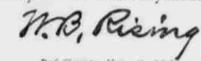
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Analyst California State Board of Health, etc., etc.

No careful housekeeper can afford to use any baking powder but Royal.

A BACKSTOP FOR BULLETS.

Inventor Lennard, the American Herr Dowe, and His Bullet Proof Shield. In Brooklyn recently a man stood fac-



tant and told the rifleman to aim at his heart and fire. The marksman was pale and trembled like leaf, but he raised the rifle, took care ful aim, and as the of flame shot from the muzzle of his weapon a 45 cali ber bullet sped straight toward the heart of his living target. The LENNARD'S SHIELD.

simply smiled, stepped forward and removed the bullet proof shield that covered his breast. He was unharmed, and his shield had proved an unqualified success. The name of this American Herr Dowe is W. J. F. Lennard, a stairbuilder and an all round inventor. He is about 40 years old, is a native of New Jersey and lives in Brooklyn. He tips the scales at only 135 pounds, but possesses nerve enough to supply several 200 pound For two years past he has been hard at work upon a shield designed to make bullets feel very flat, and when the news was cabled from Germany not long ago that Herr Dowe, a Mannheim tallor, had invented a cost that was an admirable backstop for leaden bullets he lost no time in announcing that he had done a good job of builet proof tailoring himself "My shield," he says, is 17 inches long, 13 inches wide and 1% inches thick. The

material is a combination of cotton, wood, wool and felt treated chemically. There is no steel, copper, brass, nickel or any kind of metal plate in it. There are three plates of the composition in the shield at a little distance apart from each other. The shield

Further than this Mr. Lennard refuses to describe his invention for the very nat-ural reason that he desires to patent it and sell it to the United States or some other government. He does not believe, however, that Herr Dowe's coat is made of the same material as his shield and is confident that his patent backstop can fool sfully than that of the German tallor. Mr. Lennard is frank to state, however, that his shield is useless against steel bullets.

His main idea in inventing the composition that forms his shield was to produce something that would be more effective than the steel armor plates now used on ships. He believes that he has discovered such a composition, and that a war vessel thus protected will be capable of stopping any projectile that may be fired at it from the heaviest cannon now used by the navies of the world. One of the great advantages of his composition is the fact that it is immeasurably lighter than the heavy steel plates that make warships so unsea-

Wool for a Bridge Foundation.

When the national pike bridge west of Richmond was in process of construction the workmen at the west side of White water river dug down to find a solid foundation. They struck a great and seemingly bottomless bed of quicksand. Vainly they labored to find a safe resting place for the Finally the civil engineer and the con-

tractor struck on a novel expedient to over-come the difficulty. They sent men all through the country to buy wool. They purchased nearly all of that commodity in this and adjacent counties, and the primitive woolen mills were compelled to pay high prices in order to procure anything to work on. This wool, unwashed, burrs and all, was delivered here on wagons of all sorts. It came piled high on beds constructed for the purpose, and all was tum-bled into the hole intended for the foundation. As pressure was applied it sank some distance into the sand, but finally it would sink no farther. At last, on this wooly foundation, the

rocks were laid, and today the western abutment of the old national bridge rosts on a bed of compressed wool.—Indianapolis

The Natural Death.

The natural death is no utopian dream. Both longevity and euthanasia are within the reach of mankind. Not a few have already secured both, while many more may find them. I have seen the man. He was old. He had neither pain, anger nor sorrow. Finally his intellect began to lose its power. His ambition changed to a desire for repose. His ideas of space, time and duty lin- £10,-New York Herald. gered for a moment, then passed away. Step by step his powers waned. Happily, painlessly, carelessly the moment flew. The merry sounds of youth at play and the hum of the busy world only rocked him gently to sleep. On and on he passed until his intellect ceased and ended in a smash and the immediate true outhanasia. It suggests no terror, chaser, far from trying to check this it inflicts no pain; it brings no agony. -Dr. J. Hobart Egbert in Dietic and Hygienic Gazette,

