

## AN EXTRAORDINARY COAT.

### GERMAN'S MILITARY AUTHORITY FINDS IT IS BATTLEPROOF.

Too Clumsy for Soldiers' Wear, but May Prove a Valuable Protection in Fortresses and Batteries.

WHEN Herr Dowe, tailor of Mannheim, announced last autumn that he had succeeded in devising a coat that was absolutely bulletproof, his statement was received with general incredulity. Most people thought that the "invention" was nothing more than an advertising ploy of a "snake" of some kind, and the German War Office authorities declined even to examine it. Tailor Dowe then resolved to convince an unbelieving generation by means of experiments which could not be gained. The police would not allow him to give a public exhibition, so at first he gave a private session during which, clad in his coat, he allowed himself to be twice shot at with an army rifle, the bullet each time remaining imbedded in the armor. These experiments were followed by others of a similar kind before the Burgon Congress then in session in Berlin, and again in presence of the Russian Ambassador, Zilleis, et al., which were fired at Dowe's breast and included in his own notes. The steel points being turned aside or flattened by the cloth.

It is said to have been observed during the trials that the steel point of the projectile dropped as soon as the bullet struck, and that the lead contents fell in a liquid form. On cooling down the lead became a large ill-shaped mass, the steel coating flaking away to the shape of a short tube. The reports of these extraordinary experiments caused great public excitement, and when the coat was placed on exhibition in Berlin it drew crowds of curious sightseers.

At last the German War Office took the matter up, and Herr Dowe submitted his material to tests before an exclusively military assembly, which included twenty officers of the War Ministry, general staff and the artillery and engineers, besides the President of the German Rifle Testing Committee, who took precautions to have a genuine test. Two non-commissioned officers of the Jager Battalion at Colmar were present with their own rifles. The cartridges to be used were brought in sealed packages. Herr Dowe was willing to refer himself as a target, but this was refused on the ground that a slight mistake might cause an accident. The bulletproof stuff was placed against a block of oak on a table in such a way that it formed an obtuse angle with the table top. It was desired to see whether the bullet struck fast in the stuff or whether it would rebound at the same angle as that at which it struck. The sergeant's rifle was loaded by Lieutenant-Colonel Brinkmann, and the former then fired two shots at the center of the object. The bullets struck fast in the stuff. After this Sharpshooter Martin, with his military rifle, fired a shot, this rifle also being loaded by the lieutenant-colonel. Altogether fourteen shots were fired at a distance of only ten paces. They struck different spots, some close to the edge. The back of the stuff showed no signs of being pierced and the opinions exchanged among those present after the experiments were very favorable.

One fact which these repeated trials have made clear, and which is admitted by the inventor himself, is that his material cannot be used as a coat. The stuff is about half an inch thick and is not flexible, so that it cannot be used as a garment. Dowe's own idea is that his stuff, which one correspondent has described as a wire netting encased in a cementlike mass, should be made into plates of which every soldier would carry one in his knapsack, and at the commencement of a fight fasten it to that part of his body which most required protection. That the material seems likely to prove of value as a shield or screen against bullets is shown by the determination of the German War Office to continue the tests with a view to utilizing the invention in fortresses and in ship batteries. The so-called coat with which Herr Dowe has conducted his experiments weighs six pounds and costs fifteen marks, or about \$3 to manufacture.

Two rivals to Tailor Dowe are in the field. One of these is a fellow citizen of Mannheim, a certain Herr Reidel, who claims to have invented a material which is much lighter and cheaper, besides being adapted for insertion into ordinary uniforms. The other is an Austrian engineer named Soarnes, who brought out a similar invention some years ago. His work was rather poor-poohed by the military authorities, and he did not improve his position in regard to them by using insulting language which landed him in prison, but he claims nevertheless to have invented a coat of mail such that the new steel cased bullet on striking it was torn to pieces, the penetrating force of the projectile being absolutely annihilated. "The means by which I achieved this," he said, in a recent interview, "were very simple. I used hemp hydraulically pressed over which I laid a sort of railing of flattened English wire, against which the bullet must strike after it has been heated by its passage through the barrel of the rifle. This heat is vastly increased by the force of the concussion against the steel grating and the bullet is broken up into bits.

