SUMMARY DEMAND.

WavorWright AsksWilmington Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, and Fifth Ward Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 to Sur-Will Keep Up Their Organizations.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, Mr. W. C. VonGlahn, foreman of Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, received the following communication:

"Mayor's Office, City of Wilmington, N. C., May 22, 1897.

[Dictated.] "To the Foreman of Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, Wilmington, N. C.:

"Dear Sir-Seeing from today's Messenger that at a meeting of your company it was resolved to surrender your hall and apparatus to the city on June 1st, or earlier if it is desired by the city, I deem it my duty, in order that the property in this city may be properly guarded and protected against fire, to ask that the surrender be made today, so that the city may provide a force to operate the engine and other fire apparatus in the event of fire. "I shall be pleased to receive the keys to the buildings and possesison

of apparatus, etc., by 2 o'clock p. m. today. "Very respectfully, your obedient

servant,

SILAS P. WRIGHT,

"Joe King, Jr., clerk."

Soon after Foreman Von Glahn received the mayor's rather summary communication, he summoned some of the members of the company, employed a number of drays and in a couple of hours the hall was stripped of all the effects of the company, including rubber coats, desks, tables, chairs, pictures, curtains, lavatory, spittoons, in fact "everything worth 5 cents," as one of the members expressed it. The boys did not forget also to take down their company charter which was hanging in a frame on the wall. The belongings of the company were hauled to the wareroom in rear of Foreman Von Glahn's shoe store on South Front street and will remain there until a new hall can be rented by the company. The boys propose to hold on to their charter and keep up their organization although they are without an engine, hose reel horses or appartus whatso-

While the members were in the hall taking out their furniture and belongings, someone struck up the familiar song "Farewell" and the hall resounded with the chorus. This was more than some of them could stand and with eyes brimming with tears they left the hall. The campany's individual property in the hall cost them about \$1,500.

Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company was chartered March 8, 1869, and nected with it for twenty years of more. A tender sentiment, therefore, hangs around the old company and naturally the members are feeling sore over the state of affairs which have been brought about in the past few weeks.

After the hall had been stripped, Foreman Von Glahn did not turn over the keys to Mayor Wright, for the half was open day and night and there were no keys, but he sent the following com-

munication to the mayor: Wilmington, N. C., May 22. Dr. S. P. Wright, Mayor: Sir: In compliance with your demand, dated today, that the engine house and apparatus of the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company be turned over to the city at once, I have the honor to say that the premises have been vacated and are now at your dis- low me to mention as coincident with

Yours Respectifully, W. C. VON GLAHN, Foreman W. S. F. E. Co., No. 1.

Upon instruction from Mayor Wright, Mr. Charles Schnibben, chief of the fire department, went to the hall and took charge of it and the engine, hose reel, horses etc., which belong to the city. Mr. B. R. Russell, who has been with the company for twentythree years, in charge of the engine and hall, has been retained until definite arrangements can be made. It is probable that he will be appointed engineer. David Moore, colored, driver of the engine, Canady Simpson, colored, moved to South Carolina, and Georgia driver of the hose reel, and Moseley even before the revolutionary war. Pearsall, colored, employed to make the Thomas Lanier, the last of the family, connection at hydrants, have been kept in those positions for the present. The members of the company do not propose to work at fires hereafter. "Not one of us will lift a hand at a fire, but we'll just look on," declared

one of the officers of the company.

About five minutes after Foreman VonGlahn received Mayor Wright's communication requesting that the hall and apparatus of the company be turned over at 2 p. m., a communication containing the same words was handed to Foreman T. J. Gore, of Fifth Ward Hook and Ladder Company. He at once got some of his men and with three drays they soon had the hall equipments, consisting of tables, chairs, desk, pictures, etc., moved to the room over Mr. Gore's place of business on the northeast corner of Water and Dock streets. The boys have quite a lot of furniture and it cost them about \$500. They held on to their charter and propose to keep up an independent organization under the old name. After the furniture had been moved out, Chief Schnibben took charge of the hall which is on Fifth street near Castle, and also the truck and the horse. Mr. W. C. Moore, the driver, was retained until definite arrangements can be made.

Fifth Ward Hook and Ladder Company was organized by the late Captain Francis M. James, in 1871, and was first named the Charles M. Stedman Bucket Company. It was so- pose a road tax on all wagons with tires called for Major Stedman who was the largest contributor to the fund raised

to get the company organized. Later the present name was adopted and the truck was named the "Francis M. James." The members have a very render their Halls and Apparatus Yes- tender sympathy for the old company terday-Both Companies Get Out and and they are in an ugly humor over this turn of affairs.