Queer Looking Worms. New Zealand, Australia, the Samoan and the Bolomon Islands, as well as portions of the Hawaiian group, are the homes of va-rious species of worms with thick, heavy bodies, and with a well defined neck connecting the body with a head that is a startling reminder of that of the monkey. In the Sandwich Islands they are called "meta-lu-ki," which means "creeper with a child's head." An old New Zealand leges! says that at one time they were of immense proportions and threatened the extinction of all human life on the island.—St. Louis Resulting

BALLADE OF WORLDLY WEALTH. Money taketh town and wall, Fort and ramp without a blow. Money moves the merchants all While the tides shall obb and flow.

Money maketh evil show Like the good and truth like lies. These alone can ne'er bestow Youth and localth and paradise. Money maketh festival,
Wine she buys and beds can strow.
Round the necks of captains tall
Money wins them chains to throw,

Marches soldiers to and fro, Gainsth ladies with sweet eyes. These alone can ne'er bestow Youth and bealth and paradise. Money wins the priest his stall.

Money initers hitys, I trow,
Red hats for the cardinal,

Abbeys for the novice low, Money maketh sin as snow, Pince of penitence supplies. These alone can no'er bestow Youth and health and paradise -Andrew Lang in Public Opinion.

ONCE ON A TIME.

At teatime in the ruddy light— Chrysanthemums were in their glory-My baby came to say good night And beg for "just one little story."

I told her how a girl like her Came long ago, somewhere or other, And brought her doll and made a stir And begged a story from her mother,

Who, tired and listless, also crossed The little story begging beauty With news of how another glossed Her irksome story telling duty. Still backward was the tale referred

To weary her, but when I ended, As if I had not said a word, With looks half pleading, half offended, She clasped my neck-her childish trust

Had made the hardest heart compliant-"A little one," she said, "please—just About a fairy and a giant." I kissed ber close, and off I went:

"Orce on a time," low, slow and steady.

She heaved a sigh of awest content—
My darring was asleep already.

— Menries Macdonald in Good Words.

Many are the stories told of the re-

markable verdiets brought in by inefficient juries, but there could scarcely be a better illustration of what a certain legal man calls "colossal inefficiency" than the story he tells of the verdict given by a jury in a western city. The case under trial was that of a man who ecidentally, as almost every one believed-had fatally shot a friend while the two were off with a hunting party.

The accused person was a prominent citizen of the place and was greatly beloved as well as respected by every one who knew him.

As the trial proceeded the faces of the jurymen were filled with anxiety. When they at last retired, it became evident to them that the prisoner could not be acquitted of all blame, according to the evidence, but they decided that if he must be considered guilty of something they would make that something as light as possible. Accordingly the foreman gravely announced on the return to the courtroom that they found the prisoner "guilty of drunkenness."

In spite of the gravity of the case a ripple of amusement ran over the courtcom at this verdict. The judge, with considerable severity and with great clearness, again charged the jury and again they retired.

A long interval elapsed. At last they came straggling in again. Once more the foreman confronted the judge and thus announced the verdict:

"We find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, but"this in a tone of something like defiance -"we don't believe he did it!"-Youth's Companion.

An Expensive Bow.

A gentleman's court dress is a very expensive affair. It costs £40 at least, without the shoes, stockings or sword. Many men who are not members of parliament or likely to wear their suit more than once or twice hire it from one of the numerous costumers who abound in the neighborhood of Covent Garden. Their charge is from £4 10s. to £5, including the services of the obliging gentlemen who attend to see it properly put on. One ultra fashionable tailor charges 6 guineas for one wearing, but his suits are of the best quality, made to fit and of proper cut. Altogether, with silk hose, shoes, buckles, sword and bat, a man cannot make his bow to the prince at a cost of less than

