

Ephraim Weston Post, No. 87, G. A. R.
Meetings in G. A. R. Hall, Jameson Block, Second and Fourth Friday evenings in each month.
Leander Emery, Com.
A. A. Gassett, S. V. O.
E. C. Paige, J. T. O.
S. Forsyth, Q. M.
J. A. Dryer, Ad. J.

Waverly Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F.
Meets Saturday Evenings at 7:45 o'clock.
W. H. Atwood, N. G.
G. D. Drose, V. G.
J. R. Putney, R. S.
C. E. Hill, P. S.
O. H. Perkins, Tre.

FRANK W. BUTLER CAMP, No. 35, S. of V.
Meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month at 8 o'clock p. m., at Engine House Hall, Bennington, N. H. Brothers and Commanders of the G. A. R. are always welcome.
Officers—C. A. A. C. George, 1st Sergeant, Henry W. Wilson, 2d Sergeant, Fred S. Groot.

Branch 693, Order of Irons Hall.
Meetings first and third Tuesday Evenings in each month, in Odd Fellows Hall.
Geo. D. Drose, C. J.
Geo. H. Hutchinson, V. J.
Geo. B. Paige, Assistant.
R. W. Stewart, Cashier.

E. W. BAKER,
Gen'l Insurance Agent
BANKER.
Sole Proprietor of
Parker's - Spavin - Cure.
ANTRIM, N. H.

DRS. BOWERS & HOLDER
Dentists,
HILLSBORO BRIDGE, - N. H.
Since May, 1885, we have inserted FIRST QUALITY Artificial Teeth at \$3 per set, and Second Quality at \$2.
All operations correspondingly reasonable.
Special attention given to saving natural teeth.

D. W. GOOLEY,
DENTIST,
Office in Jameson's Block,
ANTRIM, N. H.

JAMES DAVIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Old Post Office, Newman Block,
ROUGH BRIDGE, N. H.

VALLEY HOUSE,
Board by the Day or Week at Reasonable Prices.
C. T. PUTNEY, PROPRIETOR.

Scott & Woodbury,
AUCTIONEERS,
ANTRIM, N. H.
Auction sales faithfully attended to in any part of the State at reasonable rates.

JOHN G. ABBOTT,
Furnishing Undertaker,
CLINTON VILLAGE, ANTRIM, N. H.

Boston & Maine Railroad.
CONCORD DIVISION.
Winter Arrangement—October 13, 1890.
PETERBORO AND HILLSBORO BRANCH, VIA CONCORD.

| Arrive. | STATIONS. | Leave. |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 12.10 p. m. | Hillsboro | 7.40 a. m. |
| 12.15 p. m. | Keene | 7.15 a. m. |
| 11.35 a. m. | Peterboro | 8.00 a. m. |
| 10.45 a. m. | Hancock Junction | 8.17 a. m. |
| 10.15 a. m. | Bunington | 8.23 a. m. |
| 10.15 a. m. | Antrim | 8.30 a. m. |
| 9.45 a. m. | Hillsboro | 8.50 a. m. |
| 9.05 a. m. | W. Hopkinton | 9.05 a. m. |
| 8.50 a. m. | Hampster | 9.10 a. m. |
| 8.15 a. m. | Hancock Junction | 9.22 a. m. |
| 8.00 a. m. | Cottingham | 9.30 a. m. |
| 7.00 a. m. | Concord | 10.10 a. m. |
| 1.15 p. m. | Boston | 12.45 p. m. |

| Arrive. | STATIONS. | Leave. |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 12.15 p. m. | Hillsboro | 7.40 a. m. |
| 11.45 a. m. | Bunington | 8.23 a. m. |
| 11.25 a. m. | Bunington | 8.03 a. m. |
| 11.10 a. m. | Hancock Junction | 8.10 a. m. |
| 11.05 a. m. | Peterboro | 8.00 a. m. |
| 9.50 a. m. | Hampster | 9.10 a. m. |
| 9.14 a. m. | Lowell | 9.58 a. m. |
| 8.30 a. m. | Boston | 10.47 a. m. |

Job Printing
OF ALL STYLES
Neatly Executed At This Office

SINCE NELLIE WENT AWAY.

BY HENRY S. CHESTER.
The homestead ain't as bright an cheerful as it used to be.
The leaves ain't green half so green upon the maple tree.
The brook don't seem to ripple like it used to, down the hill.
The bobolinks appear to have a somethin' sadder 'n' trill.
The wavin' corn has lost its gold, the sunshine ain't so bright.
The day is growin' shorter jest ter make a longer night.
There is somethin' gnawin' at my heart I guess has come to stay.
The world ain't been the same to me since Nellie went away.
Thou'd piano over there I gave her when it ain't been played upon but once since she took sick and died.
An' then a neighbor's girl come in an' struck up "Old Black Joe."
An' "When the Swallows Homeownd Fly," an' somethin' else.
It almost made me crazy wild with anguish an' despair.
I saw her sittin' at the keys, but knew she wasn't there.
An' that's why I never want to hear the old thing play.
The music don't sound natural since Nellie went away.
The person tells me every man has got her love his own.
His argument is good, perhaps, for he had orter be the right.
But then it's hard for every one ter allow so the right.
In turn it pleases into pain an' sunshine into night.
I guess it's all included in the Maker's hidden plan.
It takes a heap o' grief an' woe ter temper up a man.
I sympathize with any fellow when I hear him say the world don't seem the same to him since someone went away.
The Scripture says that in His own sweet way, He'll take our burden an' set crooked matters straight.
An' there's a hope that all the grief an' aching heart can be healed.
Will be offset by happiness a hundred million fold.
When a hev reached the out o' life's eventful voyage at last.
An' all our pain an' misery is buried in the past; An' as I'm lookin' forward to the dawn o' a day when mobby it won't seem so long since Nellie went away.
—Exchange.

MAKING THE LAWS.

THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION TRACED THROUGH SENATE AND HOUSE.

Process of Making a Law—Its Various Stages Followed Up from Its Introduction to the Moment When It Becomes a Law.

IF you ever have any dealings with Congress? Ever make a request that was unheeded? Ever forward a petition that mysteriously disappeared? Ever wait until you were heart-sick and discouraged for the wheels of legislation to revolve? No? Then you are to be congratulated, for best beyond measure is he or she who asks nothing of Congress, for verily, it will be granted in great abundance. The pathway to legislative favor, while not always strewn with roses, is seldom strewn with roses. Success crowns effort only after industry, energy, persistence, and perhaps intrigue. Vexatious delays generally ripen into final defeat for the great majority of private or business claims against the government, while now and then one brings joy to the chin.

If a measure can be speedily reached, it stands some chance of going through, occasionally, if it is backed by a favorable report. But once let it be buried in the avalanche of bills that fall dead with the adjournment of Congress, its chances of passage thereafter are greatly lessened.

It is in order at any time after the organization of Congress for members of either branch to introduce bills. The bulk of them are introduced on days, usually Monday, set apart for that purpose. The list of States is called in the House in alphabetical order, and members send to the Speaker's desk such bills as they desire to introduce. The Speaker decides what committee they shall be referred to, unless some one objects, and then the House decides for itself. The bill is read by its title only the first time, and this constitutes what is termed "the first reading of the bill." A moment later, if no objection is made, the bill's title is read again, and it is referred to the appropriate committee. If it is desired to delay proceedings, the full reading may be demanded. Nine-tenths of all bills introduced, however, are read by title only, the first and second times, by the unwritten law of general consent.

When this has been done the journal clerk at the desk puts upon the bill certain marks and the name of the committee to which it is referred. The next step is to send the bill to the bill clerk, who gives it a number, and copies its title in a large book, where its future status will be recorded from time to time. It is next "journalized" in another big book kept by the journal clerk. This is merely a record of the number, title, and reference of the bill, and the name of the member who introduced it. A duplicate is printed in the Congressional Record of the following morning. The bill is then taken by the distributing clerk, who takes it to the committee who is to have charge of it, and gets a receipt from the clerk of the committee that it has been duly placed in his care.

The committee room is where its fate is determined. Here is where it is "poked to pieces," hearings given to interested parties, arguments made pro and con, counsel allowed to advocate or condemn reports written, and recommendations made. If it meets the approval of a majority of the members of the committee, a favorable report is made, and its passage recommended. It is then placed upon the "calendar" of the House, which is simply a list of bills reported from the several committees. These bills are numbered on the calendar and taken therefrom by the House as they are reported in numerical order, hence there is always a struggle to be first, or as near to No. 1 as possible. The House can take up any bill it pleases for consideration, but it requires a two-

THIRDS VOTE TO SUSPEND THE RULES FOR THAT PURPOSE.

For the purpose of tracing the progress of a bill from its introduction to its final passage it is hereby assumed that everything is favorable. The committee has made a favorable report, and the bill is put upon its passage. It is usually read in full the third time if of much importance, or if it is desired to amend it, but this formality may be dispensed with if no one objects. Bills may be— and hundreds are—passed without any one voting, the absence of objection being equivalent to an affirmative vote. The speaker rapidly repeats the usual formula, and announces the bill passed if no member raises a point of order or calls for the yeas and nays. This method of procedure, however, is confined to measures not likely to become the source of contention between the great political parties. Bills of greater importance and all the appropriation bills, have the yeas and nays recorded. When a bill has finally passed the House, the next step is to have it engrossed. This means the copying of it upon large sheets of paper nearly two feet long and half as wide. The first sheet is called a "header," and has printed upon it at the top the number of the Congress and session and the enacting clause.

Then follows the text of the bill written out in full, no figures being allowed, the Clerk of the House "attests" the copy with his signature, after the words, "Passed the House of Representatives," with the proper date. The House Committee on Enrolled Bills is then given charge of the document, which after proper verification of its accuracy, is reported to the House.

Thence the clerk of the House takes it to the Senate while in session. He is escorted midway down the central aisle by an officer of the Senate and says in voice, more or less voluminous, to the presiding officer, "Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to announce the passage by the House of a bill (H. R. No. 1) for the relief of John Smith," or whatever the purport of the bill may be. A hundred or two bills are sent to the Senate at once, the clerk reads the title of the first and includes the rest by adding to his verbal announcement "and sundry other bills. The clerk bows and retires, and a page conveys the manuscript bill to the Vice President's chair. It is then referred to the proper committee of the Senate, considered, "pigeon-holed," or reported with or without amendment, and placed upon the Senate calendar. If a favorable report has been made the bill may be called up at the proper time and passed in the same manner as in the House.

