PRESIDENTIAL TRAVELS.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS WHEN A CHIEF EXECUTIVE TRAVELS.

Lincoln the Only President Who Had a Private Car—Proposed Special Train for Pr. 'dents—The Matter of Paying Fare—Arranging Time Table.

It is only in recent years that presidential journeying has been made spectacular. The early presidents could travel about without being mobbed. Jackson and Taylor walked the streets of Washington and stopped to chat with a friend like any other citizen, and when they traveled no one thought of standing and gazing at them or of forcing himself upon them for a handshake. Then the president of the United States could travel as simply and unostentatiously as he pleased. Now he goes in a special train and the band at every cross-roads station plays "Hail to the Chief" horribly.

There was only one president who had a private car. That was Lincoln, the man of all others who was simple in his tastes. It was not a very fine affair. Today it would not be used for second-class traffic. All other presidents have traveled in private cars offered for their use by railroad companies or sleeping-car companies.

Just after the election of President McKinley some railroad men got together and planned a special car for the president, which was to be finer than Queen Victoria's. It was to be built throughout of native products, and the blending of native woods in its decoration was to suggest every part of the country. All the material was to be contributed and the labor was to be done in the railroad shops. This scheme was so attractive that presently it expanded into a plan for an entire train for the president's use, to be an appanage of the executive office, not Mr. McKinley's private property. The elaborated plan provided for a baggage car to contain a dynamo for heating and lighting the other cars, a sleeping coach for the president's secretary and clerks, and a special car for the president and his guests. As planned, the president's car was to be 69 feet 6 inches long, or 15 1-2 feet longer than Queen Victoria's, while its width was to be 9 feet 8 inches. At one end was to be the kitchen, with quarters for cook and porter. A salon in the midd'e of the car, two bedrooms, a bathroom and an observation room were also in the plans. Nothing has been done toward building this train and the project seems to have fallen through. So the president in his outings will use other persons' cars, as most of his predecessors have done.

Sleeping-car companies put at the disposal of the president the finest cars, and railroad officers tender the use of their private coaches, because as they go about the country they are a peripatetic advertisement for railroad and sleeping-car companies, and either one would be very glad, if it were necessary, to pay something for the privilege of caraying the chief magistrate. Only one railroad man disagrees with this proposition so far as known. He was the general passenger agent of a line running east from St. Louis when President Harrison visited that city. The railroad man who was managing the trips was allied with the same interests as the general passenger agent, though on a different line. He declined the invitation of another road to take the president's train east through loyalty to his own people. And then the general passenger agent made him pay the full first-class fare for hauling the president's special. It was repaid him later—and that is about as near as a president of the United States has come to paying fare in a long time.

When President Cleveland made his first trip west he paid fare for himself and all the members of his party.

The interstate commerce law had just gone into effect and he was afraid of being criticized for violating it. But the five or six first-class tickets which his private secretary bought did not pay for the fine special train that he used.

Hauling the president's special is an expensive undertaking. On most roads it means side-tracking all other business for the time. One of the big coal railroads once put every freight car on side tracks at night because the president was going over the line. Another road side-tracked hundreds of cars of grain and live stock and left the track clear between the beginning and end of the president's journey. As an additional precaution a pilot engine is sent ahead of the president's train to see that the track is safe.

To arrange the schedules for a presidential journey is no small undertaking. George W. Boyd has done more of this than any other railroad man, and he could arrange to take the president safely around the world on forty-eight hours' notice. When the president wants to make a long journey he usually calls Mr. Boyd in for consultation as an expert. Mr. Boyd looks up the regular schedules of all the roads to be covered and calculates the running time of their trains. He has to balance everything with great nicety so as not to bring the president to a big city at 2 in the morning or land him at a terminal without provision for continuing the journey on some other line. When he has mapped out the trips he telegraphs the officials of all the railroads to ask if they can pick the president's train up at this point at that time and take it through to the other station at such an hour. This schedule includes all the important stops, with an allowance of five or ten minutes for each daylight station on the route. When the railroads agree to the schedule it is finally delivered to the president.

