

### Greatest of All Diamonds.

When a diamond is found weighing more than a hundred carats, the news is usually heralded with much ado. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if the finding of the "Excelsior" created considerable excitement. It weighed in the rough 971 carats, and was found near Jagersfontein, in the Orange Free State, Africa. When examined it was found to be a white stone of the first water, but had a small flaw in the center. The inspector of the mine, a Swede named Jorgensen, was the lucky finder. The proprietors of the mine, Breitmayer and Bernheimer, had the stone tested and valued by experts, who agreed that the value was \$5,000,000. It is a fact that two offers of \$3,000,000 and \$4,250,000, respectively, have been refused by the proprietors. Upon its transfer to the coast great precautions were taken for its protection. A squadron of cavalry escorted it to the railway station. In Capetown it was placed aboard the British gunboat, H. M. S. Antelope, which brought the precious gem to London, where it now rests in the fire and burglar-proof vaults of the Bank of England.

The next largest diamond in the world is the one owned by the Rajah of Malan, on the Island of Borneo; this one weighs 367 carats. The handsomest of all the large diamonds known is, however, the one in the French collection of crown jewels, known as the "Regent," which weighs 136 1/2 carats. Louis XV. paid 600,000 francs for it, but now it is valued at \$2,000,000.

How much the "Excelsior" will lose in cutting can only be decided by most eminent experts. As a rule, the larger diamonds lose fully one-half of their weight in this operation. Naturally the cutting, which is done with a view to having as few large pieces as possible outside of the main gem, must be carried on with the greatest care. This business is carried on mainly in Amsterdam and Antwerp. In Amsterdam there are at present five large concerns of diamond cutters, with 872 diamond mills or cutting wheels, and 3000 hands, besides a large number of less important concerns. — Philadelphia Record.

### White Elephants.

Knighthood is not an honor that you can obtain in Siam as easily as you can in many other countries. You have to qualify for it by capturing a white elephant, which is, by all accounts, a good deal more difficult than to write indifferent poetry.

The white elephant is the National emblem of Siam, and all the specimens that can be caught are kept in the royal stables and live on the fat of the land. There are five of them at present in honorable captivity.

All the work they ever have to do is to take part twice a year in a State procession, and to support the King by their majestic presence whenever he has to receive a foreign Ambassador. Besides being knighted, their captors receive large money rewards. The more white elephants there are in the King's mews, the luckier does he reckon himself likely to be. — Philadelphia Public Ledger.

### A Napoleonic Relic at the Paris Fair.

A French engineer, M. Edouard Gras, has conceived the idea of reproducing the historic house of Longwood in which Napoleon lived at St. Helena as an attraction during the exhibition of 1900. The house, which, according to his scheme, will be an exact copy of the original, will be surrounded by panoramic canvases representing the natural surroundings. — New York Post.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Signs of a recent earthquake have been found on a desolate island in Lake Superior.

Does He Chew or Smoke? If so, it is only a question of time when bright eyes grow dim, vitality steps lose firmness, and the vigor and manly so enjoyable manly will be destroyed forever. Get a book titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," and learn how No-To-Bac, without physical or financial risk, cures the tobacco habit, brings back the vigorous vitality that will make you both happy. No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

The Ladies. The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California Liquid Laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

And Make Money At It. If you only knew it, the trouble is with your digestion. If that would, you would sleep better, wake better, work better, and make more money at it. How can one "get on" when the whole system is sluggish? But people don't realize what is the trouble. A box of Ripans Tablets makes life worth living. At druggists.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle. Pico's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. Mrs. W. Fickler, Van Siclen and Blinke Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1894.

It is afflicted with sore eyes. Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

### A Good Appetite

Indicates a healthy condition of the system and the lack of it shows that the stomach and digestive organs are weak and debilitated. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power to tone and strengthen these organs and to create an appetite. By doing this it restores the body to health and prevents attacks of disease. Remember

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** Is the only true blood purifier prominently before the public eye today.

**Hood's Pills** The after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c. S. W. C. - 39

**DAVIS HAND OR POWER CREAM SEPARATOR** One-third more than other known separators. SAVES MONEY AND LABOR. Bites from 1 to 1,000 Cows. PAMPHLET FOR PARTICULARS. DAVIS & BANKIN BLDG. 421 N. MIAMI CO. Sole Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION** Cures All Cases of Consumption. Best Cough Syrup. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

### IRON AND STEEL.

#### MARVELOUS GROWTH OF PITTSBURGH'S GREAT INDUSTRY.

Its Numerous Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills and Steel Works — An Immense Outfit—Women Work in Mills.

