THE RULERS OF ALL THE NATIONS.

CHINA CLAIMS NOAH AS FIRST.

The Men and Women Who have Reigned Over Kingdoms and Empires—An Interesting Summary of Events.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The president of Peru is General Nicola Pierola. He was elected in 1895.

The ancient monarchs of India were called palibothri, from the name of their capital city.

For over 400 years every Parthian king bore the name of Arsaces in addition to his own.

The Huns number in their annals four great kings, Attila, Bleda, Eilac and Dengezic.

The Visigoths in Spain, from Alaric, in 382 A. D., to Roderic, in 709, had thirty-four kings.

Salvador is a republic, and its president is General Gutierrez, whose term of office began in June, 1894.

The bey of Tunis is Sidi Ali Pasha. His office is merely nominal, as Tunis has now been declared a French province.

Some English genealogists pretend that there is a family line of union connecting Queen Victoria with Alfred the Great.

The first king of the Vandals was Gunderic, who ascended the throne in 406 A. D. Their last king was Gelimer, 531-554.

Kenneth became sole king of Scotland in 834. From his time to the accession of James VI, Scotland had forty-four kings.

The name Agag, mentioned in Jewish history as that of an Amalekite king, was used in common by all sovereigns of that country.

The present reigning prince of Bulgaria is Prince Ferdinand, whose commission dates from 1887, and his term expires at the wish of the czar.

The proudest imperial house in the world was that of the Abbassides, who in the course of their history furnished no less than fifty-two caliphs.

Until the past few months Madagascar had a queen, Ranavalona III. She began to reign in 1883, and was deposed upon the French occupation.

Unless a revolution has very recently taken place in Chili, the president is Admiral Jorge Montt, whose term of office began December 26, 1891.

Liberia does not cut a very imposing figure among the nations, nevertheless, has a president, J. J. Cheeseman, whose term of office began January 2, 1892.

Prussia has had, including the present king, who is also German emperor, seven kings. The royal house of Hohenzollern was established by Frederick William of Brandenburg in 1701.

The present king of Norway and Sweden, Oscar II, ascended the throne September 12, 1872. Including the present king, Norway and Sweden have enjoyed the rule of forty-seven sovereigns.

The present king of Italy is King Humbert, who ascended the throne January 9, 1878. Victor Emmanuel, his father, ascended the throne of Sardinia in 1849, and became king of Italy March 7, 1861.

The present king of Corea is named Li Chang, without any chang attachment to his cognomen. He ascended the throne in 1864, and will remain there until the Russians or Japanese drive him off.

From the time of Julius Cæsar to that of Constantine the Great the popular name for a Roman emperor was Cæsar; after the reign of Constantine the sobriquet in the eastern empire was Constantine.

The present head of the Swiss confederation is President Joseph Zemp, whose term began in 1894, December 10th. The Swiss confederation of August 1, 1291, is regarded as the foundation of the Swiss republic.

The house of Bourbon furnished kings to France, Spain and Naples and sovereign dukes to Parma. At one time it was said that the humblest member of this royal family was more influential than a prince of any other.

The present king of Greece is George I, who ascended the throne in 1863. Otho I, prince of Bavaria, was elected king of the Greek assembly May 7, 1832. From his accession to the present, Greece has had but two kings.

The present king of Servia, Alexander I was elevated to the throne in the place of his disreputable father, in 1889. He was born in 1876, and is now a sturdy youth, who, it is said, gives promise of being quite as disreputable as ex-King Milan ever was.

The present ameer of Afghanistan is Abdur Rahman Kahn, who ascended the throne in 1889. It is a little known fact that Afghanistan once had a Greek emperor, it being comprised within the limits of the territory conquered by Alexander the Great.

The present king of Belgium is Leopold II, who ascended the throne December 11, 1865. The kings of Belgium are successors to the princes of Orange, the first being Philibert, who succeeded to the throne in 1502; for a long time they were known as stadtholders.

The last elected president of Brazil was Dr. Prudente de Moraes, whose term began November 15, 1894. The empire of Brazil was a peaceable secession from Portugal. Two emperors ruled over Brazil, the last Dom Pedro, being expelled by his people in 1889.

Mohammed, the founder of Islam, is not reckoned among the caliphs, being "the prophet." The first caliph was Omar I, who ascended the throne by virtue of election in 634. From that time until the defeat and death of Al Mostasem, in 1243, fifty-five caliphs ruled.

The present king of Portugal is Carlos I. He ascended the throne October 19, 1889. Portugal has had since 1095, when its independent existence began, thirty-two kings—ten of the house of Burgundy, eight of the house of Avis and fourteen of the present reigning house of Bragenza.

