—Absolutely Pure.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

NERVE AND A SHARP KNIFE.

An Unprecedented and Exquisitely Delicate Surgical Operation.

For the first time on record the surgeon's sharp pointed knife has penetrated to the pancreas and saved a man's life. The operation was recently performed at the Hahnemann hospital. Some great surgical work is performed at this hospital, but there is a strict understanding that operations shall not be reported to the lay world, and that the name of the subject shall never be given out. The subject this time was a well to do merchant, who paid the surgeon a very large sum for his marvelous skill.

There was a hard lump just below the patient's stomach. His stomach pained him, and his digestion was not good. The lump kept growing. His doctor made a cut in the abdomen and saw that the lump was beyond the reach of ordinary surgery. The merchant would probably die.

One of the surgeons at the Hahnemann hospital said he would like to make another slit in the abdomen, believing he might succeed in removing the lump. If he did, it might kill the merchant just the same, but if something was not done he would die anyway.

So the merchant took the last chance. A 6 inch slit was made, and the surgeon deftly ran his fingers down under the stomach and found a lump as large as his fist attached to the pancreas. The pancreas is about 5 inches long, an inch in thickness and 2 inches broad. From the fact that it digests all of the fats taken into the system the pancreas is a highly important organ of a human being.

When the cut arteries had been clamped and the physicians had sponged away the blood and then realized the enormous size of the object clinging to the pancreas like a toadstool to a log, they thought the case was hopeless. But the operating surgeon still kept up his nerve. It is not the place of an operating surgeon to lose his nerve. As he surveyed the situation he knew that if he cut away even the slightest segment of the pancreas the merchant was done for. Only by the very nicest calculation could the right cuts be made. He sponged off the blood and went to work. One and then another incision of the blade, and the cyst, filled with its horrible fetid matter, was removed, having been lopped neatly off just where it was joined to the pancreas.

In a few days the patient was on his feet again and said he felt like a new man. And now the physicians are wondering how many men have died from lumps in their stomachs who might have been saved and just how far the surgeon's knife may be effective again in an operation on the pancreas.—New York World.

A DUMMY ON THE TRACK.

An Agony of Horror For the Motorman, but Fun For the Boys.

The street urchins who spend their days round Eleventh and Twelfth streets and Third avenue, Brooklyn, looking for the mischief the father of all evil is supposed to supply for "idle hands to do," have found a new vacation amusement, and some of the motormen on the Third avenue trolley line are on the verge of nervous prostration.

The boys beg, borrow or steal old clothes until they have succeeded in getting together a very complete man's outfit. The next thing is a dummy, life size, which is well dressed, even to hat and shoes. A dozen or more conspirators, escorting this semblance of a man, stroll carelessly onto the track in front of an advancing car, talking busily.

The bell is rung loudly, the boys scatter, and the dummy falls across the track. Then the jokers discover their histrionic talent. They rush back, apparently in terror, and make futile efforts to get the man out of danger.

In the meantime the motorman, who is not the bloodthirsty wretch driving the car of Juggernaut that he is popularly supposed to be, is in an agony of horror. His hair fairly stands on end, and the veins stand out on his forehead as he uses all his muscle on the brake. If he succeeds in stopping before the car goes over the prostrate form, it is pulled off the track and sent flying into the car with wild shouts.

The feelings of the unfortunate man at the brake are too vehement for utterance when he discovers the trick. The scheme is very successful just about dark, and whichever way it goes it is great fun for the boys.—New York Times.

Duel Regulations In Russia.

New regulations have just been issued for the settlement of disputes between Russian officers. They provide for the appointment of a court of honor, consisting of officers, which will determine the question whether a duel is unavoidable or not. Should the decision be in the affirmative, any officer declining to accept the challenge will be dismissed from the service. A report upon duels between officers is in future to be made to the minister of war, who, in concert with the minister of justice, may appeal to the emperor to stop any legal proceedings resulting from the hostile encounter.—London Public Opinion.

He Got the Russet Shoes.

