AKE A

PLAIN STATEMENT

PLAIN!

IT would be a more than useless task for us to attempt to describe the color, fit and finish of our entire Stock.

What we would impress you with is that we are prepared to show the Public a very elegant Stock of-

> Richly Tailored Suits, Overcoats and Trowsers,

> > For Men, Boys and Children.

If the impression which you gain from the above concise statement is sufficiently strong to bring you here in person, the work of making you s patron of this House will have been accomplished.

Respectfully,

B. O. EVANS & CO.

AN UP TO DATE CROCERY STORE.

WE_CITHE BOYS"—call the attention of the Ladies to the fact that we have just received a fresh line of BUCKWHEAT, OATMEAL, FLAP JACK FLOUR, FARINA and ROLLED WHEAT. Also, this season's RAISINS. CURRANTE, CITRON and MINCE MEAT. We handle St. Louis FINE CANDIES, and have just received the largest assortment ever shown in the city.

CLEMSON COLLEGE FULL CHEAM CHEESE—best to be had—always on hand. Ask to see our 5-pound Coffee, and don't forget we give 8 lbs Soda for 25c.

We have put in a Prone for the benefit of the Ladles, and would be pleased to have them call up No. 70. Will be glad to attend to any business for them through our Phone when they don't want to come to the city. Very respectfully, "THE BOYS," RUSSELL & BREAZEALE.

Phone No. 70. Free and prompt City Delivery.

CHAS. T. BALLARD, President.

BALLARD & BALLARD CO.

Daily Output 1500 Barrels of Flour! LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 17, 1895.

To whom it may Concern:

This is to certify that BROWNLEE & VANDIVERS are at present in Anderson, South Carolina. They buy from the Mill of capital must turn their attention in they were not rich men either. Some of them were renters and some overdirect, in Car lots, and are thus able to sell to the trade at very close prices. Our Flours are recognized as Standard, and are of the highest quality. We guarantee every package to be absolutely pure, and free from adulteration BALLARD & BALLARD CO.,

By CHAS. T. BALLARD, Pres.

Below we mention a few Goods

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Builders Hardware of all kinds, Syracuse Turning Plows, Syracuse Subsoil Plows, Rubber Belting, Leather Belting, Machinery Supplies, Pipe and Pipe Fittings, Inspirators, &c. Sporting Powder, Blasting Powder, Shot, Loaded Shells, &c.

When in the market for any of the above named Goods, or anything in the Hardware line, you will do well to inspect our stock and get our price before you buy.

BROCK BROS.

PROPHYLACTIC --- "Preventive of Disease."

THE PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH!

Unlike other Brushes in Construction, Use and Results.

IT CLEANS THE TEETH!

— FOR SALE BY —

ORR & SLOAN.

If you want to see Pretty Things,

in Endless Variety drop into that Jewelry Palace, Next Door to Farmers and Merchants Bank.

ENGRAVING FREE.

BRIDAL PRESENTS. BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, World without end, and at PRICES that will make you SMILE.

I have certainly bought the largest and prettiest Stock ever opened up in this City o trouble to find what you want. NOVELTIES BY THE CART LOAD. A visit to my Store will knock the blues sky high.

No trouble to show Goods. Eight-day Walnut Clocks \$2.00.

WILL. R. HUBBARD.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Watching the "Signs" and the Temper

Atlanta Constitution

Brown and me would proclaim ourselves as believers in "signs," but we know that we would be laughed at and selves as believers in "signs," but we know that we would be laughed at and Brown says that he is tired of being write, and would insist upon discussmade sport of. I could call attention the "dry" storms that all old people remember just before the war, but by Brown's advice I will not, and will be what he gets for bragging—it don't contented by remarking that smarter men than him and me both put to-gether have believed in "signs" and lived to see their interpretations veri-

