Where We Should Look for a Reflection

of Popular Character. It is as natural for a young people to copy older ones as for an infant to imitate motions and sounds. In the course of nature the infant passes beyond the stage of imitation. When a nation born in the throes of revolution has attained, through years of heroic youth and manhood, the dignity that is ours today as the greatest republic on earth, its life may reasonably be expected to of the character of a people we look to and the short story of all lands, merely in their national significance, afford a study of wonderful interest.

The American life of today is a copy of nothing. It is absolutely unique. Nor is it lacking in the most decided elements of romance and of the picturesque. Where its spirit has been caught -perhaps best by Hawthorne-it has yielded everything essential for the of that character which is worse than silence-of sustained mediocrity. Too long our novelists have gone abroad for their subjects; too long our people have gone abroad for their novelists.

Let the writers look at home for the horses' hoofs tread. their subjects, and when they have to foist them as such, either on us or on those who judge us by our flction. is a shameful fraud. Let him get out among the people, breathe American air, look over American fields, acquaint

This national life is already being pictured in our short stories. As yet no great novelist is with us, but we have become the best short story tellers in the world. Those who are to inaugurate an American literature are in trainthe reality of our national life, strong, secure, everywhere an inspiration to the cause of human freedom. - Chicago News.

How Oysters Are Caught.

Most of the best oysters sold at raw boxes and restaurants are taken by tongwith nippers, which is now in a small way commencing to be one of Maryland's sports. The tongmen form a very large many cases, are the property of the tongmen. The oysters are caught from a closure men. The oysters are caught from a closure men. The oysters are caught from a closure motion imparted to every quill, small boat, usually operated by two men, cone on either side. The tongs consist of a cone on either side is a cone of the tongs cone on either side. The tongs consist of a cone on either side is a cone of the cone of the tongs cone on either side. The tongs cone of the cone of from fifteen to twenty feet long, which are joined by a pin about one-third of the distance from the iron. The tongman has a platform placed amidships across his little craft, and wher over his beds he plunges his tongs into the water and, working the handles, secures a few fine oysters, possibly not more than half a peck. This he repeats until he has secured a boat load, generally not more than half a dozen bushels, the work of two men for one day. The oysters, however, are large and fine and bring good prices.

The largest and finest oysters taken are caught with nippers over planted ground, time, planted early and continually fed, for you can feed an oyster. They grow to enormous sizes and bring correspondingly large prices.—Philadel-phia Times.

A Page's Punishment.

Another of the boys had a faculty of drawing. His sketches of members were fairly good caricatures. The easiest mark his pencil was the statesman from Massachusetts, and the caricatures of Ben began to float around the house pretty promiscuously. The matter coming to the attention of Mr. Butler, complaint was made to the doorkeeper, who had charge of the pages. The offending boy kept after adjournment to be repri-He was taken before the statesman, who had waited to hold court on the little criminal.

"So you are the boy that has been making these pictures?" Yes, sir."

"Umn. How old are you!" "Twelve, sir," "Well, go to the cloak room and get

The boy scampered off on the errand, glad even for the momentary respite, but revolving in his mind the possible character of the impending punishment, which was such that the judge needed his hat before going to the place of execution. When the youngster had returned and tremblingly yielded up the tile, the general, who has an enormous head, throw the hat like a candle snuffer down over the tow head and flaming face of the boy. It covered him like a second mortgage 'My son," said the hero of New Orwhen you can fill that hat you caricature Benjamin F. Butler. Now go."-"Recollections of a Page."

The Anti-Malarial Sunflower. It is stated that since the sunflower has en cultivated on certain swamps of the Potomac, malarial fever has decreased. At the mouth of the Scheldt, in Holland, it is stated that similar results have been obtained. The sunflower emits large volumes of water in the form of vapor, and its aromatic odor, as well as the oxygen it exhales, may have to do with the sanitary influence in question .- Public Opin-

The historical museum of Dresden has a collection of the boots and shoes of celebrities believed to be unequaled. Among the historical footwear are a pair of shoes worn by Luther, the toilet slippers of Maria Theresa, and the pair of riding boots which had to be cut to remove them from the tired and irritated feet of Napoleon the night following the battle of Dresden.-New York Home Journal.

Beyond the Limit. He (piqued)-It seems to me that your last remark rather indicated that you consider me stupid. She-Was it so obvious as that !-

Epoch.

TOILETS OF ANIMALS.

SAND BATHS AND WATER BATHS FOR BEASTS AND BIRDS.

Most of the Smaller Creatures Are More Particular with Their Appearance Than a Large Part of the Human Family. Methods of Some of the Birds.

