Need of a Level Head and Strong Arms Disposition of the Owner-A Lover of Horses-John Splau-Palse Starts.

"It seems to me," said William E. Weeks in a recent interview, "that what a man most needs to be a good driver in a race is a level Special athletic training is not essent tinl to fit one for work in the sulky, though it is desirable that a man should be reasons muscular, for there are horses who are hard to manage, and if a man wasn't strong enough be might find that the horse was th moster and would run away. But the exerthe open air are generally sufficient to put an ordinary man in the required physical condition. The main strain is in the fore arm and good shoulders are naturally advantageous to a driver when he has an energetic horse to handle. But no man can do without a level head, and in this respect experience will often supply one after a time with what he may have lacked at the beginning.

"The fact is that driving is exactly like any other line of work or sport, the man who is faithful to it, other things being equal, will succeed, though a good driver may not make much success at the pool box. I mean, of course, that steady opplication will make a man a good driver and secure due recognition. Of course a man may be pursued by ill luck, and a man who is really a good driver may be so situated as not to win many victories, while on the other hand a man may have the good luck to make a sudden success that will bring him all the business opportunities he can ask for "

THE STRAIN OF DRIVING.

"Is the work of driving exhausting either physically or nervously?" "I don't find it so. A young driver may get

excited and feet the strain nervously after it is all over, but it gets to be a matter of bust sa very soon mel a man doesn't mint it. ness very some mera handlety in a school if I ansever inclined to maxiety in a school of am driving for a personal friend who wants lifs horse to win. Then I would rather any time lose my pay for the work than lose the race. I feel worse about such a race than when I have a lot of my own money in the pool box. That reminds me of one important feature of a driver's cares—the disposition of the owner. It sometimes takes more fact and nerve to manage one owner than all his horses. The owner may be bent on winning, may be lieve his horse is capable of it when the driver is confident that it isn't in the animal. These it is liard for the driver. He may persuade the owner, if possible, to abandon hope of winning, and that is often no simple thing And again the owner may have his own ideas about how the torse should be driven, and they are presty likely to differ with those of the driver. The condition of things broughabout by such a conflict of opinion can be imagined last as well as described." "Should a driver know all about horses and

do everything for those that he drives on the

"Yes and no. A man ought to be a leveof horses; his taktes should be strong in favor of the unimal, and he should know all be can learn about their ways and babits and peculiarities. There is as much difference though, in individual horses as there is is men; so the work with horses is no uncoding By knowing what there is to learn about hones in general a trainer may offer be emisted to devise helps for individuals and original methods and treatment for them. Hus as to doing everything for horses a man drives I shall say no. There are few driver who are successful at Loth kinds of work. JOHN SPHAN'S NETHORA

"John Sphin used to combine them and tak all eave of liks horse, subbing as well as drive ing; but besides him I can think of only or or two others of the successful drivers who is that. It seems to be the rule that the man a level bend, and a man can make a driver by getting the actual experience of driving in as a driver the loop r he keeps at it."

"Do drivers proposely bring about the many false starts that so often characterize

trofting events?" "No, sir. That is a point that the public seems never to understand. It is no easy thing to get half a dozen or more herses to score evenly. Of course, there is a good dea of figuring to get an advantageous position at the start, and it may sometimes happen thet a driver will pull up when approaching the flue, but that is very seldom the case. It is more desirable to get a fair start than to run the risk of distressing a home by several successive trials. The trouble comes in the horses themselves, Suppose, for instance, that all the horses were coming to the scool favorably and you were in just such a position relatively as you would like, when one of the competitors breaks; now do all you may to hold your horse linek he is liable to get ahend and spoil the start. Many a time t have say in the grand stand and heard peo ple about me complain of the numerous inla starts, saying that if the drivers close to they could easily enough get away. One couldn't may anything to convince them to the contrary, and yet I knew that it was not the drivers' fault at all."-Philudelphia Times.

Only a Relation by Marriage

He had caught her name in introduction as Mis. Something, and he was much touched by her beauty. But he did not like that apperently very friendly terms she was on with another fellow, and he began quietly pump-leg to find out how times shoot. "He seems very fund of your" he said.