I knew when old John Brown raised thunder at Harper's Ferry that it was a "sign," and I knew when they stop-ped slavery from going into the terri-tories that it was a "sign," but I never thought for once but what our great men in office could manage the matter. We had such great confidence in such men as Toombs and Brown the Cobbs and Stephens, Jeff Davis and Yancy-such as these-that we paid no attention to "signs" nor to the warnings of some older common the warnings of some older common people. Such men as were then 'leaders' said they could manage the thing and we believed them, and the most of them said there would be no blood spilt and we believed them, though the "signs" were all against what they did say. When these memories come up in mind I am in doubt whether it is best to depend doubt whether it is best to depend upon the utterances of "leaders" or fixed and bragging.
to take the "signs" as shadows of Before the war

Before the war there would have troubulous coming events. had to have been no resort to ganders. "Signs" are not confined to war As many could have come as wished matters, nor do they manifest them- and brought along their horses and selves altogether through the stars, or through seasons and storms. The temper of the people, the stress of the times—restlessness, anxiety, a loose morality—such as this I take as the very best of "signs." Such as this I fact, plain bacon would have been no running off to town for a piece of meat and a sack of flour. In fact, plain bacon would have been speaks stronger than words—it shows too common for such visitors before us plainer than a look through a teleus plainer than a look through a telescope that something is wrong; that something must happen; that we are on the wrong track. A few there may be who will disagree with this, but a great majority will agree, and the most of mankind, when they find they are on the wrong track, are willing to switch back if they only know how.

To know "how" is a great thing. If we could all agree upon causes then could extend such bountiful hospital-If we could all agree upon causes then must first be found before we can apply the remedy. I have my notion as to the cause of our present unrest. The neglect of rural pursuits is where I take the blight to be, and a return to rural pursuits is the remady in my notion. It is not sufficient that men almost beggars drift into the country. ity as I have spoken of. It was comwe could know "how"-the cause

fessions, the mechanics, commerce

tress. In a few years more we must

see our land a land of confusion, or

else we must see the "country gentle-

Such a train of thought naturally

brings to an old man's mind the coun-

try homes of the South before the war

and we can but remember the dignity,

the culture, the hospitality that pre

sided in these homes. A few, just a

few, of them old country gentlemen

are yet living. But there are many yet living who can remember these

grand old homes and the old masters

and old mistresses. The most of them

gave way under the new era of after

the war and many of them died in poverty. They could never learn the

new ways—never accept the changed conditions. What a pity that they did not settle down on the old homestead and there await death. They

did not, though they fled to the towns

and their children went with them,

and those children, in many instances,

are the poor people of to-day. Some poor widows and broke-down soldiers,

who could not flee, remained upon the

shall praise to them a victory, greater

In discussing the much visiting that

has been going on during the exposi-

tion, Brown and I caught ourselves

time Southern homes and the homes

of this day and time. There was

nothing thought of seeing eight or ten carriages and buggies and horseback riders in proportions drawn up any

Sunday at the old homes. They were

all fed with ease and sumptuously.

I know that some will be ready to say

that slavery gave these old homes

their abundance. This is not alto-

gether so. The negro cost just about

as much in those days as he does now,

if not more, but they were managed

well by intelligence and discipline. If brainy men and capitalists will turn

their attention to these same old plan-

than Appomattox, a heroism worthy

Some of great enterprises, such as the build-ing of canals, of great cities, great seers-none of them rich. It was the times, the metods, that made it easy railroads and great whatnots, and the organization of great syndicates for scientific research and for the heathand a pleasure. Georgia was prosperous then. Her best brains were turned to agriculture. ens in Africa. Such as this must There was no laying awake at night studying about "futures." There divide its brain, its energy, its capital with agricultural development. Rural pursuits must be magnified. Country was no trying to make thousands on the tick of a telegram from the gambling hells of New York. Things were homes must be made inviting and the common people educated by precept and by example that in country life there is the least to trouble and the most to be desired. It did not take long for a custom of disparagement and doleful tunes of the countryman's real-no dealing in myths. Millions of wheat and thousands of cotton was not sold then until it existed. Such things were produced in reality and engaged the best brains of our country in their production. Trade on paper littleness to turn the current toward the towns. It will not take long unsubstantial. The farms have wenttoo slow. They could grow up and wash away for what these "bucket der present conditions to turn that current back if we will all cry out the house" dealers earned. Speculation went on just as well without producmistake and can get brains and capital tion as with it, but at last this "fictifathers can soon instill into the minds very best pursuit if they wish to, and I can tell them that they had better I can tell them that they had better, gone. The people are groaning, groanfor all the "signs" say that contented country life is all the hope. The proing, groaning! All around you there is breeding desperation. Your ill-

