According to the best authorities the heat generated by an English san-glass was equal to 163.362 degrees.

All but one of the forty-two cities in United States, with populations of from 50,000 to 200,000, have electric railways in use. Owing to the fact that counterfeit

coins are bad conductors, Professor Elihu Thomson suggests the electric current as a means of detecting spurious money. Recent experiments in Germany tend to show that asbestos paper is not only of no advantage in a floor as a protection against fire, but it probably aids in the

conflagration. A double-ender logging engine, built to order, for the Alexander Boom and Lumber Company has been dispatched from the Baldwin Works, Pailadelphia, to West Virginia.

Some large blasts of rocks have been made to provide material for the new harbor of refuge at Brest, France, as much as 100,000 cubic yards being thrown out at one time.

The measles bacillus, discovered in Berlin by Dr. Canon, varies in length from one three-thousandth to one onethousandth of an inch. It possesses characteristics said to be different from those of any other bacillus known.

In Scranton, Penn., there is a remarkable wheel which weighs 400,000 pounds. It is a cog wheel, fifty-four feet in diameter and eightern inches face, and has a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons of water and 2000 tons of sand each day.

It is now admitted that the inherent hue of water 13 blue. Even distilled water has been proved to be almost exactly of the same tint as a solution of Prussian blue. This is corroborated by the fact that the purer water is in nature the bluer it is in nue.

A powerful lamp, which distinctly illuminates objects over half a mile distant by means of a great reflector, is to be adopted in the French army. It is carried on a light wagon, behind the sol-diers, and they will be in obscurity while the enemy and all objects in front will be made conspicuous.

Twenty compound locomotives on the four-cylinder or Vauclain system are being constructed at the Baldwin Works, Philadelphia, for the Chicago Elevated Railroad. These engines are effective types of their class for power and speed combined with lightness and durability. They weigh fifteen tons each.

A tool has recently been invented that may be attached to any drill press for boring any geometrical figure, such as round, square, hexagon, octagon, triangle, diamond, star, oval, half round, etc. It can be fitted to bore any shape or hole having straight sides or curved sides, or both. Any machinist of ordinary ability can successfully use the

A scientist has computed that 10,000 threads of the web of a full grown spider are not larger than a single hair of a man's beard. He calculates that woen young spiders begin to spin, 400 of their threads are not larger than one from a full sized insect. If this be a fact, 4,-000,000 webs of a young spider are not as large as a single hair from a man's

In a discussion on diphtheria, published in the British Medical Journal, Dr. Russell cited several instances in which steam seemed to be an active factor in the propagation of the disease. Hot water and steam from a factory were introduced into some old cesspools and evidently wakened into activity germs which, if undisturbed, would have remained dormant.

An interesting application of the stethoscope is seen in a new instrument by which the dimensions and outline of the living human heart are obtained. The one physician in New York using the instrument asserts that he can establish the outline of the heart so accurately that it would be possible with certainty to thrust a pin through the patient's chest to a point within a hair's breadth of the heart without touching the latter.

Sevare's life was never so lonely atterward, for his deed gained him friends who added some of the city's bright life to his isolated home out at the Dry Rock watchhouse. - Yan-



Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from Dyspepsia he could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after tak ng

Hood's Sarsaparilla She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, gained 22 ibs does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner

A SICK LIVER is the cause of most of the depressing, painful and unpleasant sensations and suffer-

ings with which we are afflicted; and these

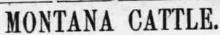
sufferings will continue so long as the Liver is allowed to remain in this sick or sluggish condition. To stimulate the Liver and other digesive organs to a normal condition and

healthy activity, there is no better medi-

has ever been compounded - PURELY VEGE-TABLE, positively containing no Mercury or other deleterious substances; having all the beneficial properties that Mercury is possessed of as a cathartic without the danger of any of its evil consequences, they have supersoiled Mercury, and have become the Pill of Modern Science. Elegantly coated and without taste, there is no difficulty in swallowing RAD-WAY'S PILLS; mild and gentle or thorough in their operations, according to the dose, they are the favorites of the present time.

They cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Cost veness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Fever, dinfiammation of the Bowels, Pil a and all the degrangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box.—old by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y. City.





IN BAD YEARS THEY ARE LEFT TO DIE BY THE THOUSANDS.

Glance at the Cattle and Sheep Industry of the Far Northwest - Raising Mules and Horses.

THE reader would not suppose there was cruelty in the mere feeding of cattle on the plains, but let him go to Montana and talk with the people there, and he will shutter at what he hears. The cattle owners or cowmen are in Wall street or the south of France, or in Florida, in the winter, but their cattle are on the wintry fields, where every now and then, say once in four years, half of them, or eighty per cent., or one in three (as it happens) starve to death because of their inability to get at the grass under the snow. A horse or a mule can dig down to the grass. Those animals have a joine in their legs which the horned cattle do not possess, and which enables those animals which possess it to "paw." Sheep are taken to especial feeding grounds and watched over. But the cow-. men do business on the principal that the gains in good years far more than offset the losses in bad years, and so when the bad years come the poor beasts die by the thousands-totter along until they fall down, the living always trying to reach the body of a dead one to fall upon, and then they freeze to death, a fate that never betalls a steer or cow when it can get food.

Already, on some of the ranges, the "cowmen" (cattle owners) are growing tired of relying upon Providence to superintend their business, and they are sending men to look after the herds once a month, and to pick out the calves and weaker cattle and drive them to where hay is stored. By spring time one in every fifteen or twenty in large herds will have been cared for in this way. In far eastern Montana range feeding in large herds will long continue, but in at least five-sevenths of the State, irrigation and the cultivation of the soil will soon end it. The hills and upper benches, all covered with self-curing bunch grass, will still remain, and will forever be used for the maintenance of small herds of cows and sheep, properly attended and provided with corrals and hay, against the times when the beasts must be fed. The farmers will undoubtedly go into cattle raising, and dairy farming is certain to be a great item in the State's resources, since the hills are beside every future farm, and the most provision that will be needed will be that of a little hay for stocking the winter corrals. Last year the cattle business in Montana was worth ten millions of dollars to the owners of the herds. Providence was on deck," as the cow

boys would say. But the sheep there brought twelve millions of pounds of wool on their backs in the same year. They are banded in herds of about two thousand head, and each head is in charge of one plotter against society recently arrested solitary, lonely, forsaken herder, who in Spain: will surprise his employers if he remains a sane man any great length of time. In the summer these herders sleep in tents, and the ranch foremen start out with fresh provisions at infrequent intervals. herds. In the winter the grazing is and the middle classes. done in sheltered places especially the snow lies thick on the ground. It is themselves. a prime country for sheep. They get heavy coats, and are subject to no epiplenty, and the warm Pacific winds soon | companions. melt what snows occasionally cover the from Australia. The tendency of the tions. sheep-herders to become insane is the

ing weeks and months without any com. it. In which case he will be at once repanionship except that of a dog and the placed by another companion. herd, are the causes that are commonly accepted to account for the fact that so many herders go insane. Since I found pioneers on the plains in Canada, where no sheep were raised, I prefer to leave the incessant bleating of the sheep out of the calculation, and to call it loneliness-and yet, in my opinion that is not

The horse market has been very poor for some time, and mules are being raised for the market with better results. The substitution of electric for horse power on street railways has lessened the important work done for the cause. demand for horses, and so has the use of been an over-supply of horses as well. But the Montana men find horses a good investment. It costs nothing to raise them, and all breed seems to improve do fetch those prices. - Harper's Maga-

The Mysterious Kiore Rat.