> The Churches Today, WHITE.

Services in St. John's church today by the rector, Rev. Dr. Carmichael, at 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, Fourth street, above Bladen street, Rev. G. D. Bernheim, pastor. morning service at 11 o'clocek; evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All seats free and every uperson welcome.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt, pastor. German service at 11 a. m. English service at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m. Meting of the Christian Association at 5:30 p. m. All seats free.

COLORED.

There will be evning prayer and sermon at St. Mark's P. E. church at 8 p. m., Rev. Dr. Carmichael officiating. St. Stephen's A. M. E. church, corner Fifth and Red Cross streets, Rev. E. J. Gregg, pastor. Preaching today at 10:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. by the pastor, and at 3 p. m. by Rev. J. H. Richardson. Eeverybody invited to worship with us.

Grace Lutheran mission, Rev. Aug. Burgdorf, pastor. Services at the new Phoenix hall, near Fourth street bridge, on Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Sunday schol at 10 a. m.

There will be services today at St. James' Tabernacle, on Ninth street, between Queen and Castle streets, at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. The right of baptism at 5 p. m. at the foot of Queen street. The public is invited. J. H. Rohe, pastor.

6:30 p. m.

The Associated Charities in Distress Wilmington, N. C., May 22.

in our work. For the worthy poor we information on the subject of arms and Meares looked after all these matters. beg-for those struggling to help themselves, for those unable to help themselves. We know them; we feel for them; and we ask you to make us able to help them.

An appeal of this kind we have not made for two years, but we are forced to it. Many of you have given us nothing; some who have given heretofore, have refused this year. Our funds are exhausted, a deficiency stares us in the face, when we think of the bills to be paid in June. If we do not receive substantial aid soon, we must close our

After four years experience, we say, without vanity, that we are working at the problem of pauperism in our city in the wisest way. Shall we give it up? Shall we let the very poor take some of the members have been con- care of themselves, suffer and starve? Shall we go back to the old helterskelter, over-lapping, overlooking way? kets for \$3 each. Governor Ellis wrote Shall we say to the paupers, "Go, beg | them asking if they proposed to do the from house to house, from store to store, and get what you can?" Shall we so offer a premium to deceit and

self-degradation? Men and brethren, tender-hearted women, to whom God hath given an abundance or a sufficiency of this world's goods, it is for you to decide. Trusting in your generosity, we are Robert Strange, Peyton H. Hoge, W. L. Cuninggim, J. C. Stevenson, executive

Send all contributions to Mr. P. B. Manning, treasurer, or to Miss C. L. Price, secretary.

Sidney Lanier's Ancestry. Wilson, N. C., May 20.

Editors Messenger: Having read your article on Sidney Lanier, poet, in the issue of 11th, althe fact of his North Carolina ancestry and their removal to Georgia, that a family of Laniers, descendants of the Huguenot colony on the Trent river, also moved to that state about the beginning of the present century. These people were related to my mother, a grand daughter of Dr. Andrew Mershon, one of the original settlersthrough whom I have heard of them. But how many of our people ever heard of the Huguenot settlement on the Trent in 1707 or thereabout? It has not been mentioned I believe, by any. writer of history, since Lawson at least. have never seen it in print except in Perry's History American Episcopal Church, owing probably to the circumstance that a majority of them had a nephew of my (maternal) grand mother, whose maiden name was Ta-

Ex-Sheriff Grantham has made arrangements with the railroad authorities and with Superintendent Smith, of the penitentiary, to keep the bloodhounds belonging to himself, Sheriff Scott and Hon. F. Aycock, at Castle Haynes, the Weldon state farms and at Raleigh. The dogs are to be permanently located at these three places for use whenever the occasion requires their services. The but their services are to be paid for by the state and the railroads when used by either. Mr. Sam. C. Smith left Friday morning with two of the dogs for Raleigh.-Goldsboro Argus.

bitha Linton, moved to Georgia as late

T. C. DAVIS.

Take JOHNSON'S

CHILL & FEVER

TONIC.

