July 28, 1900

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

The Duty of Women of Wealth.

I shall never cease to preach the gospel that women of means should do more than rush through life for nothing but their own pleasure. It is the duty of women who have wealth to help others, and especially other women, and to make life for them worth the living. So much happiness may be scattered continually that the more one tries to help others the more one loves to do it.—Address of Helen Gould to Cincinnati Woman's Club.

A Fearless Woman Traveler.

Miss Kingsley's journey to South Africa has cost her life, was undertaken mainly to add to her knowledge of the fish fauna of Africa. As she herself said before leaving England, her only settled object was to fulfil the mission for fishes with which she was intrusted by her old friend, Dr. Gunther. Her death is a severe loss to the Natural History Museum, which owes its splendid zoological and other collections to her travels on the west coast of Africa, in the Gaboon country and elsewhere. A little unobtrusive woman, addicted to unfashionable bonnets, Mary Kingsley seemed the last person in the world to go fearlessly through regions where a man traveler would hesitate. —London Correspondence New York Post.

A Clever Girl's Resource.

A Philadelphia girl, clever with her needle, has determined upon a line of work at home whereby she hopes to make enough money to pay for a summer outing she has in mind. She is a girl who believes opportunities lie right around one in present conditions, if only one has the discerning eye to see them. She is always on the alert for an outlet for her ambition, which takes the direction of money making, and many are the successful schemes she has evolved to add to her pin money by work at home. Her present plan may be suggestive to others who desire to add to their income, yet cannot go outside to do so.

She sees in the present rage for fancy neckwear and the prices asked for it in the stores her chance, and, being deft with her needle, she is now making all the little things the summer girl needs for about half that one would pay at the counter. Plenty of women have not the time or else lack the ability to fashion the stocks, jabots, fichus and fancy fronts that now seem a necessity of the toilet. Yet, to lay in a stock of these, such as one would like to own, would bring financial embarrassment to the pocketbook. The taffeta ties that one must pay fifty cents for in the stores can be made for vastly less than this amount when one can dispose of a number of them. She makes a note of your limits in price and the goods wanted and conscientiously fills your orders. She is a boon to the business woman who needs these trifles for her costume, but has no time to make them. She also is a good friend to the home-staying girl who cannot make these pretty things herself and cannot afford the prices asked at the stores.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

WOMEN AND THEIR WAYS

The young Empress of Germany looks prematurely old, and her hair is quite gray.

Harriet S. French, M. D., begins her 52d year of temperance work by being again returned to the presidential chair.

The Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs is making plans to establish free public libraries throughout the State.

Major-General Baden-Powell's mother is a descendant of Captain John Smith, who saved the infant colony of Virginia from ruin.

Princess Mathilde Bonaparte has just been receiving congratulations in her Paris residence on the occasion of her eighty-first birthday.

A movement is on foot among the rich women of New York City to establish a Mills Hotel for women, the room price to be ten cents per night.

When Mrs. Dewey was in Detroit the other day she lost a diamond ornament valued at $8000, but it was recovered from a colored boy who had picked it up.

A few months ago out of 300 young women examined for entrance into the Chicago Normal School, only sixty-seven were pronounced to be in good physical health.

The oldest schoolteacher in England is Mrs. Sarah Davis, aged eighty-three years, who has charge of the infant room in the National School at Finmere, where she has taught for more than fifty years.

Signora Loretta Italia Garibaldi, a granddaughter of the great Italian revolutionist, has entered the preparatory school of the Woman's College, Baltimore. She intends to make a specialty of sociology.

German women are eagerly taking advantage of the opening of all academical faculties in the University of Berlin to female students. Nearly three hundred have been admitted for the present summer term.

Miss Priscilla Alden was born in Chicago the other day. She is a daughter of Frank A. Alden, who is the eighth generation in direct descendants from the famous John Alden, who wooed and won the first Priscilla, born Mullins.

Julia Ward Howe celebrated her eighty-first birthday the other day. In girlhood she and her two sisters were known as the Three Graces, but in later life she became equally identified with the Muses and has been an important figure in the social progress of her time.

It is claimed that the truth of the assertion that the American women are a nation of housekeepers is best proved by the fact that there are more magazines published in the United States, devoted to purely domestic affairs, in one month than in all the rest of the world in a [illegible] according to [illegible]

1000 currant bushes, 1000 gooseberry bushes, 500 grapevines, and three acres of strawberries.