SOME startling statistics regarding the iron and steel industry of Pittsburgh have just been made public by the annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association. They were compiled by James M. Swank, the general manager of the association, and were presented to the members. Mr. Swank is the publisher of the Iron and Steel Bulletin and a recognized authority on the matter. His figures may be accepted as reliable.

Pittsburgh, says a correspondent of the New York Journal, has now twenty-seven blast furnaces, twenty-nine steel works and thirty-four rolling mills. In 1892, when the iron industry was booming, there were produced in the twenty-six blast furnaces (the number existing at that time) 1,775,257 gross tons of pig iron. In 1893, with one more furnace, the total production was 1,697,207, or only 78,050 tons less.

This was the panic year during which wages were cut lower and lower until the workers rebelled and long strikes were the result. In 1894, which was also a hard times year, the production of pig iron was 1,782,079, or 85,222 tons more than during the boom year of 1892.

The report also shows that in 1892 there were sixty-two rolling mills and steel works which produced 1,605,974 tons of crude steel. In the following year the decrease was only 15,201 tons, while in 1894, when the country began to feel the beneficial effects of tariff reform, the production was 1,893,696, or almost 300,000 tons more than in 1892.

The total production of pig iron,

On the opposite side of the Monongahela River, and three miles below Braddock, are the Homestead works, made famous by the strike and riots of 1892. Armor plates, beams, etc., are the principal products of this plant. The armor mills are now practically shut down on account of no work.

The company has finished its contracts for Government work, and is now ready to make armor for any foreign power. In the structural mills the employees are getting out an order of 37,000 tons of beams and girders for the Manhattan "L" road system.

Since the armor plate frauds it is almost as hard to break into the Homestead mills as it is to get out of jail. No one is admitted without a pass, a uniformed guard standing as sentinel over a bridge at the main entrance. As the visitor who is fortunate enough to secure a ticket approaches the mills from the yard the whole interior appears to be filled with a shower of gold. From the mouth of the "converter," a fan-shaped flame of vast proportions sweeps roofward, and from this comes the torrent of fiery sparks which sweep high in the air, and then fall on the earthen floor, kept continually covered with water.

On a narrow ledge at the far side of the building, high up in the air, and directly opposite to the "converter," stand three men, the "melter" and his assistants. They are in a cowering attitude, as though shrinking from the flood of fire, and the "melter," with a glass held to his eye, watches the flame coming from the "converter," until by its color he recognizes the right moment for turning out the molten steel into the molds.

At his signal the "converter" is tilted forward, sending out metal as bright as silver. Thus all day and night the melter stands and makes the basis of wealth for the world by the control of living fire. Personal skill alone qualifies him for his office, for there is no thumb rule by which he can control this mighty element.

The practical process of making Bessemer steel consists in putting pig iron into the "converter" and blow-

ing the carbon out of it by means of immense draughts. The sheets of flame one sees are incandescent carbon. Later the steel is remelted and treated with spiegle iron, etc., to restore the right quantity of carbon.

Next to the Carnegie interests the largest plant is that of Jones & Laughlins. At the head of it is B. F. Jones, who, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, ran the Blaine campaign. The firm employs 3500 men and treats them better than any other company.

Within the past few years the iron business has been revolutionized. Puddling iron has given way to the improved and cheaper methods of making steel. Steel has taken the place of iron in all kinds of structural work, and scores of puddling furnaces are idle.

Steel does not wear as well as good iron, and shrewd manufacturers predict a return to the days of puddling. Jones & Laughlins have less than one-fourth of their puddling furnaces in operation, but will have use for them later.

The day of high wages in the iron and steel business has passed never to return. Up until the time when the Carnegie Steel Company, after a great loss of life, succeeded in almost breaking the Amalgamated Association, scores of men who were paid according to the production of the mills upon which they worked, received from \$25 per day upward.

Rollers came to the mills in carriages and behind fast horses, and lived on the best they could get. Hundreds of men who a few years ago, if they did not make from \$10 to \$15 per day would have bemoaned their hard luck, are now working for \$2 and \$3 per day.

Notwithstanding the reduced duty on tin plate, which the manufacturers claimed would compel them to close their mills, the tin plants are flourishing. One of the odd features of the erection of tin plate mills is the introduction of women in the iron and steel trades. At the plant of the Monongahela Tin Plate Company in South Pittsburgh, and which is now partly owned by United States Senator Quay, women work on the floor of the mill alongside men. They wear coarse clothing, with heavy aprons, and on their hands they have gloves.