"The fundamental principle of my system," Herr Soarnes went on, "is its enormous elasticity. Hard, compact bodies are not fitted for protecting persons or things against projectiles from the new rifles; their softness and elasticity are characteristics indispensable to effectiveness. This is why my invention is of great service, or, at least, will prove itself of great service in the protection of cruisers, line of battle ships, etc., for, among other advantages, it can render them proof against rammers, as well as against such accidents as befell the German war ships on the coral reefs around Samoa. If it be increased in thickness to the needful dimensions it will take the place of steel armor on men-of-war. For the force of elasticity which it would then develop would be enormous. It would not split or break as steel plates often do. Now hemp,

when pressed hydraulically, loses its inflammable properties and becomes fireproof; and as it is likewise a very bad conductor of heat it is admirably adapted to keep the interior of the ship cool in summer and warm in winter.

"Then, again, lifeboats constructed of this stuff are, by reason of its toughness and elasticity, absolutely indestructible, and the dangers during the launching in stormy weather and from striking against a rock are, if my material be employed, wholly removed. Even straw, when treated according to my method, can be used to great advantage for numerous purposes for which at present more costly and less serviceable materials are employed—for the construction of light, transportable barracks, for example, tents, verandas, etc. I am now carrying out an order received from the Board of Hungarian State Railways for the supply of 100 square metres of such isolating screens made of straw, for the protection of wine in railway vans, etc. I can assure you that if passenger carriages were constructed with my material (hydraulically pressed hemp), fastened, instead of wood, to the iron frame, no accidents attended with loss of life would be possible."

Herr Soarnes believes that the little "Mannheim tailor," as he scornfully calls the German rival, has appropriated his invention, though this does not harmonize with Dowe's statement that he discovered his composition accidentally while experimenting with a totally different object in view.

Herr Dowe is a native of Westphalia and is thirty-four years of age. When six years old he was employed as a shepherd's boy, but afterward learned the trade of a tailor. He was so poor when he made his discovery that he had to borrow the revolver with which his first experiments were made. But the days of his poverty would now seem to be over, for it is reported that a Berlin syndicate has purchased his invention for a big sum.—New York Herald.

Losses in Great Battles.

At Mollwitz the Prussians lost eight per cent., the Austrians twenty-eight per cent. At Kolin, Frederick's force suffered to the extent of thirty-seven per cent., while his victory cost his enemies only fourteen per cent. At Zorndorf, the bloodiest battle of which we have any record that we may rely upon, the proportion of loss to the total forces engaged rose to the enormous total of from one-half to one-third. Kunersdorf was almost as destructive to human life, and Frederick lost thirty-five per cent., against twenty-six per cent. of the allies.

With the advent of Napoleon and the loosened formation of the Revolutionary armies, losses were at first diminished; but at Aspern the Austrians left nearly twenty-eight per cent. of their men on the battlefield, and the French, although the bullets denied it, are said to have been weaker by one-half after the battle. Borodino, too, deprived the Russians of thirty-six per cent., and the French of twenty-five per cent. During the later Napoleon wars we find the losses somewhat lower, although after Ligny the Prussians were weaker by as many as twenty per cent., and the victory of Waterloo cost us rather more than that proportion.

When, however, we turn to the campaigns which succeeded the lull of exhaustion following the downfall of the first empire, we are confronted with such fresh bloody records, in spite of the invention of percussion caps, rifles and even rifled cannon. The allies of the Alma only lost some six per cent., and the Russians fourteen per cent. Inkermann, however, was as bloody as Waterloo, but it was a struggle in which tactics played a very small part.

The losses at Magenta and Solferino were comparatively slight. Although the consequences of Koniggratz were immense, they were cheaply purchased by the victors; while in 1870, notwithstanding that both sides were armed with breech-loaders, the losses never approached the huge totals of some of the battles of the early century or of those of the Seven Years' War. At Worth, it is true, one-sixth of the total forces engaged were either killed or wounded, but at Gravelotte the proportion was only one-eleventh, and at Weissenburg one-twelfth.—St. Louis Ledger.

Makes Flies Its Prey.