The Secretary then takes it back to the House, his presence is officially announced, his "message" verbally delivered, and the action taken lands the bill, in parliamentary parlance, "on the Speaker's table." If it had been amended by the Senate it might be referred to a committee, or the amendments concurred in by the House with reference. If not amended it would be sent to the enrolling room, where the enrolling clerk, or his assistants, would again transcribe it—this time upon parchment, specially prepared, in large sheets, for the purpose, with dates and enacting clause similar to the engrossed bill. It is convenient to remember, in this connection, that an "engrossed" bill is one passed by either branch of Congress and written upon paper. An "enrolled" bill, one that has passed by both branches, and written upon parchment. A manuscript bill, only, is to be passed by both branches of Congress, and still fail to become laws, unless there was time to "enroll" them properly. No matter how great the importance, or how urgent the situation, a printed document is an outcast between the two Houses. The enrolled bill has upon the back of the last sheet the words: "I certify that this bill originated in the House of Representatives," attested by the clerk. It is again reported to the House, after examination, and "proofing" by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and signed by the Speaker, who proclaims the fact in open session.

Once more it is "messed" to the Senate, as before, by the clerk, received and referred to the Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills, where it is critically examined, again reported, signed by the presiding officer of the Senate in open session, and thence conveyed to the President of the United States for his approval. Receiving his signature, it is afterward sent to the Government Printing Office to be printed in the Statutes, and finally reaches its last resting-place among the thousands of similar documents on file in the State Department. Now this is the shortest possible way in which a bill can become a law in Congress—when nobody opposes it, and nobody wants to. It can be sent over the route named in an hour, or it may reach the end in a year. In either case the methods are the same.

Electric Chimes.

A somewhat unique musical instrument has just been introduced for advertising purposes, consisting of a set of chimes, which are worked by electricity. They are carried through the streets on an electric trolley, and have a keyboard attached like that of an ordinary piano, so that most elaborate compositions can be played by anyone sufficiently familiar with the piano or organ keyboard. The system of operation is quite simple; attached to each of thirty bells which constitute the set, and which are hung on a rack above the keyboard, is an electro-magnet. When the keys are struck they make a circuit from a battery in the base to the electro-magnets at the bells, which are thus sounded.

Grasshoppers in Africa.

Stanley says that certain portions of Africa has always been worthless on account of the ravages of the grasshoppers. In one instance he saw a young grasshopper ten feet long and three inches wide, and when the grasshoppers were against them they were another the flames.

THE MIDNIGHT MARAUDER.

How He Did Service in the Winterbottom Household.

"Nothing, Emily. Let me go to sleep, will you?"
For a few moments silence reigned in the sleeping chamber.
"Cyrus Winterbottom, there's somebody in the house! I hear a noise in the kitchen!"
Cyrus sat up in bed and listened.
"Is the cat," he grumbled drowsily.
"A cat doesn't wear boots and go around opening doors. Hark!"
The lady stirred, and Mrs. Winterbottom soothed it to rest again.
"I don't see what anybody wants to get into our kitchen," growled Cyrus with a yawn. "There's nothing to be high-ho—to steal in that part of the house, is there?"
"Nothing to steal! There's a plateful of tarts, a pan of doughnuts, and a sponge cake."
"Some of your high-ho—your own concoction, Emily?"
"Yes, some of my own making. Then there's all the silverware, and—"
"He'll never get to the silverware, Emily, if he tackles the doughnuts first. You will find his horribly distorted body in the morning—"
"Hush! Hark!"
He listened again. All was quiet. But presently an unmistakable sound of somebody moving about on the floor below aroused even Cyrus' dulled senses. Stopped seemed approaching the stairway. Cyrus took his revolver out from under his pillow, climbed softly out of bed, and went to the door of the room and got behind it, first having cautioned his wife in a whisper to make no noise and leave matters entirely in his hands.

Softly and stealthily came the steps up the stairway, and in a few moments the dim light of the night lamp on the dressing case fell upon the stalwart form of a man whose face was concealed by a mask.

Mrs. Winterbottom screamed at the sight of him, the baby woke up and howled, and before the burglar could recover from the momentary confusion into which this unexpected reception had thrown him Cyrus confronted him with the revolver.
"You infernal scoundrel! he hissed, "Don't you move a muscle or I'll put a ball through you!"
The revolver hadn't been loaded for a year or more, and Cyrus knew it, but the burglar didn't.
The pitiful wretch stood perfectly still.
"Take off your mask!" sternly commanded Cyrus.

The burglar complied. With ashen face and mean, hanging look he stood there and said not a word. Mrs. Winterbottom had recovered her self possession, but the baby continued to howl.
"It would serve you right, you sneaking, contemptible villain," said Cyrus in a deep, tragic voice, "if I should shoot you where you stand. I believe I'll 'merry' you!"
"Merry!" pleaded the tremtling wretch. "It's the first time I ever broke into a house. I'll never do it again. Please let me go."
"It's the first time you were ever caught at it! I'll be the last. Down on your knees!"
"Don't kill him, Cyrus!" begged his wife. "Think of the carpet!"
"Listen," said Cyrus, coming closer to the kneeling burglar. "Hold up your hands!"
While the fellow's hands were up Cyrus rifled his pockets. He took therefrom two loaded revolvers, a bowie knife, a dagger, a slung-shot, a bottle of chloroform and a sandbag.

"Your first offense, is it?" said Cyrus. "For a novice at the business you carry a pretty good bit of tools. Stand up!"
The burglar obeyed.
"Are you a man of family?"
"Yes, sir, O, please—"
"Stop your whining."
A look of hard, stern, relentless purpose settled on Cyrus' face. He pointed the revolver at the abject scoundrel's head again.
"Go and take that baby!" he commanded.
"Wh-what for?"
"Never mind what for! You go and take that baby!"
"Cyrus!" exclaimed Mrs. Winterbottom in dismay, "what do you mean?"
"I know what I am about, Emily. Pick up that squalling infant, your villain!"
"The man obeyed."
"Handle it carefully!"
"Yes, sir!"
"Now walk the floor with it!"
For four long hours Cyrus Winterbottom held that empty revolver leveled at the head of the miserable man and compelled him to walk up and down the room with the crying, squirming infant in his arms.

At daybreak the cowering, crawling burglar was permitted to sneak away from the premises, a broken-hearted wretch whose hair had turned white in the night.
"What a horrible retribution, but who could have dreamed that it was not deserved? And

that crime

some punishment, and the transgressor continues—Family Ledger.

A seal-skin saku is generally accounted a desirable adjunct of a lady's wardrobe, and our countrywomen know that most of the seal-skins sold in the United States come from Alaska, but only after being plucked, dressed and dyed in London. Few people are conversant, however, with the plucking process, or understand why it is indispensable.

The so-called common seals either have no under-fur at all, or so little of it, as to deprive their skins of any commercial value as furs. The beautiful velvet-like coats which are so much valued are the under-fur of the Otaria, which in untechnical language are described sometimes as eared-seals and sometimes as sea-bears. In addition, however, to their dense, soft under-fur, the eared-seals have a quantity of long, loose exterior hair which has to be carefully removed. The removal is thus performed: The roots of the loose exterior hairs, penetrating deeper into the skin than those of the soft fur, can be cut by paring on the fleshy side of the skin, without touching the roots of the fur. The long hairs then drop off, leaving the sheet of velvet-like fur below.

Some of the habits of the Alaska fur seals are well worth noting. From the middle of April to the middle of June, the male seals resort to the breeding-places, and are followed by the females, who give birth to one pup each, after which the pairing season begins. The younger or bachelor seals are prevented from landing by the older, and have either to remain in the water or go to the uplands, where they are captured by the hunters. The seals are polygamous, and the adult males fight furiously, the aggregate sound of their roaring being compared to that of a railway train. It is a remarkable fact that during the pairing season, which lasts three or four months, the breeding males take no food, and are often reduced to half their weight, which, when they are eight years old and in full flesh, ranges from 500 to 700 pounds. The females are much smaller; they weigh from eighty to one hundred pounds.

No females and no adult males are supposed to be killed for their fur, the hunters taking only a portion of the young bachelor seals, whose skins are of a superior quality. The very finest seal-skins do not come from Alaska, but from the South Shetlands, and other islands in the Antarctic Ocean. But the number of skins brought to the London emporium from this quarter is relatively small.—New York Ledger.

Shrewd Diamond Thief.

It is natural that articles of great value are objects of temptation. We are prepared to understand that the common thief is constantly scheming to gain possession of precious stones and jewelry, but it is a matter of surprise to learn, through stories that come across the ocean, of the tricks indulged in there by the diamond trade—the legitimate, every-day dealers in precious stones. The peculiarity of this condition of things is that the sharp practice of dealers does not involve their reputation or standing, the thing being looked at as a matter of shrewdness and rather admired as a clever piece of business. An anecdote is related by the Jeweler's Weekly to illustrate this.

A dealer called upon a firm with whom he was in the habit of transacting business and asked to see a lot of diamonds. After examining them for some time he returned the paper, saying he would call again in reference to buying them. It was at once noticed that a large stone was missing. A hasty search was made, but no trace of the diamond being discovered, the dealer, without more ado, was accused of having taken the brilliant. He indignantly denied the charge, and submitted without hesitation to being searched.

The stone was not found, and profuse apologies were offered for the false accusation. The following day the dealer appeared again, this time with a paper of diamonds to sell, but also with another object in view, which he took good care not to disclose. A careful observer might have noticed that while the stones were being examined at the light he ran his fingers along the under surface of the portion of the counter near which he sat and picked off something that stuck to the wood. It was nothing more nor less than the diamond which had so mysteriously disappeared the day before. He had fastened it to the counter by means of a piece of wax with which he had provided himself, and on the occasion of his second visit secured his booty.

The Individuality.

The nation is subject like the individual to passions. Gold is discovered in California; the passion of gold sweeps a multitude across the continent and round by the isthmus to dig for it. A cannon blazes forth against the flag on Fort Sumter; a passion of patriotism sweeps over the nation and 75,000 answer to President Lincoln's call almost before the call is issued.