almost beggars drift into the country big meeting day with enough to feed seeking work. The men of brains and a family now to make a crop. And

and industries—everything in the towns is crowded, crowded into disby some upheaval that you have never dreamed of. There is one hope-Come join your brains with hardy sons of And watch the generous yield of Southern man'' the man of all men. It has been so in Georgia once; it must be so It only craves of laggard sons a touch To yield the same to day—and just as much. man" the man of all men. It has

SARGE PLUNKETT.

That Boy Could Talk.

The two papas were comparing notes

"Does your boy talk yet?" asked the papa with red whiskers. "Well, he's just learning," replied the papa with the bald head. "And, by the way, he's learning a little too fast to suit me, too." "Never heard that complaint before.

"Well, it was this way. You see, we've been in the habit of getting up in the middle of the night and feeding him some milk. He's 20 months old old enough to do without that. The I'll let you go?" other night he waked up and began to call for 'mikkum.' I didn't pay any attention to him; so, of course, he kept it up, as babies usually do. "Each time the 'mikkum' came out

farms, and they have fought a greater fight than was the fight between the States, and the day is dawning that a little more imperiously. Finally I called to him: "'You don't need any mikkum. Go to sleep again now.' "There was silence for a few min-

utes, and then he began again: "No answer.

What does he say?"

" 'Parpar!' "I said nothing.

" 'Par, you old baldhead get up an gimme some mikkum.' "And did he get it?" asked the papa with the red whiskers. "He got it." - Buffalo Express.

- While waiting for your trouble to pass, it will do no harm to try to get a little good out of it.

cipline. Whenever you have to pet The first symptom is hoarseness; this people to get them to stay with you and work you will find it a hard road and work you will find it a hard road cough, which is easily recognized and Frank J. CHENEY makes out that he is the series restored the firm of F. I. CHENEY & CO.

LESSON IN FIRST AID.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1895.

may thank the Lord. Day is dawning for them, for the tide will turn back; brain and capital is going to join you and old Georgia and all the South will A Trained Nurse Tells About Quick flourish as she used to flourish, and

the "country gentleman" will be the

But it was Brown's comparisons-

his contrasting the old homes with the

present-that I started the last para-

"Well," said I simply.

you must come to the rescue.'

try that on them.

man of men.

She was a very capable little woman but the care of those children was likely to prove a little too much for

When she married . widower and andertock the care of his five boys she ing the amount of company he is havknew that she would have to face ing since the exposition began. The many unexpected situations, and braced herself to do her best. She was not prepared, however, for what she called the "breakage" in the family. The constant risk to life and limb that five active, sport-loving boys were capable of was a new feature pay to brag, sometimes.
"Plunk," says he—he calls me
"Plunk" whenever he wishes to be very agreeable.

"What?" says I, and pretty sharply, for he has borrowed and borrowed till I am smartly disfigured myself.

"Some mighty big folks coming tomorrow," said he, humbly. in her young life, and she felt that she was in danger of losing her head unless she prepared herself to meet the different calls upon her motherly

In her extremity she appealed to

her friend, the trained nurse. "The last dinged thing I had has "Can't you give me some points," she said. "Tell me of the proper things to do before the doctor comes been eat-all gone, out of everything; "Catch our old gander," I said, "and in case of certain accidents—won't you? Then there are many little things Brown smiled a large smile, the first smile of a month. He knew he had them. We have had experience in bruises and burns and things that I could attend to myself without sending for a doctor if I only knew how. Do help me out. Suppose, for instance, one of the boys fell and broke his arm, what should I do before the doctor

"If I were you, I would do nothing but wait, unless the surgeon was delayed. In that case I would simply place the limb in between a folded pillow, fastening the pillow firmly todestroy one, so let 'em come, Brown is gether, thus making a sort of splint.

