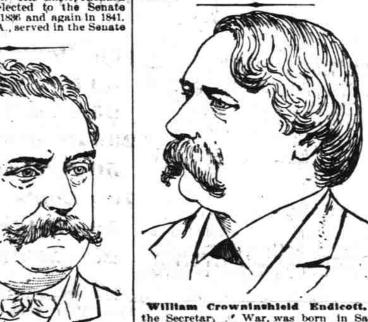
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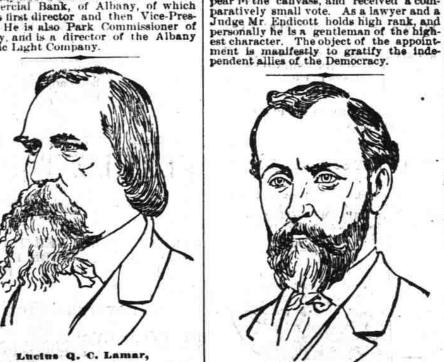
Secretary of State, was born at Wilmington, Del. Oct 27, 1829. He was chiefly aducated at Flushing School. After havng had some experience in business in New York he returned to Delaware and studied York he returned to Delaware and studied law with his father, Hon. James A. Bayard, who was then in the Senate. He was admitted to the Bar in 1851, and in 1853 he was appointed United States District-Attorney for Delaware, but resigned in 1854 and went to live in Philadelphia, where he remained till 1856, when he returned to Wilmington, where he remained through the civil was precising his prothrough the civil war, practising his pro-fession. In the winter of 1868-9 he was fession. In the winter of 1868-9 he was elected to the Senate to succeed his father, and was re-elected in 1875 and 1881. In 1876 he was a member of the Electoral Commission. Mr. Bayard is the fourth of his family who have served in the Senate. His grandfather, James Ashton Bayard was elected to the Senate. ton Bayard, was elected to the Senate from Delaware in 1814 and served till 1813, when President Madison appointed him one of the Commissioners to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent. His nucle, Hichard H. Bayard, was elected to the Senate from Delaware in 1836 and again in 1841. His father, James A., served in the Senate



Congress, being in the Senate when the war closed. He was elected from Arkansas

high rank as a lawyer from the day he entered the Senate, and has for some time been a member of the Judiciary Com-

the Secretar, "War, was born in Sa-lem n 1827, and is the son of William Put-nam Endicott and Mary, daughter of Hon, Jacob Crowninshield, who was a Representative to Congress. He attended the Daniel Manning. was admitted to the Bar about 1850, and a few years later formed a partnership with the late J. W. Perry and continued with him until his appointment by Gov. Washburn to a seat on the Supreme Bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of fill health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the continent. He was a member of the Salem Common Council in 1852, 1853 and 1857, when he was elected President of that board. He was City Solicitor from 1858 to 1863. He is a member of the Historical society and of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. He is a direct was admitted to the Bar about 1850, and a Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Albany, N. Y., August 16, 1831. His parentage was of Irish, English and Dutch parentage was of Irish, English and Dutch extraction. He was a poor boy, and his early opportunities for schooling were very limited. At eleven years of age he went to work as an office boy at the establishment of the Albany Atlas, which was afterwards merged into the Albany Argus, with which paper he had ever since, in one capacity or another, been connected. In 1873 he assumed sole charge of the Argus and was elected charge of the Argus, and was elected President of the company. He was a torical society and of the Board of Over-seers of Harvard College. He is a direct descendant from John Endicott. Politi-cally Mr. Endicott is of Whig antecedents, his affiliation with the Democratic party dating from the Bell-Everett campaign of 1860, but he has never been an active poli-tician. Last fall, it may be recalled he member of the Democratic State Convention of 1874 and was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention of 1876. He has been a member of the Democratic State Committee since 1876. Was its Secretary in 1879 and 1880, and was elected Chairman in 1881. He has long been a director of tician. Last fall, it may be recalled, he was the candidate of his party for Governor in the State, but did not himself appear in the canvass, and received a comthe Albany and Susquehanna Railway Company and President of the National Commercial Bank, of Albany, of which he was first director and then Vice-Pres-



