

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

# WALBAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## AN OLD MAN'S DARLING.

Nelly Bly's Husband Is Seventy-two Years Old and Possesses About \$3,000,000.

Nelly Bly, the famous woman reporter, is never happy a minute unless she is creating a sensation, and her latest achievement in this line is her recent marriage to a man 49 years her senior, who is the fortunate possessor of \$3,000,000. The happy man is Robert Seaman, president of the Inland Manufacturing company of New York. He has been a director in the Merchants' Exchange National bank for 30 years and is a large real estate owner in the vicinity of New York city. His palatial four-story brownstone front in a fashionable residence quarter of New York cost \$150,000, and he is said to possess so much property that he cannot tell exactly how much he is worth. He is 73 years old, was never married before and surrendered to Miss Bly's charms after a fortnight's courtship. It is said that Nelly Bly is, of course, a non-deplume inspired by the story about the young woman who "shuts her eyes when she goes to sleep," and the girl who has made the name so famous is Miss Elizabeth Cochran, a very advanced type of the new woman of the world is hearing so much about nowadays. She was born at Cochran's Mills, Armstrong county, Pa., about 20 years ago and her father was a lawyer and owned valuable mill property and timber land. The family first lived at the mills and then moved to Apollo, ten miles distant, Miss Cochran attending boarding school at Indiana, Pa., until 1881, when ill health compelled her to abandon her education. She and her mother removed to Pittsburgh, where George A. Madden, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, gave her an opportunity to do her first newspaper work.

After considerable experience she sought a wider field in New York and began her sensational work on the World. She exposed abuses in the City of New York after being incarcerated in the institution for ten days, went around the world in 73 days and 6 hours, beating the record of Jules Verne's hero, who did his globe gridding on paper, entrapped a noted lobbyist at Albany, interviewed numerous people of prominence and wrote sensational exposes that gave her widespread notoriety. She has probably seen as much of the world and its ways as any other young woman of her years in America and will probably retire from the newspaper business now that she is mistress of a metropolitan residence, a magnificent country seat and a stable full of horses and has a husband who can spend a million without even nearing the verge of poverty.

## THE FINEST SUMMER RESIDENCE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's New Palace, The Breakers, at Newport.

Like the fabled phoenix, The Breakers, Cornelius Vanderbilt's palatial summer home on the Cliff at Newport, has risen from its ashes and retired from the phoenix business. It is now as fireproof as money and human ingenuity can make it, and no wood is used in its construction. In expense and beauty it far exceeds the famous marble palace now owned by Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, who recently secured a divorce from her husband, William K. Vanderbilt, and is said to be without doubt the finest private summer residence in the world. The old Breakers was destroyed by fire several years ago, and all its costly pictures, statuary and furnishings went up in smoke. The result was that when the new building was planned the first consideration was to have it fireproof, so that future treasures of sculpture and art collected at a great expenditure of time and money should not be swept away in an hour by the hungry flames. Not even a silver of wood, it is said, has been utilized in the building of the palace, and the substantial walls are of Indiana limestone. The hall is in the center of the house and its roof is the roof of the building itself. The rooms above are entered from a gallery that runs completely around the hall at the second story. The most palatial room in the house is the dining room, which has the height of two stories and is lighted by lofty arched windows commanding a magnificent view of the ocean. The walls are mostly of Italian marble, with here and there an embellishment of mosaic work or tiling. They are divided into sections by onyx pillars which support delicately tinted arches. The ceiling is a series of paintings, the central design being an ethereal figure driving three white horses through the clouds. The decorations were done by a corps of Italian artists especially imported for the occasion. The drawing room, the billiard hall and the various rooms are all that art and the almighty dollar can make them in the way of elegance and beauty.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is evidently not an admirer of the nude in art, for several of the pictures and a number of pieces of statuary in the house have been covered for "the altogether," as Tribby would say, since Mrs. Vanderbilt first saw them.



THE BREAKERS (FROM THE SOUTH).

Foul breath is a discourager of affection. It is always an indication of poor health—bad digestion. It is traceable almost to all human ills. It is the starting point of many very serious maladies. Upon the healthy action of the digestive organs, the blood depends for its richness and purity. If digestion stops, poisonous matter accumulates and is forced into the blood—there is no place else for it to go. Bad breath is a danger signal. Look out for it! If you have it, or any other symptom of indigestion, take a bottle or two of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will straighten out the trouble, make your blood pure and healthy and full of nutriment for the tissues.

