

COLORED MEN AROUSED

Indignation Running High at Chicago and Peoria.

ALL QUIET AT SPRING VALLEY.

Mass meetings at Chicago develop a threatening situation, the men urging a hostile movement on the scene of the Sunday riots.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Aug. 7.—The situation is very quiet in the city. The negroes are making no effort to come back. The reports about armed negroes coming from Peoria and Chicago to arrange Sunday's affair caused no unusual excitement here. They would not have only the Italian miners to deal with, but every white miner in the city as well, numbering in the neighborhood of 2,000. Word was sent in from Latt and Tolca promising the whites all the assistance necessary in case of an invasion of blacks from other towns.

In case of an invasion 5,000 white miners could be mustered together in this city in less than two hours. The whites of this city do not apprehend any danger in that direction.

They do not express the least sorrow over the event of Sunday and invite a fair and impartial investigation. They claimed to have endured the outrages of the blacks as long as they could, but they are severe in their criticisms of the sensational tales told in several dispatches to the morning dailies. A whole list of names have each day appeared as wounded and likely to die.

A press correspondent who was on the ground and witnessed Sunday's battle from beginning to end has succeeded in discovering but one negro shot and the injury is only a flesh wound of no serious nature.

About 10 or 12 were assaulted with sticks or stones, but no attempts were made to kill.

The prime object, as stated on the ground while the fighting was at its height, was to scare them into leaving and never come back again.

Everything has gone along smoothly since the negroes were driven out.

Chicago's Colored Population Aroused. CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Five hundred excited negroes in mass meeting here passed resolutions demanding that Governor Altgeld protect the colored people at Spring Valley, Ill., and asserting that their determination to leave for that place in the event of the refusal of the governor to take action.

The colored people decided to stay in session all day and a committee of four men was sent to Spring Valley to report on the situation there. The committee was expected to reach the mines as soon as possible, and it was decided if they reported by telegram that their brethren were not being properly protected by the state authorities an organized company of rescuers would leave Chicago and go directly to the aid of the colored miners.

The meeting was a scene of wild excitement, half a dozen speeches being made at the same time. A white lawyer named Waters attempted to advise moderation, and was promptly thrown through a window by his enraged hearers.

The violence of the sentiments expressed earned the authorities, and the Italian consul here hurried to the city hall and asked that the police prevent the men from leaving the city. Mayor Swift and Chief of Police Badenoch held a conference with the consul and it was decided that if the colored men attempted to board a train for Spring Valley, they would be stopped by a detail of policemen.

Conner Demands Holmes' Arrest. CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—L. L. Conner, husband of Mrs. Julia Conner, who is supposed to have been one of Holmes' victims at the Knowlwood Castle, has decided to take out warrants for the arrest of Holmes and Quinlan and the legal documents will be applied for today.

Found Dead in Central Park. NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—E. F. C. Davis, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, was found dead in Central park. He was badly crushed about the head and body, and it is supposed that the spirited horse that he had been riding stumbled, threw Davis and fell on him. Davis lived most of his time in Richmond.

Newtown Creek Melanoma Case. ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Governor Morton has received a letter from District Attorney Ridgway of Kings county advising against the calling of an extraordinary term of court to deal with the indictments in the Newtown creek melanoma matter.

Galvanic Bronzing. By means of a recent French improvement the process of galvanic bronzing is said to have been made not only more simple, but capable also of giving every tone, from that of barbedian bronze to antique green, governed by the length of time that the copper is allowed to remain in contact with the liquid. After the piece has been well scoured it is covered by means of a brush with a mixture composed of 20 parts of castor oil, 80 of alcohol and 40 parts each of soft soap and water. Thus treated, the piece left to itself for a period of 24 hours becomes bronzed, and if the duration of contact be prolonged the tones change, a very great variety of tones, pleasing in their appearance, being obtainable in this manner. The drying is finally effected with hot sawdust, the only remaining operation being that of coating the piece with a colorless varnish largely diluted with alcohol, thus insuring work of the finest character.—New York Sun.

