

### The Impecunious Langtry's.

What has been called "the fatal gift of beauty" has proved such, in a temporal way, to Mrs. Langtry, "the Jersey Lily." The purse of her husband, Mr. Edward, was not long enough to support the style necessarily engendered by the exceptional position occupied by his wife, and so it has come about that the Langtry establishment is under the hammer. The London correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* says: "They are all laughing, but really it is very wrong. Poor Mrs. Langtry, formerly the Lily of Jersey, fashionable beauty, etc., has come to the end of her tether. My acquaintance, Mr. Millar (George Rollins's successor), wields his hammer to-day at No. 17 Norfolk street, Park Lane, the most charming bijou town residence of Captain and Mrs. Langtry. The catalogue includes all the 'trophies of Eastern sport,' the gift of a friend of the lady's together with the costly and elegant contents of the residence, Chippendale and Elizabethan art furniture, plate, china and bric-a-brac. Captain Edward has long been reported in America, 'looking after some property he has there.' 'No,' said her lady friend, 'it is premature; she is not going to act on the stage yet. But it will come to that before long.' And on the stage Mrs. Langtry may do well for a season, whether she can act or not."

### Carlyle's First Love.

This was the time (1816-18) of Carlyle's first love for Margaret Gordon, the "Blumine" of his *Sartor Resartus*, then an orphan girl, residing in Kirkcaldy with her widowed Aberdeenshire aunt. I cannot refrain from the episode of Margaret Gordon. This girl, interesting long ago to all inquirers into Carlyle's biography as the nameless original of his Blumine, has become even more interesting since the revelation of her name and the description of her by Carlyle himself in his *Reminiscences*. Even this description however, falls far short of the impression made by that fragment of her own farewell letter to Carlyle which Mr. Froude has published in his *Nineteenth Century* article on Carlyle's early life. Nothing finer or nobler than that letter has come to light, or ever can come to light in all Carlyle's correspondence:—"And now, my dear friend, a long, long adieu! One advice, and as a parting one, consider, value it. Subdue the more extravagant visions of the brain. In time your abilities must be known. Among your acquaintances they are already beheld with wonder and delight. By those whose opinion may be valuable they hereafter will be appreciated. Genius will render you great. My virtue render you beloved! Remove the awful distance between you and ordinary men by kind and gentle manners. Deal gently with their inferiority, and be convinced they will respect you as much and like you more. Why conceal the real goodness that flows in your heart? ... Again adieu! Pardon the freedom I have used, and when you think of me, be it as of a kind sister, to whom your happiness will always yield delight, and your griefs sorrow. ... I give you not my address, because I dare not promise to see you." Valuable as an additional attestation of the enormous impression made by Carlyle upon all who came near him even at this early date, and of the prodigious expectations entertained of his future career, these words reveal also such a character in the writer himself as almost to compel the dream of what might have happened if she had become his wife. That it was real on both sides is evident. The obstacle was partly in circumstances. In the opinion of her aunt and guardian, and of others, Margaret Gordon, who, though the daughter of a poor colonial, and left with little or nothing, was one of the aristocratic family of the Aberdeenshire Gordons, could not marry a Kirkcaldy schoolmaster. Perhaps some dread on her part, arising from those perceptions of the harder side of his character, which she communicated to himself so tenderly and frankly, may have aided the separation. Her subsequent history is known, and could be told with abundant detail by persons still living. She became the wife of Alexander Bannerman of Aberdeen, a man of note in the commerce of that city, and of a family of old standing and of landed estates in the shire.

There are a great many failures and the complaint that business is dull and without profits is very general. The prices of all goods are unexceptionally low, so that it seems that there can be further depression of prices to add further uncertainty to the situation. The list of failures is likely to be long until we are well into the next year. It is the natural result of the reaction from the speculative period which followed the long period of stagnation which terminated in 1879.