"Perhaps the most notable link between vegetable and animal life," says Doctor Marshall, a well-known biologist of Shelby, Tenn., "is the insect world. This peculiar plant lives on flies mostly, and it has its stomach and intestines, and it has in place of the former a well of digestive fluid, which disposes of the food it catches. It is hard to imagine anything more distressing and painful than the situation of the hapless fly which walks into the trap of these hooded plants. The trap is funnel-shaped, and the well of digestive fluid is situated immediately below it. The sides of the funnel are lined below with a set of sharp needles, pointing downward, so that though the fly can walk down on an exploring expedition, it cannot return for the sharp points that pierce it at every step. Once the fly enters the hood it rarely escapes. It slowly wastes its strength in fruitless endeavors to crawl up, or dashes itself against the minute transparent places, like miniature windows, in the hood, until at length it falls exhausted among the other dead bodies of flies in the fluid below."—St. Louis-Globe Democrat.

Second Sight.

That the gift of second sight, formerly supposed to belong exclusively to wizards, astrologers and clairvoyants, is also possessed by old warriors suffering from neuralgia in the stump of an amputated limb, is demonstrated whenever there is a display of the aurora borealis like that of Friday evening. Soldiers so afflicted do not seem to huddle out to look at the sky or gaze out of the window. The immediate onset of violent neuralgia pain is sufficient intimation of the display. Among many others Colonel Hampton S. Thomas, of this city, who lost a leg in battle, knows when an exhibition of northern lights is pending without getting out of bed, being invariably awakened by a rude telegraphic message to that effect.—Philadelphia Record.

## NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

The latest fad among the pretty girls is to talk woman suffrage.

Lilly Langtry, the actress, claims to be only forty-one years old.

Women gardeners are in great demand in England and Germany.

Butterfly bows are very popular this season, and are seen in almost every thing.

In Holland an attempt is being made to pass a bill allowing women to be elected to Parliament.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President, dresses her hair in the style known as the "Diana knot."

The Baroness Emma Sporri, of Norway, is said to be the best known woman painter in northern Europe.

Queen Victoria has sixty pianos at Osborne, Windsor and Buckingham Palace. Many of them are hired.

A useful novelty in the way of a powder puff is mounted on a long ivory stick so as to enable one to powder the back of the neck without a maid.

Rosa Young, a direct descendant of one of the Pitcairn mutineers and a woman of more than usual intelligence, is writing a history of the Pitcairn colony.

The first woman to be elected a member of the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain is Miss Mabel Cox, of Southampton, who owns the cutter Fiera.

Madam Marchesi, of Paris, is the most famous vocal teacher in the world. She has trained nearly all the great singers of this generation, including Melba, Galve and Eames.

The jewels of Mme. Tetrazzini, the most famous prima donna in South America, were recently seized for debt, when it was found that all the gems were made of paste.

Touques are greater favorites with the Parisiennes than ever, but they also are larger and sit down more closely on the head. The prettiest are entirely covered with flowers.

Miss Baker, who is professor of Greek and Latin at Simpson College, Indiana, is only thirty-two, and it is said that when she was fourteen she translated one of the plays of Æschylus.

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge, the English writer, is tall and inclined to stoutness. Her hair is white—she is now in her seventies—and she has large dark brown eyes that are full of expression.

It is said that the Khedive's mother has picked out as a bride for her son the Princess Naime, daughter of the Sultan of Turkey, who was born in 1876, and is said to be beautiful and highly cultured.

The new grades in wrivel silks are in great use for afternoon dresses for the coming season. They are of handsome quality, they quickly shed dust, do not wrinkle, and are pronounced absolutely fast color.

The Empress of Austria has a pathetic delusion. She fancies that her unhappy son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, is still a baby. A big doll has been given her, which she fondles and keeps constantly by her.

Stetin ribbon, three inches wide, folded to the width of the ordinary collar and fastened at the side in a saucy butterfly bow, is a change from the shirred velvet collar, that has received the approval of Madame la Mode.

Miss Alice E. Hayden, of Madison, Wis., has distinguished herself and surprised her neighbors by shooting a big wildcat. Miss Hayden, although a fragile Eastern girl, handles a rifle with the ease and skill of an old hunter.

The Princess Beatrice closely follows all the topical songs, and after dinner at Balmoral the Queen frequently listens to a medley of popular airs played by the Princess, who in all theatrical matters is thoroughly up to date.

The estate of "Princess" Kaulani, according to a late report of her trustee, is not very extensive. It consists of something like a bushel of jewels, some sugar stock, a little real estate and a small interest in the property left by her mother.

