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W. M. BOND, Attorney at Law

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HERE IT IS!

HOOK PUB. HOUSE

Germany has \$2,375,000,000 invested in foreign countries.

A North Georgia farmer proposes to make a fence around his land with cotton bales.

French physicians assert that men whose only meat is horseflesh are in better health than those who have more variety.

In the City of Mexico every well educated person speaks at least three languages. The Mexicans have a craze for mastering languages.

In Mexico the custom is common of accepting new manufacturing enterprises from all save general taxation for ten to twenty years.

The Argentine earthquake occurred the night before one of the "critical days" in the list of Professor Fabi, the Austrian earthquake prophet.

More than two hundred French signs have resolved to erect statues in honor of the late President Carnot, and it is expected that soon almost every French town will have a Carnot street or square.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has decided that bicyclists have the same rights as horsemen on the streets.

"Now, let us have a decision giving pedestrians some rights," suggests the Atlanta Constitution.

Professor Rudolph Virchow told the convention of anthropologists at Innsbruck the other day that the Darwinian theory of the origin of species, commonly known as "evolution," was improved, modified, and evidently false.

The refrigerating systems for the transportation of fresh meats, fruits, etc., are coming more and more extensively into use. The New York World thinks it is too early to predict the future in store for this scheme, which is still in its infancy.

Vermont is restocking its forests and streams by good game laws strictly enforced, and the people find that land is worth more all over the State than it was before this policy was adopted. It is also noticed that more sportsmen visit the State than formerly.

In one of the New York apartment houses there are 226 pianos—one to every four persons, besides a whole orchestra of piccolos, violins, guitars, cornets and an old-fashioned melodeon. Those who live across the way say that it is the noisiest house in America.

It has been estimated that of the \$1,500,000,000 of property held in New York \$300,000,000 is in the hands of women, but this is certainly well within the real facts (since the women of Boston pay taxes on \$120,000,000). Even so, however, this would make, at the present rate of estimate, over \$500,000,000 of property owned in New York State by women, adds the Dispatch.

Says the New York Ledger: "Wherever Americans plant stakes, we hear of political agitation. The speeches at the great mass meeting of Alaskans at Juneau had the true American ring. There may have been other political mass meetings in Alaska, but the news of them has not reached us. The Juneau meeting was the first important political demonstration in that part of our domain, the northern shores of which are laved by the waters of the Arctic Ocean."

There are in successful operation in the South a number of cotton factories constructed with money raised on the installment plan, the payments being made as in a building and loan association. Among the mills established under this co-operative scheme and now in full operation, the New York Ledger mentions the following: The Ada Cotton Mill, with a subscribed capital of \$128,000, producing chain warps and skein yarns; the Alpha Cotton Mills, with a capital of \$100,000; the Highland Park Gingham Mills, with a subscribed capital of \$150,000; and the Gaffney Cotton Mills, capital subscribed, \$150,000; product, print cloth.

In view of the great number of post-office burglaries and highway mail robberies has recently the Postmaster-General has deemed it proper to offer rewards for the conviction of persons concerned in such transactions, which embrace \$1000 for conviction of robbing the mails while being conveyed in mail car on a railway; \$500 for conviction of robbing the mails while being conveyed over any post route other than a railway; \$250 for an attempt at such robberies; \$150 for breaking into and robbing a post-office, and \$200 in the latter case, where the amount stolen exceeds \$700. The Trenton True American thinks these rewards ought to stimulate the work of detecting and pursuing post-office robbers.

A westward ocean trip, between Europe and New York, is usually seven per cent. longer than an eastward one.

London pays forty-two per cent. of the income tax of England and Wales, and its government and management cost about \$55,000,000 a year.

Porto Rico is to have a gold standard of currency, announces the New York Independent, the Mexican dollar to be retained as a basis of weight for the value of silver.

The Crown Prince of Germany is a very precocious boy, according to the Chicago Herald. When the court chaplain told him all people were sinners he said: "Father may be, but I know mother is not."

There can be no doubt, maintains the Chicago Herald, that the talk of grape seeds and appendicitis has affected the price of grapes unfavorably, in spite of the fact that the grape cure a few years ago was in high vogue.