In that very readable book, "New Zealand After Fifty Years," there are many curious stories told about the few animals that are natives of or have been brought to the island. It seems that the original discoverer found but three species of mammals, two bats and a very small rat called kiore by the natives. The kiore is now almost extinct at times. but occasionally appears in extraordinary numbers, coming, nobody knows whence, and going, no one knows whither. In 1886 the west coast (no other portion) of the island was overrun by countless millions of them, each pressing forward thousands of them perished from hunger and the attacks of a larger imported rat. For eleven weeks the coast for 150 miles literally swarmed with kiores, but at last they suddenly disappeared. That has been six years ago, but the scientists from or where they went .- St. Louis Republic.

Giant Powder in Their Boots. It is a curious fact that no one miner out of every hundred who has had any experience will do anything but put the sticks of giants powder into his bootlegs. He knows just about how much giant powder he will need during the shift, and these he receives before he enters the shaft-house to go down. Then he carefully places it in the leg of his boot and in this manner conveys it into the mine. The miners have stopped "crimping" the fulminating caps with their teeth. This is due, probably, to the suicide at Chicago of Lingg, one of the anarchists, who was sentenced to be hanged with Spies and the rest. Lingg exploded one of the caps by biting it and blew most of Arabs are fond of crocodiles, and some his head off. Now the majority of the miners crimp the cap on the heel of their boot with a knife.-Great Divide.

Merits of Various Foods.

There will always be difference of opinion as to the respective merits of the various kinds of food used for human subsistence. The vegetarians point to splendid specimens of humanity, brought up in their faith and practice, as proof that the products of the kitchen garden are the most natural and wholesome food for man, while the advocates of the various modern systems of physical training are just as emphatic in their belief that animal food is essential to the per fect physical and mental condition of man. This belief is in the line with the conclusion arrived at by an eminent American physician a few years ago. He established a series of careful tests, extending over a considerable period, and employed a number of men by the month to do nothing but take the kind of food he gave them at whatever time and for whatever length of time he desired. The physical condition of these men was accurately tested and recorded, and the results which have been preserved are most interesting reading. Oatmeal, which has quite a respectable reputation as an article of breakfast diet, was found to be a most undesirable fool, and Johnson's definition of it as an article "used in England as a food for horses and in Scotland as a food for men" was thoroughly viadicated. Vegetables were

placed very low in the scale of nutrition, and most of them were found to do more harm than good. The best results in every way were secured from a meat diet. It is beyond question that many races of men who live entirely on animal food are exceptionally hardy and free from diseases of all kinds. Sir Francis Head lived for some time with the pampas Indians, who have neither bread, fruit nor vegetables, but subsist entirel you the flesh of their mares. These men pass their lives on horseback, and in spite of the climate. which is burning hot in summer and freezing in winter, go absolutely naked, not even having a coverning for their heads. Sir Francis says that after he had been living for three or four months on beef and water he found himself in a condition of superb health, and felt as if no exertion could kill him. Although he constantly arrived at the camp so completely exhausted that he could not speak, a few hours' sleep on the ground with his saddle for a pillow always so com-pletely restored him that for a week he could be on his horse every day before sunrise, ride two or three hours after sunset, and when necessary tire out ten or twelve horses a day. He considers that the condition necessary for covering the immense distances which people in South America are said to ride could only be attained on beef an water. Another confirmation of this view of the diet question is afforded by the practice of the Gauchos of the Argentine Republic, who live entirely on roast beef and salt, and

The Anarchists' Manual. The following manual of rules for the guidance of a full-fledged Anarchist was found on the person of a distinguished

whose sole beverage is mate, or Paraguay

tea, taken without sugar. - Chicago

1. The first requisite for an Anarchist 'companion" should be an absolute contempt for life.

2. He should recognize no other country (sic) or law than the Social Revand hunt up their men as they follow the olution; no other enemies than capital

3. Anarchists must never admit any chosen. On the winter grounds a corral division among themselves. They should is built, and thirty to forty tons of hay recognize no other jurisdiction than that are stored there for emergencies when of the Tribunal of Honor named by

4. The Anarchists are responsible for each other. Each is bound to hasten, demic diseases. The grass is rich and at peril of his life, to the defence of his

