

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## CHINESE SNAKE STONE.

Cures Oriental Poison Which is Said to Cure Poisonous Bites.

Ben R. Spradley, a stache of the St. Louis sanitarium, at 1635 South Grand avenue, has in his possession one of the most curious and what he asserts to be one of the most useful and valuable articles. It is what is known as a Chinese snake stone, and there is said to be but one other in the country. Indeed the one in Mr. Spradley's possession is cut in two by Mr. Spradley and half of it given to a friend. In appearance the stone looks like a small piece of oblong shaped canal coal and is about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, three-eighths of an inch wide and half an inch long. It is as light in weight as a piece of cork, possesses a polished surface and can be easily cut with a knife. It is not a stone, in the proper sense of the word, but is a manufactured article and is of a porous texture.

To cure snake bites or poisonous wounds of a similar nature with the "stone" the wound must first be scarified. Then the stone is applied to the wound. Each morning and evening it is taken off and put into a glass of lukewarm water to remain a few moments until it discharges the poison it has absorbed. Then, after the wound has been washed in a strong solution of salt water and again scarified, the stone, which in the meantime has been rubbed in warm ashes until dry, is again applied. If this treatment is kept up for nine days and the patient abstains during that time from spirituous liquors a cure is assured.

"I secured the stone," said Mr. Spradley, "from my father more than 30 years ago. He got it from James J. Parker, the man who made it. From 1874 to 1877 I was with the party which was putting through the Texas Pacific railroad, and during that time cured several of the party who were bitten by rattlers and other poisonous snakes. I have frequently loaned the stone to friends, and I cut the original in two, giving half of it to a particular friend of mine. I have not used the stone for some time, but am ready to give a test of its merits at any time."

"It is, you see, not properly a stone, but is a manufactured substance of a porous nature. The theory possessed by many that so called 'madstones' are found in the stomachs of animals is all nonsense. They are all manufactured in a manner similar to this, and it is simply their 'drawing' powers and their porousness and consequent capacity for absorption that renders them valuable."—St. Louis Republic.

## It Didn't Prove Suitable.

"We can let you have the bridal chamber," ventured the genial hotel clerk as he rubbed his hands and looked confidentially across the register at the youngish couple.

"That is very kind of you," replied the young man as he drew a nervous flourish beneath the abbreviation "and wife" and laid down the pen. "But we contemplate remaining ten days or so, and you might need the room."

"You shall not be disturbed, I assure you," continued the clerk, "and the apartment is a lovely one."

"Airy" asked the young man.

"As to that," and a gleam of intense pride surmounted the clerk's face, "I will say that the room contains seven windows, all opening upon tiny verandas."

The young couple looked at each other. Then the young woman spoke.

"I don't think we shall care for that room. You see, our three children will be here with their nurse in the morning. They can all climb like goats, and I'm sure they would be falling off those verandas inside of 15 minutes."

"Faint," murmured the clerk in a voice that betrayed deep emotion, "allow this gentleman and this lady up to the sky floor and have the maid put the nursery in order."—Truth.

## Glad She Lives in America.

"I'm glad I live in America," said a pretty young woman, talking to a Philadelphia Inquirer reporter, "because I am never afraid to travel by myself. Last year I was in London and went around with a friend who is married, and we were spoken to in an insulting manner every time we went out. Paris was still worse. People speak of the French politeness, but it is only a veneer. The men would get in front of us on every street corner and smirk and ogle and chatter like monkeys. I'm glad I didn't understand anything they said. There are no men like the American men, and I never was so fully able to appreciate it as I am, now I have seen those of other nations in their own lands. Besides, the girls are treated better here than anywhere else on earth, and I don't want to cross the ocean any more."

## A Humble Archbishop.

Willegia, a famous archbishop of Mentz, rose to that elevated position from the very lowest ranks. He was the son of a poor carter, but was never ashamed of his parentage. He not only saved the following inscription to be placed conspicuously in his palace, "Willegis, remember thy parentage," but had the wheels of a cart hung up in the cathedral of Mentz. From that time to this the arms of the see have borne the figure of a cart wheel.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## When Gas Was New.

When it was first proposed to light the streets of London with gas, great objection was made by the public and newspapers on the ground that the people would be poisoned, that the trees and vegetation would all be killed, and that domestic animals could not possibly survive the deadly fumes.

The Catholic Apostolic church, a dissenting body, has ten organizations in this country, with three churches and seven halls, all having a joint capacity of 1,100 and a value of \$66,050. The membership numbers 1,894.

## The Point of Touch.

Mrs. McSwatters—And what did the doctor say?  
The Invalid—He didn't say anything. He just touched me.  
Mrs. McSwatters—Your pulse?  
The Invalid—No; my pocketbook.—Syracuse Post.