Ornithologists do not tell us that the chicken is the most wonderful of birds, yet the fact remains, avers the Chicago Herald, that in proportion to weight, it is far more important to the human race than any other animal.

Judge Child, of Newark, N. J., set aside a verdict which awarded a man \$4000 for the killing of his son by a street car. He said that the amount was preposterous and that if the plaintiff would accept \$1500 he would dismiss the case. The father refused.

The greatest obstacle to the growth of the lemon industry of this country is the fact that the fruit is not properly cured, and will not keep like the foreign article. The lemons themselves are equally good, but the curing process has yet to be learned.

Andrew Lang, the English essayist, says that the idle, the imitative and the needy had better adopt some other calling than literature, and advise all not to try to write a novel, unless a plot, or a set of characters, takes such irresistible possession of the mind that it must be written.

The St. James Gazette (English) asserts that the "railway station speech," or, as it is called in this country, "the rear platform speech," was invented by Mr. Gladstone. The New Orleans Picayune believes this will be news to Americans, who are pretty generally persuaded that it is a peculiarly American institution. The Gazette declares it a nuisance.

About twenty years ago Germany adopted the system of compulsory insurance of workmen against accidents. Since that time, declares the Hartford Courant, there has been paid into the reserve fund about \$88,000,000, of which about \$20,000,000 now forms the capital. In the year last reported more than \$7,500,000 was paid in indemnities, and more than \$3,000,000 was added to the reserve fund. It is now proposed to extend the system to apprentices and employees whose wages do not exceed \$470 a year.

The annual report of Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, says that twenty-three per cent. of the population attend school during some period of the year. The average period of attendance during the year, however, is only eighty-nine days for each pupil. The report says: "It would seem to be the purpose of our system to give in the elementary schools to every child the ability to read. When he leaves school he is expected to continue his education by reading the printed pages of newspapers and books. The great increase of public libraries in the United States is significant of progress towards the realization of this idea. In 1892 we had over 4000 public libraries, with more than 1900 books in each. The schools teach how to read; the libraries furnish what to read. But far surpassing the libraries in educative influence are the daily newspapers and magazines. We are governed by public opinion as ascertained and expressed by the newspapers to such a degree that our civilization is justly to be called a newspaper civilization. The library and the newspapers are our chief instrumentalities for the continuation of school and the university. Lecture courses, scientific and literary associations are assisting largely.

Headed as From Eye-S rain. Among the most exquisite of tortures are headaches that proceed from overtaxing the eyes. Much of this trouble is due to imperfect curvature of the cornea. However slight this imperfection may be, the pain from the strain is intense. The muscles become sore and irritable, and the constant tension is likely to create chronic ailments of the nervous system. Eye-strain and extreme irritability of temper are frequently associated. It is often the case that the eyes are not suspected as a cause of headache, but the proper glasses give relief at once.—New York Ledger.

Ex-Senator Warren's ranch in Wyoming is nearly as large as Massachusetts sets.

INTERMENT OF THE CZAR

THE CEREMONY IN RUSSIA'S FORTRESS CATHEDRAL.

Services at St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersburg.—The Most Magnificent Obsequies of Modern Times.—The Imperial Family Take Leave of Their Dead.

The entombment of the remains of the late Czar Alexander III, of Russia, took place in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Petersburg.

A thick fog enveloped the city, but the populace was astir at the earliest possible hour, and at the same time the troops detailed to take part in the funeral ceremonies commenced moving toward the positions assigned to them.

Enormous crowds of people gathered on both sides of the Nevsky long before the ceremonies commenced, and the military escort was announced by three cannon shots from the fortress.

The Imperial family and the royal mourners were received at the door of the Cathedral by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, who was terribly affected by the death of the Czar, and who, in the Holy Synod, bearing crosses and holy water.

The Imperial party formed in a solemn procession, which marched up the aisle until the Czar and other mourners reached their appointed places.

The funeral services then commenced, and during its progress tapers were handed to all the mourners, and then the High Priest, with a burning torch, lighted the Czar's tapers, and afterwards did the same with those held by the members of the Imperial family, and then the High Priest, with a burning torch, lighted the Czar's tapers, and afterwards did the same with those held by the members of the Imperial family, and then the High Priest, with a burning torch, lighted the Czar's tapers, and afterwards did the same with those held by the members of the Imperial family.