. "Ob, yes; he rather likes me."

"It looks very serious." "On, not it's not very serious." "But there is something?" "Nothing out of the ordinary."

"Perhaps be is a relation?" "Yes: he's a relation." "Brother or consing"

"Neither. He's only a relation by mar-He's my husband."-San Francisco

The Tyraney of Public Sentiment. The carr of Ressia, Napoleon I and Irish landierds are not the only tyrants. We have them right at our band, and one of them is called public sentiment. Given control of the columns of an infloretial journal, I guarautre the dethronement of the proudest name of our times. All that is necessary is to point with indignant continuity the floger of seem or wag with devilish persistence the slander ous tongue, and the noblest man, the purest woman, can be pulled from the perestal of fame itself and made to hide in the very gutter of despair .- Joe Howard's Letter.

At Bergen, Norway, is a church constructed entirely of papier mache. It is octagonal in shape, and will necommodate 1,000 persons.

with a woolen cloth saturated slightly with 50 wires. Simplest polish for oiled furniture: Rub

PATTI'S PASTE BRILLIANTS.

The Great Singer's Wealth of Precious

Stones—A Very Necessary Precaution.
In no part she plays does Mine. Patti wear such a wealth of precious at mes as when she undertakes Violetta in "La Traviata," and on this occasion, as on all others, not alone were her head, her neck and her arms covered with gens, but her dress as well. What did not strike the admiring crowds of women who, through their opera glames, paid as much attention to the precious stones as they did to the singing, was that fully half of the stones were paste. Patti nappens to be one of the few women in the world who can afford to wear paste diamonds and tell it withou suffering any decreased consideration for that reason. It is one thing to wear paste diamonds yet own the real ones, but it is quite another thing to wear the pasts imite tions and not have the genuine article ready

The fact is that Patti has a duplicate in paste of every precious stone also possess Half of these could hardly be told from the real, excepting very near by or by councis-seurs, they look so exactly alike and the paste

are of so fine a quality.

It has become wearisome and rather exper sive, too, for Signor Nicolini to hire a car ringe and a detective to go down to the Lin colu bank on Forty-second street to take out the big box containing all these brilliants. Besides that, there is always some dange attached to it, for they have to be kept all night out of the bank, and are usually con fided to the proprietor of the hotel where Patt happens to lodge. Next morning another carriage has to be hired, and the detective also, and then with all sorts of precautions the \$500,000 worth of precious stones are put back. Nicolini confesses that the most ticklish time always is when leaving opera house or concert ball at night with his wife, when he must make his way across the sidewalk to the carriage with the box of diamonds. There is always an armed man behind him, and the conchinan also is given a revolver. But these precautions, he says, makes life wearisome, and really just as many people come to bear Patti without her dia monds as with them.

"One great peazon," added Signor Nicolini "why we had the paste initations made was that any one having a design upon the die monds can never feel certain whether he is getting the real or the imitation, and this very doubt is an excellent precaution against

Mme. Patti says that when she cots back to Europe she will probably leave the more valnable stones at her jeweler's and travel with only such few trickets as she may need. The care of such a lot of precious stones is too great for life to be comfortable.—New York Journal.

Queer Use for the Darlings.

A farmer named August Pireb, who live near Garvango, is the happy possessor of a dozen fine, bealthy children. These young sters grow fast, cat three or four hearty meals a day, and the way they wear on clothes is enough to make a woolen factory think a cyclone had struck it. Mr. Pirch has been in hot water with his little fishes fo years, and was about to give up in despair when a bright idea struck him. He had a tract of land that could not be used for the want of water. But how to irrigate the land without spending a large sum of money we a mystery. A ditch would cost thousands of dollars, but corner lots have not been so plen tiful in the Pirch family as the happy father could have wished, and his bankbook simply showed a balance of a few hundreds instead of thousands. He flywed on the cost of a well and found that he could stand a sixty foot well, a cheap pump and one of those great big family swings which are noticed at pleasure gardens and German picute grounds The well was bored, the pump was set up and the awing was put in working order. "Here, you little rasgals," said the elde

