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DENTIST
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Deposits Jan. 1, 1903, \$20,841,412.53
Surplus Jan. 1, 1903, - 1,923,431.30
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over \$10,000 at
1-1/2 Per Cent.
Deposits made on or before the first three
business days of any month will draw in-
terest from the first day of that month,
provided they remain to the end of a quar-
terly interest period.
JAMES BRACKETT, President.
HENRY S. HANFORD, Treasurer.
THOMAS H. HUSBAND, Secretary.

THOS. B. MOONEY
Funeral - Director
126 West Main Street,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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short and very interesting. It may be
obtained of nearest newsdealer at the
nominal price of 5 cents, or will be sent
by mail direct to subscribers address
for fifty cents per year.

Correspondence
ELMIRA.
Council 101, C. R. & B. A. held their
regular meeting Tuesday evening at
St. Mary's hall.
Branch 199, L. C. B. A. held their regu-
lar meeting Friday evening.
The local branches of C. M. E. A. No.
51, 51 and 150 met in joint session at St.
James hall last Sunday afternoon. The
branches in session resolved to protest
against the readjustment of rates. Cop-
ies of these resolutions were ordered
to be forwarded to the officers of the
supreme and grand councils.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maloney have re-
turned from their wedding trip and are
at home to their friends on High St.
At St. Mary's church the prayers of
the congregation were offered for the
repose of the soul of John Reidy, who
died on Saturday, and for the speedy
recovery or happy death of James
Haggerty, who is dangerously ill at his
home.
The funeral of John Reidy was held
from St. Mary's church on Monday
morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. M. O'Dwyer
officiating.
Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Spillan of W.
Hudson St., are rejoicing in the birth
of a daughter born last Sunday.
The fair for the benefit of the Sisters
of St. Mary on Market St., opened
Tuesday evening. Many beautiful arti-
cles have been donated. Large crowds
were in attendance each evening. It
will close on Saturday night.
At St. Mary's church on Saturday at
8 o'clock a requiem mass was offered
for Mrs. John Bolton, who died one
month ago, by Rev. M. O'Dwyer.
Misses Mary and Catherine Connelly
and brother, Cornelius, of Binghamton,
attended the Lyons-Connelly wedding
on Thanksgiving day.
A very pretty wedding took place at
St. Mary's church Thanksgiving morn-
ing at 9 o'clock when John Lyons and
Ellen Connelly were made one. Rev.
Father O'Dwyer officiating. The bride
was handsomely attired in a tailor
gown of blue with hat to match, her
sister, Miss Kate Connelly very accept-
ably filled the roll of bridesmaid, and
Thomas Lyons, brother of the groom,
as best man. The church was well filled
with friends of the contracting parties.
After a bountiful wedding dinner the
happy couple left for New York, follow-
ed by the best wishes of their many
friends.

ITHACA.
A meeting of the L. C. B. A. was held
Monday evening at 8:30 in Lieberman's
hall.
Monday morning at 8 o'clock a high
mass was celebrated for the deceased
Mrs. McGrade.
Thursday the masses were at 7:30
and 8 o'clock.
Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock a high
mass was celebrated for the souls in
Purgatory.
School closed Wednesday noon for
the Thanksgiving holiday.

LIMA.
High mass was celebrated in St.
Rose's church at 9 a. m. on Thank-
sgiving day.
The prayers of the congregation were
requested last Sunday for the repose of
Mrs. Andrew McKenna, who died in
New York city. She was a former
resident of this town.
The annual coal collection was taken
up in St. Rose's church Sunday.
A gang of Italians is now employed
digging a ditch from this village to
West Bloomfield, preparatory to laying
pipe for gas to be carried from the
latter village. The work will be com-
pleted in about a month's time.

Our Agent
Mr. A. Herman will call on subscribers
in AUBURN and next week.
Kindly have amount ready when he
calls as we cannot afford to carry sub-
scribers more than one year.