When Constantinople was last heard from the sultan of Turkey was Abdul Hamid II. He ascended the throne in 1876. Since the accession of Othman or Ottoman, who founded and gave his name to the empire in 1288, there have been thirty-seven sultans, of whom all but four met a violent death.

The Roman empire from the accession of Augustus, B. C. 27, to the division in 395, had seventy-three emperors. After that time the western empire was mismanaged by fourteen emperors, great and small, and the eastern empire, down to the time of the storming of Constantinople by Mohammed II, was ruled by about 100 emperors.

The present emperor of Austria is Francis Joseph, who ascended the throne December 2, 1848. He is of the royal house of Hapsburg, which has held the throne since 1282. Twenty-six sovereigns of this house have ruled over Austria. Rudolph I, the nobleman who founded this royal family built a castle on the Habichtsburg, or Hawk's mountain, whence the name of the family.

The present mikado of Japan is Mutsu Hito, who ascended the throne February 13, 1867. The royal history of Japan begins with Jimmu, 660 B. C. Since that time 123 emperors and empresses, with all sorts of unpronounceable names, have ascended and descended the throne. Among the most remarkable sovereigns were Go-Sanjo, Tsuchimikado, Go-Fukakusa, Okimachi, Nakanomikado and Go-Sakuramachi.

The Jews, from the coronation of Saul, in 1095 B. C., to the accession of Rehoboam, in 975, had three kings—Saul, David and Solomon, who each reigned forty years. The kingdom of Israel, from the accession of Jeroboam I, in 975, to the dispersion of the ten tribes in 721, had nineteen kings. Between Rehoboam, B. C. 975, and Zedekiah, the last king of Jerusalem before the Babylonish captivity in 599, there were twenty-two kings.

The present shah of Persia ascended the throne this year, directly after the assassination of his father. The kingdom of Persia was founded by Cyrus the Great, who reigned from B. C. 559 to B. C. 529. From his accession to the present time there have been four great dynasties, which, with their collateral branches, have ruled the country during the intervening time. In all, Persia has had about 118 kings, Persian, Tartar, Greek and Mogul.

The present ruler of Germany is Emperor William II, who acceded to the throne June 15, 1888, on the death of his father, Emperor Frederick. The German empire was the creation of Charlemagne in 800. Since that time to the present emperor there have been sixty rulers of various royal houses, the disturbed condition of Germany for several hundred years and the political changes made by the wars of the middle ages bringing first one and then another royal family into prominence.

The present president of Mexico is General Porfirio Diaz, whose term began December 1, 1892. He has had the longest and most brilliant lease of power of any ruler of Mexico since the revolt against Spanish rule. From the first president, in 1821, to the present Mexico has had eighteen rulers. The establishment of the Mexican empire by the ill-starred Maximilian scarcely made more than a ripple in Mexican national affairs, and that unfortunate man does not really deserve to be classed among Mexican rulers.

The present emperor of Russia, Nicholas II, ascended the throne November 2, 1894. The Russian monarchy dates from 862, when Rurik, a Norman nobleman, was elected by a number of independent Muscovite tribes as their king. From that time Russia was ruled by fifty-seven czars until the accession of Peter the Great in 1682, who was the first to assume the title of emperor; since then there have been nine emperors and four empresses, or, in all, seventy sovereigns. The present house of Romanoff holds the throne by virtue of the election of Michael Feodor Romanow in 1613.

The present king of Denmark is Christian IX, who ascended the throne November 15, 1863. The Danish historical records claim that their monarchy was established B. C. 60 by Skiholl, a son of the gods, but for many centuries the authentic history of Denmark and its royal family is uncertain. The history of the Danish kings may be said to begin with Canute the Great, who conquered Norway and England and reigned from 1016 to 1028. From that time to the present Denmark has had thirty kings. The royal family of Denmark is related by blood or marriage to nearly every reigning family in Europe.

Queen Victoria began her reign in 1837, and has enjoyed the longest reign of English history, and one of the longest in the history of any country. On the date of her accession she was eighteen years old, only two or three sovereigns of England having been younger on the date of coronation. English royal history begins with the name of Egbert the Great, whose reign commenced in 827. From that date until the Norman conquest, in 1066, there were twenty-one kings. From William the Conqueror to the accession of the house of Hanover, in 1714, there were twenty-seven kings and four queens. The present reigning house is represented in history by five kings and one queen.

The present king of Spain is Alphonso XIII, who ascended, or, rather, was lifted up to the throne in the year of his birth, 1886, his mother being declared queen regent. Between 714 and 756 Spain was governed by Emirs Pelayo, a descendant of the Gothic kings, who was the first distinctively Spanish sovereign, whose rule was acknowledged over a portion of the north about 719. From that time to the accession of the present sovereign Spain has had about 180 kings. This extraordinary number for that length of time is explained by the circumstance that, up to the union of Ferdinand and Isabella, Spain was divided into two and sometimes more independent monarchies, owing allegiance to different monarchs.