He is also Park Commissioner of Albany, and is a director of the Albany

Secretary of the Interior, was born at Oxford, Putnam county, Ga., Sept. 17, 1825, and received his early schooling in his native town. He graduated at the Emory College, Georgia, in 1845. He studied law at Macon, Ga., and was admitted to the Bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Miss., in 1849, and was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the Mississippi State University, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, editor of the Sonthern Review, being the senior William F. Viles. Postmaster-general, was born at Chelnea, Orange county, Vt., July 9, 1849. When he was eleven years old he went to Wisconsin, where, a few months after, he was entered a pupil of the preparatory department of the University of that State. In 1853 he matriculated in the Freshman class of that institution, and was graduated there in 1858. After taking his academical degree he studied law in Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1860. After his admission to the Supreme Court of of the Southern Review, being the senior professor. He resigned in 1850 and went to Covington, Ga., where he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature. his admission to the Supreme Court of New York, he removed to Wisconsin. Upon the outbreak of the war Mr. Vilas entered the army as captain of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, and rose to be Major and Lleutenant-Coloriel. and in the following year returned to Mississippi, where he settled on a plantation in Lafayette county. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress and resigned in 1860. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi Volunteers, and was soon promoted to the Colonelcy. In 1863 he was sent to Russia by the Confederate Government on an important diplomatic mission. He returned to Mississippi at the close of Congress and resigned in 1860. He entered the state in the Confederate army in 1861 as Lieutenant-Colonel. The Confederate army in 1861 as Lieutenant-Colonel the Confederate army in 1861 as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi at the practice of the law Jan. 1, 1864. In 1872 Gen. G. E. Bryant joined him in partners to the Colonelcy. In 1863 he was sent to Russia by the Confederate Government on an important diplomatic mission. He returned to Mississippi at the close of the war, and in 1866 was elected Professor of Political Economy and Social Science in the University of that State. A year later he was transferred to the Professor ship of Law. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress and re-elected to the Forty-fourth. In the winter of 1876-7 he was elected to the Scotal Science of the law Jan. 1, 1864. In 1872 Gen. G. E. Bryant joined him in partnership, and in 1877, his brother, E. P. Vilas, also became a partner in the firm. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin appointed Col. Vilas one of the revisors of the stating of 1878, adopted by the State, was partly made by film. In 1879 Mr. Vilas refused the use of his name as a candidate for the Governorship of Wisconsin. He has persistently declined office, but went to Chicago as a delegate to the convention of 1884, which honored him with its permanant challent cannot chall the resigned in 1860. He entered the entered the England in 1877, his brother, E. P. Vilas, also became a partner in the firm. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin appointed to the State in 1875, and the revision of 1878, adopted by the State, was partly made by film. In 1879 Mr. Vilas refused the use of his name as a candidate for the Governorship of Wisconsin. He has persistently declined office, but went to Chicago as a delegate to the convention of 1884, which honored him with its permanant challent cannot chall the resigned in the Confederate army in 1866.

manant chairmanship. Intending purchaser of horse (doubt-fully): "What makes him lay his ears back like that?" Dealer (more in sorrow than in anger: "Lor, sir, that shows what a sensible hanimal he is, sir. He's list'n-to all what we says about him." He Remembered the Poor After a Fashion. "Well, deacon, have you remembered the poor during this cold weather ?" "Yes, parson, I think of them very often. Only yesterday a poor, shivering little fellow came to my door without clothes enough to cover his nakedness.

perspired."-[Boston Herald.

drawing it and looking at the hole,

curious to see how the world could get along

without him can find out by sticking a cam-

bric needle into a millpond and then with-

For the greatest fool and rascal in crea-"What did you do for the poor little tion there is yet a worse condition, and creature, deacon?"
"I let him shovel off my sidew.dk, and it made him so nice and warm he actually that is not to know it, but think himself a Some one has said that the man who is

White Spanish lace can be cleaned by rub-ing it in dry flour. If it is very dirty, so much in use. bing it in dry flour. If it is very dirty, use two or three changes of flour.

