

SUFFERING WOMEN.

EVERYTHING DRY NOW.
Col. Dick Bright Enforces Prohibition at the Capitol.

Some years ago a man named Fitzhugh brought himself into prominence by writing a letter in which he declared himself "a bigger man than old Grant." There is another fellow who has by a decision virtually declared himself bigger than both houses of Congress, and it is no less a person than the Hon. Richard Bright, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. Just now Colonel Dick is in full command at the big building on the hill. Under the law the sergeant-at-arms of the House and the architect of the Capitol constitute a committee with power to make rules and regulations for the management of the Capitol. The architect of the Capitol, who is chairman of the committee, is out of the city, as is also the sergeant-at-arms of the House. This leaves Colonel Dick Bright in full charge, and he has just done what both houses of Congress could not do in the Fifty-fourth Congress, i. e., put a stop to the sale of liquor in the Senate and House restaurants.

The other day he went into the Senate restaurant with the captain of police and issued an order to the clerk in charge of the restaurant that hereafter no more liquor should be sold. Yesterday, accompanied by the captain, he called on Mr. Lewis, proprietor of the House restaurant, and issued a similar order, with instructions to the captain to see that the order was obeyed. Thus by virtue of his position Colonel Bright has effectively put a stop to the sale of liquor in the Capitol, and a joint resolution for the purpose could not muster enough votes to be passed in the Fifty-fourth Congress. This order, of course, will hold until Congress sees fit to abolish it. Speaker Reed comes from a prohibition State, and it is hardly probable that he will care to go on record as an advocate of the sale of liquor in the National Capitol. That is the position he would have to assume should he step in and tell Proprietor Lewis that he need not obey Colonel Dick's order. For the first few days of the session "cold tea" will be a popular beverage for the "wet" Congressmen.—Washington Special in Louisville Courier-Journal.

HE NEVER SEES MONEY.

Yet This Trader Does a Business of About \$100,000 a Year.

Away up near the Arctic circle lives an old man who is very rich, and yet he never sees a dollar or any kind of money or representative of money. Some time ago Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of the Bureau of Education for Alaska, on board the Bear, touched at Indian Point, Siberia. There he found the principal native of the village, Koharri by name, a trader noted all along the coast. Writing of this old trader, Mr. Jackson says: "He has a little frame whale house filled from floor to ceiling with tobacco, flour and looking glasses, which he has obtained from the whalers, and from which he supplied the country for hundreds of miles around. This man has been known to have as much as \$75,000 worth of whalebone in his storehouse at one time. He does a business of probably \$100,000 a year, and yet not a single coin of gold or silver nor a single bank note or bank check is used, nor are any books kept. All transactions are by barter, furs and whalebones being exchanged for tobacco, flour and whisky. This wholesale merchant of the north Siberian coast can neither read nor write, nor can anyone associated with him. Although so wealthy, he lives in an ordinary tent and sleeps on the ground on a pile of reindeer skins."

Oil Used for Laying Dust.

The first practical use of oil in laying dust on the road bed of the West Jersey & Sea Shore railroad was made last week, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer J. H. Nichols. A big tank, with a sprinkling attachment, much like a street sprinkler, was placed on a car, which was started out over the road, the oil used being a heavy petroleum product of low cost. The roadbed of the double tracks of the Camden & Atlantic branch, running to Atlantic City, to a point below Haddonfield, and for a distance of about eight feet beyond the outer rails was liberally sprinkled, and men with swabs laid the oil on at the planked crossings. Bicyclists at first did not like the smell of the oil; neither did people who live along the line of the road near where the oil was spread, but as trains whizzed by and made no dust everybody was delighted. Passengers found that they could sit at the open windows of the cars and not get a particle of dust on their clothing. The oil will be placed upon the whole of the Atlantic City division at once.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook, "a story of cures told by the cured," 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

NEARING KLONDIKE.

JOAQUIN MILLER SENDS BACK AN INTERESTING LETTER.
He Finds Reports of the Great Gold Find Less Extravagant as He Approaches the Eldorado.

This morning at daylight we crossed the watery line between the two great Saxon speaking nations, and a few hours later saw our first house in this vast, lone land of the North. It is the custom house, and hangs up against the dense, grim mountain-side just a little above the ten-foot tide wash, as if afraid of getting in the water. Water and woods, and woods and water—that is all. Large, strong arms of the sea are thrust up between the precipitous dark forests and snow capped peaks, where white clouds hover continually. Not a sound, no animate thing astir. Now and then a fish hops out of the glassy waves at a flash and that is all. Not a bird of any sort, sea bird or land bird. All the way from Seattle to this point not a bird, if we except a single flock of ducks and half a dozen sea gulls. Men say that what fowl there are are far away to the north. I only know they are not here. And not an Indian on the land or the water, not one single canoe, all the way the best half of a thousand miles. We passed two little trading or tramp steamers, and we met one mail steamer of this line in all these days, but this side of Victoria all was as still and empty as if we were the first to break this awful hush of wave and wood since the dawn of the first day.