On the surface of a river or water exposed to the air ice is made by the coldness of the air against the top of the water. When water is cooled thus, it at first shrinks in size, and therefore sinks below the less cold water next to it. This, in turn, gets cooler, shrinks and sinks, and so on, till all the water from top to bottom is lowered to 4 degrees C. above zero. As soon as the water gets colder than this it begins to swell, and therefore no longer sinks as before, but stays on the top, and if the cooling still goes on till zero C. is reached it begins to turn into ice. When, by the colder air atop of it, as much heat is taken away from this water at zero as would have raised a pound of water at zero to a pound of water at 79 degrees C., a pound of ice is formed; when twice as much, two pounds, and so on, till, if the air above the water keeps cold enough, the whole of the water will in time be made into ice.—Exchange.

An Unauthorized Invitation—"I was sorry, Willie," said his Sunday school teacher, "to see you keep your seat when the superintendent asked those who wanted to go to heaven to rise. Don't you want to go to heaven?" "Yes'm." "Then why didn't you rise?" "Cos he didn't have no right to tell me to rise ma'am," answered Willie. "He ain't no Angel Gabriel."—Current Literature.

"My dear baron, what are you doing? Smoking two cigars at one and the same time?" "Well, you see, my dear fellow, in this beastly hole you can't get any six-penny cigars such as I am in the habit of smoking, and so I have to make shift with a couple of threepenny ones.—Deutsche Warte.

## EDUCATION OF NICHOLAS II.

The New Czar and What We May Expect From Him.

When Alexander Alexandrovich suddenly became the heir to the throne, he felt deep the lack of knowledge and training for his future exalted position, and tried his best to avoid a similar mistake in the education of his sons by wisely regulating the course of their studies and carefully selecting their tutors. In this selection he differed widely from the principles of his father, who had given his children a decidedly Western, that means European, cosmopolitan education. The first and chief consequence of this principle was the appointment of Russians, solely Russians, as teachers, tutors and playmates for the imperial children. True, there was an English governess, a German and French governess, who in turn taught the children their respective mother-tongues. But that was all. They spoke to the princes, they read to them from different books carefully selected by their parents, but they had neither any influence upon their education, nor did they spend their leisure time with them. For all branches of knowledge, for the physical, mental and religious education of the princes, Russians exclusively were appointed.

During his boyhood the progress in school work was somewhat slow, not because he was dull, but on account of his frequent physical indisposition to attend the lessons. Nicholas Alexandrovich was a sickly boy, whether because he could not well endure the severe climate of Russia, or because his father insisted upon a system of hardening which was too rigorous for his frail constitution, must be left undecided. His early reading consisted chiefly of Russian master pieces fit for his age, but scarcely less time was spent upon the reading of Grimm's fairy-tales, Fenelon's Telemachus and Walter Scott's as well as Charles Dickens's best works.

As soon as the young prince was physically and mentally strong enough to enter into his studies more seriously, he received a regular staff of well-educated teachers for the various branches, and General Bogdanovich became his chief tutor, upon whom was laid not only the duty to instruct the prince in military matters, but also the responsibility to supervise the occupation and division of time of the czarvitch. The superior knowledge and refined manners of this gallant soldier qualified him exceedingly well for his difficult task, and his unrelenting strictness had a decided influence upon the work and development of the young prince. In consequence of the strict etiquette at the Russian court the liberty of Nicholas was very much restricted during his school-time, and nothing noteworthy as to his life reached the outer world with the exception of the publication of his examinations.

Remarkable at this period was the truly home life which united all the members of the imperial family. It was really more the life of a wealthy bourgeois than of a rich nobleman. Every minute which the emperor could spare from his duties he spent in the school rooms of his children, or in the plain sitting room, reading, chatting, or listening to music. During the severe cold of the winter and the exceedingly warm summer months, which the imperial family spent usually on their country estates, their life was as plain and simple as that of a well-to-do country gentleman, and the princes enjoyed their vacation heartily by roaming through the parks and fields with their papa, hunting, fishing and even fighting the village boys. So also the visits to Copenhagen, which Alexander III made regularly every year to spend a few weeks with the parents of the czarvitch, were great holidays for the princes.—Dr. E. Borges, in Harper's Magazine for June.