"You will very likely have a sprain or two to deal with. You can either apply clothes saturated with ice water until the swelling disappears, or you may use very hot water with vinegar in the same way. After the swelling has disappeared you had better bandage the limb and let the little patient rest it on a level until it gets strong." "But I don't know how to apply a

bandage," was the forlorn reply. "Then it is about time that you did," said the trained nurse. "Give me a piece of muslin and your bare foot, and I'll show you how."

Then the nurse took the piece of muslin and tore it into strips of 3 inches in width. Then saying, "Always begin at the extremity of a limb and work toward the center of the body from left to right," she placed one of the ends of the strip at the instep and made a turn around the base of the toe. Then she carried the band diagonally over the foot, across the point of the heel and back from the other side, until it coincided with the first turn. This was then covered and carried a second turn around the heel half an inch higher than the first. She then continued to make alternate turns under the sole and behind the heel. ng over the insten until the en tire foot was covered. In finishing the bandage she split the last quarter of yard of the strip through the middle, wound the ends in opposite direc-tion around the limb and tied them in

and the pupil, trying her hand, was delighted to see what a "firm bandage" she could make after two or three

"In case of dislocation," continued the nurse, "there is always need of instant action. Muscular tension increases rapidly and its reduction becomes more difficult with every hour

"Fingers and thumbs can be set by pulling in place, but be careful not to use too much force. A joint is always weaker after an accident and should be strapped in place until strong

other day and frightened me so because I could not stop it. It stopped itself after awhile, but what should I have done?'

"It is a good thing to press gently gotten gains will be swept from you the facial artery at the base of the nose and place cold applications to forehead and neck. I suppose you had him lean his head over a basin. Yes; most people do, and that is just worst attitude possible. You should have made him stand erect, throw his head back and elevate his arms, while you held a cold, damp sponge to his nostrils. If you have an occasion like that again, and the bleeding continues after what I have told you to do has been tried, you had better syringe with salt and ice cold

"In the case of burns or scalds, if they are very bad send for your physician, but slight ones you can very well attend to. The first thing in such cases is to exclude the air. I find that baking soda and sweet oil make a soothing, healing application. If you can't get that conveniently, beat up the white of an egg and apply

that with a bandage.' "Will you tell me how to stop the now, and we thought he was getting flow of blood in case of cut, and then "Find the artery that is cut and tie

a handkerchief around the limb just over where it bleeds. Tie the handkerchief tightly; then make, say, three hard knots. In the last knot insert a piece of stick with which you must twist the handkerchief until it is tight enough to stop the flow. The handkerchief and stick make as good a tourniquet, as we call it, as any one would wish."—Philadelphia Press.

- Cholera has already destroyed 20 times more lives in Japan than were

- Old Bullion: "What! You wish to marry my daughter? She is a mere schoolgirl yet." Suitor: "Yes, sir. I came early to avoid the rush." - Mowler: "I see some philosopher

says that the way to cure yourself of a love affair is to run away. Do you believe it?" Cynicus: "Certainly if you run away with the girl." - James: "Is Mill Snowball a graduate of Vassar?" William: "She

is." James: "I thought she was. I heard her ask if the muzzle of a gun

GEN. JOHN DUNOVANT.

diers in Columbia during the State
Fair Gen. M. C. Butler spoke as follows concerning a gallant hero of two wars—Brig. Gen. John Dunovant, of he struck us. The importance of the Chester, S. C.—and the manner of his | precaution to our men not to fire too

your worthy and distinguished com- they had not been recognized how mander to deliver an address at this many of them would have been unreunion, and it has occurred to me it horsed by the rifles of our dismounted himself a model of promptness and strip of woods and reform it in an precision, both in obeying and execut-

ter and the Morris Island batteries land and naval forces of the United States, when considered in all of its bearings and details, is the most remarkable in history. But I am straying from my subject. Dunovant was for a time one of the actors in that transferred to the broader fields of