The Industrial Committee at Washington has decided to enter upon an inquiry into domestic and household service and its relations to employment and other industries, and has named Miss Gail Laughlin, of New York City, to conduct the inquiry. Miss Laughlin is a practitioner at the New York bar.

Octave Thanet (Miss Alice French) says that she is a much better cook than she is a writer. Miss French is a philanthropist of a wise order, and spends much of her income in doing good. At a labor meeting not long ago she was enthusiastically received as a benefactor, and after she had made a practical little speech she was enthusiastically cheered. "Miss French forever! Miss French forever!" cried the audience. At this the presiding officer arose and replied: "I know you mean well, but there may be some men who hope that the lady will not be Miss French forever."

Pretty Things to Wear

New and very effective is point de gene with linen spangles scattered over it, following the scroll design in lace.

The dresses for summer have the waist either made with a conspicuously deep yoke or draped with a picturesque fichu.

Toile, the pretty mercerized linen, makes exceedingly smart summer gowns, beige, hyacinth blue, and ecru being favorite colors.

White gloves with black stitching will continue to accompany black costumes with white accessories, or gowns of black and white mixture in silk or wool.

The art of making the tucked, pleated, shirred, slashed, ribbon-trimmed, chiffon-frilled combination, a smart and striking garment, is now the study of the fashionable dressmaker.

The new dress waists grow more and more Frenchy and elaborate as the season advances, and each novel Parisian conceit in the way of decoration seems a little prettier than the last.

Cool and pretty are the waists of pink, blue or cream-white Liberty silk or satin, made in regular shirt-waist style, with yoke back and slightly full fronts, fastened with small gilt or mock-opal buttons.

Dress slippers of both black and cream white leather are made with the broad Cromwell flaps rising in the instep, and the whole fronts of the shoes are inlaid with enbochon jewels. Black satin slippers with gilt heels are another fancy.

In the mixture of materials to be seen this year, silk is made up with wash goods. For instance, gowns of linen or heavy wash materials have broad black collars, narrow belts, and flaring cuffs of black silk, some with applications of cream guipure lace.

A straight, full Spanish flounce, tucked down in vertical lines a few inches from the top is a pretty variation in skirts for thin gowns. It is not always of equal width all around, however, being graduated from ten inches in front to half a yard at the back.

Light-colored gloves are introduced this season, which in a great degree will supercede the pure white ones which have so long enjoyed the stamp of universal approval. Biscuit, doe color, sage gray, nickel, a pretty shade of tan, a light tint of sable brown, and one of lilac are among the new colors.

All of the new full ungored skirts designed for slender figures that have thus far been sent over as models, are either shirred very closely from the belt to below the hips or else laid in fine lingerie pleats, which are often of graduated depth, forming a pointed yoke effect on the front and sides of the skirt.

A white pique skirt, made with two inverted pleats at the back and innocent of any tucks, is trimmed down each seam with a stitched band of the pique, and three of the same bands around above the hem. An Eton jacket of pique with a wide collar and revers of all over embroidery covered with a lattice work of stitched bands is worn with this skirt over an embroidered blouse. The sleeves fall only a little below the elbow, where they flare and turn back in cuffs matching the collar.

HEAT OF THE EARTH FOR FUEL.

Forain Scheme in the Sixties For Procuring Unlimited Steam Power.

"A distinguished scientist has seriously suggested the sinking of boilers deep enough to use the heat of the earth as fuel," said a prominent engineer of this city. "That sounds rather fantastic, in view of the fact that a depth of 12,000 feet would be necessary to boil water, but a scheme of the same sort was urged with great energy back in the '60's by a Washington inventor named Forain. If my memory is correct," says a writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "Forain was a man of considerable means and a mathematician of ability. The internal heat of the earth is supposed to equal about one degree to the 100 feet of penetration, but he claimed to have discovered that the percentage was very much greater and increased in compound ratio after a certain depth was reached. He figured out an elaborate table and proposed to sink a huge shaft, with accumulators at the bottom, from which unlimited steam would be supplied to the surface. All that was needed was a few million dollars' capital to pay for the digging and the plant, and he immediately set to work to raise the amount. It is a striking commentary upon the short memory of the reading public that this singular enterprise, which attracted so much attention at the time and was the subject of almost unlimited newspaper notoriety, should now be practically forgotten. Forain succeeded in interesting a number of people of wealth and formed a joint stock company, but meantime his calculations were assailed by scientists, and it was shown pretty clearly that the figures were incorrect. He replied with great bitterness, and the [illegible] was that the scheme [illegible] the shock of controversy [illegible] name of Forain I don't [illegible] scheme is ever actually [illegible] it will be fished out [illegible] cranks and visionaries [illegible] place in history."