Thus the president personally has very little voice in the matter. He must pass through certain places en route to his destination. Public sentiment demands that he stop for five minutes here and half an hour there. Between these stops the speed capacity of the railroad must be considered, and the president seldom travels at the highest rate for fear of accident. At the end of the route the president has to go through a program of speech-making and dining and sight-seeing arranged for him by the local committee.

President Harrison and President Cleveland always took newspaper correspondents with them on their journeys. President McKinley so far has refused to do so, and his secretaries have made up a report of the incidents of the trips to be given to the press, with copies of the president's speeches where the president's train stops. The speeches are not prepared, except for important occasions. The president has his own stenographer take note of what he says in his impromptu speeches and then carefully revises the manuscript. All this business is handled for him by his private secretary, George B. Cortelyou, who always accompanies him.

The president always chooses the members of his party. With the exception of the train crew, every man or woman aboard is his guest. One feature of the expense of the journey the president usually pays for. It is the provisioning of his car. It is no small part of the cost of a trip, for in much of the sparsely settled western country through which President McKinley must necessarily pass on his next trip he will breakfast and dine on the train. It is a matter of pride with the car cook to put an elaborate meal before the president three times a day, so when the car is stocked the best of everything is taken aboard.—New York Sun.

PLEA FOR FRUIT JUICES.

Drinks That Are Wholesome as Well as Palatable.

What shall we drink is a question asked and answered by E. H. Chase in the magazine, "What to Eat." He says:

What shall we drink? Not coffee, says the modern writer on health, for it works on the nerves and aids neuralgia to hold its fearful carnival of pain through all the overwrought system. Not tea, unless we want our stomachs poisoned with tannic acid, and our sleeping hours turned into a torture of wakefulness. Not water, for lo! it swarms with ten thousand living organisms that are there on purpose to prey upon the unsuspecting imbiber of the unfiltered article. Not milk, for where water contains one microbe milk contains an army, and often they are of a more deadly nature. Therefore we who read as we run look about us for something to drink and are yet athirst.

Boiling water takes from it the sparkle and leaves it insipid. Boiling milk changes both its taste and its action. Fruit juices, when such can be obtained free from adulteration, are not only agreeable to most people, but are healthful as well. A home preparation of fruit juices, in variety, may be had by every family willing to prepare them at a slight cost. They should be securely sealed in jars, wrapped in brown paper to exclude the light, and labelled. In early spring both oranges and lemons are plentiful. These may be prepared as follows:

ORANGE AND LEMON JUICE.

Remove the rinds from a dozen oranges, slice and remove the seeds; cover with water and boil fifteen minutes, or until tender; strain through a flannel bag, and add a cup of sugar; return to the kettle and boil until the sugar is dissolved, stirring constantly; seal boiling hot and stand the jar on its head until cool.

Lemons are prepared in the same way, except that more water may be added, and two cups of sugar to the pint will not be too much.

Strawberries, raspberries, plums and blackberries follow in their season, and should be pressed into service for this purpose. Berries need but little boiling, if stirred well, and a cup of sugar to two quarts of juice will be ample. Prunes, damsons and grapes must be well washed, and the water in which they are to be boiled should come up well over them. They must boil until broken and tender throughout.

To prunes but little sugar should be added, but to the damsons and grapes at least two cups of sugar to two quarts of juice. The bag must hang and drain, and not be pressed, if one desires the juice clear. A basket of grapes, which may be had for 10 cents, will make several quarts of juice.

TO PRESERVE SOUR-APPLE JUICE.

Crabapples and sour apples of every kind make a very pleasant and healthful drink. These must be prepared with care, well washed, the stems, blossom ends and all specks and bruises removed, and allowed to boil until all flavor is extracted from them. If the parings are left on, the color will be brighter. Too much water can hardly be added at first, but when strained the juice should be boiled until of proper flavor for a beverage.