The women stand at the rolls with tongs and catch the plates as they come out. They "dip" and separate them, and do the work better than the men. The women learned the business in Wales, and earn from \$5 to \$8 per week. Husband and wife work in the same mill, the former at the furnace and the latter at the rolls.

For years girls have been employed in the bolt and nut factories of that city, but this is the first time they have actually worked on the floor of a mill with the glare of a furnace on one side and the whirl of heavy rolls on the other.

As it is the custom for women to work in tin mills in Wales, the men do not object to the women. The latter will be taken into the Amalgamated Association, as the work they perform is covered by the scale.

The iron and steel business will further develop by the building of new

railroads and the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal. The latter is a certainty, and, when completed, will make Pittsburgh in reality the greatest manufacturing city in the world.

### For Shying Horses.

A really remarkable device for making any shying horse perfectly calm and tractable is the new invention of Henry Small, of this city, says the Hartford Times. Properly speaking it is not a "bit," for it does not go into the horse's mouth at all, but is only a simple nose-piece that goes over the horse's upper lip, but does not necessarily draw on or even scarcely touch it unless the driver has a



NOSE BIT FOR HORSES.

gentle pull on it; then it touches the end of the animal's nose or upper lip; and that mere touch, which should not be increased much, does the whole business.

Mr. Small's contrivance consists of a simple lead strap, properly braced and coming down between the horse's eyes and nostrils, to its end in the shape of a sort of little metallic upper lip. This latter little piece of metal, only about two inches long and not half an inch wide, is humorously called a "trolley bit." Its curving side-ends, like an ordinary bit, are so devised that a very slight, gentle pull on the reins brings the "trolley bit" against the tip of the horse's nose.

In complete absorption in the study of a new experience the horse may be driven right up by the side of a noisy locomotive, or of a gong-banging trolley car, that presents to the horse, under ordinary circumstances, the sinister aspect of a moving, perhaps a living thing, going without any visible means of propulsion; and in his strict attention to the new sensation at the tip of his nose he will take no notice of the car of the locomotive. The queerest thing of all is the fact that no amount of use or familiarity with the nose-toucher arrangement seems to lessen the horse's interest in it.

### JAPANESE PRAYER BAGS.

Evidences of Idolatry Found on a Lot of Coolies.

The Immigration Inspectors at San Francisco examined a lot of Japanese coolies a few days ago and found that each one had strung about his neck a kamisama or praying bag. These bags contain prayers written on silk or stout paper and are specially ad-



JAPANESE PRAYING BAG.

ressed to the possessor's household gods.

The Japs pay their Buddhist and Shinto priests from one to two cents for these prayers, which serve the double purpose of being lucky charms as well as prayers, says the San Francisco Call. The priests bless the charm upon receipt of the cash. The possessor prays by sliding the little pouch up and down the strings and saying something similar to "These are my sentiments." He is very particular

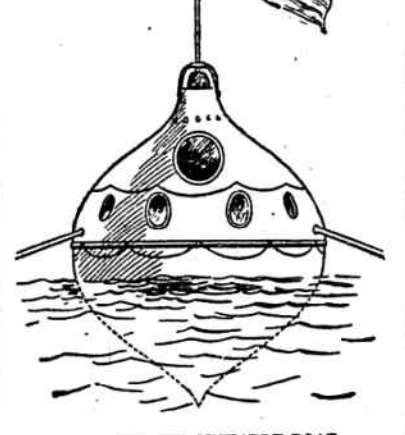
that these prayer bags and charms shall not be profaned by the touch of a Christian forefinger and resists the deputy's efforts to find letters near the little sacred pouch which reposes on the stomach of the faithful. For this reason the intelligent Japs do not carry letters near the bag. When the Jap is particularly anxious to have his god answer his prayer he removes the cover from the top of the pouch and prays with the paper in his hands.

Still another evidence of Japanese superstition is shown by (professed Christians as well) carry in their pockets. In Japan the women place locks of their hair and the men place smooth stones the size of walnuts at the feet of their idols. After a certain time these locks of hair and the stones become sacred and are either carried in their garments or worn suspended around their necks as charms to protect the wearer from evil and harm. The Japanese immigrants wear and carry the prayer bags and the sacred stones until they reach the missions, when they are hidden, so as to prevent white Christians from discovering these evidences of idolatry.

### NON-SINKABLE LIFE-BOAT.

Description of an Interesting Craft Constructed by a Chicago Inventor.