Shall the nation then feel only the passion of avarice and not the passion of patriotism? Shall it be moved by covetousness, by party zeal, by pride of blood, and not by reverence, by fidelity, by honor, by sense of duty to God, to posterity? But reverence, fidelity, honor, the sense of duty towards God, and posterity, are all religious emotions, profoundly religious emotions. A people without churches, monuments, museums, centennials, national songs, would be a people without power to meet any great crisis or achieve any great deed.

Had Scraps About It.

"I think," said Mrs. Brown, "I will preserve my bathing suit in campior this winter."
"A good idea, my love," said Mr. Brown.
"Will you step into the druggist's and buy me as much campior as is necessary, dear?"
"I would with pleasure, darling, but I'm really ashamed to ask for so small a quantity as a drachm."—Cape Cod Item.

HASTE TO THE WEDDING.

Marriage Relations Not Well Considered by Americans.

WE too often marry in haste and follow it by the inevitable repenting of leisure in this country. In whatever relates to marriage we Americans are the most sentimental, romantic and reckless people under the sun. We do not mean that there is too much marrying in this country; for there is by no means enough marrying of the right sort, but too much of the inconsiderate, immature and premature sort.

Europeans consider marriage soberly, seriously, rather in the light of a social and commercial compact looking to practical amelioration and the continuance of the family.

To Americans, says a writer in the Minneapolis Times, there is something unpleasant in the business-like way in which the English approach matrimony, and the ultra utilitarian spirit they bring to bear on it from first to last. In this country we do not believe in taking a wife as we would buy a horse, or purchase land, or invest in stocks, viewing her substantial qualities and the amount of value received.

If Europeans go to the one extreme, we Americans go the other. If they are too cold and calculating, we are too warm and inconsiderate. If they make it too much a matter of business, we make it too much a matter of fancy and feeling. That love and sympathy should be the base, and that it, indeed, the sole safe and permanent base of marriage is scarcely less than a truism. Though the principle may be incessantly violated, its very violation is accepted even by those who violate it.

In this country we believe it practically, and were our insight and self-understanding equal to our belief, we should boast of fewer inharmonious and unhappy couples than any other land. Unfortunately we are apt to forget that something more than what we conceive to be love is essential to matrimony, and we have, besides, an extraordinary facility for discovering love by mere surface indications.

Our young people are hardly out of school before, having been thrown into each other's society, they imagine that all their future happiness hangs on their early union. An ignorant of themselves as they are of humanity in general, they confound the common instincts of nature with an uncontrollable and unchangeable affinity. They flout all advice to proceed with caution; they are not going to wait until all freshness of feeling has gone and their hearts are withered, etc. Steeped in the selfishness of overflowing egotism, judgment consumed in the flame of tumultuous emotion, they are incapable of suspecting that they are simply another precious pair of nature's dupes. They solemnly believe their erotic experience is peculiar, that they feel as men and women never felt before, and will never feel again. They are not to be blamed; they are merely human; most of us have antedated their folly, though we may have escaped the final pitfall of a hasty marriage.

It is a pitiable fact that more than half the persons who believe they love one another intensely, and marry under such a belief live long enough to find themselves mistaken. But many American parents deem it quite sufficient for their children to avow, in their salad days, a reciprocal passion, to take them at their word, and hurry them into wedlock. We are a practical people, yet the name of love has a conjuring power with us. Before that monosyllabic common-sense seems to vanish.

We forget that, while love may be ample for itself, it is not ample for marriage—a state in which prosaic facts, stern realities, manifold annoyances, inevitable pain, and play a most conspicuous part.

"Do they love one another?" That is the supreme and only test.
"If they do, send for the clergyman and bind them fast." Have they good health? Are they fitted to be parents? Can they sustain each other? Have they anything to live on? Have they any earning capacity? Are they qualified to construct a home that will benefit society or strengthen the state? These are old-fashioned questions, indelicate and impertinent. They are fond of one another; their fondness will be their surety.

Would it might be! But, alas, what daily instances our divorce courts, and, indeed, our own observations, furnish that is not! We are too sentimental and romantic over what, if it ever goes wrong, sentiment, it is said, and romance cannot. If the American people were a little more careful about marriages beforehand, we should have less causes to repent them afterward—we should have less mismatched misery, fewer blighted lives, ruined homes, and public scandals.—Boston Herald.

Are the Oceans Disappearing.

At a recent meeting of the French Geological society a communication from M. Transchold, of Moscow, was read on the "Non-invariability of the Level of the Ocean." It terminated with the following conclusions: 1. In proportion as certain parts of the earth's crust rise from the bottom of the sea above its level, the latter must be lowered. 2. The surface of nearly all the present continents have been at one time the bottom of the sea. They rise from the water partly because of the retreat of the waters of the ocean. 3. As continents are formed, one part of the waters of seas is transported to them in form of lakes, rivers, eternal snows, glaciers, and organized substances. Owing to these actions the waters of the ocean have been constantly diminishing and their levels lowered correspondingly. 4. In proportion as the earth cools down, ice accumulates on the poles and on mountains; water is taken more deeply into the surface of the terrestrial crust, the formation of hydrated mineral being manifested everywhere. The result of all these conclusions shows us that since all the water that ever existed may still exist

in the form of perpetual ice, snow, or

drated minerals, etc., the waters of all oceans have been gradually disappearing, and that the lowering of oceans is going on at the present day to a greater extent than ever before.

The Long Winter Evenings.

Life is too serious at the present time, with great questions stirring the souls of mankind in every field of research, for real men and women to allow the winter, with its long evenings, to flit by without systematic study of some of the problems of great moment which are pressing upon us for solution. The great social and economic questions of the hour should be studied by everyone, for we are facing issues which will not be settled until unvisited poverty is abolished. A large per cent. of the multitudes who are to-day half-fed, ill-clothed and who have little or no time for intellectual and spiritual culture, are reduced to their present condition through class legislation, through protective laws, and through the curses of speculation, which is striking at the apron of our national vitality and morality. It is the duty of each person to seriously study these problems. Next I would mention the great question of evolution, which is at once fascinating and instructive; a scientific fact now being everywhere accepted and which is proving of great value to the world, as do all discoveries which are founded on truth. Then, also, we have the vast field for research opened up in the psychic realm which is now challenging the earnest consideration of many of our best brains, and which offers such marvellous results to patient investigators. I can of course only hint at the wealth of subjects which present themselves to the thoughtful mind, and which should at least receive the attention of earnest people. Then we have the children. They must not be forgotten; many a man's life has been made great, grand, and useful by a course of reading conscientiously prosecuted by parents during the long winter evenings. At such times the children should have read to them interesting chapters from history, the biographies of the noblest men and women, the best and most elevating works of fiction. Read aloud, talk about the subject matter; show the children you have an interest in the theme; play on their imaginations; touch their higher nature; quicken their nobler impulses. If some such systematic work be outlined and conscientiously carried out, the results will be surprising. All engaged in the work will be electrified and made better as well wiser.

A Far-Off Star.

It is difficult to conceive that the beautiful dog star is a globe much larger than our sun, yet it is a fact that Sirius is a sun many times more mighty than our own. This splendid star, which, even in our most powerful telescopes, appears as a mere point of light, is in reality a globe emitting so enormous a quantity of light and heat that were it to take the place of our own sun every creature on this earth would be consumed by its burning rays.

Sirius shining with far greater lustre than any other star, it was natural that astronomers should have regarded this as being the nearest of all the "fixed" stars; but recent investigation on the distances of the stars has shown that the nearest to us is Alpha Centauri, a star belonging to the southern latitude, though it is probably at Sirius is about four times the distance in the order of distance. For, though there are about fifteen or twenty stars whose distances have been conjectured, the astronomer knows that in reality all of them, save three or four, lie at distances too great to be measured by any instruments we have at present.

Astronomers agree in fixing the distance of the nearest fixed star at 22,000,000,000 miles, and it is certain that the distance of Sirius is more than three and less than six times that of Alpha Centauri, most likely about five times, so that we are probably not far from the truth if we set the distance of Sirius at about 100,000,000,000 miles. What a vast distance is this that separates us from that star! Words and figures themselves fail to convey to our minds any adequate idea of its true character.

To take a common example of illustrating such enormous distances: It is calculated that the ball from an Armstrong 100-pounder exits the gun with the speed of about four hundred yards per second. Now, if this velocity could be kept up it would require no fewer than 100,000,000 years before the ball could reach Sirius.—Household Companion.

A Six-Million Candle Light.

The most powerful artificial light in existence is the property of the English government, and is to be found in the Isle of Wight. The lamp referred to is that of the lighthouse of St. Catharine's Point, where there is also a large foghorn. The plant has three engines of thirty-six horse-power each. Two of these are used for working the dynamo, and the others for the fog-horn. The current is conducted by wires across a road, direct from the dynamo to the lamps, there being no accumulators.

The light is obtained from a carbon lamp of special pattern. The ordinary light is equal to 3,000,000 candles, but a light of 6,000,000 candle-power can be had and has been obtained. It is impossible for any one who has seen it to imagine the wonderful brilliancy of the light, for the fact that it can be distinctly seen forty-five miles away, and that at the Needles, fourteen miles distant, it is quite easy to read very fine print by means of the reflection.

On one side of the lamp-room is a quantity of very thick glass for repairing the windows broken, not by storms so much as by wild ducks and sea birds which are attracted by the light. A singular feature of the lighthouse tower is a plummet and line hanging from the ceiling of a lower chamber, the plummet pointing to a spot on the floor. This is for the purpose of enabling the man in charge to tell when the tower is out of the perpendicular. The lighthouse was built in a landlip which occurred in 1799, and some portions of this cliff are still slipping.

The Antrim Reporter.

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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1891.

Antrim.

Will E. Cram is visiting his sister in Tilton.
This is the week of prayer the world over.
The New Hampshire Legislature convened to-day.
A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Murdough, Sunday, Dec. 28th.

The Goodell shop started up again last Thursday, having finished stock taking.

Prof. Fred J. Daggett of Providence, R. I., visited his parents in this village the past week.

Miss Mary F. Jackson returned yesterday from Lowell, Mass., where had been visiting a few days.

The New Year came in with a snow-storm, and the weather has savored pretty much of a stormy nature since its advent.

Misses Nellie M. Forsaith and Gertrude D. Jameson returned to their studies at Northfield, Mass., yesterday forenoon.

Miss Lizzie S. Ellinwood of Manchester, is caring for her sister, Mrs. Geo. S. Wheeler, who has been in poor health of late.