These fruit juices can later be made into jellies or used to color gelatins, if this is desired, and, used as effervescent drinks, they are far superior to the "pure fruit" juices of commerce. The call for grape juice for the hospitals the last year speaks for itself as to the desirableness of keeping this beverage in the house for the sick, even if the well go on drinking adulerations and microbes.

PILLSBURY'S GREAT FEAT.

Plays Blindfolded Six Chess Games, two Checker Games and a Hand at Whist.

H. Nelson Pillsbury, the American chess champion, recently gave an extraordinary display at the Metropolitan Chess club, London, of which the lord chief justice is president.

He played blindfold against six opponents at chess, against two at draughts, and at the same time took a hand at whist. Seated at a table at one end of the room he coolly manipulated the cards while promptly calling his moves in reply to the "teller," Mr. Mitchell, who announced the moves of his opponents at chess, and to James Hill, who performed a similar office for the draughts players.

Play proceeded rapidly, for the American is a quick thinker, and kept his opponents very much alive.

Once he paused at one of the draughts games and said, "I guess I'll make a few moves right along at this board," and then dictated six moves in rapid succession, which sacrificed a piece, but left him with a winning ending.

After 80 minutes' play, he scored his first win at No. 5 chessboard, followed, 10 minutes later, by the resignation of the draught player referred to.

One of his chess opponents next gave up, and the applause had scarcely subsided when the second draughts player had to own himself beaten. After this it was a procession, and the result was that Pillsbury won every game of chess and draughts, notwithstanding the fact that all engaged in the contests were strong players.

Of the whist, the first rubber went against him, the score being 1 to 2; the second rubber was not finished, each winning a point. Play lasted three hours and a quarter.

A hearty vote of thanks was returned to Mr. Pillsbury for the unique entertainment he had provided.

Forgot Himself.

Absent-minded persons are not infrequently met among the medical profession, who of all men should always have their wits about them.

It is related that a well-known doctor was once present in a public place when an accident occurred, and seeing a wounded man, went about calling: "A doctor! A doctor! Somebody go and fetch a doctor!"

A friend who was by his side ventured to inquire, "Well, what about yourself?"

"Oh, dear," answered the doctor, suddenly recalling the fact that he belonged to the medical profession, "I didn't think of that!"

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.

A Unique Necklace of Medals.

Mme. Lancelot-Croce, the French artist, has made for the French government a necklace composed of twelve medals bearing the heads of the twelve most famous women of French history. The subject was inspired by Queen Margherita of Italy, and the ornament is to be presented to the Empress of Russia.

To Soften New Gloves.

A new glove stretcher is a treasure to the woman whose patience is short when a warm hand and a new glove have to be introduced to each other. The stretcher is of similar shape to those now in use, with the exception that one finger is hollow and contains a powder, which is discharged inside the glove when the stretcher is in operation.

A Lotion That Removes Freckles.

To remove freckles, mix one ounce of lemon juice, a quarter of a drachm of powdered borax, half a drachm of pulverized sugar, and let it stand in glass for a few days; then apply it and let it dry on the skin. Or apply with a linen cloth two tablespoons of grated horseradish mixed with a teacupful of sour milk. If a girl freckles easily she should keep this lotion and use it frequently, being careful not to allow it to touch her eyes.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Sublimated Shirt Waist.

The shirt waist of linen, severe and tailor-made, and the sublimated shirt waist of batiste, brocade or crepe de Chine are really first cousins after all, and, strange as it may seem, the woman who is "naturally stylish" looks as well in one as in the other. Nothing is more becoming, if it is becoming at all, than a linen shirt waist, properly fitted and modish in cut. The woman who has a "natural style" seldom looks well in the severely simple blouse of linen or madras, but the artful blouse of soft material can transform her into a thing of beauty. A charming soft little blouse of white mull is arranged in narrowly tucked stripes alternating with insertions of Valenciennes lace. The high transparent collar of lace is pointed at the sides, and the sleeves have transparent cuffs that reach almost to the finger tips.

Silk shirt waists with corded tucks stitched in a contrasting color, batiste waists with simulated yokes and boleros of lace and embroidery, and soft crepe waists with lace jabots and gem buttons are delightful additions to the season's wardrobe.