The Nickel Plate Rd. is selling one
way and round trip tickets to points
on Pacific coast and all through the
west at very low rates. Elegant trains,
including famous transcontinental
tourist cars. See local agents or write
R. E. Payne, Genl. Agt. Buffalo, N. Y.
Low rates to the west via Nickel
Plate Road. Tickets on sale daily to
Nov 30th Buffalo to points on Pacific
coast only \$42.50; lower rates to other
points in far west. Finest train ser-
vice including tourist sleepers. Local
agents or R. E. Payne, Genl. Agt.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Hunter's rates to points on Nickel
Plate Rd. in Western Ohio and In-
diana; tickets on sale Nov. 9 to 30 at
one fare for round trip, good return
limits. Splendid trains, with dining cars
serving club meals at 35 cents to \$1
a la carte. "A la Carte." See local
agents or write R. E. Payne, Genl.
Agt. Buffalo, N. Y.
Special rates Nov. 3rd and 17th
via Nickel Plate Road to points all
thru the west, one way and round-trip.
Don't miss these dates if you are go-
ing west. See local agents or write R.
E. Payne, genl. agt., Buffalo, N. Y.
Western trips either one way or
round trip arranged by R. E. Payne,
genl. agt., Nickel Plate Road, Buffalo,
N. Y. at lowest possible expense. A
postal card stating your destination
will bring you full information.
No excess fare is charged on any
Nickel Plate train and they carry the
finest coaches, pullmans and dining
cars serving club meals at 35 cents to
\$1 also meals "a la carte". Always
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Free Holiday
Games
Go different games—all new
—one in each package of
Lion Coffee
at your Grocer's.

STILL EXIANT
The First Typewriter in the United States
Hidden in the Patent Office.

Hidden away in a dark corner of
the model room in the patent office at
Washington, with the dust of years
giving its brown surface a coat of
gray, is an apparently worthless block
of wood cut in the shape of a stair-
case, with small blocks of wood
mounted on wires on each of the
stairs. When I happened to see this
object while looking through the 40-
100 models the other day I thought it
must be some sort of child's play-
thing. On closer examination my curi-
osity was aroused, so that I induced
one of the busy attendants to look up
the matter for me. It was discovered
to be the first "typewriter" ever made
in the United States—perhaps in the
world. If placed by the side of one
of our 1899 model typewriters the first
typewriter could not fail to provoke a
smile from the spectator. Instead of
being black and nickel letter keys,
with an open framework, showing the
saw working of the intricate ma-
chinery of the inside, as is usual in the
typewriters of today, this first type-
writer consists of a closed wooden
box with blocks of wood half an inch
square for its letter keys. The paper
carriage of the first typewriter is also
of wood, and instead of the operator
turning the paper carriage by a mere
touch on an extension rod, as is done
with all typewriters now in use, when
one line was finished on the first type-
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and the other hand to push the paper
around as far as desired. However,
much as the first typewriter differs
from its grandchildren, close exami-
nation shows that it has all the essen-
tials of typewriters as we know them
today.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HAZE HUSON'S DOG.
HE BRINGS IN TROUT AND DUCK
FROM THE LAKE.

This Wonderful Dog Gets Out a Wire in
the Hunter's Camp by Hurling and
Pouring Water—Other Amazing Tricks
by Sam.

Haze Huson, a noted hunter in the
wilderness around Squaw Pond Lake,
in Aroostook county, Me., owns a
mongrel dog which much fine gold
cannot buy. This dog knows nothing
about the pampered life which his city
cousins lead. He answers to the name
of Sam, is three years old and weighs
forty pounds. Haze got him when a
pup from a Tobique River Indian, giv-
ing in exchange for him two muskrat
skins and a half pint of red liquor.
Sam gave proofs early in his career
that he was no ordinary dog. He never
wasted time on running after small
birds, and has never been known to
exert his energy in chasing cats or
saying at the moon, but gives his leis-
ure time to more industrious pursuits.
His sagacity, intelligence and remark-
able doings have been the topics for
many an evening's discussion at the
village grocery, where the residents
of the town congregate twice a week
to get their letters and papers from
town the State.

Huson has a camp on the shore of
Squaw Pond Lake, where he spends
the greater part of his time, and Sam
constantly keeps an eye out for bear,
moose and caribou, but Sam has learn-
ed the laws of the State and in close
time will not chase one of the animals.
However, if any of them strays into
the camp yard, Sam sees to it that he
does not long remain. No charge of il-
legal killing has ever been laid at the
dog's door, so to speak.

As a fisherman Sam has become an
expert. In the lake nearby are many
trout that are not molested by the
high-priced kit of the city fisherman,
and the dog spends much of his time
on the shores of the lake, where he
watches with great interest the slimy
bottom of the lake where the trout
come up to feed off the water weeds.
When Huson wants a trout for dinner
he calls Sam and tells the animal to
bring a trout. Sam immediately goes
to the shore of the lake, watches a
few minutes, and then swims out.
Shortly after he dives toward the bot-
tom, and nine times out of ten when
he reappears at the surface he has the
fish in his mouth. Sam dislikes chub,
eels and suckers and never touches
them.

