Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CAPTAIN HINKEY DEFENDED.

Ex-Judge Howland Attacks His Critics at the Yale Alumni Dinner.

The Yale alumni of New York city held their annual love feast and glorification meeting at Sherry's the other night with the usual accompaniment of college yells and music, followed by talks on various subjects. Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, the president of the association, had some things to say in defense of Captain Hinkey of the football team after he had tickled his audience by telling how few vacant places of public trust Yale alumni had left for other men. Referring to football, he said:

"Wellington said the football fields of England gave them the victory at Waterloo, and although I would approach an editor who takes a different view in a deferential attitude and beg his pardon for differing from him, I should say that whatever makes a man strong, active, quick witted, temperate and well disciplined is of inestimable value to him in after life, and this is what the well regulated game of football does. Yale has been a great school of instruction in it for the past 15 years.

"It is difficult to restrain within the bounds of moderation the feeling of indignation at the treatment by certain newspapers during the past season of the Yale team, one of the best that has ever been on the field, and its captain, who has never been outclassed by any player of any college or any time. The flings and taunts at them for not following the advice of self constituted mentors as to with whom and where they should play were incessant. Misrepresentation of their actions and motives were of daily occurrence. Their work was belittled and their pretensions ridiculed.

"Whatever may have been the reason, whether a conspiracy to punish him for his natural reserve or partisan prejudice, there was nothing charged against him that equaled the 'kneeing' that these newspapers have given him, but the whole body of Yale men, who know him, resent the accusations, assure him that they respect him for his sand, his ginger, his supreme excellence as a player and for his qualities as a man and say to his critics, who assert that they aim to tell the truth, that they are very bad shots.

"The Yale men have never fought over in the newspapers their football games, nor have their friends. They have left it to others in every case, especially the game at Springfield. One happy result of the controversy is probable—that another game will never be played in New York, but all of them on the college grounds."

President Dwight said among other things, in referring to the changes that have taken place in college life:

"People say that the present generation of college men is extravagant. Things are not going so badly as some people imagine. The conditions have changed. The lives of our sons are not limited in many of the ways that we were. The class which graduated 20 years ago spent on the average a little more than the class that graduated last summer. I rejoice that my children are not going to pass through what I did. The improvement of manners and the development of gentlemanly character among college students has been going on."

BUILDING GUNS MORE CHEAPLY.

A Swede's Plan For Giving a Twist to Balls From a Smooth Bore.

The very heavy cost of modern guns is largely due to the time and labor which are necessarily expended upon the operation of rifling them. The material itself is relatively cheap, and a rifled gun, besides being much more costly, is, other things being equal, more short lived than a smoothbore. It is almost impossible so to make the gun and the projectile that the soft driving bands of the latter shall, at the moment of discharge, accurately fit into the grooves and lands of the bore and allow no gases to pass ahead. When these gases do pass ahead of the projectile, they score and damage the interior of the gun, and where the new powders are used and the gases of combustion attain an enormous degree of heat the process of deterioration, especially in weapons of large caliber, is often very rapid.

A Swedish engineer, W. T. Unge, has devised a method whereby he hopes to save not only the cost of rifling, but also the interior wear and tear for which rifling is responsible. He proposes to construct all guns with smoothbores and to fit the projectiles with gas checks, which shall render it practically impossible for any gases to rush past them. In order to convey to the projectile an axially rotary motion, such as is at present conveyed to it by the action of the rifling, he has invented a mechanical arrangement which, at the instant of firing, gives to the gun itself the rotary motion. This may be either constant or increased. He has satisfied himself that the effect upon the projectile is exactly the same as is produced by the constant or increasing twist of an ordinary rifled gun, and he is of opinion that the adoption of his system, while giving equal or even improved accuracy of fire, will reduce the cost of heavy guns by one-half and add enormously to their endurance.—Chicago Herald.

Watches In the House.

Tom Reed has the finest watch in the house. It never varies more than two or three seconds a week. It is not especially costly, but it is a wonder for accuracy, and the ex-speaker never has the slightest trouble with it. There is a chronometer in the house lobby which is connected with the meteorological apparatus, and the members who happen to have fairly good timepieces set their watches by it every day. Reed's is easy at the head of the list, but Dingley, Turner of Georgia and Russell of Connecticut come close behind.—Washington Letter.