A Queen's Charity.

We hear less about Portugal than about Spain at any time and of late have heard less than usual. The Queen of Portugal is a sovereign deserving a long mark for her interest in hospitals and hygiene, and also in the welfare of the children of poverty. At Alcantara she founded, in 1893, a dispensary peculiarly for meeting the demands of childish invalids, as pleasantly situated as possible and spaciously planned, combining a diet kitchen, consultation rooms, surgical halls and much of the departmental work of a hospital. Almost every day the queen herself goes to the establishment and takes a personal share in the labors of the charity—now waiting in the kitchen distributions, and again assisting in the surgery. Several well known women of her court are equally practical. The general charge of it is committed to a religious order, a favorite of the queen's, but the eminent Portuguese physician, Dr. Silva Carvalho, heads the staff of medical workers. In one year, (1895) there were given in the building 8559 consultations, 63,704 rations from the diet kitchen, 32,521 bandagings, 76,480 prescriptions and 470 vaccinations. The milk and vegetables are furnished gratis by the queen, and the medical supplies are also defrayed by her. Fifteen hundred babies were treated in one twelvemonth. It is said that there is not any royal charity of the sort in Europe so efficiently managed, with the additional active co-operation of the founder.—Harper's Weekly.

Women as Druggists.

Comparatively few women have thus far become druggists. It certainly has not been on account of their disability for such work, for their deftness and delicacy of touch, and their patience and extreme cleanliness, make them most valuable in the laboratory. In business the only women who succeed are those who go to their work with a positive conviction that they have selected wisely and well and whose energies are tireless. It is true they are not often so well paid for the same work as men, but it is to be hoped that the world will soon realize that there is no sex in brains, and that this error of the present day will soon be rectified.

The course of study to fit one to prepare and dispense drugs and to learn the principles of immediate use in a drug store usually extends over a period of from a year and a half to two years; it includes a certain amount of instruction in Latin, chemistry, botany, materia medica, microscopy, pharmacy, etc. The fees for instruction at the various colleges of pharmacy throughout the country are moderate—about $75 a term, which covers all necessary expenses.

The work is eminently suited to a refined, educated woman, though to gain admission to any of the colleges only a good general education is necessary. Once qualified as a dispenser there is always employment to be found. The work is not usually well enough paid to attract an overplus of men, and is consequently too frequently in the hands of indifferent persons, a condition to be deplored when it is remembered that for this particular enterprise women's abilities are unquestionably fitted.—American Queen.

Women Work While Men Fight.

"Half of the crops raised in Kansas are sown and gathered by women," said Seymour Davis, one of the largest agriculturists in Southern Kansas, in a recent conversation. "This may seem a rather startling statement to comprehend at first, but I know it to be absolutely true. Since the war in the Philippines nearly 1000 more women have begun work in the fields. Nearly every member of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers was a farmer, and they left wives, sisters and sweethearts behind them. These women resolved at once to do the proper thing, and they are running the farms themselves while the boys are away. It's a patriotic thing, but there are more widows, orphans and spinsters who run farms than the other class. Altogether, there are 4000 women in the state who farm. I think that is about 50 per cent. of the farmer population. I mean the heads of families who reside on farms—women and children excluded.

"After they were gone the women went nobly to work. Mrs. Mary Dix and her two daughters run a 250-acre farm in Wilson county. Father and son both enlisted. Mrs. Sample, a widow, whose son is with Colonel Funston, lives on a small tract of land in Sumner county and does the work herself. Her crop yield will be excellent this year.

"I came to the state in 1875 and women had already commenced to farm then. My wife has plowed in the field many a day while I was out hunting after cattle the Indians had stolen. Many of the frontier women of the state did likewise. The girls of this state who work on farms are as highly educated as those who work in stores or adorn the drawing room. Indeed, I have seen some of the prettiest girls in the state on the farms. They wear sunbonnets and do not get tanned. Of course their hands are a little coarse, but that only proves that they are not afraid of work. After all, the Kansas woman is a heroine."—Philadelphia Press."

