SEEDS OF DREAD CONSUMPTION IN MANY HOUSES WHERE POOR MEN LIVE.

Hives in Which Consumption Thrives.

Need of a Free State Sanitarium Shown by a Senate Report.

TWO WARDS' SAD RECORD.

Board of Health, However, Declares That Bad Spots Are Being Cleaned.

Many Lives Among the Indigent and Needy Might Be Saved Could Sufferers Reach Mountain Air.

In a report made by a special Senate committee appointed to investigate the spread of tuberculosis in the State, figures were given showing that in thousands of the older tenements in the Fourth and Sixth Wards the germs of the disease are irradicable settled. It in such "dwellings" as those shown above that the disease is nurtured.

CONSUMPTION GERMS NOURISHED IN OLD TENEMENTS.

Number of houses in New York infected with tuberculosis germs 18,771
Number of deaths from tuberculosis in 487 tenements in Fourth and Sixth wards in three years 1,006
Five of these houses alone had fifty-eight deaths in seven years.
Deaths in Manhattan Borough from tuberculosis in last three years 15,000

According to the figures presented yesterday at Albany by the Special Senate Committee appointed to investigate the spread of tuberculosis in this State, there are 18,771 pest houses in this city alone.

In just two wards of the borough of Manhattan (the Fourth and Sixth) there are 487 tenements, in which 1,006 deaths from this infectious disease occurred in three years.

Five houses out of this number had thirty-six deaths in the five years ending with 1893, and twenty-two deaths up to 1896.

The total of deaths from tuberculosis in this borough in the last three years has been: 1896, 5,205; 1897, 4,843, and 1898 (estimated), 5,000.

The record of the two wards named is as follows:

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Fourth Ward	106	104	91	107	106
Sixth Ward	157	127	115	97	116
Total	263	231	206	204	222

This awful yearly average is the best recommendation for the bill soon to be introduced in the Legislature calling for the building of a gigantic sanitarium in the Adirondacks for the isolation and cure of consumptives.

The population of the Fourth Ward is 18,323, and there are in it 663 dwellings. The population of the Sixth Ward is 22,987, and it has 630 dwellings.

The proportion of deaths from consumption to the population and houses of these wards is appalling.

Where the Death Houses Are.

The 487 tenements spoken of in the report are located mainly in Pell, Mott, Chatham, Cherry, Mulberry and Baxter streets and the Bowery. They are nearly all old residences which have been turned into tenements, and which lack the sanitary arrangements of even the cheapest of the tenements built in the last fifteen years. Many of them have rear tenements crowded on them. Dr. Arthur B. Guerard, of the Bacteriological Department of the Health Board, speaking of them, says:

"Such houses would seem to be permanently infected, and should be thoroughly renovated from top to bottom, or, better still, condemned and torn down."

Dr. Guerard, who lives at No. 166 West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, made his report in the spring of 1897, but it appears to have been shelved until yesterday. He says in it that during the five preceding years he examined 81,828 houses, and found 18,771 in which deaths from tuberculosis had occurred—a percentage of 22.94. He found 4,202 houses in which more than one death had occurred in a year, making a percentage of deaths per house of 2.61.

"Some houses," he says, "have had from eight to eleven deaths in three years."

The Board of Health will not give out the exact location of the pest houses.

Board of Health Is at Work.

"Since this report was made," said Commissioner Jenkins yesterday, "we have torn down more than fifty of the worst houses, and we hope to get rid of at least one hundred this year. We cannot give the addresses of these places now. That would cause injury to many innocent persons. Through proper legal channels we will get all the dangerous dwellings wiped out, but the law is slow, you know.

"As a matter of fact New York's death rate from phthisis (or consumption) is the lowest of any big city in the world.

"The term 'tuberculosis' includes scrofula, hip and spinal diseases, and varieties of peritonitis and meningitis."

Commissioner Jenkins, continuing, said:

"I am heartily in favor of the isolation idea for the destitute and wandering consumptive sufferers. We have not room enough at the Seton, Spuyten Duyvil and St. Joseph's Hospital for all we would like to isolate, and the Adirondacks is a splendid location for a sanitarium.

"There is no need to isolate consumptives who are in moderately comfortable circumstances. We find that our suggestions to sufferers of this class are faithfully carried out, and this is just as good as isolation.

"In the lower class of tenements we disinfect the rooms after a death and we keep advanced sufferers out of the lodging houses, but the only real remedy is to tear the pest holes in this city of whatever nature down."