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Robert C. Winthrop. Daniel Webster's Successor in the Senate Passes Away in Boston.

Robert C. Winthrop has just died peacefully at his home in Boston of heart failure. He was born in Westbury, Mass., on May 12, 1803. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1828, and soon after he studied law with Daniel Webster. After a short professional career he went to

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OTTO VON BISMARCK, "THE IRON CHANCELLOR."



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TO PROTECT SEAL LIFE.

THE ALABAMA Populist Determines to Qualify as Governor.

REUBEN F. KOLB, defeated Populist candidate for Governor, published an address to the people of Alabama in the People's Tribune, the State organ of the party, in which he declared his intention, by the grace of God and help of the people, to be inaugurated as Governor December 1, and called on his followers to assemble in Montgomery on that date to aid him.

BURIED UNDER TONS OF ROCK by a Phosphate Barge Capsizing.

A SPECIAL from Punta Gorda, Fla., says that an accident occurred in Charlotte harbor by which eight men lost their lives. Ten employees were asleep on a barge loaded with phosphate, when it suddenly capsized, burying the men under tons of rock. Two of them managed to escape, but eight were lost.

THE LIST OF THE DEAD is as follows: S. W. Mitchell, A. Parker, Willy Walker, Tom Yarb, Dave Frausley, Will Yarb, Berry Jones and Jack Spencer.

ITALY'S BIG EARTHQUAKE

HUNDREDS KILLED AND INJURED BY FALLING RUINS.

THE PROVINCE of Reggio Suffers the Most-Sending Rellio to the Stricken Districts—Messina's Inhabitants Afraid to Return to Their Homes.

REPORTS of disasters caused by the earthquake in Southern Italy suffice to show that there has been great loss of life. Procopio, a village of 1200 inhabitants, in Reggio di Calabria, has been obliterated. Virtually all the buildings were thrown into ruins. The number of deaths was not known, but in one church forty-seven persons were buried alive under falling walls. The last authoritative report was that the list of dead was well above sixty.

IN ANOTHER village of the same province eight persons were killed outright by falling buildings. The damage to property has been enormous. Troops and officials are going to the help of the suffering districts. King Umberto has sent several donations from his private purse.

THE PROVINCE of Reggio di Calabria has suffered most from the earthquake, although several towns in the adjacent province of Catanzaro di Calabria were shaken. In Tripartita, for instance, twenty buildings were injured and several persons were killed. In Mottola the earthquake was particularly fearful. A school house was shaken to the ground, but the teachers and pupils had minutes to escape.

AT THE TIME of calling reports of deaths, injuries, and the demolition of buildings there were four to their houses, and the majority of them are encamped in open spaces, railway carriages, and vessels in the harbor. Electric lights have been ordered to be extinguished, and a torpedo boat patrol has been ordered. In Milazzo, near Messina, a sharp shock was felt. Many walls were cracked, but nobody was killed.

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CHANCELLOR HOHNSTEIN.

THE MAN CHOSEN BY KAISER Wilhelm to Succeed Capri.

CHIEF Carl Victor von Hahnshals-Schilling, Minister of Balthar and Carvey, the new German Chancellor, was born at Bottenbourg, Bavaria, March 31, 1819. It will thus be seen that he is actually six months older than Bismarck, whose four and half years ago, the Emperor overthrew the Iron

CHANCELLOR HOHNSTEIN, OF GERMANY.

CHANCELLOR on the ground that he was too old. Hohnstein was educated at Heidelberg, Bonn and Göttingen, and held some minor offices in the German civil service until 1847, when, having come into the domain and title of baron, he was appointed to the post of secretary to the Emperor's private chamber. In 1847 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council.

AT FIRST Hohnstein posed as a Bavarian patriot, and understood, with others, to stem the rising tide of Prussian power and to preserve the autonomy of the smaller States. He was the foremost figure in the fight against an empire which would have included Bismarck to his face. But at the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian War Hohnstein's attitude toward the Emperor changed. In 1867 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council.

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