McDowell's farm, below Petersburg, leading his brigade, fighting an infantry, against the breastworks of the enemy. He was mounted on his favorite little chestnut horse, and it was my fortune to be at his side when he received his mortal wound. General Hampton had directed me to hold then to move forward and attack all along our front. It was a cold, disamounted and had thrown up temporary breastworks of rails, logs, etc., and had been engaging the enemy almost the entire day, resisting repeated and determined assaults he would make on our lines until about 3 p. m., when I

was appraised of Lee's advance by an incident which was almost ludicrous, and as is often the case, came near being tragic. I will pause to describe it : Dunovant's brigade occupied the on the right; I had withdrawn Talliaferro's regiment, the Seventh Georgia of Young's brigade, and stationed it in reserve near the point where I had fixed my headquarters. We had cau-tioned the officers on the line not to fire too quickly on any mounted column enclosing the castle of Chapultepec. that might approach them, as I was He was subsequently appointed a capapprehensive lest some of Lec's troops, not knowing our exact position, might mistake us for the enem. He, like infantry in 1861 to join the Confedourselves, had been fighting on foot in | erate army.

their attacks during the morning. It was a most unfortunate admonition, as the sequel will show. Whenever the Federals would advance to attack, they would come with a yeil and hurrah, which though sometimes formidable and loud enough, never reached the volume and audacity of the "rebel yell," with which both sides became so familiar sooner or later. This performance had been going on so long and our men had got so accustomed to driving back their assailants, that services to his country. They were as Dunovant left his lines and joined me under a large tree. The rain was and that country has never had a more pouring in torrents and all who could devoted son or gallant defender. He nose of the lion. His feet were afford one, were covered with an oil- was one of the few men I have met in securely tied with ropes and he was cloth cape or overcoat and most of our my life who seemed absolutely indif- held firmly upon the table by several capture or otherwise. We noticed the composed, fearless and ready. He

velling in front of Dunovant's line he galloped off through the open woods to see what it meant. He had scarcein the road in our front, when I saw | country. the head of a column coming around a their attention to these same old plantations the same abundance will return there just as it used to be. The war ended with everything demoralized and old timers had a struggle for a footbold. Capital was lacking and without capital there could be no diswithout capital there. Colonel Anderson, in command of the Seventh Georgia, to form his men and | 13th inst. ge' ready to fire, at the same time with staff and couriers we spurred our

How a Gallant Confederate Soldier Died.

At the reunion of Confederate solhaving encountered Dunovant's line Comrades of the United Confederate | people recognized the Virginians, but

reunion, and it has occurred to me it would be appropriate to occupy the men it would be difficult to estimate. time allotted to me by relating the I ordered forward the whole line and incidents attending the death of one | they went at a run down the hill, leavof the most gallant and accomplished | ing the two batteries on the ridge ensoldiers with whom I was associated during our civil war—Brig. Gen. John Dunovant of Chester—with a brief and imperfect sketch of his life. You may remember he succeeded me in the command of the brigade composed of mative, I said: "Well, turn the head the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth South of your column and I will show them Carolina cavalry, which joined the army of Northern Virginia in April, we went thundering down the hill, army of Northern Virginia in April, 1864, at the opening of that desperate and trying campaign which Grant inaugurated against Richmond. General Dunovant was in command of the Fifth South Carolina when the regiment reached Virginia, and, as I have ment reached Virginia, and, as I have never understood why they remarked, was made Brigadier General when I was promoted to the com-mander of Hampton's division in Sep-tember, 1864. He was the beau ideal of a soldier, a knightly chivalric gen- column charging breastworks. Meantleman, thorough in the details of time Dunovant's and Young's brigades discipline and order, exacting, but had reached the base of the hill where always just, guarding with care and solicitude the interest of his soldiers, ous fire from the enemy on the other demanding of all alike the full measure of their duty. The result was his the whole line to halt and lie down. command was always ready to respond | I had directed Colonel Phillips to conpromptly to his orders. He was in duct his mounted regiment across a

To say that General Dunovant was able in the organization, discipline and command of troops in battle would be no higher commendation than could be bestowed on hundreds of the enemy and thus avoid a direct of others. He was exceptional in these respects, and deserved higher rank than he reached. Two things conspired to prevent his advancement:

Eiret the hestility and I am inclined First, the hostility, and I am inclined ridden through the woods a short disto think jealously of a superior officer tance to the right of the causewar to reconnoitre the ground, and on returnblocked his way to promotion, and ing met Dunovant, who remarked to second, his post of duty did not afford that opportunity for active field service for the full exercise of his military talents.

tary talents.