Oliver Van Ostend, the New York electric expert, is very fond of driving and a day or so ago told his groom to have the mare he most favors for a spin in the park freshly shod. Being in a merry mood, he added, "If the blacksmith has any russet shoes, tell him to fit her out with that kind." What was his surprise to get a bill for a complete set of fine copper shoes, especially made to order; but, as the joke was on him, he paid up without protesting.—New York Mail and Express.

A TREE WITH A TEMPER.

It Grows In Arizona With Another That Gives Light Like an Electric Lamp.

"There are more queer things to the acre in Arizona than in any other part of this wide land," said Colonel Brace Dion of Houck's Tank, Apache county, "and, according to my idea, and I know pretty near what queer things are, the queerest thing in all Arizona is the tree that has a temper worse than a blond comic opera prima donna's and gets its dander up with just as small provocation. They tell me out there that this tree belongs to the coniferous species. It grows to be something like 25 feet high and then stops. Its leaves are long, slender and pointed, like porcupine quills. When this tree is in a good humor, these leaves lie close to the branches, and it spreads a pleasant aromatic odor all around. But when it is angry every leaf on the tree rises up on end, and the aspect of that particular piece of timber is about as fierce and threatening as anything you would care to look at. The pleasant resinous odor the tree sent forth in its peaceful mood gives way to an odor that will put wings on your feet to place as much distance as you can between the offensive tree and yourself.

"This tree is very touchy on the subject of dogs, and the coming of a canine anywhere near it will instantly make it furious. Yet a wolf, a grizzly bear or a mountain lion never ruffles the temper of this tree if those animals do not presume on too great familiarity with it. They may lie around it as long as they care to, but if one of them so far forgets itself as to rub or scratch the trunk of the tree the hot tempered thing will fly into one of its tantrums instantly, and the way Mr. Bear, Wolf or Lion will make himself scarce in those parts is a whole circus to see. Nothing will work this tree up to concert pitch, though, so quick and effectually as throwing stones at it. Then it will actually rip and tear, and no living thing would think of going within gunshot of it. Some folks out at Houck's Tank call this tree the porcupine tree, and some say its right name is skunk tree. I call it the holy terror tree. But, no matter what you call it, it is a queer job of nature, and Arizona claims it as her own.

"While this tree is the only real, genuine vegetable kingdom crank we've got in Arizona, we point with some more pride to another tree that only Arizona soil has the talent to produce. This one is the electric light tree. This tree is not as abundant as the holy terror tree and is a dwarf, seldom having the courage to get more than 12 feet high. Its foliage is very dense, and at night it gleams like an arc light. The light that shines from this tree is so strong that one may sit 25 feet away and read fine print. The queerest point of this tree is that its light begins to grow dim with the coming of the new moon and steadily loses brilliancy until the moon is full. Then the tree is as dark as a mine. When the moon begins to wane, the tree's luminosity is gradually renewed, and by the time the moon has disappeared the tree is shining again as brightly as ever. Sometimes the light on this queer tree becomes faint even in the dark of the moon. Then we have to do a queer thing to restore it. We drench it with a bucketful or two of water, and instantly the effulgent glow will return in all its brilliancy."—New York Sun.

Where the Money Is Found.

Englishmen are the milk cows of the world. They are the great lenders from whom all other nations borrow. For generations they have been rich and saving until at last their annual accumulations have become greater than the annual openings for legitimate investment. So severe has the pressure become that latterly the money lender has been forcing his money into every kind of undertaking, in all parts of the world, creating, by his own eagerness to lend, the corresponding desire to borrow.

It is the weight of uninvested money which stimulates borrowing, not the cupidity of the impecunious. Borrowing has not produced lending, but lending borrowing. Interest has continued to fall because there are more lenders than borrowers. If Englishmen think, then, that any communities have dipped too deep into the English purse, they can easily apply the corrective by a little self control. They should abstain from further lending. This may seem a heroic remedy, but it is the only remedy.—Contemporary Review.

THE DUKE OF YORK SCANDAL.

It Is Persistently Revived and Finally Officially Answered by Wales.