Curing a Bolting Horse. A horse purchased at an equine "rubbish" sale was a confirmed bolter. No sooner was it harnessed than it set off at full gallop, a career which generally consciousness was no more. This is the resale of the culprit. But the new purpropensity, resolved, as he said, to "humor him a bit" and generously "lent him to a fire engine." The horse soon found that he was encouraged not only to bolt at starting, but to keep up the pace, and in six months was quite ready either to stand in harness or to start at any speed wished by his driver.-Lon-

don Spectator. Animal Life in High Altitudes. Mules stand the climate of high altitudes better than horses, but require some weeks for acclimatization, and if urged to undue sertion at great altitudes they are liable to drop dead suddenly. It may be remarked that the region of perpetual snow in the mountain district of Peru begins at about - Exchange. 15,000 feet - Nineteenth Century.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

A GOVERNMENT BUREAU DEVOTED TO INVESTIGATING THEIR RELATIONS.

Career of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, Who Has Devoted About Twenty-one Years of His Life to the Collection of La-

bor Statistics-Ills Important Duties. The government labor bureau is nine rears old, but it has conducted its investipations into the relations between the ords of industry and the sons of toll so quietly and unobtrusively that the general public was scarcely aware of its existence until the recent strikes revived interest in sverything pertaining to labor questions. The bureau has been conscientiously and laboriously engaged in gathering statistics relating to American and foreign industries, and the projected investigation of the Pullman and railway strikes which will be conducted by Commissioner Car-roll D. Wright, assisted by specialists appointed by the president, will be similar in scope. The commission has no powers of arbitration, but will simply report its oneinsions to the president. The duties of the commissioner of labor

are to acquire and diffuse among the peo-ple of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, and aspecially concerning its relation to espital, the hours of labor, the earnings of men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectua

and moral prosperity.

He is also especially charged at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, to accertain the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in lead ing countries where such articles are pro-



CARDOLL D. WRIGHT, fuced, by fully specified units of produc tion, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost of such artiles of production, including the wages

paid in such industries. It is his duty to ascertain and report as to the effect of the customs laws upon the currency and on the agricultural industry, especially as to their effect on the mortgage indebtedness of farmers, what articles are controlled by trusts and what effect such trusts or other combinations of ward girl went up to her. The Salvahave on production and prices.

He is also specially charged to investi-gate the causes of and the facts relating to all controversies and disputes between employers and employees as they may oc-cur, and which may happen to interfere with the welfare of the people of the dif-ferent states, and he is authorized to make although the crowd soon numbered sevspecial reports on particular subjects whenthink the subject in his charge requires it.

has discovered. labor was the bureau of labor, and itschief the Salvationist warmly, and they both was Mr. Wright, who received a salary of \$1,000 and had under him a force of about 60 men. The bureau had then been in operation three years and a half, and Commissioner Wright had done such lently dispersed.—New York Sun. good work in the investigation of labor and economic questions that the scope of the bureau was enlarged, the salary of its chief increased to \$5,000 per annum and its name changed to the department of labor. The force of employees was retained, his house is adapted to him. On enterand many of the experts received increased

shouldered man, with kindly brown eyes and a brown mustache. He was born in Dunbarton, N. H., on July 25, 1840. He to the comfort of the man. In America was educated in the public schools of New Hampshire and Vermont and was study ing law when the war broke out. Then he an. Men are more selfish than women; enlisted in the Fourteenth New Hamp | consequently the English home is, as a shire regiment, of which he became colonel | rule, more comfortable than the Ameri-He served as adjutant general under Phil Sheridan and was one of that distinguished officer's most trusted aids. Poor health compelled him to resign in March, 1865, when he returned to the the following October. He practiced his home, and to enjoy the privileges of profession for several years and then home, while the other is more apt to moved to Massachusetts, where he was was serving in that body when appointed chief of the state bureau of statistics of labor, an office which he filled for 15 years. In 1880 he was appointed state supervisor of the national census, and in 1885 he was commissioned by the governor of Massachusetts to investigate the public records of the towns, parishes, counties and courts of the state.