Near the lake there are fine flocks
of ducks. They come up in the fall
and remain for a few weeks, and Sam
is then on velvet. His long suit is
catching ducks. He enters the water
some distance from where a flock is,
and swims along carefully until within
a few feet of the birds. Then he goes
under water and rises underneath a
duck and pulls it under the water.
Then he starts for shore, leaves his
catch and goes after another.

Sam's most notable exploit was last
June. Huson's camp is built along the
side of a big, sloping rock, the top of
which is nearly even with the eaves of
the cabin roof. One day, just after
dinner, Haze started in his canoe
across the lake. A slight fire was
burning in the camp's stove at the
time, and the stovepipe being defect-
ive, sparks fell on the dry roof. A
flame was soon started, and the camp
was in danger of being burned unless
something was done quickly to pre-
vent it. Sam was lying in the yard,
having his noon-day nap, when he
smelled the smoke. He awoke and
found a small blaze on the roof. With-
out ringing in an alarm by barking
the dog rushed into the camp and
grabbed a water pail in his teeth, and
ran to the lake. There he filled the
vessel and ran back to the house,
climbed the rock and turned the water
onto the blazing roof. He repeated
this operation several times until the
fire was extinguished, and before Hu-
son, who had seen the flames from his
canoe, could reach the house.

Last April Sam added another num-
ber to his list of remarkable perform-
ances, whereby the grandfather of
Maine bears was captured and the pelt
is now stretched in the warm sun in
front of Huson's camp. One fine after-
noon Haze was at work about a mile
from his camp getting out some new
cedar splits for a roof to his camp. As
was his custom on such occasions, he
had left his rifle at the camp, not
thinking that he would have a use for
it. Sam was with his master at the
time, but after dozing in the warm
sun for awhile he arose, sniffed the
air once or twice and then nosed off
into the woods. About an hour and a
half later he returned over the road
leading from the camp to the place
where Huson was at work, bringing
between his teeth his master's rifle.
Dropping the rifle at Huson's feet the
dog made certain motions that indi-
cated that there was important busi-
ness to be transacted in the vicinity.
Haze picked up the rifle and followed
the dog for about a mile, and they
struck a fresh bear track. They fol-
lowed the trail for some distance over
the burned land, which for years
had been a favorite resort for bruin.
In less than twenty minutes after
striking the trail on the burned land
they found the bear sunning himself
on a little knoll only a short distance
ahead of them. Haze took one shot at
the bear and hit his aim. From the
pelt, oil, meat and bounty Haze got
over \$50. This bear was the biggest
ever captured in the Allegash region.
Haze has had many fabulous offers
for Sam, but he says he had much
rather lose his right hand than to give
up the animal.

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Historical
William Penn was for a time, dur-
ing the year 1692-1694, deprived of his
province by the authorities in Eng-
land, but it was afterwards returned
to him again.
The first successful settlements in
Virginia were made under the auspices
of a commercial corporation. The
charter, however, bestowed on one
man full title to a large territory, and
gave to him alone, with scarcely any
restriction, full powers to govern the
people that settled there.
About 1490 the art of printing was
invented, and this gave a channel for
communication new thoughts and
ideas and announcing new discoveries
and inventions. The times were
marked by an outburst of commercial
enterprise, by a zeal for a wider trade
by a fresh interest in travel and
discovery.
In 1519 Ferdinand Magellan started
upon a great and eventful voyage.
He discovered the straits that bear his
name, and passing boldly through,
crossed the broad Pacific and reached
the East Indies, thus actually doing
what Columbus had failed to do. Ma-
gellan himself was killed in the Philip-
pine Islands, but one of his vessels
with a remnant of her crew, sailed to
Spain, completing the first circumnavi-
gation of the globe.
After the discovery of America by
Columbus, the Pope, Alexander VI., is-
sued two bulls, dividing the heathen
lands of the world between Portugal
and Spain. This gave to Spain all she
might discover west of a line one
hundred leagues west of the Azores
and the Cape Verde Islands. The next
year the two powers entered into an
agreement, in accordance with which
the dividing line should be 370 leagues
west of the Cape Verde Islands. Up-
on this agreement, duly ratified by the
Pope, Spain based her claim to the
new world.
Cable cars were introduced into
Chicago in 1839.
The side saddle is said to have
originated in Germany during the
twelfth century. It became common
in the fourteenth century. Anne of
Bohemia, first wife of Richard II. of
England, is said to have introduced
it into England about 1382.
The first subway was constructed
in Denver (Col.) by Sidney H. Short,
in 1855. The Boston subway, projected
by George B. Upham, is one and a third
miles in length, and was constructed
at a cost of \$5,000,000, and opened to
public travel in 1897.
The grave of William Dawes, in
King's Chapel burying ground, Boston,
is to be suitably marked by the Mas-
sachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolu-
tion. Dawes was one of the two mes-
sengers—Paul Revere being the other
—who were sent by Warren on the
night of April 19, 1775, to warn Lex-
ington and Concord that the British
soldiers were coming. A bronze tablet
giving this and other facts is to be
unveiled on his grave on the coming
anniversary of his exploit.
The Hon. William Jackson, in a
lecture delivered Jan. 12, 1829, before
the Massachusetts Charitable Mechan-
ical Association, at their hall on Pearl
street, stated "that the commissioners
upon the survey of a route from Bos-
ton to Albany presented several cal-
culations upon the present travel and
transportation, and have come to the
conclusion that the net receipts from
the use of the road would amount to a
sum averaging \$60,000 a year; that the
number of passengers annually pass-
ing over the road would be twenty-
three thousand, and the amount of
goods passing between Boston, Albany
and Troy but little short of thirty
thousand tons."

