VAST WATER POWER.

Utilization of Great Natural Forces in This Country.

Possibility of Bringing Into Service the Tremendous Energy of Lakes, Rivers and Waterfalls for Industrial Purposes.

Chicago has it in contemplation to light 700 miles of streets with power obtained from its great drainage canal, when the waters of Lake Michigan are poured through it into the Illinois river; New York is looking forward to the day when power may be brought down from Niagara or from the Catskills; Boston is within the sphere of the Merrimack falls; Washington can get an abundant supply of power to light every street and public building from the Great falls of the Potomac, where 100,000 horse-power is running to waste; Baltimore and Philadelphia are situated near the tide-water step that runs along the base of the Alleghanies, while Richmond is directly on the step, with 50,000 horse-power in sight. In fact, few, if any, of our great cities are beyond the reach, if we may proceed upon the assumption of Tesla (who says that the power of Niagara may be carried ultimately over any part of the American continent), of the energy of some cataract or storage of water.

The sudden awakening to a knowledge of an inexhaustible resource of power, and the ability to use it, must result in a great revolution in economic conditions, far greater than that brought about by the introduction of steam. This revolution will be felt in a greatly enhanced production, with cheaper cost to the consumer, together with a large increase and general extension of the comforts of life, such as may be included in transportation, power for domestic purposes, light and heat, including fuel, the cost of which will be considerably reduced. In the cities there will be, one may well believe, a wonderful transformation, and that within the cognizance of the present generation. The use of steam in the thousands of isolated plants will be generally abolished, light and power being delivered through the agency of electricity from central plants situated perhaps 100 or 200 miles distant. (Who dares set the limit?) The dangers of the steam boiler and the furnace in crowded buildings and beneath the sidewalks of the city, and the discomforts of the wholesale consumption of coal will be done away with for a cheaper, a safer and a healthier system.

Nor is it to be inferred that because we have water power we shall have no more steam and coal. Not at all. But there will be a more rational and economical consumption of coal, necessitated by the cheapness of the power generated by the turbine wheel and transmitted from the dynamo to the motor. It will no longer pay to mine coal and ship it hundreds of miles to the cities by our present cumbersome and wasteful methods (losing 30 to 50 per cent.) when its essence can be better sent by wire. It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that in the beginning of the next century the coal will be burned at the mine shaft, and every ton brought to the surface will be utilized. The power-plant located at the mine shaft, burning the "run of the mine," either as coal or in the form of gas, can better compete with the power-plant at the falls than can the furnace and boiler in the city. There will be no more black hills of culm at the mines, disfiguring the face of the country and choking the streams, and no ashes and cinders to worry the city consumer. The copper wire in the underground conduit will carry the energy safely and economically to the point of consumption, and the railroad or factory engineer, or the housewife in the home, need but to press a button to send the train at 100 miles an hour; to set the spindles or lathes in motion; to heat the house, or to cook the dinner.

The social phases inevitably accompanying this mechanical revolution may be far more beneficial than the economical gains, great as they will doubtless be. The saving to the housekeeper in time and labor will make her a new woman indeed, and the general introduction of the electric stove may reasonably be expected to cause a decided advance in the health and happiness of the race.

Whether the distribution of power from the falls and the mines will always remain in the hands of corporations of capitalists is a problem that the future must decide. There is no denying, however, that the object lesson of the universal public use of natural forces will be a powerful one from a collectivist point of view, and should any state (as Wyoming or Utah, for example) undertake the distribution of electric power, as cities distribute gas and water, the experiment would be watched with the greatest interest by the whole civilized world.—John T. Bramhall, in Leslie's Weekly.

WEATHER AND BRAINS.

Psychological Effect of the Former on the Latter.

The psychological effect of the weather has long been a most interesting study. Most people feel the influence of dull days, east winds and extreme cold on their spirits and energies, mental and physical. An arctic cold and tropical heat are unfavorable to literary composition, for example, and we speak of cold "freezing our wits," an expression which is not altogether figurative, but rests on a common experience. Goethe found that his capacity for mental work depended on the height of the barometer and other instances of meteorological influence on the mind could be collected from the writings of celebrated men.

