State Library

The Tarborough Southerner.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D Crockett.

VOL. 72. NO. 25. TARBORO', N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DOSSEY BATTLE,
Attorney and Councellor at Law,
OFFICES: Tarboro, N. C. / Rocky Mount, N. C.
Adjustment of claims a specialty.

PAUL JONES,
Att'y and Councelor at Law
TARBORO, N. C.

J. J. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Practices in the Courts of Edgecombe, Martin and Pitt.
Office rear of Doodle Pender's Store.
TARBORO, N. C.

JOHN L. BRIDGERS & SON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
TARBORO, - N. C.
14 1y

H. A. GILLIAM. DONNELL GILLIAM
GILLIAM & SON
Attorneys-at-Law,
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Will practice in the Counties of Edgecombe, Halifax and Pitt, and in the Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Circuit and Supreme Courts at Raleigh. jan18-1y.

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Paper hanging a specialty.
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TO THE PUBLIC.
I am Prepared to do all work in the
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at the shortest notice. Having connected with my shop the repairing business. All work Left at my shop shall have Prompt attention.
PRICES MODERATE,
Also a first-class HEARSE for hire
Thanking my friends for their former patronage, I hope to merit the same, should they need anything in the
Undertaking
—OR—
Repairing Business
My Place is on Pitt Street Three Doors from the Corner of Main
E. J. Simmons.

J. T. WALLS.
Fashionable :-: Tailor,
Pitt St, one door below L. Weddell & Co
Tarboro, N. C.
Fine Full Dress and Evening Tailor-Made Suits. The term well dressed extends from the neck to the foot of the subject.
Cutting, repairing and cleaning done at short notice. dtf

THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY HERALD
—For 1894—
WILL BE WITHOUT QUESTION AMERICA'S
Leading Family Paper.
The reputation that the Weekly Herald has enjoyed for many years of being the best home newspaper in the land will be materially added to during the year of 1894. No pains or expense will be spared to make it in every department the most reliable, interesting and instructive of all weekly newspaper publications.
It will be improved in many ways.
A number of new features and departments will be added. The latest development in all fields of contemporaneous human interest will be ably discussed from week to week by accomplished writers,
THE NEWS OF THE WORLD
will be given in a concise but complete form. Every important or interesting event, either at home or abroad, will be duly described in the columns of the Weekly Herald.
In politics the Herald is absolutely independent and sound. It tells the rights and wrongs of all sides without fear.
Farmers and stock raisers cannot afford to be without the Weekly Herald during the coming year. It will contain a regular department each week devoted exclusively to subjects of timely interest to them and giving many valuable suggestions and new ideas.
The women and children of the land will find in the Weekly Herald a welcome visitor. The household and children's pages will be both instructive and entertaining. They will abound in hints and receipts which women so much value.
A brilliant array of novels and short stories by the best writers in America and England has been secured, so that fiction will be one of the most attractive features in the Weekly Herald during 1894.
In fact, the Weekly Herald will be a magazine of the highest order, combined with a complete newspaper.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.
Only $1.00 a Year
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.
Address
THE WEEKLY HERALD,
HERALD SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

New - Bakery!
Having opened the Bakery at the old stand, opposite the Bryan House, I am now prepared to furnish
Fresh Bread, Pies and Cakes
every day to all those who favor me with their patronage. Call on me for pies, cakes and bread, and your husband will have no excuse to complain of the baking.
H. C. HELD.
Tarboro, Mar. 29, 1894.

FOR FALLING HAIR,
—USE CULLEY'S—
Bald Head Preparation
I desire to say to the public and the ladies especially that I now have my
Hair Preparation
so that I can arrest the falling out of the hair within 12 to 15 days, and this you will readily see if you will give it a trial. Hair also thickens from its use. It has no unpleasant odor and leaves no danger contracting neuralgia, cold, &c. Mustaches easily thickened up by its use. Young men will please make a note of this. Nothing asked to show the truthfulness of the above except a fair trial of CULLEY'S BALD HEAD PREPARATION. Good references given to show that the hair is thick if not thicker than ever.
ALFRED CULLEY,
43tf Tarboro, N. C.