Another section of the cold wave, fresh from the Arctic regions, hovered round this section Sunday morning, from 2 to 12 degrees below zero being the record of thermometers.

An effort is being made toward the organization of a brass band in town, and the initiatory steps have been very favorable, some twenty, including a few old players, connecting themselves together for that purpose, and made choice of Morris E. Nay as leader. Antrim has a large amount of musical talent, and there seems to be no reason why a good band should not be one of our permanent institutions.

The officers of Waverley Lodge, No. 59, I. O. F., installed by D. G. M. Willard Manning, last Saturday evening, Jan. 3d, for the present term, are as follows: G. D. Dresser, N.G.; Otis Pike, V.G.; J. R. Putney, Rec. Sec'y; G. H. Perkins, Per. Sec'y; F. W. Palmer, Treas.; C. D. Sawyer, R. S. N. G.; C. F. Burnham, L. S. N. G.; Henry Simonds, Warden; M. M. Cheney, Con.; Leander Patterson, R. S. S.; Alonzo George, L. S. S.; W. A. Gorham, O. G.; F. A. Taylor, I. G.; D. W. Cooley, Chap.; B. L. Brooks, R. S. V. G.; A. H. Ingram, L. S. V. G.

On Christmas eve, Mr. Eugene H. Swain and Miss Eleanor Conway of Waltham, Mass., were united in marriage by Rev. Mr. Upham, at the residence of Mr. Charles W. Abbott.

After the ceremony, the wedding feast was served from a table with a history antedating the Revolution. It was the property of Rev. Joseph Swain, a son of one of the early settlers of Reading, Mass., and the house where he was born is still standing on the Lynnfield road. Rev. Joseph Swain was settled in Wenham, Mass., in the year 1750, and married the widow of Rev. John Warren, a brother of General Warren of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Eugene Swain is the fifth generation from Joseph, and the table is apparently as sound as when new, will seat ten persons comfortably, and is about one hundred and forty-five years old.

The observance of the week of prayer in this town, commenced with a union meeting of the two Christian Endeavor Societies and the Epworth League, at the Baptist church last Sunday evening, at which a very large audience was in attendance. President George Harrington of the Presbyterian Y.P.S.C.E. was leader of the meeting, who after a service of song, made timely and practical remarks upon the theme of the evening, "Good Resolutions." Among the many taking part were Rev. Dr. Cochran of the Presbyterian church, Mr. Baum of the Boston University, who supplied the Methodist desk that day, and Rev. Mr. Hastings of the Baptist church. Governor Goodell also made some interesting and practical remarks. The meeting was of much interest to all. The other appointments for the week are as follows: Last evening union services of the three churches were held at the Presbyterian vestry at the Centre. This evening the services will be in the Methodist church, Thursday evening at the Baptist, and Friday evening at the Methodist. All are cordially invited to attend these meetings. Bring

Miss L. Clarke is in Holyoke, Mass.

E. C. Goodwin was in Claremont, N.H., of the past week.

A surprise party was given Bert Cram by his young friends, last Friday evening.

The meeting of the Granite State Dairymen's Association will be held in Grand Army hall, Concord, Tuesday, Jan. 20th, day and evening. Reduced rates on railroads.

George S. Wheeler brought to our sanctum last Friday a present that one of his Plymouth Rock hens had given him that day—an egg that measured 8 1-2 by 4 3-4 inches. Mr. Wheeler says that this hen has been laying large eggs for a fortnight previous, but on this occasion seemed to outdo all former efforts, and yielded one large enough for a square meal.

The Presbyterian Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at their meeting last Monday evening, made choice of the following-named officers for the ensuing term: Miss Franc S. Forsaith, President; John L. Bullard, Vice-president; Minnie Carr, Secretary and Treasurer. Lookout Committee—George Harrington, Mrs. C. B. Cochran, and John W. Bass. Prayer-meeting Committee—W. A. Holt, Hattie Shaw and Mrs. John Anderson.

The annual meeting of Friendship Lodge, No. 53, Order of the Royal Ark took place last Monday evening, when the following choice of officers was made for the ensuing year: George Harrington, Past President; C. E. Kibbey, President; E. C. Goodwin, Vice-President; E. W. Baker, Secretary; S. A. Brown, Treasurer; C. B. Gardner, Marshal; W. E. Cram, Chaplain; J. M. Burnham, Warden; A. C. George, Sentinel; Dr. I. G. Anthoine, Medical Examiner; E. Z. Hastings, E. V. Goodwin, Otis Pike, Trustees. The installation exercises will be in charge of H. A. Kirby of Milford, District Deputy, at a date to be announced.

The officers of Local Branch No. 693, Order of the Iron Hall, for the current year, were installed into their respective chairs last evening, by Deputy Supreme Justice Henry Simonds, assisted by Friend Chas. B. Gardner as Deputy Supreme Herald, as follows: George H. Hutchinson, Chief Justice; William W. Crosby, Vice Justice; Geo. B. Paige, Accountant; Richard W. Stewart, Cashier; Fred S. Little, Prelate; Henry Simonds, Adjuster; James I. Patterson, Herald; Will H. Shoultes, Watchman; Will M. Merrill, Vedette; Geo. D. Dresser, Past Chief Justice; John M. Duncan, Benj. E. Upton and Chas. B. Gardner, Trustees; Dr. Morris Christie, Medical Examiner.

Another of the monarch trees of the forest in this vicinity has been laid low by the woodman's axe this winter, to become of use at the hands of man. This tree was of the common white pine variety, and the largest and tallest, probably, to be found in this section of the country. Its dimensions were 4 feet and 7 inches in diameter at the base, and holding about the same proportions for one-third or more of its height, which was 137 feet. The tree grew near the old Zadock Hastings place in Deerling, close to the Antrim line, on land owned by Geo. A. Cochran, Esq., of this town, and was sawn into sections for removal. The passage of the sleds bearing portions of this leviathan, through Main street to the Goodell Co.'s saw-mill, attracted no little attention. Mr. E. T. Adams decided upon measurement, that the logs would cut 5,000 feet of lumber.

Frederick D. Losey of Boston, dramatic reader and impersonator, gave the third entertainment in the Antrim lecture course, at the Baptist church, last Saturday evening, before a very large audience, who realized an hour of superb enjoyment by their attendance. Mr. Losey's selections were very fine as a whole, giving excellent satisfaction. The cream of the program was his rendition of a chapter in Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster," wherein he personated the old "Square" of loose wig, eccentric glass eyes and slippery false teeth, to such perfection, that those in his audience who were afflicted with the "blues" or dyspepsia, found a quick relief. It was a very fine entertainment in its entirety. The next lecture in the course will be given on Monday evening, January 19th, by Rev. Dr. Robert Nourse of Washington, D. C. Subject: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Dr. Nourse is one of the foremost speakers of the present age, and acknowledged as the greatest dramatic orator of the world, highly recommended by the press in all parts of the country, and by hosts of eminent men. Every seat should be occupied on the evening of his appearance in Antrim, as an opportunity to hear such a distinguished speaker may not occur again for many months. Evening tickets 35 cents each, to be obtained at the door.

For the accommodation of Antrim friends the Eagle Hose Co., of Hillsboro' Bridge, have placed a few tickets for their annual concert and ball, which takes place Thursday evening, January 22d, on sale at the Reporter Office. The occasion will be further embellished by an orchestra of 150 musicians.

Price of tickets, 50 cents for ball, \$1 per couple.

Kickapoo Indian Liniment for sale at E. C. Goodwin's Cash Store.

Clinton Village. Nellie Holt of Milford, has been at home the past week.

Martin Swett of Hudson, Mass., is in town for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence were presented with a bouncing boy baby on Saturday last.

Of the eleven horses owned by Daniel R. Wright but two are in condition for use. It is thought that the thirteen new stalls recently put in of green lumber was the cause of the present trouble.

Massasoit Indian Liniment, Cough Syrup and Compound at Goodwin's.

North Branch. Colds and sore throats are prevailing epidemics about here.

Harry Sawyer has gone to Dorchester, Mass., to attend school.

A. B. Crombie spent new year with Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Bennett in Manchester.

Henry Tyrrell has severed his connection with C. H. Griffin and gone to Hillsborough.

A private school commenced last Monday in this district with Miss Grace Downs as instructor.

J. Moses Atwood is S. S. Sawyer's driver on the milk team. He now has the right man in the right place.

We understand that Luther Curtis has recently purchased a valuable bird dog of C. O. Woods. How the birds will suffer next year.

H. B. Melvin & Son have recently purchased the machinery for a grist-mill to place in their mill for the accommodation of customers. The same will be in operation about Jan. 12th. They will also keep meal for sale.

The Calais (Me.) Times, says: No article ever introduced in Calais has given such excellent satisfaction as Brussels soap, our grocers say it is outselling all other soaps.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Notices, similar to the following, will be inserted under this head at 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. No charge made less than 25 cents.

Cottage house in South Antrim for sale cheap or exchange for small farm. Inquire at this office.

One lot of ladies Dongola boots, \$2.00 marked down from \$2.50; one lot \$2.25, marked down from \$3.00. Odd lots, special bargains.

HARRINGTON & KIBBEY.

Travelers may learn a lesson from Mr. C. D. Cone, a prominent attorney of Rarok, Dakota, who says: "I never leave home without taking a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with me, and on many occasions have run with it to the relief of some sufferer and have never known it to fail. For sale by Putney & Little.

Fresh Clams and Oysters at Goodwin's every Saturday.

Trade Notes.

J. A. Balch has just received a fine lot of oranges, and also has confectionery of all kinds and hot peanuts.

H. H. Barber of Milford, announces a grand mark-down sale in our columns which will pay perusal by our readers.

Putney & Little have a change of advt. this week, in which they have an array of bargains in all their departments that will suit every pocket book. Fresh goods received almost every day. Call and see them.

Vermont Honey at Goodwin's.

Eupespy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and instead Eupespy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle by Harrington & Kibbey.

Indian Sagwa at Goodwin's.

Berklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by Harrington & Kibbey.

Martin L. Hall's...

A Few Pounds of the Lumber and Broken Candy!

14 Cents per pound.

FLORIDA ORANGES! FLORIDA TANGERINES!

The Best Oranges in the Market.

HOT PEANUTS.

J. A. BALCH,

Goodell's Block, ANTRIM, N. H.

Bennington.