The annual report of the Health Board, submitted to President Murphy yesterday, shows that in 1898 there were 66,161 deaths in the city as against 78,636 births, a showing in favor of the growing strength of the metropolis of 12,775.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

HER FATHER BEAT HER AND SHE DIED.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—Because she deceived her father regarding her average in her studies fifteen-year-old Anna Blair, a pupil of the Girls' High School, was whipped across the shoulders and body with a cane. Four days later she died. The attending physician, not knowing of the beating, gave as the cause of her death congestion of the brain, but the Coroner ordered an investigation, which is being made.

Last week Anna received her monthly report. Her average being low and fearing her father's wrath, she forged his name to it and handed it in to her teacher. Her father learned of it on Monday, whipped her with a cane across the back and shoulders, raising welts in her back and drawing blood, it is alleged. That night the child was unable to sleep.

On Tuesday she returned to school, but complained to her classmates that she was exceedingly sore about the shoulders. She also complained about feeling ill. Dr. Katherine Kollock, who is physician at the Girls' High School, was called. Dr. Kollock, after applying remedies, took the child home and advised the immediate attention of the family physician.

"On our way to Anna's home in Frankford," said Dr. Kollock, "she begged me not to take her home, as she did not want to go there. On our arrival at Frankford we boarded a car on Frankford avenue. As we did so the girl almost fell to the ground. When we reached her home as we ascended the steps she said: 'Oh, Doctor, I am so sick! I feel as if my legs would go from under me! Oh, give me water, water!'"

The condition of the child became so alarming that her parents called in Dr. W. Ekwurz, but in spite of his efforts she died.

"I found the child suffering from hysteria," said this physician. "She was practically unconscious, for she did not know anything I said to her. She was suffering from severe hemorrhages. Her stepmother said that the girl had had a chill. This would have accounted for the hemorrhages, as the blood leaves the surface with a chill and is forced to the inner organs. There was nothing suspicious to me in the girl's case. I had not heard that she had been whipped or I should have made an examination of her body."

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69TH TO BE IN NEW YORK NEXT MONDAY

Will Come from Weehawken by Downtown Ferry and March Up the City.

TO BE GRANDLY RECEIVED.

Gov. Roosevelt in the Field to See That the Soldiers Get Their Dues in Full.

The Sixtny-ninth Regiment will come marching home Monday, according to a dispatch received by the Journal late last night.

The regiment expects to leave Huntsville on Saturday, and to make the journey in two days.

Arrangements have about been completed by the officers to travel by the "Big Four Route," which will bring the three sections of the train through many towns of the State, where rousing welcomes are waiting.

The Sixty-ninth will be landed in Weehawken, whence ferryboats will transport them across to Barclay street or some other downtown ferry.

The regiment, according to present plans, will march by the Post Office, up Newspaper Row, past the Jrurnal office, thence across City Hall Part. Thence the march will be up Broadway to Eighth street, then over to Fifth avenue and up to Fifty-eighth street, then across to Madison avenue and to the armory.

The Irish organizations of the city are preparing to give a welcome to the soldiers, such as has not been seen in New York City since the close of the Spanish war.

The Strife for Equal Pay.

Governor Roosevelt announces that he is doing everything in his power to insure that the men of the Sixty-ninth shall not suffer monetary sacrifice by reason of their determination to be mustered out intact in New York City. He is in correspondence with the national military authorities on the subject.

P. J. Ryan, secretary of the Irish National Federation, said yesterday: "Secretary Alger strains at a gnat, but swallows a camel. This pettifoggery is childish. There is no good reason why any money should be deducted from the pay of the Sixty-ninth, even though they receive double pay for one month. They deserve it, and a great deal more."

Pursuant to the Journal's wishes, and out of the goodness of his own patriotic heart, Senator Adler, of the Eighth District, will introduce a bill in the Senate at Albany to-day providing for the reimbursement by the State of the financial loss to the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

An Ovation to Make History.

Five big bodies and numberless smaller ones have already expressed their eagerness to join in the street demonstration. These include the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, as a matter of course, the Veterans' Corps of the Sixty-ninth, the Irish Volunteers, the Irish Brigade Association and the discharged members of the Sixty-ninth, numbering perhaps two hundred, who will appear in a body in the procession.

Preparations are under way for the indoor reception at the armory, which is expected to be a prominent feature of the welcome.