[illegible]ed Wood.

[illegible] and handsomest [illegible] now manufactured [illegible] petrified Arizona [illegible] colored like [illegible] pol-

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

A PREDICTION THAT SHE WILL NOT LOSE HER NATIONAL EXISTENCE.

The Mongolian Empire Has Seen the Birth, Growth to Maturity and Decay of Every Civilization in the World—China's 6000 Years of Life.

JOHN W. BOOKWALTER, of Ohio, has for many years made a close study of Russian and Chinese affairs, in the pursuit of which knowledge he has spent much time in both countries, observing the people and their characteristics. When seen at the Holland House he talked interestingly of the Boxer riots in China, as follows:

"In making any prediction as to China's possible future as affected by present conditions you must always take into account the history of this marvellous nation. For 6000 years now China has been a nation, and has preserved her integrity as such, and has maintained her national life. During that period she has seen the birth, growth to maturity and decay of every civilization in the world—Chaldean, Egyptian, Greek, Roman and a hundred other peoples have arisen, lived their appointed time as nations, and passed away, while China, a nation before those periods began, a nation today, has inscrutably looked on and pursued her appointed course. Almost a contemporary of Rameses of Egypt, China's great Emperor, Confucius, lived and ruled six centuries before Christ, and the wise men of his time referred admiringly to works of the ancients. During this great cycle of years China has faced crises that make the present outlook seem trivial by comparison. The Tartars, under Genghis Khan, Kubla Khan and Tamaran, twice conquered her in war, and China became a Tartar possession, but China, in the lapse of time, absorbed her conquerors, and later emerged an integral nation, still holding fatefully to her appointed destiny. The Boxer riots find their predecessor in the great Tai Ping rebellion, in which no less an authority than Chinese Gordon places the loss of life at 18,000,000, and yet a few years after that rebellion was over China had wholly recovered from this tremendous blow. In these sixty centuries of national life the Chinese have become the most fixed and persistent type of humanity known to ethnologists. The Chinese are more homogeneous than any other people. Take a Chinaman and let him live fifty years among an alien people. At the end of that time he is a Chinaman still. He picks up no characteristics of the people he lives among; he does not amalgamate with them. All other nations are new compared with the Chinese. They constantly undergo change; China never does."

"Taking these conditions into consideration I do not believe China will lose her national existence," continued Mr. Bookwalter. "From internal disturbance such an end is not likely to come to pass, for it is impossible that she ever will have to face again as great a domestic upheaval as the Tai Ping rebellion. I do not believe that any foreign conquest or partition of China among the powers would end her national life, for she has passed triumphantly through periods where she was absolutely conquered and wholly under the sway of the conqueror. China's growth has been so even and well balanced that every industry has been developed to meet the demand, and the whole agricultural and commercial scheme of her existence is a smoothly running and harmonious whole. Her great misfortune was that the Western world worked up so many internal interests in such short spaces of time that overdevelopment followed and created a demand that compelled these countries to look without their own confines to find markets for their surplus products. China, with her vast riches, enormous territory and tremendous population, attracted and held their covetous eyes as the field in which they could most readily rid themselves of their surplus product, and when this happened it was an evil day for China.

"Of course the present difficulty may pass away without serious complications, but, again, it may not, and an attempt may be made to control the internal government of China by some so-called concert or agreement of the powers. In such case it would be well to remember that no matter what China is or what the Occidental people think she is, the everlasting fact stares us in the face that for 6000 years China has had a vital, living government that has afforded protection for one-third of the human race, and has that government to-day. I believe she could be able to preserve that government by sheer force of her own inherent strength (and the strength in the absolute passivity of the Oriental is incalculable), but in case of a proposed partition she would have outside assistance, in my opinion."

