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of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and its connections with all transcontinental lines and St. Paul and Duluth, and remember that the train is equipped with electric light and heated by steam. Its equipment is superior. Elegant Buffet, Library, Smoking and Sleeping cars, with free reclining chairs. Each sleeping car berth has an electric reading lamp, and the dining car is the best in the world. Other lines are longer than this, but some are slower and offer other advantages for accommodations. These are not mentioned for the purpose of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. For further information, or address

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HIS SCIENCE WAS OFF.

Professor Figured Right, But Did Not Allow for Errors.

One night a young man in Distinctly hall at Yale undertook, with a toy rifle, to hit a lamp. For his aim was poor, and the ball passed through the window of an eminent and venerable professor of science and imbedded itself in the wall.

This was the opportunity for the professor and for science, says the Portland Courant. He, too, set to work and captured the curve, and with the exact skill of infallible figures he traced the ball right back to the room of an innocent colleague, who didn't even know the rifle had been fired.

The undisciplined minister flatly denied all knowledge of the affair. But men, even ministers, have been known to make denials in self-defense, and the professor had the proof with him. There was the bullet, there were the marks of its course, and there was the computation worked out.

It looked as if a pulpist career was to be nipped in the bud. But the guilty student heard what was going on. He called on the professor, confessed the offense, pointed out that the man of science was 200 feet out in his computation, and advised that the matter be dropped right where it was. And that was done.

AMERICAN PANTOMIME.

Clever Clowns Are Hard to Secure—Some Well-Known Performers.

A comparison between English and American pantomime will result favorably in many particulars for the American, because novelty is sadly lacking in the former, says an exchange. The English clown makes his appearance on the stage with a "Here we are again" with a certainty that only equals the coming of death and rent day. Humpty-Dumpty, Columbine, the policeman and all other funny people are as stereotyped as three meals a day, and our cousins across the water look upon them with open-eyed astonishment year after year, with a stoicism that borders on the ridiculous. If the same tactics were followed by purveyors of that class of entertainment here, how long would it last? With the American insatiable thirst for novelty we should say but a very short time.

Pantomimists like the famous Grimaldi and Ravel families do not flourish now, and the pantomime must combine great spectacular features and ingenious devices as well as comedy elements. Pantomime has never been successfully engrained on an American soil; otherwise it would be an institution in every large city in the land. But whenever it was well done it always paid well. Years ago the Ravel came to New York and became the craze of the town. Francois, the father of the family, could set the house in a roar by walking across the stage, and poor George Fox, who was the best pantomimist the United States ever produced, was a good successor to Francois Ravel.—Chicago News.

SHINGLES LAST A CENTURY.

Roofs of Michigan White Cedar Resist Climate Ravages.

There are said to be Michigan white cedar shingles now doing good service on roofs in that state that have been in full exposure and wear for over 75 years. It is this seen that climate affects the durability of shingles, and the fact that white cedar is the natural product of Michigan and red cedar of the Pacific coast is held to be proof that the red cedar is naturally adapted for use on the Pacific coast and the white for use in such sections as the middle and northwestern states, etc. A peculiar objection is brought against the red cedar by some—namely, that there exists in that wood an acid which, in the climate of certain sections, so acted upon by water as to corrode rapidly the nails with which the shingles are fastened onto roofs, the rust extending to the wood around the nails, and soon causing a leaky roof—this notion explaining the holes so often to be seen around the nails in red cedar roofs. Another point offered for consideration in this connection is the fact, as stated, that a shingle is ruined by kiln drying, and that no kiln-dried lumber can be regarded as of equal value for outside work to that which is air-dried.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE MAN.

Hundreds Witness His Writhings and Show No Pity.

On a narrow platform, close to the glass roof of Hammerstein's Olympia park garden, may nightly be seen, says the New York Herald, one of the most uncomfortable men in New York. He is the man who operates the calcium lights which play upon the stage. He has barely room to stand up, so he kneels most of the time and stares at the stage before him.

Some persons trying to look so cool and comfortable that the sight of them must be a perpetual aggravation. They sit and laugh and talk, and take no notice of the uncomfortable fellow perched high aloft and yet in full view. He is there for four hours every night. He shifts about and occasionally stands up in his endeavor to get the kinks out of his legs. He sits, kneels and sometimes leans back against the big iron girder behind him. He listens to the endless splash of the water on the crystal roof and for the same little comes round the shingles around the round table beneath.

Sometimes a sign of human interest is shown in a bending forward as some woman with a more tender heart than usual, or a boy with a more sympathetic but tend than common parades through the garden.