The story that the Duke of York some years ago contracted a morganatic marriage with the daughter of an English admiral has been persistently revived until at last it has called forth an official denial. The Prince of Wales' secretary wrote a letter to a private inquirer last week saying:

"I am desired by the Prince of Wales to state that the report to which you allude is so obviously invented for the mere purpose of causing pain and annoyance to an innocent young couple that his royal highness has always declined to allow the story to obtain further currency by any contradiction from him. There is of course not the shadow of foundation for it, but it is none the less cruel and malignant."

A rather unsatisfactory denial from the archbishop of Canterbury is also printed. The story continues to be circulated and believed. I have even been approached by the pretended possessor of the woeful secret, who was anxious for a consideration to arrange for an interview with the discarded wife at her residence, St. John's Wood.—London Correspondent.

ATLANTA'S BIG FAIR.

ITS ENTERPRISING PROJECTORS ARE HUSTLERS IN THE BEST SENSE.

Although the Gates Are Not to Be Opened Till Mid-September, the Buildings Are Already Well Advanced and the Grounds Are Rapidly Being Put Into Shape.

The enterprising people of Atlanta, the Gate City and future metropolis of the south, have long been joyously certain of the complete realization of their dreams of a great and wonderful exposition within their borders. Only a few days ago they received a rather interesting proof that the people of the whole country share in their expectation. This proof came in the form of information that all sorts of itinerary shows are now gradually moving toward Atlanta—working their way, so to speak—in order to be present at the opening and during the continuance of the exposition. At first blush it may not occur to you, reader, that this is a very important sign of public interest, but it is, since nothing but continuous talking of the coming Atlanta show by the people all along the line could induce the tent showmen to travel in such numbers toward this one point.

GOING TO THE GROUNDS.

There is now every reason to conclude that the Atlanta exposition will be a really great affair. In the first place, it will represent the investment of considerably more than $2,000,000, and this vast sum is being laid out most judiciously and with such economy, if the term may be used, as to produce the very best and most striking results. It is hoped by the Atlantans themselves that their show will be larger and superior in every way to any previous exposition ever held in the United States, barring only the World's fairs at Philadelphia and Chicago. Certainly those in charge have bent all their energies toward producing this laudable result, and the popular interest in the project is well indexed by the fact that every Sunday people visit the grounds in such large numbers to inspect the work and comment upon the progress made that the trolley cars are crowded beyond all precedent. This weekly visit to the exposition's site has now become so general that most other Sunday resorts of Atlanta are practically deserted, greatly to the discomfiture of their proprietors.

The selection of the Piedmont Driving park as the site of the exposition was undoubtedly an exceedingly wise move, since the driving park grounds are spacious, accessible and of great natural beauty. To this latter feature the exposition authorities are adding materially by laying out driveways, creating artificial sheets of water and planting many ornamental shrubs and trees. The buildings, as is plainly discernible even now, will be of a most impressive and really satisfactory character. The gates will open on Sept. 18 and remain open for 90 days. An average daily attendance of 15,000 at 50 cents admission fee will hardly pay all the cost, but an attendance of 17,000 will leave a margin, and of course every effort will be made to bring it up to those figures.

The railroads centering at Atlanta are doing all in their power to assist in this. Only one of them, however—the Southern, with its thousands of miles of track extending all through the south—will be allowed the privilege of entering the grounds with its tracks. But all the great railroads have agreed upon a uniform fare of 1 cent a mile, and besides the steamship lines along the Atlantic coast have made special concessions, and the Pacific Mail and Steamship company has agreed to transport the exhibits of Central and South America from and to all points reached by its lines and to make reductions in fares to government officials and others who desire to visit the fair.

At present the energies of the managers are centering upon the buildings. The driving club house is at the west side of the grounds and to the north of a beautiful little valley in which the race course is laid out. This course has been converted into a park to the west of which are located the Administration, Fire and Police buildings. To the right and left are all the other buildings, so disposed that from the door of each all the others can be seen. From each of these buildings, too, there will be a beautiful view of the park, with its well kept lawns, its smooth walks, its brightly flashing electric fountains and its floral beauties.

