



### Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period—how to avoid pain and suffering and remove the cause by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"To Young Women:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—Miss Agnes Miller, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation and makes those periods painless.

#### READ WHAT MISS LINDBECK SAYS:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has greatly benefited me. I will tell you how I suffered. My trouble was painful menstruation. I felt as each month went by that I was getting worse. I had severe bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen.

"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I did so and am now free from all pain during my periods."—Jessie C. LINDBECK, 1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

#### FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice has restored to health more than one hundred thousand women. Why don't you try it, my sick sisters?

**\$5000** FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The French Gambler. "A good many of the famous and long established restaurants of Paris have gone out of business of late," said Mr. W. Wright, an English gentleman who has lived many years at the French capital, to a Post reporter at the Shoreham.

"These were generally resorts where the cooking was superb and the charges high, places where the average patron would give from 25 to 30 francs for his dinner. These high priced establishments found that business was leaving them, and therefore closed their doors. Nowadays if you see people in a Parisian restaurant where the tariff is high you can gamble on them being foreigners, usually Americans. A Frenchman of today is nothing if not economical. If he is inclined to gamble, he will go to one of the numerous baccarat clubs, where he will get a dinner for six francs that easily cost the management twice that sum. The reason to keep the players in the house, the proprietor knowing that after a man has had a good dinner he is in the mood for further encounters with fortune. If allowed to go away he would satisfy his hunger elsewhere and probably omit further gambling for that day."—Washington Post.

#### THEY PROFITED.

"I remember Schesmer was a great chap for thinking out plans for getting rich. I suppose now he's wealthier than any of his friends." "O, no; his friends used the plans while he was dreaming over them."—Detroit Free Press.

#### HAPPY WOVEN.

Mrs. Pare, wife of C. B. Pare, a prominent respected lawyer, says: "I was suffering from a complication of kidney troubles. Besides a bad back, I had a great deal of trouble with the secretions, which were exceedingly variable, sometimes excessive and at other times scanty. The color was high, and passages were accompanied with a scalding sensation. Doan's Kidney Pills soon regulated the kidney secretions, making their color normal and banished the inflammation which caused the scalding sensation. I can rest well, my back is strong and sound and I feel much better in every way."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

#### WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad. If you are going to the World's Fair you want the best route. The L. & N. is the shortest, quickest and best line. Three trains daily. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars. Low Rate Tickets sold daily. Get rates from your local agent and ask for tickets via L. & N. Brodovna ALLOWED AT MAMMOTH CAVE. All kinds of information furnished on application to J. G. HOLLENBECK, Dist. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

#### ANTIQUITY OF CIVILIZATION.

The Long March of Time From Flint Implements to Ivory Statuettes.

So far as the question of time is concerned, it deserves notice that not merely geology, but almost every form of inquiry into the past, throws further back the limits usually assigned. Egypt, for instance, is continually furnishing fresh proofs of the antiquity of civilization. Prof. Flinders Petrie expounded at Owens College, Manchester, England, a few days ago, the results of recent explorations at Abydos, in Upper Egypt, from which it appears that the ruins at that one spot tell a continuous story that carries us back to 5000 B. C. Abydos was the first capital of Egypt, and remained for forty-five centuries the religious centre, the Canterbury of the land; and there the Egyptian Exploration Fund has unearthed the remains of "ten successive temples, one over the other." From the age of the first temple a group of about two hundred objects has been found, which throws surprising light on the civilization of the First Dynasty. A part of a large glazed pottery vase of Menes, the first king of the First Dynasty, about 4700 B. C., showed "that even then they were making glaze on a considerable scale, and also inlaying it with a second color. The ivory carving was astonishingly fine, a figure of a King showing a subtlety and power of expression as good as any work of later ages."

About 4000 B. C. an ivory statuette of Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid, was found, the only known portrait of him. Making every possible allowance for the marvelous rapidity of art development, must not many thousands of years have rolled over between the primitive dwellers in the Nile Valley and the men who carved ivory statuettes and manufactured glazed work inlaid with second colors? It is a long, long march from flint implements to the solemn temple ivory statuettes and human portraits.—London Telegraph.

John Murdock, J. D., founder and secretary of the Indian Christian Literature Society, is dead at Macraus, age eighty-five years.