Brushes and combs most animals carry with them. "Brilliantine" also is carried in a small and handy reservoir by exhibit individuality. For a reflection all ducks and divers. Mud serves for cold cream and vaseline; dust for fuller's its literature. Nothing is better able to earth and pearl powder, and water, as show forth the daily life and the spirit with us, is perhaps the most important of a nation than its fletion. The novel necessary. But birds especially are mighty particular about the quality of their "toilet dust," and equally nice as to the water in which they prefer to wash. Some use water only, some water or dust, others dust and no water. Partridges are a good example of the dusting birds, and are most eareful in the selection of their dust baths. Dry loam suits

them best. But perhaps their favorite place is a meadow where a few turfs have been remost stirring effects. If it were not so moved. There they scratch out the -if we had no originality-our writers loam, and shuffle backward under the had better remain copyists, for when grass roots till their feathers are full of chair, with a black visaged barber in poudre de riz, a comb, a button hook, some they cease to be that they would be- the cool earth. In wet weather they dustriously smearing my face with bread, a bottle of wine and water, some come nothing. It is to be confessed find, if possible, a heap of burnt ashes that our literature has been too long on the site of a weed fire, and dust there. Sparrows, on the contrary, always choose road dust, the dryest and finest possible. Larks also are fond of the road, and dust there in the early morning. But they, too, have their fancy, and choose the dry, gritty part where

Wild ducks, though feeding by the grasped the spirit of American national salt water, prefer to wash in fresh water life they will find a burst of apprecia- pools, and will fly long distances inland tion on the part of the people. But let to running brooks and ponds, where the writer that would be successful rid they preen and wash themselves in the himself of the idea that novels of the early morning. But though passing so New York drawing rooms are American much time on the water, ducks seem to stories. The attempt now being made prefer a shower bath to any other; and in heavy rain they may be seen opening their feathers and allowing the rain to soak in, after which they dress the whole surface with oil from the reservoir which we mentioned above. Swallows and martins are as nice in their himself with American flowers and choice of bath water as any "profesbirds, visit American cities, and he will sional beauty:" nothing but newly fallen find springing up around him material rain water thoroughly pleases them, and for the best literature the world has if tempted to bathe, it is generally by some shallow pool in the road which an hour's sun will evaporate.

A FALCON'S BATH. We have never seen hawks or falcons bathing when wild. Trained birds in good health bathe almost daily, and the bath of a peregrine falcon is a very careing. And the dawning of it signifies ful performance. But no nymph could be more jealous of a witness than these shy birds, and it is not until after many careful glances in every direction that the falcon descends from her block and wades into the shallow bath. Then, after more suspicious glances, she thrusts her broad head under the water and flings it on her back, at the same time men, while the very finest are caught raising the feathers and letting the drops

thoroughly soak them. After bathing head and back she spreads her wings and tail fan like on army of men catching oysters in Mary-land waters, and while the size and the water and rapidly opens and shuts quality of their production are far supe- them, after which she stoops down and rior to that caught by dredgers, the splashes the drops in every direction. product is much smaller, being a trifling. The bath over, she flies once more to proportion of what is annually caught in the block, and turning her back to the the Chesapeake. Tongs are only used in sun, spreads every feather of the wing shallow water and over beds which, in many cases, are the property of the tong-men. The oysters are caught from a assists the process of drying by a trem-

Cats, large and small, make the most careful toilet of any class of animal, with the exception of some of the opossums. The lions and tigers wash themselves in exactly the same manner as the cat, wetting the dark, India rubber like ball of the fore foot and the inner toe, and passing it over the face and behind

CLEANLINESS OF A DOG. One of the most charming pets we have kept, and the most particular as to washing and brushing its feet and fur, was a lovely brown opossum from Tasmania. "Sooty phalangist" was, we believe, its scientific name. It was covered with deep rich brown fur, had a face something like a fox, a pink nose, hands with a nailless thumb, and long claws on the fingers. It washed its feet every two or three minutes.