—GO TO—
S. R. ALLEY'S
For Fine Photographs & Crayon Portraits.
Tarboro, N. C.
GOOD WORK AND LOW PRICES.

FRESH CANDY
—AT THE—
CANDY
STAND
—AT—
10 Cents Per Pound,
ALL KINDS.

IT PAYS THE BEST AND IS THE SAFEST INVESTMENT I EVER MADE.

'There are single retail shoe stores in our large cities which sell 2,000 pairs of shoes a day, making a net profit of $250,000 a year. We sell shoes low, but we sell a great many pairs, the clear profit on our ladies', misses' and childrens' shoes is at least ten cents a pair, and on our men's and boys' shoes 15 cents a pair. We shall establish shoe stores in each of the fifty largest cities of the U. S., and if they sell only 500 pairs of shoes a day they would earn $525,000 a year. We should be able to pay a yearly dividend of $5.25 a share, or over 50 per cent, a year on the investment. We sell the stock at $10 a share. The price must inevitably be much more than $10 a share. No stock has ever been sold at less than this price, which is its par value. Stock non-assessable. Incorporated, Capital $1,000,000. We have over 1,000 stockholders, and the number is increasing daily. Some of the principal stockholders are: T. S. Walling, N. Y.; I. J. Potter, Boston; E. A. Reeb, Jr., Chicago; J. B. Campbell, Chicago; W. M. Kavanagh, Little Rock, Ark.; J. H. Rich, Chicago; J. P. Turner, Pulla.; B. Harding, N. Y.; E. J. Payne, Battle Creek, Mich.; F. P. Hallette, Arcade, N. Y.
Write for a prospectus containing the names of our stockholders, etc., *or send an order for stock, enclosing cashier's check, cash or money order.* Orders taken for one or more shares. Price, $10 a share.
DEXTER SHOE CO., 142, 145 & 147 Federal St., BOSTON, MASS.
Agents Wanted.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of Gracy C. Stallings, deceased, late of Edgecombe county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of April, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
This 12th day of April, 1894
HENRY JOHNSTON,
7t Adm'r of Gracy C. Stallings.

Administrator's Notice,

The undersigned having qualified as adm'r of T. B Barlow, deceased, this is to notify all persons owing the said deceased, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said T. B. Barlow, to present them for payment within one year from date, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This 3rd day of May, 1894.
W. L. BARLOW, Adm'r.
J. L. Bridgers & Son, Att'ys. 6t

Tax Sale!

Persuant of the provisions of chapter 218 of the laws of 1889, I shall, beginning Monday, May 7th, 1894, at 11 a. m., in front of the Court House door in Tarboro, sell the below described lands and town lots for taxes due for the year 1893 and unpaid thereon and costs for advertising same:

TOWNSHIP NO. 1.

J. T. Braswell, residence near depot	10 35
W. J. Burnett, 792 acres, Spring farm	60 22
Battle Bryan, 4¾ acres over river, Hatchet swamp, 1 town lot,	76 57
Frank L. Battle, 1 lot in Princeville	2 71
J. L. Coker, agt for wife, 125 acres, Burnett place, 1 town lot, part 90	18 83
John W. Cotten, 1 town lot	25 14
Cary Dicken, lot in Princeville	2 74
E. D. Foxhall, agt wife 200 acres land	15 57
W T Gray, jr., agt Mrs. W.T. Gray, 180 acres land	10 18
J. K. Grannis, 3 town lots	35 52
Henry B. Hart, agt for wife, 1 town lot	20 74
Wm. A. Hart, agt for Hart & Jeffreys, 1 town lot	17 65
J. G. Hyman, agt Martha Vaughan, 1 lot in Princeville	2 72
J. H. Johnson, 1 town lot	21 54
Thos. Killebrew, 1 lot in Princeville	4 17
J. W. Lipscomb, 1 town lot	12 49
B. F. Moore, 1 town lot	9 25
M. J. Mathewson, 230 acres, Piney Woods,	10 83
Cornelius Mitchel, 1 town lot, stables,	5 12
F. R. Pender, agt wife, 2 town lots	13 81
L. H. Pender, agt for Mrs. M. M. Pender, 163 acres land	8 92
F. H. Pender, 1 town lot	16 41
Henry Pender, 1 lot in Princeville	12 37
Milton G. Pittman, 1 lot, Princeville	5 16
J. S. Quinerly, 84 acres land, Daniel place	11 38
W. R. Ricks, 1 town lot	36 34
S. W. Smith, agt wife, ¼ acre land, Lloyd field	2 75
G. L. Winbourne, 1 town lot	7 38
E. Zoeller, agt wife, 1 town lot	13 78
Alfred Harris, delinquent land tax	3 66
J. C. Pender, " "	7 31
Ben Smith, " "	8 84