Pirch to his little fishes, "come out here and get in this swing. I'm going to give you something to play with." In five minutes the children were flying back and forth through who is good at rubbing and looking after the | the air. The pump worked up and down details of a horse's stable life is not good for making a merry tune, and a fourteen inch driving. The training for a driver is to is stream of water flowed from the well. The found only in the sally. Given the natural children don't know that they are working, taste for horses and the requisite strength and as the swing is some distance from the well and is connected by an iron rod which works the pump as the swing vibrates back and races. Such a new cannot help improving forth. Mr. Pirch is positive that the young sters will punny enough water during the day to irrigate a large tract of land.—Les Angeles (Cal.) Times.

A Rare Experience.

Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., the popular cam paign speaker, had an experience a few years ago which few men have known. Mr. Douglas' father, the senator, died in 1861, and was buried on the lake shore near his old home, at Thirty-fifth street, where stands the monu ment, surmounted by the "Little Giant's" figure. Nincteen years later, or in 1880, workmen opened the metallic case of the sar cophagus to renew the zinc lining. Stephen A., Jr., was sent for, and in a few momen stood looking through the glass lid of the coffin upon the face of his father. No perceptible change had taken place in the score of years. Aside from the leathern sallow tint which the flesh of the dead takes on, the face had the naturalness of life itself. The cheeks were not sunken, there had been no falling away of the flesh, and the expression was as perfect as when the blood of life coursed through the veins long years before, For an hour the son, a man of 39 years, sat gazing upon and studying the face of the father who had died when this son was a boy of H years. - Chicago Herald.

A Victim of Intemperance. Here comes a man whom I wish you to ob serve. Behold him. His face is pallid and his eyes lusterless. His lips are set in pain. His steps are slow and the dull throbbing of a beavy beadache bents at his temples. His days are beavy and his nights are sleepless, and life is a weariness to him. He is a mere wreck of his early manhood. His friends avoid him. When he goes home his children hunt for the dark corners, and his poor wife wishes she were dead. What has wrought all this ruin and misery! Rum! The demon Rum! Oh, no, not exactly; pie and hot bread and fifteen minute dinners did it. The poor man has the dyspepsia, that's all. But that's enough, -Burdette in Brookly Eagle.

Von Moltke at the Feast.

At the great student celebration of the restoration of the empire, a few weeks ago, Von Moltke was an invited guest. His entry was a signal for a scene of the wildest en thusiasm. The air was thick with huzzahs, and the galleries were white with waving handkerchiefs, while the trumpet sounded a martial flourish as the aged chief made his way to his appointed place. With his mug of beer before him he joined in the numerous casts, and sang with the rest when from 1,000 throats the rousing student songs rang forth. Perhaps this friendly compliance was as wise a move as the great strategist ever made. At all events, until a late hour be took part in the festivities with an appearsnee of much quiet enjoyment.-Berlin Cor. Inter-Ocean.

Albany, N. Y., is one of the three great lelographic centers in this country, having

POPOCATEPETL'S CONE.

MAKING THE ASCENT WITHOUT AID OF GUIDES OR MULES.

Visit to the Volcano Which Looks Down Upon the City of Mexico-A View of the Crater-Gathering Sulphur.

About noon I reached Ameeauneen, and after a good dinner and a few glasses of pulque I vowed that I would reach the summit of Popocatepetl, and that without guide or mules if it took a whole year to do it. The resolution having been duly made, I laid in extra supplies of underclothing, blankets and provisions, and then made arrangements to start early the next morning. The next day shortly after sunrise I was up and ready to start. The path was, of course, the same over which I had gone the previous day, but somehow I managed to wander off on a branch road, and only discovered my mistake when the path came to a sudden end.