"Ethnological affinities must be counted on, and an attempted partition of China would draw together the Orient and array it against the Occident, and it looks to me as though concealed beneath the surface of the present difficulty there might be the beginning of a war between the civilizations of the East and West. The uncertain problems in the Chinese situation are Russia and Japan, and the former is a tremendously serious factor. Russia is quasi-Oriental, and for that reason can better appreciate and understand the motives and ambitions of China. She and China are friendly. Every one conversant with Eastern affairs acknowledges that. For a half century and more Russia has had a college at Pekin, where her young men have gone for the sole purpose of receiving education in Chinese affairs. For nearly 5000 miles the boundaries of the two countries join, and the building of the Trans-Caspian and Trans-Siberian railroads have brought the two nations into actual physical, commercial and political contact. It is, moreover, a vital necessity for Russia to guide China's national life so that it will be least harmful to her politically and most helpful to her commercially. From this state of affairs I deduce that when it comes to a show down if China's existence is threatened Russia will call a halt. She will insist on the preservation of the empire, and will guarantee the protection of foreign interests in China. If the other nations refuse this, then war will follow. In considering this situation it seems to me that there are four cardinal points to be remembered: First, China has the internal ability to preserve her national life; second, any attempt to partition China will probably be Occidental, in which case any extraneous combination of the nations in interest will be on ethnological lines; third, politically the preservation of China as a nation is a necessity to Russia, and she will fight [illegible] to preserve it; fourth, [illegible] Russia, England and Ch[illegible] friends and not enemies [illegible] alliance between these three powers would put the Orient on a firm and solid political foundation for centuries to come. While a war may take place first, I think in the end that there will be an alliance between these three powers."—New York Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

A Serviceable Kitchen Table.

A clever housewife has devised a kitchen table which she finds most serviceable, especially in a small room. She had a carpenter make a second top for the ordinary table, and had it fitted on to that with hinges at the back. This top shuts down tightly over the table, and is used for the daily service, but when bread or pastry is to be made it is raised and a fresh pine surface, never used for anything else, is ready.

Prairie Grass Matting.

Prairie grass matting is a fragrant floor covering manufactured out of the long sweet-scented grass that grows on the Western plains. Some think that it bids fair to more than compete with Chinese matting. The grass is wrapped by means of fine twine in ropes the thickness of a man's finger; these are colored and tightly woven together. The natural color is green, but both red and blue tints appear, which are said to be produced from the roots of the white, walnut and the wild indigo.

Grass baskets are also coming in in novel shapes such as little trunks, letchests, etc.

The prairie grass industry aims at modern styles in shapes and patterns. The material seems so suitable for the purpose to which it is applied that one wonders it was never thought of before.

A Canary Bird's Food.

A great many canaries die of overeating. A gluttonous bird should be given a limited supply of food and prevented from gorging himself, a practice which will in time bring on fatty degeneration of the heart, a disease which carries off a great many birds before their time.

It is a mistake fatal to the health of the bird to give it cake or any rich food. Seed and a little green food like fresh chickweed, lettuce or watercress, are all that is desirable. Change the water in the bird's cage twice a day at least in summer. Change the food daily, so there is no danger of the bird getting sour food. A canary should be kept in a room of even temperature. It is a foolish mistake which is fatal to the bird to imagine that it is better off outside of the cage. A bird that has been brought up in a cage and very likely was hatched in a cage is as helpless to take care of itself as a little child put adrift in the woods. Such birds fall victims to the sentiment of those who turn them out.

The Use of Dust Curtains.

The curtains are made of any cheap, light material, calico, lawn or something of the kind. Every housekeeper knows that dusting is one of the most tedious of her duties, and by using these curtains much of the work can be saved. Plants are a nuisance in a living room unless some easy method of keeping them free from dust is used. Where the plants are in a bow-window or recess of the room, the curtains hung up over them, at sweeping time, will keep them clean without the necessity of dusting and washing two or three times in a week. Three or four widths and of convenient length, thrown over the upholstered furniture will keep the plush and velvet free from the flying lint which is almost impossible to remove with brush or broom, to say nothing of the labor and the wear and tear to the cloth. The first cost of the curtains is trifling, considering the use that can be made of them, and they will last indefinitely. When not in use they can be folded and laid away in some handy drawer or closet. Being of thin, light goods, they will occupy but little space.—The Epitomist.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Steamed Eggs—Pour a cup and a half of boiling water over one egg, and let stand off the fire for nine minutes. Break into a warm cup and season lightly with salt (no pepper). Eggs cooked this way should be of a jelly-like consistency throughout.

Creamy Egg Broth—Into each of five cups place an egg yolk. Moisten eight tablespoonfuls of peanut meal with water and run it into a quart of boiling water; add a teaspoonful of salt. Let the whole boil up, then pour slowly, stirring meanwhile over the yolks; serve at once.

Scallops—Wash and dry a pint of good-sized scallops. In half a pint of sifted cornmeal stir one teaspoonful of salt and a half one of pepper; mix and in it roll the scallops. Spread them out in a wire basket, plunge in a kettle of smoking-hot fat and cook for one minute. Drain on paper and set away until cold.