"A Contest of Silence" is the novel entertainment to be given by the members of a woman's sewing society in Indianapolis. Last year the first woman to speak was quiet for only three minutes. The winner held her tongue for nineteen minutes and twenty seconds.

Mrs. Susan Stewart Frazer, of Milwaukee, Wis., has attained great distinction as a potter. She is President of the National League of Mineral Painters, and is the author of a work which is used as a text book at the South Kensington Art Museum, London.

The Empress Frederick has induced Berlin societies of amateur photographers to co-operate in bringing about an international exhibition of photographs by amateurs in 1895.

Her Majesty has undertaken to be a patroness, and has requested Princess Henry to act as her substitute on the committee.

A blonde requires a softer shade of green than the brunette. Too bright hair would give to the fair-haired, fair-skinned woman a swallow washed out look. But it is well to know that

this color, as well as all others, can be softened and rendered wearable by either type of beauty if judiciously combined with white.

Little Kitty Blank, aged four, painted her doll's cheeks with brick dust and water and blackened dolly's eyebrows with ink. An aunt in the family, who roused her cheeks and pencilled her eyebrows, believing that Kitty was attempting a caricature, beat her cruelly. The people of Stillwater, Mich., warned the cruel aunt to leave town.

The wedding cake of Princess Victoria Melita was of a royal height. It was mixed, baked, decorated and shipped to Coburg by Messrs. Gunter. A photograph is appended. It stands five feet six inches in height, and weighs a hundred and fifty pounds, being, therefore, a little bigger and a little heavier than the bride herself.

Every tin mine in the United States is owned by British capitalists.

## A GREAT CITY'S REFUSE.

### DISPOSING OF NEW YORK'S MOUNTAINS OF RUBBISH.

Towing the Stuff to the Lower Bay—Curious Finds—Seventeen Dumping Places Along the River Fronts.

THE old shoes and hats and banana peels, upon which even the wicked are bound to fall, the broken glass and rags, and all the rest of the rubbish which litters the streets, all the nondescript and multitudinous things which the people of Manhattan Island have thrown away, and which the junkmen have missed—where do they go?

There are seventeen dumping places on the two river fronts of New York, where, among other less romantic refuse, are deposited the slippers which courtiers and other people have outworn; love letters and bills which never will be paid, and inches of big sews, along with bits of boxes and bands of barrels from commercial neighborhoods downtown and the discarded bottles from flats uptown, and are shoveled and raked over and then gone on a sea voyage from which they never come back.

The shovels are continually at work, and a whole army of men is busy pretending to earn its share of the great fat appropriation which the taxpayers of New York are forced to fork over yearly.

There is the force in the main office of the department in the Court Building in Centre street—clerks of this and clerks of that. Then there are great stables in different parts of the city, stables where hundreds of horses rest. There are blacksmith shops, paint shops, and men in pyramids to do the work in them. Then there are inspectors of one thing and another at all stages of the game.

At each of the seventeen dumping places along shore there is always a force of inspectors and timekeepers at all hours of day and night keeping tab on the number of loads and on the man who brings them.

The sews are all reloaded as soon as they come back from their journey to sea. The tugboats which tow the dusty burdens out on every tide only wait long enough in port to get coal up and have a change of crews made. Then on the next tide they go to sea again, trailing at the end of long hawsers cargoes of the city's dirt.

Aboard the garbage sews you will always see six or eight men at work. Great blinding clouds of dirt are around them such as would smother an ordinary citizen, but they don't mind it. With huge forks they claw and shovel and dig away, dragging out from heaps everything that can go to the ragpickers and bring a penny back.

These sorters of garbage are Italians, and are part and parcel of the great pedlar contract system. The city gets, it is said, from the bosses, \$70,000 or \$80,000 a year for the privilege of sorting the stuff, and under the dumps on all the piers are great dark cavernous recesses where shaven men and women and children sort over whatever the fellows with their picks have weeded out.

A World reporter went the other night on the Mutual, one of the rattle-bang old tugboats which tow the garbage dumps down the bay. Tucked under the cushions in the pilot-house—the library of the craft—was a book which had been plucked from the ash-heaps—a pretty book, with a blue binding with gilt lettering, a gift book, with the name of a well-known society young woman written on its title page.