TOWNSHIP NO. 2.

Moses Chase 1 lot in Penny Hill	3 79
T E Cobb, 52 acres land,	7 64
E C Knight, 1,349 acres land,	74 24
E W Lewis, 33 acres land,	4 88
Ephraim McNair, 1 lot in Mildred,	1 18
Frank Pippen, 1 lot in Hill	2 98
Joseph Reid, 1 lot in Hill	1 60

TOWNSHIP NO. 3.

Mrs Elizabeth Harper, 300 acres land	11 85
Mrs S E Howard, 800 acres land	26 57
T W Howard, 140 acres land,	7 79
Wilson Jones, 81 acres land,	3 65
Owen Jones, agt 1 lot in Coakley,	11 47
J H Ward 125 acres land 3 yrs from '91-'93	27 54

TOWNSHIP NO. 4.

E M Bryant, 265 acres land,	$26 75
Nelson Barnes, 1 lot	1 16
J H Edwards guardian M P Edwards, minor heirs, 399 acres land	13 21
J H Edwards, agt W A Jones, 176 acres land,	10 55
John W Hyde, 100 acres land,	8 64
W A Hart, agt for wife, 840 acres land	43 26
C W Jeffreys, 585 acres land,	40 45
Stephen McDowell, 4 acres land,	2 15
Fannie Pittman, ½ acre land,	1 46
Enock S Smith, 236 acres land,	13 28
Madison J Speller, 1 lot,	3 43
H L Staton, est Margaret, est of W M Faithful, 210 acres land,	8 35

TOWNSHIP NO. 5.

Dr. J H Baker, 1,276 acres land	61 52
Bryant Drake, 118 acres land	4 53
G W Bottoms, 127 acres land	5 60
W T Mayo, agt 1,080½ acres land	47 83

TOWNSHIP NO. 6.

J W Barnes, 653 acres land	32 91
Mrs M L Bulluck, 593 acres land	28 64
Jos A Bryant, 145 acres land	10 25
Battle Bryan, 710 acres land	29 29
Frank Black, 1 acre land	1 28
J B Cutchin, 100 acres land	7 21
Mrs M A Cutchin, 250 acres land	13 56
R C Crenshaw, 2 town lots	4 19
" " agt wife Annie, 1 town lot	1 27
C C Cherry, 110 acres land	5 08
Cutchin, for wife, 177 acres land	
Mrs Martha E Edwards, 3 town lots	5 05
Francis Etheredge, 59 acres land	3 17
A Harris, for wife Kate, 30 acres	2 06
Haywood Johnson, 1 lot	3 57
W H Johnson, 1 lot	3 76
W T Mayo, agt A L Mayo, 402½ acres land	17 39
Robt Pittman, 2 acres land	3 35
B T Pittman, agt children, 321 acres	10 07
J Willis Pittman, 30 acres land	4 23
Noah Pridgen, 95 acres land	6 69
Jas W Taylor, 230 acres land	8 47
M D Taylor, 3 lots	8 38
Oliver Weeks, for wife Maggie 40 acres land	2 23
W W Walston, 1 lot	1 80

TOWNSHIP NO. 7.