Sub-nitrate of bismut's in wash water destroys the odor of perspiration.



Augustus H. Gariand,
Attorney General, was born in Tipton County, Tenn., June 11, 1832. The following year his parents moved to Arkansas, where he has made his home ever since; and which State he has represented in the Senate since 1876. He was educated in St. Mary's College and St. Joseph's College in Kentucky. He studied law and was admitted to practice at Washington, Ark, the place where his parents had originally settled, in 1853. He removed to Little Rock, where his home now is, in 1856. He was a delegate to the State Convention that passed the ordinance of secession in 1861, and was also a member of the provisional Confederate Congress that subsequently met the same year at Montgomery, Ala. He served in both the House and the Senate of the Confederate Congress, being in the Senate when the William Collins Whitney,
Secretary of the Navy, is a native of
Conway Mass, and was born in 1836. He
was graduated at William Samhar?
Easthamptob, and entered Tale College is
1839, where he divided the first price for
English Essays with William G. Sumner,
the well-known writer on Political
Economy. He was chosen to deliver the
oration of his class on graduation. He
was graduated at the Harvard Law
school in 1835 and continued his
studies with Judge Abram R. Lawrence,
of New York. In due time he
was admitted to the Bar and began a successful practice. In 1871, he took a leading
part in the organization of the New York
Young Men's Democratic Club. He was
inspector of schools in 1872 and was sotively engaged in the canvass that resulted inspector of schools in 1872 and was actively engaged in the canvass that resulted in the election of Governor Tilden and Mayor Wickham of New York. He became the official adviser of the Mayor, and held that important position until December 1882. During his term of seven years war closed. He was elected from Arkansas to the United States Senate March 4, 1867, but was not admitted to his seat. He made the test oath case as to lawyers in the Supreme Court of the United States and gained it. He practised law at Little Rock with success till 1874, when he was elected Governor of Arkansas without opposition, and at the expiration of his term was elected to the United States Senate, again having no opposition, and succeeded Powell Clayton. He has taken high rank as a lawyer from the day he he saved large sums of money to the city and instituted a system for the protection of the legal rights which were of perma-nent benefit. It is estimated that his savings to the corporation aggregated

ALL SORTS.

An exchange says: "During severe cold weather the hog is very susceptible to cold." Anyone who has been in a railroad waiting-room on a cold morning has probably noticed the same thing.

It was reported in the papers, a few days ago, that a man was found dead near Fifth avenue, New York, and it was believed he had starved to death. The reports do not tell the name of his board-ing house.

Florence, the actor, says he doesn't know in what part of the Bible occurs the passage, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Perhaps he doesn't know fear to tread." Perhaps he doesn't know in which act of Shakspere's "Richelieu" we read that "God tempers the wind to "To make the hardest pork, corn should

be fed dry," says an exchange. Of course it should be fed dry. No gentleman would think of feeding his corn until it was dry and comfortable. But what should it be fed? That is the question, The grasshopper has proportionally one hundred and twenty times the kidring power or man. A gas company sediom imposes on a grasshopper. The soulless corporation knows whom to oppress.

Mrs. Trump, of Sheboygan, has clubbed Mr. Trump to death. This is revising the usual rule.

We believe it is a cold day for victuals when they're left, -[Yonkers Statesman. "Every cloud has a silver lining."
That's where the clouds get away with

It is a mistake to judge the menu of any hotel by the size of the diamond stud supported by the clerk.—[Fall River Herald... Often a cold shoulder pleases the recipient, especially if it happens to be a col shoulder of lamb.—[Waterloo Observer. An English circus clown is reported hale and hearty at the age of eighty. Shows what a light diet will do for a man; lived on sawdust for years, probably.—[Boston

A household msgazine says that "very nice codfish balls are made by cutting a codfish up fine," etc. We supposed that nice codfish balls were made by cutting a piece of liver up fine, etc. It seems like a queer notion to put codfish in codfish halls.