One of the good bills killed by the legis ature (of 1895, we believe.) was that of Representative Carroll, of this county, repuiring wide tires for vehicles using the public roads. Such a law is the first step towards good roads. It is a reasonable proposition that a wagon carrying a load of 2,000 pounds on wheels with tires four inches wide would be of more benefit (or less harm) to the road than the same load on two-inch tires. The broad tires would roll and flatten the road bed, while the narrow tires would cut it. Common sense in that. And taking all kinds of road and weather into consideration, it would require less mule power to pull the broad heavy tires than it would the nar-row tires. The best way to make such a law effective would probably be to im-wanted 300 cavalry sabres and wanted under a certain limit, and to exempt from

the operations of the law all having wide

tires .- Yorkville (S. C.) Yeoman.

Wide Tires for Public Roads

AMONG THE WAR RECORDS.

Interesting Extracts From Governor Ellis' Letter Book-How the Governor Secured Munitions of War in the Spring of 1861 for North Carolina Troops.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel. (Special Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., May 22. One of the interesting records in the executive department is a very brief one. It is concerning the state's early efforts to equip itself for the late war, Most of the writing was done by Major Graham Daves.

The first thing is an estimate made by C. C. Tew and D. H. Hill of war supplies necessary. Among the items are breech loading rifles 200 at \$35 each; rifle muskets, say 5,000 maximum cost \$75,000; revolvers, 500 at \$20, \$10,000; altering and rifling 3,000 muskets, \$4 each, \$12,000; cavalry sabres, 500 at \$7, \$3,500; knapsack tents, with gutta percha cloth 5,000, \$15,000; musket powder 400 barrels of 100 pounds, at 20 cents a pound, \$8,000; 300,000 pounds lead at \$1.20 per 1,000 pounds, \$6,000; batteries of rifled cannon, four 6-pounders, four 12-pounders and four 24 pounders howballs for the same \$28,000; two magazines \$4,000. The total estimate is \$242,405. This estimate ends in these words: Raleigh, January 12, 1861. The undersigned recommend the annexed items of arms and munitions of war, to be purchased by the governor under the bill providing for arming the state." The first letter is an order by Governor J. W. Ellis to "Lieutenant Charles C. Lee, North Carolina military institute," dated January 19, 1861, say-

"You will go north, stopping at Richmond, Baltimore, Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and such other places as you may think desirable, for of Wilmington, are ordered to deliver the remedy in making such a remarkable the purpose herein stated. Receive forty short Enfield rifles to Captain written proposals for such arms and DeRosset, of the Wilmington Light inmunitions of war as you find listed in Ebenezer Baptist church, Rev. B. K. the foregoing schedule, signed by Ma-Sykes. Preaching today at 11 a. m., jor D. H. Hill and Colonel C. C. Tew, 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at to be delivered at Norfolk, Va. For-12:30 p. m. Young People's Union at | ward these proposals from each place to me as soon as you receive them and place the parties making them in correspondence with me. You will also receive proposals for 8 and 10 inch Columbiards. In all cases have the time stated at which the articles can be de-We are forced to beg your assistance livered with certainty. Procure all the for \$8,545 for 500 revolvers. Colonel munitions of war that you may be able to. Endeavor to get each establishment to make proposals for as many articles as you can, so as to reduce the number of persons with whom we may have to deal."

> Letters quickly began to come in. J. R. Anderson & Co., of the Tredegar works, Richmond, expressed readiness to furnish any and all cannons. Three other Richmond firms made bids. Meron breech-loading rifles and carbines, lequipments, etc. E. J. DuPont, De Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del., offered to furnish powder at 18 cents per pound. Hortsman Bros., & Co., of alry equipments. The Goodyear Rub-\$20 each. E. K. Tryon & Co., of Philadelphia, offered to alter the old muswork in North Carolina, as he was "not willing to send guns of the state at the present juncture."

A. Hancock, late master armorer at the U. S. arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., then living in New York city, proposed to purchase arms, etc., to the amount of \$125,000. The governor brought 150,-000 pounds lead from T. McKnight, of New York. The Hartley & Graham furnish calibre 44 brech-loading carbines at \$32.50, and 5-shot army rifles, calbre 56, at \$46.