Dr J H Baker, 862½ acres land,	38 51
Carpenter & Rawls, 1,165 acres land	19 69
H H Daughtry, 100 acres land,	6 02
J P Elison, 1 lot,	2 30
Carter Pope, 41 acres land,	2 55
Isaac Pope, 40 acres land,	2 55
John F Taylor, 1 lot,	14 87
W J Weeks, 68 acres land,	6 48
Turner J Ward, ¾ acre land,	5 00

TOWNSHIP NO. 8.

W H Harper, 42 acres land,	5 50
Mrs E L Moore, 95 acres land	3 97
J J Stallings 180 acres land,	7 61
Daniel Wimberly 125 acres land,	8 10
Curtis Exum, 1 piece land,	3 31

TOWNSHIP NO. 9.

W B F Newton, 58 acres land,	1 57

TOWNSHIP NO 10.

Dempsey Griffin, 31 acres land,	2 24
G P Sugg, 278 acres land,	10 61

TOWNSHIP NO. 11.

H C Bourne, 601 acres land	$35 66
Battle Bryan, 60 acres land	2 73
G W Killebrew, 478 acres land	40 36
W H Knight, heirs, 54 acres land	1 90
John Sherrod, 25 acres land	4 26

TOWNSHIP NO. 12.

W S Armstrong, 26 acres land	$ 2 14
W A Gray, 1 town lot	3 56
Smith Davis, 31 acres land	2 10
W E Fountain, 1 town lot	2 09

TOWNSHIP NO. 13.

Mrs M E Barnes, 191 acres land	6 90
John Braswell, 31 acres land,	4 66
Wiley Dunn, 98 acres land,	4 18
James D Jenkins, 362 acres land	18 71
J C Norville, 44 acres land	4 95
Jas G W Pender, 43 acres land	6 61
Mrs J B Vick, 61 acres land	3 13
W T Green, Wilson county, land	1 22
W H Johnson, land	8 24

TOWNSHIP NO. 14.

G W Dixon, 170 acres land, 1 town lot	$12 90
Miles Daws, 100 acres land	5 52
J T Sharp, 26 acres land	2 16

W. T. KNIGHT,
Sheriff Edgecombe County.

ON CRUTCHES 2 WEEKS
Limb Raw as Beef and Red as Beet. Pain, Burning, and Itching Terrible. Not 5 Hours Sleep in 3 Days. Makes One Application of Cuticura and in 5 Minutes is Asleep. A Remarkable Case.
About two years ago I was confined to my room with a breaking out on my leg which my physician pronounced Eczema. About three weeks ago the same disease broke out again on the same leg; and my physician has been attending me regularly, calling from once to twice daily, the sores all the time getting worse. A friend called to see me, and brought about one half teaspoonful of CUTICURA, advising me to try it, telling of himself, brothers and mother having been cured by it. I would not try it at first, although I had been on crutches for over two weeks, and at one time I counted between twenty-five and thirty suppurating sores, and had not slept more than five hours in three nights. Monday morning about four o'clock the pain, burning and itching became so severe that I determined to try CUTICURA, thinking that if it did no good, it could not make my leg much worse, for it was as raw as a piece of beef and as red as a beet, so I applied the CUTICURA, and in five minutes after I laid down I was asleep. Next day I sent and got a box of CUTICURA, and I'll pledge my honest word I would not take $100 to-day for it, if I could not get another. I commenced using CUTICURA Monday morning about four o'clock, and to-day (Tuesday) my leg is nearly well, notwithstanding I had not walked a step without my crutches in two weeks. My gratitude to the man who first compounded CUTICURA is profound. May God bless him.
T. P. FRAZIER, South Boston, Va.
CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS
Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.
"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.
PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.
OLD FOLKS' PAINS.
Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation, and Weakness of the Aged is Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster.