Suicide occurs most frequently in summer, perhaps owing to the heat and exhaustion, and not, as might be supposed, in winter. The American Journal of Psychology has an article on the subject in which the head of a large factory is reported to state that a disagreeable day causes a reduction of ten per cent. in the output of the works.

Fine days make people generous and accessible and opinions given on such days are held by some to be the safest. The influence of the weather upon the logical faculty, the nerve and the eyes, has also been recognized in a perfunctory way. Nervous, excitable and irascible persons are prone to feel the influence of bad weather and blame their circumstances. Certain functional troubles of the liver, a chronic catarrh, a rheumatic joint, even a bad corn, predispose people to suffer from weather changes. —Providence Journal.

—The Only Thing Left.—Director—"She's positively getting too old for the ballet." Manager—"Give her the part of the child wonder."—Detroit Free Press.

—"If you had half the nerve this tooth has," said the dentist to the quivering wretch in the chair, "you could have this all over in about five seconds." —Chicago Tribune.

THE LATEST INVENTIONS.

A portable bicycle, one wheel of which folds upon the other, has been invented by a mechanic in Gratz, Austria.

A machine for catching grasshoppers is owned by Henry Crow, of Garden City, Kan. It scoops them in by the bushel. Mr. Crow boils them, and feeds them to his hogs.

A new street corner indicator has been invented. The name of the thoroughfare is, in fact, inclosed in a glass block of special construction, and is intended to be made the corner stone and to be held in place by the other paving blocks.

German cyclists have an effectual way of getting rid of troublesome dogs. Bicycle bombs are now manufactured in the fatherland—small, but extremely noisy, explosives, which exercise a magical effect upon the cur of aggressive propensities.

A novel way of illuminating a tunnel has been devised in Paris. Reflectors throw light from many electric lamps 16 feet above the rails to the sides of the tunnel, where it is again reflected by burnished tin, a soft and agreeable light. The trains automatically turn the current on and off in entering and leaving the tunnel.

The automatic postman is a new invention. This is an adaptation of the pneumatic principle already in use in connection with the London telegraph offices. A car driven by air pressure is propelled through an underground tube and automatically gathers the letters deposited in boxes at the various stations and carries them to a central office.

There is considerable risk incurred in shoeing vicious horses, both to the blacksmith and to the horse itself. To remove this risk altogether an Australian has invented a sort of wooden cage, the sides and top of which are padded. The horse is led in, the door is fastened and the cage is then turned completely upside down, the animal resting on its back with its feet up.

SCRAPS OF INFORMATION.

A ton of rosebuds will produce only about two ounces of the attar of roses.

The only gem in the world which can not be counterfeited is the opal. Its delicate tints defy imitation.

The first watch ever made by machinery in the United States was made at Roxbury, Mass., in 1850.

If the word "boom" were not in existence now it would be hard to find a word to fittingly take its place.

The Liberty bell at Philadelphia cracked while being tolled July 8, 1835, to announce the death of John Marshall, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. The bell was cast in London in 1752, broken up and recast in April and in June, 1753, so it was 82 years old when it broke, and had some hard usage. The crack probably came naturally.

"Miss Frances H. Tribou," says the Boston Transcript, "daughter of Chaplain Tribou, takes exception to the oft-repeated statement that no man now living can read Eliot's Indian Bible. She writes Zion's Herald that at the Mohonk Indian conference of 1894 she heard Bishop Whipple say that it is a mistake to say that it cannot be read, because the Ojibways, of Minnesota, can read it."

WAYS OF THE WICKED.

Police officers in Morocco have little accounts to settle with the prisoners whom they arrest. The prisoners must pay them for the trouble of taking them to jail.

Two 12-year-old lads in Sutton, England, contrived to get some candy out of a slot machine, without dropping in the usual coins. Remorse then attacked them, and they drowned themselves.

Paris concierges have received a blow by a law just passed in the chamber of deputies, punishing by a maximum of a year's imprisonment and $100 fine the suppression or opening of private letters.

William Watson, of Brooklyn, dreamed that he saw his 11-year-old boy drowning. At breakfast the next morning he commanded Jack not to go near the pond where he was accustomed to swim. The lad disobeyed the command, and that very day was drowned.