At the Feastly Gates. St. Peter (from within)—Who agitates the celestial lute-string? Strong Voiced Shade—Tis I, the new woman. A mere man is with me. St. Peter—Tis well. Let each state his attributes. New Woman—You know me. I came, I saw, I conquered. The Mere Man—My office is to salute, submit and surrender. St. Peter—The I's have it. Place your scepter on the toboggan and step inside.—Washington Times.

FREE SILVER WINS.

Missouri Democrats Follow the Lead of Illinois.

PERTLE SPRING, Mo., Aug. 7.—Free silver has conquered in Missouri as it did in Illinois, and the fears expressed that there would be strife and turmoil in the convention were not borne out by facts. The so-called gold or sound money adherents were so overwhelmed by the superior generalship and numerical strength of the free silver leaders and forces that they made but a very faint effort to stay the onslaught of the white metal's adherents. Ex-Congressman Bland said in opening the convention that the Democrats of Missouri had assembled to adopt resolutions for the free coinage of silver, to select a state committee which would be in sympathy with the popular will, and how well his prophecy was carried out, the result of the convention tells. The report of the committee on permanent organization, which practically snuffs under the old committee, was adopted with but one or two dissenting voices, that of the resolutions committee for free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, regardless of any foreign nation, was carried with a bare majority.

After a long preamble the resolutions are as follows: Resolved, That we, the Democratic party of Missouri, in convention assembled, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary or redeeming money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation; and

Resolved, That we are irrevocably opposed to the substitution for metallic money of a paper-issuing corporation credit currency based on a single metal, the supply of which is so limited that it can be converted at any time by a few banking institutions in Europe and America; and

Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by the law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin; and

Resolved, That we are opposed to the issuing and practice of bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and especially when we are engaged in the control of any syndicate of bankers, and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

DEATH OF MRS. TALMAGE.

Never Fully Recovered From the Shock of the Tabernacle Fire.

DANVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Talmage, wife of Rev. Dr. Talmage, has died here. Since the burning of the Brooklyn Tabernacle last year, Mrs. Talmage suffered from nervous prostration, and she never fully recovered from the shock of that memorable Sunday afternoon.

The fire broke out while the doctor was holding his usual Sunday reception, and a large number of parishioners and visitors were in the church, when the fire broke out. They all made good their escape, but Dr. Talmage went back into the burning edifice for something he had left behind.

During his excitement Mrs. Talmage, who with other members of the family was outside awaiting his reappearance, became greatly excited and alarmed for the doctor's safety. As soon as she was informed that he was all right she broke down completely, her overwrought nerves being unequal to such a strain.

Her doctors suggested a European trip to build up her falling health, with the attending excitements of voyage and travel. She was accompanied to Europe by the Misses Maud and Daisy Talmage. While in Rome she became ill with Roman fever, and accompanied by one of her physicians, she returned home. While in the family's summer resort near Easthampton, N. J., she appeared to improve and her friends had hope for her speedy recovery.

This was not to be, however, as she soon had a relapse of the spolia of exhaustion and nervous prostration.

Electric Canal Power. ALBANY, Aug. 7.—A representative of the Niagara Falls Power company was at the office of the superintendent of public works in regard to the use of the bank cable system of canal boat propulsion. The system is in successful operation in North Carolina at the present time. The power company will make an extensive trial of the idea on the Erie canal at Tonawanda on the 28th of September.

Shoemaker Mooney's Unique Trip. BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Harry J. Mooney, the Brockton shoemaker who is to travel over the United States and make a pair of Brockton shoes for the governor of each state, obtained an audience with Governor Greenhalge and the shoes made especially for the head of the commonwealth were presented. Mooney started for Portland, Me., where he expects to see Governor Clavaes.

Lumber Agent Badly Wounded. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 7.—W. F. Dory, a lumber dealer of this city, who has been acting as agent for Michigan and Wisconsin lumber firms in western Maine by the firm he represented because he has failed to remit money received by him for sales of lumber. He recently purchased \$10,000 worth and sold it, but has not as yet turned over the money to the company.

Outsided on His Wife's Grave. CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—A. E. Kelly, a well-known commission dealer, went to Lake View cemetery and, lying down on his wife's grave, shot himself through the heart, dying almost instantly. Mrs. Kelly died about a year ago, and the husband has been dependent ever since.