A Long Distance Concert.

An extraordinary concert and ball took place last week in the Hungarian town of Teinesvar. The audience listened by means of telephones distributed around the room to a military orchestra playing in the town of Arad, duets and songs in Szegedin, a chorus by a glee club at Szabadka and popular songs by celebrated artists in three theaters of Budapest. A quartet at Arad was as distinctly heard as the "Rakoczy" march telephoned from Szegedin. Finally the young people present danced for hours to music alternately played in all three towns.

AMUSING CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Colonel King at Willett's Point Shows Them His Big Magnet.

One day during the recent convention in New York about 100 members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, with their wives and other ladies, visited Willett's Point and spent several hours as guests of Colonel William King, commandant of the post. The post band was brought aboard the steamer, and with music, dancing and feasting an hour was spent merrily.

Colonel King then announced that a few experiments with his large electromagnet and some submarine explosions would be given for the entertainment of the party.

Beer kegs were substituted for the regular torpedoes, as the latter are too expensive for ordinary experiments, and the kegs serve the purpose as well. Three kegs were exploded at intervals of a few minutes. They contained respectively 165, 150 and 140 pounds of giant powder. The large explosion of the larger charge threw a wooden buoy about 170 feet in the air and made a waterspout nearly 100 feet high.

The attention of the party was next directed to Colonel King's huge gun magnet, which stands on top of the ramparts. The large 15 inch gun, wrapped with a dozen miles of insulated wire, forms the most powerful magnet in the world. The electricity is supplied by a large dynamo. The colonel, who always superintends the experiments, gave orders for the current to be turned on, and the capers of the magnet began. Some of the spectators took spikes and other scrap iron, which they found was perfectly magnetized at a distance of eight or ten yards from the gun, so that when they put two pieces together it was difficult to separate them. They would throw the iron in the air, and it would be attracted with much force to the core of the magnet. The experiment with cannon balls was next shown. Five balls, weighing 350 pounds each, were suspended, one beneath the other, from the muzzle of the gun. The bottom ball hung within a few inches of the ground. Then Lieutenant Morrow stood with his back toward the muzzle of the gun and stuck large bolts and spikes all over his chest. Other scrap iron was also applied and attracted by that which already seemed to cling to his coat. He walked away from the magnet, and he got a considerable distance before the last of the iron which covered his breast dropped to the ground.—Whitestone (N. Y.) Dispatch.

HE'S A HIGH ROLLER.

Young Lord Hope Almost Reaches the Spendthrift Record.

Lord Francis Pelham Clinton Hope, brother of the Duke of Newcastle and heir presumptive to the dukedom, married the other day Miss May Yohe, the young actress, and this week he has been spending a part of his honeymoon in the frowsy, unromantic precincts of the bankruptcy court. The proceedings showed that he badly needs some one to look after him, and he ought to be thankful he has now got a clever young woman as a wife, who will be able to keep him out of the hands of the Jews if anybody can, which appears to be doubtful. This interesting young aristocrat came of age in 1887, and during the past seven years, although he enjoyed an income of $85,000, he has managed to accumulate debts to the amount of nearly $3,250,000.

This is considered a very fine performance, of which any British nobleman might be proud, and which gets within measurable distance of the record established by that famous rake and gambler, the Marquis of Hastings, more than a generation ago. At first sight it would appear easy even for a young unmarried man, born in the purple, to live with a fair amount of comfort upon $85,000 a year. In fact, Lord Hope declares that he kept well within his income as far as regards actual personal living expenses, but he says he was handicapped at the start with the payment of $215,000 succession duty, and during the seven years he incurred $22,930 liabilities on behalf of others and paid nearly $80,000 interest to money lenders.

