

IT BRINGS DEATH.

The Wide-Sweeping Blizzard Finds Many Victims.

Loss of Life and Great Suffering in Oklahoma—Traffic Interfered with and Business at a Standstill in the No. West.

HORRORS OF THE STORM.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Feb. 14.—Reports come from the strip of great suffering among the homesteaders residing there. Several persons, it is reported, have perished in the storm, among them two families residing near Cross. No particulars can be obtained. Hundreds of head of stock were frozen to death.

Many people are still living in tents and as fuel is scarce the condition is awful. James Mulligan, living 4 miles south of Perry, was found Monday evening frozen to death, and his partner, Harvey Newcomb, died from exposure and cold fifteen minutes after being found. At Ponca Mrs. Jennie Cramer and two children, Lizzie and Sallie, were discovered frozen stiff in a coyote's burrow, 10 yards from their abode.

An Awful Alternative.

Word comes from Cross that Sherman Stone and family, consisting of wife and five children, were found sitting about a stove with their throats cut from ear to ear. The following note found on a table near by Stone gives a horrible story of murder and suicide in connection with the storm.

"Wood all gone. Mollie frozen to death, the rest of us freezing. I have killed my family and now kill myself to prevent further suffering. God have mercy on us."

Stone was a homesteader and lived in a tent. It is thought that after the snow melts hundreds of dead settlers will be found, along with the remains of thousands of cattle.

Other Fatalities.

Col. Henry Melton, a cowboy, who was with Buffalo Bill at the world's fair, was discovered by a party of hunters early Monday morning dead under his horse. At Anadarko two Indian pupils were found Sunday evening buried under a snowbank. Upon being taken to a house one of the children immediately expired. The other, however, showed signs of recovery. A report has reached here that a family named Sears, residing on a claim near Woodward, was found frozen to death, but no particulars can be obtained.

A Missing Schoolma'am.

Miss Jennie Johnston, a young Indian teacher, who came to Alva recently from Scranton, Pa., left her school Saturday for her boarding house. She has not been seen since. No reports have been received from other west side towns, but it is certain the suffering is great, as the west side people are living mostly in tents. All trains are delayed.

Miss Johnston's case is rather a romantic one. She recently fell heir to \$20,000 at her old Pennsylvania home, and was immediately surrounded by a score of admirers. Miss Johnston, of course, thought of her lovers were mercenary, and, feeling piqued, gathered up her effects and came west, where she secured a school.

A courier just in from Alva, another strip town, reports great suffering among the homesteaders near the river. One hundred head of horses and cattle were frozen and volunteer relief committees are now scouring the country gathering together the people and caring for them in the schoolhouses.

Worst Ever Known in Kansas.

DEPOHIA, Kan., Feb. 14.—The worst storm ever known here began Sunday and lasted through the night. Not less than 2 feet of snow has fallen, and it has drifted so that in places it is 20 feet deep. Railroad traffic is stopped, trains being snowed in at numerous points. Thousands of head of cattle are endangered and a great portion of them will die of cold and lack of food. Wheat raisers see a gleam of hope in that the snow covers their crops and protects them.

Trains Snowed In.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 14.—Train service in this section of the state has been abandoned since Sunday. The Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco trains stuck in the flint hills and are still there. The storm has been extremely severe, and by reason of high winds the snow varies from 1 to 15 feet in depth.

Worst Since 1855.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 14.—The worst blizzard that has struck Racine since the memorable winter of 1855 has raged here with terrible fury. A fierce gale has swept over the city and vicinity from the lake, driving ice like snow particles, so that pedestrians were nearly blinded. Street car traffic is paralyzed and since 6 o'clock Monday night no car has been running. Great banks of snow nearly as high as the doors block the entrance to many business houses, while on the other side the walks are swept clean. The steeple of the First Baptist church, one of the handsomest structures in the city, was blown down, involving a loss of \$3,000. John Janaschuck, 48 years old, while intoxicated, undressed upon the public street and lay down in a snowbank to sleep. He was discovered and taken to a hospital, where he died inside of an hour.

In Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The storm which raged here all day Monday was the worst ever known in the line of blizzards in this vicinity. The wind blew at a rate of from 50 to 70 miles an hour. Business came to a standstill, while the wild storm tossed mountains of snow across deserted streets and boulevards. It swept the city during the early hours of morning, heaping white mounds across car tracks, filling basement stores and swirling up heaps along the sidewalks. By 8 o'clock nearly all the street car lines and many suburban trains had been choked to a standstill. The oldest inhabitant could not recollect when street traffic was blocked as it was on Monday. Horses and drivers suffered equally, and not a wagon more than was absolutely necessary was sent out. Express companies delivered only perishable

freight and valuable packages yesterday and most of the wagons were drawn by four horses. Hundreds of wholesale and retail stores did not send out a wagon. A number of persons were blown off their feet by the high wind and seriously injured. By 11 o'clock p. m. the storm had died and a cold wave enveloped the city.

Other Points in Illinois.

Dispatches from various points in this state tell of the effects of the great storm. Street car and other modes of transportation were paralyzed and business completely blocked.

Indiana Snowed Under.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—A blizzard, the worst Indianapolis has experienced for years, raged for eighteen hours. It sleeted, rained and snowed alternately. The snow is over 1 foot deep. Street cars have been running only occasionally and traffic is practically suspended. What is true of Indianapolis applies to all points in this state.

In Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 14.—The blizzard which raged with such severity throughout the west Sunday night reached this city at 7 a. m. Monday. A fierce gale, accompanied by a heavy fall of fine, cutting snow, is in progress, and the storm promises to be a severe one. At noon the street car service was demoralized, only an occasional car managing to get through the heavy snowdrifts. On the Lake Shore road trains were reported as more or less delayed from the west, with a prospect of serious blockades.

Four Men Killed.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 14.—A special to the Blade from Bellevue, O., says: Two freight trains collided on the Wheeling & Lake Erie road in the storm 2 miles west of this place. Three men were killed. The trains were running at full speed, the blinding snow preventing the engineers from seeing the danger. The collision was terrific, both engines being smashed into scrap iron. The freight cars were broken into splinters and piled up in utter confusion. A wrecking train with physicians was sent from Norwalk. When it arrived the trainmen were still in the wreck, and were extricated one by one. The following were either killed outright or have died since the collision: Engineer Connell, Fireman McMullen, Engineer Sam Stowell and Brakeman Johnson.

Iowa Gets Her Share.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 1.—The worst snowstorm of the season began here Sunday evening. Eight inches of snow covers the ground and is drifting badly. The weather is very cold and all trains are delayed.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 14.—The worst blizzard experienced here for some years struck this city and raged furiously all day. Railroad people are looking for serious trouble unless the storm abates, as the wind is rapidly filling the cuts. One of the street car lines is abandoned.

In Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 14.—The blizzard which arrived here early Monday morning was the worst in several seasons. It was accompanied by much snow, deep drifts and high wind. Railroad traffic is much delayed and business was practically suspended.

In Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A heavy gale has prevailed in some sections, much damage resulting. At Teignmouth, in Devonshire, a church in course of erection was entirely destroyed. The spire of St. Mary's church at Shrewsbury, county of Salop, was blown down. At Peterborough, county of Northampton, the pinnacle of the parish church of St. John was blown over and the glass roof of the Great Eastern railway station was destroyed. The English Presbyterian church at Holywell, Flintshire, Wales, was also among the buildings wrecked. A boarding school and many dwelling houses in the town were also blown down. At Newport, in South Wales, the roofs were blown off a number of houses. Several vessels have gone ashore off Margate and Ramsgate, Isle of Thanet, Devonshire. At Dudley, in Worcestershire, a number of factory chimneys were blown down. In two or three instances the falling chimneys struck the factories, causing great damage. In this town many persons were injured. Scores of houses were unroofed. Communication between London and the continent is completely cut off.