The present president of the French republic is M. Francois Felix Faure, who was elected after the assassination of his predecessor, M. Carnot. The royal history of France began with Clodion in 428. The Merovingian dynasty ruled France from this date to 742, and had forty kings; then came the Carlovingian dynasty, beginning with Pepin the Short in 747 or 752, according to different historians. This family had eighteen kings and was succeeded by the family of Hugo Capet, whose successors numbered fifteen; then came the collateral family of Valois, with thirteen sovereigns, and was followed by the Bourbons, whose dynasty began with Henry IV and was continued by four kings, who ruled until the revolution. Between the first empire and the second there were three sovereigns, Louis XVIII, Charles X, and Louis Phillipe. France has had eighteen sovereigns named Louis.

The present khedive of Egypt is Abbas II, who ascended the throne January 7, 1892. The first independent viceroy of Egypt was Mehemet Ali Pacha, in 1801. Egypt has had a list of sovereigns extending back to prehistoric times. The first traditional sovereign of Egypt was Isis. The first dynasty of which historic records remain began 2,700 years before Christ. From Isis to Alexander the Great there were twenty-six kings; then came fifteen Ptolemies, the rule of this dynasty closing with that of the infamous Cleopatra and her husband-brother, Ptolemy, in 51 B. C. The country was then made a Roman province and remained under the rule of Rome until 638 A. D., when it passed under the control of the Saracens and was governed by the caliphs until 1163, when it fell under Turkish rule, until the accession of Mehemet Ali Pacha in 1801. The country is now virtually a dependency of Great Britain, and, although not formally a part of the British empire, is related as such in all the government publications of England.

The present emperor of China is Huang Hsu, who succeeded to the throne January 12, 1875. He was one of the youngest monarchs who ever ascended the throne, being at the date of accession only three years old. There have been twenty-two dynasties in China, the royal history of this country being better ascertained than that of any other which reaches back to ancient times. With some few breaks, the Chinese have had a regular succession of sovereigns since Fuhhi, who, the Chinese say, reigned from B. C. 2852 to 2737. According to Chinese tradition, Fuhhi was no less a personage than the Noah of the scriptures, who, after leaving the ark on Mount Ararat, traveled east and founded the Chinese empire. Chinese history asserts that several of their early monarchs ruled for over a century each; one reigning over China for 115 years, another for 102, another for 100, and so on. It is considered probable by historians that these figures represent rather dynasties than the reigns of individual sovereigns. China has had, in almost direct descent, with no more than two or three breaks in the history of the royal family, thirty-three sovereigns, ninety-one emperors, two Tartar rulers, six Mogul emperors and three empresses.

SOME FAMOUS TRAGEDIES.

Recalled by the Death of Philip Barton Key in North Carolina.

Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Phillip Barton Key, who died September 25th at his home, Statesville, N. C., at the age of 61 years, was a member of the Maryland Key family and a kinsman of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

He was born on the Key estate in St. Mary's county. After the civil war, in which he took part on the Confederate side, he settled in Louisiana, where he married a Miss Thornton. Later he removed to North Carolina, where he was engaged in the milling business. His Baltimore relatives are a brother, Mr. Edward Key, and a sister, Mrs. George C. Jenkins.

The name of Phillip Barton Key has been borne by several earlier members of the Key family. It was the name of Francis Scott Key's second youngest son, who was killed in Washington February 27th, 1859, by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, then a Congressman from New York, on account of Mr. Key's attention to his young wife. Mr. Key was then the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. An anonymous letter to General Sickles led to a confession on the part of his wife, and shortly afterwards Mr. Key was seen on a corner near the Sickles home making signals with a handkerchief. General Sickles took a pistol, went out into the street and killed Mr. Key. He was arrested, indicted for murder, but was acquitted after a trial of twenty days.

Mrs. Sickles was a strikingly beautiful woman. She had been married to General Sickles six years before the tragedy, being at the time of her marriage 17 years of age. Her father was Antonio Bagioli, a famous teacher of music, who had come to this country with the first Italian opera company and subsequently made his home in New York. Mr. Key was 39 years old and a widower. His wife, who was Miss Ellen Swann, of Baltimore, had died two years before he was killed.

The name of Philip Key was first borne by the founder of the family in Maryland. He came to this country in the first part of the last century, accompanied by a brother of the poet Dryden. Mr. Key obtained large grants of lands in St. Mary's, Cecil and Frederick counties from the lords proprietary of the province, and also had property in England. He died in 1761.