BESIEGED BY NUNS.

The Curious Tale of a Monastery in the Canary Islands.

A curious tale of a besieged and conquered monastery belongs to the early history of the Canary islands and is retold by Charles Edwardes in his description of the isles. In the early part of the Eighteenth century there existed in Orotava, on the Island of Teneriffe, a convent of Dominican nuns, who, after some years of ease, had the misfortune to be burned out of house and home. They went into temporary quarters for a year, but became dissatisfied with such unconventional walls and began looking about for a permanent abiding place. At that time there was in Orotava a house of Jesuits, which had lost its former importance, and, though commodious and healthful, gave lodging to but two men—the rector of the house and his assistant.

On this mansion the nuns cast covetous eyes and soon resolved to appropriate it. One morning about 40 of them advanced upon it, by strategy induced the Jesuit brother to open the outer door and then, trooping into the courtyard, fell on their knees, thanking God for this preliminary success. In vain did the two men reason with them on the scandalous conduct. They merely held their ground, exclaiming: "Father Andrew, this is a large cage for so few birds." Some of the more reasonable members of the sisterhood explained that they were really in need of a dwelling as spacious as this and that they did not propose leaving it. The rector in despair fled into the sacristy, from which retreat he exhorted his colleague to be of good cheer. "Patience, brother," cried he, "and do your best to extricate yourself from these ladies." That, however, was more easily said than done, especially as the nuns were becoming so excited that they might momentarily have been expected to resort to the argument of nails. The siege lasted for three or four hours. News of it flew about the town and bands of young men, scrupulously neutral, watched proceedings from the bars of the outer gate. Eventually the Jesuits yielded and the nuns occupied the house until a new convent, entirely to their taste, was erected for them.—London Globe.

—Perfumes are now extensively manufactured in the United States, and the native articles are said by experts to compare favorably with foreign manufactures.

—England manufactures perfumes on a very large scale, importing many of the materials from other countries, but also making large use of home-grown herbs and flowers.

—Many woods have sugar and gum in their composition, and the presence of these elements is generally shown by the attraction the wood seems to have for many kinds of insects.

NEW CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Wonderful Results from Hot Air Experiments in Philadelphia.

Remarkable results have been obtained from a new method of treating rheumatic affections which has just been tried in this city before the county medical society.

The method consists in the local application of hot air to the parts affected. The apparatus by which this is accomplished consists of a copper cylinder, under which several gas jets are kept burning. Into this cylinder the limb is inserted and the ends are closed. Stop-cocks are arranged to let out moisture exuding from the skin, and the temperature is raised to 250 to 260 degrees. Precautions are taken to prevent the limb from coming in contact with the hot metal, and the application is continued for fully 40 minutes.

Two patients were brought in for the experiment. One was a man who had been under the care of a physician, who was present, for several months, and had been gradually growing worse. He was unable to move his toes or his ankle, and any motion of the limb caused excruciating pain. At the end of 40 minutes, during which time his temperature was raised nearly two degrees, as shown by the mouth thermometer, and his pulse increased about 15 beats per minute, the limb was taken out of the cylinder; the patient moved his toes as freely as does a child, bent his ankle without difficulty and walked with ease, feeling no pain. Other rheumatic pains in other portions of the body had also disappeared.

The second patient was a negro who was suffering from a long-continued lumbago, and who uttered many groans as he was being placed on an apparatus which inclosed his back. He was also subjected to the heat for 40 minutes, and when told to rise he set up as readily as when in perfect health. The temperature in the first case was from 248 to 260 degrees Fahrenheit.

In the discussion which followed it was stated by the exhibitor that these men would probably be better in the morning than they appeared to be when the experiment closed, and that in most cases one application is sufficient. Where extensive deposits had been made several applications were necessary to remove them. The system has been in use in the principal hospitals of London with wonderful success.

In the discussion which followed it was stated by the exhibitor that this method dissolved and carried off the deposits upon the bones and in the muscles, and that this effect extended in a greater or less degree to the whole body. The apparatus used is now for the first time brought to the notice of the medical fraternity of this country.—Philadelphia Press.

THE EARTH'S LONE COURSE.