A new plan of gradually driving the poor out of town has been adopted in Urbana, Ohio. The society young ladies have organized a cooking club, and they prepare a basket of food at each meeting and take it to some poor family. One basket for each family is enough.—[Ctn-cinnati Merchant Traveller.

She Cautioned Him About Being Too Previous.

She was a daffodil and possessed all the sweetlings of her sex. He asked: "Would there be any objection from the head of the table if we should conclude

Silence prevailed until he could explain matters. He took fresh courage, and continued:
"I would shield you, my darling, from
the cold and frosty winds of lieaven, and
from the dismal howling storms of earth,
I would love you ever and ever, and protect you from those who would make your
life dreary and unhappy. Speak, dearest,

speak!"
"Well, John," she replied, "to speak candid, I don't think father would consent if you should say anything to him about twins right off."

He didn't ask the olders any serious questions concerning the day neer at the test table that evening.—[Louisville Courter-Journal.

David Dudley Field at 80 advises young men to be absternious in their habits, to avoid tobacco in all forms, and to sleep not less than sight hours a day. To the not less than sight hours a day. To the fact that he has never permitted anything to interfere with his regular rest each day he attributes his long life, good health and capacity for hard work. All of these commend themselves to every thoughful person, but the gain additional weight when enunciated in ripe but vigorous old age by a man who is almost as old as the century. The receifly of moderation and the undentable gridences to be seen daily that not hing is mined by consuming one's candle at both ends cannot be too often impressed upon the American people.

What She Would Have and What She Would Do, There was a sound of revelry by night in a mansion down in shanty town. The banqueting hall was filled w

and gallants brave.
"Bidelia, wot will yez hev?" asked the hostess of her beautiful first-born, who was occupying a seat at the front table.

"Mother, dear, I'll have some quali on thoast and champagny sauce."

"Yez will, will ye? Well, yes it takes pork and beans like the rest av thing or ye'll git out av that an' give, yes ante to many ann. That's wot ye'll dhu.

A kitchen dresser, composed of shelves and little closets should be placed in every kitchen, and if it extend across one whole side of it and is furnished with glass doors, it will be as ornamental as useful, if kept tidy, and the shelves are covered with the

Plant some parsley in tomato cans, and stand them in a kitchen window. It will be nice for flavoring in the winter.

THOMPSON'S FAULT.

He had but one, singular it may seem, Of course more than one would not have been singular, but that is irrelevant. And this was such a semi-occasional fault that every one felt inclined to forgive it. It consisted of a propensity to drain the flowing blow, that being his most glorious method of celebrating legal holidays, an occasional Sunday, his own birthday and those of his most intimate friends. But sober he was so honest and obliging, and interpocula, so good-natured, that Mrs. Jayne had not the heart to discharge

Thompson's duties were manifold, from sub-ce lar to skylight. He shook the furnate and shoveled the snow; he waited at tables and carried coal for the grate fires of the fourth-story boarders. He was a genuine African; you could not tip him too often. On a certain Sunday evening Thomp-

on, having spent the delightful exhileration, was called from a basement to admit a caller. He received the gentlemen with a profuse greeting, salaaming to the very floor of the hall and repeating and re-repeating his favorite assertion of "eberyting lubly."

The gentleman was evidently not alarmed; he put his hat and coat on the rack, sent up his name, Mr. Cassius Pulsifer, and entered the drawing-room. Mr. Pulsifer was a tall, well-proporloued man of forty or thereabouts. He had a complacent look on his handsome face. He knew she was at home, for as he had approached a bright light had shown from behind the white window curtain of her second story front hall bed-

Having arrived at this point, it is neces sary to state that the "she" in question was otherwise Miss Dolly Hawley, aged about twenty, fortune uncertain, tendencies musical. In fact, Miss Doily was studying for oratorio.

