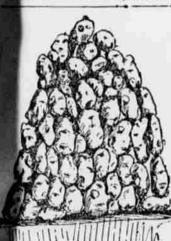


O'Brien, and as soon as the recovered he harried the lands "Rrodar, doing his best to dethe food within reach of the e family, that they might come er understanding of their in-The potato was halled as a er of famine. Neither O'Brien the home of its adoption.

of famine taken from them began to write long and learned on the X ray and other remarkhings. And they described it ly, so that those who had never wondrous nature.

roote is thicke, fat, and tuberthers shorter: which knobbie though it attracted much attenhe potato began to receive popucurious, and when used at all board. t only at the tables of the rich,



whether they may not be propain greater quantities for the use vine and other cattle," Mortitingly, "The root is very near the pacity of the grounds. e of the Jerusalem artichoke, algh not so good and wholesome, but is, besides prejudice, may be for this neglect. Cultivation had et improved the wild stock to its nt perfection. The proper modes oking had not yet been hit upon. lastly, vegetable food of any was less sought after, or rather within the reach of the mass of people, than it is now. At present the ubiquitous vegetable, without h no meal is complete.

uld a member of the Royal Socie thich in 1663 adopted measures for ading the cultivation of the Soln Tuberosum, with a view to preon of famine in England and Irehave accompanied a newspaper sentative through the wonderful to region of Colorado on a recent ion he must have been satisfacconvinced that "things do move. the beginning of the sixteenth ury potatoes were brought from rica to Europe for cultivation in ens as a curiosity. Last year was forwarded, from one section lolorado alone, 6,000 carloads of ids," each car averaging 400 bush-

nly a few years ago, when some enrising farmers commenced the culion of potatoes, on what then apred to be a large scale, they were rtily ridiculed. Time has proven, only a very short time at that, the tectness and sound judgment of the el-headed grangers who fully realthe special adaptability of the rm sandy soil, of certain portions of orado, to the successful production the homely, unfashionable tuber. Thile there have been in a few cases eptionally large profits in this intry in the main it has been a steady. ditable business for such men as are ing to give it attention. Idaho. th, and Montana have been enviouswatching the success of Colorado in line, and they are now energeticompeting with the gold-silver te for the trade of Kansas and Neiska. Freight rates, however will t give them entree to the more Eastmarkets-east of the Missouri

obably there is no section of the ultural world where the cultivan of potatoes is so simplified and tematized as in the Greeley district Colorado. Seeins the enormous possibilities of this industry, an enterpris-



THE BURBANK.

ing manufacturer of farming implements turned his attention a couple of years ago to machinery for preparing and handling this crop in all its stages. The result has been in the production of potatoes similar to the introduction of headers and thrashing machines in the raising of small grains -a marked decrease in the cost of production.

Only by the use of this machinery are the potato farmers of the far West to-day enabled to sell their product in competition with that of Illinois and Missouri in the markets of Chicago and St. Louis. They literally make a business of raising potatoes, and knowing that a too rapid continuation of crops is disadvantageous rotate their erop of potatoes from one section of the farm to another, alternating with wheat and the prolific and fertilizing alfalfa, thus insuring a constantly recurring replenishment of the light. sandy soil, which has proven so well adapted to potato growing.

In the planting season one of the ingenious machines above referred to is loaded with seed potatoes and started on its automatic labors across a field. It is accompanied by a wagon con-Brodar could source the time to taining additional "seed." With the sefully all the earth under the motive power supplied by two fine taining additional "seed." With the the enemy, and nothing else Norman horses and under the supervisremove the plant. Such was ion of one man this machine will plant rlike beginning of the plant in six acres per day. The planter may be adjusted to drill, drop, and cover in the time that the O'Brien and hills from ten to twenty-one inches ar found their occupations as apart, as may be most desirable.