IN THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

The buildings of the Atlanta fair will not form a white city, all but one of them—that devoted to the fine arts—being a sort of slate color with dark green roofs. The Fine Arts building, however, is of the same beautiful creamy white that was so effective at Chicago, and the architects are well satisfied that the tints chosen will harmonize perfectly with the surrounding landscape so as to make a consistent picture of the whole. The visitor who goes out to the park of a Sunday is confronted upon leaving the electric car with the rapidly rising big Auditorium building, which stands upon the site of the old grand stand. This Auditorium will have a seating capacity of over 3,000. The music dais will be located at the west end of the building, and there, it is expected, the trained bands that are called after Sousa and the lamented Gilmore will produce the beautiful strains for which they are so well known. Cafes will be connected with this dais, so that it will be possible for visitors "to sit and bite sandwiches to waltz time," as an Atlanta newspaper puts it. Near the Auditorium are the police and fire headquarters, both of which are now nearing completion, and at some distance to the right stands the Agricultural building, already nearly completed upon the outside, large, cone roofed and imposing. The Mineral and Forestry building, the doorway of which will be decorated by picturesque festoons of moss, is in the near vicinity and will undoubtedly be one of the most attractive structures on the grounds. Separated from this by a music stand rises Machinery hall. Not far away is the Negro building, beneath whose roof one of the most interesting features of the entire exposition will be shown. A little farther along comes the Transportation building, after that the Electricity building and after that the Woman's building, the most centrally located of all. This was designed by Miss Elsie Mercur of Pittsburg, and its erection has been rendered possible by the untiring efforts of Mrs. Joseph Thompson of Atlanta, president of the board of lady managers. The Art building is more nearly completed than any of the others, the Government building is well under way, and nearly every structure has at least been begun. Of the winding artificial lake that will afford pleasant transportation about the grounds, of the army of workmen busy every day from sun up to evening's shades and of many other features not less interesting there is not space here for special mention. Those in charge of the general programme have been quite as busy as those who have the buildings in charge and have but recently made out the list of ceremonial days as follows:

September—19, city of Washington day; 25, Kentucky Press association.

October—1, Missouri Press association; 2-4, Georgia Bar association; 5, Tennessee; 7, North Carolina; 7-9, irrigation congress; 2-9, southern mining convention; 9, Chicago; 10-16, farmers' national congress; 10-17, woman's national council; 17, Grady day; 18-19, Daughters of the Revolution; 17-19, road parliament; 18, drummers' day; 19, Virginia; 20-26, Seidl's orchestra; 21-22, Georgia Association of Manufacturers; 23, president's day; 23-25, southwest grain and trade congress; 30, Wesleyan Female college; 26-31, woman's educational congress; 23, Cleveland day.

C. A. COLLIER.

November—1-2, woman's federation of clubs; 5, Women's Christian Temperance union; 6, South Carolina; 9, Delaware; 11, Society For the Amalgamation of Women; 16, Kentucky (Henry Waterson); 29, Lucy Cobb day.

December — 1-7, Woodmen of the World; 3-5, National Brickmakers' association; 6, Rhode Island day.

To the energy, enthusiasm and genius of Mr. Charles A. Collier, president and director general, the Atlanta exposition of 1895 will, more than to any other man, owe its success. He was born in Atlanta 47 years ago, played as a boy in vacant fields now covered with stately business structures, handsome residences and busy public buildings; passed his youth amid the scenes of the civil war; took the collegiate training afforded by the University of Georgia, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. After some years of devotion to the legal profession he entered mercantile life, and his success in this and the field of financiering has been notable. He was the projector of the first Piedmont exposition, and it was very largely to his efforts that its remarkable success was due. But 104 days were left after the enterprise was agreed upon before the fair was to open, but so rapid and sure were the operations directed by Mr. Collier that everything was ready when the gates were opened, and the enterprise proved a winner from the first day to the last, completely performing the functions for which it was organized—viz, exploiting throughout the country the enterprise of Atlanta and the resources of the south.