It is further necessary to relate that there was another young lady dwelling under Mrs. Jayne's exclusive roof. The other young lady was a friend of Miss Hawley's, by name, Miss Annabel Redd. Miss Redd was also the happy occupant of a hall room. And now, though it may occur to the

reader that this story began at the wrong end, or clumsily twisted, or awkwardly put together, we must go back to Mr. Pulsifer, sitting in the drawing room and blissfully anticipating the tripping descent of Miss Dolly. What we expect to see shining on him from the doorway is a roundish face with

dancing hazel eyes and a frame of chestnut hair. What he does see is totally different; the black fleece on the skull of Thompson, who has returned with the horrible intelligence that Miss Hawley is "Not at home?"
"Not at home?"
"Mr. Publifer remained seated in aston-

But I saw a light in her room."
"No, wh, de light am turned down, sah."
"On what floor is her room!" asked

Mr. Pulsifer suspiciously, and was in-formed it was the third.

"And who is on the second floor?"

"Miss Kedd, sah."

Mr. Pulsifer knew Miss Redd, but did Mr. Pulsifer knew Miss Redd, but did not care to ask for her. He left his card for Miss Hawley and withdrew in an agi-tated frame of mind, pausing for a moment at the door to hearken what Thompson had just recollected, that Miss Hawley had not been home to tea, that she had gone out at dark with a young gentleman. Mr. Pulsifer felt intensely warm within,

as he crossed the street. The night was hitter cold, but he burned with jeniousy. "Kalse, false!" he murmured bitterly. "And I believed her so, I loved her so; I would have given my life for her. Per-fidious, wretchedly deceitful, even in the least of things. Why did she tell me her floor was a story lower than it really is? Was it that I might think she paid more?
Was it that I might be misled by hateful
gaslight?"
Mr. Pulsifer might not have been so

vexed, but that he had now called two evenings in succession, and both times found Miss Dolly away. He had not seen her for three long days—and when a man is interested in anything as Mr. Cassius Pulsifer was in finding Miss Dolly—in fact, when a man has something serious to consult a woman upon, it is highly necessary he should not fose time.

But now, everything seemed overthrown. Not even Dolly Hawley should treat him thus. He would call no more upful she had sent for him. until she had sent for him. Gone out-

with a young gentleman. Mr. Pulsifer was not callous on the subject of his own advanced age. He would like to know what young gentleman she had gone With.
Having crossed the street he turned and

looked back represcribilly at the bright light which had lured him on to disap-

pointment.

Perfidious womankind!

Mr. Pulsifer, hard-working business man, and bachelor of forty, was inexperienced in love: his troubles all lay before him. For he was desperately smitten, and Dolly had led him on.

He walked slowly away, on the opposite all a of the street, his burning lealousy. He walked slowly away, on the opposite side of the street, his burning jealousy cooled in a measure and resolved itself into a hurt feeling of intense soreness. There was no use any longer in thinking about what he had been thinking before discovering Dolly's periody.

It was morning—Monday. Miss Hawley and Miss Redd were seated opposite as breakfast. Miss Hawley always were a red Mother Hubbard in the morning, with plush trimmings. In fact, she always had something red about her, being olive-akined and segacious. Miss Redd preferred sedate colors. She was a blonde praferred sedate colors. She was a blonde and tall; she did fashion articles for various newspapers, with now and then a bit of heart-rending poetry thrown in. "Dolly," said the young lady, "did you see Mr. Pulsifer last evening?"

"No.o. Where was he?"
Miss Redd put another lump of sugar in

"Why, he was here. He called on me. I was not in, you know. I wonder he didn't ask for you."

"There is no reason why your callers should ask for me," said Dolly, losing all appetite for her chop, yet cutting into it as if she were starving.

"No, said her friend, smoothly. "That's two nights he has called on me in succession. If he keeps on, I shall have my looking glass full of the cards he leaves, I wonder what he wants."

Miss Redd put her napkin in its ring and departed. Miss Hawley remained to cut away at her chops.

So he came last night, came and never even asked for her. And she had hoped for him so earnestly. He came to call on Annabel Hedd, who cared about as much for him as she cared for a street lamp. As it Annabel Hedd could care for any man, saye as an escort to the theatre, or some one to pay car-fare. He came to see Annabel and left cards for her to stick in her mirror and boast of to Dolly.

mirror and boast of to Bolly.