Water rats are very clean animals, and wash and brush their faces "like Christians." We saw one on a pond at Welling, in Kent, swim out to pick up the blossoms of an acacia tree which were falling on the water. After daintily eating each flower on the bank he licked his hands, wiped his mustaches and swam off for another. also tried an acacia blossom, but except a slightly sweet flavor, could find nothing to account for the rat's taste for

Sporting dogs, which are used in mud, snow and wet, are strangely clever and quick in cleaning and drying their coats, and it is a sure sign that a dog has been over tired if he shows any trace of mud or dirt next morning. Most of their toilet is done with the tongue, but they are very clever at using a thick box bush or the side of a haystack as a rough towel. One small spaniel which we allowed to live in the nouse was well aware that if he returned dirty he would not be admitted indoors. About an hour before the close of the day's shooting he used to strike work and begin to clean himself, and if urged to do more would slip off home and present himself neat and clean in the dining room. One day the dog had been left at home, and his master returned and seated himself, wet and with half frozen drops of ice sticking to his gaiters, by the fire. Pan ran up and carefully licked off the frozen ice and snow, stopping every now and then to give an anxious look, which said as plainly as possible, "Dear me, if I don't get him clean quickly he will be sent to lie in the "-Spectator.

Concerning Opium Culture. In a few states the farmers have experimented a little with the white poppy, but we have not regarded opium as ever likely to cut much of a figure among our products. Mr. Pratt, the United States consul at Teheran, who has been study ing opium culture in Persia, where a very fine article is produced, says he believes large regions in California and the southern states are well adapted cultivation of the white poppy,
d, in view of the superior qualof Persian opium, he details the
thods of cultivation in vogue there as a

ducing resources. - New York Sun.

Sweet gum is a wood which has gone through some very queer changes in name, An Arkansas man once shipped a sample carof what he called "Arkansas red wood" to Philadelphia. It proved to be sweet gum, but was accepted without any obections. Some enterprising dealer New York city, knowing the prejudice in guide for our poppy raisers. Though the abuse of opium has made it, in the opinthe market toward sweet gum, succeeded in establishing a fairly good trade by callfor of many, a disreputable drug, it serves a large number of useful purposes, and if we could raise what we require for legitimate uses opium culture would be a considerable addition to our wealth pro-More recently it been shipped to Europe under name of "satin walnut;" and it is being used quite extensively among the cabinet makers. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BALLET IN PARIS.

Like Their Brethren of Old These Barbers Bleed Their Customers. LITTLE GIRLS TAKING DANCING LES-The place will be easily recognized.

AS BAD AS EVER.

"You must be crazy to go in there,

"What do you mean?" I asked.

once-only once.

boldly in.

lather.

isn't it?" he observed.

them on my bair.

myself to fate.

as well.

stand?"

on."

he held in his hand.

its falling out. I"-

of any of my teeth.

was over.

"All right, sir," he replied meekly,

"What on earth are you doing now?"

"Had what, for heaven's sake?"

A Wonderful Bridge.

David Gowan, who lives in the north

ern part of Gila county, A. T., in what

is known as "the Tonto Basin," is the

owner of one of the greatest natural

curiosities in the United States, if not

in the world. Gowan's wonder is the

famous natural bridge which spans Pine

creek by a single arch of 200 feet, the

walls on either side rising to a height of

from 700 to 800 feet, on one side form-

ing a perpendicular precipice. The

bridge is 600 feet in width; from the

bottom of the arch to the top it aver-

ages 40 feet; span, as above mentioned.

200 feet; lower side of arch, 150 feet.

waters swiftly gliding 200 feet below.-

Recipe for 'Possum Potpie.

Sitting on the edge of one of the long

piers on the Delaware front the other day

walked away.-Philadelphia Call.

"Arkansas Red Wood."

St. Louis Republic.

enter the place in question.

SONS FOR THE STAGE. It is a well known and extensively pat ronized barber shop, located on one of A Peep Into the Rig Blare Room Where the principal thoroughfares of the city. Ostensibly the shop does not differ the Classes Meet for Practice-Profesmaterially from hundreds of other tonsor and Pupils-Art of Smiling-Mosorial establishments scattered all over the city, but this place is somewhat By some accident or another, we will

peculiar inasmuch as it is a sort of ton-suppose, M. and Mme. Pipelet have decided sorial highway robbery concern, to that their little Adele shall become a dancer, and so the little dear is brought to which fact thousands who have visited Mme. Theodore, the professor of the opera, who examines her and passes her it will be willing to testify. I was there on to the doctor, who in turn examines and pronounces her to be fit or unfit for the profession. The verdict being favora friend remarked, as I was about to able, little Adele henceforward belongs to and if she works hard she will become a "Why, it will cost you \$2.50," he passable danseuse in about ten or twelve years. The first stage is the little girls' class, la classe des "Nonsense," I replied, and went petites. Winter and summer, day after day, every morning at 10 o'clock, Mme. On entering the place some dozen Theodore awaits her pupils, who come or more unemployed barbers yelled or more unemployed barbers yelled accompanied by their mothers, each one "Next!" an equal number of "broom carrying a little bag that contains a regular Noah's ark full of miscellaneous obboys" made a rush for my hat and jects necessary for the studies or the happiness of a pupil of the petite classe, coat, and without knowing exactly how I got there I found myself in a such as stockings, dancing shoes, a box of cold veal, hard boiled eggs, sardines, apples and what not.