5. The Social Revolution must be conground. The wool ranks next to that sidered as the first of duties and obliga-6. The Anarchist should repudiate

most unpleasant accompaniment of the every revolutionary movement which has business, except the various forms of not the destruction of capital for its aim. mutilation of the sheep for business rea- 7. No Anarchist may refuse to accomsons. The constant bleating of the plish the mission allotted to him unless sheep and the herder's loneliness, spend- he is physically incapable of undertaking

8. No Anarchist may fill any public office without the full assembly's authorization, nor take part in any manifesinsanity terribly common among the tation foreign to the cause. His unique care must be for the Revolution.

9. All Anarchists should know each other and should have no political secrets from each other. They must belong to no other group than their own, unless for the purpose of discovering secrets profitable to Anarchy, or exposing the manoevers of a treacherous "companion," an accomplice of the authorities. This last case will be considered as a most

10. Anarchists accept Revolution with steam farming implements. There has all its consequences, and must bring to the propagation of their ideas their full

intelligence, energy and courage. 11. Article for the use of "compan ions" designated by lot to do a deed of there. They get great lung develop- propagandism for the faith. The Aument, and acquire no diseases. When archist pursued and obliged to quit a they cannot be sold for from \$50 to \$100 | country should take refuge in some apiece, the owners keep them until they country outside of Europe-Morocco. for example.

Baby's Record for an Hour. Mr. T. Dumley Ragor is the goodnatured bachelor of the family, and uncle to the child, and was left in charge of the baby while everyone else was away. Out of curiosity he made a list of what the baby did in one hour: 1, yelled fifteen minutes without taking breath; 2. pulled enough hair from his uncle's hair and whiskers to stuff a sofa pillow; 3 further decorated the wall paper as high as he could reach with the poker; 4 broke a glass vase by sitting down on it 5, swallowed six buttons and a good part of a skein of thread; 6, emptied the contents of his mother's work basket into the fireplace; 7, tried to squeeze the head of the cat into the cup, and was as rapidly as possible, seeming to have badly scratched in the attempt; 8, but one idea in view, to get away from knocked the head off a fine wax doll bethe place with all speed. They were longing to his sister by trying to drive a never seen to eat and moved at a steady tack into a toy wagon with it; 9, fell off gait night and day. Thousands and the edge of the sofa, and brought down two costly vases, which were ruined; 10, broke two panes of glass with a stick his uncle let him have; 11, fell into the scuttle and spoiled his white dress; 12, set fire to carpet while uncle was out of the room hunting up something to amuse have not yet decided where they came him; 13, crawled under the sofa and would not come out unless uncle gave him the jampot; 14, got twisted among the legs of a chair, which had to be broken to get him out; 15, poured a jug of milk into his mother's slippers; 16, finally, when he saw his mother coming, he ran to the door and tumbled off the steps, making his nose bleed and tearing a hole a foot square in his dress. And still the youngster's uncle thinks that the boy will make something yet .-

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Curious Articles of Diet. In South America the native children will drag huge centipedes out of their holes and crunch them up. The natives of the West Indies eat baked snakes and the palm worm fried in fat, but they canportions of the creature are said to be white and tender when properly stewed. -Pittsburg Dispatch.

HOUSTHOLD MATTERS.

HANDY TO CHAVE ABOUT THE HOUSE. Few people realize the value of salt It can be used in many ways about the house and is indispensable as a medicine. A littlessalt rubbed on cups will take off tea stains. If put in whitewash it will make it stick better. Used as a tooth powder it will keep the teeth white and the gums hard and rosy Salt and water is one of the best gargles for sore throat and is a preventive of diphtheria if taken in time. Salt and water will clean willow furniture, if applied with a brush and then rubbed dry. If held in the mouth after having a tooth extracted it will stop the bleeding. Catico and all prints will hold their color and look brighter if rinsed in salt water. Silk handkerchiefs and ribbons should be washed in salt water and ironed while wet, to obtain the best results .- Danville (Canada) Gazette.