Having thoroughly carved the inoffensive chop before her, Miss Hawiey deserted it and went up to her room, where she gathered together all the little notes Mr. Pulsifer had ever written her and deserted them. She could not have them.

Mr. Pulsifer had ever written her and de-stroyed them. She could not burn them, because she had no fire in her room; but she tore them into minute bits and put them into her waste basket. Then she had a good cry. Late in the afternoon, on her way to her lesson, she saw Mr. Pulsifer approaching. Should she snub him? Not wholly. A dreamy sort of snub, symbolic of utterest indifference.

However, there were two to this bargain. However, there were two to this bargain. Mr. Pulsifer also had seen her coming and hastilf asked himself what to do. Should

he note her perfidious presence and bow stiffly? Should he frown his rebuke.

smile sarcastically, or ignore her?

He was too long in deciding. And despite all his efforts, he could only look red, flustered, guilty.

Dolly, perceiving this, became even more incensed. She gave the chillest recognition and passed quickly on.

Even so, two hearts were filled with

The days went by, and Mr. Pulsifer came no more to Mrs. Jayne's. He did not even call on Miss Redd. But Miss Redd was a busy young woman, and had too many other friends to give this one any special The days went by until they numbered fourteen. A long fortnight was this to Dolly Hawley, and scarcely shorter to Mr. Pulsifer. In fact, that gentleman was glad enough one February evening to discover himself not without an excuse for making one last attempt at perfidious Dolly Haw-

ley's favor.

He took home a book which she had long ince lent him.

Thompson, of the black fleece, was still in Mrs Jayne's employ. "Just as of old," he admitted Mr Pulsifer, only that he (Thompson) was sober as it happened on this occasion. Mr. Pulsifer sent up the stiffest of mes-sages. He would detain the lady but a

moment, Ten minutes later there was a soft rustle on the stairs; ten minutes and a half, Miss Redd entered. Miss Redd entered.

"A pleasant surprise," she said, smiling,
Miss Redd could smile even at rejected manuscript.
Mr. Pulsifer stifled his astonishment.

Doubtless, Dolly had sent her friend down to entertain him till she, herself, was ready.

He chatted affably with Miss Redd, though he could hardly understand what former absence of hers she so apologetically regretted.

But the moments grew to twenty more

But the moments grew to twenty more and no Dollly.

"Miss Hawley," he again ventured.

"Did I not understand she was at home?"

"Dolly? Did you ask for her?" Miss Redd seemed surprised. "I thought your business was with me. Thompson said so." She began to laugh. "And I've been wondering what it was all about. But if it's Dolly you want to see," she rose in excellent humor, "I'll call her. That blandering Thompson!"

Less than ten minutes and another rustle. This time it was Dolly. She looked the. This time it was Dolly. She looked very pretty, but received him coolly.
"You are quite a stranger," It was a trite remark; but then she was not born

to scintillate like the literary Miss Redd. Mr. Pulsifer resumed his seat, looking very stiff.
"I called to return this book," he began. "In fact, I have called several times, be-fore, but you were never at home." And at this recollection he looked, as he felt, very miserable. "You have so many invitations out. You have so many younggentleman friends."

Dolly did not wince as he had intended

she should at these pointed remarks. She appeared doubtful. Was he here to ridicule her?

"I don't understand you," she answered proudly.

"Oh, well. It is of no consequence,
Miss Hawley. Only as my calling appears
not to have been agreeable to you, I has ten to assure you you need fear no repetition of the visit." ution of the visit."
"If I have done anything to offend," said Dolly, looking scared, "I am ready to apologize. But I can hardly remember; it is such a long time since you called on

it is such a long time since you called on me."

"Labor you were not at home on that occasion. Mr. Polatist merripused arriv."

"Not at home? I am not informed of any such occasion. You surely did not ask for me the nights you called upon Miss Redd?"

"Miss Redd? I called on Miss Redd?"