Our Troubled Social Conditions Due to Celestial Causes.

Lieut. A. C. Totten, whose fondness for astrological calculations and inferences is well known, declares that the trouble with current affairs is not due to the United States senate, the bicycle, the new woman, or the silver question, but may be accurately traced to the contortions of the heavenly bodies. He says, according to Harper's Weekly, that when too many of the planets get on the same side of the sun at the same time it makes troubles for the earth, and that now, for the first time in the history of man, all the planets, except earth, are approaching coincident perihelia, and within four or five years will be in line tugging away at the sun, while earth, alone on the other side of it, will have an exceedingly hard time, and will be the scene of all sorts of disasters and devilment. Earth will pull through, he thinks, after sore trials; after which he looks for "the literal rule of the returned Messiah," and the winding up of the confusions now formulating, at Jerusalem, which city, he believes, will cease to be trodden by Gentiles, and will become the center from which right rule and justice are to spread over the earth.

Lieut. Totten is familiar with both the Bible and the higher mathematics, and has a remarkable gift for stirring them up together into concoctions that give people bad dreams. He is a very disconcerting person and a chronic "fear," and his deliverances are well adapted to make timid believers realize in their investments and take to the woods.

THE TICHEBORNE CLAIMANT.

One of the Most Remarkable Trials in the History of British Courts.

The Tichborne trial began, says the New York Sun, in London, in the court of common pleas, on May 11, 1871; the case of Tichborne against Lushington, the defendant being trustee for Sir Henry Tichborne. The case was tried steadily until July 7; it then went over until November 7. On December 21 the plaintiff's case was closed and the case went over until January 15, 1872. The attorney general, for the defense, spoke 26 days, on March 4 the jury declined to hear any more, and on March 6 the plaintiff was formally nonsuited. The next day he was arrested for perjury, and on April 9 was indicted therefor by the name of Thomas Orton, alias Arthur Castro. His trial began on April 23, 1873; the prosecution closed its case on July 10; the defense began on July 21 and closed on October 27. An adjournment was taken from October 31 to November 27; Dr. Kenealy summed up for the defense from December 2, 1873, to January 14, 1874; Mr. Hawkins (now Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins, judge of the queen's bench) summed up for the prosecution from January 15 to 28, 1874; the chief justice charged the jury from January 29 to February 28; and on the last date the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Orton (Castro) was thereupon sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude at hard labor. He was released in 1878.

Mexican Burials.

The Mexicans have a queer way of burying the dead. The corpse is tightly wrapped in century-plant matting and is placed in a coffin hired for about a shilling. One or two natives, as the case may be, place the coffin on their heads and go at a trot to the grave, where the body is interred, and the coffin is then returned. The wealthy class use the tram cars as hearses, and the friends follow beside the car on foot.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Building Made of Ashes.

A building has recently been erected by Herr Wagner, an architect in Limburg, solely of materials formed of ashes, without any admixture of sand. It is claimed that hard, natural stones of almost every variety have been successfully imitated with this very cheap material.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Death Warrants in England.

When a criminal is sentenced to death in England, the judge writes opposite the name in the calendar: "Left for execution." Fourteen clear days must elapse, and then it remains for the sheriff or sheriffs to appoint a day for execution. No warrant is issued from the home office, except for a respite or reprieve. The queen does not sign a death warrant.—Chicago Chronicle

IN ROYALTY'S PRESENCE

A Peculiar Custom That Has Long Been Observed.

In Leaving the Royal Presence It Is the Correct Thing to Walk Backwards —Origin of the Custom Is Still in Doubt.

If Mr. Labouchere continues with his average assiduity to search for the origin of customs that have come down to these days from prehistoric times, his successors in that interesting line of inquiry will have nothing to do but to pore over the pages of his unique publication, London Truth. Whence came this custom of walking backward before royalty? is one of the questions to the solution of which Truth has recently addressed itself with characteristic energy. We do not know that the prosperity or happiness of mankind or the advancement of civilization is involved in this inquiry. We could imagine the nations of the earth going on for ages to come, growing wiser and better in the future, as they have done in the past, and not caring a continental where or when or how that old habit got its start. Indeed, it requires no great stretch of the imagination or of the probabilities to picture a time when all royalties shall have walked or been walked off the stage, backward, or forward, never to return. Humanity has but to go on as it has been going on for some centuries in order to arrive at the end of the monarchical institutions. But, inasmuch as Truth considers this query worthy of consideration, we must conclude that it possesses some importance, some claim to human interest, even though that claim is not within our visual range.