TIN SHOP.
I AM DOING A
Tin, Slate and Roofing
BUSINESS
as cheap as any.
I do repairing in Tin, Iron and Copper promptly.
J. T. WARD,
Austin Building.
I make the most superior Coffee Pot ever offered to the public. 13tf

Nathan Williams,

BARBER.
Only a few doors below Hotel Farrar,
TARBORO, N. C.

JACKSON
OFFICE FURNITURE CO.,
Jackson, Tenn,
MANUFACTURERS OF
School, Church and Office Furniture.
School and Churches Seated in the Best Manner.
Offices Furnished
Send for Catalogue.

THE COUPER MARBLE WORKS,
111, 113 and 115 Bank Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
LARGE STOCK OF FINISHED
Monuments, and Gravestones,
Ready for Immediate Delivery.
March 31. 1

Prof. E. W. SMITH, Principal of the COMMERCIAL COLLEGE of KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY LEXINGTON, KY., AWARDED THE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA By the World's Columbian Expositions, for System of Book-keeping and Business Education, etc. Unequaled Business Course $50.00, including tuition, board and lodging, Penmanship, Type Writing and Telegraphy taught. Address, W. H. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

$525 Agents' profits per month. Will prove it or pay forfeit. New article just out. A $1.50 sample and terms free. Try us. Chidester & Son, 28 Bond St., N. Y.

PRINTING MUSIC.

It Is a Trade of Which Little Is Generally Known.

Requirements of the Business, Peculiarities Encountered and the Necessity for Quick Judgment—Salaries Paid in Good Times.

A Boston reporter was sent recently to inquire into the mysteries practiced by the music printer: "What is the special difficulty in setting a page of music? Is it anything a regular composer could not do, at least after a little practice?" was asked. "To be even a fair musical printer," was the answer, "you must be a genius, in the first place. You need not know music, to be sure—perhaps it is better that you should not, for then you may think you know more than the composer, and try to improve his score for him; but the business requires instant and accurate judgment, perfect familiarity with every box in the case, besides a great deal of skill and quickness in setting your type." In the case which holds the necessary "sorts" there are no less than four hundred varieties of type, by far the greater part of which must be used in setting a large piece of music. When the reporter was shown these various characters, and how intricately they must all be made to combine so as to print without a break or a crack anywhere to be seen, he did not wonder to hear the proprietor continue: "You cannot conceive how much labor is involved in setting a single sheet. Why, it would require an expert and half a dozen newspaper columns to describe it in all its minute details. Yet, after all, to do this is not the greatest achievement of a music printer. To be able to judge swiftly and surely when he is given a page of copy and told to accommodate it to an entirely different space is a much rarer and more essential faculty. The spacing must be accurate and approximately equal all the way through. On the first piece of spacing the spacing all the way through necessarily depends. For this the printer makes no elaborate calculations or measurements; he comes to a reckoning by guesswork so practiced and trained that the result is as exact as if it had been carefully figured out on paper. Then, too, he has to overcome the bother of the words underneath, which must not be too irregularly strung out, and every syllable of which must be placed under its own note or notes. No wonder that there are not more than twenty men at most in Boston who are experts in this beautiful and delicate craft—although Boston, as the reader may like to know, does more music printing than any other city in the United States, probably more than any two other. "How long does it take to master the trade?" asked the reporter. "About three years, on an average, I should say; although that boy there," pointing to a sturdy young Italian not more than nineteen years old, "is as good a printer as there is with only about eighteen months' experience." Not more than five or six men are required in a good-sized shop. A fairly good printer will set three pages of simple music in a day. Given a difficult instrumental score, however, and he will not get through with more than one and one-half pages. He is paid by the sheet. When business is not dull the printer, if a good one, makes from twenty to twenty-five dollars a week. "Do you ever employ women?" was the last question the reporter asked. "Not many—they are not a success usually, though one woman who worked for me twelve years, and is now running a place of her own in Chicago, was as good a printer as I ever had."