The Atlanta exposition of 1895 will have a "Midway plaisance," though it will not be called by that name. It will be conveniently located upon a beautiful terrace, and its attractions, it is expected, will be as diversified as were those of the Midway plaisance of the Chicago show. Various titles have been suggested, among them Dixie terrace, Midway terrace, etc. There will also be Japanese, Mexican, Indian, Swiss and other villages, and, in fact, about every sort of attraction that the mind of man can invent and the energy and enthusiasm of President Collier can secure.

M. I. DEXTER.

CARNOT AND SEVEN.

The Strange Intertwining of the Number With Events In His Life.

An interesting discovery has just been made by a contributor to a French periodical, who has apparently a touch of superstition in his character concerning numbers. Whether or no he believes in the mysterious and uncanny influence of number 13 is not stated, but he points out that the unfortunate President Carnot was throughout his life under the influence, so to say, of the figure 7.

He was born in 1837 and entered the Ecole Polytechnique in 1857. He became president of the republic in 1887 by virtue of the seventh article of the constitution. On the 17th of May in the present year he presided at the centenary fetes at the Ecole Polytechnique. He died in the fifty-seventh year of his age and in the seventh year of his presidency.

In the carriage in which he was seated when assassinated there were, including the driver, etc., seven persons, the crime being committed on a Sunday, the seventh day of the week, by Cesario, an Italian, there being respectively seven letters in these two words.

To conclude this list of sevens, it is pointed out that M. Carnot's remains were laid in the tomb in the seventh month of the year and on the seventh day after the murder was committed. It might be added that Cesario came from Cette to commit it, and that the pronunciation of Cette and sept (seven) is identical.—London Standard.

Luna's New Photograph.

The photographers of the Paris observatory have just finished for the Academy of Science the clearest view ever secured of the moon. They have photographed her surface in sections, which fit, making a great image 5 feet in diameter. The work is so perfect that towns, forests and rivers would be perceptible if they existed.—Paris Journal.

A Japanese Bribe.

Seaweed has not even in our wildest moments ever been dreamt of as an instrument of electoral corruption, yet the Tokyo newspapers just at hand contain an account of the trial of a member of the Japanese parliament who was accused of bribery by corrupting his constituents with presents of edible seaweed.

A MYSTERIOUS CONVICT.

He Conceals His Identity, but Not His Brilliant Accomplishments.

"Who is Hogan?" is a question which has troubled prison officers at the southern Illinois penitentiary for years. Hogan is the brightest convict, intellectually, in the prison and and is one of the most valuable because of his versatility. Interest in Hogan has increased materially since Governor Altgeld, a few days ago, commuted his sentence from 48 to 21 years, and on next Christmas eve Hogan will transplant his talents to more congenial surroundings.

Thomas Hogan, "Peggy" Ryan and a man named Pritchard were beating their way across the country in 1873, and one day in September they boarded a Chicago and Alton freight train in Greene county, near Carrollton, and found several other tramps in possession. A fight ensued. During the melee one of the tramps was thrown from or fell off the train and was killed. Hogan, Ryan and Pritchard were arrested for murder. They were quickly disposed of at the rate of 48 years each in the penitentiary.

The prison officers soon recognized Hogan's superior talents and placed him where he could render valuable service. He took a deep and intelligent interest in every duty assigned to him and was very quiet, orderly and neat in everything he did. He never gave up a word as to his parents, relatives or home. He never wrote a letter, except to his lawyer, or received one, but it is confidently believed that Hogan is highly connected. He is a college graduate.

Said Warden Baker, speaking of Hogan: "Do we want a translation from the Greek or Latin inscription, Hogan does it. If any piece of copy is to be written in a copper plate hand, Hogan does it in the most elegant manner. If we require a trial balance made, Hogan makes it. He is filled with accurate information upon all sorts of subjects and makes all kinds of calculations with ease, yet he never volunteers to say a word unless asked. He appears to be contented and applies himself diligently to his duties. He is one of the best prisoners we have."

A correspondent met Hogan in the office the other day and was greeted by a cordial handshake. "Yes, I am very glad I am going out," he said. "I have been here 21 years and am anxious for a change. I have had some very warm friends here during that time among the officers, whom I shall be pleased to see again." And he led the conversation away from himself as if he wished to avoid it.—Chicago Correspondent.