## The Downfall of Russia, Its Causes and the Empire's Future . . . .

HE demonstrated inability of Russia to hold her own against Japan, either by land or sea, means more than naval and military incapacity; it is a convincing proof of the rottenness of the whole governmental system of the empire, and of the perilous insecurity of the foundation on which that system has been reared. It appeared to Prince Utkhtomsky, the companion of the present Czar on his travels in the Far East, that "the wings of the Russian eagle are spread too widely over the East to leave the slightest doubt of a future in which Asiatic Russia will mean all Asia."

#### A MENACE TO PROGRESS.

This vaulting ambition was held by other members of the family of nations to be a serious menace to human progress, but there was everywhere a vague foreboding that it might attain its end. All Europe stood in awe of the military power which had elapsed like a bubble at the picking of the spear of Japan. On the 21st of February last, when news of the first disaster at Port Arthur was already on the way, Prince Utkhtomsky was talking in St. Petersburg to a German newspaper correspondent in this strain: "The difference of race between our troops and the Japanese is so great that there can be no question of measuring ourselves against them in regular hostilities. The yellow men will not so much be beaten. They will be simply slaughtered."

"We cannot consent to look upon them as an even breed. That is, so to speak, an anthropological axiom. The Japanese will take good care not to face us in large bodies in the open field. Yellow is simply not equal to white. What do they think they want, the half-breed?" This glaring misconception of the character of the enemy whom Russia was to face was by no means confined to the Russians themselves.

#### LACK OF WAR SPIRIT.

It was shared by a great many people in France and Germany, and did not lack acceptance even among our own people. The disinclination, which, perhaps, has been more painful and complete but for the entire absence of the war spirit among the Russian people. Karl Blind quotes a letter from St. Petersburg written a few days before the Petropavlovsk disaster, which contains this statement: "In this present war there is not a trace of patriotic enthusiasm among the people; on the contrary, the masses are perfectly apathetic, not understanding in the least the occurrences in the Far East, whilst the educated part of the population is directly hostile to the Government policy in Manchuria."

But the passing of the military prestige of Russia is, nevertheless, destined to have more important consequences in the internal administration of the empire than in its external relations. For two generations some of the best minds in Russia have seen the abyss to which their country was hastening, and have been earnestly trying to introduce the leaven of freedom into its institutions. Prince Dolgorouki, when living abroad in 1869, wrote a book which he called "The Truth About Russia," in which occurs the following suggestive passage: "Russia has, from the time of the Mongol invasion, in the thirteenth century, down to our days, been nothing but an immense pyramid of oppression. In this vast edifice slavish subjection and arbitrary force reigned from the bottom to the top, and from top to bottom there is developed, in formal proportions, the official lie, the lie created into a political institution."

#### EFFECT OF DESPOTISM.

"This despotism, hideous in itself, exercises an eminently deleterious influence. It debases the soul; it corrupts, servens and lowers the character, even more among those who exercise it than among its victims." In the last forty years abundant evidence has been forthcoming of the prophetic truth of these words. The Russian bureaucracy has gone on from bad to worse, and the harvest of humiliation and defeat which is being reaped in the Far East springs from seed that has been liberally sown.

It has not mattered much whether M. Plehve's policy of reaction, or M. Witte's policy of what passed for economic progress, ruled the hour; there was an autonomy, no effort to temper despotism with any regard for the rights of the individual man. In fact, it may be doubted whether the frank brutality of the methods of the Frank of the Interior, or of the Procurator of the Holy Synod, were more to be dreaded than the stimulation of progress in those of the Minister of Finance.

#### WASTING MONEY ON RAILROADS.

A Russian professor said some two years ago that it was no exaggeration to affirm that, during the ten years preceding the construction of railways had cost the country five hundred million rubles more than was necessary. Every year the administration of the empire was growing in costliness and incapacity. Police and gendarmes multiplied; peasants spent more on their courts, manufacturers had to maintain their prisons, and householders were compelled to keep more dyvans and spies.

The provincial administrations took months and even years to deal with the simplest petition, and the civil authorities had to call in the military to preserve order among the people. The hope of Russia to-day is with those whose voice has been raised in protest against all this, and who, with banishment and confiscation staring them in the face, have dared to tell the truth as they saw it. The agricultural committees which, two years ago, were summoned as M. Plehve sneeringly remarked "to talk of spades and potatoes," made some very remarkable contributions to the literature of Russian liberalism. One of these, the Voronezh Committee, made itself famous by presenting a report which includes not only an able analysis of the agricultural decay which has overtaken all the central provinces of Russia, but a series of demands upon the Government couched in terms which are quite without precedent in Russia's recent history.

#### WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

The opening paragraph in this long series of demands strikes at the conditions without which autocracy would be impossible:

"1. To extend to all classes an universal, unqualified law; no man may be deprived of personal freedom or property without trial, under danger of criminal and monetary responsibility for breaking the law."

"2. To abolish imprisonment and sequestration of property by administrative order."

"3. To abolish administrative punishments, penalties and restrictions, such as arrest, fine, exile, supervision and deprivation of the right of participating in public work."

"4. To abolish corporal punishment."

"5. To abolish the passport system."

"6. To insure freedom of conscience which derives logically from personal freedom."

#### PELL LIKE A BOMB SHELL.

All this sounds sufficiently elementary to those who enjoy the legacy of English liberty, but it fell like a bombshell within the circle of Russian officialdom. Its explosive force was decidedly increased by the declaration that these were merely the prelude to equally indispensable concessions, among which were universal education at the expense of the State and the right to teach children and to print school books in the local mother tongue. Promptly and effectually stifled at the time, the voice of internal discontent which made itself heard in the hour of military defeat and administrative disaster, find its chance to obtain a hearing.—Journal of Commerce.

#### WHAT WE EAT.

##### Census Report Makes It Appear That Vegetarianism is Growing.

Striking though the decline in meat consumption as shown by the census reports is, none of us will take it as evidence that we eat less generously than our ancestors. Indeed, Americans as a people never fared better in food than they do to-day. To make up for the decreased meat diet there is but one way to turn. Have we increased our vegetable food—our wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, garden vegetables, fruits, sugar?

The census gives interesting results. In 1850 Americans consumed 420 bushels of wheat for each 100 persons; in 1900, 623 bushels—a very marked rise. Corn and potatoes give very similar percentages of increase. But the most surprising change is in the consumption of oats, presumably on account of the improved methods of the manufacture of oatmeal; ninety bushels in 1850 to 388 in 1900—over fourfold in forty years. During the last decade, however, the consumption of oatmeal has not increased relatively, dropping to 317 bushels for each 100 persons. This decrease is probably due to the substitution of other "cereal" and "breakfast" foods, which have in some families wholly taken the place of oatmeal.

Now, take the market garden products, fruits and sugar. Any one who will stop to think of the present day grocery store with its rows upon rows of inviting canned goods—tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, and all manner of fruits, and of the excellent displays of green vegetables and fresh fruits, from huckleberries to watermelons, will find himself convinced of the important part these foods play in our common diet. And then our candy store, our preserves, jam, no one whose memory can supply a comparison of the candy stores of thirty years ago with those of to-day can fail to be impressed with the increase of sugar consumption. Here, indeed, the figures tell a striking story: In 1850 each man, woman and child in America ate twenty-three pounds of sugar; in 1900, sixty-five pounds of sugar. And in the twenty years since 1880 the consumption of market garden products and fruits has increased more than threefold.

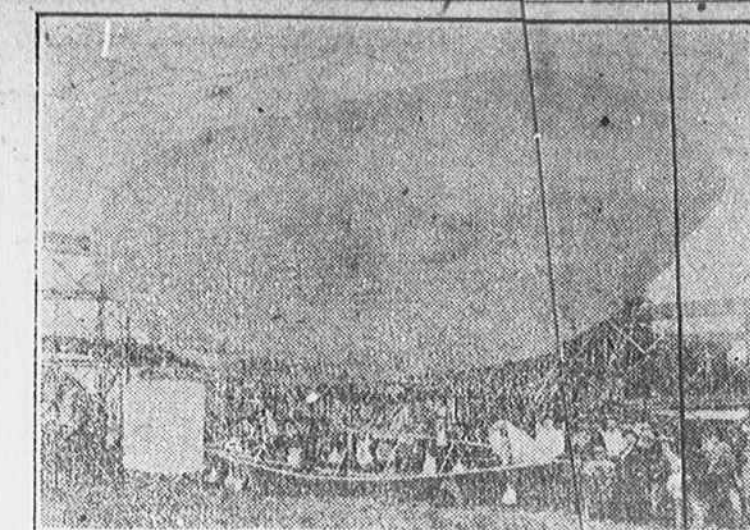
And here is another interesting point: Ten years ago potatoes outranked market garden products more than two to one. The last census puts them in the opposite relation, potatoes falling behind by nearly 10,000,000. One of the most striking features of this increased eating of market garden products is indicated by the remarkable increase of land covered by glass to supply our modern bills of fare with early and late "green stuff." It is scarcely a dozen years since this increase began its expansion, and yet the census of 1900 reports over 300 acres of land covered with glass in New York State alone, and nearly as much as Pennsylvania and in New Jersey, with over 200 acres each in Illinois and Massachusetts.—Pearson's Magazine.