Boy Killed While Hunting. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Elmer, the 15-year-old son of Charles Niles, was shot and instantly killed near the Collins farm, Fryburg, by Eugene Niles, a cousin. Eugene was about to shoot a bird when his gun accidentally discharged.

THE ART OF MARCUS.

A QUAKER HOOSIER WHO COULD PAINT OR MAKE A MATCH.

Early Struggles with a Talent That Could Not Be Suppressed—One of His Best Known Pictures—How He Struggled About a Happy Marriage.

One of the unique characters of the state is Marcus Mote, the veteran Quaker artist of Richmond. He is now 78 years of age and is very feeble. His memory of things that happened in his youth and prime is keen and true, but the events of the day pass as the summer clouds. It was he who first defied the Quaker antipathy to art in oil and brush, and he secured the petition which caused the legislature to provide that the public schools of Indiana should teach drawing. The petition was presented by Senator Barker, since deceased. Two years previously the Quaker artist had secured the teaching of drawing in the public schools of Richmond by ordinance.

Marcus Mote's talent was born with him. It is said of him that when only 2 1/2 years old his mother came home from meeting one day and found him scratching a rude picture on the foot-board of the bedstead with a piece of charcoal. The Quakers held that painting was of the devil and savored of idolatry. The boy was rebuked, with a remark, "I do believe this mischief was born in thee."

There was no relenting as the lad grew up and the propensity to draw and paint developed. He was forbidden to indulge his talent, but he could not be repressed. It is evident that had he met with encouragement and aid, instead of rebuke, fame and fortune would have crowned the artist with his richest laurels. As it was Marcus had to take to the woods for his colors. The priapies he derived from red roof, from red ink, the yellows from yellow root, and for blue he was obliged to content himself with bluing from his mother's washing tub.

"The only stealing I have ever done," he said to a Journal reporter, "was in taking bluing from my mother's bluing bag. For brushes I used the hair in the squirrel's tail, and I used to accompany my father when hunting so as to get the tails for my painting. At first all my work was done with the pen. When I secured my first box of water colors I worked as late at night as I could and then spent the rest of the night awake picturing what I would do."

As the boy grew to manhood he became more assertive of his art and persisted in painting landscape and portraits in spite of the grumbling of members of the meeting. He lived then in Warren county, O., and attended quarterly meeting at Waynesville. He was chosen clerk of the meeting at one time, which led to the protest against his work rising to the surface. He would have been disowned had not Thomas Evans, father of the well known oil miller of this city, used his influence to prevent it.

Marcus Mote lived in Lebanon, O., for many years and personally knew the great Tom Corwin, whose portrait he painted for the state of Ohio. It hangs in the statehouse at Columbus, marked "By an unknown artist." In speaking of this painting the artist said:

"My daughter happened to be in Columbus and went to the statehouse. She discovered the inscription. Corwin came to me one day when he was at home from congress and said that the fellows down at Washington seemed to think that nobody in Ohio could do anything, and that he had refused to sit for a portrait for an artist there for that reason. He wanted the work done at home. I sat for the portrait a number of times, and I became well acquainted with him.

"He had a daughter, Eva, who was his great pride, and, together with her mother, he was very ambitious for her. There was a young man then teaching in Warren county who was poor in pocket, but had a strong will, a clean heart and first class ability. He was modest, however, and his ability was not known. He showed Eva Corwin as much attention that her father finally forbade her seeing the young man, and the girl was seriously affected by the breaking up of the friendship. She was kept closely at home in her father's suburban residence, and her friends noticed that her health was beginning to be affected. She had a friend named Jennie Hardy, since Drake, who had the confidence of Eva's parents, and one day I met Jennie and asked her to bring Eva to my studio on the next day at 1 o'clock sharp.

"What for?" she asked. "Never thee mind," I said, "but do as I tell thee. Now, I want thee to promise me that thee will. Will thee?" "She said she would. Pretty soon I met the young man and I said that I wanted him to come to my studio on the next day within two or three minutes after 1 o'clock sharp.

"What for?" he asked. "Never thee mind," I said, "Now, I want thee to give me thy hand, promising that thee will be there just as I said."

"He gave me his hand. The next day at 1 there was a knock at my door, and there were Jennie and Eva. Jennie left Eva with me. As I closed the door she said:

"What does this mean?" "I want to see thee," I said. "Take a chair."