"Very thin on top, sir; very thin," In the twinkling of an eye the little he observed as he ran his fingers ones undress, put on their working costhrough my hair. "But that balsam tume, and come rushing up stairs pell mell into the class room, bounding round of ours," he went on, "will soon fla the professor and kissing her. that all right. Lucky I mentioned it, A BIG BARE BOOM.

Let us look at the room. It is a large, "Yes," said I, "but never mind a bare room, with bars fixed parallel to the hair cut," as after the shave I saw him walls on three sides and a sloping floor take up the shears and prepare to use to accustom the pupil to the sloping stage of the theatre. Along the free wall are benches, and two cane seated chairs ac-"Just one little ragged spot there commodate the professor and her assistthat needs touching up," said the artist ant, who plays a fiddle or sometimes a as he began the operation. I saw that sort of harmonium. The girls, of whom the oldest is perhaps 13, wear low necked I was in for a hair cut and resigned corsages leaving their arms bare, white muslin skirts, broad sashes of blue or red "This way, for one moment," he conribbon, pink tights and gray canvas shoes. tinued, motioning to the washstand. They are a lean, scraggy lot, not lovely to look upon incividually, but full of good Of course I went, and then it dawned upon me that I was in for a shampoo

humor and vivacity.

'Allons, mesdemoiselles, a vos places!' cries the professor, and the girls run to "See here," said I, "just let this busithe bars, and the fiddle gives the word of ness end right here; I don't want any command, just as the bugle calls direct the soldier. There is no melody, but thing more done. Do you undersimply a series of andante, allegro, pizzicato and trill movements, each followed by a tremolo, so that to the untutored ear and then almost before I knew it he the sounds suggest the confusion of the tuning of an orchestra. But the dancers was calmly making a torch of my hair understand that such and such notes in by applying the flame of a lamp which dicate such and such a posture at the bar, which must be held as long as the professor keeps up the tremolo; other notes followed by a tremolo indicate another posture. And at every moment during "Oh, I thought you wanted your hair singed. The only way to prevent the lesson the professor intersperses her remarks with the words: "Souriez! Souriez! Mais souriez dove:" (Smile! Won't "Hang it," I broke in. "I didn't come you smile? For in the midst of the most here to buy your barber shop. Howdifficult and torturing dislocations the ballet girl must smile, and the art of ever, I suppose you might as well go This last operation finished, he smiling has to be learned just like a step

looked at me in a pitying sort of way or a developpe.

After half an hour of these general exand asked how long I had had them. ercises at the bar there comes a rest, and the little girls begin once more to chatter "Why, those blackheads. But hold and flutter, while the professor lays the dust by watering the floor in geometrical interlacements. Then follows the adage, on just one minute, I'll fix them." A scorehing hot damp towel was then apor second part of the lesson, which con plied to my face, causing me so much plied to my face, causing me so much sists of an ensemble and composed steps. pain that I began to wonder why I had The dancers take place in the middle of allowed it at all and whether the next the room in rows; Mme. Theodore holds operation would involve the extraction up her skirts and indicates the step, and the little ones begin to bound, whirl, pirouette, form groups by twos, and smile in unison, while the fiddle scrapes queer After a minute or so of additional

At intervals there are moments of rest; "Here's your hair restorer," said my but the zealous pupils do not rest; they barber as he handed me the package, run to the bar and work their knees and loins, multiplying the efforts to gain together with my check. It would be their suppleness and lightness that the needless to go into details. Enough to public often seem to regard as natural and say that having entered the place for a innate. fifteen cent shave I was only permitted

The third part of the lesson is the varia to depart on the payment of \$3.25 for tion. The pupils gather in a group around the professor, who with her fingers die tates the steps that are to be executed, one finger of each hand representing the two legs of the dancers. "Attitude, pas de bourree, glissade, entrechat, temps de etc., says the professor in wonderful language, as she expounds the variation that she dances with her fingers. So, too, in fencing one indicates the the foils with the index of each hand. Meanwhile the pupils carefully watch the professor's fingers, and imitate with their wn, their bodies oscillating and undulating, and as it were feeling the steps "Est-ce compris?" (Do you understand?)
"Yes, madam." "Very good. In position, then." And they all promptly take their places once more in the middle of the room, and, with the professor, dance the variation while the fiddle plays a more