#### The Age of Gold.

In Europe, where gold plays a more important part as a circulating medium in the currency than in the United States, gold coins are allowed to suffer but little loss of weight before they are called in from circulation. In Great Britain this amount is .025 per cent, and in France .039 per cent, amount that can only be detected by the balance. In Great Britain it has been computed by officials of the mint that in ordinary use the average length of time before a sovereign becomes "light" is twenty-seven years, while in the case of a half-sovereign the time is sixteen years. The smaller coin not only circulates more, but suffers more from abrasion, as in proportion to its diameter it is thinner and has a larger surface to be rubbed.—Harper's Weekly.

#### Love of Music Costs Life.

So devoted was a young Milan musician to practicing on the 'cello that the constant pressure of the instrument on his leg led to bone disease. The limb had to be amputated, and death resulted from the shock.



Baldwin's Airship About to Ascend.

## THE New Baldwin Airship.

By J. Mayne Baltimore.

### CAPTAIN T. S. BALDWIN, of Oakland, Cal., is the recent inventor and constructor of what proves to be a very successful dirigible airship.

The first and initial trial of the craft was made from Idora Park, Oakland. Since then several other trials have been made, all of which proved very satisfactory.

No high altitude was attained by the new airship. Captain Baldwin's principal aim was to determine if the movements of his ship could be controlled. He ascertained this could be done quite easily.

At a height of about 700 feet he circled several times around the large park, going both against and with the wind, and moving at various angles. After being up nearly an hour, Captain Baldwin brought his ship back to the starting point, and safely descended to earth. These trials were witnessed by great crowds of spectators.

Subsequent trials have also been made, when it was demonstrated that in every revolution of the large propeller, and in every move of the steering gear, and of the vessel which raise or lower the weights which pull or push the vessel, the inventor has carried into effect. The large propeller, having two metallic blades, and nearly six feet in diameter, instead of being placed at the stern, is located at the bow of the frame or car, as in most recent airships of this type. In this manner the airship, instead of being pushed through the air, is pulled. This facilitates the steering as well as raising or lowering the ship.

The balloon, by means of which the whole machine is raised, is somewhat blunt cigar-shaped. It measures fifty-four feet in length and is seventeen feet in diameter in the middle. The balloon is constructed of a very fine quality of silk, extremely strong and flexible, and with the reticulated netting which attaches it to the car, weighs only ninety pounds. The balloon is inflated with hydrogen gas, and at an ordinary distension pressure contains 8000 cubic feet.

To this balloon is attached the frame which supports the propelling and steering mechanism. This frame, which is made of strong, light wood, is triangular in shape, the three ends uniting at a centre at each extreme. The frame is forty-eight feet long, and is very securely braced and lashed. It has been very thoroughly tested and will support 1400 pounds with safety.

The engine which drives the propeller is one of the ordinary gasoline type, furnishes seven horse-power, and weighs sixty pounds. The transmitting mechanism is so adjusted to make 150 revolutions per minute. Just what speed can be obtained under ordinary conditions has not yet been definitely determined by the inventor.

The frame, or car, is placed directly below the balloon—about twelve feet—and weighs sixty-five pounds. The total weight of the airship is 220 pounds, while its buoyancy will lift nearly 500 pounds. The rudder, which is rectangular in shape, five by three and one-half feet, is very easily manipulated from any part of the car; and the engine is regulated by a steel lever. One person can very easily navigate this airship. The aeronaut can sit about midway of the frame, or he may move about freely if necessary without disturbing the general equilibrium to any extent.

A weight, which can be shifted from bow to stern, or vice versa, permits the airship to be raised or lowered at will, a feature borrowed from Zeppelins.

lin's craft. Captain Baldwin intended soon to construct another frame that will be six feet longer and fifty pounds lighter. To him it will increase the speed and facilitate the steering.