A Mexican would consider a few oatis very appropriate on such an occasion, but, being good American, I merely turned around and retraced my stops. The mistake was certainly a serious one, as it took nearly two hours of fast walking to reach the right path. After trudging and walking over twelve miles of road and seeing no signs of the ranch I determined to leave the path, cut neross the spur of the mountain and make the ascent from the west side, instead of taking the long and tedious path usually followed. About 5 o'clock I came to the line where veg etation ended, and decided to pass the night at that place. For hours I had been walk ing through forests of nines, but had at last reached the limit beyond waich neither plant nor tree dared to go. The mighty peak, boy ered with the dazzling coat of snow from the summit to a point 3,000 or 4,000 feet below, lay close at hand, while the distant fields, valleys and bills stretched in all direc tions. The edge of the forest seemed to be particularly sheltered from the winds, and would thus make the best camping place to be found. Having plenty of time, I was not hurried, and was able to construct a satistantial but in which to pass the night. The pine trees were dry, so that it was an easy matter to break off great branches. Thus by dark the work was finished, and after putting on all my extra clothing and having a hearty lunch I crawled inside and prepared to pasthe night. It was a little cohl-the thermom eter being considerably below the freezing point-and yet I managed to sleep well and wake up bright and early the next morning. prepared to finish the undertaking.

ASCENT TO THE SNOW LINE. I left the camp and struck across a sloping ridge composed entirely of fine volcanic dust and ashes. Walking was extremely difficult, as the loose ashes had a disagreeable way or flying in all directions, and although the distance was less than 1,000 feet, nearly two hours were consumed in crossing the strip. A steep, rocky ravine then followed and leto the foot of the glacier. A large stream of water, coming from the end of the field of ice, dashed over precipices in its mad course and was fluxlly lost in the distance. The as cent to the snow line was rapid but very labo rious, and resulted in numerous bruises and

By alternate freezing and thawing the snow on the cone has been turned into clear transparent ice, in some places from 50 to 10 feet thick. The surface, however, is covered with half frozen snow, partially melted, dur ing the day time, last solid at night. Numer ons small crovices are on the lower edge, but none of them large enough to be stall doe gerous. The ascent at first was at an angiof twenty degrees, but soon increased to nearly forty, making it almost impossible t advance except by crawling on the hand-and knees. The air became so rarefled that only a few steps could be taken at a time witness panting and fairly choking to death

After three hours of such climbing I ar rived suddenly at the crater. Before me lay to immense chasm nearly half a mile in di ameter and perhaps 1,000 feet deep. The atmosphere was a trifle misty, and hid the more distant mountains, but almost at my feet lay the valley of Mexico, Puebla, and its fields while far away the faint white butlines of Mount Orizaba could be seen. The edge of the crater is of loose sand, the ice and snow ending abruptly, being prevented from advancing farther by the heat which rises from below. The vapors issuing from the various solfatarns, the damling whiteness of the cone and the blue sky above produced a scene of wonderful beauty.

WHERE SULPHUR IS OBTAINED. Wishing to learn how the sulphur is obtained, I walked on the lip of the crater to the opposite side, and there, by means of a clums; poisting machine, descended several lumdred feet to a level where a number of Indians were at work. The air was filled with poison ous vapors so dense that it seemed impossible for a human being to remain in the place. Numerous small holes and crevices could be seen in the boltom of the abyes, from which the deadly vapors issued with considerable force. Around each opening a large quantity of sulphur is diposited each day, and forms the mine from which the valuable mineral is obtained. The supply seems to be inexhaustible, for, no matter bow much is gathered during the day, enough will be deposited the following night to more than make up for what has been taken. After being gathered, the crude sulphur is carried to the top of the crater and then shot down a slide over the ice for a distance of 2,000 or 3,000 feet. A small sublimating works is situated near the snow line, and there the raw material is put into marketable shape and sent to different parts of the country. The poor wretches who work in the crater stay up there about two weeks at a time, and then are sent to a lower altitude, where they remain for perhaps three weeks

After being on the summit for an hour, l began to fell a strange, dizzy sensation, and realized the necessity of returning at once to the valley below. Taking one last look at crater, and the panoranai which was spread on every side, I began the descent. The glucier, which had been so hard to ascend, proved to be a capital sliding pince in coming down, while the loose ashes made the softest kind of a cushion to run and leap upon. The path through the forest and across the fields was as dusty as ever, and it was only after a long and thresome tramp that I finally arrived at Amecameca several bours after sun set. Thus the trip, although it had its little drawbacks, was most successful, and once more my exchequer, which was not in the most flourishing condition, was saved from roin.—City of Mexico Cor. Chicago Times.