The national bureau of labor was estab lected as its first commissioner. For the next three years he filled both the state and national dilees, but finally gave up the state office. He lectured at Lowell in stitute, Boston, on "Labor Questions Eth-ically Considered," and at Harvard collegs on "Factory Systems of New Eng-

In addition to a vast number of reports and bulletins, which he had issued from time to time, he published "Strikes and Lockouts," 1887; "Ethics of Labor," 1886; "The Present Actual Condition of the Workingmen," 1887; "Hand Labor In Prisons, 1887; "Historical Sketch of the Knights of Labor," 1887; "Historical Sketch of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers," 1893. These onographs and others have been translated into several languages.

All in all, Mr. Wright has devoted about 21 years of his life to the work of collect-ing labor statistics. One who knows him well says there is no demagogy about him, and that he is a 'straight up and down New England Yankee," with his whole heart and soul in his work. He has not the slightest anxiety as to whom the results of his investigations may please or displease. He looks for facts, and when he finds them he gives them to the coun

my without fear or favor. The Adirondach Lakes.

One of the most striking phenomena of the Adirondack region is the curryweather upon the lakes great and small. guishable, and as a great many Adirontouching the slaughter of deer all such | tend to it now." offenders are extremely careful not even to whisper a word that might betray blank after the words, "Price of admis-their guilt when rewing upon the lakes sion," by inserting the simple charac-ters. "\$1 "—Chicago Tribana.

HOW GRANT BECAME A SMOKER.

in Incident That Caused the General to Be Overwhelmed With Cigars.

"My father," said Colonel Grant, tried to smoke while at West Point, nt only because it was against the regalations, and then he didn't succeed ery well at it. He really got the habit from smoking light eighrs and eighrettes furing the Mexican war, but it wasn't s fixed habit. When he left the army nd lived in the country, he smoked a pe-not incessantly. I don't think at he was very fond of tobacco then, and really there was always a popular nisconception of the amount of his noking. But he went on as a light smoker, a casual smoker, until the day of the fall of Fort Donelson. Then the gunboats having been worsted somethat, and Admiral Foote having been ounded, he sent ashore for my father come and see him. Father went aboard, and the admiral, as is customary, had his eigars passed. My father ok one and was smoking it when he vent ashore. There he was met by a staff officer, who told him that there was a sortie, and the right wing had been struck and smashed in. Then my father started for the scene of operations. He let his eigar go out naturally, ut held it between his fingers. He rode other and you, giving orders and direcions, still with the cigar stump in his

"The result of his exertions was that Fort Donelson fell after he sent his mesage of 'unconditional surrender,' and 'I propose to move immediately upon your works.' With the message was sent all over the country the news that Grant was smoking throughout the battle when he only had carried this stump from Foote's flagship. But the cigars began to come in from all over the Union. He had 11,000 cigars on hand in a very short time. He gave away all he could, but he was so surrounded with rigars that he got to smoking them regularly, but he never smoked as much as he seemed to smoke. He would light a igar after breakfast and let it go out, and then light it again, and then again let it go out and light it, so that the one cigar would last until lunchtime. -From an Interview With Colonel Frederick D. Grant About His Father. in McClure's Magazine.

A Gotham Incident. A scene that attracted a crowd occurred in the Bowery very early one morning. A girl not over 20 years old, many of whose natural beauties of face ould be distinguished through her tears, sat on a doorstep of a sa'oon. She was well dressed. A group stood watching her, and while some of them inquired sympathetically why she seemed so distressed a young miss wearing the customary poke bonnet of the Salvation Army edged her way through the crowd, and catching sight of the wayapital, business operations or of labor tionist, resting upon one knee on the stone step, threw her right arm over the shoulder of the weeping girl, and taking her by the hand drew her close to her and began talking to her earnestly in a tone too low to be heard by the by standers. The atmost quiet prevailed, eral hundred. After a little while the over required to do so by the president or either house of congress, or when he shall She brightened up, and the blinding moisture disappeared from her eyes. A thorized to investigate and report what he smile took the place of the drawn look Prior to June 13, 1888, the department of comforter. She finally arose, embraced lently dispersed. - New York Sun.