rapid measure.
Suddenly the fiddle stops. There is rest and then the girls go through another course of dislocation at the bar, and The action of the water which has poured under this natural span for then, with their sweetest smiles ages has worn it as smooth as though alute first to the right and then to the it had been chiseled and sandpapered left, as if thanking an idolizing public for a deserved evation. Then "Au revoir, Mme Theodore. A demain." In a secby a stonemason. Although the arch. which is solid limestone, averages about ond the class room is empty; the little forty feet in thickness, there is one girls, panting and worn out, don their paltry robes of poverty and return under place near the top of the arch where the thickness scarcely exceeds six feet; their mothers' wings to Montmartre or near the center of this thin place there Belleville.-Theodore Child in The Cosis a semi-circular hole two feet in diammopolitan.

The Hunter and the Grizzly.

eter through which one may watch the I never killed or trapped a grizzly south seven feet and a half from nozzle to tail. with probably the same girth, or one that weighed more than 1,290 pounds. It was no rare thing, at least ten years ago, to be confronted in the solitudes of Manitoba were two darkies who seemed to be very earnestly engaged in a more than ordinary by one of these monsters nine feet in length, nine in girth and with a bulk of discussion. Slipping up behind one of 1,600 pounds or more. When a Manitoba grizzy throws itself our its great haunches the large mooring posts, a reporter overheard the following colloquy: "Fust you and rises up before a hunter, it towers get de 'possum, den you get de dooh, den often five or six feet above him, and it you get de pot, and den-um-you be takes a brave man to stand in that most ready for de potpie. Now, Sam, comes de way we make de pie. Fust a lay of de 'possum, den a lay of de doob. Hush! formidable presence, with steady nerves and a cool head. I have more than once discovered the measuring mark of a den anuder lay of de 'possum and anuder lay of de dooh—oh, Lord, hush, nigger!—den comes anuder lay of de 'possum and anuder lay of de dooh!— "Look heah, you Rastus, if you keep up de lays of de grizzly's front claws on the bark of a tree runk seventeen feet from the ground Imagine coming suddenly upon a beast like that in some deep ravine or some isolated spot almost impassable with down possum and de dooh you'll hab dis heah timber, and surrounded by rocks and thick underbrush. The sight of his great jaws, open and red, and his eyes flashing coon jumping right up and down; why, dat yar is nuff to make a man kick his grandmother." After the excited darky had somewhat cooled down at the vivid in fury at you from the enormous head that towers so far above you, is some thing only to be appreciated when once description of the potpie he picked up his hat, that had fallen from his head in his expressions of delight, and both rapidly seen .- New York Sun.

All Stanley's Fault. Not long ago a mother looked over the shoulder of her little girl who was groaning about a difficult lesson. The book was open at the map of Africa,

and the mother exclaimed: "Why, how that map has change since I was a child! Then it had only a few towns about the coast, and all the middle was a blank. We didn't have to learn much about the map of

Africa in those days." "I know it," cried the little girl, almost in tears, "and it's all the fault of that dreadful Mr. Stanley!".

THE PLASTER PARIS BANDAGE.

How That Valuable Auxiliary to Surgical Science Was Invented Let me tell you a story and at the same time give you the history of the plaster Paris bandage. You must understand first that the inventions of plaster Paris, starch, glue and paste bandages are of recent date. During the late war they were unknown, and the first place in which they figured in surgical

science was in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, when the Bayarian splint was first used. The Bavarian splint, which suggested to an American doctor the use of plaster Paris, was a contrivance made to fit closely to the limb. It had a seam up the back, and when removed was split down the front and opened the opera; she is now aged 7 or 8 years, like a book. It could then be used again on a limb of similar dimensionsbut to our story.

About the year 1870 a gentleman from New York was making his way to Chicago, where he was going to give personal superintendence to a lawsuit in which he was the plaintiff. If he lost the suit he would lose his all. He had but a day to finish his journey, when, as fate would have it, he slipped on the street in Cleveland, O., and broke his leg. The poor man was in great distress. Everything he had was sent for his doctor and told him that he had decided to continue the journey, even at the risk of his life, stating at the same time the reasons why the journey was so imperative.

The doctor, who happened to be an ingenious fellow, had just been reading about the Bavarian splint, and at once sent for a dentist whom he had seen a few days before making plaster Paris molds of teeth. The dentist came, and both went to work on the limb. They first wrapped it securely with cloth bandages, then buried the entire limb in a mass of the plaster Paris. As soon as it hardened the man was assisted to rise, and a great portion of the surplus plaster was cut off, reducing the bulk. A pair of crutches were secured and the injured man, with his limb securely bound, boarded the train the next morning, to his infinite satisfaction. Of course he won the suit and indirectly hastened an invention that has proved a great value to the medical world .-Interview in Cincinnati Times-Star.