Many island, the place of customs and the postoffice, lies to the left of this mighty river, so like the Columbia, so like the Hudson, only ten times its size and impressiveness, and right before us lies what the prospectors who come and go with us call a mountain of gold. Men, especially an ex-federal judge who is with us, say it is the richest piece of ground in the world, and that the famous Treadwell mine, with its millions, is but a babe in arms in comparison with this mountain of quartz and gold that lies right in our path as we push on from the custom house toward the gold fields of the Klondike. But it is an Indian reservation, and the Indians, a community under the leadership of a wise and good old Scotchman, known as Father Duncan, are reputed to be by far the best and most wise on the continent, and so the government is loath to disturb them. In the early nineties gold was found all along the steep, stony new home of the Indians from the tide wash to the snow that caps the peaks.

An old returning miner to the Mecca of our present pilgrimage, who has spent many winters in Alaska, told me that at Metlakatla the climate in the Indian town was exactly like that at Klondike. "What, and you raise potatoes, cabbage, and so on in the upper region?" "Why, certainly, and the best hay I ever saw. I have seen grass as high as my head there in June, and cattle driven in from Juneau to Dawson are in better condition when they arrive than when they are started from the trail."

Now, what do you think of that, my readers, thousands of miles away? I have followed up this cattle story and find it true. I learned today that two bands of cattle were driven into the Klondike last summer, and that three bands have already been driven in this year. I find that a band of 1,000 sheep was up these waters in a steamer a few days back, but I do not know certainly that they are now being driven into the Klondike, but they could not well be meant for any other place.

And now as to the road, that fearful and perilous, steep and stupendous mountain of ice that had to be climbed with ice staff in one hand and rope in the other. Truly I find that not a single person has yet perished on the line in all these past four years that the trail has been in use. Further than that, I find that whole families, women and children, old men and old women, have gone in by the river recently, and nobody has been the worse for it.

And now for news, the newest news about the dread mountain pass which, according to all received accounts, was to be undertaken only at the peril of life and limb. Well, men all along here at the Indian villages and postoffices where we find men to talk to, tell me that the true news was not one-quarter as bad as published; that last winter two mails were brought this way by English mail carriers, making the monthly mail trips over the sky-scraping glaciers and impassable pass as regularly then in the midwinter as they make it now in the midsummer.

More than this, a Mr. White went almost a month ago, to cut a trail below and around the so-called death trap, and now it is comfortable. It is three or four miles longer, but it is of easy grade and a good, safe pack trail, four feet wide.

The first five miles is already wagon road, so, you see, as I phrased on leaving Seattle, there was a whole lot of big stories told for the benefit of the far-off poor man who was trying to get to the mines. The nearer we approach the less formidable are all the obstacles before us. The walls of Jericho are already down and we have not once trumpeted. Why, if this keeps on, in thirty days more we will enter the Klondike country at Dawson in palace cars.

As for the richness and area of the mines, remember I am not sent to this country to tell what I hear, but what I see, and can say nothing at all about the gold fields still on the ground. I can only report that the glaring accounts silence as we go forward. But bear in mind we see next to none directly from there.

Look at the map and you will see that the way out is not back this way, meeting us, but on down the Yukon, where you step on the boat at Dawson, and without setting foot on land, and making only one change of steamers, you can step out on the wharf at San Francisco. My next letter will be from the foot of the pass, or trail, as it now is, where we find the last postoffice till Dawson, nearly seven hundred miles further on.

Thus far I have had delight in every

hour of the 2,000, or nearly 2,000 miles that lie behind me since leaving San Francisco. And it is no mean compliment to this sublime Alaskan land and sea and sweet air to assure you that I never felt quite so strong and well and light-hearted in all my life.—Joaquin Miller's Fort Wrangle, Alaska, Letter, July 29, in New York Journal.

Nuggets in Commercial Law.

1. A contract is a mutual agreement between two or more persons who have the legal ability to do or not to do a particular thing.

2. Idiots, lunatics and drunken persons are physically incompetent; infants (persons under twenty-one years of age), married women and alien enemies are legally incompetent to execute a valid contract.

3. A contract made with a minor for necessities (board, clothing, schooling and medical attendance) is binding.

4. No contract is binding without a consideration; which is the inducement upon which the parties consent to be bound.

5. Natural love and affection, existing between relatives, is a good consideration, but will bind only executed contracts.