### Ventilation of Sleeping Rooms.

No time could be better than the present for beginning the practice of house ventilation by the window, which is still in the majority of houses, the readiest and the safest means of obtaining a regular and constant supply of fresh air. This practice, begun in warm weather may be carried on, with proper care, through autumn and winter. The constantly accumulating impurities derived from breath, from perspiration, from excreta of other kinds collected in sleeping rooms, from the use of gas or lamp-light, and too often even now from suction of sewage gas from waste pipes by the heat of house fires, etc., render it as necessary for health as for comfort that these should have free egress, and that they should be substituted by the pure outer air. Fresh air from without may very easily be had without draught, and without risk of cold even to delicate persons, if a few simple rules be observed. The cold air of winter of course enters with greater force and in greater proportional volume than the more equable summer air into a warm room. The aperture or egress must be correspondingly diminished. Air from a window is preferable to that from an opened inner door, no matter how roomy the house, from its more reliable purity. If the window be the inlet, the fire-place, or it may be the door of a room in summer acting as an outlet, or it may be opened from the extent being regulated according to the temperature. There is then a direct in-

ward current at the upper part, which allows the roof of the room, thus mingling with any heated waste products which require to be removed, and an interrupted current at the middle, the previous line of junction of the upper and lower sashes, both are broken and diffused by the blinds or curtains. Ventilation for this purpose should be turned upwards. A window should never be made to ventilate by opening it from below, unless the open lower space be filled up in some way, and ventilation be carried on at the middle, where the sashes join; otherwise, draughts are unavoidable. The ventilating pane is a hardly less simple and equally efficient and safe method with either of the others. Window ventilation is especially useful in bedrooms, and its efficiency otherwise cannot fail to affect the vital powers of the occupant, who, in his chambers, must trust to other energies than his own for the removal of those impurities and morbid germs which his every breath multiplies around him.—*London Lancet*.

### Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia like other ailments, may be either mild or severe. When chronic, having had an imperceptible beginning, it may go on until the simplest food ceases to nourish, and causes great distress, and the ailment itself is no longer influenced by medicine. Some persons inherit a weak digestion, yet by constant care get along with but little discomfort; and through this very care escape more dangerous diseases, and enjoy a comfortable old age. Others, inheriting a powerful digestion, are reckless and intemperate in their use of food—becoming at length wretched victims to dyspepsia, and die an early and sudden death.

The following statements will give an idea of the more characteristic symptoms of dyspepsia, and explain their nature. Food if not digested—whether from its quantity or its quality, or from a weakened condition of the stomach—ferments and undergoes other chemical changes, whereby gases and various acids are developed.

These gases, if in the stomach, distend it, impede its action, and press it up against the lungs, hindering their expansion. If the gases gather in the intestines, they cause distress, and often severe colic.

The acids irritate the nerves which terminate in the digestive tract, giving rise to a peculiar uneasiness, or, perhaps, to positive pain. Moreover, this whole tract becomes more or less inflamed, the tendency of which is to check the digestive secretions.

If the gastric juice is lessened, the power to digest fat is equally diminished, and the movement of the bowels is rendered slow and constipating.

If the pancreatic fluid is checked, the starchy foods are so far left to ferment and to irritate, instead of digesting and nourishing.

Further, through that wonderful class of nerves which bind all parts of the system in mutual sympathy, disturbance at any point of the digestive tract may give rise, especially in very susceptible persons, to severe and incomprehensible pains at the most remote points, and even to violent spasms.

The brain in particular, is exposed to suffering, not only from aches, sometimes dull, yet constant, sometimes for briefer periods, yet excruciating, but with a depression that makes the sufferer disagreeable to himself and to other—*Youth's Companion*.

### A Street View of Edwin Booth.

Mr. Edwin Booth is now in New York preparing for his appearance at the Star Theatre next Monday evening. An illustration of his popularity and the familiarity of his face to the public was afforded to an observer one evening, who walked near him from Sixth avenue along Twenty-third street to the middle of Madison Square Mr. Booth was with two larger and more commanding looking men, yet he attracted all the attention even from those who did not seem to recognize him. His fine face with its deep lines and sad yet, firm expression, and his long, wavy iron-gray hair made him conspicuous. In dress and bearing he would not attract attention. He wore a black derby hat, black neck-tie, and long brown frock overcoat. Twenty-third street was well filled with people at the time, and Mr. Booth was walking on the less crowded side. The first to notice him was a young clerk walking with a companion. He quickly turned and said, "There is Booth," and then passed on.