The World Moves,

"Well, well, it's astonishing how the young ones of to-day play their games," said an old gentleman the other day as he stood on a corner adjusting his glasses to watch some girls jumping rope on the other side of the street. "Just look at them girls jumpin' rope with wheels tied to their shoes, and, by bokey, they jump two ropes going different ways at the same time. When I was a lad it was an much as we could do to jump one rope with our plain shoes on." The girls he referred to and on roller states and were performing the wires. New York, which stands first, has settively turned ropes, - Philadelphia Call. difficult feat of "hop scotch" with a couple of RUSSIAN LADY STUDENTS.

Their Ways in Parl-All Smokers-A Romantic Career.

The attempt on the exar brings the nibilists again to the fore and will have the effect of exposing the Russian kely students here to much nagging police espionage. One rarely sees them unless in the Quartier Latin, although I came across a nest of them a short time ago in a hotel in the Cours de la Reine. Quakers could not have been more plainly dressed, and most of them had their hair eropped. They were good musicians, and one and all hardened smokers. Russian girls take to the fragrant weed like Kalmucks. I am not sure that their air of quiet, settled sadness is due to impecunionsness

A student told me that the only cheery ones among them are Jewesses, and that they are not very wealthy; but they meet with moral, and indeed, often material, support from persons of their race settled in Paris also learned from her that not a few of her companions are girls of influential families. and that they have broken away from home and come here under assumed names to study. The difficulties with which some of them had to contend in making their way here would strike you, were I to relate them, as belonging to the domain of romance. What do you think of the daughter of the governor of a province who was sent south by her family o be out of the way of restless spirits with whom she came into sympathetic contact in Moscow, working her way as a cabin boy to Varua! She there entered a hotel as "boots," staid sometime, and, when she had money enough to buy a suit of clothes suitable to her sex, took service as a nursery maid in a family about to start for England. When there, she was engaged as a nursery governess in a noble family, and was taken to the country seat of consins of her own, high in the English peer-But they had no idea who she was,

As soon as she had saved a small cum she came to Paris, and, before she could find t lodging she had to pass ber nights in a casual asylumi. Being a person of first rate du cation, she now prepares girls wrating be admitted to the new high schools. They acr where she resides is a big loft over a cartmaker's shed, which has been fitted up as dormitory and living room for about twenty studentesses. Another loft serves as a refertory, where meals are cooked at a large stove. Each studenters takes a turn at cooking. The tables on which dinner is served are made of boards pinced on trestles. When the plates and dishes are remove i in the evening, all sit down to study. The brain of the Russian girl s a receptive one, and retains when it takes in. I don't think that the studentesses are engaged in dynamite conspiracies, but they wish well to those who are.-Paris Cor. Lon-

Smuggling the Tauchnitz Books,

It is popularly supposed that the baron's centinental series is read only by the traveling English, yet these form but a small portion of its public; it is exported everywhere, except to England and English colonies. The author himself, upon signing a certain formula to satisfy the custom house, can procure as many copies as he pleases; but every one else who imports a copy into England breaks the law. He also hurts the English author, but, I am serry to say, this does not weigh much with the English traveler, who finds the Tauchnitz edition, he says. "se handy"-so easy, he also means, to sunggle We have seen a whole library of Tauchuitz slitions-though not, of course, his own books -in a publisher's drawing room, It is the ladies, however, who are the great-

st sinuers in this way. A charming young literary sumggler was bringing home with her a Taucimitz movel from Antwerp the other day, and made acquaintance with an agreeable stranger on the way, to whom she sufided her refurious intention. At London bridge be reciprocated her frankness by informing her that he was a custom house offieer, and demanding that the volume should se given up. "But I have not fluished it yet," she normared plendingly. "Where have you got to?" be inquired. She pointed with her taper finger. Gently taking the book from the fair contrabandist, he tore away what she had rend and threw it in the river, returning the portion that was so crecious to her with the customary bow. This was a man with some notion of duty; but I am afraid such crimes are only too often winled st.-Cornisti Magazino.