These figures are considered quite creditable to the young lord, and he would have passed out of the bankruptcy court as a model young man, without a stain upon either his moral or his business character, had the official registrar been content to inquire no further, but he, having no particular reverence for the duke's brother, had the bad taste to drag into the light of day betting and gambling debts to the extent of $350,000 for the seven years, and debts incurred in theatrical speculations to the tune of $120,000, two items which pretty well indicate the real causes of his lordship's troubles. He might have pleaded that his theatrical losses, if heavy, had at least brought him a handsome, clever wife, but he did not do so, and his affairs stand adjourned for further investigation.—London Letter.

Homemade Mucilage.

A very convenient mucilage, says Invention, can be made out of onion juice by any one who wishes to use it. A good sized Spanish onion, after being boiled for a short time, will yield, on being pressed, quite a large quantity of very adhesive fluid. This is used extensively in various trades for pasting paper on to tin or zinc or even glass, and the tenacity with which it holds would surprise any one on making the first attempt. It is a cheap and good mucilage and answers as well as the more costly cements.

She Knew What That Meant.

Sally—An after we are married will you keep on lovin me?

Rube—I'll love you till—till the cows come home, as the feller says.

Sally—Yaas, an then go down to the grocery an let me do all the milkin.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Gallant Inquiry.

She—I was in Cleveland for a week once and didn't see a single attractive thing during the whole time.

He (soulfully personal)—How could that be?—Don't they have mirrors in Cleveland?—Detroit Free Press.

In 1837 drought and intensely hot weather prevailed in northwest India. Over 800,000 persons perished from famine. Similar destruction was wrought by the same causes in 1865 and 1868, over 2,000,000 persons perishing of hunger in the two years.

Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE BROCADED SILK PETTICOAT, WHICH IS VERY FASHIONABLE.

The Day of Buckles—Stiffening In Dresses. The Empress of Japan—Rich Beyond Most Dreams—How to Be Pretty, Though Cold—For "Piping Hot" Tea.

The petticoat of the season is one of the incongruities of fashion. A skirt of cheviot or serge may hide beneath its plainness a gorgeous petticoat of brocaded silk frilled with lace and caught here and there with ribbon rosettes.

The fashionable petticoat is fit for a ball. It is made very full, with organ pipe plaits at the back and frequently a feather bone inserted around the hem. This provides the skirt with the correct flare and makes it unnecessary to line the dress skirt with haircloth. One of

the most gorgeous petticoats to be worn beneath a dancing gown is made of white silk brocaded in gold feathers. From the knee to the bottom of the skirt there is a succession of lace ruffles. Gold lace and ruffles of imitation duchess alternate.

Petticoats for street wear are made of changeable taffeta or black brocaded silks. Black lace and black satin rosettes are among the fashionable trimmings. One of the many skirts belonging to a society woman is of black silk brocaded in pink clover blossoms. The skirt is trimmed with a deep Spanish flounce of black lace festooned here and there with clover colored ribbons.

All these elaborate petticoats are jauntily perfumed. When rosettes are used as a trimming, each has its center formed of a wee sachet bag. Other petticoats have the hem interlined with a thin layer of cotton sprinkled with sachet powder.—Chicago Tribune.

The Day of Buckles.

Buckle, buckle, buckle! The girl who hasn't a buckle on her hat, her gown or her slipper is an anomaly. Never before since the time Mother Goose sang her rhyme has the buckle been so much in favor.

Buckles for the hat come mostly in rhinestones or cut steel, in both round and square designs. When they sparkle among nodding feathers or nestle in the heart of a rosette, they are very effective. Next to these are the buckles which adorn the czarinas. These are made of gold, silver and rhinestones. The prevailing designs are in the scroll patterns, which are so much in vogue this season.

Women of simple tastes are fond of the delicate tracery in gold or silver without any jewels. For those who wish something more elaborate diamonds and pearls, diamonds and emeralds or just plain diamonds are added.

One very pretty buckle intended for a gorget had tiny diamonds, almost hidden by enameled leaves, so that they looked like tiny dewdrops that had escaped the rays of the sun. Another had the head of a sea horse embellished with gems.

A specially handsome belt buckle was shown in old gold Romanesque design, with one immense topaz surrounded by smaller stones of the same kind. The dull color of the gold and the amber light of the gems made one think of the dark beauties of the east. Such buckles as that ought to become family heirlooms. Other buckles which are exceedingly artistic are of Russian enamel and silver.