Jeff. Shea has moved into one of S. B. Strickland's new tenements.

Arthur Dodge of Milbury, Mass., is visiting with his mother, Mrs. Gilman Dodge.

Jammie Dinsmore of Laconia spent Sunday with his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Woods.

Mrs. Fred Wilson of Amherst, Mass., has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. E. M. Avery.

William Wood of Ayer, Mass., surprised his daughter, Mrs. C. H. Kimball, by a visit last week.

Edith L. Lawrence and Bessie Rogers returned to their school at Northfield, Mass., Tuesday of this week.

The eighteenth annual concert and ball of the Merrimack Engine Co., No. 1, which was postponed from Dec. 26th, on account of the severe snow-storm, took place in the Town hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 6th, a very large party being in attendance. The music was by Blaisdell's orchestra of Concord, and the concert given by them was very fine indeed. The Merrimack boys know how to get up a good time, and their efforts are always well appreciated by their friends as was attested last evening.

19 kinds of Cough Syrup at Goodwin's Cash Store.

Putney & Little, druggists, desire to inform the public, that they are agents for the most successful preparation that has yet been produced for coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 50 cent and \$1 bottles.

Hancock.

The week of prayer is being observed here.

Henry Coolidge is stopping in town for a few days.

The funeral services of Willis A. Washburn were held at the church last Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, Rev. H. Gulick, officiating. There was a large attendance considering the weather and traveling, quite a number coming from Peterboro'. Mr. Washburn was quite a business man and will be very much missed in town.

The following officers have been elected by the John Hancock Grange for the ensuing year, and will be installed Thursday evening. Master, Fred M. Davis; overseer, Clarence H. Ware; lecturer, Addison C. Ware; chaplain, Charles H. Dutton; steward, Will O. Stearns; assistant steward, Milan E. Davis, lady assistant steward, Nellie Davis; treasurer, Mary Robb; secretary, Ella C. Ware; gate keeper, Almon Hill; pomona, Mrs. Jacob G. Larkin; flora, Mrs. Will O. Stearns; cerea, Lilla Kimball; chorister, Mason Whitaker.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's new Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took it all eight bottles, it has cured me and thank God I am a well and hearty woman. I will sell bottles free at Harrington & Kibbey's store. Regular price 50c. and \$1.00.

Cuticura Remedies at Goodwin's.

Davis, driver for T. N. Erno who hears nothing but praise for his soap on his route and his customers claim that one will outlast three bars of soap.—Presque Isle (Me.) North

H. H. BARBER.

MILFORD, N. H.

GREAT MARK-DOWN SALE!

Our stock is large—it must be reduced this month one-half. To do it, Everything in Winter Goods has been

Marked Down

REGARDLESS - OF - COST!

ECONOMICAL BUYERS will find this a Rare Chance to Make Money. Come in and see us this month sure.

Dress Goods Marked Down.

Garments Marked Down.

Fur Capes and Muffs Marked Down.

Grand Remnant Sale!

Remnants and Short Lengths from Every Department have been selected, measured, marked the quantity and price, which in every case is FAR BELOW THE ACTUAL VALUE OR COST.

Of Cloths, Flannels, Shirtings, Prints and Ginghams. Remnants of TABLE LINENS, CRASHES. Odd Lots of NAPKINS and TOWELS.

Odd pairs of BLANKETS, much under price. Broken lots of HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR and GLOVES to be closed.

Remnants of VIAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, LACES and RUCHINGS.

LADIES' GARMENTS—Where we have but one of a kind we consider it a Remnant.

We have a lot of them. They will go this week AT HALF THE COST.

In fact, we have weeded out from every department all Remnants and Broken Lots. It is a sale of unusual importance to every lady, as Remnants can be picked up during this sale just as good in every way as if cut from the piece, at HALF THE COST.

To the GARMENT DEPARTMENT we call particular attention, as the assortment is good and the have been marked so low that everyone in need of a Garment will appreciate them.

YOU WILL FIND A BARGAIN

In some department that will make it pay for you to attend this sale.

H. H. BARBER, - Milford, N. H.

KIMBALL & ROACH.

CLOTHING

Boots and Shoes!

HATS AND CAPS.

HILLSBOROUGH BRIDGE,



FARMERS WARM YOUR WATER FOR YOUR STOCK, and Increase your Milk, Save keeping, with

Wright's : Automatic : Heater

For Sale by C. H. TENNEY.

Call and see them in operation.

BALL PRINTING!

— A Specialty at the —

ANTRIM REPORTER OFFICE.

Posters, Tickets, Dance Orders, Concert Programs, &c., printed with despatch, in a neat and tasty manner, at lowest living prices.

JOB LOT

Men's and Boys', Ladies' and Misses'

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS!

Also our well selected line of all kinds of Footwear at popular prices.

Also a fine assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware!

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, BEDDING, &c., &c.

Also a large lot of Bed Blankets to be sold regardless of cost.

Ladies' & Misses' OUTSIDE GARMENTS

And Shawls at a Great Reduction

From the cost to manufacture. Ladies' Worsted Jackets, Ladies' and Misses' Hoods.

Wool Ball Yarns, Blue Mixed Yarns, Germantown Yarns, Saxony Yarns, Spanish Yarns, Scotch Knitting Yarns, Lot of Germantown Yarn, 12 1-2c. per skein.

Men's Leather Jackets!

Men's Working Coats, Men's and Boys' Cheap Pants, Men's and Boys' Shirts, and Hats and Caps.

Harnesses, Wolf Robes!

Horse Blankets, Halters, Sureingles, &c.

FLOUR & GRAIN

At popular prices, also a choice line of GROCERIES of all varieties.

Buy Pratt's Poultry Food and make your Hens Lay, and Pratt's Food for Horses and Cattle.

In a large stock of goods like ours, we are constantly having extra good trades in some departments, that the people cannot afford to let pass by unheeded.

PUTNEY & LITTLE,

Main Street, Antrim.

Hillsborough Bridge. Gen. Andrews and wife are both quite sick.

Peter H. Rumrill visited Boston last week.

Mrs. Amy Marcy is quite sick with lung fever and pneumonia.

Mrs. Dr. Woods who is suffering from cancer, is very feeble.

Morrison has been in Frankfort for the past few days.

George Baldwin of Brattleboro, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Amos Wyman.

Charles Freeman and W.S. Scruton left Monday morning for Rochester and Boston.

Alton Eaton of Franconstown has moved into David Kimball's house on Henniker street.

Mrs. Charles Cheney of Boston, Mass., is with her mother Mrs. Amy Marcy, for a few days.

Mrs. Charles Wilkins of Manchester, is with her father, Geo. W. Stewart, who is reported very low.

Samuel K. Paige of the firm of Pierce & Paige, has gone to Mexico and Texas, on legal business connected with the firm.

Mr. Atherton of Greenfield, has come to take the place of A. B. Cha-son, on the milk train. Chapin goes on the route between Weare and Manchester.

Owing to the sickness of C. P. Kimball, who keeps the fruit and confectionery store under the post office, he will be obliged to sell out their stock at a great reduction.

Miss Morilla Pratt of Boston, is quite ill at Luther Eaton's, where she has been stopping for the past year. Owing to her advanced age her recovery is considered quite doubtful. She is suffering with heart trouble.

The ball to be given by the Eagle Hose Co., will take place on Thursday, Jan. 22, in Odd Fellow's hall. The celebrated Germania Orchestra of Boston, ten pieces, will furnish music for the occasion. It is expected this will be the ball of the season.

On Friday evening, Jan. 24, John W. Craine, I. O., division of N. H. S. of V., installed the officers of W. P. Straw camp No. 48, Sons of Veterans as follows: Captain, C. F. Brown; 1st lieutenant, Bert L. Craine; 2d lieutenant, George F. Haven; chaplain, Cyrus Goodrich; 1st sergeant, C. P. Green; Q. M. S., George Boswell; C. S., Cyrus Ordway; S. of G., W. M. Watson; C. of G., Harvey Mossie; C. G., Chester Favor; S. G., Ralph Craig.

We came very near having a serious fire in our village Monday night; owing to a lamp getting too hot in the harness shop in Newell's building. It streamed up and caught fire over head burning quite a place. Clarence Proctor succeeded after several attempts, in getting the lamp to the door and throwing it out into the snow. His hands were badly burned in the operation.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 22d, the Eagle Hose Company, No. 1, of Hillsboro' Bridge, will give their annual concert and ball in Odd Fellow's hall, with music by the celebrated Germania orchestra, ten pieces of Boston. No pains have been spared to make this ball the finest of the season in this vicinity. The popularity of the orchestra alone is enough to ensure a very large sale of tickets, the price of which is \$1 per couple, for sale at Passaconaway House and also by the members.

Mr. U. D. Tenney of Concord is painting a portrait of one of New Hampshire's most honored and distinguished sons, Benjamin Pierce Cheney of Boston, Mass. The portrait is for Kirk D. Pierce of Hillsboro' and will hang with those of Daniel Webster, Nathaniel Hawthorn, Gov. Benjamin Pierce, Ex-President Franklin Pierce, Gov. Wm. L. Marcy and Gen. John M. Corse, gentlemen with whom Mr. Cheney was intimate in personal relation and identified with in State and National affairs.

The third annual ball of the Weavers of this village was held in Odd Fellow's hall on Wednesday night, Dec. 31st, when the old-time feature of dancing the Old Year out and the New Year in was carried into effect. Some fifty couples were present, and the party was one of the quietest and most orderly in all particulars, ever given in town. The music by the Walmata orchestra was of the best. The supper gotten up by mine host Pearson at the Passaconaway was very fine indeed, bestowing much credit upon this hostelry.

The social event of the season thus far was the cobweb party given by Miss Abby Wyman on New Year's eve. The guests numbered about 25 who participated in the pleasures of the evening, consisting of games, dancing and music. Ice cream and cake were served during the evening. The first prize was awarded to Isabel Ellsworth, she being the first to unwind her cobweb; the second prize was

won by Geo. Haslett, he being the last. The festivities continued until 2 a. m., when the guests departed wishing all a Happy New Year, and feeling that they had enjoyed a grand good time.