Philip Barton Key was the name of a grandson of Philip Key, who represented Maryland in Congress from 1807 to 1813. He had been loyal to the British cause in the American Revolution, and his right to a seat in Congress was contested on the ground that he had lost citizenship in Maryland. On this occasion he said in a speech: "I had returned to my country like the prodigal to his father, and felt as an American should feel, was received and forgiven. The best proof of this was my election." He died in Georgetown, D. C., in 1815, aged 58 years.

A third Philip Barton Key was the son of the one just named. He studied law with his cousin, Francis Scott Key, but afterward removed to Louisiana, where he was prominent in state politics. He died in 1854.

Another Philip Key represented Maryland in Congress from 1791 until 1793. He was also speaker of the General Assembly of Maryland. He was a native of St. Mary's county, born in 1750, and died there in 1820.

Most of the present members of the Key family are descendants of Francis Scott Key, who was the father of eleven children. His wife was Miss Mary Taylor Lloyd, daughter of Colonel Edward Lloyd, of Wye House, Talbot county.

In addition to the one killed by General Sickles, another son of Francis Scott Key met with a violent death. This was Daniel Murray Key, a midshipman in the United States navy, who challenged a fellow-midshipman to a duel on the historic meeting ground at Bladensburg. On the ground his opponent, Midshipman Shelburne, of New Hampshire, said: "Mr. Key, I have no desire to kill you."

"No matter," replied Key, "I came to kill you."

"Very well," was the reply, "then I shall kill you," and Key fell at the first shot.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

Last week I cleared, after paying all expenses, $55.85, the month previous $260 and he was at the same time attended to other duties. I believe any energetic person can do equally as well as I have had very little experience. The Dish Washer is just lovely and every family wants one, which makes selling very easy. I do no canvassing. People hear about the Dish Washer and come or send for one. It is strange that a good, cheap Dish Washer has never before been put on the market. The Mound City Dish Washer fills this bill. With it you can wash and dry the dishes for a family of ten in two minutes without wetting your hands. As soon as people see the Washer work they want one. You can make more money and make it quicker than with any household article on the market. I feel convinced that any lady or gentleman can make from $10 to $17 per day around home. You can get full particulars by addressing THE MOUND CITY DISH WASHER CO., St. Louis, Mo. They help you get started, then you can make money awful fast. A. L. C.

The New Hook Spoon Free to All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A., St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made $13.00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2 cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.

18 t. Very truly, JEANNETTE S.

A MEMORIAL TO HENRY TIMROD

"The Best of Southern Poets and a Genius of the Highest Order."

Eliza Calvert Hall in Womankind.

"And who is Henry Timrod?" This is probably the first thought of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand people who read the heading of this article.

A South Carolinian whom Richard Henry Stoddard pronounced the best of Southern poets, a genius of the highest order, a man of the loveliest type of manhood, whose brief, sorrowful life evokes our love and pity, and whose exquisite poetry commands the admiration of the most critical scholar—this, in brief, was Henry Timrod.

About four years ago a sketch of Timrod by the present writer appeared in Worthington's Magazine. It was the first extended notice of the poet that had ever appeared in any Northern magazine. But Worthington's was a new venture; its circulation was, of course limited, and the article attracted little attention, though one discerning reader in Grinnell, Iowa, did write to me asking where he might procure a copy of Timrod's poems. A friend of mine, a Wellesley girl, told me the following incident which illustrates the singular obscurity that has always shrouded Timrod's name and fame:

One day in Prof. Katherine Lee Bates' literature class the topic was Southern poets. Lanier and Hayne were discussed, and finally my friend mentioned Henry Timrod.

"Timrod! Timrod?" said Miss Bates, laughingly; "what an outlandish name for a poet! Why, I never heard of a Southern poet named Timrod. What has he written, Miss A.?"

"I can't recall anything more beautiful than his ode to 'Spring,'" responded the champion of Southern literature. There was a burst of laughter at this hackneyed theme, but Miss A. stood her ground, and when the noise had subsided she repeated the exquisite lines of one of Timrod's most beautiful poems.

Spring, with that nameless pathos in the air
That dwells in all things fair,
Spring, with her golden suns and silver rain,
Is with us once again.

Out in the lonely woods the jasmine burns
Its fragrant lamps and turns
Into a royal Court with green festoons
The banks of dark lagoons.

In the deep heart of every forest tree,
The blood is all aglee,
And there's a look about the leafless bowers
As if they dreamed of flowers.