An interesting letter is from Eli Whitney, of the Whitneyville armory, Massachusetts, who sent the governor samples, and says (his letter is dated January 28, 1861): "I can furnish arms up to the time a state secedes; after that time I could not safely send arms to such state." The Ames Company, of Chicopee, Mass., not willing to deliver goods at Norfolk, and as Lieutenant Lee says: "Rather dubious in making any contract at all in the face of the decision of the district judge of New York and the refusal of the republican members of congress to ac-Troy, N. Y., I find the same difficulty and am of the opinion that our contracts, or most of them, will have to be filled south." Ames then declined, under existing circumstances, to make any contract, but submitted a list of the prices at which he manufactured. He said he was not seeking such contracts and that it would be next to impossible to get the arms away.

On February 4th a letters appears from H. K. Craig, colonel of ordinance, U. S. A., informing the governor that, as requested, 334 long-ranged rifles, with bayonets had been ordered sent from the U.S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., to the governor's address at Raleigh. Colonel Craig informs the governor that this was all the balance due the state on account of its quota of ordinance and ordinance stores, Governor Ellis, February 6th, ordered from DuPont, DeNemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del.,, 20 barrels of cannon and 50 barrels of musket powder. He ordered February 7th, of Merrill, Thomas & Co., of Baltimore, 500 Merrill rifles and accouterments, 100,000 cartridges and 100,000 percussion caps, dogs are still the property of their owners, the order to be filled by March 1st. He Co., of New York, 500 revolvers, to be shipped to Brown, DeRosset & Co., Wilmington, N. C. February 11, W. B. Hartley wrote that he would ship them by February 14th. Governor Ellis. February 14th, wrote him as follows: "You can ship them by steamer to Norfolk or Wilmington. In order to which prize was presented by Professor prevent seizure it would be well to Carlyle. M. V. Farmer was awarded pack the pistols in casks and not put any name on them. Advise the house to which you ship. In case of seizure were of the navy pattern. Governor Ellis wanted a Baltimore

> arms, but that was declined so far as | favorite. the whole payment was concerned but offered to take part in bonds, saying: 'We feel every disposition to take what bonds we can from you, as we have the utmost faith in the Old North State." The governor writes Watson & Meares, of New York city, February 14th to aid him in buying arms and said he wanted "300 long range, calibre 58, rifled muskets such as are used in the United States army and are made by Eli Whitney, of Whitneyville, near wanted 300 cavalry sabres and wanted "Colonel Meares, if he had time, to give his personal attention to the mat-

things." DuPont, DeNemourne & Co., wrote, February 14th, they could not send the powder at once, so Governor Ellis cancelled the order.

J. E. Morris, of New Bern, writes that he and John D. Whitford had examined all the arms stored in the state arsenal at New Bern and had found there 1,648 muskets in good order, 1,420 of which had never been taken out of the arm chests.

February 15, 1891, Governor Ellis writes: "Our railway shops (at what is now Burlington) being short of work the superintendent (Colonel Charles F. Fisher) has prepared to alter our flint and steel muskets to rifled percussion muskets cheaper than it can be done elsewhere. I have given the contract there." Anderson & Co., of Richmond, are ordered to make the caissons for two batteries, and the governor adds: "When can you have the Columbiads ready? I wish to get them as soon as possible." This letter is dated February 15th.

On the 16th of February, one of the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, of New York, called on Governor Ellis and proposed to furnish long range muskets, sabres, etc., agreeing to take the risk of their deliverey at Wilmington or Norfolk, payment to be made on such delivery, Watson & Meares itzers, \$17,000; cartridges, shells and are asked to purchase 500 rifles and 300 sabres and to buy 150,000 pounds of lead in New York. Thomas McKnight had purchased this but notified the governor the importer would not ship it. The governor ordered him to hurry. He also on February 16th wrote David Smith, of New York, to ship him "100,000 cartridges, buck and ball, such as are used by the United States, also 500,000 percussion caps, price and quality to be approved by Colonel Meares, my agent." The lead was shipped and February 26th a check for \$8,631 was sent Watson & Meares to pay for it. That day 280 muskets were bought from Schuyler, Hartley & Graham. March 13th DeRosset, Brown & Co.,

DuPont, De Nemours & Co., furnished the powder and were paid \$4,035. New York exchange was then 5 per cent. David Smith furnished the 100,-000 musket cartridges and half a million percussion caps, \$2,123, and Schuyler, Hartley & Graham furnished sabres etc., to the amout of \$4,770. March 14th. That day the Colt Arms Company, of New Haven, was sent a check He also shipped 100 short Enfield rifles with sword bayonets. DeRosset, Brown & Co., were on April 4th directed to deliver Colt's revolver and rifles to Captain Robert H. Cowan, of the Wilmington Horse artillery and Captain M. M. Hankins of the Cape Fear Riflemen.