The lady had tired of it, seemingly, and with its story it had gone through these hands, and all that dirt so furnish a pastime for the patient crew of the Mutual in their idle hours.

All all those curiosities and family secrets travel under a strenuous deal of system. There is not a stage that garbage goes through which is not governed by a "regulation." From the time that your servant rolls the barrel to the curbstone there is a fine or imprisonment or a penalty of some sort attached to any mishandling of its contents. There is a documentary report to be made, too, showing that these requirements have been fulfilled. Tab is kept on every barrel of ashes.

So accurate is the system that a careful detective might, with the data these books and papers would furnish, trace to its source any crime the evidence of which was brought to light in the garbage dumps.

Careful scrutiny is maintained, too, over the refuse after it leaves port. There is a shore inspector who rides up and down in a tugboat and watches for a strict fulfillment of the rules about signals, about the dumping at the proper distance outside the Hook, the proper time, of that the tide shall carry all the garbage out to sea instead of back into the lower bay. The regulations that a tugboat captain must bear in mind, and copies of which he always carries with him, would make two columns of the World. But then it is a big city and a big task to keep it clean.

It is no wonder that the regulations are many, no wonder that the work is such a dirty one, no wonder that the pickings of the refuse are worth no more in hard dollars.—New York World.

Economical Use of Artificial Ice.

One of the newest plans for the economical use of artificial ice has recently been patented by Van der Weyde, of Holland. The invention is based on the fact that two smooth surfaces of freshly cut ice when brought into contact at a temperature below thirty-two degrees will unite firmly. At a higher temperature the junction yields to a blow, and the ice breaks into the original parts. Van der Weyde casts blocks of ice into small cubes, which are stamped with a trade mark. These cubes are joined into a larger cube of any desired weight and sent out for use. The mark is a guarantee that the ice is pure, and the small cubes, weighing an ounce each, are easily separated into a shape convenient for use.—New York Tribune.

The Health Commissioner of Brooklyn has determined to stop the use of soft coal in factories of that city.

## The Fisherman Duck's Sad Fate.

The fisherman duck, in addition to his liking for fish, is very fond of oysters, and hereby hangs a tale, or rather a bill. When the oyster is feeding at high tide in that state of calm felicity that characterizes the innocent and just when at dinner, with its mouth wide open, drinking in happiness like a river, without thought of savage foe, it is the custom of the wily fisherman duck to dive swiftly down upon it and jab it to its tender heart before the astonished bivalve has time to know "where it is at," which is in the duck's mouth before it can shut its own. It is a trick which is generally successful, but sometimes it fails, as in the case of the duck whose obituary we are now writing. This duck, unfortunately for himself, dived and found an oyster. It was only a little one, but it had its mouth wide open and looked so harmless and innocent that the Senatorial duck viewed it with contempt. With great disdain he approached it, and inserting his bill, was just upon the point of telling the small bivalve not to be in a hurry to be eaten when—the little oyster closed its mouth with the peculiar firmness that characterizes meek people when they get their started. The duck rose to the surface and vainly tried to get rid of his dinner, but the little oyster was comfortable and held on. Though a small oyster, it was too heavy for the duck's head. Before long the head went under water, and the Senatorial duck was drowned in his own element and at his own game. The oyster still lives and was exhibited Thursday in the Sun office, serene and happy, holding firmly to the fisherman duck, which was very dead indeed.—Baltimore Sun.

### Wisdom Tooth of a Mammoth.

A fossil curiosity in the shape of a mammoth's tooth was found a few days ago in West Seattle by Joseph S. Richards. The tooth was found at the foot of the bluff, not far from the beach, and was covered with clay at the time, indicating that it had been unearthed by the breaking away of the hill. The crown of the tooth, which was of an oval shape, measured seven and a half inches in its largest diameter, three and a half inches in its smallest diameter and eighteen inches in circumference. The posterior edge of the tooth was four inches in length, the anterior edge six inches, the largest circumference twenty-two inches and the weight nine and a half pounds. It is supposed to be the lower back tooth from the left side of the jaw.

The ridges have turned to chalcodony and extend entirely through the tooth, while the material between has the appearance of iron.—Seattle (Wash) Post-Intelligencer.