"It was only a minute or two that there was another knock, and I opened the door. The young man was there, and I brought him in, saying to Eva, 'This is George H. Sage. Now you are my prisoners for one hour. I want thee and George to be together for awhile. At the end of the hour I will call for you and let you out.' Now that was the way in which those two young people planned to get married. George H. Sage justified my faith in his high character. He is now a judge on the federal bench in Cincinnati."—Indianapolis Journal.

GLADNESS.

A variety of gold, all summer stored. The polished silver, the shining brass. And from the singing of the breeze. And low, sweet sound of rain. The little brook learns to soothe. To sing them back again.

Forgotten all the cloudy day. Of dark days overhead. For sorrow bears his prison key. But hold the sunshine fast. And all year long the little bars. Though winter brought his war. Picks out the happy days he leaves. The sad ones to forget.

—Charles E. Jones in the Liberator.

TWO LEAPS.

One Was For Liberty and the Other Was For a Life.

"In passing by the criminal court building the other day," said Luther Laffin Mills, "I recalled, among my memories somehow connected with it, that of a remarkable leap for liberty."

"About 15 years ago I presented a young fellow for the crime of burglary. He was convicted and sentenced to prison for a term of six years. After sentence, as he was being conveyed by a deputy sheriff from the courtroom to the jail, across the passage connecting the two buildings, which I have often regarded as a 'Bridge of Sighs,' the young burglar suddenly sprang over the low hand railing, which was then the only protection of this bridge, landed on his feet 40 feet below, and, resuscitating himself, made a bold dash for liberty. He started on a run north on Dearborn avenue, pursued by deputy sheriffs and policemen, and was finally recaptured in a barn not far from Lincoln park. When they brought him back, his face flushed, his eyes flashing, his shirt collar thrown open, he looked like a young hero of romance. A few days later he was taken to state's prison, where he served his term."

"Passing over the Clark street bridge there occurred to me the memory of another leap—also for life. One evening about five years ago approaching that bridge I found it open and a crowd of about 1,500 men and women in a state of excitement. A policeman informed me that a woman had fallen into the river. 'What's being done to save her?' I demanded. 'Before the officer had a chance to reply a young fellow rushed through the crowd, threw off his coat and vest, put his hands together and shot into the water. He caught the woman as she was going down the third time, struck out for the shore, and both he and she were landed in safety."

"I heard a man say so the reason, 'What's your name?' 'I have no name in which the public is interested,' he replied. 'But you're a hero,' argued the man, 'and your name deserves to be made known.' The young man shook his head and peremptorily refused to divulge his name. I happened to get a good look at the fellow, and there came to me a sudden flash of recognition. He was the same one who had made the leap for liberty from the Bridge of Sighs."

"Things went better with the young fellow after that," continued Mr. Mills. "He got on and prospered and is now a well to do commercial traveler."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Execution of Grief in Antwerp.

Dutch was a brown restorer of advanced years. Curly was reputed to be a Scotch barrior, but his appearance suggested some uncertainty in his descent. Dutch was destined to her husband, and Curly, who enjoyed his liberty, evinced his friendship by frequently taking bones and other canine delicacies to his less fortunate friend. One morning Curly presented himself at the house, evincing unmistakable signs of grief by his demeanor and his whines. A visit to the kennel, where poor Dutch was found lying dead, showed the occasion of Curly's unhappiness. We buried Dutch decorously under a vine in the garden and supposed that Curly would forget the incident, but we were touched to see him in the capacity of faithful mourner often revisit the spot where his old friend was laid, taking with him, by way of offering, choice bones, which he carefully buried by the grave. This practice Curly continued for two years, when we left the house.—The London Spectator.

Photographing the Growth of Plants.

Photographing has lately been applied to record the movements of growing plants, and it is not necessary to add that some curious results have been obtained. A photograph of a growing hop vine, taken at intervals of 60 seconds, shows that the movements of the young stems consist of a succession of irregular circular and elliptical curves, which vary every minute, even as to direction. Photography has also proved, contrary to the old accepted idea, that plants grow continuously and uninterruptedly, even when asleep.—St. Louis Republic.