"Miss Redd? I called on Miss Redd?"

"Yes, certainly; two or three times"
Dolly's voice was very indignant. Did he think to deny it? The angry color came into her face. She did not care what she said, or even if she cried, "Two or three times," she repeated, with a sob. "Oh, I know all about it. She—she has her looking glass stuck full of your cards," and ing glass stuck full of your cards," and Dolly broke down and wept.

And what did Mr. Pulsifer do? Oh, the same old story. Every one knows how such things are conducted.
"Dolly! I swear to you there's some mistake. There! hush! Don't cry, dar-

An hour later Miss Hawley marched up stairs—up two flights—and knocked at the door of Annabel Redd who was deep in the construction of a treatise on "long or short

ribbons on bonnets for street wear."
"Come in," she said, abstractedly,
Miss Hawley had a sparkle in her eye, a
ring upon her finger. The sparkle was becoming; the ring was absurd—it was
Cassius Pulsifer's seal ring, large enough
almost to fit her wrist. But this she was
installed the rest of the rest o just to keep till he brought the proper one.
Mr. Pulsifer had not come prepared to propose. Dolly had tied on this seal of his with a thread of silk from her dress. "Those are my cards, Annable Redd," she cried, taking them out of the mirror. "Mr. Pulsifer left them for me, both even-

Miss Redd considered 'Now, when I think of it," she remarked, philosophically, "I am sure you are right. It's Thompson's fault; he will get tight. Annihilate him; but then, if you were home, why didn't you know?"
"Know? What do you mean?"
Miss Padd looked discussed.

Miss Redd looked disgusted.

"Any young lady who has a first floor room and doesn't hang over the balusters when she expects her best beau, and hears the bell ring, deserves to have his cards "Oh, well." said Dolly, "it is all right now."
But Thompson received such a verbal shaking up the following morning at break-fast, and from Miss Redd, that he went out in the kitchen and boiled a three-minout in the kitchen and boiled a three-minute egg a quarter of an hour.

"I clar to goodness," he muttered, "I
neber can tell dem two ladies apart. Miss
Redd, she don' neber wear red at all, and
Miss Hawley, she—somehow I don' neber
feel suah which is Miss Hawley. Miss
Redd, she don' got no red about her," And
then the impatient cook sent him flying
out of her way.

The mother stood by the gas jet reading a scrap of paper incidentally picked up off the floor. Through the open door ont from the shadowy recesses of a small adjoining room came a quaint, sleepy little voice, "Now I lay me down to—to—sleep," and then a stop, as the little head of the white-robed figure sank deeper and deeper in the cot's side.
"Well?" said "Well?" said the mother expectantly;
"Go on, Lilly."
"Now-I-lay-me-down-to-s'eep,-

out of her way.

But Dolly and Pulsifer were happy,

s'eep—s'—.''
Then another stop, and there was no response to a mother's soft. "Well?"

But as the drowsy little figure in white, with angel-locked eyes, coddled up on the pillow where mother's arms placed it, the little lips parted and, all asleep, came the murmured words, "Dood night, Dod."

Paris h sassciety called "A Monthful of Bread," whose object is to render tempory assistance to those who are out of work A lump of bread and a glass of water are given to all who sak for relief. New York has a "Tramp's Delmonico," where the highest price dish (ham and eggs) costs only ten cents. There are twenty-nine a ticles on the bill of fare, the prices of which range from one to five cents each,

Mulhall, the English statistician, says that, while England has doubled her wealth since 1845, France has doubled hers since 1856, and the United States have doubled theirs since 1864. The wealth of England was \$16,890 000,000 in 1836, and \$45.300,-000,000 in 1884; the wealth of France in creased from \$10,655,000,000 to \$41,700,-000,000 during the same per od; while the wealth of the United States increased from \$8,430,000,000 in 1850 to \$51,670,000,000 in 1884.