Fashions Against Suffrage.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in speaking to a club woman the other day, expressed herself as entirely out of sympathy with that kind of feminine taste that induces a woman to go about with a trailing dress and no pocket. She spoke on the matter in this wise:

"To me one of the saddest sights in our streets today is an educated woman wearing a trailing dress that is destitute of a pocket. Behold her! In one hand she carries her umbrella, fan, cardcase, pocketbook and handkerchief; with the other she holds up her dress if she attempts to prevent it from trailing in the dust. Thus encumbered, her skill in getting in and out of cars, etc., passes all understanding. True, she occasionally falls, twists her ankle or drops all her possessions, and these the sons of Adam kindly pick up and restore to her."

"I have tried," went on the aged reformer, pathetically, "for fifty years to bring about the equality of the male and female of the human family, but in view of this everyday picture what can I say? I, a mother in Israel, have no influence with my country women compared with the Parisians who set the fashions. All my petitions, appeals and protests have thus far been in vain. Skirts must have a graceful sweep on the ground; they must be tight to the figure to show the outline of form. The pocket was banished from the front that it might not interfere with the set of the skirt; then some one had it sequestered in the gathers at the back, but now the edict has gone forth that the skirt must be tight and smooth all around, so the deathknell of the pocket is heard throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"Suppose some new Beau Brummell should send forth a decree that one's sire and sons should have a flounce on their trousers, or their outer garments should be too tight and smooth to permit them to have a pocket, think you they would submit to such folly? Not they.

"I tremble to think what I have done to get the suffrage for women, fearing all the foolish fashions they might by law cause to appear in our midst."—New York Tribune.

Gleanings from the Shops.

White silk stockings having the openwork instep threaded with white baby ribbon.

White and colored taffeta silk parasols, plain and corded, mounted on bamboo sticks.

Pique stocks in all shades with white ends attached that can be tied in any preferred form.

Long neck scarfs made of delicate pink crepe de Chine showing appliques in rich black thread lace.

A great variety of allovers in tasteful combinations of valenciennes lace and openwork embroidery.

Costumes of figured or striped muslins trimmed with groups of narrow frills arranged in bayadere effects.

Gowns of white foulard lavishly decorated with lace finished on the lower edge with a narrow silk fringe.

Brilliantine and flannel bathing suits in black and navy blue with white or red the preferred shade of trimming.

Many windsor and broad end four-in-hand ties of checked or striped madras, wash silk or fancy gingham.

Many chemisettes composed of alternating rows of fine lace inserting and bouillonnes of mousseline or gauze.

Costumes of white taffeta made with pointed tunic finished with a broad flounce of rich guipure headed by several rows of matched inserting and lace sleeves.—Dry Goods Economist.

Notable Operation in Surgery.

A remarkable surgical operation is reported to have been performed upon Adrian Dehertoghe, a machinist of San Francisco. Fifteen yards of silver wire, as large around as an ordinary hypodermic needle, were introduced into and coiled within his aorta, the arterial channel leading directly from the heart, and those forty-five feet of wire, which have been in there for months, have, the surgeons say, saved his life. They were inserted at a time when death seemed certain—complications resulting from a severely injured aorta, the patient's trouble being an aneurism, or sacculated tumor of the arterial wall, its development to rupture of the aorta being only a question of time, with instant death as the result. The surgical skill in treating such a case was, of course, required to be the highest. The wire was introduced into the distended or abnormal sac formed in the aorta, in order partly to fill it and form there a clot, that would in time contract and be there absorbed, thereby restoring the channel to its normal formation.—New York Tribune.

The Most Powerful Poison.

The most powerful poison known to science is extracted from the tetanus bacillus—the bacillus of lockjaw. Cultures are treated by a laboratory process and yellow flakes of intensely poisonous material obtained. It is so poisonous that a mouse weighing half an ounce was killed by less than one-millionth part of a grain, while one three-hundredths of a grain will kill a man weighing 150 pounds.