So confident is the inventor of the builder of success that he has already entered his airship in the \$1,000,000 prize competition at the World's Fair. Captain Baldwin expects to start for St. Louis with his new machine.

In working the ship it is propelled by the pushing of the propeller, which ever the same is necessary desirable. The trials showed that the ship readily obeyed her helmsman—Scientific American.

#### GUN SIGHTING DEVICE.

Permits Men to Fire on a Hill Without Exposure.

A rather elaborate device for the purpose of accurately aiming a rifle from behind a wall or tree was introduced some time ago at an attractive considerable attention among the military men of the world. A high sight device to accomplish this aim has been invented by W. W. W. an officer in the Swedish army. See



FIRING WITHOUT EXPOSURE.

soldiers are firing from a rifle they are obliged to expose their heads. To obviate this Mr. Waller has a little mirror on the rifle, which reflects the soldier to aim with the greatest accuracy and yet keep himself hidden. Experiments taken with this device have given good results. The mirror may be taken off and hidden in a box in the butt-end of the rifle.—Philadelphia Record.

#### School For Emigrants.

The progress that is made developing colonial holdings depends entirely on the intelligence of the incoming population, and as all great nations possessing colonies are anxious to build them up rapidly, every effort is bent to direct ambitious well-informed young men to emigrate to these lands. Germany has lately gone so far as to establish a school for the training of emigrants. This school will be conducted in connection with the Hohenheim Gardens, and it offers one and two-year courses in the studies, such as scientific agriculture, modern stock raising, etc., that will fit the students for their battles new lands. Particular attention, course, will be given to information relative to the countries in which the students anticipate settling.

#### Care of School Children in Belgis.

In Brussels every school child medically examined once in every nine days. Its eyes, teeth, ears, and general physical condition are overhauled. If it looks weak and puny they give doses of cod liver oil or some similar tonic. At midday it gets a substantial meal, thanks to private benevolence assisted by communal funds, and thereafter care is taken to see that no child goes ill-shod, ill-clad, or ill-fed.

Snapshot, 2,000 a Second. An Italian named Luciano Butti has perfected a photographic apparatus capable of registering the incredible number of 2,000 photographs in impressions per second. The most minute and least rapid and casual movements of birds and insects on the wings, which have hitherto defied science, can, it is claimed, be registered with accuracy, thus opening a new world of natural observation to ornithologists. The films used cost \$2 per second for the 2,000 impressions.—London Globe.

#### FROG RAISING INDUSTRY.

To Be Encouraged by Pennsylvania Fishing Commission.

"Frogs!" said the marketman. "I could sell a thousand of them this minute if I had them. While the clubs and big hotels are crying for them we can't get a baker's dozen in a week."

Recognizing the growing demand for frogs as an article of epicurean diet, the Fishing Commission of the State of Pennsylvania has decided to encourage the raising of tadpoles to farmers and others who are in a position to take up frog raising as an industry. Heretofore there has been little systematic attempt to supply the market with frogs. In vacation days bands of boys have hunted the marshlands in search of the croakers, knowing that they were sure of a little pocket money for the trouble of taking a basketful of "bulls" to market.

The method of catching the frogs has been to fish for them with a hook and line, the bait being a piece of red flannel. The game will jump for this delusive temptation and find itself caught on the hook. Another way the boys have of obtaining a supply of frogs for the market is to shoot them with small shot from an air rifle. The regular fishermen, those who eke out a living by catching frogs when fish are scarce, and who ply their trade in the swamps and Jersey and elsewhere, depend on a net and the quickness of their hand to capture the elusive quarry.

With only these irregular sources of supply the marketman has been unable to furnish his customers with a steady quantity of frogs, and at times the caterers have been compelled to withdraw the item from their menus. The law governing supply and demand has put the price of frogs in these times to a figure that makes it actually profitable to raise them for market purposes, and the State of Pennsylvania intends to assist all who wish to take up the industry by supplying the nucleus for a frogery.

Epicureans say that fried frog is a dainty fit for a king. Some eat only the legs. In the markets, however, frogs are exhibited in their entirety, minus the skin. It is said that all parts of the frog are edible, but some limit their desire to the hind legs. The appearance of the frog, both before and after he has been prepared for sale in the market, is not appetizing, but those who are able to close their eyes to this drawback say that as between fried frog and fried chicken their preference are decidedly with the former.—New York Tribune.