The harvest of the potato crop usually commences about Sept. 15 and ses upon the new plant, as they | continues until the middle or latter part | excellence, his words have the ring of of October. During this season no one need complain of "no work." Men, boys, and even women and girls turn he plant could form some idea out en masse to hasten the harvest. Here, too, inventive genius holds sway. The ingenious barvester, drawn by ne of them as round as a ball, four powerful horses, traverses row nall or egge-fashion, some longer after row and leaves in its wake glistening lines of white and pink tubers are fastened unto the stalks with as clean and neatly separated from nite number of threddie strings." their parent soil as if each had been carefully "sapolioed" before being rewas long before outside of Ire- leased from its earthy repository. Each "digger" is attended by a driver and oval. For more than a century from six to eight "pickers" whose businished in obscurity in England. | ness it is to collect the potatoes, large known and less prized, it was and small, in baskets. These hands ed to the gardens of botanists are paid from \$1 to \$1.50 per day and

In each section of the field is another are vegetable rather than as a contrivance called a "sorter," consistng dish. The potatoes furnished | ing of an oscillating screen hung at an table of James I, bore the high angle of thirty degrees, into which the of two shillings per pound. In baskets are emptied. This screen has olridge writes of the tubers: what is termed a two-inch square not hear that it has yet been es- mesh. Those potatoes which will go through this mesh fall into a sack and are kept for seed the following spring. The larger potatoes roll from the screen into separate sacks, in which they are stored in peculiarly constructed cellars | bottle companions, I took a pledge and or "dug-outs" until conditions are favorable for marketing.

These "dug-outs" are excavations in the ground varying in size according to the requirements of the crop and approximately ten feet in depth. They are roofed over almost level with the ground and provided with ventilators. To such a considerable extent has this industry grown that at Eaton and Greeley enormous warehouses have been erected for the express purpose of storing and handling potatoes.

Greeley has become celebrated for her "Potato day," which is usually set for the 10th of October. On this oceasion immense trenches are dug and the succulent roots, after being roasted to a turn by white-aproned experts, are served with appropriate accompaniments to an admiring crowd of appre-Garden Kalendar for 1708 says, clative people only limited by the ca-

During the last year there were about 2,400,000 bushels of this crop harvesty prove good for swine." Several ed in the northern portion of Colorado. There have been several train loads forwarded to St. Louis and Chicago. and many car loads have found their way to interior points in Iowa, Indiana, Tennessee, Ohio, and even as far south as Louisiana. One pyramod, which I secured a photograph of, contained exactly forty potatoes and weighed 120 pounds. A few selected specimens weighed a trifle over seven pounds each.



When the Yerkes telescope is set up in Lake Forest University astronomers will be enabled to see the moon at closer range than ever before. It is believed that the comparative size of the two globes, the moon and the earth, will be as shown in the accompanying illustra-

Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, having preached a sermon advising men not to marry women for beauty, but in choosing wives to take into consideration their kitchen accomplishments, ought to preach a second sermon now advising women not to marry men because they are handsome, but in choosing husbands to take into consideration their ability to provide good things to cook.

FOE TO STRONG DRINK

THE GREAT LIFE WORK OF FRAN-CIS MURPHY.

Picked Up from the Gutter, He Has Become the World's Greatest Temperance Reformer -Story of His Life and His Remarkable Success.

Blue Ribbon's Champion. There is no name better known in temperance circles the world over than that of Francis Murphy. He is without a doubt the greatest living advocate of the doctrine of total abstinence, During his long career as a champlon in the blue ribbon cause he has carried happiness into thousands of homes and reclaimed from the gutters thousands of men who have since grown into prosperity and wealth. All this has been accomplished by a magnetic eloquence that strikes the heart of the listener. He is not highly educated or even always polished in speech. He is better equipped than that for the work



FRANCIS MURPHY.

in which he has spent the best years of his life. Though his phrases have not always the turn of grammatical truth and deep feeling and his manner is of the genial, gracious, winning kind that naturally attracts men to him. Five minutes in a man's company is enough to have Francis Murphy addressing him by his first name or the abbreviation of his last, and slapping him on his back, not rudely, but in a genial welcoming way. Francis Murphy is not as vigorous a worker as he e was. Sixty years of life have left their marks upon him, but while they have deprived him of some of his force fulness as a speaker they have brought a gentleness which is equally effective.