KEARSARGE CREW SAVED.

Taken from Roncador Reef with the Loss of But One Life.

COLTON, Feb. 13.—The crew of the United States cruiser Kearsarge was rescued at noon on Saturday. One man was drowned. He was a second-class fireman named Anderson Robbins. The old warship was abandoned on Roncador reef with the stars and stripes still flying at her peak. The steamship City of Para with the crew of the Kearsarge on board will leave this port for New York on Wednesday next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The navy department has received advice confirming the Associated Press dispatches announcing the arrival of the steamer City of Para at Colon, with the crew of the wrecked United States cruiser Kearsarge.

It is believed that the Kearsarge has broken up, otherwise Admiral Stanton would have made some effort to save her or asked instructions about her. There is great rejoicing in the navy department over the safe arrival of the Kearsarge's crew.

Rich Find of Silver and Gold Ore.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 14.—Two expert men from Chicago, who have been in the city the last few days examining the ore found on M. W. Carpenter's farm south of the city, claim it is rich with gold and silver. In examining the location where the ore was found they discovered the ground was full of the precious metals. Gold buyers from the west had previously examined this and tried to purchase it from Mr. Carpenter. A company of local capitalists is being organized and preparations for mining the ore will be made at once.

A DOUBTFUL STEP.

The Issue of New Bonds Under the Old Redemption Act Not the Proper Way of Meeting the Deficit.

A correspondent asks us what plan other than borrowing would the Constitution suggest to Mr. Carlisle at this time.

The question is a very timely one, and we shall give it a plain and democratic answer. We would suggest to the administration to treat the bond issue project precisely as Benjamin Harrison treated it. We should turn aside from John Sherman's sinister advice with an emphasis that the country could not mistake. We should place the whole responsibility on congress where it properly belongs. Mr. Carlisle has not a particle more interest in providing for the treasury deficit than congress—not half so much. He cannot provide the ways and means for carrying on the government and preserving its credit.

He has done his whole duty when he lays before congress the facts of the situation and urges that body to act promptly. There his responsibility ends and that of congress begins.

But has Mr. Carlisle done his whole duty in this matter? His annual report was long withheld. When it was finally sent to congress, it announced that there would be a deficit of about \$28,000,000 some time during the year. He expressed no anxiety; he made no urgent demand on congress for relief. But now Mr. Voorhees is waked in the middle of the night and informed that there will be a deficiency above \$77,000,000, and that the emergency is so great that Mr. Carlisle will be compelled to issue bonds on his own hook (as we say in Georgia) if congress doesn't act promptly.

Now, several important questions suggest themselves. Did Mr. Carlisle fumble with figures in his first report or in his latest statement? There has been fumbling somewhere. Most important of all, who made Mr. Carlisle or any other executive officer the custodian of the country's credit? If congress should fail to act, what person on the face of the earth would lay the responsibility at Mr. Carlisle's door?

He has done his duty in this matter so far. He has brought the emergency to the attention of congress—perhaps not in the way or at the time it ought to have been brought. But his responsibility ended right at the door of congress. If there is a lapse in the credit of the government—if obligations cannot be cashed—Mr. Carlisle is no more responsible for it than the doorkeeper of the senate.

Congress represents the people, and is the custodian of the people's credit. Upon congress devolves the responsibility of dealing with the people's finances. It will not do for Mr. Carlisle or any other executive officer of the government to forget that the people themselves are the government and that they manifest their will and desire through congress. If congress chooses to issue bonds, well and good. If it fails to do so, the people are not likely to hold Mr. Carlisle or any other member of the administration responsible for results.

It will be a most unfortunate event for Mr. Carlisle, for the administration, and, we fear, for the democratic party if Mr. Carlisle shall take on himself the responsibility of issuing bonds under the doubtful authority of the law of 1875—Atlanta Constitution.

BIMETALLISM IN ENGLAND.