One of Truth's correspondents gravely suggested not long ago that the custom of walking backward before royalty was due to an instinct in man implanted by Providence. In other words, nature is responsible for the habit. In a certain sense this is true. Nature endowed the earliest specimens of the human race with power to walk, and it must have given them that veneration for superiors which prompted them to amble backward before kings and queens. We suppose nature is, to some extent, responsible for toadyism in all countries. It is nature that makes the English people "dearly love a lord," and nature causes a great many Americans to make fools of themselves and burlesque their own democratic government whenever they get a chance to pay homage to a titled aristocrat, real or bogus, from the old world. But it is perverted nature, and the growing democratic spirit of the age is getting the better of it.

Another correspondent of Truth, writing from the far east, where he is supposed to have seen much of savage life, makes a philosophical suggestion that seems to us to throw a great flood of light on this question. His notion is that the custom of always turning the face toward royalty originated in the stern necessities of rude and poor people who had little skill in tailoring. He says the first kings were rulers of savage tribes, whose clothing was extremely limited, and rarely consisted of more than a scanty garment modeled on the primitive fig leaf. He respectfully submits that when a subject thus appareled had to present himself before royalty, courtesy, not to say decency, would suggest that he should present to the sovereign only that portion of his anatomy which was concealed by clothing. He therefore kept his back averted in approaching and retiring.

This explanation is highly creditable to the rough and simple people from whom modern notions have descended. That necessity long since ceased to exist, but the custom of walking backward survives because etiquette now demands what decency called for when the world was younger.—Washington Post.

THE SWORD AND GUN.

Senator George L. Shoup, of Idaho, was formerly one of the most noted Indian fighters in the army of the west.

Okrika, on the Old Calabar river, having objected to British misrule, is the latest spot on the west coast of Africa against which a "punitive" expedition has been sent.

The widowed queen of Naples is the only female knight of the Russian Order of St. George, an honor conferred solely for exceptional gallantry under fire.

At Willets Point, N. Y., there has just been mounted a ten-inch gun which throws a 475-pound projectile a distance of six miles. At each discharge 250 pounds of powder are used.

One hundred and four out of a possible 105 was made at a rifle match at Ilford by a volunteer of the East Surrey, England, regiment recently. The score was 34 for seven shots at 200 yards, 35 at 500 yards and 35 at 600 yards. This is believed to be a world's record.

Some of Great Britain's latest guns will be employed for the first time during the autumn campaign in the Soudan. They carry a highly-explosive shell ten miles and each shell is capable of disabling 200 of the enemy. These guns have such a rapid fire capacity that before the first shell bursts three others are on their way in the same direction.

Germany is fast turning out its older generals, 32 having been forced to retire within a year, which beats the record. The average age of a brigade commander is 53 years, to 57 in the French army, where the average age of all ranks is higher than in the German. No German brigadier is more than 56, while 30 French brigadiers are over 61. German cavalry colonels average 48 years four months, only seven being over 52, while the French officers in the same army average 52 years five months, 53 colonels being over 52.

Phosphorescent Diamonds.

An expert in gems has lately called attention to a property in the diamond which has not hitherto been fully appreciated. Robert Boyle mentions a diamond that became phosphorescent simply by the heat of the hand, absorbed light on being held near a candle, and emitted light on being briskly rubbed. Observations by Mr. Kunz, the gem expert, confirm Boyle's statement that diamonds become phosphorescent in the dark after exposure to sunlight or electric light by being rubbed on wood, cloth or metal. This property is an important one, as it will help the non-expert to distinguish between the true diamond and other hard stones, as well as imitations, none of which is said to exhibit this phenomenon.

Choice Hibernicisms.