Miss Bates expressed her approval of this selection, but still seemed to look on "a poet by the name of Timrod" as a sort of myth of the Southern imagination. When the Worthington article appeared, some time later, Miss A. sent a copy to Prof. Bates and in reply the latter wrote:

"I have read the sketch of Timrod with surprise and delight, and I am thinking of ordering a copy of the poems for the Wellesley library. Could you ask more?"

I hope the thought was carried into action and that all future Wellesley students will know the poet who belongs not to the South alone, but to the worlds of letters everywhere. In my portfolio is a spray of myrtle from Timrod's grave in the cemetery at Columbia, South Carolina. A stone marks the spot, a stone "neither so large nor so costly" as those hopes to make it who erected it many years ago. It is now proposed to replace the stone by a monument whose size and beauty shall fitly commemorate the dead poet.

For those to whom Timrod is only a name I quote the following poem which illustrates the purity, grace and tenderness which characterizes all his work. It is called

THE ROSEBUDS.

Yes, in that dainty ivory shrine
With those three pallid buds I twine,
And fold away a dream divine!

One night they lay upon a breast
Where Love had made his fragrant nest,
And throned me as a life-long guest.

Near that chaste heart they seemed to me
Types of far fairer flowers to be—
The rosebuds of a human tree!

Buds that shall bloom beside my birth,
And there be held of richer worth
Than all the kingliest gems of earth.

Ah me! The pathos of the thought!
I had not deemed she wanted aught;
Yet what a tenderer charm it wrought!

I know not if she marked the flame
That lit my cheek, but not from shame,
When one sweet image dimly came.

There was a murmur soft and low;
White folds of muslin parted slow;
And tiny fingers played with snow!

How far my fancy dared to stray,
A lover's reverence need not say—
Enough—the vision passed away!

Passed in a mist of happy tears,
While something in my tranced ears
Hummed like the future in a seer's!

As a writer of sonnets Timrod has no no superior. One beautiful central thought expressed in flawless language with exquisite imagery, makes his sonnets a striking contrast to the cloudy, wordy labyrinths of tortured rhymes that some modern poets are perpetrating in the name of one of the noblest forms of poetry. Here is one of the best, one which Crandall included in his valuable collection, "Representative Sonnets by American Poets:"

Most men know love but as a part of life;
Then hide it in some corner of the breast,
Even from themselves; and only when they rest
In the brief pauses of that daily strife,
Wherewith the world might else be not so rife,
They draw it forth (as one draws forth a toy
To soothe some ardent kiss-exacting boy)
And hold it up to sister, child or wife.
Ah me! Why may not love and life be one?
Why walk we thus alone, when by our side,
Love, like a visible god, might be our guide?
How would the marts grow noble and the street,
Worn like a dungeon floor by weary feet,
Seem then a golden court-way of the sun!

Another Smart Woman.

My husband is poor but proud and he does not want me to work, as I have nothing to do I get restless, and after reading in your paper Mrs. Russell's experience selling self-heating flatirons I concluded I would try it. I wrote to J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and they treated me so nicely that I felt very much encouraged. As soon as I got my sample iron I started out, and sold 8 irons the first day clearing $13. I have not sold less than 8 any day since, and one day sold 19. I now have $226 clear money, and my husband does not know I have been working at all, but I am afraid he will be mad when I tell him. Have I done right or should I quit work and leave him to struggle alone. AN ANXIOUS WIFE.

You are doing just right, your husband should be proud of you, go ahead and show the world what an energetic woman can do. That self-heating iron must be a wonderful seller, as we hear of so many that are succeeding selling it.

BILL ARP WANTS RICHES.

He Thinks Bryan is Sure to Win—The Philosopher Puts in His Time Driving Up the Cow and Mending the Fence.

It seems to me that the demogogues are underrating the intelligence of the people when they denounce a candidate because he is rich or because he owns some stock in a national bank. That is all that I have seen charged against Mr. Sewall. Seaborn Wright, who was the choice of the Populists, spoke honestly and frankly when he said: "I regret to say that I have no stock in a national bank." I don't suppose there is a reputable Populist in the country who would refuse to own some if he could get it fairly. This effort of the demagogues to excite in the poor envy and hatred of their more fortunate fellow citizens is shamefully disgusting. If a man acquires wealth honestly he should be commended for it. Abraham was rich and so was Joseph and Laban and Job and Solomon, and Joseph of Arimathea, who laid the body of Christ in his own new tomb. Every man who is any account is trying to better his condition and would get rich if he could. So I don't believe that the Populists are opposed to Sewall because of his wealth, and when I hear any of their leaders say they are, it is my opinion they are lying. They talk glibly about plutocrats and some of them seem to think that wealth and Pluto and hell are all mixed up together. The fact is that Plutus, who was the god of wealth, was a very different person from Pluto. For a long time he gave riches to the good only, but Jupiter did not like that and smote him with blindness so that he could not tell the good from the bad, and ever since then everybody has had an equal chance to get his favors. Mythology says he was club footed and slow in movement when approaching a man to give him money, but when he took it away his feet took wings and he fairly flew away. They must have gotten that idea from the scriptures which says riches take wings and fly away. Plutus was a good hearted, clever generous god, and I don: like to hear him slandered. The boy with the cornucopia was his mark, his ensign, and I never see that picture but what I think of him and wish he would come this way and empty his horn of plenty. I would like to feel the feeling of a plutocrat before I die.