A COAT OF IRON RODS.

It Is Bullet Proof and May Revolutionize Heavy Armor Plating.

I have been stimulated by the recent trials of the bullet proof cuirass to try a few experiments on the subject. I will only mention one experiment, which I made this morning, assisted by several members of the Junior Scientific club here. It occurred to me that, if the energy of the bullet could be made to act at rather a large angle to its line of flight, its penetrating power would be diminished.

To effect this I arranged a number of soft iron rods one-quarter inch in diameter and 5 inches long side by side and touching a piece of deal board. On these another layer was placed, so that one of the upper rods touched two of the under ones. A sheet of thin rubber one sixteenth of an inch thick placed on this separated it from a similar combination attached to it at right angles, and the whole formed the target.

The rifle used was a winchester, 22 bore, carrying a long bullet. At a distance of 20 feet the bullet penetrated five inches of hard pine with certainty, but when the bullet, fired at the same distance, hit my rod target it failed to penetrate even the first layer, but only drove the upper rods aside nearly at right angles to the line of flight. The next experiments will be made with heavier materials and larger shot. Possibly a similar arrangement, but of large steel cylinders, might make a satisfactory barrier to the shots of big guns.—F. J. Smith in London Nature.

Cullom and Proctor.

There is a brisk competition between Senator Proctor of Vermont and Senator Cullom of Illinois as to which of the two looks the more like Lincoln. For years the Illinois man has proudly claimed the distinction of most resembling the great martyred president of any one in Washington, and there has been none to dispute. But since Senator Proctor has shaved off his flowing beard there are a new set of Lincoln features in the senate chamber. The Vermont man is taller and thinner than his Illinois rival, and with his smooth face has a very marked Lincoln look, so much so that Cullom is in danger of losing his laurels. A poll of the senate may be necessary before the question is solved.—Washington Correspondent.

A German View of Us.

The Berlin National Zeitung last week published a curious leader on American affairs. The writer's conclusion was that the Anglo-Saxon and German races were losing their determining influence on the Union's affairs. The influx of Catholic Irish and Italians as well as other Latin elements, he thought, would at no very distant date lead to the crisis—feared now by some American politicians — in which the Union would be divided into three republics—one on the Pacific, another on the Atlantic and the third on the gulf of Mexico.

Told Family Secrets.

Bjornson, the famous Norwegian author and politician, recently published a book, "New Stories," which has subjected him to much criticism. One of the stories is entitled "Absalom's Hair" and gives to the public, it is said, the secrets of a family whose name is known to all Norway. The poet has been condemned by many people, but the book is being read by every one.

Pressed For MacMahon's Memoirs.

The Marechale de MacMahon is being very much pressed to publish the memoirs of her husband, of which four manuscript copies are in existence, and these are in the hands of the family. The memoirs cover the Algerian, Crimean and Italian campaigns and the war of 1870-1. It may be hoped that the work will appear, as the memoirs are of the very highest interest and importance, but there must not be any editorial hacking. The memoirs ought to be printed just as the marshal left them.—London World.

One of Cupid's Tricks.

Considerable amusement has been caused in Germany by the fate which has overtaken Herr Walter, the principal supporter and assistant of Ahlwardt, the notorious leader of the Anti-Semitic party in that country. Walter was recently sent to Arnswalde, and there met a Hebrew named Miss Hermannsohn. Her dark eyes charmed the avowed enemy of her race, and a few days ago their engagement was announced. As a result, Ahlwardt is to lose his most trusted lieutenant. Love is a strange and mighty thing.

A BUILDER TALKS.

A GREAT SUFFERER FOR YEARS, CURED IN TWO WEEKS.

A. N. Tompkins, a Resident of Oregon City, Relates a Most Wonderful Story.

From the Enterprise, Oregon City, Or.]