Beefsteak a la Chateaubriand—Take a piece of steak about an inch and a quarter in thickness. Trim it neatly, dip it in pure olive oil and broil over a clear fire, turning every few seconds after the first minute or two. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve with a small quantity of minced parsley mixed with a piece of butter and placed over or under the steak.

Chicken Jelly—Clean a fowl that is about a year old; remove skin and fat; chop fine; place bones and flesh in a granite kettle with two quarts of cold water, heat slowly, skim thoroughly, simmer five to six hours. Add salt, mace or parsley to taste, one-half hour before removing from the fire; strain; cool. When cool skim off the fat. The jelly is usually relished cold, but may be heated. Give often and in small quantities.

Golden Nuggets (new)—Two eggs, one cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, add enough flour to form a soft dough. Take a small piece of dough, flour it and roll with your hands as large as your finger; cut off in four-inch lengths and put closely in buttered pans. Bake quickly. Lea[illegible] with gold icing. Gold Icing—The yolks of two eggs beaten up, one cup of sugar, teaspoonful of lemon. This makes a very pretty icing.

Admirable Reserve.

Some one had offended a venerable [illegible] baronet. "[illegible] know," said he, "the [illegible] ten ounces of gold are sufficient [illegible] a wire that would encircle the [illegible]

HORTICULTURAL HINTS

EDITED BY "RURALIST"

Take Care of the Orchard.

It is all right to let the hogs run in the orchard long enough to pick up the wormy fruit, but they should not be fed in the orchard or allowed to run there as a general thing. If kept there, they will soon commence rooting and eating the bark from the roots of the trees, and the trees will not last long. Poultry only should be allowed the run of the orchard.—Tennessee Agriculturist.

Success in Planting Trees.

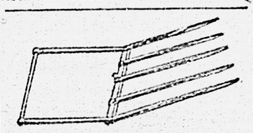
A conspicuous feature of success in growing fruit or other trees, lies in properly trimming and planting the tree. The tree should have a good quantity of small fibrous roots. Then the top should be cut back to correspond with the roots that have been cut off. After a thorough preparation of the ground, dig the hole sufficiently large, so that none of the roots will be cramped or bent. Throw in a little fine dirt, and straighten the roots in all directions. Have the tree stand a trifle deeper than it stood in the nursery. Fill in the dirt and press it down firmly. This has been our method of planting.

When to Thin Pears.

The work of thinning peas should be done in the early part of the growing season, and wherever a tree is overloaded a sufficient amount of the fruit should be removed to thoroughly relieve it. The money expended in thinning is amply repaid in the protection of the trees, and the superior quality of the fruit. If overbearing is prevented, annual crops will result. Nearly all kinds of pears should be gathered at least one week before they naturally ripen on the trees. The fruit should be handled with the utmost care, as a pear bruised or with a broken skin will rapidly decay and is a detriment to the rest of the package.

Clean Brush Out of Rows.

For cleaning berry brush out of the rows, there is nothing better than the implement shown. The teeth are two by two and one-half inches at the small end and two by three inches at the large end. Sharpen the small end from the under side like a sled run.



HOMEMADE BRUSH RAKE.

ner. Take a twelve-inch board two feet shorter than the width between the berry rows and put the teeth between two of these boards, fastening them with two bolts through each tooth. Bolt handles to the outside of the teeth at each end of the rake. Have a round rung through the upper end to hold to. Put a block on top over the middle tooth with a large staple to hook a rope on for the horse to pull by. When full of brush unhook the rope and pull back the rake. Take hold of the teeth and carry the rake over the pile of brush, hooking in the rope and start again.—American Agriculturist.

Planting Fruit Trees.

The fact that growing trees and fruit is growing a crop, and that it needs attention similar to that given to any other crop, should be fully recognized. Trees, by the thousands, are lost because of utter neglect, sometimes neglect in planting, and at other times in the after care. If a tree is simply stuck in a hole that is dug in the sod, and not a very large hole at that, it is a wild notion that expects it to thrive. The soil of fruit trees should be naturally dry or artificially drained, and should be well prepared. Trees will not live in a wet soil, and they will not do well in badly prepared soil. If the land is naturally poor, or has been exhausted, fertilizing will be necessary, for trees must have food. The land ought to be in as good condition, in all respects, as is required for any cereal crop, and it should be plowed deeper, and the subsoil should be broken up.

While there is often carelessness in preparing the ground, there is quite as often as great carelessness in handling the trees. Acres of trees are planted just as they come from the nursery, with some of the roots broken off, and the tree thus thrown out of its natural balance. To restore this balance the tree must be pruned. With standard orchard trees this is done by cutting back the branches at the top of the otherwise naked tree, within about three buds of their base. Dwarf trees, if they are two or three years old, will need to have their side branches cut back, so as to form a pyramid.