The Sufficiency of Gold and Necessity of a Change in Her Monetary System.

Senator Wolcott expresses great satisfaction at the unmistakable evidences of the growth of bimetallic sentiment which was brought to his notice during his recent visit to England. The truth is that from the time England adopted gold monometallism until silver was demonetized by the United States and Germany she enjoyed the benefits of a bimetallic standard, for her gold monometallism was supported by a fixed ratio between the two metals abroad; hence England's experience with the single gold standard proper only dates back about twenty years and has steadily tended towards commercial depression and industrial ruin. She has only been enabled to maintain her gold reserve and settle the balance of trade against her because of the debts due her by other nations upon which she has received interest or dividends.

Under the title of "The Scramble for Gold," two notable contributions appear in the Nineteenth Century for January, one by Sir Julius Vogel, the other by Mr. J. P. Hazletine. Both maintain an insufficiency of gold and the necessity of a change in England's monetary system.

Mr. Hazletine has this to say: "The commercial situation has been growing worse and worse since 1875, and most persons having an interest in the subject would be glad to return to the position existing before that date, when England maintained a gold standard and currency, but had the advantages of the bimetallic union of other nations." Mr. Hazletine further insists that the increasing difficulties in holding the normal supply of gold in England have led to a material contraction in the volume of business; that no nation can continue purchases abroad and pay gold for them, and hence that every nation endeavors by import duties to prevent transactions involving payments beyond its borders; that England's gold standard tends to her isolation in the matter of foreign trade; that England can only afford the gold standard because of the interest she receives from foreign securities; that returns from these securities are rapidly diminishing, mainly because of the low price of wheat and corn, due in turn to the competition of India as an exporter; that the competition of India dates from the fall in silver, the export of wheat from India now being three-sevenths of the export from America. Finally, concludes Mr. Hazletine: "If the English isolated gold policy ruins English debtors, and the adverse trade balance remains, how long shall we be able to keep our gold balance?"

Sir Julius Vogel deals chiefly with the aggravated conditions arising from the closing of India's mints to silver.

by which a heavy additional responsibility has been assumed by England to support an enormous volume of token money with an adequate gold reserve. He cites the fact that the gold and silver circulation of the United Kingdom is now but \$113,000,000, against a gold and silver circulation in France equal to \$311,000,000, an excess in favor of France of \$198,000,000, the population being about the same. He predicts that England will be seriously embarrassed to meet the fresh gold obligations arising from her India policy.

Neither of these writers has much to say about the direct injury resulting to the industrial classes of England and especially to the agricultural and commercial interests from demonetization. Sir Julius Vogel touches the subject in a roundabout way. He cannot just trace the proofs and the evils of an appreciated unit of value, as they are traced by the ablest financial writers of the world, but he arrives at the same practical conclusions by a process of his own. The standard theory of bimetallicists is that when one of the money metals was deprived of its primary quality, the remaining metal was necessarily enhanced in value, because of the double duty that was placed upon it and the consequent increased demand for it. They cite as evidence of this the increased and steadily increasing purchasing power of gold as applied to the products of labor and notably to such staple products as wheat and cotton. This condition necessarily implies business contraction, industrial paralysis and widespread under-consumption, the outcome of diminished purchasing power among the industrial classes.

Sir Julius Vogel attributes the decline in the products of labor to other causes and is unable to trace it to a contracted money supply and the appreciation of what is left. He prefers to reach precisely the same conclusion by a method of his own: "A scarcity of gold makes itself felt by contracting the volume of business and thus lessens the purchasing power of the community, which in its turn tends to lower prices and brings about, it may be urged, an effect something similar to that for which bimetallicists contend as a consequence of the appreciation of gold." We have thus, he continues, as an effect of inadequate currency, a vicious circle—first, a diminished purchasing power, next a fall in prices, next the crushing out of less powerful producers, and finally oversupply by the survivors, with all the baleful consequences of starvation wages.