His experience in the regular army of the United States, which he left to cast his fortune with the Confederacy, cast his command and I replied, if that is your opinion, move your brigade forward, if at the same time extending the order to Young. the field. His first service in the Confederate army was as a field officer in the first regiment of South Carolina regulars, performing garrison duty in a little tardy in heading the lines of south carolina and belowed in her fury. The wounded line and below and be regulars, performing garrison duty in front of Charleston. This duty was, of course, arduous and important, and I don't think has been properly ap- man jumped to his feet and moved preciated. I have always insisted forward, firing across the swamp. that the defence of that historic city, Dunovant's horse was fretting and so full of unexampled deeds of hero- careering, and mine was not behaving ism, fortitude and gallantry, is with- much better, and as we reached the out a parallel in military annals. The causeway to cross with the line on defenders of Forts Moultrie and Sum- our right and left, with an open road to the enemy's works on the other against the combined attacks of the side, we were greeted with a deadly volley. Dunovant was shot and tumcauseway. The horse dashed forward command "Forward" to his gallant soldiers was the last word he ever great drama, but it was when he was luttered. When his body was taken up, under the directions of his faithful and gallant Adjutant General, Jeffords, I discovered an ugly indenconspicuous, and he received the protation (his forehead and concluded it was there he received his mortal motion to which they entitled him. wound, but on examination, it was

found he was shot in the breast and the wound on the forehead must have been made when he fell forward, by a he was making his way through our a certain position on the Squirrel Level road until I heard the guns of Gen. W. F. H. Lee on my left and ment of a shell from the enemy's guns, and he too paid the penalty of a faithful, fearless discharge of duty-a splendid gentleman and accomplished officer, passed to his last account. He could, however, have rendered Dunovant no service, as his gallant life General Dunovant was born at Ches-

ter, S. C., on the 5th day of March, year of his age at the time of his death. He served in the Mexican war as 3rd sergeant of Company B. Palmetto regiment and was mustered into the United States service at Charleston, December, 1846. He was discharged at the City of Mexico November, 1847, on account of a severe wound received in the charge of the Palmetto regiment against the wall

Soon after his arrival in Virginia in 1864, he was detached with his regiment on temporary duty under command of Gen. Fitz Lee and while so detached received a painful wound in the hand in an engagement with the enemy on the James river. Before his wound was healed he reported for duty with his hand in a sling and never again left it until his death. This, with what has preceded, is the brief story of his career, and of his honorable and patriotic as any man's

died as I know he would like to dieconvention to a small pamphlet prepared by Rev. Mr. Elwell entitled "Recollections of War Times," and As soon as the lion was thoroughly said that every old soldier in the State should get a copy .- Columbia State,

UNDER THE KNIFE.

minute more they would have received

our fire, but as we escaped, if only by

nel Phillips explained that he had been ordered in by General Lee, and

quickly became manifest. Dunovant's

I have never understood why they

left their position at that time unless

it was they were dumfounded at the

impudence and audacity of a mounted

dismounted men were thus partially

protected from the enemy's fire, I

had sent scouts to the right to ascer-

tain if we could not find a position

me that he thought "if we would

make one more forward movement, we

could drive the enemy from this last

line of works." It was then getting

Veterans: I have been requested by the recognition was not mutual. If

the skin of our teeth, we enjoyed a hearty laugh over the incident. Colo- A Delicate Operation Performed on One of Hagenbeck's Lions.

The young lion of the Hagenbeck by a lioness last week was successfully operated upon yesterday afternoon, and the depression of the skull was lifted from the brain of the animal.

The operation was one that required not only skill in the use of the knife, but nerve on the part of the surgeons who worked so dangerously near the gaping jaws of the furious lion. In a room of the livery stable of Mr. Vandyke the lion was placed, and

while several strong men held the tortured beast, Drs. H. G. and W. E. Carnes performed the operation. In paper men and others interested in the unusual operation.

The lion has been in a comatose condition for several days, and suffered many convulsions during the time the skull was pressing against the brain. At times he was wild and would tear his flesh with his claws, and then again he would be as docile as a child and could not be aroused from the restless sleep into which he had fallen. His keepers daily expected the lion to die, as the skull had been flattened out until more than a square inch of bone pressed hard against the brain.