Little Classics
With none who bless us, none whom
we can bless—
This to be alone; this, this is sol-
itude!
—Byron.
Love is rarely a hypocrite; but hate
—how detestable and how to guard against
it! It lurks where you least expect it;
it is created by causes that you can
the least foresee; and civilization multi-
plies its varieties, whilst it favors its
disguise.—Bulwer Lyton.
Fortune, to show us her power in
all things, and to abate our presumption,
seeing she could not make fools
wise, has made them fortunate.—Mont-
aigne.
Just laws are no restraint upon the
freedom of the good, for the good man
desires nothing which a just law will
interfere with.—Froude.
The grandest of heroic deeds are
those which are performed within
four walls and in domestic privacy.—
Richter.
Slight troubles render us tender-
great ones make us hard and unfeel-
ing.—Andre Chenier.
Believe and love—a believing love—
will relieve us of a vast load of care.—
Emerson.
Is there any one so wise as to learn
by the experience of others?—Voltaire,
dram. like grass.—Emerson.
Duty grows everywhere—like chil-
tropias are often only premature
truths.—Lamartine.
Hurry is only admissible in catch-
ing flies.—Halliburton.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.
The easiest person to deceive is
one's own self.—Bulwer Lyton.
The crow thinketh her own birds
the fairest in the wood.—John Hey-
wood.
The greatest men may ask a foolish
question now and then.—Peter Pindar.
The clothing of our minds certainly
ought to be regarded before that of our
bodies.—Steele.
See the spider cast out her film to
the gale, consider that it will adhere
somewhat and form the commence-
ment of the web. We are to toil on
in the assurance of triumph.—Spur-
geon.
Our whole trouble in our lot in
this world rises from the disagreement
of our mind there with. Let the mind
be brought to the lot, and the whole
trouble is instantly hushed.—T. Bos-
ton.
New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Trap-door Spiders.
and Others That Show They Have In-
telligence.