Height of Ocean Waves. An article quoted in Current Literature, gives this interesting information on ocean waves: Dr. G. Schott, as the result of studying the form and height of the waves of the sea, claims that under a moderate breeze their velocity was 24.6 feet per second, or 16.8 miles per hour, which is about the speed of a modern sailing vessel. As the wind rises, the size and speed of the waves increase. In a strong breeze their length rises to 260 feet and their speed reaches 360 or 364 feet per second. Waves the period of which is nine seconds, the length 400 or 425 feet, and the speed twenty-eight nautical miles per hour, are produced only in storms. During a southeast storm in the southern Atlantic Dr. Schott measured waves 690 feet long, and this was not a maximum; for in latitude 28 degrees south and longitude 39 degrees east he observed waves of fifteen seconds' period, which were 1,150 feet long, with a velocity of 78.7 feet per second, or 46.1 nautical miles an hour. Dr. Schott does not think that the maximum height of the waves is very great. Some observers have estimated it at thirty or forty feet in a wind of the force represented by eleven on the Beaufort scale (the highest number of which is twelve); and Dr. Schott's maximum is just thirty-two feet. He believes that in great tempests waves of more than sixty feet are rare, and that even those of fifty feet are exceptional. In the ordinary trade winds the height is five or six feet. The ratio of height to length is about 1:33 in a moderate wind, 1:18 in a strong wind, and 1:17 in a storm; from which it follows that the inclination of the waves is respectively about 6, 10, 11, degrees. The ratio of the height of the waves to the force of the wind varies generally.

HOITZ'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Ira G. Holtz, Ph. D., Master at Burlington, San Mateo county, Cal., is one of the best schools for boys on the Pacific Coast. His Hard Luck Story. Mr. McSwat—I made a most annoying discovery this morning about a clock I've had in my house for the last six years. Mr. Chugwater—Turned out to be an eight day o'clock, I suppose, and you'd been winding it regularly every morning for— "Oh, no. That's the old, old story. This is altogether different. I thought it was an eight day, and under that impression I had wound it regularly every Sunday morning for six years. My wife had been winding it the other mornings of the week and saying nothing to me about it. This morning she forgot it, and the blamed clock ran down."—Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPIONSHIP. In all the outdoor sports of the season the weather is playing champion to knock out and close up games. A change will come, of course, and with hot weather will come the fiercer struggle to make up for lost time. All this means a greater amount of wear and tear to the body, to its muscles, nerves and bones. What the damage in all will be from sprains, bruises, wounds, cuts, inflammation, contusions and the like, no one can tell, but there is a championship to be won, important to all, to which few give sufficient consideration, and that is the triumph over all these pains and mishaps in the surest, promptest way. St. Jacobs Oil is the champion remedy for all such ailments; it does not disappoint and never postpones a cure for any cause whatever.

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## THE STORY OF A CLIPPER.

She Sailed Like a Witch and Engaged in More Trades Than One.

A young Swede came to this country in 1851 with some money and the intention of building a craft to be fitted up for passengers to the World's fair in London. For this purpose he located himself at Portsmouth, contracted with shipbuilders who had shipyards at Elliot, just opposite Portsmouth, for a ship of about 1,000 tons, with extensive cabin arrangements for passengers. The model of the ship was that of an extreme clipper.

When nearly completed, the professor fell short of money. Masts, spars and sails had all been contracted for and were in a state of forwardness. The mechanics concluded to complete the ship and put her in the hands of Governor Goodwin of Portsmouth for sale, each contractor to take his pro rata of his contract.

When completed, the ship, under mechanics' lien, was transferred to the governor, brought to Boston, purchased by Sampson & Tappan, named the Nightingale and under the command of a Captain Dumaresque sailed for Australia with a cargo valued at \$125,000. From there she proceeded to China, where she took the highest freight of the season, \$5 per ton for London. To test her merits Messrs. Sampson & Tappan published in the London Times a challenge to the British merchant fleet to race from the Downs to China and back for £10,000—a distance of nearly 80,000 miles. But no one could be found to accept the challenge. She was afterward sold to a Salem house, who sent her to Rio Janeiro, where she was sold and sent to the coast of Africa as a slaver, was captured by a United States cruiser, the slaves liberated and the vessel sent home. She was subsequently used by the government during the rebellion, and after the close of the war was sold and put into the California trade. The Nightingale made the shortest known run from the equator to Melbourne—35 days. Her whole passage from New York was 68 days.—Proceedings of the Bostonian Society.

A new notion is that of marriage cards conveying, like their Easter and Christmas prototypes, the proper sentiments of the occasion, good wishes, and the rest, which may accompany the wedding gift or merely arrive, per se, as an evidence of good will. It remains to be seen whether brides will take kindly to this palpable aid to the nonpresent giving quest. An avalanche of these pasteboards on the wedding day, however artistic and proper they may be, will hardly be a reliable substitute for even hankies and silk jugs.

Conan Doyle came to America on the Elbe. During the voyage he wrote these verses in Captain von Gossel's autograph album: Luck to the Elbe in every weather, May her fortune never fall her; Boat and master matched together, Gallant ship and gallant sailor. Now the ship, the sailor and the album are all deep in the North sea. The verses were written Sept. 27, 1894.—Philadelphia Times.

## COLUMBIAN PRIZE WINNERS.

## CONOVER PIANOS

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