One day last week the lion was savagely attacked by a lioness that occupied an adjoining cage. The lion was eating his afternoon meal of beefsteak, when the lioness reared against the wooden partition separating the weight against the light partition, and with a crash the infuriated beast and partition fell into the cage occupied by the young lion who was eating. The lioness was in a perfect rage and pounced upon the lion with all the fury that is peculiar to that class of animals. The lion was taken completely by surprise and was at a great disadvantage. As he turned with a growl to see what had caused the partition to fall, he was caught in the wide open mouth of the lioness and fearfully bitten. The lioness leaped up into the air and fell upon her prey. She caught his head in her mouth and closed down upon it. The fangs penetrated the thick hide and the skull sank beneath the pressure.

The attack on the lion was so sud den that the keepers and trainers hardly realized what had been done. until it was too late to prevent it. After the assault the lioness sprang against the bars of the cage and roared and bellowed in her fury. The wound-

of the wrath of the lioness was found to be badly injured. He was bleeding in several places where the claws and teeth of the lioness had cut him. The lion was hardly able to stand and could but stagger about the cage in a dazed way. In a few minutes after the attack he was seized with convulsions. His manner was pitiable, and he would writhe in agony, then, leaping up, would fall frem weakness. His feet would be drawn close up to his body, and his tail lashed fearfully against the bars. As he writhed upon the floor he would claw at everything that came in reach. Catching the iron bars, he would almost wrench them from their places. His claws were completely torn from the flesh on one foot, and he frothed

It was apparent to the keepers that the animal would die. After the first day he became much quieter and could not be aroused from his comaaccustomed luster and were dreamy and glassy. Dr. Carnes, the veterinary surgeon, was called in and requested to make an examination of the lion and see if there was any possibility of his life being saved. Dr. Carnes thoroughly examined the wounds and found that his skull had been badly indented and that it was resting upon the brain. There was but one way in which death could be prevented and that was by trephining his skull and lifting the depressed bone and relieving the presure. As a last resort this operation was decided

Thursday afternoon the lion was brought into the city and placed in a room in the livery stable of Bowden & Stewart. It was too late in the day to perform the operation and Dr. Carnes decided to wait until yesterday morning. During the entire afternoon the lion was in convulsions and his suffering was great. He would toss back and forth and writhe on the floor.

Yesterday morning Drs. Carnes began making ready for the operation. There was but one way in which the pressure could be relieved and that was by trephining the skull, inserting an instrument and prizing the skull The lion was removed to a room on

arranged for him. The animal was the trip. suffering intensely and was in a dangerously bad humor. Occasionally he | The soul that is alive to God prays as would growl savagely and open his the soul that is alive breathes. Cessanearest him.

A number of glistening instruments were taken from a leather case and placed on a chair. A pan of warm water was secured and sponges were at form was poured into a wad of cotton, ferent to the dangers and perils of strong men. When the first fumes of battle. He was always sedate, self- the ether were inhaled the lion made strenuous efforts to tear himself away He roared and snorted and kicked with with his face to the enemy and every all his might, but he was held down throb of his manly, brave heart pul- upon the table. For nearly thirty ly got out of sight, crossing an angle sating for the glory and welfare of his minutes the ether was held under his nose. He resisted the sleep-giving His remarks were listened to with compound but gradually fell into an marked attention. After he had finished he called the attention of the was allayed and like a cat he purred

> under the influences of the chloroform, which was administered by Dr. H. G.

just to the left of the fracture incision was made. With c precision the knife was pres

quivering flesh.