Story of His Life. Francis Murphy, as his name indicates, is an Irishman. "I came to this country when I was 16 years old. It was twenty-six years ago in the city of Portland, Me., that I signed the pledge," says Mr. Murphy. "Before that I had been a leader of the young fellows who drank about that town. But all at once a new feeling took hold of me, a new force entered my mind and I determined to quit the life I had led. It was one of the surprises of the town when I did sign the pledge. But with me the first thought was of my went among them, and in almost no time sixty or seventy of them had put

to drink llonor again. "It was noticed in the town at once, Prominent business men would come down around where we lived, and, speaking to some of the neighbors, would say: 'Hello, Tom, or Joe, or whoever it was, you're looking different from what you did; you look better. What's come over you? And Tom or Joe would reply: 'Well, you know, I used to have a good deal of trouble with my boy. He used to drink with Frank Murphy, but now Murphy has got him to sign the pledge. Since he did that my wife is a young girl again and I feel like a young man.'

His First Temperance Lecture. "And so it went, until I had an invitation from the mayor of the city. Benjamin Kingsbury, to make a speech in

the City Hall, 'No. sir,' I told him, 'I never made a speech in my life, and I'm not going te try in the City Hall.' 'Well, you don't need to,' he replied. 'Just appear there sober: that will be speech enough for you.' I agreed to do that, and I went. The

City Hall was filled MURPHY. clear out to the street, and there were such prominent men as Tom Reed, George Shipley and others of that At the proper time I was introduced to the audience as the young fellow who had begun Portland's great temperance reform, and I thought I ought to say something just to show my appreciation. But lo and behold I couldn't say a word. I stood there trying to speak, but I couldn't, and finally broke out crying. Of course, was shamed and humiliated, and thought I had brought disgrace on every friend I had on earth. I had no thought but to get home, and there I went as soon as I could get out of the crowd. And I stayed there three days, too, out of everybody's sight, until my friends began to inquire, 'Where's Frank? Nobody could say, and finally they came to the house to look me up. Mayor Kingsbury was one of them. They asked me what was the matter, and I replied that I had disgraced them all and my family and myself and everybody else by the failure I had made at the City Hall. 'You haven't failed; you've done magnificent,' said Kingsbury, 'and I have fifty applications for

MRS. FRANCIS

you to talk temperance. "For a while I demurred, but then I went out with a little pledge, not expecting to make speeches, but simply to talk to one man or two at a time. My success was greater than I expected. and the work I did resulted in the formation of the New England Reform clubs, with which 75,000 people signed

temperance work. "The number of people who have Professor C. M. Cady in Century taken the pledge from me I can not tell exactly. The only figures I have were those that were complied in 1878, for the purpose of writing with fluid when it was reckoned that 13,000,000 link, has been cound in an Egyptian people had taken the blue ribbon tomb.

four years I spent with my son, Thos.

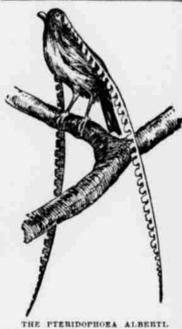
E. Murphy, in Great Britain, it is estimated that 5,000,000 people signed our pledge. In the city of Belfast, Ireland. my son took 40,000 signatures to the pledge in three days. That is the greatest record ever made by a man in temperance work. My best work was done in Pittsburg in 1876. I talked there for three months in one hall, and as a resuit 45,000 men signed the pledge. It was that work, too, that started the movement that made the gospel and total astinence caubse. It was that work, too, that gave me fame, and I have never made any money since I first had the fame. I have refused to the latter half of 1876 and the early turn my work into a money-making

Mr. Murphy has been aided by his wife, who, like himself, is a winning apostle of temperance.

A VERY RARE BIRD.

It Is Found in New Guinea and Has Beautiful Plumes.

A new bird of paradise has been dis-Museum of Natural History in Paris. Proach his villages. This remarkable bird is a rara avis par excellence. Strange to say, although discidae occur in infinite variety, Ornithologists have been dumbfounded ors of the numerous specimens that region during this century. In honor have named the bird Pteridophoea Al-



berti. Pteridophoea means a carrier of feathers-but why the wor. is used In the feminine is hard to understand. for the females are, without exception, exceedingly homely creatures.