The buckles and clasp for muff ribbons add a pretty touch to girlish toilets. These come in silver and gold and may be either plain or engraved. The idea of having the monogram either on the small buckles which are worn on the ribbon, so as to come just below the shoulder, or on the clasp is popular.

The hatpin has assumed such proportions and importance that it must have a buckle too. Some of the new ones now exhibited have gold buckles set with turquoises, with diamonds or pearls, for heads, instead of balls or beetles.—New York Herald.

Stiffening In Dresses.

Considering the amount of stiffening sold in Paris and elsewhere, it is hard to believe that a few of the best French dressmakers do not make use of it at all. Nevertheless such is the fact. Probably the marked antipathy shown by Felix and one or two others to anything in the shape of crinoline has preserved us from being steel ridden many a time in the course of the last ten years and will doubtless prevent the present taste for stiffening from making more progress. My opinion is, says a foreign correspondent, that we have arrived at a turning point, and that stiffening will not be carried any further than it is now, although it will probably be preserved in fashion for some time longer. How do those who despise such an addition manage to give a skirt its proper shape and prevent its falling in about the feet? Simply by the way in which they cut it, the slant of the same being such as to incline the lower portion outward.

M. Felix, who has a fondness for soft, clinging effects, declares that a properly cut skirt should not require stiffening. Montalle puts nothing in his dress skirts, but provides a petticoat with very fine aluminium wires run in it. Worth, Doucet and others use hair stiffening, but chiefly in the shape of a false hem, very narrow for plain, ungarnished skirts, and broader for those which are trimmed, and therefore seem to need more support. For dresses made of light evening materials the flounced petticoat is sufficient, with the addition of frillings sewed underneath the silk foundation. Some dressmakers are using stiffening for lining the full tops of sleeves. One of the newest shapes for day wear is full over the bend of the arm, but quite tight fitting below.

The Empress of Japan.

The empress of Japan is said to enjoy the largest washing of any royal or plebeian personage in the round world. She is a very petite and winsome little lady. It does not take much to cover her, to be sure, but a Japanese queen must change that covering many, many times a day, and her raiment must be of delicate, cobwebby, lacey silk, satin, crape or crepe de chine. Even if she never wears the same article twice she has it cleaned, washed, perfumed and either packed way in her wardrobe, presented to her ladies in waiting or her beloved female retainers. At one time during the last summer season, when her maids were busy putting away summer robes and bringing to light autumn ones, she had over 2,000 silk kamonas sent to her royal laundry and cleansing department of the imperial household. This, they say, was a very small amount indeed for the royal washerwomen.

Her funny little stockings, with arrangements like gloves' fingers for each toe, numbered many, many thousands and had to be attended to as carefully and thoroughly as though she had only one pair and never knew where the next one would come from. She dons European costume, to be sure, almost all of the time, and always at state festivals, and this fad, together with the necessary Japanese custom of donning a robe for every day in the year, adds to her weekly laundry list.—Tokyo Letter.

Rich Beyond Most Dreams.

Two much talked of women at present are Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her sister, Miss Fair, the daughters of Senator Fair, whose recent death has left them even greater heiresses than they were before. Both of these women are extremely pretty. Of medium height, slender and graceful, with singularly glossy hair and white skins and always well gowned, they would be belles even without their large fortunes.

They are noted for being most gracious hostesses, and at the ball they gave last summer at Newport many pleasant comments were made as to their untiring efforts to see that their guests enjoyed the evening. They are very charitable, but with very decided views as to how their charity should be dispensed.

Miss Birdie Fair is said to have a more than ordinary talent for business and to possess her father's gift of turning everything she touches into gold. It is said she has speculated more than once, and with most satisfactory results to herself. She make it a point to thoroughly understand all about her own property. She is a remarkably cultivated young woman and is very fond of all sort of sport, plays golf well and is considered one of the best women bicyclists. She is also a good conversationist and is fond of going into society.—New York Letter.

How To Be Pretty, Though Cold.