But the long agony will soon be over and it will be a great relief to us all, whether we lose or win. Once I heard Bob Taylor, who was running against his brother, make a speech, and in closing he urged his hearers to vote for him, but said he: "If you cant conscientiously do so, then vote for my brother Alf." If Bryan is not elected it will be a grain of comfort to know that some of my good neighbors are gratified. If I possibly can I am going to rejoice with those who rejoice. But there are some signs that I do not like. Who is backing up this anarchist, Lauterbach, in his treasonable utterances? He says that if there is not one way to prevent Bryan being president there is another. Does he mean to have him counted out by bribery as Mr. Tilden was? Has he got the scheme fixed, and is it to be done with Hanna's barrels of money? I read sometime ago a boast that $10,000 apiece would buy every election manager in Chicago. That would take only a million to buy 100 managers, and they say they have got ten millions at their command. Is it possible that so good, so honorable a man as McKinley would consent to such iniquity? I don't believe it. Maybe the conspirators have plotted a scheme through the courts to get a bill of injunction and let Cleveland hold over pending the litigation. I wish I did know what Lauterbach means to do in case Bryan is elected. It is getting very close now, close in time and close in count. The betting is about even. Two months ago it was fifty to one on McKinley. From time to time it dropped to ten to one, and then five to one and three to one and now is about even and few takers. I know a New York man who writes for a Republican paper and sacrifices Bryan awfully, but says in a letter to me, "It looks now like he is going to be elected."

Well, we will wait a few days longer and see. I am prepared for the worst, and for the best too. I have my convictions and my hopes, but both may be wrong—but I am no pessimist. I do not fear that the nation will be ruined if things do not go my way. Man is naturally a vain, conceited creature, and when he forms an opinion he wants things to happen that way whether it is the right way or not. He delights to say, "I told you so."

Now I am going to quit thinking about politics for a day or so at least. For my wife has forwarned me that it is the right time to take up the plants and bulbs and pot them and put them in the pit. She is very careful about the kind of soil I plant them in, and so I have to take the wheelbarrow, which is the unicycle now, and get some leaf mold from the corners of the fence. Then I have to get some fertile from the barn yard and mix with it and some sand to go on top. She bosses it all very kindly, and I have nothing to do but the work. I like that. It relieves me from responsibility. If a plant dies in the pit I can say, "I fixed it just as you told me." She has given the heifer calf to one of the children and now the old cow is lowing all the day long and the calf is bleating at its new home and my wife is so sorry for both that she wants them brought together again. I believe she sympathizes more with the cow than the calf, for she says that children soon got weaned from their mother, but the mother never forgets her child. That is so with human beings, but not with animals. Their affection is strong, but their memory is weak. In a few days that cow will forget that she ever had a calf. Providence has arranged all these things. It is astonishing how many little things there are to do about the house and home. It took all the day yesterday to put down the carpets for the winter. They were shaken and beaten thoroughly last spring, when taken up, but my wife wanted them shaken again. The furniture had all to be taken out and the books in the bookcase dusted, and the old sofa mended. The paper matting and a lot of newspapers had to be spread on the floors before the carpets were put down. The window glass were washed and everything renewed and brushed up for the coming winter. That is all right, and I am glad that is all done, for it is a power of work. I dident do much of it, for now I am like the clown in the circus who always gets there just too late to help move the things out of the ring; but I had the back fence to fix up. The old cow had broken it down to get to her calf and I had to go after her and drive her home. I used to have boys to do these things, but they are all gone and I am the only boy left on the premises now. It is hard, but it is fate, and I am not complaining. The old mare is twenty-eight years old and can hardly travel, the old dog lies in the piazza and can hardly wag his tail, and the big old oak in the backyard is dying at the top and man cannot escape the common infirmity. The poet says that "man was made to mourn," but I do not think so. He is born to trouble, but he needn't mourn about it. Let him fight the battle of life bravely.

BILL ARP.

A Dandy Thing to Sell!