No tree or plant should be planted with its roots in a cramped position. Have the hole large enough to permit of the free spreading of the roots. When the tree is in position, and held firmly in the proper position, fill in the dirt until the hole is two-thirds filled, when a pail of water should be poured around it, especially if the weather and soil are dry. Then fill up the hole and firm the soil gently. Staking the tree is a matter of safety, and mulch with litter. Keep the ground clear of weeds and grass, and the soil loose.—The Agricultural Epitomist.

Polishing Rice.

Fashion demands that rice shall have a bright lustre, and this is secured by rubbing off a dull outer coating of the grain, which has been shown to have a food value nearly twice as great as the rice grain after polishing. The polishing process, however, greatly improves the appearance of the grain, and it is now almost universally practiced in cases where the rice is intended for Occidental markets. The material scoured off is preserved and sold under the name of rice flour.

The polishing is effected by friction against the rice of pieces of moose hide or sheepskin, tanned and worked to a wonderful degree of softness, loosely tacked around a double revolving cylinder of wood and wire gauze. From the polishers the rice goes to the separating screens, composed of different sizes of gauze, where it is divided into appropriate grades. The rice is then packed in barrels or sacks and is ready for the market.—The Grocer.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Ice will reach a lower temperature than thirty-two degrees if the temperature of the air is less than that. It will take practically the temperature of the atmosphere.

Petroleum has recently been discovered on the Nile, and a syndicate of American, English and Egyptian capitalists has been formed as a result of the success of the recent borings. The discovery of oil is admitted, but the extent and location of the wells have not as yet been announced.

Professor Heise, a German, concludes that even flameless explosives can set fire to gas in mines, etc., by reason of the great heat developed by the sudden terrific pressure. A photograph taken at the moment two explosive charges were fired showed a flash at the meeting point of the explosive waves, proving that the air was so heated by the compression as to become luminous.

It has been planned to establish a service of traction engines and wagons across the desert of China to compete with the carrying business now done by means of camels, and it is stated that within a year there will be fifty engines and 3000 wagons engaged in this work. Traction engines have recently been introduced into Siberia, and two of the largest machines of the kind ever constructed have been recently forwarded to the mining districts of that country from the United States.

The discovery that there is a kind of struggle for existence and survival of the fittest among rivers is one of the most interesting results of the modern study of physiography. A notable example of this contest is exhibited by England's two longest rivers, the Thames and the Severn. Between their valleys lie the Cotswold Hills, and exploration shows that the Severn, by eating backward among these hills, where softer strata underlie them, has diverted to itself some of the headwaters which formerly flowed into the Thames. So considerable has this action been that the two rivers concerned have been denominated "the waxing Severn and the waning Thames."

After an experimental study of more than five years at the psychological laboratory of the Saltpetriere, M. Vaschide has concluded that the brain is always active, and there is no such thing as dreamless sleep. He has watched the sleep of thirty-six subjects, ranging in age from twelve months to eighty years, and his own observations have been checked by those of forty-six other persons. He finds that the dreams of deep sleep differ from the hallucinations that come at the moment of falling asleep and that of waking. The superficial sleep reflects more the sensations of every day, while the dreams of deep sleep are more continuous, more logical, farther from reality, and have more to do with one's earlier existence.

The dissociation of air at ordinary pressure is said to have been accomplished by Professor Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, by means of his invention for the separation of the oxygen and nitrogen of the air at normal pressure. The process consists of an initial production of liquid air which is stored in tubes. Through this is then forced a stream of air. This is cooled in the liquid air, but as it rises in a chamber beyond the gases of which it is composed separate themselves by gravity, and run off in separate tubes, the nitrogen being slightly lighter, taking the upper channel. It is said that the process is a commercial success.

Queer Things Heard in the Elevator.