A curious species of insect is the
trap-door spider, whose nest consists
of a tube excavated in the earth to
the depth of six or eight inches. It
is always lined with silk and it is closed
with an ingeniously constructed door.
The sort of door closes into the nest
like a cork in a bottle; another is as
thin as a piece of paper.
In all cases the door opens outward,
and when the nest is placed, as it usu-
ally is, on a sloping bank, it opens up-
ward, so that there is no fear of its
falling. The object of the trap-door is
to conceal the nest, and consequently
it is always made to resemble the gen-
eral surface of the ground. Sometimes,
however, an enemy attempts to open
the door, and then the inmate braces
its legs against the sides of the nest
and holds it as fast as possible.
Still other spiders have inner doors
besides outer, so that if their first de-
fense be carried, they may have an-
other behind which to retreat. More-
over, the spider is the ingenuity of the
trap-door; that is to say, a door
that opens from the main tunnel of
the nest into a side branch, which the
spider knows, of course, but which no
stranger could discover, since there is
nothing to distinguish it from any
other part of the main nest. So, then,
if an enemy should effect an entrance,
the lawful occupant of the nest can
quietly slip into the side branch, close
the door and there remain in security
while the intruder wonders what has
become of her.
If all these wonderful things are
done by instinct, have we any proof
whatever of individual intelligence
among spiders? Most assuredly. If
we remember that intelligence is
proved whenever we observe a mani-
fest application of means appropriate
to the accomplishment of particular
ends, it is hardly possible to deny that
here is some evidence of the intelli-
gence of spiders. Many instances have
occurred more or less like the follow-
ing:
"One of my friends was accustomed
to grant shelter to a number of gar-
den spiders under a vacant veranda,
and to watch their habits. One day a
sharp storm broke out, and the wind
aged so furiously through the garden
that the spiders suffered damage from
it, although sheltered by the veranda.
The manyhairs of one of these webs,
as the sailors would call them, were
broken so that the web was blown
either and thither, like a slack sail in
a storm.
"The spider made no fresh threads,
but tried to help itself in another way,
it let itself down to the ground by a
thread, and crawled to a place where
some splintered pieces of a wooden
ence, thrown down by the storm. It
fastened a thread to one of the bits of
wood, turned back with it and hung
it with a strong thread to the lower
part of its nest, about five feet from
the ground. The performance was a
wonderful one, for the weight of the
wood sufficed to keep the nest toler-
ably firm, while it was yet light
enough to yield to the wind, and
so prevent further injury. The piece
of wood was about two and one-half
inches long, and as thick as a goose-
quill.
"On the following day a careless ser-
vant knocked her head against the
wood and it fell down. But in the
course of a few hours the spider mend-
ed her web, broke the supporting
thread in two, and let the wood fall to
the ground.—Our Animal Friends.

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dog's door, so to speak.

As a fisherman Sam has become an
expert. In the lake nearby are many
trout that are not molested by the
high-priced kit of the city fisherman,
and the dog spends much of his time
on the shores of the lake, where he
watches with great interest the slimy
bottom of the lake where the trout
come up to feed off the water weeds.
When Huson wants a trout for dinner
he calls Sam and tells the animal to
bring a trout. Sam immediately goes
to the shore of the lake, watches a
few minutes, and then swims out.
Shortly after he dives toward the bot-
tom, and nine times out of ten when
he reappears at the surface he has the
fish in his mouth. Sam dislikes chub,
eels and suckers and never touches
them.

Near the lake there are fine flocks
of ducks. They come up in the fall
and remain for a few weeks, and Sam
is then on velvet. His long suit is
catching ducks. He enters the water
some distance from where a flock is,
and swims along carefully until within
a few feet of the birds. Then he goes
under water and rises underneath a
duck and pulls it under the water.
Then he starts for shore, leaves his
catch and goes after another.

Sam's most notable exploit was last
June. Huson's camp is built along the
side of a big, sloping rock, the top of
which is nearly even with the eaves of
the cabin roof. One day, just after
dinner, Haze started in his canoe
across the lake. A slight fire was
burning in the camp's stove at the
time, and the stovepipe being defect-
ive, sparks fell on the dry roof. A
flame was soon started, and the camp
was in danger of being burned unless
something was done quickly to pre-
vent it. Sam was lying in the yard,
having his noon-day nap, when he
smelled the smoke. He awoke and
found a small blaze on the roof. With-
out ringing in an alarm by barking
the dog rushed into the camp and
grabbed a water pail in his teeth, and
ran to the lake. There he filled the
vessel and ran back to the house,
climbed the rock and turned the water
onto the blazing roof. He repeated
this operation several times until the
fire was extinguished, and before Hu-
son, who had seen the flames from his
canoe, could reach the house.

Last April Sam added another num-
ber to his list of remarkable perform-
ances, whereby the grandfather of
Maine bears was captured and the pelt
is now stretched in the warm sun in
front of Huson's camp. One fine after-
noon Haze was at work about a mile
from his camp getting out some new
cedar splits for a roof to his camp. As
was his custom on such occasions, he
had left his rifle at the camp, not
thinking that he would have a use for
it. Sam was with his master at the
time, but after dozing in the warm
sun for awhile he arose, sniffed the
air once or twice and then nosed off
into the woods. About an hour and a
half later he returned over the road
leading from the camp to the place
where Huson was at work, bringing
between his teeth his master's rifle.
Dropping the rifle at Huson's feet the
dog made certain motions that indi-
cated that there was important busi-
ness to be transacted in the vicinity.
Haze picked up the rifle and followed
the dog for about a mile, and they
struck a fresh bear track. They fol-
lowed the trail for some distance over
the burned land, which for years
had been a favorite resort for bruin.
In less than twenty minutes after
striking the trail on the burned land
they found the bear sunning himself
on a little knoll only a short distance
ahead of them. Haze took one shot at
the bear and hit his aim. From the
pelt, oil, meat and bounty Haze got
over \$50. This bear was the biggest
ever captured in the Allegash region.
Haze has had many fabulous offers
for Sam, but he says he had much
rather lose his right hand than to give
up the animal.