A. GOOD PREPARED MUSTARD. Use four tablespoonfuls of the best English mustard, two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, two teaspoonfuls of white sugar, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of white pepper, one small garlic minced very fine, and vinegar to

mix to smooth paste. Put the mustard

into a bowl and add the oil, rubbing it in with a wooden spoon until it is all absorbed. Wet with the vinegar until you have s stiff paste; add the salt, pepper, garlic and sugar, and work all together thoroughly, wetting little by little with the vinegar until you can beat it as you do cake batter. Beat five minutes very hard; put into wide-mouthed bottles-

empty French mustard bottles are the

thing, if you happen to have them-pou

a little oil on the top, cork tightly and

set away in, a cool place. It will be well

mixed and ready for use in a couple of

days .- St. Louis Star-Sayings.

WASHING LAMP CHIMNEYS. Where lamps are used exclusively for lighting a house, lamp chimneys are quite an item of expense, and any hint on how to prevent their breakage will be welcome to all who have been troubled in that way. I have seen two or three in succession broken in one evening, in what was then to me the most unaccountable way. Our lamp merchant said: Don't wash your chimneys, but wipe them clean with dry cloths." That set me thinking. It is the damp then that does it, I said to myself. Why should that bef By a course of reasoning I came to the conclusion that if the chimneys absorb moisture and are damp in anywise when lighted, steam is soon generated in the pores, and we all know what steam does, an explosion occurs. That is why the chimneys fly so when they break. If you must wash them, dry them thoroughly in the sun or near the stove or furnace before using. Chimwashdays, and should be wiped before using.-Brooklyn Citizen.

CLEANSING BLANKETS. There are numerous variations in the

nethods employed for the cleansing of blankets, the first to be described being oy the use of ammonia. When the blankets are ready for washing, pour into the bottom of the dry tub half a pint of the usual household ammonia water, and over it lay the blanket lightly. Then immediately pour over sufficient warm water to entirely cover the article. This sends the fumes of the ammonia through the fibres of the blanket and loosens the dirt in a wonderful manner. The cloth should be pressed and stirred about in the liquid for a time, then remove to another tub containing simply warm water, of about the same temperature as that first employed, and again soused about for a time; after which it is to be lightly run through a wringer and directly hung to dry. The same method of treatment is to be pursued with each blanket, and the suds are not to be used a second time. Probably this is one of the most economical methods which can be employed, and the least taxing to the physical strength. Unless the blanket is very dirty, one treatment will give a perfectly satisfac-

HOW TO SERVE ASPARAGUS. Few vegetables can be served in more ways than asparagus, and some of the nice dishes that can be prepared of it are given by the Housekeepers' Weekly. For Boiled Asparagus-Tie a bunch

tory result. If there are spots a gentle

rubbing between the hands will usually

free them from dirt .- New York Re-

and plunge in boiling salt water. When tender, which will be in from twenty minutes to half an hour, remove from the water, drain and untie the bundles. Serve on nicely toasted bread. Butter the asparagus and sprinkle with a little

Asparagus Salad-Boil until tender. Let it become perfectly cold. Then add a prepared salad dressing and serve at once. Or, mix the asparagus with a French dressing made of three table spoonfuls of oil, one of vinegar, a little salt and pepper. If this dressing is used the salad should be placed on the ice for

one or two hours before using. Asparagus Fritters-Boil the asparagus until tender. Dip each piece in a fritter batter and fry. Eat very hot with butter

and salt. Baked Asparagus With Eggs-Boil the asparagus till tender, cut in small pieces, and put in a well buttered deep pie plate. Break several eggs on top. Dot the eggs with bits of butter, and sprinkle with salt and a bit of pepper. Bake in a hot oven till the eggs are cooked, and serve at once.