Cast Iron Bricks.

What are termed hollow cast from bricks are the invention of an Erfurt mechanic. As the name indicates they are made of regular brick form and size, the walls being 0.12 inches thick, but no mortar or other binding material is intended to enter into their use, the method of fastening adopted being as follows: The upper and lower sides of the brick are provided with grooves and protecting ribs, which fit into one another easily and perfectly, so as to make a uniform and complete union or combination.

There are in addition two large circular openings in the upper side of each brick, arranged to receive suitably formed projections on the lower side of the brick above, one of these projections being also hooked shape, thus securing a more secure hold; and in order that the joints be made and with a brush. The non-conducting air fifteen feet from the ground. cited as special advantages in their favor as a substitute for ordinary bricks and brick construction. - Chicago Jour-

How He Spent His Vacation. A young man employed in a big re tail dry goods store was granted a vacation. It was expected that he would hie to the mountains or go to the shore. The first morning he was free he walked through the store leisurely, nodding to his comrades behind the counters, but speaking to no one. He then made his exit. The second day he was an hour later, but he passed in review his toiling associates, and then went out. This he repeated for six days. When he returned on Monday he was asked why this strange behav ior. He replied that is had felt for a long time a desire to do as he pleased in the store, and he had now been able to do so, and he added: "I'm satisfied and ready to go to work again-better

A Rubber Sidewalk.

There is a length of rubber sidewalk in Edinburgh, and I want to tell you it is the finest sidewalk in the world. It is only about 25 feet long, and the sidewalk is about 8 feet wide. The rubber is fluted so as to allow the water to run off quickly, and the surface is the most comfortable to walk on that can well be imagined. You can't slip if you try, and there is a spring and a "give" that is most restful to the tired

man. It was laid as an advertisement by shopkeeper who sells "macintoshes" and "goloshes," as he calls rubber coats and rubbers, and although the expense must have been heavy I imagine it must have yielded good results. He told me the rubber was two inches thick and was laid on a four inch bed of concrete. In four years it has shown no appreciable signs of wear, but mischievous boys have cut it in places. -Interview St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mountain Climbing at Home.

Dr. J. Buttner, of Kotzschen-Breda has invented a contrivance which enables people to indulge in the healthy pastime of mountain climbing without leaving their rooms. This apparatus is more particularly adapted for the use of per suffering from a defective circulation, fatty degeneration, obesity, etc. It consists of a couple of steps placed side by side and working in such a way that one rises while the other is being pressed down by the foot. Under each step is bellows which offers a resting power to the down tread. The labor of elimbing is regulated by means of a lever brake. The steps are six inches high, and the less or greater steepness of the climb can be imitated by treading the step halfway down, or to its full depth; also by vary ing the amount of luggage carried by the operator. A self acting pedometer registers the number of paces.—Chicago News.

STAY THOU WITH ME, SWEET HOPE.

Stay thou with me, Sweet Hope, For the way is dark and long, And my feet doth wander from The straight and narrow path. So hidden' mid the entireling glooms. Stay thou! O leave me not Until my darkened way Doth end in radiant light-Until my wearied feet Doth find that perfect resti

Stay thou with me, Sweet Hope, For my heart is faint and weak, And my faith doth falter in The hard and dubious fight, So smitten by opposing foes Stay thou! O leave me not Until my fainting heart oth drink this bou Until my faith is 'guifed

Stay thou with me, Sweet Hope, For my life is sad and sore, And my soul doth shudder at Earth's stern, despairing face, So dismal by its want of thea. Stay thou! O leave me not Until my life is safe In his eternity— Until my soul is wrapped In his infinity!

-W. T. Cheney in Atlanta Constitution.

The Effects of Oulnine. There is no drug in such general use as quinine. The daring druggists, from the proprietor down to the bottle washer, shove it into suffering humanity in and out of season and for all sorts of diseases. As a tonic it is of involved in the Chicago lawsuit. He the greatest value, but is not suited to how by an ingenious and, to them, unall cases requiring a tonic. Doses of dreamed of process we extract from six to ten grains frequently cause precious metals from our exhausted sulringing or buzzing in the ears, a feeling of tightness in the head, deafness more or less complete, muscular weakness and a staggering gait.