Enduring in the Sea.

Those who suffer from irritation of the skin, or skin diseases, should not bathe in the sea, and it is better for them not to have sea air, but to go to some inland holiday resort, and little children especially, when suffering from eczema, should not be allowed sea bathing.

A Gallant Inquiry.

She—I was in Cleveland for a week once and didn't see a single attractive thing during the whole time. He (sounding personally)—How could that be?—Don't they have ministers in Cleveland?—Detroit Free Press.

Shakespeare paints to very closely to nature and with such marking touches that he gives the very look an actor ought to wear when he is on his knees.—Catherine Land.

While in England, marriage with a deceased wife's sister is prohibited, in Canada it has been made legal with the consent of the queen.

When soda crackers are damp, as though water soaked, the indications are favorable for rain.

HARD WOOD FLOORS.

INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND CARE.

Questioned What Oak Said to the Very Best Material—How to Choose Between Them We Do In America.

It is only a few years since advocates of the home beautiful began to preach in favor of hard floors, and there is now hardly a village in the country where this doctrine of health and beauty has not penetrated. Yet every one who has discarded carpets and adopted hard wood floors has found some drawbacks in the way. In nine cases out of ten the floor is simply shodded, often without previous filling, and every scratch of the broom shows on its surface. The wood is soon laid bare and permanently stained, or perhaps the wood is oiled with clear oil which has not been properly rubbed in. The residue gums on the surface and collects dust and debris, and, altogether, the hard wood floor, which has been well laid by the carpenter, is a source of discomfort and disappointment.

European housekeepers suffer from none of these disadvantages because they try none of these experiments. The European floor is a floor of parquetry. It is made by gluing together thick pieces of hard wood on a pine backing, a method by which they obtain a stronger and more durable floor than when a thick floor of hard wood alone is used, for every builder knows that the best floor is not one of solid hard wood, but one of two thicknesses of hard wood over a pine core. These floors are naturally more expensive, because they are more trouble to make. So the resolute floor is more durable, though a very excellent floor may be laid in hard wood seven-eighths thick over a rough floor of pine, providing the wood has been properly seasoned. Or a thinner floor may be laid over a perfectly level floor of pine.

Builders recommend quartered white oak as the very best material for floors. This is a western wood and costs about \$100 a 1,000 feet in this state. Maple and Birch, which are much cheaper woods, also make excellent floors. Five brook, which may be bought in this state as low as \$40 a 1,000 feet, is very hard, smooth wood, and makes a very durable kitchen floor which does not alter up like Georgia pine. However, boards, measuring about two inches or less laid, make a most desirable floor. The shiffler carpenter chooses his pine with suitable provision, and he chooses his floor and makes it three with hard wood shiffler, which is as well as anything it makes. When this is properly done, hardly a stain is possible, and it is then ready to be finished.

It is in this process that the floor is leveled and upon which a smooth surface should be a necessary preparation. It should be a preparation of the wood floor, prepared by the carpenter whose name is a guarantee for the work. These floors usually come in two pieces, often in paste form, and they require to a proper consistency when applied. It is applied to the wood with a brush, and all that remains on the surface is polished off with hardwood shiffler or a similar material. This floor is allowed to dry about 12 hours, when a coat of wax is applied, or of prepared oil if you prefer it. Where oil is used it should be thinned with a certain amount of "den."

The best wax is a preparation of turpentine and beeswax, properly melted together, and is kept by all dealers in parquetry floors. The chief mistake that amateurs make is to apply this wax too generously. An expert in this matter says that a pound of wax ought to cover 800 feet of surface. After the wax is applied and rubbed in with a wet brush it should be allowed to stand for awhile and a second coat applied before the floor is used.

A great many American families do not take care of a hardwood floor without a brush. This is a waste of much laborious energy. The work can be accomplished by the use of a brush wrapped in flannel and dipped in oil, but it cannot be properly accomplished except by a steady man, who is an expert. A pound of wax will cover 800 feet of surface. After the wax is applied and rubbed in with a wet brush it should be allowed to stand for awhile and a second coat applied before the floor is used.

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1895	AUGUST.							1895
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JOHN E. LINDE...
Lumber...
Cincinnati...