The United States mints, since their establishment, have coined 4,035,205 gold pieces of all denominations, worth \$43,933,475; 2,956,011 silver dollars; 16,532,254 pieces of subsidiary silver coins worth \$1,113,420; and of minor coins, such as nickel, copper and bronze, 35,097,322 pieces, worth \$712,539.

The total amount paid out for all kinds of pensions in the United Kingdom for the year ending March, 1902, was £2,358,582. Then pensions for the civil list amounted to £2,101,667; for the army, £3,714,673; for the navy, £1,742,812; and for the survivors of former distinguished naval and military men, £29,720. The whole number of recipients of all classes is 162,040.

The mosaic work with which the crypt of St. Paul's cathedral is paved was made by the female convicts at Working prison. The quarrying of the stone for the crypt is in Dorsetshire, supplied the material for St. Paul's cathedral, and for the most splendid crypt in London. About 7,000 tons of Portland stone are now expected annually from these quarries.

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

Some Hinting That Will Be Good Against Young Mothers—How to Guard Against the Disease.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy as it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Conner & Brook.

A Great German's Prescription.

Disordered blood, constipation, and kidney, liver and bowel troubles are cured by Kari's Clover Root Tonic. For sale by Wells & Warren.

BURGLAR TOOLS.

The Curious Implements of an Unlawful Calling.

To the eye of an honest man no tool is a burglar's tool. Were he to find a most approved key he would merely think that a mechanic had lost his stock in trade. Drills, punches, bits and ordinary jimmies have each almost a counterpart in open daylight work, and only to the sophisticated would it appear that the bits of steel were implements of crime. To those who know, the two distinctive burglar's tools are the sectional jimmy and nippers, the first being a steel bar so arranged that it can be unscrewed into several pieces for convenience in carrying. The other is described by the Philadelphia Times as like a pair of curling tongs, the clutching end being armed with little teeth, and is used for turning keys in doors from the outside. The manufacture of these tools is not, as has been supposed, confined exclusively to any set of men. A burglar, desirous of obtaining a key, will go to a hardware store and purchase drills, brace and bits, punches and wedges, these latter being in a series, from those the thinness of a knife blade to others the thickness of one's hand. This assortment of seemingly innocent tools he takes to a certain hardness. To temper them to a certain hardness, to lay a diagram, has a piece of iron made in accordance. Still another makes him a second part, and finally the thief has a "drag," the most powerful and perhaps the most useful tool, from his standpoint, that can be used in opening a safe. It consists of a long screw, with simple iron braces to be attached by a link to the knob of the door. A hole is bored through the front of the safe by means of a bit, a block is adjusted on the inside, and on this is placed the point of the screw, which is turned by a crank. As the screw revolves it penetrates further and further until the back is reached. Then, as the tremendous pressure continues, something has to give, the front generally being ripped out. This apparatus, in addition to its simplicity and quick work, has the advantage of being noiseless.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN MINING.

Value of the Arc Lamps in Pit Sinking at Great Depths.

A novel application of the electric search light has been made in Scotland. To enable the workmen to labor through the night while a pit was being sunk a search light, the apparatus for which consisted of an arc lamp, a lens and a mirror, enclosed in a shot iron case, was suspended over the pit's mouth. Access to the lamp was obtained by a sliding shutter on each side of the case. The light, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was focused or adjusted by a screw on the top of the outside of the case, and when necessary the lamp could be adjusted to diffuse light throughout the whole shaft, or be concentrated at the bottom. The mirror, which was hung in a vertical direction, so to deflect the rays of light to any required spot, and could be fixed in any position by a thumb screw.

This method of illumination was found to give the following advantages: The light in the shaft bottom was far in excess of that given by the ordinary miner's lamp, consequently more work could be performed in a given time. The lamp, being stationed on the surface, could be got at easily at any time for adjustment without inconvenience to the miners, and in the event of the shaft giving off fire-damp it gave perfect immunity from danger of explosion. Another point of not little importance was that by the aid of the light those in charge could see from the surface what was going on below, and a practical mining engineer who visited the colliery gave as his opinion that this alone was worth all the outlay, even if the light served no other purpose.

HOW MICE MAKE WAR.

They Face Each Other Standing on Their Hind Legs.

Before we had much observed mice, the use of their long tails was a question that puzzled us. We do not know of what service they are to the females, but to the bucks they are, we see, of use in their combats; for when they fight they very often face one another standing on their hind legs, the tails then making, as with kangaroos, the third feature of a tripod.

Their appearance, when they thus stand facing one another with their heads thrown back and their paws in front of their faces, is on account perhaps of the resemblance it bears to the posture of prize-fighters, extremely small mice, when attacked by their bigger antagonists, raise their paws before their faces, the attitude in that case strangely suggesting one of deprecation.