#### My Pet Linen Economy.

I have found it a great saving to buy remnants of damask for making everyday napkins, carving-cloths, bureau and sideboard covers. All but the napkins I decorate by outlining some leaves of other designs with silk-tweed. Recently I bought a remnant of damask—two yards, twenty-one inches and seventy inches wide, a seventy-five-cent quality for one dollar and twenty-five cents. I cut three strips, each seventeen inches wide, crosswise of linen. Each strip made four napkins. Of the piece remaining I cut two sideboard covers, using the border of the damask for the length. These are each forty-two inches long and twenty-one inches wide. The leaves forming the border I outlined in old gold silk-tweed. I still had left a piece thirty-eight by forty-two inches. These I finished with a hemstitched border an inch deep. Comparing my napkins and cloths with the ordinary ones, I have twelve napkins, worth one dollar and twenty-five cents; two carving cloths, worth one dollar; and all together worth three dollars and twenty-five cents. They cost me only one dollar and twenty-five cents, and I thus saved two dollars even.—Woman's Home Companion.

Careless chauffeurs will soon bring the automobile into disrepute. Others have rights on the highway besides those who use the auto, thinks the Buffalo Times.

#### BY PROXY.

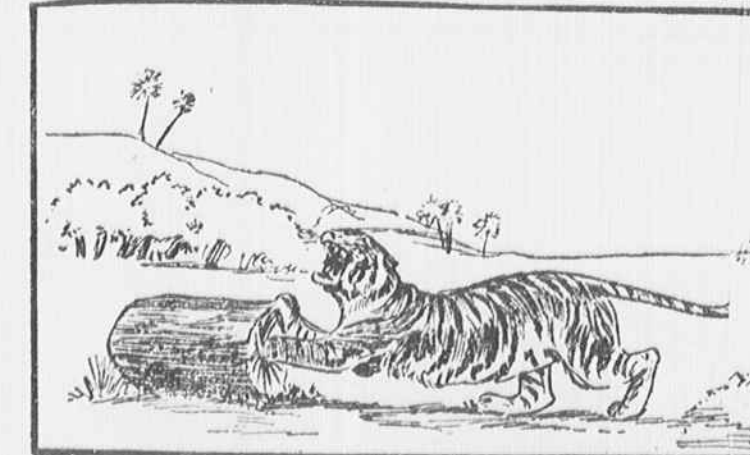
What the Baby Needs.

I suffered from nervousness and headache until one day about a year ago it suddenly occurred to me what a great coffee drinker I was, and I thought maybe this might have something to do with my trouble, so I shifted to tea for awhile, but was not better, if anything, worse.

"At that time I had a baby four months old that we had to feed on the bottle, until an old lady friend told me to try Postum Food Coffee. Three months ago I commenced using Postum, leaving off the tea and coffee, and not only have my headaches and nervous troubles entirely disappeared, but since then I have been giving plenty of nurse for my baby and have a large, healthy child now."

"I have no desire to drink anything but Postum and know it has benefited my children, and I hope all who have children will try Postum and find out for themselves what a really wonderful food drink it is." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Both tea and coffee contain quantities of a poisonous drug called Caffeine that directly affects the heart, kidneys, stomach and nerves. Postum is made from cereals only, scientifically blended to get the coffee flavor. Ten days' trial of Postum in place of tea or coffee will show a health secret worth more than a gold mine. There's a reason. Get the book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.



AN INGENIOUS TIGER TRAP.

A correspondent writes to the London Graphic: "I send you a sketch of an ingenious tiger trap used by the natives in Cam Rank Bay, an isolated part of Cochin China. It is constructed as follows. A tree log is lashed out in the form of a cylinder, and around both ends strong iron spikes are fixed, which project inward, leaving an aperture of about six inches. A parish dog or small pig is placed inside through a trapdoor and serves as a bait for the tiger, or large black panther, which abounds in the mountainous part of the country. The animal's paw, once pushed in to grasp the bait, cannot be withdrawn, and in the struggle for freedom he brute only the more strongly impales itself on the spikes. All the native villages are protected by strong palisades, but in spite of them the tigers make havoc among the Annamites, frequently breaking in and carrying off natives or their live stock."—Philadelphia Record.