"Take no thought for the morrow," is now understood in an entirely different manner from that in which it was intended when the King James version was prepared. Then the expression "to take thought" was universal as a synonym for anxious solicitude.

## A POPULAR FALLACY.

THE IDEA THAT THE OLD SOUTH WAS NOT PROGRESSIVE.

Correspondent Parke Writes of the Prosperous Days Before the War—Random Observations at the Atlanta Exposition—Condition of the Colored Brother.

At this stage of progress it seems to me best to merely name the most novel features in each department of the Atlanta exposition without attempting any detailed description. In the Agricultural building are represented every product of our soil south of Mason and Dixon's line and many from other sections. Here one may study the progress of sugar from the cane to the sugar bowl, of silk from the worm and leaf to the reel and loom, and of cotton from the boll to sheet and shirt. Of agricultural implements the display is rather of those which ought to be used than of those which are. I see no specimens of the clumsy hoes hammered out of old mill saws, the rope lines and the collars made of husks and old clothes which are still common in the south. Arkansas has the best state exhibit in this building. In the Machinery building Ohio appears to be a little ahead at present, though I have as yet found nothing entirely new.

Here, as at Chicago, Manufactures and Liberal Arts was meant to be the department of greatest popular interest, and Italy seems to have the greatest display of beautiful articles. From Milan are hundreds of kinds of ornaments and decorations, from Venice a complete exhibit of the Venetian glassware, and from elsewhere ceramics, Florentine mosaics, tortoise shell and ivory goods, embroideries and laces, and a long array of statuettes of every size, design and material. In the educational section are many interesting specimens of school work from every part of the country.

In the Electricity building Indiana appears to lead. The Fort Wayne Electric company, the Jenny Electric Motor company of Indianapolis and the American Electric Telephone company of Kokomo have taken up large spaces with fine exhibits. And next, so far as I can see, in display are Ohio, Massachusetts and Minnesota.

The Negro building was at first supposed to be too small for the many who wanted space, but exhibitors delayed so long that the design had fair to degenerate into a burlesque, and even now the hall sometimes appears rather as a place of fashionable resort for the colored dudes and dudines of Atlanta than a place for scientific and industrial displays. Despite the rapid progress of 30 years there is still a good deal of what southerners call "the Jim Crow business" about the untaught negroes. They seem irresistibly prone to be the clowns and funmakers of humanity, and even the dainty quadroon dude as he trips along the walk, the admiration of the black gamins, seems as if he had "made up" as a burlesque on the white exquisite rather than as a duded general.

Perhaps, however, it only seems so to us by long association of ideas. The larger part of the space is taken by the educational institutions, and nearly all the rest is occupied by food preparations, artistic designs of various sorts and needlework, the display of the last named being wonderfully varied and complete, a great credit to the colored women.

I have asked the colored leaders many questions about their progress in industrial organizations and find the whole matter in a singularly chaotic state, but all agree that in Pensacola their people have done rather the best in that line. In every part of the south soon after the war the freedmen seemed moved by a common impulse to join in leagues and societies of every sort, and out of the many hundreds projected perhaps a dozen have proved permanent. From one standpoint it was laughable, from another most encouraging, for it is the development of the organizing faculty which does most to make a people great.

In addition to the many political leagues they had the Sons of Reuben, Wrestling Jacobs, United Brethren of Friendship and burial societies beyond counting. Almost every colored laborer is now a member of one of the latter, contributing a few cents each week as an insurance in his own case, for they have a beautiful horror of a pauper burial and a delight in what they call a "dittin funeral."

In Pensacola, says the agent representing that place, they have a society for every important function of social life, a union for almost every kind of work, lodges and chapters for all the charities and many religious and educational clubs. At one time the colored roustabouts there had the wharf and transhipment work entirely in their own hands and made their labor worth \$3 or \$4 per day to each during the busy season. The lowest unit of organization was the squad, the number of men who could conveniently work one vessel under one boss. The bosses were organized in divisions, and at the head of all was a committee to regulate hours and wages. Each laborer had his ticket to show his squad and division, and it was only as a substitute for a member that an outsider could get work at all. The strength of this organization was partially broken at one time, but I am told that colored laborers are everywhere struggling to combine.

At this point I digress long enough to give a whack to that erroneous idea so common in the north that the south

and the colored people made no general industrial progress before the war. It is among the most easily proved facts that in 1850-60 the progress of the south, on the whole, was as rapid as it ever has been since and in some things much more rapid, and that the surplus labor and capital were turning away from agriculture. The south is to blame for the false impression created by the rush over the "new south," for, so far as human wisdom can see, the movement of 1850-60, maintained without the check of war, would have put this section far ahead of where it now is.