"How to be pretty, though cold" is a difficult problem for the unfortunate woman who cannot afford furs of some description in this season when fur garments are made so fascinatingly becoming, with their wide, soft collars and so expensive in their exaggerated fullness. Sealskin is the one fur which is continually in fashion, and it is so distinctly becoming to every face and complexion that it will never lose its popularity. It is not quite so aristocratic as the gray haired Russian sable, but that is a matter of rarity and price rather than a question of beauty. Chinchilla is one of the season's favorites, and for the woman with a clear pink and white complexion there can be nothing prettier.

A beautiful evening cloak is made of dark green bengaline, with a lining and full cape of chinchilla. For those who cannot afford the larger garments there are Eton coats of seal and Persian lamb, with moire velvet sleeves. These are made with wide revers and high collar, either single or double breasted, and are very chic little garments for young ladies especially, and still cheaper are the collarettes, miniature capes and fur boas, which were never so pretty as they are now, and they answer every purpose for becoming effect.—Philadelphia Press.

For "Piping Hot" Tea.

If there is anything some people insist on having it is tea or coffee, especially tea, that is "piping hot." In order to attain that desirable state of tea or coffee the cozy is a valuable aid. For

those who neither embroider nor paint this design can be followed, and if desired the cozy can be made of white linen and decorated with heavy linen embroidery or yellowish lace. It is rather pretty where the table is set all in white.

A Chance For Smart Women.

"The lady as does laundering" has almost passed out of existence. Citizens of New York will remember some 20 years ago the large number of women that took in laundry work. Each had her round of customers. The work was carefully and neatly done. There were not the present mangling and butchering of collars and cuffs and linen shirt bosoms. We raise a wail of despair—the baggage smasher and the laundry slasher. The former is a model of virtue in comparison with the latter. Won't the old time laundry ladies return, or ladies like them? Alas, when collars and cuffs and linen are now sent to the big laundries, they are returned in an appalling, shocking condition—frayed, tired out, ruined. Seriously, ought there not to be a fair living for earnest women of small means in carefully laundering white shirts and collars and cuffs? Soon after the war thousands of brave spirited women, widows of soldiers, earned a decent living for themselves and children through these means. Surely fair prices will be paid for conscientious work. Is not this hint worth heeding?—New York Correspondent.

An Important Decision.

That public school teachers should be spouseless is one of the edicts of New Jersey, but it has never come to our knowledge that married tutors could be sued for divorce on account of leaving home temporarily "to teach the young idea how to shoot." Yet that is the substance of a decision recently given by Vice Chancellor Pitney in favor of a Sewaren Benedict. The husband sued because his wife taught a private school, and she answered with one of the strongest arguments ever brought up in the court of chancery. Notwithstanding her able defense, judgment was given against her. The vice chancellor held that since the wife refused to surrender school for home the Scriptural injunction held good in common law. "There is no middle ground," the vice chancellor adds. "A wife must live with her husband or give sufficient reasons for refusing to do so. A husband can use physical restraint over a wife's person to enforce obedience."—Woman's Journal.

Miss Dawes' Degree.

Miss Elizabeth A. S. Dawes has gained the degree of D. Lit. at London university. This degree has never previously been won by a woman. Miss Dawes is a daughter of the Rev. J. S. Dawes, formerly of Surbiton, and a granddaughter of the well known Professor Blasius of the University of Halle. She was educated at Girton, where she won high distinction.

The thesis which has gained for Miss Dawes her doctor's degree was on "The Pronunciation of the Greek Aspirates." She is indeed a Greek scholar of high accomplishments. For a year she was professor of Greek at one of the most important educational establishments in Baltimore, and for the last three years she has been successfully conducting classes in her own school at Lindores, Weybridge. Curiously enough, it was the elder sister of this accomplished lady, Miss Mary E. Dawes, who was the first woman to take the degree of M. A. at London university.—London Star.

Old '94 Was Good to Woman.