Blue Eyes Daily Growing Brighter.

Janitor Kane, at the Sixty-ninth's armory, is having a lively time answering questions. "Every day since the papers have told of the boys coming home," he said yesterday, "no end of pretty girls have been busy ringing the door bell. Most of my time is given up to answering the same old questions over and over again. I don't mind the bother, though. You can't find a prettier lot of girls than those that come here. Most all of them begin by asking about a brother. But, mark ye, I can tell the difference between sweetheart and sister. There's a kind of sparkle in the big blue eyes—and most of the eyes are blue—that tells you right away some villain of a soldier boy stole her heart before he went away. Some of them cry when they cannot find out the exact hour when the boys are coming back."

A meeting of the Irish National Federation was held Sunday afternoon, and P. J. Moynahan and J. Murphy were appointed a committee to look after the part which the Federation proposes to take in the reception. The Federation has twenty-eight branches in this city.

Huntsville, Ala., January 16.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Reliable information is at hand that the Big Four road is practically sure of taking us home, and this will be very acceptable to us all. We wan to give New Yorkers a chance to see us, and show the people and the Journal that we appreciate what they are doing for us. The news that a bill had been introduced in the Assembly to enable the regiment to draw their State pay, which the War Department declared should be deducted, was read with the greatest joy by the men. It means a great deal for us, and will be highly appreciated.

Governor Roosevelt took our cause to heart, as is shown by the fololwing telegram, which was posted in every company street to-day:

"Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1899.

"Colonel Edward Duffy, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Huntsville, Ala.:

"Have already been at work at that. If national authorities do not act favorably, I will try and get State Legislature to set it right. We will fix it somehow. "THEODORE ROSEVELT."

When the contents of the telegram became generally known cheers were heard along the whole line.

Preparations are going ahead rapidly for our homecoming. The regiment will march up through the city over a thousand strong, and we guarantee that in appearance and efficiency it has never been equalled by any other New York regiment. Every company has been physically examined.

ASK JUSTICE FOR THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Government Called Upon to Reimburse Them for Loss of State Pay.

Albany, Jan. 16.—In the House this evening Colonel Henry, chairman of the Military Committee, introduced a resolution calling upon the Federal Government to reimburse the officers and soldiers of this State who entered the volunteer service. The resolution, which was adopted, seeks to relieve the First, Twelfth, Forty-seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiments, whose pay while in the State service, according to an order issued by the War Department, must be deducted when they are mustered out.

It was resolved:

That the Governor be requested and authorized to waive the aforesaid claim against the United States on the part of the State of New York for the reimbursement for the amount paid to the New York volunteers by the State from the date of their enrollment to the date of their acceptance into the volunteer army in excess of the regular United States pay.

That the payment heretofore made by the State to the volunteer New York officers and soldiers be confirmed to them in the nature of a gratuity.

Another resolution was adopted expressing appreciation of the patriotism, courage and devotion of the New York troops in the war with Spain.

BRYAN ATTACKS THE GOLD MEN.

Their System a System of Grand Larceny, He Says.

ITS DESIGN IS TO ROB

Silver Leader Says These Things at a Reception in Denver, Col.

Denver, Jan. 16.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan and wife arrived from Lincoln, Neb., this morning and were met at the station by the three chairmen of the silver fusion parties and Thomas M. Patterson, whose guests Colonel and Mrs. Bryan will be in Denver.

At 11 a. m. a public reception was held at the rooms of the Bimetallic League, at which about 1,200 people shook hands with both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan. Colonel Bryan made an address, in which he said:

"When they tell me the silver cause is dead it does not bother me at all. I know it is not so. What ought to die should die, but I know it is not ready to die and will not. (Applause.) If our opponents would spend their time in answering the arguments advanced by the adherents of the cause of silver, instead of lamenting over the funeral of our cause, their time would be much better employed.

"Our cause lives because it embodies the hopes, the aspirations and the belief of our people. It is a strong cause, not because we have silver, but because the people need silver.

"The strength of bimetallism is not in the mountains, but on the prairies; not among the miners, but among the farmers. The farmer, the creator of money, realizes that the gold standard lowers prices without raising money. The people of the country realize that by using the gold standard they are narrowing the margin between the Government income and its expenditure, and if the gold standard should once be established you may set it down that the date of bankruptcy is not far ahead. To restore bimetallism is to restore the parity between money and property.