March 7th a letter says that Schuyler, Hartley & Graham have sent an agent (Tome) to England and hope he will send over 600 Enfield rifles at once for rill, Thomas & Co., of Baltimore, bid North Carolina. J. R. Anderson & Co., the Tredegar works, Richmond, were, April 23rd, paid \$6,295 for 6-pounder guns, carriages and timbers.

The next letter in this record is dated May 6, 1861, and is to Brigadier General Philadelphia, proposed to furnish cav- | Holmes, Fort Caswell, by Warren Winslow, the governor's confidential ber Company offered knapsack tents at | aide, who is to report to the governor "any suggestions General Holmes may wish to make regarding the public defence.' The last letter is also dated May 6th,

and is to Governor Letcher, of Virginia. It was also sent by Warren Winslow and Governor Ellis says: "He will have communication with you upon public matters of interest to our respective governments. He is charged also with a request to you to supply us with such cannon as you may be able to spare and may be desirable to us, and in general in all matters will rep-Company, of New York, offered to resent me with you. In such capacity that these five days' fetes cost from 12,-I commend him to your attention and confidence.

In June the state troops were fighting with rifles drawn from the government in March. So quick did the crisis come for which Governor Ellis was preparing in January.

Wilson Notes

(Correspondence of The Messenger.) Wilson, N. C., May 22.

Thursday night the closing exercises of the graded school took place. A packed house, as usual, was present to witness the rendition of the programme. The exercises consisted of cede to the Crittenden compromise. In two parts. First, a musical, gotten up by the music pupils of the school, directed by Miss Sudi Edmondson, the ac complished music teacher of the school. This consisted of fine selections of music both vocal and instrumental, all of which were rendered faultlessly to the great enjoyment of the large audience.

Next came a dumb bell drill by pupils of the seventh grade, directed by Professor E. P. Mangum, the superintendent of the school. The drill was executed with precision and the applause of the audience clearly showed the entire success with which it was done. The last thing on the programme was a cantata, "The Picnic," by pupils from various grades. This was beautifully rendered, and the audience was delighted with it.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, Professor J. B. Carlyle, of Wake Forest college, delivered the literary address, The fame of Professor Carlyle as a speaker had preceded him and all were prepared to hear an erudite and entertaining address.' Nor were they disappointed.

Professor E. P. Mangum in a few well chosen remarks presented the on the same day ordered of Hartley & diplomas to the members of the graduating class and announced that there would not hereafter be a ninth grade in the school, but that the board from financial reasons had decided to cut off that grade for a year at least.

Miss Ruth Clements won the prize for the best essay in the seventh grade, the university scholarship.

Last night little John Hadley Connor, the 2-year-old son of Mr. George notify me at once, as I am resolved to | W. Connor, died after an acute illness retaliate." The pistols thus bought of several days. The deeply afflicted parents have the sympathy of the entire community in their great and lastfirm to take state bonds in payment for | ing grief. The child was a general

Increased Weight,

pure, lively blood and a clear head are the result of taking Anheuser-Busch's Malt-Nutrine-the food-drink. At all druggists.

A practical woman recently said that she read the advertisements in the newspapers as close as anything else. "And long ago," she said, "I quit buying of those who do not advertise. It always seems to me that the merchant who ad vertises invites me to trade with him while the one who does not advertise impresses me with the idea that he doesn't care enough for my trade to ask for it. Then, too, I know the merchant that advertises has fresher goods for the reason ter. as he has aquaintance with such 'that he sells more."-Exchange,

Smiling Faces

Sweet Greetings that Keep the Home Happy.

It is Hard to Smile When the **Body Is Racked With** Pain.

It's hard to smile when the back is aching, the head throbbing, and the body is full of pain. The thing to do is to rid yourself of the aches and pains, and Munyon will help you do it.

The Munyon Homeopathic Home Remedies, made up of discoveries up of discoveries and combinations in medicine, are a

world is rapidly being converted by truth and evidence, and soon the Munyon hool of medicine will be accepted

and recognized as the only school that is safe and sure. Here's proof. Will you Mrs. M. Mudwilder, whose husband is with the Hawkins Lumber Co., Birming-ham, Ala., says: "I have suffered with rheumatism for a year and a half, and lately was obliged to walk with crutches. I obtained a vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and began taking it every hour. It may seem incredible, but it is a positive fact, after taking only thirtytwo pellets I was able to walk perfectly without crutches. My husband and daughter are delighted with the effect of

Munyon has a separate cure for each disease For sale by druggists, mostly 25 cents a bottle If in doubt write to Professor Munyon at Philadelphia, Pa., and get medical advice free.