Old ninety-four was kind to woman, and she may well bless his reign. The new king comes with fair promise and holds out to her everything she may grasp. He has bounty to dispense and favors to bestow. If she cares for suffrage, she has but to hold up to the monarch the example of his predecessors and say in 1894 we did this or that. If she wishes the "new woman" established for all time, she has but to point to Sarah Grand and others of her cult. If she would adopt bloomers and dress reform, she must name 1894 as the ruler that encouraged the greatest amount of agitation. In even her hardest struggle for "rights" 1894 has her gratitude, and no less generous year will be tolerated.—Dr. Julia Holmes Smith in Chicago Times.

Miss Willard.

Miss Willard writes: "I cannot express the pleasure I feel in returning to my duties with a sense of restoration. Having now entered my fifty-sixth year, I cannot hope to continue the tireless enthusiasm of an earlier period, for any long continued mental or physical strain is sure to force upon my attention reminders that the garment of the flesh, like any other, wears thinner with the use of years."

Those Big Sleeves.

At the recent Foremothers' dinner in New York city Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton closed a sketch of the Foremothers in the early ages of the world with a humorous allusion to the increasing size of women's sleeves as an indication of their coming physical superiority and the amazonian proportions they seem destined to attain.

The queen regent of Holland uses the purest white writing paper, very thick, with crown and armorial bearings, gold, scarlet and blue. For every day letters her note paper has only her name, Emma, surmounted by a crown.

The cold and unbecoming bluet, which never had anything but novelty to recommend it, has passed the heyday of its popularity, and it will soon probably disappear entirely.

The only woman insurance broker in Chicago is Miss Sara Steenberg, but that city claims more women lawyers than any other city in the United States.

A set of low shelves well filled with books create a very cozy atmosphere. These may extend across one side of a room or fill a small corner.

No Italian girl can marry without a dowry. In the south they wed at 14 or 15 years of age.

Among your odd pieces of furniture you must have a carved antique spinning chair.

Sorosis has adopted a rule limiting speeches to five minutes.

CHINESE JUGGLERS.

Some of the Strange and Startling Feats That They Perform.

Chinese jugglers and Indian fakirs have pretty much the same "stock in trade." Here is an account of some tricks performed by a Chinese:

When the conjurer asked the spectators what they wanted to see, some one called for a pumpkin.

"A pumpkin," answered the conjurer; "that is impossible. Pumpkins are out of season."

However, he was only talking, for presently he took a pumpkin seed and planted it in the earth. Then, having made his little son, 4 or 5 years old, lie down, he thrust a knife into his throat. The blood poured out into a vessel, and with it the man moistened the spot where the seed had been planted.

Next he covered the corpse with a cloth and placed a wooden bell over the seed. In a few moments a sprout was seen rising from the soil. It grew and grew and burst into flower. The flower fell, the pumpkin showed itself and increased in size with extraordinary rapidity.

As soon as it was ripe the man picked it from the stalk, showed it to the public and took up a collection, after which, of course, he lifted the cloth and found the boy perfectly unharmed.

The second feat, by a different performer, was even more startling. A peach was called for by one of the spectators.

"It is March," said the magician. "The land is still icebound. Peaches are not to be obtained now except in paradise."

"Oh, well," answered the spectators, "you are a sorcerer and ought to be able to bring a peach down from heaven."

The conjurer grumbled, but finally consented to see what he could do. He began by weaving a roll of ribbon, which he cast into the air. It took at once the shape of a ladder, which went up to a tremendous height. On it he placed a child, and the little fellow ran up the rungs like a monkey. Up, up he went till he vanished in the clouds.

Some moments passed, then a peach dropped from the sky. The magician picked it up, cut it into slices and offered it to the bystanders. It was a real peach.

Then a horrible thing happened. The head of the child dropped out of the sky and was followed by the trunk and then the legs. With tears in his eyes the man picked them up and placed them in a box. But after much show of grief and after the sympathetic spectators had taken up a collection for his benefit he opened the box and said, "Come forth, my child, and thank these kind gentlemen." At the word out leaped the child, alive and well.—Philadelphia Times.

A City Built In a Cherry Seed.

At the time of the French Crystal Palace exposition a Nuremberg toymaker exhibited a cherry stone within the cavity of which he had built a perfect plan of the city of Sevastopol, streets, railway approaches, bridges, etc.