Both sexes of these birds of paradisc are distinguished by the enormous development of certain parts of their plumage, but the males are favored with an exceedingly beautiful variegated covering. They are about the size of the common jay. Their heads and necks are covered with short, thick feathers, resembling velvet, of a bright straw color above and a brilliant emerald green beneath. From under the shoulders on each side springs a dense tuft of golden orange plumes, about two feet in length, which the bird can raise at pleasure, so as to en close the greater part of its body. The two center tall feathers attain a length of thirty-four inches, and being destitute of webs, have a thin, wire-like ap pearance. The females are of a dusky brown color and possess neither plumes

nor lengthened tall feathers.

The Coteau Hills, The Coteau range in Eastern South Dakota is a most interesting subject of study, both from a geological and a botanical point of view. This Coteaulow, broken range of hills about twenty miles wide, surmounting an elevated plateau-has an altitude of 2,000 feet. It enters the State from the southeast at Gary, and crosses the north line near the north corner of the Sisseton Reservation. It is the terminal moraine of the great glacier which enveloped Minnesota and the Northwest, which, moving southwesterly, loosened its grip and slumped its load along this line. A very remarkable conglomeration was that load. There are heaped in confusion almost every soil and rock known to the geologist, of course broken to gravel or ground to clay by the ice, while mixed through it so theroughly and so generally that almost every shoveli of the gravel yields traces of gold, silver, iron, copper and other minerals. Gem stones abound in great variety, and some are valuable. A lady visiting in Gary picked up a native brilliant, for which she accepted \$200 from a Chicago jeweler, and D. F. Youngs, a farmer near town, received \$85 for one

he found in the earth thrown up by a pocket gopher.- Minneapolis Journal. How Treasure Is Transported In China We have heard much of the diverting of public treasure to private gain by Chinese officials of all ranks, and the evidence of it in the failure of the Chinese army and navy to be ready for the inevitable struggle with Japan is too recent and convincing to be disputed, but on the other hand we can only wonder at the power of this law of responsibility which, in such a land, enables the remotest province to transport its dues to Peking in solid silver, by the simplest means, without loss by the way and without the protection of a single soldier. Nothing impresses one more with the absoluteness of this power as applied to transportation than to meet a line of pack mules, horses, or camels, loaded with silver bullion. The silver is usually confined in rough logs of wood that have been split, hollowed out, and then bound together, and each load is marked with a little flag of imperial yellow, stating the amount and destination. That is all the protection there is except the ordinary drivers, who carry no weapons, and are attended by no the pledge. That was the start of my guard. In what other land on the face of the globe could the same be done?-

A stylus with split point, apparently

NCIDENT OF THE LAST STRUG-GLE OF THE SIOUX.

Thr lling Account of How an Impetuous Soldier Imperiled the Life of His Commander and Frustrated His Well-Laid Place.

Lame Deer Fires at Close Range.

The campaigns against the combined tribes composing the Sloux or Dacotah nation had been presecuted with such vigor and success through part of 1877 that by spring, 1877, all except one band had been brought into General Miles in his novel. "Lame Deer's band was still on the warpath, and that doughty chief had bonsted that no force strong enough to beat him in battle could overtake him or come near his camp in his own chosen fastnesses. So while proper dispositions covered. Only two specimens are in were being made of those Indians who captivity. One is in the Royal zoologi- had surrendered, a band was being cal museum, of Dresden, and the other equipped to teach Lame Deer and his is afforded a conspicuous place in the band that the white man could ap-

After their people had surrendered and confidence had been restored, it its range is limited to New Guines and was explained to White Bull (or The the adjacent Papua islands, the para- Ice), Brave Wolf, Hump, and others who acted as hostages at the cantonment, now Fort Keogh, that it was very by the distinction in plumage and col- important that the only hostile camp left in the country should be brought have been brought from that faraway in. They acquiesced fully, and in fact seemed much incensed because Lame of King Albert of Saxony the scientists | Deer had staid out, knowing that his depredations would be charged to their people, who were disposed to remain at peace. When the command was ready to move, May 2, 1877, some of these men were taken along as guides, as they were well acquainted with the habits and haunts of those who were still in hostility.