IN THE GANGES.

The Ceremonial Bathing of the Brahman Devotees.

The ceremonial bathing in the Ganges forms the great morning act of worship, and the bathing ghats belong to different races, so that each pilgrim band possesses an accredited status in the holy city. Long flights of crumbling steps descend from the towering shrines to the water's edge.

The river is already full of bathers, throwing the sacred water over each other from brazen lotahs, with the symbolical rites of their intricate creed. Some stand absorbed in prayer, with thin, brown arms raised toward heaven, and careworn faces bathed in tears. Groups of high-caste girls in filmy white veils step daintily into the river, their slaves waiting on the bank. Gray-bearded men and bright-faced boys descend the steps of a neighboring ghat chanting a wild mantra, and crowds of sick or infirm worshipers are carried or assisted down the steep stairways, and supported by friendly hands as they dip themselves in the healing flood.

A ghat where Brahma is supposed to have sacrificed ten horses sanctifies the most unclean, and at an eclipse—always a sacred phenomenon in India—the vanguard of pilgrims generally get pushed into the water nolens volens by the dense throng behind them. The stately observatory above this ghat was built by a rajah of Benares, who reformed the calendar, and the instruments of brass and iron with which he worked out astrological problems are still contained within the walls.—All The Year Round.

AN ANCIENT ART.

How Cleopatra Dyed Women Have Resorted to the Practice.

The art of dyeing the hair is at least as old as the time of Christ; it was by resorting to such aids to beauty that Cleopatra tried to capture Cæsar. All through history ladies of fashion have tried to improve upon nature by artificially coloring that which St. Paul tells us is their glory.

In the heyday of Venice, the feelle beauties of the city of the lagoons dyed their hair a red to which Titian was not ashamed to affix his name.

The belle of belles in that day had red hair, not bright red, but a dull red, with glints of crimson. More recently, almost in our own time, a rage arose for bright blonde hair, as to which there was a tradition that it had been popular with the Greek hetairae.

Blonde heads blocked the thoroughfares, and young ladies of good repute did not disdain to employ the dyer until his services were monopolized by another class. In our day the popular color is a bright shade of auburn—the blonde cendre of the boulevards — and silly girls go through martyrdom to impart that tint to their locks. For the popularity of blonde hair the argonaut finds this excuse, that it is rarer than black or brown hair, and finer. Everybody knows that the legend of golden fleece was suggested by the ardor with which Jason and other Greek connoisseurs pursued the blonde-haired maidens of Colchis.

Almost all hair dyes consist of sulphur and acetate of lead, both of which are injurious to so delicate a plant as human hair. A steady course of either will impair the vitality of the hair papilla and may destroy the medulla altogether. Women who bleach their hair use peroxide of hydrogen, which, after a time, imparts an unnatural and wiglike luster to the hair. A more dangerous dye still has for its basis nitrate of silver.

When this is used the hair is first washed with sulphuret of potassium; the nitrate is applied while it is still wet. In all these cases the drug is adulterated with a pigment of the desired color and the effect for the time is to substitute that color for the natural hue of the cortical substance or hair bark. It need hardly be said that the effect of a continued use of such medicaments is to enfeeble and ultimately rot the root sheaths. Baldness then ensues, and for that science has discovered no remedy.

Blue Ribbons as Beer Checks.

It is useless to deny that a great many bogus Murphy ribbons are being worn, consequently when a fellow is seen with a knot of blue fabric in his buttonhole it doesn't necessarily follow that he has been to the Murphy meetings or signed the pledge.

It is probably true that the bogus ribbon received its impetus from the plan inaugurated by a half dozen Water street saloon keepers of making the price of a Murphy ribbon a glass of beer. The traitor Murphyites crank the malt liquid and the bartender received the azure ribbon as a trophy.

The plan worked well enough for a day or two, and no doubt a number of genuine converts were captured. Now it has been worked to death by the "rounders," who are quick to adopt any scheme that promises a drink without paying for it. Anyway the plan has been abandoned, and the price of beer is a nickel a schooner again.