A powerful microscope was used in exhibiting this wonderful miniature city, and it is estimated that not less than 500,000 people took a peep at the results of the toymaker's toil. Each of these 500,000 sightseers deposited a franc piece in the hands of the ingenious workman, the total of the cash thus taken in netting him a snug little fortune.—St. Louis Republic.

The old Scythians painted blind fortune's powerful hands with wings to show her gifts come swift and suddenly.—Chapman.

A THANKFUL GIRL.

THE STORY OF A SAN FRANCISCO YOUNG LADY.

A Sufferer From Childhood, and Unable to Perform Her Household Duties, Entirely Cured.

From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.]

Miss Lottie Donell lives with her parents at 702 Natoma street, San Francisco. She is a young lady 19 years of age, and of prepossessing appearance. She is one of many thousands of young women who are blessed with many personal charms, but who are hindered from an enjoyment of them by a constitution impaired by constant disease. Ever since she was 10 years old Miss Donell has been a sufferer from a rheumatic affection of the wrist, and since she was 13 years of age she has been subject to various female weaknesses which have kept her physical vitality at a very low stage. Thus, as she says, she has been a victim of disease ever since she can remember. When she was a little girl at school, she was always placed at a disadvantage with her playmates on account of her frailty of body and timidity of manner. She could never join in any of the more boisterous games, although she always longed to do so.

But the embarrassing conditions of Miss Donell's life have all been eliminated within the past year, and the change is wholly due to the effective work of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"It must be remembered," said Miss Donell in telling of the great relief that Dr. Williams' Pills had afforded her, "that at the time I began taking the pills I had been for years a confirmed invalid. My wrist was swollen out of all proportion by the chronic rheumatism that had long since settled in it. The female complaints from which I had so long suffered had wasted my body away till I was but a mere shadow of my former self and I had really come to think that the brightness and happiness of life was not meant for me. I had not the energy to perform even the most simple of my household duties, and, in a word, I was completely 'run down.' I began to take Dr. Williams' Pills while I was in this condition and before I had taken half a box of them I realized that they were doing me good. I began to feel lively again and to lose that lax feeling in my limbs. I felt so happy over the momentary relief that had been afforded me that I resolved to continue taking the pills. After taking several more boxes I was more than convinced of the high merits of the pills, for I was then wholly relieved from the rheumatic pains in my wrist and I had so far regained my vitality of body that I really believed I had never experienced the enervating effects of those wasting diseases which are so peculiar to women. It is a very great pleasure to me to be able to tell my young lady friends of the relief that has been afforded me by Dr. Williams' Pills and I will surely continue to recommend their use to all who are afflicted with the complaints from which I have suffered."

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 headaches, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schnectady, N. Y.

A POINTER FOR THE CARELESS.

How Unused Railway Tickets May Be Redeemed at Slight Cost.

Some men with valuable unused railway tickets on their hands sell them to scalpers, while others go to the railway company that issued them and obtain their value in money. Most men, however, do neither, and accept the loss when the ticket is worth less than a dollar. Indeed, many men do not realize that railway companies stand ready to redeem unused tickets even of small value, so that the companies must be richer by many thousands of dollars per year by reason of this neglect or ignorance.

Every railway ticket bears the name of the general passenger agent of the road issuing the same. It is a simple matter to inclose the ticket with a letter directed to the general passenger agent asking him to refund the money paid and explaining the reason why the ticket is left unused in the hands of the purchaser. It is courteous to inclose a stamped envelope in which the money may be returned.

When all these things have been done the company usually acknowledges the receipt of the ticket holder's communication and promises to investigate the matter. The investigation consists in the proper identification of the ticket and a little bookkeeping to set all right in the accounts. Then the purchaser receives from the company a check for the amount due, along with a letter requesting acknowledgment on the part of the recipient. That closes the transaction and there is no material loss on either side.—New York Sun.

SMALL FRY SWINDLERS.

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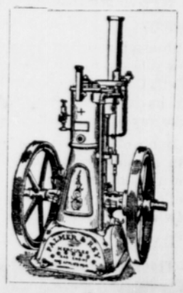

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