An extract of the caster bean called Ricin produces poison such that one hundred-thousandth of a grain will kill an animal weighing two pounds, and one one-hundredth of a grain would be a fatal dose to a man. Two scientists, Mitchell and Reichert, have discovered that the poisons of serpents differ from those produced by decaying animal matter and plants or from mineral compounds. They belong to a group called proteids, but are rude and barbarous compared with the lightning rapidity of action and absolute destruction following the use of Ricin.

"For the Sake of Fun Mischief is Done."

A vast amount of mischief is done, too, because people neglect to keep their blood pure. It appears in eruptions, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, kidney diseases, and other ailments. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases promoted by impure blood or low state of the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

GRASSHOPPER GLACIER.

Myriads of the Insects, Overcome by Cold, Perish on the Ice Surface.

There are many remarkable glaciers in that part of the Rocky Mountain uplift that crosses the southern border of Montana. A part of this region has hitherto been unmapped and its more elevated portions were unvisited and unnamed until last summer, when a geological party piloted the way up the mountains and discovered some of the largest glaciers in the temperate regions of the western world. Here rises Granite Peak, which, according to Mr. Gannett, is the culminating point of Montana, 12,824 feet high.

Among the glaciers found in these mountains and recently described by Mr. James P. Kimball is Grasshopper Glacier, which derives its name from the enormous quantity of grasshopper remains that are found on and in the glacier. Periodically the grasshoppers that thrive in the prairie to the north take their flight southward and must needs cross the mountains. Their favorite route seems to be across this wide glacier, and in the passage scores of thousands of them succumb to the rigor of cold and wind, fall helpless upon the snow and are finally entombed in the ice. In the course of time billions of them have been the victims of this glacier. They are, of course, carried by the ice river down into the valley and deposited at the melting edge of the ice, and Mr. Kimball says that thousands of tons of grasshopper remains are the principal material at the lower edge of the glacier. We hear very often of rocks and sand as forming the terminal moraine of glaciers, but here is a glacier whose principal morainal material is grasshoppers.

These insect remains are washed out of the ice in furrows wherever the sun's heat has grooved the surface into runlets of descending water. The grasshoppers permeate the glacier from top to bottom. No fragment of ice can be broken so small as not to contain remains. Most of the insects have been reduced to a coarse powder and the furrows of them washed out by the runlets and naturally disposed in parallel lines are very dark in color.

Why Do You Scratch?

When you can cure yourself for fifty cents? All skin diseases such as tetter, salt rheum, ringworm, eczema, etc., can be surely cured by an ointment called Tetterine. Any number of testimonials shown for the asking. Nothing else is as good. Unless your druggist has it, send 50c. in stamps to the manufacturer, J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., for a box postpaid.

A defective hammock sometimes causes lovers to fall out.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Lies and cats never travel in a straight line.

CONSTIPATION

"I have gone 14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels, not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief."
AYLMER L. HUNT,
1089 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

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REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c, 20c, 50c.
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LAMP CHIMNEYS
Are the best. Ask for them. Cost no more than common chimneys. All dealers.
PITTSBURG GLASS CO., Allegheny, Pa.

CARTER'S INK
Is what the largest and best school systems use.

Disastrous Economy.

"What's that?" shouted the husband who had concluded to economize, as he heard his wife leave an order through the telephone. "Just countermand that. Do you think that I'm so old or broken down that I can't put casters on that bed? What's the matter with the ones on there now?"

"They're the old-fashioned kind and cut the carpet. I have the new ones, and was just calling a carpenter to put them on. That bed is very old, dear, and the wood is hard as a bone."

"I don't care if it's hard as flint. I don't ask odds of any carpenter living in that line of work. Where's the tools?"

"We have no gimlet."