6. A valuable consideration (a benefit to the promisor or a loss or inconvenience to the promisee) is sufficient to bind any lawful contract.

7. A moral obligation is a sufficient consideration to support a promise based upon a previous legal liability. To illustrate: A. owes B. \$100 which is outlawed by the statute of limitations; an express promise on the part of A. to pay B. will again make A. legally liable for the debt.

8. Contracts are rendered void if the subject matter be immoral, fraudulent or against the public policy.

9. Subject matter is the thing to be done or omitted. One may lawfully agree to do anything which the law does not forbid.

10. A defense to a contract is a reason given by the defendant for not complying with the demands of the plaintiff. Alteration of contract statute of limitations, performance, payment, tender, accord and satisfaction, arbitration and award, pendency of another action and set off are the principal defenses to a contract.

11. A contract for the sale of land or any interest in land; leases of land for more than one year, and contracts to answer for the debt, default or misfortune of another, must be in writing to be binding.

12. In most States the statutes of limitations runs six years on parol contracts and twenty years on specialties (contracts in writing and under seal.)

13. Absence of the debtor from the State will prevent the running of the statute of limitations, and a part payment renews the time on the balance due.

14. Arbitration and award is an agreement between the parties to a controversy to submit the case to a person or persons named, called arbitrators, and to abide by their decision.

15. Negotiable paper is any written evidence of debt which may be transferred by indorsement or delivery, or both, giving the holder full right to sue and collect it. Its greatest value lies in the fact that an honest purchaser can collect upon it whether the original holder could or not.

16. The necessary conditions of negotiability are: (1) The instrument must be in writing; (2) properly signed; (3) negotiable in form; (4) payable absolutely; (5) payable in money; (6) to a designated payee.

17. Days of grace are three, usually allowed for the payment of time paper after the expiration of the time named in it. They are unnecessary and are being abolished by many of the States.

21. Paper transferred after maturity carries with it all defects which existed against it in the hands of the original payee; not so with paper purchased before maturity. Hence, paper transferred before maturity is generally more valuable than if transferred after maturity.

22. Non-negotiable paper may be transferred by an assignment made either orally or by a written agreement. The one receiving such paper enjoys only such rights as were held by the original holder.

23. An indorsement in general is anything written on the back of a paper referring to the paper itself. Technically, it signifies the writing of one's name on the back of a negotiable paper with intent to incur a conditional liability upon it.

24. The words "without recourse," signed by the indorser, either with or without his order to pay a certa' party, transfers the title to the paper without creating any liability on the part of the indorser. All other forms of indorsement make the indorser conditionally liable.

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Notable Words.

Taken from the address of Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Congress of Business Educators

"I would not be here at all except out of a sense of gratitude to the institutions which this congress represents. I am under these obligations because in an early age, thirty-seven years ago, I came to Chicago a young man, with only the results of an ordinary education in the common schools, and undertook to engage in the affairs of commerce, but soon discovered deficiency. I looked about and in a commercial college found opportunity where, out of business hours, I could go and get the kind of technical knowledge in which I was deficient. It was, however, too inadequate, because my time was altogether too short, but I learned enough there and then to be the foundation for all the education in all the technicalities of business which I have been called upon to learn since. I understand that since those early days, when the emphasis was put upon the three R's, and, perhaps, a good deal thrown in that was a little extra and sensational, there has been a great deal of development in the perfection of this system of special education for business calling. I understand that there are now some five hundred of these specialized schools in the United States and Canada, and that they employ something like 3,000 or more teachers, and there are in them 75,000 or 80,000 students fitting themselves for life in the special branches of business education which, in a free country, are so important for every man to understand."

THE STATE FAIR.
The management of the Indiana State Fair are working hard and earnestly for the success of what now promises to be the greatest fair ever held. The enormous attendance at County Fairs throughout the State has served as a stimulant, and expectation is high.

During the vacation every building on the ground has been painted white, and the "White City" once more claims the attention of the public. Four weeks in advance of the date of closing, entries began to arrive at the office of the Secretary, and this is so unusual that it is taken as an omen of a very large exhibit.

"Special days" will be the order: Tuesdays being Old Soldiers' and Childrens' Day; Wednesday, Indianapolis Day; Thursday, Governor's Day, and Friday, Military Day. On Tuesday, free admission to Old Soldiers and Children. On Wednesday, a special program of equestrianism and artistically decorated equipages is provided for Indianapolis citizens. Thursday, Governor Mount and State will be present and witness a reproduction of the World's Championship Artillery Drill by the Indianapolis Light Artillery. Friday, members of the Indiana National Guard will compete for valuable prizes.

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