I have been doing so well this summer selling combination dippers that I think it is my duty to tell others about it. I have not made as much money as some I read about, but I never make less than $5, and often $5 a day; the dipper can be used as a fruit jar filler; a plain dipper; a fine strainer; a funnel; a strainer funnel; a sick room warming pan, and a pint measure. These eight different uses makes the dipper such a necessary article that it sells at nearly every house, as it is so cheap. You can get a sample by sending, as I did, 15 two cent stamps to pay postage, etc., to W. H. Baird & Co., Station A, Pittsburgh Pa., and they will mail you a dipper, and you can go right to work. Any one can make $3 or $4 a day anywhere. A READER.

—The famous Broxton Bridge trial at Aiken was concluded Thursday night, when the jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to defendants who were being tried for the second time, and the prisoners were discharged. The prosecution entered a nol pros. in the case against Hiers and Stanley, the remaining defendants who had not been arraigned, and thus ends one of the most sensational trials ever held in the State.

We Desire

To introduce our furniture business into every community in the Southern States, and in order to do so in the quickest time, have concluded to make some very liberal offers in bedroom suites to secure at least one customer at every post-office in the next 60 days. Please read this advertisement carefully and send at once for one of our special offers.

Our great offer No. 1 consists of one Solid Oak Bedroom Suite with large dresser with 20x24 bevel mirror, one large Washstand, with double door and drawer, one 6-foot Bedstead full width. This suite of furniture is worth in any furniture store not less than $35. Do not think for once that it is a little cheap suite, for we assure you it is not, but a large, full-size suite equal to anything on the market.

In order to start the sale of these suites and to keep our men busy and introduce our business in your neighborhood, we agree to ship one suite only to each shipping point in the South for $15, when the cash comes with the order. This advertisement will possibly appear twice in this paper, therefore if you are interested, cut this out and send with $15 and the suite will be shipped to you. If it is not just as represented you may return the suite at our expense and your $15 will be refunded to you. Our catalogue containing many illustrations of rare bargains and house furnishing goods will be sent to you upon application.

The suite above described is a special bargain and does not appear in the catalogue, therefore it is useless to write for illustrations of this suite, and while you are delaying writing some one else may get the bargain.

We assure you that we will not ship but one suite in your neighborhood at this price. After one suite has been shipped in the neighborhood the price will go to at least $20.

L. F. PADGETT
816 BROAD ST., AUGUSTA, GA.

Hair Restored to Natural Color.

I have used many preparations for restoring hair to natural color, but never had satisfactory results till I used Zulu Vulier; it will restore any hair or beard to its natural color in three weeks. If it does not they return your money, so you take no risks. People who have never tried it can get a sample package which contains enough to restore any one's hair to natural color, by sending 4 two-cent stamps, to pay postage, etc., to Wilson & Co., New Concord, Ohio.

The regular price is $2.50 per package. If it does not restore your hair to natural color, or make any color of hair dark, in three weeks, they will return your stamps. This proposition is so fair that thousands are using it. It is harmless, and never fails. Why can't big money be made by selling Zulu Vulier from house to house?

A Chance to Make Money.

I have made $1,640 clear money in 87 days and attended to my household duties besides, and I think this is doing splendid for a woman unexperienced in business. Anyone can sell what everyone wants to buy, and every family wants a Dish Washer. I don't canvass at all; people come or send for the Washer, and every washer that goes out sells two or three more, as they do the work to perfection. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes. I am going to devote my whole time to this business now and I am sure I can clear $5,000 a year. My sister and brother have started in business and are doing splendid. You can get complete instructions and hundreds of testimonials by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., Station A, Pittsburg, Pa., and if you don't make lots of money it's your own fault. Mrs. W. H.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect
SEPT. 6, 1896.

STATIONS.	Daily No. 11.
Lv. Charleston	7 10 a m
Lv. Columbia	11 00 a m
" Prosperity	12 11 p m
Ar. Newberry	12 22 p m
Ar. Ninety-Six	1 23 p m
" Greenwood	1 46 p m
" Hodges	2 25 p m
Ar. Abbeville	2 55 p m
Ar. Belton	3 10 p m
Ar. Anderson	3 35 p m
Ar. Greenville	4 20 p m
Ar. Atlanta	9 30 p m

STATIONS.	Daily No. 12.
Lv. Greenville	10 30 a m
" Piedmont	10 55 a m
" Williamston	11 18 a m
Lv. Anderson	11 05 a m
Lv. Belton	11 35 a m
Ar. Donnalds	12 02 p m
Lv. Abbeville	11 45 a m
Lv. Hodges	12 20 p m
" Greenwood	1 00 p m
" Ninety-Six	1 25 p m
Lv. Newberry	2 25 p m
" Prosperity	2 37 p m
Ar. Columbia	3 50 p m
Ar. Charleston	8 00 p m