The result is the same. It demonstrates the main causes of distress that is afflicting the civilized area of the world and that has been brought about by a conspiracy of the moneyed classes against the masses. The indications now are that England will not long remain an obstacle to juster conditions. As a creditor nation she adopted the gold standard from self-interest and the signs are unmistakable that she will soon modify her financial policy from the same potent motive.—Denver News.

LEARN OF FRANCE.

She Maintains Bimetallicism and Is Strong Financially.

It is an important and strongly suggestive fact that, from a financial point of view, France is to-day the strongest nation upon the globe. In full possession of free coinage of both gold and silver, and with a silver circulation far exceeding that of gold, and still being augmented by purchase, she has not asked England or Germany whether she could or should demonetize silver, but moves calmly on, confident through experience and in the intelligence of her people in her ability to maintain a sound and reliable double standard and free coinage for herself alone if necessary, showing thereby her greatness and sagacious financial system, whose value and practicability is proven by the universal prosperity of her citizens. There is matter in the contemplation of contrast between the existing conditions of prosperity in the French republic and those found at this moment in nearly or quite all gold standard countries, which should inspire every statesman, every lover of his country, every man who can influence thought and action, to resist the encroachment of the money power upon the liberties and happiness of the American people through the pernicious banking and financial system, directed by and carried on in the personal interest of one-third of one percent of our population, at the bitter cost of the great remainder.—Breckenridge (Col.) Bimetallic.

Legislation Did It.

How could we expect to maintain its [silver's] value when the two largest nations in the world, and the two most important nations, Germany and the United States, struck it down and took away from it its money value and reduced it to the basis of silver spoons and forks and plates? We give free coinage to gold and it oes up and up, and say to it: "Here is the idol, financially, of the whole world." Take away the monetary value of silver and then say: "Here is a metal that is debased and depreciated." What has done it? It was legislation that did it; the settled determination by adverse laws for the benefit of the capitalists and the financial centralizationists of the world to bring us to a gold basis for their own purpose.—Senator Vest.

Crying for Relief.

The demands of the treasury for relief to meet the deficit and the cry of the people for relief in general brings out the suggestion from the New York Recorder that when the monometallicists slammed the doors of the treasury and the mints against silver their fingers were caught in the jambs.

A False Alarm.

From the discovery of America to 1893 there were forty-four ounces of silver discovered to one ounce of gold. In 1892 the production of silver compared to that of gold was about two to one, and yet monometallicists urge that silver is an over-product and must be debased as a money metal.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

FIRE broke out at Worthington the other morning and destroyed part of the business section of the little town. The loss will reach about \$10,000, with but little insurance.

ED BROWN, the alleged train robber, who has been on trial at Crawfordsville charged with an attempt to rob the American express car on the Big Four road August 11 last, was the other morning, upon a third trial, acquitted. Brown, claiming to be a tramp, was shot by the trainmen and for a time was thought to be fatally wounded. He will now sue for damages.

JAMES HUSSEY, aged 24, a tramp printer from Chicago, had both feet cut off by a passenger train at South Bend the other morning. He was beating his way home from Buffalo. He may possibly die.

At the meeting of the Eleventh district congressional committee it was decided to hold the convention to nominate a congressman on May 10.

The Carothersville high school will open a normal department March 6.

At a meeting of the republican county central committee, at Hartford City, the other day, March 31 was fixed as the time for a mass convention to select delegates for state, congressional and judicial conventions.

GOV. MATTHEWS issued a requisition for the return to the state of H. Ackley Sackett, the adventurer and hypnotist, under arrest at Topeka, Kan., for eloping with Miss Davenport, the heiress of Elkhart, Ind.

A PARTY of coon hunters discovered body snatchers in the act of robbing a grave in the West Newton cemetery, near Indianapolis, containing the body of Mrs. Retecca Spray, buried on the previous day, and fired on the ghouls with guns loaded with buckshot. A yell of agony followed the volley, but nobody dropped.