The officers of Hope Lodge No 20, Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F., were installed Jan 1st, by D. D. G. M., Cynthia Town, as follows: N. G., Anna M. Brown; V. G., Nellie J. Jackman; treasurer, Ella Abbott; R. S., Mattie Pillsbury; F. S., Cynthia S. Town; R. S. N. G., John W. Crane; L. S. N. G., Maria D. Hoyt; R. S. V. G. Welda Wilkins; L. S. V. G., Ella Gove; warden, Julia Sleeper; conductor, Estella Pillsbury; I. S. G., Mary Codman; O. S. G., Mary K. Pickering; chaplain, Rebecca Hastings; organist, Sarah M. Story; P. G., Lottie A. Crane. After the work of the evening was over all were requested to repair to the banquet hall where a fine collation was served.

James Tenant of Short Falls, and James S. Butler of this place, left Boston Dec. 26th, for Chattanooga, Tenn. From there they went to Dalton, Georgia, to investigate a quarry of black marble. The quarry was purchased for \$50,000 and a company formed with a capital of \$200,000; under the laws of Georgia. The officers of said company are as follows: President, F. B. Pratt, Chattanooga, Tenn.; vice president, J. R. Tenant, Short Falls, N. H.; secretary and treasurer, N. D. Thurston, Dalton, Ga.; executive director, J. S. Butler, M. J. Huston, assistant; directors, J. B. Tenant, Short Falls, J. W. Rand, Pittsfield, F. B. Pratt, Chattanooga, Tenn. The company have received affidavits unsolicited, simply by sending out samples of the marble to the different marble companies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and Manchester, stating that it was fully equal to the old Mexican and Belgium marble now imported to this country. The quarry is inexhaustible and the state geologist says there is nothing like it known in the world. The people about there, not realizing the value of it, had been using it for hearth stones, underpinning for houses and to build chimneys with, calling it black stone. The company are putting in steam power and have furnished funds and empowered their men to get the quarry into active operation at once. The company already have received orders for 20 carloads of marble to go to different parts of the country where they have received samples. Mr. Butler is thinking seriously of closing out his business here and going south to remain permanently.

The Congregational church resumed meetings in its main audience room last Sunday, after two months of worship in the vestry. Meanwhile repairs have been in progress, including new furnaces, refrescoing, and painting of woodwork and blinds, new pews of quartered oak, new carpets and lights, the latter including two elegant pulpit lamps, the gift of Mrs. J. B. Smith. The carpenter work including resingling of the east roof of church, was done by Jackman Bros. and C. F. Gove. The furnaces were set by Barstow & Co., of Boston. The refrescoing was done by John Gannon, Jr., of Manchester. The carpets came from Joel Goldthwait & Co., of Boston, and were purchased through John Grimes. The pews were contracted with Carrol W. Clark of Boston, as agent for the Globe Furniture Co., of Northville, Mich., whence they came direct to Hillsboro'. The painting was done by G. B. Colman. The refrescoing and carpets were the parts assumed by the ladies. The pulpit was advanced four feet into the room, and lowered one step, and the singers placed in the rear of the pulpit upon the old level. The railing in front of the singers was the gift of Jackman Bros. and the brass rod and standards and garnet plush curtain the gift of Mrs. J. B. Smith. The old singers seats in the rear of the church have been remodeled, and make a pleasant alcove, which may be used for sittings if needed. Saturday afternoon was the time assigned for letting the pews, when a large company was present, and the interest great. Most of the families are to be found near their former locations. The present pews are circular, and have the aisles in the middle and upon each side. A large audience was present both morning and evening. The cost of these repairs will be a little below \$2,000.

Lasts twice as long as cheap soap for laundry use—Brussels.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, tetter, salt rheum, scald head, old chronic sores, eczema, itch, prairie scratches, sore nipples and piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes. For sale by Putney & Little.

NOVEL SYSTEM OF RAILROAD FARES.

In Hungary One Can Travel 500 Miles for the Same Price as 100.

Suppose you could go from Providence to San Francisco by rail for \$10, to Chicago for \$10, to Omaha for \$10. A letter costs no more whether it is bound for one place or the other. What it may lose on the long haul it makes up on the short. Why cannot transportation companies do the same? Why not buy railway tickets as you do postage stamps? Does all this seem absurd? Yet a European country has adopted a similar plan, and it is spreading throughout continental Europe.

The change to which I refer is a novel system of railway charges which is in operation in Hungary. The experiment, though radical, has apparently been successful. Passenger rates on a majority of the Hungarian roads are no longer based upon the cost of service, or upon what the traffic will bear, or even upon the mileage. The rates are regulated according to the "zone system." This system has been advocated by economists in Austria and Germany for some years, but none of the railroad companies was inclined to take it up. The state railroads of Hungary, however, had been doing badly under the old system; the earnings fell from \$1,800 a mile in 1887 to \$1,000 in 1888, and the government felt that matters could not be worse than they were.

The zone system of charges is based upon the theory that there are two classes of passenger traffic which can be increased in volume—the passengers traveling a very short distance and those going a very long distance. The former are generally provided for on railroads by commutation rates; the latter have not received attention heretofore. A further point advanced by the advocates of the zone system is that where the cars are not occupied to their full capacity an increase of traffic necessitates only an infinitesimal increase of expenses. The advocates of the system, therefore, proposed three zones—a short one, a long one and a medium one. The Hungarian railroads extended the idea somewhat by issuing two classes of tickets, those for zones and those for short distances. In the latter class were two tickets, one carrying the holder to the next station, and sold for five cents, seven and a half cents and fifteen cents for third, second and first class, and another carrying the holder to the second station for seven and a half, eleven and twenty cents for the three classes, respectively.

These tickets are good between any two contiguous stations without regard to the actual distance, and are sold in bulk at 5 and 10 per cent. discount. The zones are fourteen in number, the circles being drawn about ten miles apart. The fourteenth zone includes all distances of 140 miles and over. The rate for the first zone is very low—less than seven-tenths of a cent a mile for the lowest class, and one and six-tenths cents for first class express—and increases more than in proportion to the distance through the different zones until the rate at the fourteenth ranges from one cent to two and one-half cents per mile for the 140 miles. Beyond this the rate again decreases, owing to the fact that any additional distance is not charged for. Thus a trip of several hundred miles may be made for the same price as one of 140.

This innovation went into effect Aug. 1, 1889, and was introduced on the state lines—about one-half of the total mileage of the country. Two private companies have since adopted the zone system. During the first month of the new tariff the number of passengers carried on the state lines was increased half a million and the passenger receipts were increased about \$100,000.

From the report of the Austro-Hungarian minister of commerce it appears that the passenger receipts of the Hungarian railways for 1889 were 52,153,100 florins, an increase of nearly a million of florins over those of 1888—this in the face of a reduction of rates equal to more than 50 per cent. The new system was in effect during only five months of 1889. This extraordinary reduction and extraordinary increase have excited the amazement of the railway world. Several foreign railways have sent representatives to Hungary to examine into the results of the change and report on them.—Cape Cod Item.

They Persist in Wearing Tails.

Dean Carmichael put a triplet of bullfrogs, or bullfrog tadpoles, into his the aquarium expecting in the course of two or three weeks to catch sight of the interesting crisis when the tails drop off and the legs come on. A year passed and the monster tadpoles, though grown to an unprecedented size, still swam round happily, tails and all. The Dean expects they will graduate into quadrupeds and change their branch for lungs, and attributes the year's delay to the absence of sun from the north window in which they were exposed. Perhaps as the tank is shoreless and equally deep all over the sagacious amphibians, finding no hope of any bank or land on which to use their legs, think it wiser to remain as they are.—Montreal Witness.

Two thousand students were measured at Cambridge, England, and the figures show that stature, strength and breathing capacity have nothing to do with literary excellence. Neither has the size of hat which a man wears.

The Material for Towels.

Shall our towels be huck-a-back or damask? That, too, is a matter of taste, but it is also a matter of complexion. The skin needs vigorous rubbing with a somewhat rough surface to keep the pores open, and whatever false notions some girls and older persons may have, cleanliness and open pores are the first requisites of a good complexion. Huck-a-back seems best for general use, then; but a few damask towels are a nice possession.—Good Housekeeping.

New Year's GREETING.

We extend the compliments of the season to all our friends and patrons, and inform them that we have a

A Large Assortment of Goods

In our Several Departments, well suited for

Holiday Gifts!

To which we invite your especial attention.

Ready-made

Clothing!

— We can sell you a —

Good Business Suit for \$4.00, \$6.00 and \$8.00.

All-Wool Cheviot Suits, \$10.00.

Other dealers' price, \$12.00 to \$15.00.

Fine Worsteds Suits, from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

Pants, all sizes, from 75 cts. to \$5.50.

Boys' and Youths' Suits in proportion.

Overcoats and Ulsters

In the Latest Styles and Prices,

From \$1.50 to \$20.00.

Our Clothing is not consigned to us at high prices, returning what we cannot sell, but was bought for CASH at prices where we can sell at a profit, lower than other dealers pay for the same goods. If you do not believe it, compare our prices with other dealers' and you will be convinced.

HATS AND CAPS.

We have the largest and best selected stock of Hats and Caps ever on sale in this vicinity, at prices that defy competition.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

We have bought out a bankrupt stock of Gent's Underwear, at 50 cents on a dollar.

2 cases of Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers, sizes 34 to 44, we shall sell at 50 cents; other dealers' price, 85c. to \$1, and cannot be bought to-day less than 75 cents.

1 case Heavy White Shirts and Drawers, 50 cents. 15 other styles from 25c. to \$1.50. We know we have a good stock to select from and lower prices than can be found in the state. Over Shirts in the latest styles, Knit Goods, Neckties, Collars, and everything in the Gent's Furnishing line.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

We have a full new line in Woolens in Foreign and Domestic Goods, and for good goods, good work, style and fit, we claim that we are at the head. Give us a call and you will be convinced. We not only claim BUT KNOW, we have the largest stock to select from within 20 miles of Hillsboro', and know our prices are the lowest for good goods. Remember the place is

JOHN B. TASKER,

AGENT.

ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK, HILLSBORO' BRIDGE, - N. H.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes. For sale by Putney & Little.

Mr. William T. Price, a justice of the Peace, at Richland, Nebraska, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of lumbago; but a thorough application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr. Price says: "The Remedy cannot be recommended too highly." Let any one troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia or lame back give it a trial and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottles for sale by Putney & Little.

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HILLSBOROUGH, S.S.

The Judge of Probate for the County of Hillsboro', in the State of New Hampshire,

To the heirs at Law of the Estate of Mary Christie, late of Antrim, in said County, deceased, intestate, and all others interested therein.