Sauce for Asparagus-A white sauce for asparagus may also be made from the following rule: Boil a pint of milk, add a piece of butter the size of an egg, salt to taste, and flour (about two tablespoonfuls) which has been mixed smooth with little cold milk. Season with grated

Asparagus With Cream Dressing-Put a cup of milk in a double boiler. When it reaches the boiling point add a tablespoonful of flour and a teaspoonful of butter, which have been thoroughly rubbed together. When the milk boils again add a bunch of boiled asparagus, salt and pepper to taste, and cook from

five to ten minutes. Asparagus Soup-Boil a bunch of asparagus and half of a small onion in a pint of white stock. When the asparagus is tender rub through a strainer, add a cup of hot milk, butter, salt and pepper to taste.

Asparagus Omelet-Make a plam omelet, and when ready to fold add the heads of a bunch of asparagus which have been boiled tender.

Teach the Child a Song.

Encourage your little ones to sing. Music lessens care and heartache. Often and often the words of a song, the sweet melody, linger in the heart after the voice is silent, and keep alive the courage which had almost died; anxiety and beart pain cause heart disease, and after that quickly comes death. Song sweetens toil, and it is imperative that parents and teachers should aim to increase this means of happiness for the



A CONVENIENT VELVET BODICE. A velvet bodice, made slightly open at the throat, with velvet sleeves also slightly open, is a most useful addition to a woman's wardrobe. Net or lace sleeves set in full below the velvet sleeve can be changed at will to match various styles and tints of neckdressing. Lace or folds of chiffon or net are lightly arranged to outline the opening of the throat. Crossed folds of crepe de chine can also be used to raise the bodice front to any desired height, while the dressy appearance of the V outline yet remains. -St. Louis Republic.

LITTLE FOLKS' FASHIONS. Children's cambric dresses are made in simple styles which may be easily laundried. A little more embroidery is used than last season. Very frequently a full ruffle of the dress material, about four inches deep finishes the neck of blouse dresses. Black velvet sashes of ribbon about two inches wide are used on small children's dresses, and they often begin on the shoulder, go down to the waist line, where they cross directly in front

ABSURD HEAD-DRESS.

(Ga.) Journal.

Stewart, the great hairdresser, says: At no period in the history of the world was anything more absurd in head-dress worn than at the close of the Eighteenth Century. The body of these monuments of ugliness was formed of tow, over which the hair was turned and false hair added in great curls, bobs and ties, and powdered to profusion, then hung all over with vulgarly large rows of pearls or glass beads, fit only to decorate a chandelier. Flowers as obtrusive were stuck about this heap of finery, which was surmounted by broad silken bands and great ostrich feathers, until the headdress of a lady added three feet to her stature." Imagine the discomfiture of people who attended the play and wished to view the stage! Three feet of finery hiding from sight the very thing one came to see. In this era of tiny theatre bonnets the picture drawn by the famous Stewart reduces to a minimum the inconsideration on the part of our women of to-day who but yesterday, or quite recently, wore the broad flaring street hat to the theatre and expected the people sitting behind to dodge about in er to catch an occasional glimpse of the play and suffer from a crick in their necks for days thereafter .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

WOMEN AS DOCTORS. The world moves. Until a generation ago a woman doctor was hardly known within the circle of the regular medical profession, and they were looked upon in every community as charlatans or cranks. The prejudice against them entering the medical profession was almost universal, and strange as it may seem the prejudice of women against their own sex in a profession for which they should be specially fitted and in which they are specially needed, was even more profound than the same prejudice among the sterner sex. But steadily, though slowly, public sentiment has advanced to accord to women the obvious just right of entering any of the professions, and women now practice both law and medicine in every section of the country.

The progress of the age in advancing women to their just rights in the battle of life was impressively illustrated in the Academy of Music during the last week, when forty-two young women appeared upon the stage as graduates of the Woman's Medical College, of this city, with their fairly won titles of Doctors of Medicine. It is gratifying to know that this college has been in existence for forty years, but it is only within the last score of years that it has been able to present anything approaching a graduating class respectable in numbers. Now womer practitioners are not only known but respected in almost every community, and the success they have attained in the profession more than justifies the great battle that was fought to win for them open doors to distinction in the profes-

It will seem strange to the readers of history half a century hence to learn that women were excluded from the professions of the country until even after the noon-tide of the Nineteenth Century, for there is little reason to doubt that in much less than half a century women physicians will fairly divide the medical practice with their professional brethern, and men physicians, in the many cases in which every consideration of delicacy should prefer a women physician, will be quite as uncommon as women were generations ago. - Philadelphia Times.