A representative of the Oregon City Enterprise visited Mr. A. N. Tompkins, the well-known carpenter and builder of Oregon City, and finding him hard at work, asked if he was the man who had been ill of rheumatism. Receiving an affirmative answer, the reporter asked if he would have any objections to making a statement of his case, how he was cured, etc., for the benefit of the public.

"No objections at all," said Mr. Tompkins. "I have suffered with lumbago for years, having had bad spells off and on. Sometimes it would lay me up entirely. Whenever I did any heavy lifting, or got wet or caught cold, I would have a bad spell. Sometimes I would be so bad that I could not straighten up. I was always looking for something on which I could count for certain relief, if not absolute cure. I tried many physicians. One nearly succeeded in making a morphine fiend of me by injecting morphine into my body to relieve the pain he could not cure and was not honest enough to admit. All these medicines and doctors did me no good, some even as in this case, doing me harm.

"While working on the Barclay building some months ago I had an attack. I immediately went to Charman & Co.'s drug store and told Mr. Charman to give me a box of Pink Pills. Having bought them I commenced taking them at once, and after the first day I experienced relief, and in two weeks I was entirely well. I had in that time used part of the second box. Being at the home of my daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lena Tompkins, and hearing her complain of rheumatism, I gave her the balance.

"Now, I have worked right along, and in spite of the present wet weather and the fact that I have a heavy cold just now, I have no indication of the presence of my old disease, and any one of the three things (heavy work, wet weather and a cold) which I now have combined, would have given me a bad spell heretofore. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a great remedy, and I believe they have absolutely cured me. At least, if they have not, it is only a question of continuing the remedy long enough, and if I ever have a return of the pain I shall fly to Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50) by adressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

MAXIM'S FLYING MACHINE.

An Otherwise Successful Trial Spoiled by a Surplus of Lifting Power.

Hiram Maxim's flying machine has gained considerable notoriety the past week. On Tuesday the inventor, with two assistants, in a machine weighing 8,000 pounds, succeeded in flying 500 yards. The experiment ended in an accident because the machine insisted on flying higher than Maxim wished. It started along the track, but broke loose from the check rail, which was intended to hold it within a few inches of the ground, and when the engineer shut off steam it dropped on the turf.

The machine, with its four side sails and "aeroplanes" set, is 100 feet wide and looks like a huge white bird with four wings instead of two. It is propelled by two large two bladed screws resembling the propellers of a ship. These screws are driven by two engines which, in proportion to their weight, are the most powerful ever made. They develop one horsepower for every two pounds of their weight. The boiler is of novel design. It consists of many tiny tubes through which is a forced circulation of water.

On Tuesday Maxim started with a pressure of 310 pounds, which had risen to 320 when he had traversed 500 yards. These 500 yards were run at the rate of 45 miles an hour, the propellers making 500 revolutions per minute. The fuel used is gasoline. The weight of the machine is 8,000 pounds, and the engines were giving a lifting power of 10,000. There was, therefore, a surplus floatatory power of 2,000 pounds. It was, of course, this surplus lifting power that did the mischief by throwing on the controlling axles a strain they had not been designed to bear.—London Letter.

SMALL BEGINNINGS

Make great endings sometimes. Ailments that we are apt to consider trivial often grow, through neglect, into atrocious maladies, dangerous in themselves and productive of others. It is the disregard of the earlier indications of ill health which leads to the establishment of all sorts of maladies on a chronic basis. Moreover, there are certain disorders incident to the season, such as malaria and rheumatism, against which it is always desirable to fortify the system after exposure to the conditions which produce them. Cold, damp and miasma are easily counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After you have incurred risk from these influences, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters directly afterward should be swallowed. For malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and bladder trouble, nervousness and debility it is the most deservedly popular of remedies and preventives. A wineglassful before meals promotes appetite.

Host—Never shall I forget the time when I first drew this sword. Chorus—When was that? Host—A tie raffle.

GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, $1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million *free*. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, *absolutely free*, 500,000 copies of this COUPON No. 114 most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little COUPON with twenty-one (21) cents in onecent stamps to pay for postage and packing *only*, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The *Free Edition* is precisely the same as those sold at $1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send NOW before all are given away. They are going off rapidly.

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