"Four troops of the Second cavalry this command, two companies of the Fifth infantry and four of the Twentysecond infantry, I started up Tongue River, Montana, on May 5, and after a march of sixty-three miles from the Yellowstone I crossed the trail of Lame Deer's camp, where he had moved west toward the Rosebud about the middle of April. Foreseeing that some of their men would be watching our command we passed on, as if apparently not noticing the trail or seeking their camp. After a short march beyoud the trail the command went into camp apparently for the night on the Tongue River then after dark leaving our wagon train with an escort of three infantry companies, we marched directly west under cover of the darkness with the balance of the command, straight across the country as it was possible to move a body of mounted

Although it rained during a part of the night, we marched as rapidly as possible in a country of that broken character a distance of some thirty miles to a high divide between the Rosebud and Big Horn, a spur of the Wolf mountains. Here we concealed ourselves in a pocket of the mountains. This is a term used for describing a small park surrounded on all sides except the entrance by high bluffs or ridges. The scouts were then sent out, and, carefully reconnoitering the country, they found that the camp of Lame Deer had passed only a few days be fore. Both the white scouts and the Indian performed their duties thoroughly, and from the top of a high peak they discovered the Indian village some fifteen miles in the distance.

"We approached a point within eight miles of the village, where we remained until 1 o'clock the next morning. Then we started, moving slowly to the valley of the Losebud, and then up that valley for two or three miles, and at 4 o'clock a. m. May 7 and just at the dawn of day we found ourselves in close proximity to the Indian vil-

"The mounted infantry and scouts under Lieutenants Casey and Jerome were ordered to charge directly up the valley and stampede the Indian horses. while the battalion of cavalry followed at a gallop and attacked the camp. This attack was gallantly made. The command under Lieutenants Casey and Jerome stampeded the entire herd of ponles, horses and mules, some 450 in number, and drove them five miles up the valley, where they rounded them up and by a long circuit brought them around to the rear of the command which was engaging Indians.

"When attacked the Indians from their camp, taking only what they carried in their hands, up among the high bluffs and rugged hills in that vi-

'Firing was now going on all about

"In the surprise and excitement the wild onset of the charge a group of stalwart warriors was forced out from the others and became separated from the rest of the tribe. Before making the attack I had ordered our Sloux and Cheyenne Indians to call out to the Lame Deer Indians that If they threw down their arms and surrendered we would spare their lives, as I was anxious to capture some of them alive and hoped thereby to secure the surrender of all the Indians in the camp. As we galloped up to this group of warriors they apparently recognized the purpose of the demand and dropped their guns upon the ground.

"In order to assure them of our good will I called out 'How-how-cola' (meaning friend), and extended my hand to the chief, Lame Deer, which he grasped, and in a few seconds more I would have secured him and the others, although he was wild and trembling with excitement. My assistant, Adjutant General George W. Baird, was doing the same thing with the head warrior. Iron Star. Unfortunately just at that time one of our white scouts rode up and joined the group of officers and soldiers with me; he had more enthusiasm than discretion, and, I presume, desiring to insure my safety, drew up his rifle and covered the Indian with it. Lame Deer saw this and evidently thought the young scout was going to shoot him. I know of no other motive for his subsequent act than the belief that he was to be killed whether he surrendered or not. As quick as thought, with one desperate, powerful effort, he wrenched his hand from mine, although I tried to hold it. He grasped his rifle from the ground, ran backward a few steps, raised his rifle to his

through the work I had started. In the 'GEN, MILES IN DANGER | eye and fired. Seeing his determined face, his firm set jaw, wild eye, and the SHE IS A HOME BODY. open muzzle of his rifle, I realized my danger and instantly whirled my horse from him, and in this quick movement the horse slightly settled back upon his haunches; at that moment the rifle flashed within ten feet of me, the bullet whizzed past my breast, leaving me unharmed, but unfortunately killing a. brave soldier near my side. Iron Star broke away from Adjutant Baird at the

same time. "This instantly ended every effort to secure their peaceful surrender and opened a hot fight that lasted but a few seconds; a dozen rifles were opened on the scattered warriors who were fighting us, and all went down quietly beneath the accurate, close and rapid fire. The whole incident was over in complete and final subjection," writes | much less time than it takes to describe the scene.'