FASHION NOTES. For skirt and blazer white pique is a preferred fabric.

Yachting suits of burnt sienna are considered very natty. Corded challies sprinkled with flowers

are a summer novelty. Mantles are made in the visite form, and are of fine cloth in light brown, electric blue or terra cotta.

Hats are a mass of flowers these days, and the art of imitating nature is fruitful of most charming results.

As a rule, the hair is curled or frizzed in front, the effect being so artistic and generally becoming that it is still popular, notwithstanding predictions to the

Short sleeves have again returned for dinner and theatre toilettes. Sometimes lace is ruffled at the top of the gloves, and often gold bracelets set with precious stones are worn on the arms.

Fur is as much used on evening dresses as in midwinter, and especially on the new changeable velvets. A hem of fur borders the skirt and defines the neck and sleeves. Chinchilla, otter, blue fox and black fox are the furs used. Neither flowers nor ribbons may be worn, but a bertha of lace frequently falls below the fur.

The outside of some of the new pocketbooks represents more value than the inside. White ivory and white kid with silver or gold mountings, gray suede with a covering of woven steel, and lizard skin in dull green with gold filigree decoration are among the novelties. Heart-shaped purses are newest, and in every case the purses must match the cos-

Satin, it is said, is one of the "coming" materials. Black satin hats and bonnets, wraps and gowns are decidedly fashionable abroad. At the same time they are extremely trying, and to many women exceeding unbecoming. There is a hardness about black satin which can be children, if for no other reason than to comprehended only by a profusion of strengthen their minds and hearts for rich jet trimmings, lace, passementerie, the labors to be borne in mature years. chiffon or something similar,

A PROFITABLE TALK.

Our Special Reporter Secures the Facts. E DETERMINED TO THOROUGHLY INVESTI-GATE A SUBJECT THAT IS CAUSING MUCH COMMENT, AND HE HAS SUCCEEDED. (N. Y. Sun.)

Two days ago one of the most prominent rofessional men in New York published a tter so outspoken, so unusual as to cause riensive talk and awaken much comment. esterday I interviewed the gentleman as to the contents of the letter, and he fully confirmed it in every respect. He not only did this but he also mentioned a number of unusual cases which had come under his observation in which little less than a miracle had been performed

So important has the entire subject become that I determined to investigate it to the bottom, and accordingly called upon Mr. Albert G. Eaves, the prominent costumer at No. 63 East Twelfth street, the gentleman with the dector mentioned in my interview with the doctor yesterday. Mr. Eaves has made quite a name. A complete knowledge of history, an appreciation of art and reliability are essen-

"Mr. Eaves," I said, "I learn that your wife has had a most unusual experience; are you willing to describe it?"

The gentleman thought a moment and an expression of pleasure passed over his face, "When I think," he said, "of what my wife once passed through and the condition she is in to-day, I cannot but feel gratitude. Nearly three years ago she was at the point of death. You can understand how sick she was when I say she was totally blind and lay in a state of unconsciousness. Three doctors attended her and all agreed that her death was only a question of hours, perhaps min-

"May I ask what the doctors called her

"Uraemia and puerperal convulsions, so you can imagine how badly she must have been. At last one doctor (it was Dr. R. A Gunn) said that as she was still able to swal low, one more attempt might be made, and a medicine was accordingly given her. She seemed to improve at once; in a few days her sight was restored. 'I have had a long, long and pass around to the back where they are tied in a bow, with ends. -Atlanta sleep,' she said, upon recovering conscious ness, and I am rejoiced to say that she was restored to perfect health wholly through the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which was the remedy we administered when she was past all consciousness."