A Novel Athlette Contest.

Mr. Maurice Bernhardt, the son of the tragevienne, was the hero of a novel athletic contest the other night. La savatte is a sav age French sport that would not be tolerated among the most brutal Anglo-Saxon classes. It is a combination of boxing and purring, which latter is an old English game of shin kicking. But the aim in la savatte is not to merely bruise your opponent's legs. Its chief end is to assail him where no boxer is allowed to under the rules—that is, under the belt. A more malignantly savage and diabolically brutal show cannot be seen. Bull fighting is picturesque and cruel. La savatte is simply indecently flendish. Slugging with the bare fists is a gentle and noble art beside it. 1 have seen it practiced in Paris and have seen some results of it that cardled my philosophic blood. His proficiency is no credit to young Mr. Bernhardt any more than the ability to erassknuckle or slungshot a man with dexterity is a credit. The only thing to be said in favor of la savatte is that the people who engage in it know what to expect.-Alfred Frambull in New York Times.

. Gambling for Food. The Game restaurant is not exactly what its name seems to mean, though the title is after all, literally descriptive. The establishment is affoat in a barge on the Harlemriver, at the northern end of the city, where people resort on Sundays in multitudes. The "game loes not consist of wild meat, but of the method by which the customers get the ciands. Arranged on an incline twenty feet back of a stout railing are such dishes as pork and beans, corned beef hash, cruflers and cheese and sandwiches in profusion, while here and there among the cheap things are placed a few plates of chicken, woodcock, lobster and other costly delicacies. In each dish is stuck a long steel pin. For five cents anybody gets a ring to throw, after the manper of the old game of ring toss, and be can claim whatever viand the pin of which his ring encircles.-New York Letter.

Beware of "They Say."

Wall street men are great on quotations. When a reporter remarked to a big man in the street, "They say so and so is going up," he got this for an answer; "Young man, beware of the expression, 'They say.' It is the entchword of gossips and the shibboleth of

For the Present Cnly. The fascination of journalism can only be

suppared to that of the footlights. In literatime posterity bas a voice. In journalism one snaps his fingers at the future and refuses to so awed by the past. The present-the present-to-day is hing.-The Epoch.

Brighter Hopes. A lovely young take of L.
With her fellow got ready to da.,
But her bean Ad not come, And, remarably at home, She still waits for the soundal to-da. -Washington Post. CAUSE OF BALDNESS.

THEORIES OFFERED BY SCIENTIFIC PEOPLE NOT SATISFACTORY.

The Real Cause Set Forth-The Use of Hard Felt Hats-Sluggish Circulation in the Capillaries of the Sculp-The Remedy.

There has been much learned speculation as to the cause of baldness. Scientific person committed to the theories of evolution have found in the multiplication of smooth and glittering skulls in the centers of civilization evidence that the man of the future will dif for greatly in appearance from the man of the past. We have been told that the coming man will have no thatch on his brain roof. and that it is gradually disappearing now because we have no use for it. With the hair will go the teeth, it is said, for the concentration of food by chemical processes wil leave no work for them to do. The muscles of locomotion will become atrofled from disuse, and the coming man is to be slow moving, as well as toothless and bald. Others, whose inquiries and theories relate exclusively to man as he is to-day, have asserted that baldness is due to lack of venti ation in the hat, to the cloe cropping of the hair, the use of an artificial covering for the skull which makes the natural thatch superfluous, to a habit of living and working indoors, or to tendencies transmitted in fami lies from generation to generation.

But no one of these alleged causes is satis factory. Northern races that have worn heavy for coverings retain a luxurian growth of hair. The soldiers of Europe, with heads closely cropped and warmly covered. do not show a marked tendency to baldness Close cutting does not denude the back of the bend and neck of hair. Indoor life does not kill the hair on the heads of women.