But all persons are not alike susceptible to the drug. Men bear it better than women and the strong and robust better than the nervous and weakly. Under certain unhealthy conditions must ever ameliorate our cond large doses are capable of causing blindness which is apt to last for weeks and even months. As a remedy for chills and fever it is the remedy above all others, not only as a preventive but as a cure. In some kinds of fever that the disciples of the different schools its effect is very striking, and most so resent the common practice of outsiders in sudden attacks.

There are a number of other afflictions in which quinine is very effective, but it must be carefully administered or very serious results may be the outcome. If one thinks he needs it for its tonic effect he should not take more than one grain three times a day on cure" works by the operation of the healhis own responsibility. If a cold is er's individual mind on the subject, and coming on let him take ten grains on partakes of what is known as mesmerism going to bed either in one dose or in two doses about two hours apart. These are about the only conditions on which he is justifled in using the drug on his own responsibility, and if he uses it as advised it is not at all likely to do him any harm. - Yenowine's News.

Shorty Smith's Yarn.

"Shorty" Smith, the boss packer of the Bradshaw mountains, while driving his pack train up the Del Pasco hill had a very exciting experience. Part of the mules were loaded with a Frue concentrator. One of the mules, the largest in the train, was loaded with the long side sills of the concentrator, one on each side, and when the train had got half way up the hill and on the steepest part of the trail, the mule with the timbers gave a lurch sideways and landed about 100 feet remain air and water tight a fluid is down the hill, and lodged suspended in applied to the surface of the bricks the air between two oak trees about

How to get the mule down was the which they may be put together and next question. But, like all great taken apart without injuring them, are packers, "Shorty" was equal to the emergency. He soon took in the situation, rushed up to one of the mules that had some powder, caps and fuse in its pack, which he soon fixed so as to explode the powder, and placed it in the hollow end of one of the trees. He touched a match to the fuse and yelled. "Get out of the road!" and when the shot went off and the smoke had cleared away "Shorty" looked around and saw Old Tom (the mule) with his load all on walking up the hill to the rest of the train and not a scratch on him. -Arizona Miner.

An Inventive People.

"We are an inventive people. Inven-Our merchants invent, our soldiers and our sailors invent, our profes sional men invent, our schoolmasters invent and our women and children in-vent. One man lately wished to patent the application of the Lord's Prayer, repeated in a loud tone of voice, to prevent stammering; another claimed the new and useful attachment of a weight to a cow's tail, to prevent her from switching satisfied than if I had climbed mount cow's tail, to prevent her from switching it while milking; another proposed to cure worms by extracting with a delicate line and tiny hook, baited with a seductive pill; while a lady patented a crimping pin, which she declared might also he used as a paper cutter, as a skirt supporter, as a ains or bathed in the surf."-Boston paper file, as a child's pin, as a bouquet-holder, as a shawl fastener or as a book mark.

The above is not a quotation from the effort of some professional humorist. It is an extract from a matter of fact state ment made many years ago by Mr. Fisher while he was commissioner of patents.— St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Rome's Rainbow Hued Umbrellas. One of the common sights of Rome is to view the assortment of umbrellas hoisted on a rainy day. The opportunity is frequent, for when the drops fall they do so on a scale so generous that, as during the present month, the rain continues three weeks. Under the dome of the skies nothing was ever seen to surpass the parachute picture. The colors of the rain-bow are not more varied. Outside the rapidly disappearing Roman peasant cos-tume the umbrella has the next greatest amount of character in it. The rents that amount of character in it. The rents that time and accident have made are patched with any gay looking scrap, and its size so distended by the elasticity of the goods that when opened it covers the sidewalk. Without his umbrella the peasant is not at ease. Rain or shine he carries it under his arm, for with him it is a maxim that dogs and strangers are the only ones who walk in the sun as well as in Yet he too is ridiculed in the fashionably cut clothes of the present Romans, with their sharp toed patent leather boots and handsome parachutes.—Paris Cor, Baltimore Sun.

Arab Horses Not Superior. A foreign journal pertinently says that the lingering idea that the Arab horse but for his inches would be better than his English brother grows more purely romantic every year. A contest occurred lately in Cairo between an Arab of recog nized superiority and an English mare the latter carrying fourteen pounds more of weight, both of exactly the same height, and the oriental champion, al-though he had been first in the betting, was beaten out of sight.—Chicago Times.

The complete erasure of the word "waste" from the dictionaries, at all events in so far as it has any relation to industrial products, is, if not quite an accomplished fact, undoubtedly becoming more and more imminent; and we may thank the chemists of this generation for teaching us how to recover and utilize in-numerable substances which, in their ignorance, our grandfathers threw away. Thirty years ago the manufacturers of iron, gas and chemicals, everywhere neglected all but the prime objects of their industries, whereas today, on the system of taking care of the pennies and allowing the pounds to take care of themselves, competition has induced us to regard our legionary by-products as so many integral parts or branches of each enterprise. If the intelligent men who have "gone before," and who were looked upon by their contemporaries as wise in

their generation, could by any chance re-

appear among us, we might conduct them

to our gas works, and with a certain pride

explain the origin of our sulphate of am-monia, our snillne dyes, and our hundred

other extracts from coal tar.