What occurs when belligerent bucks actually engage only instantaneous photographs could record, so rapid are their movements. Presumably, they try to bite, but must consider defense the better part of valor, for they never appear to get hurt much and between the rounds will nibble away at the crust which brought their excitement, only showing their excitement by rattling their tails against the ground. Occasionally a tail seized by the teeth leads to one mouse having to drag his enemy over the floor till the latter lets go.

THEY CHEAT SCOUNDRELS.

Street Fakirs Who Sell Harmless Books Under False Pretenses.

Even the itinerant vendors of small wares on the streets, who usually dispose of their little novelties and what-nots so readily, have had to resort to practices quite objectionable to the serious, remarks Country Gentleman. For instance, here is a man who has an armful of paper-covered books to sell. The book is a very light piece of fiction, a tale of love, written by some embryonic and ambitious scribbler. It has no literary pretensions, and is meritorious in no way, except that it is innocent of all grossness and obscenity. A child might read it with-out risk of irritating his moral epidermis. Such a book would not tempt one man in a thousand, even at the nominal charge of five cents a copy. Indeed, the same books are being offered from a peddler's cart, two blocks above, at that price, with scant success. The vendor in question has been long at his trade. Intrigue is necessary. Throwing his heavy coat about the books, thus covering the front of view with the exception of their red backs, he moves cautiously and slowly across the street and back again. No policeman (it is apparently a policeman that he is trying to evade) being in sight, he exclaims in a fitting tone for the occasion: "Fifteen cents, gentlemen; help yourselves. Suppressed edition of the latest craze. Don't stop, gentlemen; move right along." Humanity prelates up its ears. Here is questionable literature for sale. The imaginary appeals to the grosser instincts, and a youth slips fifteen cents into the excited hand and pulls a book from the pack. "Help yourselves and move right along. Don't collect a crowd. Use care, now, and pass along," excitedly continues the imposter. A gray-haired man drops a copy into his overcoat pocket without looking at the title. The example becomes contagious, victims increase, and soon the stock in trade is disposed of.

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Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed." Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Presb. Church, Helena, Mont.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

THE TALLOW TREE.

It Produces the Famous Rice Paper and Rich Oil.

Our foreign consuls quite frequently send home curious and interesting accounts of the things which come under their observation while in line of duty. These articles, valuable from several points of view, are never seen by one in each ten thousand of our population, because the documents in which they appear, being classed with other "government" publications, are seldom consulted.

In this way, says the Detroit Free Press, much that is interesting and valuable to the scientist and general reader is overlooked. For an instance the descriptions of the curious vegetation of China, especially the "tallow tree." This tree is the stillingia sebifera of the botanist, the root of which produces oil, the bark the famous "rice paper," and the berries are a source of the most valuable of light scarlet and vermilion dyes.

The pulp is then placed in a bamboo seine and the mealy portions separated from the hulls, the tallow substance having the oil expressed from it in large, primitive wooden presses, while the chaff or hulls is converted into fuel. The oil thus obtained is used for oil stoves, lighting purposes, etc. The whole tree from root to leaf is saturated with oleaginous matter, and broken limbs and abrasions in the bark have been known to exude pure oil for days in succession.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally useful for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, which are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. For sale by Conner & Brook, druggists.

CHARACTER AND PHYSIQUE.

Red Hair Was Regarded with Disfavor by the Romans.

Judging character by physical indications was practiced by the ancients as well as more occult arts of divination, the quality and color of hair being especially a subject of theory. Straight, lank hair was regarded as indicative of pusillanimity and cowardice. Napoleon was only the exception that proved the rule, for his hair was as straight as an Indian's. Frizzly hair was supposed to accompany coarseness of nature and clownishness of manner. The complexion considered most desirable, that is, straight hair, ending in softly turned rings. Achilles and Ajax Telamon had this sort of hair and such also were the locks of Timon, the misanthropic Athenian. In color auburn or light brown hair was considered the most beautiful, as well as indicative of intelligence, amiability, industry and extreme susceptibility to the charms of the opposite sex. Black hair was regarded with disfavor by the Romans, but red was an object of the intense aversion of those who carried to such an extreme that even donkeys suffered from it, according to the proverb: "As wicked as a red ass." Among the Capt's red donkey was every year sacrificed by hurling it from a high wall.

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To the east is the United Pacific. Eastern cities are reached, via this line with fewer changes of cars than via other lines—Baltimore always the terminal. Tickets to or from points in the United States, Canada, or Europe for sale by W. W. Gardner, Gen. Agt., 126 2d St., Portland.

HUNTING THE RACCOON.

Exciting Sport in the Fall on the Western Reserve.

An Exceedingly Tricky Animal That Can Be Captured Only by the Assistance of Trained Dogs.