"When the people understand the money question they'll find that it's the purchasing power of the money, and not the stuff it's made out of, that is the basis of its value. Those who advocate the gold dollar know that it is not a stable dollar, and if I wished to be severe I would say that the reason they like it is because they know that it is not stable and is not honest.

"We are going to win, my friends; there's no doubt of it; the truth will always win.

"You ask me why the Gold Standard is wrong. Because it is a system of grand larceny, perpetrated upon the millions with no other purpose than to rob them." (Great and prolonged applause.)

Colonel Bryan and wife were entertained at luncheon in the Brown Palace Hotel by John H. Poole and at dinner in the evening by ex-Governor Grant. In the evening a reception was held at Mr. Patterson's home. Colonel Bryan will speak in Coliseum Hall to-morrow night.

INTEREST ON GAS DEPOSITS.

Streifler's Bill Declares the Companies Must Pay It.

Albany, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Streifler, of Buffalo, has introduced a bill compelling gas companies to pay interest on consumers' guarantee deposits.

Interest at the legal rate shall be allowed to each depositor, and such interest shall be computed on the first days of January and July of each year, together with the interest which has accrued thereon up to the time of making such computation, and shall be credited to such depositor on the books of the corporation.

29,301 College Students in New York.

Albany, Jan. 16.—Statistics made public to-day by the State University Department show that in 1898 29,301 students were registered in New York colleges, universities and professional schools. During the year the department made 910 inspections, as compared with 758 in 1897.

GOV. ROOSEVELT STRIVING FOR FAIR PLAY FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Governor Roosevelt said yesterday in Albany that he was in correspondence with the national military authorities in reference to the payment of the First and Sixty-ninth regiments.

Under the ruling of the Federal authorities the men mustered out after January 1 will not receive as much as those mustered out prior to that time, owing to the difference between Federal and State pay.

The Governor proposes that the Federal authorities repay to New York State the difference in the money paid to the men mustered out before January 1, and if this is refused, then he asks that the men mustered out after the new year be paid as were the others, and promises that no rebate will be asked.

If no satisfactory arrangement can be made, then the Governor proposes that the State shall make an appropriation to pay the men.

DUCHESSE D'AUXY SUES THE DUKE FOR ALIMONY.

The Duchess D'Auxy, Who Is Suing for Alimony.

The Duchess D'Auxy asked Justice Osborne yesterday for alimony and counsel fees to enable her to prosecute a suit for an absolute divorce against the Duke. She was the daughter of F. G. Lamar, who was president of the Bank of the Republic, and a cousin of the late United States Supreme Court Justice L. Q. C. Lamar. Her first husband was R. W. Soutter, son of a New York banker, through whom she inherited wealth. She has been conspicuous in many lawsuits.

She Names a Co-respondent and Asks for Counsel Fees to Sue for Divorce--Monsieur Le Duc Denies and Says She Drinks to Excess.

Madame la Duchesse d'Auxy sued her husband in the Supreme Court yesterday for alimony and counsel fees. The counsel fees are to be used in another suit for absolute divorce against him.

They were separated in February, 1897, legally, because he had deserted her. Justice Osborne granted to her the custody of her daughter, Genevieve Felicite Rose Marie Ange, Comtesse d'Auxy, then nine years of age.

Madame la Duchesse yesterday made charges against Rosa Cahn as the reason for her suit for absolute divorce. Monsieur le Duc replied that the charge against Rosa Cahn is calumny, that in the separation of 1897 alimony was waived, that Madame la Duchesse needs no money, having a fortune, and that she drinks excessively.

Monsieur le Duc says that Madame la Duchesse has $20,000 in cash, a house at No. 46 West Twenty-first street, from which she gets an income of $300 a month, and lands in Virginia, in Georgia, in Tennessee and in North Carolina that are inexhaustible treasures to her.

A servant named Jennie Vallon said that when she was in the house of Monsieur le Duc, in 1896, Madame la Duchesse taught her daughter to call Monsieur a pig. The servant said:

"Madame la Duchesse told me that she wanted a divorce from Monsieur le Duc in order that she might marry a former President of the United States who courted her before her marriage to Monsieur le Duc."

Joanna Luxem, a governess who served in M. le Duc's chateau de Neufrille, in Belgium, said:

"I came to this country with M. le Duc and Mme. la Duchesse and lived at their home at No. 1031 Fifth avenue. The Count Edgar d'Auxy, brother of M. le Duc, came to see them in 1890. He fell ill and died in October of that year. He had said to me: 'My sister-in-law has poisoned me; she will kill me some day.'"