The Cost of Receptions to Royalty

The cost of the reception in Paris of the Emperor of Russia was originally estimated at 12,000,000f., but it has proved to be not more than 5,000,000f. At first the young soldiers whose time was legally up were to be kept under arms until after the review, an extra

three weeks, representing an expense and Empress were originally to stay at the foreign office, and by their staying at the Russian Embassy the government saved about 400,000f. Furthermore, the carriages and the Presidential train, which cost 400,000f., have been resold to the companies for 300,000., so that there has been a saving of 7,000,-000f., by virtue of which the expense is reduced to 5,500,000f. The details are interesting. The reception at the Hotel de Vile cost 160,000f., refreshments, music, decoration and rare plants and flowers included. The masks and oriflames, the fire-works, the 200,-000 gas burners, which required a small army of lighters, the official illuminations, the numerous platforms, the special station at the Ranelagh, and the removal of the scaffolding on the Arc de Trompho cost 1,200,000f. The gala performances, the receptions at the Elysee, at Versailles, and at Cherbourg, the sentries along the line from Cherbourg to Paris, and the soldiers who lined the streets, the Chalons review, and the transport of troops cost 3,500,000f., including the improvised railway from Mourmelon to the camp and the tribunes. To these figures must be added the horses, carriages, and livery of the Elysee, and the large sums spent by private individuals, and it will not be far from the truth to say 000,000f. to 15,000,000f.—New York

Based on the Divine Law

A Georgia lawyer, who had a case in which conviction for his client seemed certain, closed his argument with a scriptural quotation. To the amazement of all, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," without leaving their seats. After court had adjourned the lawyer approached the foreman. "I am curious to know," he said, "just on what point of law you based your verdict?"

"It warn't no law point, Colonel," replied the foreman, "but we couldn't jest git over the Scripture."-Baltimore

An excellent Reason.—Casey.—"Oi'l wurk no more fer thot mon Dolan." Mrs Casey .- "An' phwy? "Casey .- "Shure, 'tis an account av a remark thot he made t'me." Mrs. Casey.—"Phwat did he say?" Casey.—"Sez he, 'Pat, ye're discharged.' "-Judge.

Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does



EART DISEASE, has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Selkirk, Kansas, writes; "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles'

Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had Heart Cure pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpita-Restores tion, pain in my leftside, oppressed feeling in my

Health..... chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects, I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life." Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle bencets, or money refunded.

BICYCLE QUERIES

He Had Been Trying Three Seasons to Get a Straight Answer to Plain a Question (From the Chicago Evening Post.) The stranger looked about him curiousy and finally sized up the man in the golf suit as the sporting editor, thereby, making the mistake of his life, for the man in the turndown stockings was really the poet of the office. However, a poet

> Consequently no harm was done. "I suppose," said the stranger to the poet, "that new questions relative to the bicycle are constantly coming up and that new decisions on disputed points have to be rendered every day." "Sometimes twice a day," answered the

is always equal to any question, so long

as no facts are required in the answer.

poet in his solemn way.
"I suppose," said the stranger to the poet again, "that there are little points of bicycle etiquettte that never occur to any one who does not ride. "Plenty of them," replied the poet. There is the question for instance, as to whether it is better form in dismounting

"but I don't recall that I ever heard the "It depends largely upon sex and costume," explained the poet in his most affable way. "There is nothing in the social code that prohibits a golf or a bloomer girl from alighting upside down

if they enjoy it, but in some other

"I've heard of it," said the stranger,

to alight on your head or on your feet."

"Yes, yes, of course," interrupted the stranger. "I see very clearly from your lucid presentation of this case that you are the sporting authority for whom I have been looking to settle a most troublesome question.

The poet smiled in a way that showed that he was flattered, for if there is anything that a poet likes it is to be taken for a hot sport and asked to decide whether Jim Corbett was put out by an upper-cut or a long throw to second base.

"The question of bicycle etiquette that is bothering me," explained the stranger, "is this: When you are going a mile a minute on your wheel and a pedestrian gets in your way, is it considered good form to go over or around him?" The poet gave the stranger the cold, hard glare and moved haughtily away. Your true poet, you know, likes to have fun with the other fellow in a quiet way, but he does not like the other fellow to have fun with him.