A. L. Hedberg, a Swedish inventor residing in Chicago, exhibited in the Inter-Ocean office the model of a new life-boat which he has just patented. Made of galvanized iron—in actual service different materials can be used—the miniature looks like a large turnip, and is in two parts, cut apart



THE NEW NON-SINKABLE BOAT.

horizontally at the line of greatest girth. The halves, however, are firmly clamped together with a watertight connection, when the toy is dumped into the water, to which it takes as jauntily as a rubber feather, and the only means of entrance and exit then is via a little upward opening like a melon plug, and very easily made use of, as also readily rendered watertight in its turn. At the top are several little holes for ventilation, but which can also be closed at will. Furthermore, there are six windows, round as portholes in the ordinary ship. Over all this is a flagstaff which can be lowered and put up at pleasure, with waterproof connections and ventilation device, and on the top of the flagstaff is a lantern. There are two air holes also, one on each side, similarly water-tight in the play of the pair of strong servicable oars.

And, last and most important of all, the apparatus always rides the wave right-side-up-with-care, because of the abundant ballast in the bottom. The interior of the miniature is fitted up completely, with seats all around the wall, and there are straps for additional support in case of storm.

For practical use, the inventor proposes a "life-boat" of this description which shall be either eight feet high by six feet in diameter, at the widest girth, with a seating capacity of ten persons, or else one ten feet high and eight feet wide, seating twenty-five persons. The former style, made wholesale, would cost only \$125, and would carry 1000 pounds without sinking more than four feet in the water, riding as buoyant as a top. In the base would be plenty of room for supplies and water to last from ten to fifteen persons several weeks, without any danger from water or vitiated air. For the first-named size of boat the circular entrance would be three feet in diameter, and the windows one foot. Chains are attached on the outside for people out in the water to catch hold and climb up by. The life-boat cannot possibly tip over, but simply bobs up and down like a cork.

Already on Lake Calumet there is a little "life-boat" of this pattern, and the inventor expects soon to have one on Lake Michigan.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### Solitude Made Her Insane.

An insane woman was brought to Seattle, Wash., from a ranch in the interior of the State last week and sent to an asylum. The supposed cause of her insanity suggested by the doctors was "the solitude of ranch life."—New York Sun.

Maryland has an assessed valuation of \$497,307,675.

### HANDICAPPED.



Grant Hamilton—"Phew! This is the worst hill I ever tackled."—Frank Leslie's.

### Value of a Minute.

Napoleon, who knew the value of time, remarked that it was the quarter hours that won battles. The value of minutes has been often recognized, and any person watching a railway clerk handing out tickets and change during the last few minutes available must have been struck with how much could be done in these short periods of time.

At the appointed hour the train starts and by and by is carrying passengers at the rate of sixty miles an hour. In a second you are carried twenty-nine yards. In one twenty-ninth part of a second you pass over one yard. Now, one yard is quite an appreciable distance, but one twenty-ninth of a second is a period which cannot be appreciated.

Yet it is when we come to planetary and stellar motions that the notion of the infinite divisibility of time dawns upon us in a new light. It would seem that no portion of time, however microscopic, is unavailable. Nature can perform prodigies, not certainly in less than no time, but in portions of it so minute as to be altogether inconceivable. The earth revolves on her axis in twenty-four hours. At the equator her circumference is 25,000 miles. Hence, in that part of the earth a person is being carried eastward at the rate of 509 yards per second—that is the moving over a yard, whose length is conceivable, in the period of one five hundred and ninth part of a second, of which we can have no conception at all.

But more, the orbital motion of the earth round the sun causes the former to perform a revolution of nearly 600,000,000 miles in a year, or somewhat less than 70,000 miles an hour, which is more than 1000 miles in a minute. Here, then, one second carries us the long distance of about nineteen miles. The mighty ball thus flies about a mile in the nineteenth part of a second.—Boston Advertiser.

### Experiments With Eyesight.

Experiments have been made to decide how far spiders can see, and it has been determined that they have a range of vision of at least a foot. It is not always possible to tell, however, whether the lower animals perceive by sight or hearing or by the action air in motion blown on their bodies. Experiments tend to show that mice are sensitive to motions of the air which to human ears create no sound whatever.—New York World.

### Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder** ABSOLUTELY PURE

### Proper Hair Cutting.

The intelligent barber, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, looked pityingly at a young man who had just gotten a shave in the next chair, and was taking his departure through the door.

"Look at that gentleman's head," he remarked with indignant emphasis. "Every bump in the back and every scar he ever got there in his boyhood is as plain as the nose on your face. The trouble is that he had his hair cut by some barber who doesn't know his business."