The final papers for the location of the Kitz Implement Co. at Alexandria are signed. The company locates for a consideration of \$50,000 and gas. The factory will be a substantial one, and will employ 250 men when in full operation. Mowers, rakes and other agricultural implements will be manufactured.

WILLIAM COOPER, of Sullivan, the other day brought suit in Marion county against John Ellis, of New Augusta, for \$100,000 damages for slander. The defendant is Cooper's father-in-law.

A NOVEL wedding was solemnized the other day by Rev. W. H. Whitsett, of the M. E. Church, at Scotland, a small town ten miles from Bloomfield. The contracting parties were Otto La Rue, 19, and Mrs. Martha A. Catron, 60. The bride has wealth to the amount of \$20,000, while the groom has nothing to commend him to the good graces of his wealthy spouse except a handsome face and a robust figure.

The authorities of Warsaw have ordered that all slot machines in town to cease operations.

MRS. ISAAC TROUT has sued Elkhart for \$2,000 damages for injuries received by falling on a sidewalk.

A YOUNG man of Delphi has made a bet of \$150 that he can ride on a bicycle from Delphi to Logansport and return in six hours, a distance of 53 miles.

A STORM struck Michigan City at 2 o'clock, the other afternoon. It swept through a lumber yard, carrying everything before it, and then passed over the Monon and Michigan Central freight yards, where it carried five cars from the tracks and wrecked them. The funnel then disappeared over the lake.

THE Baltimore express, No. 47, with three Pullman passenger cars, John N. Elder, conductor, was wrecked at Whiting the other morning. The injured are: J. Moore, engineer, Garrett, Ind., bruised about the head; D. W. Linville, fireman, Garrett, Ind., shoulder injured. The train struck a load of brick which stood on the track.

ATTORNEY A. N. MUXDEN filed nine suits in the Jackson circuit court the other day against the German-American Building and Loan association, of Indianapolis, in sums ranging from \$25 to \$500. The suits are brought by stockholders of the company, who were robbed of \$4,000 by the company's former general agent, S. J. Warner, by misrepresentations. Warner secured the money for paid-up certificates in the company, but since the exposure of his rascality they refuse to honor the certificates. The shareholders now seek redress through the courts.

THE governor has pardoned Dr. J. Frank Benham, of Richmond, convicted one year ago for the criminal betrayal of Miss Anna Fuller, a remarkably beautiful girl of 17 years, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

ONE of the five hose-cart houses maintained by Laporte, burned down the other night, destroying a valuable hose cart, a large quantity of hose and other fire supplies, including one of the Gamewell electric fire-alarm boxes. There is a probability that the house will not be rebuilt, as a large majority of the citizens would like to see the present volunteer organization displaced with a paid department.

DR. SAM BOLZER, a prominent veterinary surgeon, living at Millville, five miles west of Hagerstown, shot himself, the other morning at 3 o'clock, with a revolver. The ball passed through the body near the heart. Drink is the only cause assigned. He owns a little farm, owes about \$600 and is about sixty years old. He died in the afternoon.

CRUSADE AGAINST SIN.

IN India to-day to be able to add medical to missionary work, is like placing a cipher after another figure—it increases the value ten-fold. Upwards of 200,000 patients are annually treated in mission hospitals and dispensaries.

IN Malaysia is a population of 60,000,000, mostly Mohammedan Malays. The British and Foreign Bible society has seven European colporteurs at work, and twenty-five who are natives. At Singapore alone Bibles are furnished in forty-five languages.

Royal Buckwheats.

For generations it has been the custom to mix the batter for buckwheat cakes with yeast or emptyings, retaining a portion of the batter left over from one morning to raise the cakes for the following day.

If kept too warm, or not used promptly, this batter becomes excessively sour and objectionable. Buckwheat cakes raised by this means are more often sour or heavy than light and sweet. If eaten daily they distress the stomach and cause skin eruptions and itching.