WEARING THE MODERN HAT. The real cause of baldness appears to be se-

forth by W. G. Gouinlock in The Popular Science Monthly. It is the use of hard felt hats or any other head covering that con stricts the blood vessels which nourish the bair builts. The scale, in which these builts are set, is thin, and it lies upon the smooth and rigid surface of the skull. It is irrigated, so to speak, by arteries extending apware in it, through which the blood is forced to the top of the head. Slight pressure exerted upon the surface of the scalp tends to choke these channels. The bony plate under them will not yield, and so the elastic walls of the arteries are compressed. The modern hat is carefully fitted to the shape of the skull by "conformator," an instrument which is Mr. Gouinlock says, more destructive to the natural head covering than ever were the scalping knives of the North American Iu Fitted by this machine the rigid band of the hand compresses the scalp between it and the underlying skull at every point in its course around the head. This pressure lessens the flow of arterial blood, and obstructs the return of the venous blood, the result being a singgish circulation in the capillaries around the pair follieles and builts, a consequent impairment of nutrition, and at last strophy. The red mark of congestion shown on the forehead when a hard hat is removed after moderate exercise must convince any one that this pressure is considerable. That hair bulbs suffer from impaired nutrition is shown when the hair crop is partly or wholly destroyed in cases of fever or wasting disease

Baldness begins where the circulation is weakest, on the top of the head, the region that must be the first to suffer when the blood channels from below are choked. It stops at the mark of the last band, for below that line the blood vessels are not compressed. Some times the hair still grows above this line and just back of the temples, although it loss censed to grow above the line at other points. This exception is due to the fact that on some heads the temporal muscle serves as a enshion to relieve pressure in those places Close cutting of the bair may accelerate the progress of baldness by removing the cushion of lair that might slightly relieve the pres-

LOOSE HEAD COVERINGS.

It follows that the use of soft and loose head coverings tends to prevent baldness Mr. Count ek points out that agriculturis's, whose habit is to wear the loosest head cover ings during the greater part of their lives. usually have an abundance of bair, while their sons who have taken to city ways may be hold of 30. Baldness is most rapidly de veloped in the cases of city men who wear high hats on closely cropped heads, for the removal of the hair takes away the natural cushion, and the high hat must fit more closely than the low bat, because it is the liable to be displaced on account of its beight Some may be saved from baldness in great measure by the irregular outline of their heads, or by retaining a thick growth of hair between the bat and the scalp, but as a rule pressure exerted uniformly upon the scale in a continuous line around the skull will cut off a great part of the nonrishment which naturally would be supplied to the hair bulbs above that line, and as a result the hair nost suffer.

This is certainly a very reasonable explanation of the causes of baldness. If pressure that obstructs circulation and impairs outrition be the chief cause, what is the remedy Obviously the use of soft hats in such a way that there shall be no pressure, or perhaps the use of hats so shaped in the band that room shall be left for a free passage of the blood in certain parts of the line around the skull. At the same time some attention should be paid to ventilation and the treatment of diseases of the scalp.- New York Times,

Bismarck in the Ante Chamber.

When Bismarck comes to the Imperial palsee at Berlin, it is always in a close carriage. There is only one way in which he ever shows himself to the Berliuese, and that is on horseback in uniform in the Theoremeter. The chancellor is dressed in his cuirassier's uniform. He leaves his cap in the carriage, dons his belimet of polished metal, and with shoulders down and head back (see young ladies' boarding school manual) enters the palace and traverses the vestibule with his red portfolios, which contains the fate of nations, pressed tightly under his arm. He is a giant in size, his head is large, his eyebrows and mustache white as snow, and with the showy and striking uniform, which might be handsome on a younger man, he presents a pe culiar appearance.

Sometimes he has to wait a while like an ordinary mortal in the ante chamber. It is curious then to see him. He acts as if be were lost. He inspects, with an empty and meaningless gaze, the most minute objects on the ctagere, pausing from time to time anddealy to scratch his cheek, as when speaking in the Reichstag. If he looks at you he does not seem to see you. No one knows what passes in the private cabinet of the emperor, but it is said Bismarck is exceedingly obsequious and penetrated with veneration for his aged master. Even in public he calls him "my muster," and speaks of himself in Shakespearean fashion as his old servitor. -Berlin Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Never wet the hair if you have a tendency to deafness; wear an olled silk cap when bath ing, and refrain from diving.