You are hereby notified that Morris Christie, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, has made application to render his account of the administration of said estate, at the Court of Probate to be held at Hillsboro' Bridge in said county on the 20th day of January next at which time and place you are hereby cited to appear that you may be heard on the said account.

The account of said Administrator having been filed in the Probate Office for said County.

And it is ordered that said Administrator serve the above citation by causing the same and this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Antrim Reporter printed at Antrim in said county, the last publication whereof to be at least one week before said day of hearing.

And return on the said account, to the Court aforesaid.

Given at Nashua in said County, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1891.

By order, E. J. Carr, Register.

BULLARD'S

Photographic Studio,

Peterboro', N. H.

Closed from Jan. 7th to 14th.

Reopens with increased facilities for the production of first-class portraits.

For the season of 1891 we shall add new attractions, backgrounds, etc., enabling us to give our patrons the latest and newest novelties in Photography, and a quality of work equal to our city competitors.

C. E. BULLARD.

COLD WEATHER IS COMING.

NOW IS THE TIME

— TO GET YOUR —

STOVES!

We have a good line of Ranges and Heating Stoves as can be found in any shop, at prices as Low as the Lowest.

The following first-class Ranges: "EASTERN HIGHLAND," "UNION HUB," "GOOD LUCK," &c.

Heating Stoves, Wood and Coal, all styles and prices, from \$3 upwards.

LAMPS!

Come and see our Hanging and Parlor Lamps. They are Beauties, at prices lower than ever known before.

We carry a good stock of

Tin, Glass and Wooden Ware!

Come and see us, for we know we can please you.

Forsyth & Hunt,

ANTRIM, N. H.

No more

of this



THE "COLUMBIAN" RUBBER CO.

has a new line of shoes with insole of heel lined with rubber, which is the same and prevents the rubber from slipping off.

Call for the "Columbian" "ADHESIVE COUNTERS,"

8, 62 & CO., Boston, Exclusive Wholesale Agents.

AT RETAIL BY

JOHN A. BALCH,

ANTRIM, N. H.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscribers give notice that they have been duly appointed Administrators of the Estate of William H. Carr, late of Antrim, in the County of Hillsborough, deceased, testate.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims to present them for adjustment.

Dated Antrim, Dec. 19th, 1890.

AT T. CARR, W. M. CARR.

A BLOCK IN FLAMES

New York's Fifth Avenue Theatre Destroyed.

DISCOVERED AT AN EARLY HOUR

Hermann's Theatre and the Sturtevant House Damaged.

Adjacent Property Threatened with Destruction—High Excitement Among the Hotel Guests—No Lives Lost and But Few Persons Injured—Daring Work of Firemen—Estimate of Losses.

New York, Jan. 3.—Flames burst from the Fifth Avenue Theatre at midnight last night and at 1:30 this morning the structure was in ruins.

Within an hour that famous playhouse was practically destroyed, Hermann's Theatre was in flames and the entire block in peril.

Broadway was alive with crowds of excited people, and the windows of the Gilsey, the St. James and the Coleman House were filled with people.

Where the Fire Started.

The fire in the theatre broke out under a stairway, in the rear, under the stage, about 15 minutes after the curtain had gone down on "Cleopatra." Mr. Miner, the manager of the theatre, had gone to bed. He was recalled, and saw the place burn down.

The fire was discovered by Watchman Daniel Finn. There were then only two other people in the building—two actors who were putting on their street clothes.

It was thought at first that the fire would be confined to the place where it originated, but it forced its way through the floor to the auditorium and the stage.

At 12:40 an explosion was heard in the building and a moment later the upper part of the city was illuminated by a huge sheet of flame which rose from the roof of the theatre, enveloping the entire building and Hermann's Theatre immediately adjoining.

Six firemen had gone through Hermann's Theatre to the roof and had just succeeded in hoisting a length of hose up when the furnace opened directly at their feet.

Fire of them could not be seen from the street, but one stood out against the sea of flame that rose from the burning buildings.

Firemen Perish in the Flames.

A shout was made for scaling ladders by the firemen on Broadway, but before they could be procured the firemen were seen to take a final look at the crowd below and then to deliberately walk into flames and disappear.

A deadly silence that lasted for a full moment resulted, and then a moan of agony arose from the crowd. Firemen were seen to bend their heads and wipe away the tears that they could not prevent from flowing. A few minutes afterwards it was discovered that the fireman's life was miraculously saved.

The Entire Block in Flames.

At this time the whole block, from 28th to 29th street, was in flames, with on the 28th street side of the Fifth Avenue Theatre the flames burst from the doors, and threatened the Broadway Baths and other buildings on the opposite side of the street.

Guests of the Brower House were early turned into the street. The Sturtevant House, opposite the Fifth Avenue entrance of the burning theatre, did likewise, and was in serious danger.

THE FLAMES SUBDUED.

Plucky Firemen Four Streams of Water and Quench the Blaze.

The firemen had trouble in fighting the Sturtevant House fire because all their long ladders were in use at the two theatre fires across the street.

Two plucky firemen dragged a line of hose up the fire escape on the twenty-ninth street side of the hotel, and started on the top landing, just east of the burning cornice, with their leather hats drawn down over their faces, poured a stream into the red hot roof.

Sparks and embers were dashed into their faces and caught on their clothing, burning holes in it.

They stood their ground bravely, and an appreciative crowd below gave them salvos of mighty cheers. But they could do little effective work, because the wind tore the stream into spray, and forced it back into their faces. This shower bath kept them from catching fire themselves.

It was not until the men on the inside of the house got to working on the Siamese nozzle that they made any progress.

At 2:15 o'clock the fire was under control. More than half the guests of the hotel were unable to return to their rooms, which were ruined by fire and water. The fire across the street was also under control.

Estimate of Losses.

The estimated loss on the Fifth Avenue Theatre was \$100,000 by H. C. Miner and \$100,000 by the Gilsey estate.

Mrs. Fanny Davenport loses \$50,000, exclusive of her costumes, and Prof. Hermann's loss is placed at \$40,000.

Mr. Phillips, one of the proprietors of the Sturtevant Hotel, estimates his loss at a quarter of a million of dollars. Latest reports say that no lives were lost and but few persons injured.

Sir Julian's Answer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Blaine's note, rejecting England's latest proposals, was delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefote a few days ago. He intimated to Mr. Blaine that any seizure of a British vessel outside the three-mile limit would be met by immediate and forcible resistance.

The Funeral of Gen. Spinner.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The funeral of Gen. F. E. Spinner will take place at Mohawk to-morrow at 3 p. m. Ex-Senator Warner and Miller will deliver addresses upon the political and public career of Gen. Spinner.

The Boy Burglar Gets Ten Years.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 3.—Frederick Porter, the Greenville boy burglar, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment on nine indictments.

Senator Farwell Indignant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Farwell enters an indignant and emphatic denial to the story of his connection with the silver pool. He says that he never bought a dollar's worth of silver previous to silver legislation last summer. He says he wants to be wholly denied the charge that he was in any way concerned in the Batsman failure, or speculated in silver.

COMANCHE, Texas, Jan. 3.—The Avenue Hotel was burned last night. A woman and two men and a boy were burned to death.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The Illinois State Company will shut down to-day and 1,500 men will be discharged.

THREATS OF LYNCHING.

Waterworks Excited Over the Kidnapping of a Young Girl.

WATERWORKS, N. Y., Jan. 3.—This community is excited over the disappearance of the 10-year-old daughter of Brayton Hungerford, of this city. She was visiting relatives in East Waterworks, two miles and a half from here.

A man named Reed, who had been employed by the girl's father to take charge of the horses, stole a horse and cutter from the stable and drove to the place where the girl was staying, and told the people that her brother was dying and wished to see her. The girl started with him and neither have been seen hereabouts since.

The horse was found wandering in the streets of this city during the morning. The girl's scarf was in the cutter.

LATER.—Little Mattie Hungerford, who was kidnapped, has just appeared at her uncle's home, and sank exhausted to the floor. When she revived she stated that the man Reed had carried her to a barn near this city and kept her there all day, threatening to kill her if she made an outcry. At dusk he left her, and she managed to make her way to her uncle's home.

A reward has been offered for Reed's capture, and parties are actively searching the vicinity for him. There is great excitement, and threats of lynching are freely made.

IRISH PATRIOTS FREED.

Hostile Treatment by Their English Jailers After Their Conviction.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—Thomas Kelly and James Hanratty, who were convicted with eight others at the Belfast Assizes in 1883 for connection with an Irish patriotic brotherhood at Crossmagher, have been released from prison. They state that after conviction they remained in Mountjoy prison until February 1, 1884, when four of them, Kelly, Macbride, Geoghegan and Hanratty were taken away handcuffed in a prison van and put on board the gunboat Valorous, which took them to Chatham. On the passage they were chained to an iron bar and also handcuffed to a chain.

They remained in Chatham for eight months, and were then again removed, to be conveyed to Belfast, whence they were taken to Downpatrick, where they had as fellow prisoners the Dublin Invincibles, Joseph Mullet, James Mullet, McAffery and Fitzharris, otherwise known as "Skin the Goat," Maloney, O'Brien, Lawrence Hanlon and Dan Donohue.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Reduction of Over \$11,000,000 for the Past Month.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The reduction in the public debt during December, as shown by the monthly statement issued from the Treasury Department, is \$11,005,397. The total debt to-day, less cash in the Treasury, is \$892,439,511, and of this amount \$619,019,740 is interest-bearing debt, made up mainly of \$39,177,790 1-2 per cent, and \$580,742,000 4 per cent, now outstanding.

The principal of the outstanding 4 and 4-1-2 per cent has been reduced \$92,289,000 during the past calendar year, \$49,289,000 in 1902, and \$43,000,000 in 1903. The principal of the 1-2 per cent has been purchased and redeemed during the twelve months.

The net cash or surplus in the Treasury to-day, including subsidiary coin, is \$37,591,812, against about \$34,000,000 on January 1, 1902. Of the surplus the National bank deposits hold \$24,199,872, against about \$41,000,000 a year ago.

EXCITING MURDER TRIAL.

An Appeal: History of Brutality Related by Young Warren's Mother.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The sensational trial of Herbert Warren for killing his father, Frank J. Warren, was continued all day. The court room was crowded.