Instead of the old-fashioned way we have been making buckwheat cakes this winter with Royal Baking Powder, mixing the batter fresh daily, and find the result wonderfully satisfactory. They are uniformly light and sweet, more palatable and wholesome, and can be eaten continuously without the slightest digestive inconvenience. Besides they are mixed and baked in a moment, requiring no time to rise. Following is the receipt used:

Two cups of pure buckwheat flour (not "prepared" or mixed); one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt, all sifted well together. Mix with milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle. Once properly tested from this receipt, no other buckwheat will find its way to your table.—Domestic Cookery.

LITTLE WOMEN'S WEAR.

PALE blue is trimmed with white lace and a rich coral pink is appropriately made up with chiffon of the same color.

CHINESE silk or closely figured chables, now so abundantly displayed in every shop, make very pretty dresses for young girls.

DARK silk dresses, strange to say, are worn by young girls of school age at evening entertainments. Many lovely colors are chosen, such as violet, pansy, dark blue, all shades of red and dark green.

FRENCH cashmere, as shown this season, displays very beautiful designs of groups of flowers, such as violets, lilies, morning glories, pansies and daisies. This material makes up very prettily for girls and is much made use of; as also is crepon, with or without a figure, and camel's hair, both plain and figured.

FOR dancing school are charming little gowns of white or delicate tinted crepons, made with straight plain skirts, very short full waists, giving an empire effect, short puffed sleeves and shoulder ruffles. Very often a bertha of lace surrounds the neck, and they are worn with or without gimpes.

SKIRTS are as varied as those for grown-up women. They are in circle shape, gored in front and on the sides, and straight. The straight skirts, however, predominate, and two breadths of double-fold goods or three of twenty-inch are used. The skirts may be lined or unlined. Most straight skirts are simply hemmed.

NICKNAMES OF CITIES.

PROVIDENCE is known as Roger Williams' City.

VICKSBURG was during the war named the Key City.

DETROIT is the City of the Straits, from its position.

HARTFORD is the Insurance City, from its leading business.

LOWELL, Mass., is the Spindle City, from its leading industry.

SHEBOYGAN is the Evergreen City; most of its trees are cedars.

ST. PAUL is the North Star City and Minneapolis the Flour City.

RALEIGH, N. C., is the Oak City, from the nature of most of the trees.

SALT LAKE CITY is the Mormon City, from the character of its population.

CHICAGO is the Prairie City, from the flatness of the land surrounding it.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., is the Aqueduct City, from its bountiful water supply.

BROOKLYN is called the City of Churches. There are over three hundred.

BURLINGTON, Ia., is called the Orchard City, from the abundance of fruit trees.

FARM PHILOSOPHY.

THE more you love yourself the less you are sure to love others.

A TRIFLING dog is generally not half as trifling as the man who keeps him.

SOME fellows kick a horse every time they enter his stall and then wonder why he does not love them.

THE stalk of corn that grows the tallest and appears the most conspicuous nearly always bears a blasted ear.

PRODIGALITY is no sign of generosity. It rather indicates a narrowness of both mind and heart too contracted to comprehend the real value of things.

If some men would hoe with as much devotion as they appear to pray in prayer meeting they would not have nearly so much complaint to make of hard times.

THE man who will spend the most time in the harvest season talking politics is generally the one who is of the least account to himself, his neighbors or the government.—American Agriculturist.

AMERICAN CITIES.

PORTLAND, Ore., is said to have 120 millionaires.

GALVESTON handles every year 700,000 bales of cotton.

DENVER was named for Gov. James W. Denver, of Kansas.

CHICAGO has a courthouse and city hall that cost \$4,000,000.

TROY, N. Y., makes over \$4,000,000 worth of stoves every year.

CINCINNATI manufactures every year \$230,000,000 worth of goods.

JACKSONVILLE has two hotels which, together, cost over \$5,000,000.

LOUISVILLE is the Falls City, from its position at the falls of the Ohio.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., is one of the largest butter markets in this country.

Up to 1825 Charleston, S. C., had a larger commerce than New York.