"There are dead loads of barbers," continued the speaker, whacking his razor on the strop, "who sing, 'Johnny, git your hair cut short,' and don't know anything else in their trade. They cut away at a man's hair as long as the comb'll take hold, and don't stop till there isn't any more hair to cut. A barber should never cut a customer's hair short unless he's ordered to do so. Hair should never be cut so as to disfigure a person. A barber should be something of an artist. He should feel a customer's head and find out if it has any pronounced bumps, and the hair should be raised to see if any scars are concealed. If either of these blemishes exist the hair should be cut so as to hide them as far as possible. The razor should never be used, except sparingly, on the neck. The hair should be graduated gently from the crown and shaded on the neck with care and patience. It makes me tired to see the work of some so-called barbers. Next!"

The daily income of the principal rulers is said to be: Emperor of Russia, \$25,000; Sultan of Turkey, \$18,000; Emperor of Austria, \$10,000; Emperor of Germany, \$8,000; King of Italy, \$6,400; Queen Victoria, \$6,800; King of Belgium, \$1,640; President of France, \$5,000; President of the United States, \$137.

**Radway's Pills** MILD BUT EFFECTIVE. Purely vegetable, act without pain, elegantly coated, tasteless and pleasant to take. Radway's Pills assist nature, stimulating to healthful activity the liver, bowels and other digestive organs, leaving the bowels in a natural condition without any bad after-effects.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.

**The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age. KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.** DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common poisons a remedy that cures every kind of Humors, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

It has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thundershirts). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the liver or bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label. If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

ROCKLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NACK-IN-THE-HUDSON. The Cheapest and one of the Best HIGH-GRADE SCHOOLS for boys and young men near New York. Full course of English, Academic, Scientific, Commercial, College Preparatory. Certificate of admission. English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, etc. No student has ever been refused. Complete EQUESTRIAN DEPARTMENT of Horses and Fables. Send for illustrated catalogue. CAPT. JOEL WILSON, A. M., Principal.

### He Will Not Crown Himself.

(From Es Troy, N. Y., Times.)

R. W. Edwards, of Lansingburgh, was prostrated by sunstroke during the war and he has entailed on him peculiar and serious consequences. At the present writing Mr. E. is a prominent officer of Post Lyon, G. A. R., Cohoes, and a past aid de camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of Albany Co. In the interview with a reporter he said:

"I was wounded and I sent to the hospital at Winchester. They sent me, together with others, to Washington—a ride of about 150 miles. Having no room in the box cars we were placed face up on the bottom of flat cars. The sun beat down upon our unprotected heads. When I reached Washington I was insensible and was unconscious for ten days while in the hospital. An abscess gathered in my ear and broke; it has been gathering and breaking ever since. The result of this 100 mile ride and sunstroke was heart disease, nervous prostration, insomnia and rheumatism; a completely shattered system which gave me no rest night or day. As a last resort I tried Pink Pills for Pale People, which helped me to a wonderful degree. My rheumatism is gone, my heart failure, dyspepsia and constipation are about gone, and the abscess in my ear has stopped discharging and my head is clear as a bell, when before it felt as though it would burst, and my once shattered nervous system is now nearly sound. Look at those fingers," Mr. Edwards said, "do they look as if there was any matism in them?" He moved his fingers rapidly and freely and strode about the room like a young boy. "A year ago those fingers were gnarled at the joints and so stiff that I could not hold a pen. My knees would swell up and I could not straighten my legs out. My joints would squeak when I moved them. That is the living truth."

"When I came to think that I was going to be crippled with rheumatism, together with the rest of my ailments, I tell you life seemed not worth living. I suffered from dependency. I cannot begin to tell you." said Mr. Edwards, as he drew a long breath. "What my feeling is at present, I think if you lifted ten years right off my life and left me prime and vigorous at forty-seven, I could feel no better. I was an old man and house. Now I can walk off without any trouble. Then, in itself," continued Mr. Edwards, "would be sufficient to give me cause for rejoicing, but when you come to consider that I am no longer what you might call nervous, and that my heart is apparently nearly healthy, and that I can sleep nights, you may realize why I may appear to speak in extravagant praise of Pink Pills. These pills quiet my nerves, take away depression from my head and at the same time enrich my blood. There seemed to be no circulation in my lower limbs a year ago, my legs being cold and clammy at times. Now the circulation there is as full and as brisk as in any other part of my body. I used to be so light-headed and dizzy from my nervous disorder that I frequently fell while crossing the street. I frequently feel as though I never felt better in my life, and I am looking forward to a busy season of work."

Chauncey M. Depew is said to be insured for \$500,000.

**SAPOLIO**