The widow of the murdered man and mother of the prisoner, was on the stand and gave one of the most appalling histories of brutality ever heard in a court room. Her husband did everything to her, she said, from beating her to afflicting her with a loathsome disease.

She testified that Warren had made several attempts to kill her, and had assaulted her many times. She said she was assaulted by her on the night of June 13 when her 16-year-old son shot him dead.

Herbert Warren, the defendant, told the story of the murder and made a good impression on the spectators. The case is still on.

THE FIGHT IN THE SENATE.

Exciting Scenes Expected Over the Plan to Shut Off Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Exciting scenes are expected in the Senate Monday, when the fight over the Elections bill and the closure rule is likely to be begun. Senator Sherman has a plan to hand to shut off the debate likely to follow Vice President Morton's decision that an appeal is debatable.

Senator Sherman will introduce at once a motion to lay the appeal on the table and under rule of the Senate this motion is not debatable, and thus by forcing a vote on the tabling of the appeal he will shut off the Democrats. At any rate, the session on Monday promises to be an interesting one.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

A Miner's Lamp the Cause of a Fatal Accident at Astoria, Pa.

ASTORIA, Pa., Jan. 3.—While Michael Reddy and Benjamin Bray were engaged in opening a main-way in the basement of No. 2 Slope at the Centralia Colliery, the latter held the lamp over his head to inspect the place as to its safety, when he ignited the gas and a terrific explosion occurred.

Reddy was burned in a horrible manner and died before being hoisted to the surface. Bray was seriously burned about the face, head and hands. He may recover. Henry Bendish, who was working nearby, was slightly injured.

Work of Train Wreckers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—On further investigation, it turns out that the wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Woodbury, N. J., was not an accident, but the result of an attempt at train-wrecking, for the purpose of robbing the passengers. The switch, which was supposed to have been closed by the train, was found to have been spiked, and four men, who were seen standing on the bridge, near the switch, apparently awaiting for the approaching train, are under suspicion, and are being searched for by the police. Rewards for their arrest will be offered by the company.

Mrs. Fayerweather's Petition Filed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Fayerweather, whose husband, Daniel R. Fayerweather, after leaving \$2,000,000 to his children, died about a million and a half dollars each to three executors, has filed a petition for the appointment of a temporary administrator of the estate. In it she severely castigates two of the three executors, including the late Governor, Thomas G. Ritch, but asks that the third, Justus L. Bulkley, be made temporary administrator.

FIGHT OR SURRENDER.

A Battle With the Indians Expected at Any Moment.

NOV SURROUNDED BY TROOPS.

The Reds Will be Annihilated Unless Some Misfortune Arises.

General Miles to Make a Dash from the South—Brooke and Carr to Attack from the North and West—Hostilities Resuming—An Offer to Surrender Arms.

PIKE PEAK, Jan. 3.—It is the general opinion among army officers here that a decisive battle will be fought within the next forty-eight hours.

It is definitely known that hostiles to the number of 1,100 are fortified near the mouth of White City Creek, and that troops are swinging around to the north of them. General Carr is supposed to be approaching from the west and General Miles will make a dash from the south. The force thus engaged is thought sufficient to annihilate the band, unless some unforeseen complication or misfortune arises.

Ambassadors from the hostile camp have been suing for peace to-day and offering to surrender arms. It is not known here whether terms will be granted or not; but the general opinion is that in view of the rebels' action in slaughtering the troops under the flag of truce, not much credit will be given to their pretended repentance.

Hostiles Receive Re-enforcements. That the hostiles have been largely re-enforced within the last two days, there is no longer any doubt, and there seems to be ground for the rumor that Indians from other agencies or from the British possessions have joined them in their pretended repentance.

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A report has reached here by courier that a foraging party of Indians from the main camp on White City Creek, attacked the ranch of Douglas Pointe last night, killed him, and drove away his 400 cattle.

It is also reported that a big war has broken out in the camp of the hostiles over the question of surrendering. This news was brought by a half-breed courier, who said he had just come from the camp.

Unless there is an unconditional surrender there is likely to be a great battle before night.

Red Cloud a Prisoner.

A letter was sent in by Red Cloud last night claiming he was a prisoner and begging the soldiers to come and save him. "It has become the vogue to sing the praise of childhood as the happy age. The children of the nineteenth century will sparely join in this hallooing, knowing at once too much and too little to do otherwise." "Idea is reality elated, and finds through substitution its complement. Idea without reality, and reality without idea, are phantoms." This is the motto of the phantoms to the following dictum: "From immemorial times every new comer has been taught to depend on mortal's lot. It has been told that he is born in wood and shall die in wood; that life is feeble-sight, in which evil has got the better of it. And the climax is reached when the writer, having summed up the greatest of sorrows, that which shrieking lunacy, calls out: "Be the cries not deadened! Let the shriek rise to Heaven! Let it wax a well, a horrid, horrid anathema!"

Calling for Arms.

OMAHA, Jan. 3.—The inhabitants of Rushville are calling for arms and are organizing a home guard. Five Red Cross ambulances have just arrived at Pine Ridge. A ranchman reports seeing a band of 100 Indians going southward from the reservation at midnight. If true, this means trouble.

DILLON HEARD FROM.

He Advises O'Brien to be Careful About Bargaining for the Leadership.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A telegram from Paris states that Mr. Dillon has called Mr. O'Brien advising him not to accept the proposals of Mr. Parnell, involving Mr. O'Brien's acceptance of the Irish leadership temporarily, under any understanding that Mr. Parnell should be the power behind the throne and should soon return to the actual leadership. Mr. Dillon is said to have confined himself to merely recording his opinion, without any urging, leaving Mr. O'Brien to act on his judgment with as little outside influence as possible.

It is stated from the same quarter that the only immediate practical outcome of the conference has been that an agreement is reached whereby certain funds on deposit in Paris may be used by representatives of both the factions, for the good of Ireland. Mr. Parnell, it is further stated, has instructed Mr. Harrington to draw at once on this fund, under this agreement.

Parnellites Excited.

The action of Bishop O'Callaghan, of Cork, in refusing to permit the installation of Mayor Horgan at the Catholic Cathedral has worked up the Parnellites feeling to frenzy, not in Cork alone, but in Limerick and Dublin. Timothy Harrington denounces it as a high outrage, not upon the Mayor alone, but upon the people of Cork, and as a virtual attack on the part of the clergy that they claim the unlimited right of dictating in Irish politics. John O'Connor, who is in charge of Parnell's United Ireland, is equally outspoken, and protests that the Bishop's action will react with decisive influence upon the enemies of Mr. Parnell.

Parnell's Next Trip to Hongkong.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—Mr. Parnell, accompanied by Mr. Timothy Harrington and Dr. Kenny, Member of Parliament for the Southern Division of Cork, will reach Hongkong on or before Tuesday next, when the recently adjourned conference will resume its deliberations.

Ward to Play with the New Yorks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—There is every likelihood that John Ward will play third base for the New York club this season. J. D. Dwyer, who is in relation to the rumor said that in his opinion Ward was a better third baseman than either Denny or Whitney, and that if Ward signs with him he will release Whitney, as there are several clubs after him. He did not deny that negotiations were pending.

Will Investigate Her Death.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3.—Coroner Mix is to have, however, investigate the death of Mrs. Caroline Morano, which was caused by exposure while she was engaged by the company in this city from Woodbury, a distance of about twenty-eight miles, and he has summoned the three Selectmen of Woodbury to appear before him.

Boston, Jan. 3.—Gov. Brackett, after a prolonged hearing of the case, has refused to grant extradition papers for the return to Pennsylvania of Clark Parker, who is charged with robbing the jewelry store of C. R. Smith & Sons, Market street, Philadelphia, last November. The Governor considered the evidence sufficient to prove Parker's guilt.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 3.—Charles Clair, 35, a bookkeeper for the Apothecaries Hall Company, was asphyxiated in his room through the failure of a patent extinguisher attached to the gas burner to do its work properly. The young man's dead body was found in bed in the morning, while gas was still pouring into the room.

HOW TO FEEL BETTER.

The servant girl question was under debate in a coterie of ladies up town, and bitter words were spoken by some of the housekeepers when telling of their troubles with housemaids, scullery-maids, nurserymaids, chambermaids, and kitchenmaids. The strain of bitterness was interrupted by one of the ladies who said: "I never have any trouble with my domestic help. I keep a housemaid and a cook, who have been with me for five years, and I do not know that they are extraordinary specimens. One of them is an Irish-American, the other a German. They say that I treat them well. I do not overwork them or keep them at service from dawn till midnight. I don't scold them for every fault. I have a nice bedroom for them and they keep it neat. I let them go off in the daytime once or twice every week to take a walk or to visit their friends or to do their shopping. I talk to them at times about their gowns, bonnets, shawls, and ruffs. I see that they have something else than scraps or leavings to eat. I pay them their wages on the first of every month. I help them to do things now and then. They give me their confidence, and I know that I take an interest in them and my husband is considerate toward them. I don't believe they will ever leave our household till they get married, and my cook is a widow who says she will never marry again. I cannot see why so many people should have so much trouble with their domestic help or talk so often about the servant girl question." The ladies in the coterie have succeeded in proving one thing at all events, and that is that it is still possible to write something on "English as she is spoke" which does not appear stale and unprofitable. The author says in his preface, "It is four years ago that I, at the age of 35, resolved to make English the vehicle of my thoughts. How far I have succeeded may others do judge, but I begin immediately to write down the "stanzas" making up "this opusculum," which is an experiment to corroborate a theory. Its gospel is auto-didacticism, and itself an offshoot of"—well, of the same long word. The following are a few of the "stanzas": "So it happens that the stones so many of us ploddingly roll over and again and again. In the telegraph office, in the praise of childhood as the happy age. The children of the nineteenth century will sparely join in this hallooing, knowing at once too much and too little to do otherwise." "Idea is reality elated, and finds through substitution its complement. Idea without reality, and reality without idea, are phantoms." This is the motto of the phantoms to the following dictum: "From immemorial times every new comer has been taught to depend on mortal's lot. It has been told that he is born in wood and shall die in wood; that life is feeble-sight, in which evil has got the better of it. And the climax is reached when the writer, having summed up the greatest of sorrows, that which shrieking lunacy, calls out: "Be the cries not deadened! Let the shriek rise to Heaven! Let it wax a well, a horrid, horrid anathema!"

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