AN EXPENSIVE BUG.

Imported from Australia for California Orange Growers. The orange farmers of California.

at an expense of \$20,000, have imported a "herd" of bugs of a new species, by means of which they expect to exterminate other bugs, which have been feeding on the crauge trees and impairing



BUG THAT FATTENS ON OTHER RUGS.

the crop more each year. The new bugs are cannibals of the most voracious had been sent to report to me. With type. They cat other bugs when they can find any, and when they can not they eat each other. On account of this characteristic it was found very difficult to import them. Box after box was sent on succeeding ships from Australia, only to be discovered that when the vessels arrived here the little creatures had exterminated themselves. Finally, however, a few hardy ones, under the principle of the survival of the fittest, reached America without being devoured, and were turned loose in the orange groves. The scheme is now meeting with great success. The "lady" bug of this species, it is said, so prolific are they in bearing young, in six months becomes the proud grand mother of 375,000,000 buglets.

PROF. ROENTGEN.

Something of the Personality of the Famons Scientist,

The name of Prof. Roentgen has become world-famous within the past few weeks. Everybody is talking of his wonderful discovery of the X ray. Scientists and would-be scientists everywhere are experimenting with features nor a ravishing complexion. It vacuum tubes and X rays. Yet with is not the senses she takes by storm, but



it all little is known in this country of their discoverer's personality. William Conrad Roentgen is of Dutch birth. He studied at Zurich with the famous scientist Kundt, whose assistant he became. In the relation of professor and assistant Kundt and Roentgen went from Zurich to Wurzburg, and thence to Strasburg. Roentgen became professor of mathematics at the Agricultural College of Hohenheim in 1875. In 1879 he became a professor in the University Institute of Physics in Glessen. He returned to Wurzburg in 1888 and has been teaching there ever since. He has published several valuable scientific works, including a treatise on the use of the ice calorimeter to determine the intensity of sunlight, and another

on a method to fix the isothermal surface of crystals. He has long been engaged in electrical research, and made a special study of the figures produced In dust by electrical discharges, and the phenomena shown by electricity in passing through various gases. He has delved into nearly every branch of physics. He invented an aneroid barometer to tell the weight of the atmosphere; he has also published a treatise on the theory and working of the telephone.-New York Evening Sun.

Prince Napoleon in 1870 was something of a prophet. When he heard of the emperor's declaration of war, he hurried to St. Cloud and had a stormy interview with the emperor. He didn' heaitate to say, "It is the emperor who has brought this upon us," and the emperor, while offended at his frankness, admitted that "your presentiments perhaps correspond with mine." Then the prince fired his last shot and showed that though he might goastray in many things, he knew of the weakness of France and the strength of Germany. He turned on his heel and, with that bitterness which he didn't hesitate to exhibit when occasion required, said: "So be it, so be it! Let us, however, make haste to pack our possessions, for we are already beaten." And so the result proved. - New York Herald.

The French Minister of Public Works has published a list of European railway lines. Germany comes first with 27,130 miles; France next with 23,715 miles. Great Britain and Ireland, with 20,345 miles, are followed by Russia with 19,420.

Because a man has been to colleg-It dose not follow that he is educated, and many educated men have never been to college.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S FIANCEE EXCELS IN DOMESTIC VIRTUES.

Not a "Society Woman"-A Little Woman Not Beautiful, With Simple Tastes and Absence of All Affectation - Something of Her Life Story.

Benjamin Harrison starts his presidential boom with wedding bells. And now every woman in the land is

reading up the book of Dimmielt. Is she pretty? Does she know how to dress? Is she learned? Is she in society? Is it a love match? Would she prove a worthy successor of Mrs. Cleveland? These and a thousand other questions are

agitating the bosoms of Columbia's

daughters. Mrs. Dimmick has walked in the blace of White House social functions in the past and retained her mental equipoise. She impresses one as able to do it again successfully, even if called upon

to be leading lady. The axiom that little men incline naturally to tall women is shattered in the present instance. Mr. Harrison has been like the lovelorn swain who sang: I will not dream of her tall and stately.