Historical
William Penn was for a time, dur-
ing the year 1692-1694, deprived of his
province by the authorities in Eng-
land, but it was afterwards returned
to him again.
The first successful settlements in
Virginia were made under the auspices
of a commercial corporation. The
charter, however, bestowed on one
man full title to a large territory, and
gave to him alone, with scarcely any
restriction, full powers to govern the
people that settled there.
About 1490 the art of printing was
invented, and this gave a channel for
communication new thoughts and
ideas and announcing new discoveries
and inventions. The times were
marked by an outburst of commercial
enterprise, by a zeal for a wider trade
by a fresh interest in travel and
discovery.
In 1519 Ferdinand Magellan started
upon a great and eventful voyage.
He discovered the straits that bear his
name, and passing boldly through,
crossed the broad Pacific and reached
the East Indies, thus actually doing
what Columbus had failed to do. Ma-
gellan himself was killed in the Philip-
pine Islands, but one of his vessels
with a remnant of her crew, sailed to
Spain, completing the first circumnavi-
gation of the globe.
After the discovery of America by
Columbus, the Pope, Alexander VI., is-
sued two bulls, dividing the heathen
lands of the world between Portugal
and Spain. This gave to Spain all she
might discover west of a line one
hundred leagues west of the Azores
and the Cape Verde Islands. The next
year the two powers entered into an
agreement, in accordance with which
the dividing line should be 370 leagues
west of the Cape Verde Islands. Up-
on this agreement, duly ratified by the
Pope, Spain based her claim to the
new world.
Cable cars were introduced into
Chicago in 1839.
The side saddle is said to have
originated in Germany during the
twelfth century. It became common
in the fourteenth century. Anne of
Bohemia, first wife of Richard II. of
England, is said to have introduced
it into England about 1382.
The first subway was constructed
in Denver (Col.) by Sidney H. Short,
in 1855. The Boston subway, projected
by George B. Upham, is one and a third
miles in length, and was constructed
at a cost of \$5,000,000, and opened to
public travel in 1897.
The grave of William Dawes, in
King's Chapel burying ground, Boston,
is to be suitably marked by the Mas-
sachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolu-
tion. Dawes was one of the two mes-
sengers—Paul Revere being the other
—who were sent by Warren on the
night of April 19, 1775, to warn Lex-
ington and Concord that the British
soldiers were coming. A bronze tablet
giving this and other facts is to be
unveiled on his grave on the coming
anniversary of his exploit.
The Hon. William Jackson, in a
lecture delivered Jan. 12, 1829, before
the Massachusetts Charitable Mechan-
ical Association, at their hall on Pearl
street, stated "that the commissioners
upon the survey of a route from Bos-
ton to Albany presented several cal-
culations upon the present travel and
transportation, and have come to the
conclusion that the net receipts from
the use of the road would amount to a
sum averaging \$60,000 a year; that the
number of passengers annually pass-
ing over the road would be twenty-
three thousand, and the amount of
goods passing between Boston, Albany
and Troy but little short of thirty
thousand tons."

Little Classics
With none who bless us, none whom
we can bless—
This to be alone; this, this is sol-
itude!
—Byron.
Love is rarely a hypocrite; but hate
—how detestable and how to guard against
it! It lurks where you least expect it;
it is created by causes that you can
the least foresee; and civilization multi-
plies its varieties, whilst it favors its
disguise.—Bulwer Lyton.
Fortune, to show us her power in
all things, and to abate our presumption,
seeing she could not make fools
wise, has made them fortunate.—Mont-
aigne.
Just laws are no restraint upon the
freedom of the good, for the good man
desires nothing which a just law will
interfere with.—Froude.
The grandest of heroic deeds are
those which are performed within
four walls and in domestic privacy.—
Richter.
Slight troubles render us tender-
great ones make us hard and unfeel-
ing.—Andre Chenier.
Believe and love—a believing love—
will relieve us of a vast load of care.—
Emerson.
Is there any one so wise as to learn
by the experience of others?—Voltaire,
dram. like grass.—Emerson.
Duty grows everywhere—like chil-
tropias are often only premature
truths.—Lamartine.
Hurry is only admissible in catch-
ing flies.—Halliburton.

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