"Irish" Burns, who is an admirable Crichton in his way—an indefatigable student of Shakespeare, as well as adept burglar—is credited with being the inventor of the bogus ribbon "racket," and the fantastic jag which Burns had one day when he succeeded in evading four policemen by dodging around the piles of lumber in a lumber yard is said to have been purchased solely with blue ribbons.—Bridgeport Union.

Rubies the Most Costly Gems.

Rubies are now the most expensive kind of jewel, and a very wealthy man said the other day that he was going to buy his wife a set of rubies, as he wanted some investment for his money and was sick of land.

In respect of jewels men are as extravagant as women. A cigarette case recently made to order for a wealthy clubman was of oxidized steel and stubbed with diamonds of the first water. The cost of this toy was eight hundred dollars; and yet men laugh at women who have diamonds inserted in the lace of their fans, where they are certainly more appropriate than in cigarette cases.

Nor does this extravagance stop at trifles that can be carried on the person of the sterner sex.

There is a well-known young London "exquisite" who is the happy possessor of a shaggy Irish terrier called Tim, and around the little animal's bristly neck is a gold collar with his unaristocratic appellation done in red enamel and diamonds and the young man's crest and monogram similarly executed.

Frauds.

"You're a fraud!" said the blind beggar to the deaf beggar.

"So I hear," said the deaf beggar, calmly.

"I knew it the first time I saw you," said the blind beggar.

And then the deaf beggar merely smiled.—Harper's Bazar.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

HIMSELF THE HERO.

The Story of Torquato Tasso's "The Dialogue of Love."

A Sixteenth Century Writer's Hitherto Unpublished Work—A Confession of Love Made Under the Guise of Fiction—An Ardent Admirer's Story.

A volume under the title of "The Dialogue of Love" has been published by Roux in Turin. The manuscript was discovered at the sale of one of the largest private libraries of old Bologna, and was written, undoubtedly, in 1572 or 1573. It contains a description of Tasso's love for Lucretia, the duchess of Urbino, and clears fully the mystery which before concealed the motive of his sudden departure or flight from the court of Ferrara, as well as his equally sudden return.

The dialogue is carried on by two friends, Valerio and Camillo. Valerio loves a lady of the court, Lucretia, but cannot reach his goal. He therefore asks Camillo to say what he did to obtain the favor of Donna Isabella. Camillo then gives his experience. He says that at first neither requests nor prayers nor threats helped his suit. Then he resorted to trickery. He climbed through her bedroom window one night, threw himself at her feet, and threatened to kill himself instantly if she did not grant him her favor. She yielded, at first from fear, later from love. The days passed in undimmed happiness until Isabella's mother discovered that the young woman was unfaithful to her husband. The mother tried to part the lovers, but when she saw that the parting would break the daughter's heart she relented and even encouraged their mutual attachment. But Isabella's mother was not the only one who knew of the affair. Isabella's confessor learned all, and he sought to punish the crime which the mother had overlooked. He refused to give Isabella absolution until her lover should leave the court. And Camillo left. With love's longing and love's sickness in his heart he remained for months and years far from the court. Isabella's picture was ever before him; Isabella's face haunted his dreams; and suddenly he appeared again at court. Isabella received him with all her former love. "For what is the happiness of Heaven?" asks Camillo, "compared with the happiness of love?"

With this plot is mingled good advice of all sorts for lovers and those who wish to be lovers—advice which will be accepted as thankfully to-day by the public as it was by Valerio, who, in observing it, eventually reached his goal.

That Torquato Tasso himself was Camillo and the duchess of Urbino was Isabella is virtually beyond all doubt. The fact is evident in the many minute details which mark the plot of this fiery work.—Berliner Boersen-Courier.

A Literary Philosopher.