"Of course not. If I'd buy a hardware stock we wouldn't have a carpet tack. But I don't need a gimlet. The screw driver's enough." Five minutes later he had a big blood blister on his first finger, his face was red as a boiled lobster, and he was ordering the servant girl to run up on the avenue to get him a gimlet. She returned with a five-center. Between his wrath and the hard wood it was bent double before one hole was bored, and there were white blisters in the palm of his hand. At this stage he stormed at everybody in sight, and hustled his wife off for a gimlet. When he finished by gaslight he had lost $10 in time, the casters were on crooked, his right hand was disabled, he was so mad that the rest of the family went to bed to escape him, and the girl had left. But he still thinks that he is a martyr, and that his wife does not sympathize as she should with his economical policy.—Detroit Free Press.

When Sunstroke Is Desirable.

The shadow of debt is rather gloomy but some of us would run great risk of sunstroke if we ever got out of it.—Puck.

THE BLIND HAVE NOT KEENER SENSES.

German Iconoclast Demolishes a Long-Established Belief.

A long series of experiments has recently been made by Prof. H. Griesbach, of Basle, upon the relative acuteness of the senses of hearing, touch, taste and smell in the case of the blind and those who possess normal vision. The results are contained in Pfluger's Archiv. The observations were made on those who were otherwise healthy. In the differentiation of tactile impressions no remarkable differences were observed between the seeing and the blind, or if small differences did exist they were in favor of the seeing. In those born blind the tactile sharpness was somewhat less than in the seeing, and in some cases the sensorium generally was equally defective. The blind in particular feel less acutely with the tip of the index finger than do those who see, and in many cases the tactile acuteness of the two index finger tips differs. In the blind, especially in the region of the hand, a stronger impression is required to produce a tactile impression than in those possessed of sight.

In the capability of localizing impressions of sound no difference exists between the blind and the seeing. In both great individual variations occur. As a rule, both in the seeing and the blind the use of the organ of both sides gives better results than the use of one alone. No difference in the acuteness of hearing exists between the blind and those who see. No relation was observed between the acuteness of hearing and the power of localizing sounds in either the seeing or the blind. No difference was observed in the two classes in regard to the acuteness of smell.

In the execution of manual labor the blind become fatigued sooner than do those of equal age who see. The blind are more fatigued with manual than with mental work, which is not the case with the seeing of the same age. If any difference exists in regard to exhaustion after mental labor it is in favor of those of the same age who see. Both among the blind and the seeing, there are persons who have many, others who have only a few, and others again who have no illusory or erroneous impressions of touch.

These events are in many respects opposed to generally received opinions, for it is usually supposed that deprivation of sight leads to exaltation of the acuteness of the other senses, especially of the touch and hearing.

The Glacier Streams of Iceland.

All the glacier streams of Iceland possess the common characteristics of carrying down large quantities of pebbles and clay and of spreading out over the lowlands in a network of channels. Generally they emerge from their parent glaciers with a pretty steep fall and gather heavy burdens of pebbles and debris from the moraines—so heavy, indeed, that when the strength of the current diminishes the stream cannot carry its load, but drops it. The river bed thus gets choked up, the current divides. The strongest blanches force their way through the debris, encounter fresh obstacles, run into one another, coalesce with other branches, gain accessions of power, once more burst through the deposits of gravel, send off small side arms, again diminish in volume, and so go through the whole process afresh. Thus there is an unceasing struggle between the glacial torrents and the masses of gravelly debris, giving rise to an incessantly changing network of interconnected channels.

One day a river branch will be swollen to the dimensions of a dangerous river, the next day it will contract to the compass of an insignificant rivulet. A minute often suffices to cause a stoppage, a division of the current, the carving out of a new bed. Some of these streams become dammed up till they form lakes, which overflow and inundate many square miles of the adjacent country. Some cut out such deep channels through the glacial debris that they do not shift their glacial torrents, therefore, often presents a picture of an extremely complicated network of hundreds of branches, inclosing between them a multitude of islands of clay and sand, which are equally as variable as the rivers themselves. It may be accepted as an invarible law with regard to the glacial streams of Iceland that they never empty themselves into the deep fjords. In all cases where they formerly did so the fjords have become choked with sand, gravel, and clays.—Geographical Journal.