"Just as I thought," muttered the stranger. "I've been three seasons trying to get the ethics of that proposition and they all of them give it up. However, I notice the practice is for the bicyclist to climb over the pedestrian.

How Japanese Live

An American traveler, who went to

Japan to study Japanese commercial methods and conditions, and especiallythe question of cheap labor says that the last issue was made very plain to him in a few words in a casual conversation with a Japanese gentleman who had spent ten years of his time in Europe and America, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. He said: "You people are inconvenient. You require so much more than we Japanese to keep you comfortable. Here, for example, you are paying \$5 (silver) a day at your hotel, and I am paying 75 sen, or 40 cents of your money. I am just as comfortable and happy as you are. You certainly have tables and chairs and washstands, and pitchers and a bedstead and sofa, and goodness knows what in your rooms. I have nothing of the sort. A nice clean tatami mat and a quilt is a good enough bed for me. Then you have so much more trouble at your meals with your tables and chairs and spoons and mustard and pepper pots. Then you are crowded together in one room. My meals are served on a tray in my room by a pretty maid, who kneels before me while eat, and chats and makes herself interesting, looking after my every want at the same time. Then you cart a lot of unnecessary baggage around. The hotel furnishes me with a fine silk dressing gown and a nice clean night robe, and I can buy a toothbrush for a sen or so. Say what you like, you Europeans are inconvenient people. You do not go along the line of least resistance. You make too much effort to live. It costs you too much in worry and anxiety, in flesh and blood and gray matter as well." Close proximity with unis happy-go-lucky Asiatic life enables the striking contrast between it and the amount of energy expended on the daily necessities of Americans to be fully realized. The simple difference between the \$2.75 American money paid by the traveler and the 40 cents of the Japanese, by which each man filled his daily wants, represents, actually, the difference between Asiatic and American labor. Our laborer must have \$1.50 in good, sound money to supply his bare wants. A Japanese laborer can get along very well with 30 cents silver, or say 271/2 cents of our money. The rooms occupied by the most prosperous working families one room being sufficient for a family of man and wife and two or three childrenare sometimes five mats in width, but, as a rule, the breadth does not exceed three mats, with, occasionally space of matless ground of about two feet square. In the case of many rooms, especially those occupied by the poorer classes, the dimensions of the rooms do not exceed six feet or two mats. Often these houses or rooms consist merely of a poorly constructed roof, under which the occupants sit and sleep on woven straw spread on the bare ground. The food supply of the poorer classes is often derived from the table refuse of barracks and other large establishments. Where this refuse is utilized a family of five members can live on 14 or 15 cents a day, say, 12 cents for rice and 3 cents for other food. Where the supplies are purchased fresh the cost reaches 30 cents. The remuneration for nearly all kinds of labor is correspond-

The Wrong Thermometer

ingly low.

(From the Anaconda Standard.) The Old Times' Club was in regular session recently in Judge Fitzpatrick's little back room. The discussion turned, as it often it does, upon the weather, thence to thermometers, whereupon Horace Ed-wards, of Gallatin Valley, told the follow-

"When Fort Ellis was first opened as a eter, which had been overlooked in their supplies. So they wrote that winter to friends in the east to send them one. that they might know how cold it got out in Montana. They ordered the best that could be had so as to get one that would be accurate. After much waiting an article came-a beautiful thermometer, elegantly mounted and graded to a hair-line. but, strange to say, the lowest mark was only fifteen degrees below zero, which, in those winters, was considered warm weather. Thoroughly disgusted they shipped the instrument back to their friends with the following sarcastic note attached "We did not want a summer thermome-

ter. Please send us one for winter." The Insurance Centre of the Country

(New York Sun.) New York is not only the life insurance centre of the country, but it has the largest life companies in the world. Three New York companies have over half the total assets and surplus of all the companies in the United States and do nearly half of all the business. The combined assets of these three companies exceed \$637,000,000, their surplus exceeds \$98,000,000, and their insurance in force exceeds \$2,-659,000,000. Their annual income is over \$133,000,000 and their annual disbursements exceed \$92,000,000. The death claims paid by these companies frequently reach \$3,-000,000 a month.

Quinine and other to

ver medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Pever Tonic cures in ONE DAY