The increase of cotton production in that decade was 110 per cent, which simply couldn't have continued, as it would have brought a crop of 9,000,000 bales in 1870, and that would have crushed the market nine times as badly as it did last year. In "Uncle Tom's Cabin" St. Clair is made to propose this conundrum: Suppose something should happen to bring down the price of cotton at once and forever, to make it a drug in the market, what a flood of light we should get on slavery, etc. Well, that is precisely what would have happened had there been no war. The glut would have come as early as 1870-4, instead of 1890-4, cotton would have sold at 4 or 5 cents a pound at the gin, and slaves wouldn't have been worth 50 cents apiece for cotton raising.

In 1850 the south had 2,335 miles of railroad, and in 1860, 9,897 miles, an increase of 319 per cent. In 1860 the south produced nearly half the corn of the country, 40 per cent of the live stock, three-fourths of the tobacco and nearly half of several other staples, though it had little more than a third of the population. The gain in sawed and planed lumber was 95 per cent, in iron production 85 and in the manufacture of boilers and engines over 200 per cent. But it is needless to detail. To prove the case it is only necessary to consider this question, if the south had no great manufactures, how did she sustain herself in a four years' war and all outside shut off by a cast iron blockade? These southern writers are full of hope and energy and enthusiasm, but they must not forget that there are still a few of us old fellows who were alive before the war and saw what was going on.

Horace Greeley, in the first chapter of his "American Conflict," showed that the United States in 1860 was the greatest and most prosperous nation on the globe, and James G. Blaine says the extraordinary prosperity of the south at that time created an excess of confidence which had much to do with bringing on the war.

But the young south is active and vigorous, with an eye for the main chance and a talent for advertising, and this exposition is a splendid monument to its fervent local pride.

J. B. PARKE.

## Theater Hats.

The New Jersey legislature has followed the lead of the New York legislature in throwing out an anti-high woman's hat at public amusements bill. It now remains for the New Jersey women to follow the example set by many of the fashionable New York women in discarding the use of the too high hat in all places where it can discommode other people.

By the way, it seems to us that the far too high woman's hat ought not to be worn in church any more than at theater or concert. It may prevent the person who sits behind from witnessing the church ceremonies or from seeing the clergyman. A row of these too high hats in a pew may prevent a lot of people from beholding the things which ought not to be beyond their vision.

The loveliness of a lovely woman in the street, or in her carriage, or in an elevated train, or in a trolley or horse car may, however, be enhanced by the wearing of a hat that is as high and as ornamental as she pleases or as her purse will justify.—New York Sun.

## She Objected to Footlights.

A roar of applause greeted Susan B. Anthony in the National Woman's Council as she advanced from the wings to the front of the stage, where the footlights suddenly blazed out with all their force, lighting up to advantage her silver hair, striking face and well formed figure. She seemed as she stood there before the audience, gavel in hand, a fitting leader of American woman. Her bearing was dignified, graceful and unconscious, as calm and commanding as a Greek goddess, with nothing of the masculinity and aggressiveness generally supposed to be the qualities of the leaders and advocates of equal suffrage. Those who had never before seen her were impressed and fascinated, and those to whom she was familiar were delighted and charmed.

"My, my," she exclaimed good humoredly as the gas flared up again, "I can't stand this. Let the lights be turned off. Anything but the footlights."—Washington Post.

## Mrs. Lena Sittig.

The selection for chairman of the New York and Brooklyn committee of the exhibit of women's inventions at the Atlanta exposition of Mrs. Lena Sittig of Brooklyn is a most felicitous one. Mrs. Sittig is the daughter of an inventor who has nobly sustained her birthright, her several inventions having gained her wide fame and credit. Her latest and best known invention, that of the safety bicycle skirt, is now being considered by its clever designer for adaptation to a much more liberal use. It may help considerably in the solution of the much discussed dress reform question. Under Mrs. Sittig's competent supervision these inventions of women, so far as these two cities are concerned, are sure to be well represented at the southern fair next autumn.—New York Times.

## Leeches and the Weather.

If you follow the movements of a leech in a bottle containing about a pint of water covered with a piece of muslin, you can have a pretty good barometer. The leech lies rolled together at the bottom of the bottle—fair or rainy. It rushes pretty rapidly about the bottle—strong wind. It rolls over and over convulsively—storm.—Journal of Hygiene.

B. H. Freeman of Tombsboro, Ga., once kept a moccasin snake tightly sealed up in a bottle for two years without food or water, "yet it lived and grew fat."