The Bitterness of It.

Wife of his Bosom—Socratio, dearest, what is the matter?

Mr. S. Welled Hedd (a literary celebrity)—At last it has come—at last! Not a single paragraph about me in any of the papers this morning.—Punch.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Adr's Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

About 400,000 acres of land in the United States are planted in vines.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

There is a line of railway in England, the expense of which is nearly $10,000,000 per mile.

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FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
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{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

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Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—MRS. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

A low-lying iceberg is called by the sailors a "growler."

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The average speed of a carrier pigeon in calm weather is 1,200 yards a minute.

A Baby Girl Mascot.

The officers of the Seventeenth regiment of French Chasseurs have adopted a girl baby as a regiment mascot.

The French regiments do not usually have mascots, or pets, as the Americans and British do. During the Spanish-American war the Frenchmen heard a great deal about the American mascots. The illustrated papers published pages of pictures of them, and excited the French public, always eager for novelty.

Now, the Frenchman does not love dogs and goats quite as much as the Anglo-Saxon does. A human being of the fair sex is more to his liking, and the selection of one in this case strikes the French public as a happy improvement of the American mascot idea.

Several officers of the Seventeenth Chasseurs found the little girl abandoned in a railway carriage at Rambouillet, where the regiment is stationed. The baby would have been taken to a foundling asylum, but the officers, being kind-hearted and in a good humor, decided to save her from the fate. They took her home to the barracks and all of them cheerfully agreed to adopt her as "the daughter of the regiment."

Arrangements were made with a sergeant's wife to care for her. The little girl will in future go wherever the regiment goes, and be educated at its expense.

It has been suggested that this mascot will entail a great deal more trouble when she grows up than if the regiment had adopted a dog, a goat or a monkey.—Boston Globe.

Must Have a Good Head.

"And is your son going to be a good business man?"

"I guess so. They seem to think pretty well of him down at the office, anyway. They haven't said a word about discharging him, in spite of the fact that his handwriting is the same as it was when he came out of school."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has just unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for disorders like indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. Always go to reliable druggists who have the reputation of giving what you ask for.

Money makes the man only when the man himself makes the money.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Facts must be feminine—at least they are stubborn things.

In China as Well as Many Parts

of America the mulberry is highly valued for curing constipation, headache and liver complaint. Wintersmith's "Mulberry Pills" containing the concentrated active principle of the mulberry is the best laxative and liver medicine yet known. To prove it a sample size box is mailed to any address on receipt of a 2 cent stamp to pay postage. Address ARTHUR PETER & Co., Louisville, Ky.

A blind woman never squanders any money for mirrors.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Gold mining will soon begin in Eastern Servia by English and German speculators.

Ayer's Pills
Is your breath bad? Then your best friends turn their heads aside. A bad breath means a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache. 25c. All druggists.

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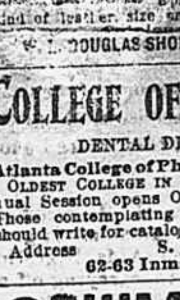
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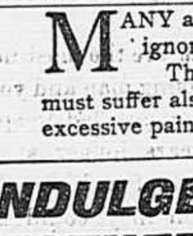

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Many a young girl's beauty is wasted by unnecessary pain at time of menstruation, and many indulgent mothers with mistaken kindness permit their daughters to grow careless about physical health.

MISS CARRIE M. LAMB, Big Beaver, Mich., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—A year ago I suffered from profuse and irregular menstruation and leucorrhœa. My appetite was variable, stomach sour and bowels were not regular, and was subject to pains like colic during menstruation. I wrote you and began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used two packages of Sanative Wash. You can't imagine my relief. My courses are natural and general health improved."

MRS. NANNIE ADKINS, La Due, Mo., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to tell you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done my daughter. She suffered untold agony at time of menstruation before taking your medicine; but the Compound has relieved the pain, given her a better color, and she feels stronger, and has improved every way. I am very grateful to you for the benefit she has received. It is a great medicine for young girls."

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