Many intelligent looking men and women passed him by but a modest nurse girl, leading two children (with only a view from a top gallery to remember him by), recognized the face and deferentially said: "Children, there is Mr. Booth." At the corner of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, where the crowd was thickest, a richly dressed girl in her teens suddenly clasped her hands and rapturously said: "Oh, there is Booth—oh dear!" and she followed him with her eyes until he disappeared in the crowd in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. As he walked through the vast moving throng about one person in every six seemed to be attracted by his face. About one in every ten gave signs of recognition either by the expression of their countenances or some brief word to their companions. The tragedian dodged through the lines of hacks and street cars in a very un-theatrical manner, and seeking an untroubled spot in the Square near the electric light pole, stood and talked with his friends.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

The washerwomen of Holland and Belgium, so proverbially clean and who get up the linens so beautifully white, use a fixed borax as washing powder, instead of soda, in the proportion of ten gallons of boiling water; they save in soap nearly half. All of the large washing establishments use an extra quantity of the powder is used, and for cleanliness requiring to be made stiff a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen. Its effect is to soften the hardest water.

# Truth is Mighty and Must Prevail

Is a good old maxim, but no more reliable than the oft repeated verdict of visitors that

## COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA,

is the Queen City of a magnificent county and the most beautifully located of the many new and prosperous places of North Dakota. It is the

Permanent County Seat of Griggs County, and, though only a few months old, already has a representation in nearly every branch of business and each man enjoying a profitable trade. Plenty of room for more business houses, mechanics or professional men. Cooperstown is not only the

TERMINUS OF THE S. C. & T. M. R. R., but is also Headquarters thereof. In short, the place is, by virtue of its situation

The Central City of the Central County of North Dakota.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER! THE COMMERCIAL CENTER!

THE FINANCIAL CENTER! THE RAILROAD CENTER!

and the outfitting point of settlers for fifty miles to the North and West. The energetic spirit of Cooperstown's citizens, who in most cases have not yet reached the meridian of life, the singleness of purpose and unity of action in pushing her interests, have resulted in giving her an envious reputation for business thrift even this early in her history.

## GRIGGS COUNTY

is the acknowledged Eden for settlers and home-seekers. Its soil is unsurpassed; its drainage the very best; its climate salubrious, and its railway advantages par-excellent. Public land in the county is becoming scarcer every day, yet there are still thousands of opportunities for the landless to get homes.

## GREAT STRIDES

toward Metropolitan comforts have been made in Cooperstown and the wandering head of the weary traveler can here find rest and entertainment at an

BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY APPOINTED HOTEL,

erected at a cost of \$21,000. The man who becomes a citizen of Griggs county's thrifty capital can have, without price or waiting, the advantages of

GOOD SCHOOLS AND SPLENDID SOCIETY.

The rapidly growing embryonic city of Cooperstown is surrounded on all sides by the very richest lands in North Dakota. Cooperstown, situated as it is in the very heart of a new and fertile region, must boom to keep pace with the

## UNPARALLELED RAPID DEVELOPMENT

of the surrounding country. When you stop and consider the facts you will realize the advantages this new town enjoys. It being the terminus of a railroad, the entire country makes it a

UNIVERSAL TRADING POINT,

a fact demonstrated by the merchants already established and enjoying big trades. Cooperstown is not an experiment but is built on the solid rock of commercial industry. Sound investments can be made in Cooperstown city property or Griggs county farm lands by applying to the

COOPER TOWNSITE CO., Cooperstown, D. T.,

Or J. M. BURRELL, Sarborn, D. T.  
Plans sent on Request. Uniform Prices to All.