I looked at Mr. Eaves as he said this. His face was beaming with satisfaction. He

"The physicians told us, after my wife's recovery, that she could never endure childbirth, and yet we have a fine boy nearly a year old, and do not know what sickness is. I attribute it to the wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure. Why, my sister, wh resides in Virginia, was, a while ago, afflicted precisely as my wife had been. I at once advised ber to use this same great remedy it cured her promptly. "You find that it is especially adapted for

women, do you?" I inquired.
"By no means. I have known it to be wonderful in its power in the case of gentleme to whom I have recommended it. I speak The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. Chener & Co., Toledo, O. from my experience entirely, and you should not be surprised that I am so firm a believer in this discovery, which has done so much

l was not surprised. I saw by every word, by every look, that Mr. Eaves meant all be said. I had ample confirmation of Dr. Gunn's letter and interview, and I do not wonder that people who have seen such things, who have watched their dearest riends go down into the dark vailey and be brought back into the light, should be both enthusiastic and grateful. I, myself, caught the spirit, and I shall be glad if the investi gations I have made prove of profit to those who may read them.

The First "Human Ostrich" The first case on record of a human

being indiscriminately devouring everything that came within his reach is that of the French boy, Tarare, who first gave an exhibition of the capacity and strength of his stomach by eating a full peck of carrots and seven bars of soap with apparent relish. Of course, he was not dways a boy, and as he grew up the freakish antics of his stomach took many varied twists. On one occasion, when druggist's back was turned. Tarare hastily swallowed a couple of dozen of corks of all sizes. At last, his stomach being full of such indigestible matter, he became the victim of violent attacks of colic and was finally compelled to seek the advice of M. Girard, of the Hotel Dieu. Girard called a council of physicians and Tarare's case was thoroughly discussed. They tried to explain to the man what would be the final outcome of such performances, but were greatly surprised, if not angered and chagrined, to find that he had actually swallowed a watch chain, seals and all, beside a bunch of seven keys and a glove hook which were on an ivory ring nearly two inches in diameter; all this while the learned gentlemen were lecturing him! At the time of this examination he regularly ate twenty-four pounds of beef a day, besides other victuals in proportionate quantities. He now entered the French Army, being first attached to the Ninth Regiment of Hussars, Major Courville retaining him as a freak. He was daily allowed the regular rations of three men it I the right to the refused scraps and other pickings. When on the march he would catch eels and serpents and swallow them whole. On one occasion he ate cat, bones, fur and all. Colonel Marpel and General Beauharris both make affidavit that they saw him eat thirty pounds of liver at one sitting, and others declare that he once ate a fourteen months old child !- St. Louis Republic.

Where Wolf Hunting Pays.

The wolf-farming industry around Galena, Ill., received a big impetus at the last meeting of the County Board, which placed a bounty of ten dollars on old wolves and five dollars on whelps. As a result the county has spent \$500 for woit scalps in the last two months. One individual brought the scalps of twentyeight wolves to the County Clerk in one by and received \$150 bounty. The big bounty makes wolf hunting so profitable that it is alleged that nimrods of contiguous counties drive the wolves over the border and round them up in Jo Daviess, where they kill them for the bounty .- Chicago Herald.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will pro-cure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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"Raining Cats and Dogs."

In Northern mythology the cat is supposed to have great influence on the weather, and English sailors still say: "The cat has a gale of wind in her tail." when she is unusually frisky. Witches that rode upon the storms were thought to assume the shape of cats; and in the Harz Mountains the stormy northwest wind is called the cat's nose. The dog is the signal of wind, like the wolf, both of which animals were attendants upon Odin, the storm-god of the Northmen. The cat, therefore symbolizes the downpouring rain, and the dog is the strong gusts of wind that accompany a rainstorm. Hence "raining cats and dogs" | Remedy. It's nothing new. For means a heavy rain with wind .- Courier-Journal.

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