The corn is fully ripe in the shock in many fields on the western reserve, and the season for raccoon hunting, or "coonin'," as it is more often called, has arrived, with its attendant scenes of sport and excitement. He who has never experienced the pleasures incident to a night in the woods with a trained "coon" dog during the month of October can only learn what he has missed by enjoying such an outing at the earliest opportunity, says the Cleveland Leader.

To hunt the raccoon at night with success, a trained dog is indispensable; for the scent, disposition and "coon" education of the dog are directly responsible for the number of pelts which are brought in at a sometimes early hour in the morning. In the selection of a dog for the sport it is not best to choose a hound, as the ability and persistence of these dogs in "giving tongue" warn the raccoon of his danger and give that crafty little animal ample time to seek safe seclusion in the hollow of some large tree, which size and value prevents the hunter from cutting down. If the dog's education has been neglected, and he manifests an inclination to follow the trail of rabbits rather than that of the raccoon, the hunter will not be likely to carry anything home further than the remembrance of a midnight ramble in the woods.

However, many dogs about whose ancestry three clustlers an imperishable halo of mystery, develop into remarkable "coon" dogs. Some of them are very keen-scented, and will follow the trail of a raccoon over the ground where the scent of rabbits and other animals is encountered every few yards. A well-trained dog will take large circles and skirt along the edge of woods that border corn-fields, never "giving tongue" until their approach to the coon is so close that the vigilant little animal finds escape by flight impossible and scales the nearest tree. Then the frantic and prolonged notes of the dog proclaim to the hunter, who may be some distance away, that the game is "up" and a coon has been "treed." If the tree is a small one so much the better. The animal is either shaken out of the branches and the dog given an opportunity of testing his metal, or else the coon is shot while in the tree and the dog allowed in at the finish. It often happens that the tree is a large one, and then the scientific part of coon hunting is brought into requisition. The hunter resorts to what is called "shining the coon." This is done by placing a lantern upon the head and walking around the tree until the reflection of two small balls of fire disclose the location of the game. Sometimes several pairs of gleaming eyes are revealed by the rays of the lantern, and then the hunter knows that the night's work will be a good one. The explosion of a heavily-charged shotgun is the means employed to dislodge the coon from his lofty perch, and he falls to the earth with a substantial thud.

The coon is an exceedingly tricky animal, especially so if he be an old-timer of the "swamp" variety—one that has encountered street-raps or innumerable dogs or been filled with bird shot. He will take to rail fences, cross streams, run along the bottom of shallow creeks for long distances, and jump anything but a freight train when thoroughly alarmed. If the dog is inexperienced, the coon is usually able to baffle his pursuer, and is safe from further annoyance for the time being. But oftentimes the sagacity of the dog will resurrect the trail that suddenly terminated at the creek, and the generalship of the pursuer proves himself master of the situation.

A favorite haunt of the coon in October is in the cornfields that skirt the largest tracts of woodland. They visit the cornfields to feed as soon as darkness settles, and will sometimes go several miles to a favorite locality. They are hunted for their pelts, which may bring from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents in the market, and for the rare sport that it affords at this season of the year. Not infrequently on these expeditions the dog blunders on to one of those odoriferous animals that have large, bushy, black tails, and a white stripe running down the back. Sometimes the acquaintance so suddenly formed is of a lasting nature. In this event the faithful companion of man in an exciting chase is forced to abandon his favorite rag by the fire that has been wont to lie and dream upon, and finds himself securely fastened to a large airy shed at a satisfactory distance from the house. If he is sensitive and refined the dog takes the occasion to which he has been subjected and the pronounced coldness on the part of the family circle to heart, and is not again known to "bark up the wrong tree."

There are two distinctive species of the North American raccoon. The California or Texas animals differ from those found east of the Mississippi river in that they have black feet. The fur of the prairie coon of the west is of lighter color than that of his eastern brother. This is accounted for by the fact that all fur-bearing animals have darker coats in the more thickly timbered regions.

Fires! Fires! Itching Pines. Symptoms: Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by stretching. If allowed to continue tumor form, which often bleeds and oozes becoming very sore. Swayer's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. As druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayer & Son, Philadelphia.

Distorting the Sun. Observations made at the Kharkoff observatory last year indicate that the forces which produce the black spots on the sun may have a wonderful effect in heating up the solar surface in the neighborhood where the spots exist. Some of the measurements showed that a line through the center of the sun is five through of spots to the opposite pole was as much as 200 miles longer than other adjacent diameters of the sun. This seems to show that the surface of the radiant globe is swollen out at the points where great eruptions occur.—Yonk's Companion.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine Prof. W. H. Peck, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of so years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PECK, P. O., 4 Cedar St., New York

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