"A funny thing about this business," said a man who runs the elevator in a big office building, "is the way people will sometimes call out whatever happens to be on their minds instead of the number of the floor at which they want to stop. Just a few moments ago a very good-looking lady got in the car, and, when we were about half way up she called out suddenly: 'Two back teeth!' 'What!' said I, a little startled. 'I mean five,' she answered, turning red. Then she saw that made it worse than ever, and she turned red some more. 'I mean, please stop at the fifth floor,' she managed to say, very low, when we were nearly to the top. You see, she was on her way to the dentist's, may be to have two back teeth snatched out, and I suppose she couldn't think of anything else. The other day a fat, fussy old man rushed in with a bundle of papers in his hand. When we got near the fourth floor he blurted out: 'He's a contemptible rascal!' 'Very likely,' said I, and kept on going up. 'Hi, there!' he yelled, 'why didn't you stop where I told you?' 'How did I know what floor you meant?' said I. 'What you remarked fits tenants on several floors.' It turned out that he wanted to see his lawyer. I don't know whether he was thinking about him or somebody he was in litigation with."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Dangerous Pet.

Leo Walton, a land attorney, had a wildcat killed on his ranch, six miles east of Spokane, recently, and his little eight-year-old niece has thereby lost a pet. Walton tells the story.

"It was a good big cat with only three legs, but with the sprinting qualities of those three very well developed.

"A few days ago the man who takes care of my ranch saw the dog barking around a brush pile, as though he had cornered a whole tribe of squirrels. When the man approached the pile he saw the body of a cat and walked back to the house and told my little niece that there was a large cat under the brush pile. She has quite a fondness for kittens, so she took some meat and started to feed it.

"She went up to the brush, calling 'kitty, kitty,' and doing her best to coax him out. Failing in this, she threw the meat through the boughs to him. The cat gulped down the food greedily.

"In the afternoon the cat got in the stable with the horses and played the dog-in-the-manger act. Finally he left the barn and my man shot him. He was a big fellow, and had lost one leg, evidently in a trap. At any rate, my little niece won't feed him any more."—Spokane Chronicle.

American Freezers Popular.

Ice cream freezers of American manufacture are sold all over the world, wherever ice, either natural or artificial, is used. The ice cream eaten in Calcutta or in Melbourne or in any other city, or country, European included, would be more than likely to have been made in an American freezer.

Hospitals of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem has fifteen hospitals, the Baron Rothschild's and others being very fine—all free, and all full to overflowing.

A Doctor's Advice Free!

About Tetterine. Dr. M. L. Fielder of Eclectic P. O., Elmore Co., Ala., says: "I know it to be a radical cure for tetter, salt rheum, eczema and all kindred diseases of the skin and scalp. I never prescribe anything else in all skin troubles." Send 50c. in stamps for a box of it, postpaid, to the manufacturer, J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist doesn't keep it.

A VALUABLE WILD BEAST.

The Gorilla Is Hard to Capture and Is Always in Demand.

"At the present time there are no wild animals in such great demand for exhibition purposes as the gorilla," says a dealer in all kinds of wild beasts. "A full-grown gorilla stands about four feet six inches high and is worth $1,200 to $1,500. They sell easily for such prices, owing to the fact that they are rare and very difficult to capture. Chiefs in the interior of Africa have been offered large sums if they would succeed in catching one of these beasts. Numbers of little gorillas have been captured at various times, but they have always pined away and died in a short time. The chief difficulty about the capture of the gorilla is that he lives in very unhealthy districts where fevers prevail. A white man has to fight the climate as well as the animals. In addition to the well-known ferocity of the gorilla he is regarded with a superstitious awe by the natives, who have a legend to the effect that this terrible beast carries away the women to the jungles. They also regard the gorilla as endowed with supernatural powers. Two men sent out last year by a well-known German firm that deals in wild beasts perished in the wilds of Africa while seeking for gorillas. It may seem surprising to an American, equipped with all the appliances of science for the subjugation of the animal kingdom, that it seems impossible to capture and cage a gorilla. But if his fearful strength is considered and his wonderful shyness, it will prove to be not so much a matter of strength after all. All kinds of suggestions have been made to hunters with regard to the devices to be used, such as traps, pitfalls and like appliances, but none of these has proved to be successful. One of the largest gorillas ever captured belongs to the zoological gardens in London. The animal stands four feet nine inches high. It is so valuable that offers of $1,800 and $2,000 have been made without acceptance."

Tennessee pays the chief justice of its Supreme Court a salary of $3,500.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Cape Nome is only two degrees below the Arctic Circle, and yet the probabilities are that within a year or two it will become the site of a town with all modern improvements.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

Persia has as yet no railroad systems, but the Russian syndicates appear to have secured a concession for the construction of railroads in that country.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The canker worm has been playing havoc among the orchards in Platt county, Mo. Farmers do not expect to produce more than one-fourth of the usual crop.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The favorite theatrical play in India is the presentation of the exploits of some god.

Don't drink too much water when cycling. Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti is an excellent substitute.