After the incision was con the trephine was inserted and a opening was bored into the This was the most dangerous the operation, for like an au instrument bores its way throu bone. If any parts of the sku fallen into the brain, which is ex just as soon as the instrument pi entirely through the skull, it

have meant certain death for the When the trephine had reached inside of the skull, the instrum was given a quick turn, which bro particles were caught with a pair strong faucets and pulled out in piece.
The opening into the skull was mad
an inch to the left of the depression When the opening had been finished a small instrument was inserted. The instrument is of peculiar shape and is curved at the end. Down through the skull the piece of steel was pressed and then turned directly under the depression. After this was done I was an easy matter to lift the bon from the brain, which gave instan relief. The bone was restored to it

former position and then the incisio was sewn and the place dressed. The operation performed yesterday was successful. As soon as the lion recovered from the effects of the drug he bounded loose from the ropes that held him and leaped across the floor of the room. He was at first a little dazed from the effects of the chloroform, but gradually regained his senses. Dr. Carnes stated after the operation that the lion would be perfectly well in a

few days, as there was now no danger from the work. The lion is about two years old and was very valuable before he was in-

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

- A smile that helps others has to begin in the heart.

— A bar at which you can keep perfectly sober—the crow-bar. - Waste of time and words are the two greatest expenses in life.

- The Railroads of this country

give employment to 900,000 people. - Reticence may not be considered sound sense, but it is good sense. - We are never so happy or unfor-

tunate as we think ourselves.

- "There is no place like home," - Love is more pleasing than marriage, romance more amusing than

— Geographers say that the entire coast line of the globe measures 136,-- Entomologists have captured and

named upwards of 21,000 varieties of

- Netherlands has many diamondworkers capable of boring a hole only one-thousandth of an inch in diam-

- We frequently spend our time in wondering why we are not loved, in-stead of trying to make ourselves lov--- Old Beau: "Miss Flossies mine. I would give my life for you Miss Flossie: "Well, you may, if it's

heavily insured." - The snake moves by means of the ribs and the scales on the abdomen to which each rib is attached by a series of small muscles.

- The moon moves 3,333 feet per second, day and night, and always presents the same side to the view of the people on this earth. - A hotel is to be built on High

Knob, a mountain in Virginia. From its balconies guests will be able to see into five States. - A Philadelphia physician says that a well developed corn is the best

weather prophet in the world, as he knows by personal experience. - The Pettijohn family of Walla Walla, Washington, numbers 10 individuals. The average height of the

10 is 61 feet and the average weight 244 pounds. - Maud Evans, a nineteen-year-old girl of Beaver Falls, Penn., has her third set of natural teeth, it is said, though the third set can hardly be called natural.

- A metal worker's magazine say that platinum wires have been draw so fine that two of them twisted to gether could be inserted in the hollow - One of the Rothchilds is reported

to have said that in the next five years

there will be more chances to make money in America than in any other quarter of the globe. - A bottle with a message and the date was thrown into Boston harbor July 29. On October 17 it was found on the coast of a small island in the

Carribean Sea, 6,500 miles away.

once walked from San Francisco to New York City in 128 days, says that he wore out 10 pairs of stout shoes Hunter street and placed on the table and three suits of clothes in making

- J. Edwin Stone, the man who

jaws and snap at those who were tion of breathing is evidence of physical death. Cessation of praying is evidence that the soul is dead. Is your soul dead? - A big box was shipped from Shell Creek, N. C., the other day to some

point in Texas. It was supposed to contain dry goods, but in reality it contained a man named Cable, a desperate moonshiner, on whose track the revenue officers were hot. - A prominent Mexican military official has been sentenced to prison

for killing an antagonist in a duel. By the sentence of the court, not only is the murderer condemned to three years in prison at hard labor, but he must also pay all the costs of the trial, the dead man's funeral expenses, pay a fine of \$1,800 and \$4,500 in monthly installments to his artagonist's widow, annually for 18 years. The case has been appealed to a higher court. It is said that the Mexican papers gen erally approve the verdict.

- The wife of Mr. Leonard Wells, of East Brimfield, Mass., had been Carnes, the operation was begun. It suffering from neuralgia for two days, - "I wish you would give me a care be exercised in giving the anesstill, when Mr. Holden, the merchant and work you will find it a hard road to travel. Old-timers giving way under conditions, nothing was heard but a doleful turn of country life and of farming. It had its effect. As soon as boy got big enough to weigh a pound of meat or measure a yrad of cloth he was off for some store, or else to the railroads, or some of the railroads, or some of the shops of the industries. As I have said, a few were fortunate enough to keep this blight from their homes. They