"How absurd these servants' statements are!" exclaimed the counsel of Mme. la Duchesse.

"How marked by the stamp of verisimilitude!" said the counsel of M. le Duc, sententiously.

Madame la Duchesse must be weary of litigation. She was the daughter of the late F. G. Lamar, President of the Bank of the Republic, and a cousin of the late Justice Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar. Her first husband was Robert W. Soutter, son of James T. Soutter, a banker of this city who died wealthy in 1873. She inherited one-half of his estate, the rest went to his four children.

When she married Monsieur le Duc d'Auxy, of Belgium, in Paris, in 1882, she was entitled by her husband's will and by the death of one of her children to a share in her father-in-law's estate.

James T. Soutter's banking house, which had continued in business, failed. She brought suit against the executors of her father-in-law's will in this city and in Chicago, saying that they had wilfully mixed up the estate's funds with the firm's assets, to her detriment. She was defeated.

Madame la Duchesse brought suit, then, for a partition of a part of the estate, consisting of 117 lots in Chicago, valued at $450,000, and won. She brought suits against her father's estate and against her father-in-law's estate after that, endlessly.

She brought suit in 1896 against Rosa Cahn to restrain her from foreclosing a chattel mortgage on the furniture in the home of Monsieur le Duc, at No. 855 Marcy avenue, in Brooklyn. She said that she had given the mortgage, at her husband's request, to save the furniture from possible levy and sale under execution in a suit by Alfred T. Eckert against Monsieur le Duc, that she had received no money for the mortgage, that it was not made to be given to Rosa Cahn.

In 1897 Madame le Duchesse was arrested on complaint of Rosa Cahn. Mrs. Cahn said that Madame la Duchesse had written on a postal card addressed to her husband libellous things against Mrs. Cahn.

Last month Madame la Duchesse brought suit against her attorney, Theodore L. Frothingham. She charged him with having collected and kept $875.77 that belonged to her. He said that his services as her attorney were worth $2,500, and that he had spent $253.10 for her. She had not paid him a penny from February 29, 1896, to July 1, 1897, and his list of court charges was as long as an apothecary's bill.

Madame la Duchesse is demure, graceful, imperious.

Monsieur le Duc wears an air of resignation.

THE RICH MISS HAMILTON IS DECLARED INSANE.

She Is a Granddaughter of the Famous Alexander and Has an Income of $14,000.

Miss Alice Hamilton, a granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, sister of General Alexander Hamilton and aunt of Schuyler Hamilton, was yesterday found insane by a sheriff's jury. The proceedings to have her declared insane were instituted by her sister, Miss Adelaide Hamilton, of No. 17 West Twentieth street, who testified that her sister became insane in April last. She imagined she could not walk, and was subject to religious delusions. She also thought all her relatives were dead.

Miss Hamilton is very rich, her personal property amounting to over $200,000, which brings in an income of about $8,000 a year, and real estate which produces an additional income of nearly $6,000 a year.

Elizabeth's Hail to Her Veterans.

Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 16.—The City Council tonight, on motion of Councilman D. F. Collins, appropriated $500 to receive Companies E and C, of the Third United States Volunteers, on their return from Athens, Ga. Chairman Ryan appointed Councilmen D. F. Collins, W. J. Carlton, William Kensely, George Horre and Frank Kleinhans a committee to cooperate with a committee of ten citizens to arrange details. A parade and banquet will be part of the programme. The companies are expected home on the 31st instant.

"Byck Sales Have the Right of Way."

This Evening's Papers will give full particulars of our

Twelfth Half Yearly Clearing Sale of Men's Good Clothes

Beginning To-morrow Morning.

STORES CLOSED after 1 p.m. TO-DAY

To allow uninterrupted arranging and marking down of stock.

BYCK BROS

DOWNTOWN:
S. W. Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts.

UPTOWN:
Nos. 158 to 164 East 125th St.

PLYMOUTH DOESN'T MIND PLAGIARISM.

The Old Charge Against Dr. Hillis Ignored in His Election.

HIS BOOK AND DR. SWING'S.

Their Prefaces Are Alike, but Dr. Lyman Abbott Says Their Idea Is Common.