"Do not, I would urge you," says Mr. Edmund Gosse to young novelists, "work for great sales, or even expect them. Enjoy them and secure them if they come, but do not make that your aim. There is a vulgarity that hangs about the author who seeks the crowd. Let the crowd seek you; let them clamor at the postern of your ivory tower; do not wave a red silk handkerchief to them from the battlements. Not a word would I say against those unselfish veterans of our profession who have sacrificed their own quiet, and perhaps hazarded their gains, by insisting on the value of literary property. But let us be very careful that, when literary property marches in at the door, certain volatile qualities, such as distinction, truth of analysis, artistic sincerity, do not fly out of the window. It would be better to share fame with a crust than to boast of seventy-three editions and be shut out of the kingdom of literature."

Benjamin Franklin's Wife.

In the Pennsylvania Magazine a very unflattering description of Benjamin Franklin's wife is given. It is taken from the diary of Daniel Fisher, who was Franklin's secretary for a short time. "She sat on the floor at a neighbor's. She 'assumed the airs of extraordinary freedom and great humility, lamented heavily the misfortunes of those who are unhappily infected with a too tender or benevolent disposition, said she believed all the world claimed a privilege of troubling her Pappy (so she usually calls Mr. Franklin) with their calamities and distress, giving us a general history of many such wretches and their impertinent applications.' He mentions 'the turbulence and jealousy and pride of her disposition' and the violence of her invectives. Pointing to Franklin's son, one day, she exclaimed: 'There goes the greatest villain upon earth!'"

MILLET'S SUBJECTS.

His Sympathies Were with the Toilers in the Fields.

Millet chose the subjects of his pictures from among the familiar objects of the life in which he had been brought up, and from the work that he himself had performed; not that he wished to delineate misery, but that he sympathized with the laborious peasant life. To him it seemed the most natural condition of man, and he knew by experience that the workers of the fields do not continually grumble at their occupation; that even in many instances they enjoy it, and know how to mingle amusements with their labor. His subjects always impress one with his great love for humanity, and are not presented to excite pity on the part of the beholder. If he represents a mother showing her daughter how to sew or knit, it is always with the affection and tenderness of a mother. Or he represents a new-born lamb, which the shepherdess carries in her apron, the legs of the newly born being still too weak to walk to the sheepfold. The ewe follows the lamb, never taking her eyes from it, and has the anxious air of a mother trembling with love and tenderness for the safety of her little one. Thus he shows us the sentiment of love as it exists in nature, even among the animals.

He admired order and care in the mother of a family. He has never painted a peasant with clothes torn. He sometimes painted one with patched clothes; but surely this spoke of order in the home. He had a horror of people who went with clothes torn and unsewed, showing the want of neatness and care.

His peasant is always honest and respectable in his rustic but orderly ways, and never has a wicked or trivial air. He never made a portrait of an individual peasant. He tried to paint a type which would characterize the man of the fields.—Century.

A Six-Dollar Watch.

I have a watch here, said a Chicago man as he looked at the clock and also at an everyday looking watch, which is as good a timekeeper as any chronometer I have yet seen. Several years ago in a fit of extravagance I purchased what I believed to be one of the best gold repeaters on the market, and I wore it for years with great satisfaction to myself and friends. On one occasion it was stolen from under the pillow of my berth in a Pullman car, and as I had little doubt as to ultimate ability to recover it, owing to certain peculiarities in its construction, I bought this watch second-hand in a little country town in Iowa for temporary use. I advertised for my gold treasure and very soon recovered it. It had either been stolen or received by a tramp whom vengeance speedily overtook, as his mangled remains were found on the track the same night. My watch was in his pocket, and after a week or two of delay I regained it. But in the meantime I had discovered that this watch kept quite as good if not better time than the repeater, and I delayed making the change for a few days. Then I had to go on a trip that I considered somewhat dangerous, and so put my repeater in the safe and wore the substitute. I have forgotten exactly how long ago that was, but the repeater has remained in the same place ever since, except when I take it out to show to a friend, and it seems to me as though this homely little watch would do service for me to the end of the chapter.—Globe-Democrat.

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