### Telescope Lenses.

Alvin Clarke, the great telescope maker, in a recent lecture before the Scientific Society of Boston, gave some interesting facts about the manufacture of the big lenses, which bring the stars near us. He said that it was the invention of the achromatic lens, a combination of a crown glass lens, with a flint glass lens, which made the big telescope a possibility. The greatest obstacle that the maker of lenses has to contend against is the varying density of the glass in the same piece.

He said that he thought it doubtful whether a piece of glass could be made of even density, but the skillful workman, if he goes at it right, can so work the glass as to get a perfect image. He said that when the great Lick telescope was first tested it showed an image, which was neither round nor oblong, but had more the shape of a horse's head than anything else.—New Orleans Picayune.

### Curiosties in Plants.

Linnæus had a flower clock, a circular plot planted with flowers that opened at different hours of the day.

The "Irish potato" grows wild in the mountains of Chile and Peru, where it is undoubtedly indigenous.

The English evening primrose is a night flower and opens its petals at sunset with a snap like a vegetable torpedo.

The tallest trees in the world grow in Australia. They are a species of marul gum, and some are said to exceed 900 feet in height.

Over fifty species of plants are included among the broadfruit trees, and over 200 species of palms are known to the botanist.

It is estimated that there are upward of 70,000 different kinds of plants, and additions are constantly being made to this number.

The increase of wealth in the far Western States during the past half century has been extraordinary. In 1850 the average per capita of population was \$167, where in 1893 it was \$2250. The average in Rhode Island, the richest New England State, was \$1459 in 1890.

Uncle Sam's mail wagons have absolute right of way over all other vehicles in all parts of the country.

Twice as many women as men are afflicted with neuralgia.

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Kept me in very poor health for five years. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and my digestion was helped by the first three doses.

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It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders. The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food. That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food. Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

## Discovery of Aztec Relics.

Moses Thatcher, a noted and exceedingly wealthy Mormon leader, has returned to San Francisco from an exploring trip to Mexico.

Referring to a tract of country in the Sierra Madre Mountain district of the State of Chihuahua, where a Mormon colony has recently been established, Mr. Thatcher said:

"In a radius of 100 miles there is enough masonry to build two cities the size of San Francisco, and this tells the tale of a great civilization that once flourished there. Near by I purchased a tract of land. On part of this land I discovered about half a dozen caves. The entrances were walled up with cement two and a half feet thick, with only port holes and a narrow aperture left sufficiently wide to allow one person to enter. These caves were provided with ollas, in which water and provisions were stored, and were formed of long saccation grass, mixed with cement, and were usually about twelve feet high and eight or nine feet in width. One was in perfect preservation.

"The caves were divided into apartments, and one of them contained seventeen rooms. Upon the walls are still fresh character writings of the ancient inhabitants, of the same class as described in the 'Mexican Antiquities' by Lord Kingsbury. The caves on the land referred to will accommodate fully 1000 persons, and a celebrated Belgian scientist not long ago found more relics in them than he had in a search of 15 miles elsewhere."—New York Advertiser.

### A Queer Illion.

The other day I heard a queer idiom which I herewith present to collectors of linguistic curiosities. The speaker was one of the ladies in the family of a Government official who had been serving his country abroad for a short time. "No," she said, "we did not care for Europe; we thought it very dull. We were not bunched out during the whole stay abroad." The expression was so unusual that an enterprising listener, bolder than the others, asked what it might mean. "What do I mean by 'bunched'?" repeated the first speaker in surprise. "Why, no one sent us any flowers. What else could I mean?"—Kate Field's Washington.

### To Cleanse a System

Effectually yet gently, when constive or bilious, or when the blood is impure, or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

PORTLAND asks England's good offices in bringing about a reconciliation with Brazil.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Tax district about Tours, France, has been laid waste by a hailstorm.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures Rheumatism, Consumption, etc. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Last year the Monte Carlo bank made \$4,500,000.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. J. C. Thompson's "EYE" water. Drogues salées at 20c per bottle.

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There's no longer any need of wearing, chafing, itching, Trusses, which give only partial relief, but never cure, but often inflict great injury, inducing inflammation, strangulation and death.

**HERNIA** (Breach), or rupture, no matter how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured without the knife and without pain.

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**PILE TUMORS**, however large, of the lower bowel, promptly cured without pain or resort to the knife.

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