At a special meeting of the members of Plymouth Church last night the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Chicago, was elected pastor to succeed Dr. Lyman Abbott. The election was by ballot, and 255 votes were cast, of which Dr. Hillis got 246. There were six "noes" and three blanks. Immediately after the meeting, according to the formality prescribed by the law of the church, a meeting of the Church Society was held and the action of the members unanimously approved.

Resolutions were adopted accepting Dr. Abbott's resignation, to take effect at such time as suited his convenience and expressing the regret of the church that he had resigned.

At the meeting of Church Society Thomas G. Shearman said if those who had cast the negative ballots would help run the church he was willing to retire. This evoked a sharp retort from William E. Davenport. "I voted in the negative," said he, "and did it because I conscientiously believed I ought to."

Great applause followed this announcement, as also a speech by Benjamin F. Blair, in which he said he also voted "no" and protested against the suggestion that a man should be criticised for voting as he pleases.

Dr. Abbott poured oil on the troubled waters by advising those who had voted against Dr. Hillis to support him cordially.

S. V. White, Benjamin F. Blair and Messrs. Chaplin and Brooks were appointed a committee to notify Dr. Hillis and attend to the details of his coming.

Dr. Hillis is the author of a book published three years ago entitled "A Man's Value to Society." The Rev. David Swing was Mr. Hillis's predecessor in the Chicago Central Church, and he, too, is the author of a book which was published ten years ago. It bears the title "Motives of Life." Here are the prefaces in the two books.

Dr. Swing's preface:

By the title "Motives of Life," not all motives are implied. The things which move men, and should move them, are not so easily counted. The speech over them cannot be condensed into a small volume. Unable to recall for young and old all the things that should create and bless labor, I bring here from the inner and outer worlds a few reminders of great duties and great rewards. D. S.

Dr. Hillis's preface:

By the title "A Man's Value to Society" not all elements of personal worth are implied. The traits which lend value to an individual are not so easily numbered. Full volumes, many and large, Unable to mention all the qualities of mind and heart that create wealth for the land and lend strength and beauty to the life, I offer here a few studies in the culture that endures and the character that is its own reward.

Dr. Hillis had left the city for Chicago when a reporter for the Journal called yesterday at the home of R. W. Raymond, No. 123 Henry street, Brooklyn, where he had stayed. The Fleming H. Revell Company published his book. Manager Briggs, of the New York office, said:

"A Chicago newspaper made the charge. Dr. Hillis answered the charge completely and satisfactorily. I don't remember just what the explanation was, but I'm sure it was satisfactory. If it hadn't been we should not have continued to publish the book."

Thomas G. Shearman, the leading trustee in Plymouth Church, said yesterday: "I've heard of this charge of plagiarism from time to time, but I never took enough interest in it to investigate it. As far as I understand it is a blackmailing scheme, but I know nothing of the particulars."

The reporter showed the two prefaces to Dr. Abbott last night. He said: "The idea is a common one in literature. It is taken from the Bible account of the spies going into Canaan, and runs through all literature. Every man of large reading uses it unconsciously. I should not call it plagiarism at all."

Business Notices.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures a cough or cold in one day! It is the best cough remedy for children! Cures whooping-cough and croup without fail! Doctors recommend it. Price 25 c.

Special Notices.

E. & W. "SHERWOOD." E. & W.
A Whipped Seam Cuff.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR children teething; softens the gums; reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

PREPARE FOR WINTER. ROEBUCK'S Weather Strips exclude the cold. Sole manufacturer, ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton st., New York, and 417 Hamilton ave., Brooklyn. Telephone.

OLD OVERHOLT PURE

RYE WHISKEY.

THE ONE UNVARYINGLY PURE AND HIGH STANDARD WHISKEY.

YOUR DEALER WILL RECOMMEND IT.

OLD OVERHOLT. Bottled, in Bond or Direct from the Barrel.

ALL DEALERS.

The Pill that will is the pill you want. Dr. Ayer's Pills will cure you of constipation and all its consequences.

Use Woodbury's Facial Soap. Use Woodbury's Facial Cream.

Blood diseases, skin diseases, scalp diseases and nervous affections, no matter from what cause or how long standing, successfully treated without the use of poisonous drugs by JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d st., New York, and 163 State st., Chicago.

GET THE SET.

Companion miniature to the one given away last Sunday, free to everybody who inserts a paid "Want" ad. in next Sunday's Journal. Don't fail to get it.

Want to buy, sell or exchange anything? 16-word ad. costs 50 cents.

Want to rent rooms, flats or apartments? 16-word ad. costs 30 cents.