The lottery of honest labor, drawn by time, is the only one whose prizes are worth taking up and carrying home.—Theodore Parker.

## THE FASHION PLATE.

Unlimited favor will be given to velvet for that summer is gone and sleep soundly under light covering, even while Jack Frost is painting weird pictures on the panes. But we will learn by experience, and they find themselves in the morning suffering with stiffness, soreness, lame back, stiff neck or muscular cramps. Still, experience teaches. Like everybody else they get a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, rub well with it, and are cured. Warmer clothing, and the frost shut out, they more again happily, while from the towers of winter's storm clouds the sunny aries, "All's well."

Some of the new fur capes are finished with vest fronts of contrasting fur.

Some very elegant black costumes are prepared for dressy autumn wear.

The twilled tartan goods make stylish costumes with a vest of plain goods elaborately braided.

Among the novelties for cool weather wear are fur sailor collars finished around the entire edge and long pointed fronts with a deep fringe of sable tails.

The great rage for crepon fabrics has resulted, as usual, in the production of cheap grades of it which will turn dully looking and rusty in two months' time.

The highly fashionable modistes has condemned the blouse waist, but this is not likely to kill it, for stylish and elegant looking blouses in satin and velvet are among the handsome autumn garments.

Many green and black and red and black color mixtures appear among autumn dress goods, and narrow striped tailor mixtures in leather colors are used for fall traveling and shopping costumes.

The long leather boa is appearing again and is being worn this season in very striking colors—pale blue, red, amber brown, green and deep yellow. These are startling and uncommon, but in very questionable taste.

It is noticed that velvet sleeves appear on many of the crepon, mohair and other woolen gowns, while silk costumes, on the contrary, have sleeves and accessories of satin or velvet striped faille or other lustrous corded silks.—New York Post.

## STAGE GLINTS.

Philippi's "Benefactor of Mankind" is to be played in French in Paris.

Charles Leclercq's place in the Daly company will probably be filled by Tyrone Power.

Charles William Farnum and Mabel Eaton Robinson were married recently in New York.

Harrison J. Wolfe, a new star, will produce "The Corsican Brothers" and "David Garrick."

Helen Blythe has made a distinct hit as Leah and in her new play, "Reaping the Harvest."

Henri Lee's "Der Schlagbaum" is a success in Berlin. This author's dramas are sensational and dramatic.

Louis Aldrich may go out this season. Joseph Brooks has made a proposition to him to play the Crane plays.

John Drew will soon produce at the Empire theater, New York, Madeleine Lucette Ryley's comedy, "Christopher, Jr."

J. Aldrich Libbey is leading baritone of the Jules Grand Opera company, and his wife, Kate Trayer, is also a member of the organization.

Frank M. Wills of "Two Old Cronies" fame and Harry Brown, the well known comic opera comedian, have signed contracts for a five years' starring tour.

Nita Carritte, formerly with the Carl Rosa Opera company, has been engaged by J. C. Duff to sing Beatrice, the prima donna role in Pearsall Thorne's new opera.

"The Midnight Special" is the work of William L. Ballant, Jr., treasurer of the Lyceum theater, Washington. Mr. Ballant has another new play, entitled "Across the Hills."

## GREAT MEN'S READING.

Beethoven was fond of history and novels.

Wagner was a close student of musical history and made that line of reading a specialty.

Bulwer-Lytton's favorite author was Horace. He always carried a small edition in his pocket.

Moliere was a reader of romances. His plays give many evidences of his excellent memory.

Cortes always carried in his bosom a little prayer book, which he religiously read from beginning to end every month.

Gregory the Great said that the world did not elsewhere contain such wisdom as was to be found in the epistles of Paul.

Alexander the Great always slept with a copy of Homer under his pillow. His life was modeled after that of Achilles.

Mrs. Hemans was a lover of the Spanish romances and often entertained a small domestic audience with one of these tales.

## A BIG REGULAR ARMY.

The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. Malaria, grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

Miss Quizer—Do you believe all the disagreeable things you read in the newspapers?  
Mrs. Bubs—I do if they're about people I know.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Pilo's Cure.—MAY THOMPSON, 29 1-2 Ohio avenue, Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

FIFTY—All six stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fee after the first day's use. Malarious cases. Treatise and \$100 trial bottle free to FIT cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 261 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## TRY GERMA FOR BREAKFAST.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD. IMPERIAL GRANUM Prescribed by Physicians Relied on in Hospitals Depended on by Nurses Endorsed by THE PRESS The BEST prepared FOOD Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Carls & Sons, New York.

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## SOUND SLEEPERS.

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## HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure! F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. ALBINO, KIRK & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

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