No Such Thing as Waste

From the contemplation of gas we would turn with them to some of our smelters and furnaces, and point to the mineral wool, the cement, the glassware, the pottery, the fire bricks and the fertiler, all derived from our furnace slag; and finally, entering a great chemical works, we should show them how the once devastating gases, so fatal to life and vegetation, are no longer sent free into the air, but are condensed and transformed into staple articles of trade, and phur ores. To their wondering question,
"How can these things be?" we might reply that all these marvels result from a odern and enlightened policy, which, in many countries, has fostered every species of research in every branch of science, en-couraged great minds to ponder over and gradually unravel the mysteries of nature, and stimulated a general thirsting for that knowledge which, properly applied, "vale of tears."-The Age of Steel.

Different Phases of "Mind Cure." Now that all forms of mental healing are much talked of and largely adopted, it might be well for the public to know buiking them all under the head of "mind cure." Mind enters into each one, to be sure, but in different forms and through different doors. They who practice "Christian science" draw healing force from the Infinite Mind, and consider their own minds as at most a mere telegraph line through which the vivifying power reaches the patient's mind. Plain or hypnotism. "Faith cure" and "prayer cure" are one and the same, both relying upon faith to override disease.

If any one doubts that the healing of

disease by mental methods is going on briskly in this city, let him drop into the offices of some of the best known practitioners and see the collection of patients waiting hour after hour in order that each may get a treatment. Nine o'clock is the hour for beginning the business of healing. An hour before that six and eight patients are in readiness to get their slice of life and health as drawn from the infinite source of all life and wholeness. From that time on until the office closes at night it is never empty, and most of these reach a point when they declare themselves healed.—New York Press "Every Day Talk."

Scheme of the Brokers.

"Have you heard of the latest scheme of some of the Wall street brokers?" was the query put to a reporter by a Western Union operator. "They are devoting their spare moments to learning telegraphy. A few days ago the regular cator in a New street broker's c A few days ago the regular operwas absent, and I was sent for to take his of instruments in the that some of the office boys or clerks were learning to manipulate the key. I was somewhat surprised during the day to see a member of the firm come in and com-mence practicing the Morse characters. learned that he was paying his operator extra to remain after business hours and practice with him. Upon quietly investi-gating the matter, I ascertained that sev-eral other brokers were assistuously struggling with the Morse alphabet, with vary-ing success. One broker, who started out with the expectation of becoming sumciently expert within six weeks to read messages coming over the wire at ordinary speed became somewhat discouraged when, at the end of that time, he found it impossible to eatch even the small words. Their idea is that if they can become expert enough to read messages passing over the wires it would be an easy matter for them to drop into other brokers' offices and, by listening to the click of the telegraph instruments, per-haps gain some valuable information."— New York Evening Sun.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, was put off a street car in San Francisco because he did not happen to have a nickel in his pocket to pay his fare. The story of the incident traveled through the west, and his friends in a spirit of humor and friendship had a gold headed cane made, which contained in the handle a compartment sufficiently large to store one hundred five cent nickels.

The simple pressure of the thumb releases a nickel, and another slips into place ready for use, like the cartridges in a magazine gun. On the handle was engraved "United States Senator J. P. Jones, with the best wishes of his Utah friends." The cane was formally presented to the senator recently by ex-Governor West, of Utah, in the presence of a number of senators and representatives. -- Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Pine Tree Soap.

A patent has been taken out for a process for utilizing the resinous matter present in the needle like leaves of the order Pinus. By extraction with alkali a resin soap is formed from which the woody fiber can be removed, and which, on the addition of fat and completion of the saponification, yields an ordinary soap, containing resin and fatty acids.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Wrath Turned Away. Merchant (angrily, as clerk enters three hours late) - Where in the

Clerk offers him a twenty-five cent Merchant (continuing)-of sense do

you buy such good eigars?- Epoch. A Lucky Fellow.

Mrs. Sharptongue (querulously) -Here you are earning next to nothing, and our old neighbor, Mr. Quickwit, is making \$10,000 a year.

Mr. S .- Lucky fellow, that Quickwit. He's got a job as traveling sales-man, and is away from home ten oths in the year. - New York Weekly,