English Homes and American.

On entering an Englishman's house the first thing one notices is how well ing an American's house the first thing one notices is how well he adapts his Commissioner Wright is a tall, broad self to his house. In England the estabthe establishment is carried on with a prime view to the comfort of the wom-

An Englishman is continually going

home; an American is continually going to business. One is forever planning study of law and was admitted to the bar and scheming to get home, and to stay devote his energies to make his business elected to the state senate in 1871 and a place to go to and in which to spend himself. These minor details of domes tic life put their impress upon larger matters of business and politics. - Price Collier in Forum.

A swallow flew down and plucked a small piece of wool from the back of a sheep. The sheep was very indignant lished under a law passed by congress in and denounced the swallow in scathing 1884, and in 1885 Colonel Wright was setterms.

"Why do you make such a fuss?" asked the swallow. "You never say anything when the shepherd takes all the wool you have on your back.

'That's a different thing entirely, replied the sheep. "If you knew how to take any wool without hurting me as the shepherd does, I would not object so much.

This fable is merely intended to exlain why millions can be stolen with impunity, while the theft of a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is punished with such severity. - Texas Siftings.

Quick Transit.

"Did yer ever stop ter think," said Meandering Mike, "'bout this world's turning on its axis once every 24 hours?" "Course I have," said Plodding Pete.
"It's mighty fast travel, so fast thet

it don't seem with while tryin ter improve on it. Er feller that ain't content ed ter jes' sit down an slide with the earth at that rate of speed is so doggoned hard ter satisfy that his opinion ain't wuth list'nin to nohow."-Wash-Ington Star.

A Philanthropist. "What is the subject of your lecture?"

inquired the editor. 'The Cause of Hard Times and How ing power of the human voice in still to Cure Them," "replied the gifted orstor, "and as the object of the lecture Persons ashore easily hear the ordinary is in its very nature purely philanconversation of others who are so far thropic I will ask you to be generous in out upon the lake as to be indistin- the matter of free notices. By the way, he added hurriedly, "I forgot to fill a dack visitors habitually violate the law blank in this advertisement. I will at-

And he took the copy and filled the

THE LAND OF PROMISE

is the mighty West, the land that "tickled with a bee langhe a harvest." the Li Decede of the miner; the goal of the agricultural emigrant. White it beens with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, some of the lairest and most fruitful partients of it bear a harvest of analysis reased in its fullness by those improtected by a modicinal asignism. No one seeking or dwelling in a maintal locality is asid from the scourge without Histotiers Stemach Briters Emigrants, bear this in mind. Commercial travelers sejournium in malartous regions should travelers sojourning in maintous regions sho carry a bottle of the Bitters in the traditi-gripsack. Against the effects of exposure, a as or bodily overwork, desirp and unwholes bond or water, it is an intallible defense, it patient, rheumetism, billousness, dvanes tervousness and loss of strength are all rem died by this genial restorative.

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But its memory lingers atil.
And its strange, isotastic features
Many a future tale will fill.
How the waters rising rising,
Oldest pieneers surprising,
Crept a mile before they fell,
And submerged that part of Fortland
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Purchasers of the Northrop & Surgis Company's pure, strong delicions Favoring Katracts
sceure an elecantly illustrated Sonvenir of the
historic flood FREE.

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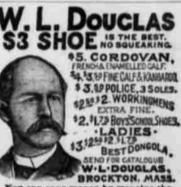
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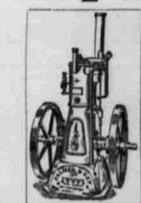
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