Daily No. 9	Daily No. 13	STATIONS.	Daily No. 14	Daily No. 10
5 30p	7 10a	Lv....Charleston....Ar	8 00p	11 00a
8 30a	11 30a	" ....Columbia.... "	3 35p	9 35p
9 07a	12 15p	" ....Alston.... "	2 50p	8 50a
10 04a	1 25p	" ....Santuc.... "	1 25p	7 40p
10 20a	2 02p	" ....Union.... "	1 05p	7 20p
10 30a	2 23p	" ....Jonesville.... "	12 25p	6 58p
10 54a	2 47p	" ....Pacolet.... "	12 14p	6 47p
11 25a	3 10p	Ar...Spartanburg...Lv	11 45a	6 20p
11 45a	3 30p	Lv...Spartanburg...Ar	11 28a	6 05p
2 40p	7 00p	Ar....Asheville....Lv	8 20a	3 00p

"P," p. m. "A," a. m.

Trains 9 and 10 carry elegant Pullman sleeping cars between Columbia and Asheville, enroute daily between Jacksonville and Cincinnati.

Trains leave Spartanburg, A. & C. division, northbound, 6:18 a. m., 8:24 p. m., 6:18 p. m., (Vestibule Limited); southbound 1:20 a. m., 5:15 p. m., 11:35 a. m., (Vestibule Limited.)

Trains leave Greenville, A. and C. division, northbound, 5:25 a. m., 2:31 p. m. and 5:30 p. m., (Vestibule Limited); southbound, 10:45 a. m., 4:20 p. m., 12:25 p. m. (Vestibule Limited).

Pullman Service.

Pullman palace sleeping cars on Trains 3 and 8, 5 and 12, on A. and C. division.

W. H. GREEN, Gen. Superintendent, Washington, D. C.
J. M. CULP, Traffic M'g'r., Washington, D. C.
W. A. TURK, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, As't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

Condensed Schedule of Passenger Trains

Northbound. Sept. 20, 1896.	Ves. No. 33 Daily.	Fst. Mail No. 35 Daily.	No. 12 Daily	No. 18 Ex. Sun.
Lv. Atlanta, C. T.	12 00 m	11 40 p	7 50 a	4 35 p
" Atlanta, E. T.	1 00 p	12 40 p	8 50 a	5 35 p
" Norcross	.....	1 14 a	9 31 a	6 28 p
" Buford	.....	.....	10 03 a	7 08 p
" Gainesville	2 23 p	2 11 a	10 35 a	7 43 p
" Lula	2 46 p	2 29 a	11 00 a	8 06 p
" Cornelia	.....	.....	11 22 a	8 33 p
" Mt. Airy	.....	.....	11 28 a	8 37 p
" Toccoa	3 35 p	3 18 a	11 54 a	.....
" Westminster	.....	.....	12 20 p	.....
" Seneca	4 18 p	4 10 a	12 48 p	.....
" Central	4 45 p	4 33 a	1 30 p	.....
" Greenville	5 30 p	5 26 a	2 31 p	.....
" Sparta'burg	6 18 p	6 25 a	3 47 p	.....
" Gaffneys	.....	7 02 a	4 28 p	.....
" Blacksburg	7 08 p	7 18 a	4 47 p	.....
" King's Mt.	.....	7 41 a	5 13 p	.....
" Gastonia	.....	8 01 a	5 35 p	.....
Ar. Charlotte	8 20 p	8 40 a	6 20 p	.....
" Danville	12 00 a	1 30 p	11 25 p	.....
Ar. Richmond	6 00 a	6 40 p	6 00 a	.....
Ar. Washington	6 42 a	9 40 p	.....	.....
" Baltm'e PRR.	8 00 a	11 25 p	.....	.....
" Philadelphia	10 15 a	8 00 a	.....	.....
" New York	12 43 m	6 20 a	.....	.....

Southbound.	Ves. No. 37 Daily.	Fst. Mail No. 35 Daily.	No. 11 Daily	No. 17 Ex. Sun.
Lv. N. Y., P. R. R.	4 30 p	12 15 a	.....	.....
" Philadelphia	6 55 p	3 50 a	.....	.....
" Baltimore	9 20 p	6 22 a	.....	.....
" Washington	10 43 p	11 15 a	.....	.....
Lv. Richmond	2 00 a	12 55 p	7 00 a	.....
Lv. Danville	5 50 a	6 05 p	6 40 a	.....
" Charlotte	9 35 a	10 55 p	12 20	.....
" Gastonia	.....	11 30 p	1 10 p	.....
" King's Mt