Among the clocks to be seen at the Paris Exposition is one of the year 1580, which belonged to Henry III.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Last month's import of gold into England from South Africa was only $10,000, against $8,737,000 in May, 1899.

Carter's Ink Is Used by the

greatest railway systems of the United States. They would not use it if it wasn't the best.

It cost £300,000 per mile to build the underground railways of London.

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

Among the Chileans a belief prevails that the juice of onions is a sure cure for typhoid fever if given in its early stages.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

A convict, pardoned that he might go home to die, is spending his declining years in running a saloon in Fort Scott, Kan.

The Pinkham Record

is a proud and peerless record. It is a record of cure, of constant conquest over obstinate ills of women; ills that deal out despair; suffering that many women think is woman's natural heritage; disorders and displacements that drive out hope.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cures these troubles of women, and robs menstruation of its terrors.

No woman need be without the safest and surest advice, for Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Can any woman afford to ignore the medicine and the advice that has cured a million women?

FUNERAL OF AGNOSTIC.

Clergyman Prays and Free-Thinker Follows with an Address.

Perhaps the most out-of-ordinary funeral service ever held in Cincinnati, says the Enquirer of that city, preceded the incineration of the body of Dr. R. R. Hook on Sunday. Dr. Hook, during his life was an agnostic, and it had been arranged that his friend, Attorney Sparks, also an agnostic, should deliver a eulogy or oration at the family home before the funeral procession started for the crematory on Dixmyth avenue. The hour for the ceremonies at the house, 1531 Baymiller street, arrived, but not Attorney Sparks, who was unfortunately and unavoidably detained. The bereaved family, in the emergency, sent for the Rev. George R. Robbins, of the Lincoln Park National Baptist church, and, after waiting, explained the distressing situation. They had wished to comply with the expressed desire of the deceased to omit a religious ceremony, but being disappointed in the lay orator, could not bring it upon themselves to send his body from the roof tree without some word being spoken; nor could they longer delay the simple ceremonies. The Rev. Robbins immediately began a funeral service. He prayed earnestly for the salvation of the soul of him who had denied its existence, or, at least, denied knowledge of its existence. When the religious service was concluded Attorney Sparks appeared. He was introduced to the clergyman, who in turn introduced Mr. Sparks to the assemblage. He made a brief oration and eulogy, liberally sprinkled with agnosticism. The second service ended, the body was incinerated.

STUNTED HAIR

Does your hair split at the end? Can you pull out a handful by running fingers through it? Does it seem dry, lifeless? Give your hair a chance. The roots are dead; they are starved because the best hair food is [illegible]

April 15, 189[illegible]

If you do not obtain the results you expected from the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, write the Doctor fully about your case. Address DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Chickens EARN Money

IF YOU GIVE THEM HELP.

You cannot do this unless you understand and know how to cater to their requirements; you cannot spend years and dollars learning by experience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 25 cents.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY,

even if you merely keep them as a diversion, in order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience (Only 25 cents) of a practical poultry raiser for twenty-five years. It was written by a man with all his mind, and time, and money to make a success of chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his 25 years' work, you can save many dollars and make your Fowls earn dollars. The important point is, that you must be able to detect the first sign of disease among your Fowls, and know how to remedy it. This book will do just this. It tells how to detect and cure all diseases, how to select eggs and also for fattening; which is best for breeding purposes; and everything you should know on this subject to make it a success. Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps.

Book Publishing House
134 LEONARD ST., N. Y. C.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Permanently Cured. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. $2 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE to Fit patients, if you mention this paper, and send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Consultation, personal or by mail, treatise free. Permanent Cure, not only temporary relief. Invaluable to Fit Sufferers. Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Insanity, Exhaustion. DR. R. H. KLINE, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Founded 1[illegible]

WILLS PILLS---BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE. For only 10 Cents we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make money right at your home. Address all orders to E. G. Wills Medicine Company, 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Office, 429 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

BIG MONEY MADE SELLING THE BRYAN-BUTTLEY-BRYAN BUTTON. 200 Different Designs. Illustrated catalogue and handsome color souvenir button sent free for 2 cents in stamps. Write quick for agency. Fran[illegible] Clark & Co., 513 W. Balto. St. Baltimore, Md.

ABSENT HEALING FREE. All who are suffering from so-called "incurable" diseases or lack of business success can be cured and helped FREE by sending stamped addressed envelope to Dr. D. F. HAHN, 236 W. 45th St., N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY. Quick relief and cures 25 to 60 days. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

B N U 28.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

FREE WINCHESTER SH[