WHAT STRUCK RIM! The Mystery of a Boadly Attack Solved by a Newspaper Paragraph,

Boston Herald. "How are Americans liked in England?" And Mr. B. F. Larrabee, 43 Chester Square, ex-director of the New York & Beston Despatch Express Company, who has recently returned from a cosiderable resdence in London, answered: "If they have good recommendations and behave themselves they are well treated, but they will like the English people, any way, when acquain ance ripens into confidence. "How do the English compare with Americans ?"

"The finest looking men in the world

"The finest looking men in the world can be seen on pleasant days of the London season, promenading Piccadilly. The English leades, however, are neither as neat in appearance nor so graveful of form and movement as the Americans, but they seem to enjoy more robust health."

"Are English people longer lived than our people?"

"I don't know. I have not fully investigated. But I remember once hearing read a newspaper paragraph entitled why do Englishmen Live Longer than Americans? That paragraph, by the way, once solved a great mystery for me."

"Ah, indeed, another 'tribute to the power of the press?" suggested the reporter.

porter.

"Yes, if you so please to call it. In 1879, when I was residing at the Commonwealth hotel, in this city, I had occasion to do some business in Washington street. When I got to the corner of Franklin, I seemed to feel a blow in the breast and fell to the pavement like a dead mish. When I recovered consciousness I was taken to my hotel. I first thought some enamy had struck me, but my physicians. taken to my hotel. I first thought some enemy had struck me, but my physicians assured me that such could not be the case and advised strictest quiet. For six long weeks I was unable to lie down. I was violently ill, and my physicians said I would probably never walk the streets of Boston again. I did not want to die, but who can expect to live when all doctors say he cannot?" And Mr. Larrabee smiled, sarcastically, and expressed, himself very freely concerning the number of common disorders which are controlled by remedies which physicians will not employ.

not employ.

"But how about that paragraph?"

"Yes, yes. When I was obliged to six up in bed day and night for fear of suffocation, and hourly expected death, my nurse begged the privilege of reading that paragraph to me. I refused him at first, but he persisted. It described my condition so exactly, that for the first time I began to realize what had prostrated me. I was filled with a strange hope. I at once dis-missed my physicians and immediately began Warner's after must be a few

missed my physicians and immediately began Warner's safe curs. In a few months, I was restored to perfect health, notwithstanding mine was one of the worst cases of bright's disease of the kidneys, which all my physicians.—and I had the best specialists in Boston,—said was incurable. I tell you, when a man gets into the desperate condition I was in, he doesn't forget what rescues him."

"But were the effects permanent?"

"That was five years ago," said Mr. Lerrabee, "and for thirty years I have not been so well as during the past five years. If I had known what I do now, I would have checked the matter long ago, for it was in my system for years, revealing itself in my blood, by frequent attacks of chills, joundice, vertigo, typhoid fever, narrousness, wakeful nights, etc., etc. I took ever forty bottles before I got up and ever one hundred, and lifty before I was well. I have commenced and debility, kidney and of cases of general debility, kidney and liver disorder, etc., and have never heard ill concerning it. I bank on it."

"Speaking of paragraphs, how do English papers compare with American, in this particular?"

"Well, they have fewer witty paragraphs, but the smaller papers, like the Pail Mall Gazette, St. James Gazette, and Truth, abound in sharp, incisive paragraphs without wit. In general, American papers make the most of news, the London papers make the most of opinion."

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J. F. Diving, Gen. Supt.

FXECUTORS NOTICE. Having qualified this day as executor of Elizabeth A Wooten all persons indebted to the estate are hereby notificated present their claims on or before February 3rd 1866 or this notice will be plead in bar to their recovery.

Amos Woooten, Adur.

DMINISTRATORS NOTICE. Having qualified as administrator upon the estate of T W Cresp, all persons are hereby notified to present their claims on or before Jan. 1st 1856 or this notice will begplead in bur to their recovery.

T J CRIST, Administrator.

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A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE. Having qualifi d as administrator of the es-tate of the late E. G. Hill notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Hill to make immediate payment to me, and all jerthem authenticated according to law on og be-fore Feb. 19th 1886 or this notice will be plead

n bar of their recovery. Feb. 19th 1885. 8 t6

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