SELECTED.

O grant me, heuven, a middle store Neither too humble nor too great; More than enough for nature's end With something left to be ther too humble With something left to treat my fr

Death is the crown of life: Were death denied, poor man would live in the Death wounds to cure: we fall, we rise was Spring from our fetters, fasten to the size. Where blooming Eden withers from our man. The king of terrors is the prince of peace.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

The Members at Work-A Pleasing Interesting Picture-Visitors.

The daily sessions of the interstate as merce commission present a plemant and teresting picture. The meetings are held brand new room on the fifth floor of The h building. Two lightning elevators result the while, carry visitors right to doors of the room. The commissioners of a long table at one end of the room, and a long table at one end of the room, and a stors sit scattered about the room where the please. There is an abundance of light to four big double windows looking out to north over the whole city as far as the bluffs of Mt. Pleasant and Columbia beat At each end of the room is a bronze first. At each end of the room is a prome desis for Here and there are bandsome desis for use of clerks and newspaper men. Just Cooley sits bolt upright at the east end of Cooley sits both the light at the case and of table, and presides over the hearings. A per of shining gold spectacles at astride his large mose, most of the time slipping low down. though he had forgotten they were there Judge Cooley swears the witnesses, calls

whoever has asked to be heard at one tions and now and then cuts short as irst vant line of argument with a curt but dese expressed objection. Next to him on him expressed differion. Next to min damage sits Mr. Morrison, who has for a sent ma-his right Commissioner Walker. Col Mr. son takes an active interest in all that has and asks questions frequently. The more terested he gets the lower he slides down his chair, until he reads his tall, wall be frame on the small of his back. He has vet out his feet on the table, but often b ns though he would like to. Mr. Wal likes to lean back in his chair, and sink small, gleaming eyes over his enormor bones along down his attenuated limits nose. No member of the board panels attention to what is going on then h although he seldom asks questions

Judge Schoonmaker sils on Judge Code time when not writing. He sits but out with one elbow on his knee, his gold ac tacles tipped up on his forehead and his ba lifted in a position of intense attention & Bragg, the southern member of the consion, is a quiet, intelligent man, who also Schoonmaker's left and several for he from the table, with arms folded and he crossed. He never moves while an ar-or testimony is going on. The states a not public, nor are they exclusive. those who may be liberally presumed to be business before the commission are along. There are twenty to thirty railroad manager and merchants before the commission bur each session. These are fine looking ment the most part. Whoever wants to su representative types of American physi-nomy could easily satisfy himself ben-Wash, Cor. New York Sun.

Taking His Own Medicine.

It is certainly true that a physician only take his own medicine with the great distaste. This is a common accusation as against the profession, but it is true asdi an easy explanation. When a man is him physician he does not look at symptom that calm, dispassionate way that the sician must have in diagnosing a pair case. He is a prejudiced witness sets any other mortal, he exaggerates his in and imagines himself having all set things. He is not then to diagnose his and overdose himself. You know a planways believes himself more ill the really is. A physician is aware of the he is the first to call in reedical aid whe is sick. I know if very prominent specialis is

whose advice on certain discusses is almost solute, yet he is the victim of wonderfulab cination when he becomes ill, and and breated himself for a chronic disease form time before he could be persuaded that simply needed a rest. Hence there a parer reason for one doctor calling upon are for treatment. It is the same with regels a physician's family. He seldem tests wife and children, because he fears that natural affection for them would lead his overrate their complaints. Thus all them lies of physicians have their own doctor of they exchange courtesies gratis - Physican Globe-Democrat.

Those who ciutch at a word from the will of Linglish (it does not necessarily followint it is "English undefiled") must use the will "function" whenever it is possible to dog a in. As: "There is to be a great function farmborough early in May, when the cos of the empress' son and husband are to be moved from Chiselburst and placed in the new manusoleum which she has built." queen will hold two drawing rooms at let ingham palece in Mny. It is probable the both these functions will take placedard the second week of that month."—Exclans the second week of that month."

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