She that I love may be fairy light. Mrs. Dimmick is petite. She confers upon her future busband the dignity of great stature when they walk together. She must look up to him, as every good citizeness should do to a former president and a possible future chief execu-

tive of the nation. Mrs. Dimmick is not "in society." She does not shake your hand with an altitudinous twist in greeting. She has never been more accessible than since her engagement was announced, but she will not be interviewed.

Every honest American must like her from the first, because she possesses a qualification so dear to the average American heart—a total freedom from affectation.

She is not dreaming about being "the first lady in the land." That is a sub-ject you must not broach to her, unless you desire to forfeit her good opinion. She speaks calmly and frankly of her approaching marriage, but smilingly refuses to take you into her confidence as to the time and place of its celebration.

The dominant feeling in approaching a flancee of the successor of Washing ton is one of diffidence, not unmixed with awe. You can hear your heart thump as you distinguish her footfall on the stair.

Mrs. Dimmick, however, puts you immediately at ease. Hers is the graciousness of the woman who has mastered the art of homemaking.

She is very plainly dressed in a black silk gown that has seen service, and wears no jewelry save a pin at the throat and a few rings, one of them a solitaire diamond. She has evidently been busy on some housewifely duty. for she has not even waited to smooth a rebellious lock or two of hair that have strayed from their fastenings.

Mrs. Dimmick is not a beautiful woman in the ordinary sense. She has neither unfathomable eyes, faultless the heart.

Her face is fairly youthful, with the ebullience of good feeling. The eyes dance with enjoyment as she talks, and the lips smile frequently and almost girlishly. You can see she enjoys the situation. To become the wife of Benamin Harrison insures a past as well as a future. She is woman enough to raise her hand to her hair once or twice, so that you may see her engagement ring. And you like her the better for it. Her eyes have prevailing tints of ha-

zel, and every schoolgirl knows that such eyes mean steadfastness and truth. The face is a little careworn, but you remember that its owner has been tried in the battle of life. The forehead is low, broad and unwrinkled, and crowned with an ample coronet of soft brown hair; the nose straight and delicate; the lips, a trifle too thin, perhaps, but firm and contented in expression.

As you absorb these characteristics, you begin to understand what Mr. Harrison meant when he said that Mary Dimmick was the only woman in the White House who knew enough to be silent when he wanted to be quiet and think. Socrates would have given up his familiar spirit for such a woman as

Mrs. Dimmick was married to Walter E. Dimmick, oldest son of Samuel E. Dimmick, who was Pennsylvania's attorney general under Governor Hartranft 14 years ago. He died three months after their marriage.

Mrs. Dimmick's father was Russell F. Lord, who was general manager and chief engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company. He married Elizabeth Scott, who was a sister of the wife of Benjamin Harrison.

After the death of her husband Mr. Dimmick went to live in Annapolis with her mother and her sister, who was the wife of Lieutenant Parker. Mrs. Dimmick has, always made her home with her sister, Mrs. Parker, with the exception of one year, which she spent in Washington with her aunt, Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Dimmick received the finish ing touches to her education at the Elmira college, where she remained for two years. She was married to Walter E. Dimmick at Albany.-New York Herald.

In Earnest This Time.

It looks as though that projected prize fighting carnival in Mexico was actually going to take place. This is what was to have been ex-

pected in view of the fact that the devotees of the puncher's art had not been filling the public ears for weeks with noisy protests of their great anxiety to fight.-Chicago Record.

A Womanless Town

The little hamlet of Aliceton, Jefferson county, enjoys the distinction of being the only Wisconsin settlement of any size without a weman resident. The village was platted a year ago. At present it has a "star route" mail service daily, a dry goods and grocery store. butter and cheese factory, blacksmith shop and repairing shop and a resident population of perhaps 100 men. It is known as "the town without a woman."

Dakota has 426 persons engaged in manufactories, the annual output of the factories being \$10,710,855.

In the patent office reports of this country 665 different styles and varieties of pens are described.