At the convention of the Irish race last month in Dublin two speakers, who had come from the United States, contributed the following sentences in the course of their speeches. One of them, in giving some details of personal history, informed his hearers that "he had left Ireland 53 years before, a naked little boy, without a dollar in his pocket." Said the other: "Until last week I had never set foot in the land of my birth."

STATE RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA.

Problem Successfully Solved There with Advantage to All Concerned.

The problem of state railways seems to have become successfully solved in New South Wales, where the annual report of the railway commissioners shows that the total traffic earnings from the colonial railways and tramways amounted to £3,109,598, and the expenditures to £1,788,171, leaving a balance after paying working expenses of £1,321,427. This, the commissioners state, makes an accumulated increase of £3,332,413 paid into the treasury during the past eight years to meet the interest on capital. From that sum, however, there had to be deducted £375,000, installments in repayment of the vote of £1,000,000 made to the department for the reconstruction and improvement of the permanent way, the balance, £2,957,413, being the increased net earnings since the commissioners took office. The year has been one of considerable difficulty, the continuance of the commercial depression, the drought (which has caused the loss of 13,000,000 sheep) and the Newcastle coal strike having seriously affected the traffic. Nevertheless, the revenue for the railways alone during the past year was £2,820,417, and the working expenses £1,551,888, or 55.02 per cent. of the gross revenue, and a return of £3 8 shillings, 10 pence per cent. upon the total capital cost. Estimating the amount upon which the railway department has to pay interest at 3.738 per cent. the department would have to provide £1,295,590 to meet its obligations, and after paying the working expenses it had provided the whole of that sum except £27,961, which had to be made up out of the general revenue. If, however, to the cost of £34,659,987 were added £2,192,211, provided out of the consolidated revenue, and the debentures repaid, on which there was no interest charge, the deficiency in interest would be £109,006. The revenue for the year decreased £57,787, while the working expenses were reduced £15,701. The actual decrease was £131,069, in the carriage of wool, grain and flour, hides, skins and tallow, but the increase in other branches, arising out of the improved condition of the colony, lessened it to the amount stated. At the same time the work of improving the various lines, modifying gradients and curves, etc., has been systematically carried on, the railways now being equal to any in the world, showing what skillful management can achieve under adverse circumstances. There are, however, numerous indications of improvement, and the commissioners look forward to a largely increased revenue during the present year.—John Plummer's Australian Letters.

FISHES THAT CAUGHT BULLETS.

A Man-of-Warsman's Experiences in Fishing While at Anchor.

A group of officers stood on the afterdeck of the monitor Terror as the vessel lay in the Horseshoe down at Sandy Hook one afternoon just before the recent trial of the ship's guns at sea, and discussed whether there was time to fish from the deck for awhile before dinner. The discussion brought forth a lot of naval fishing experiences. When the grist of stories had nearly run out an officer, who had been silent up to that time, cleared his throat and said:

"I suppose some of you will laugh and sneer at my statement, but I want to declare that I have seen fish that could and did catch bullets. We have all heard of magicians who catch bullets fired at them by members of a squad. I can go that better by saying that I have seen fish that really did catch bullets fired in a volley into the water from a man-of-war. It was on my latest cruise. I had just been ordered to the ship. The day that I arrived my fellow officers said that they had part of the crew drawn up for revolver practice. At the close of the practice a volley was fired at an imaginary enemy.

"Later in the day the officers began to fish for pleasure, and several fish were caught. In each of them was found a bullet from the revolvers that had been fired that afternoon. Of course, I snorted at the idea, and asked why they told such things when there were no marines on board. They then said they would try it again. The squad was brought up and another volley was fired into the water. We all went to fishing right away. In less than half an hour we had two fine bass. We cut them open, and there were the bullets.

"Of course, I saw what had happened. The bullets were skipping across the water and finally sank, after having lost their force. They were bright, and the fish darted for them as they do for anything bright that goes by. Nevertheless, I had to see it to be convinced."

"Certainly we believe what you have told us," spoke up a fellow-officer of the Terror, "for we've had these odd experiences in fishing from a man-of-war. Still, there's one thing you haven't explained. You haven't told us how you sent word to those fishes to come up to the ship and be caught."—N. Y. Sun.

SOCIETY IN GAUTEMALA.

Unspeakably Dull for the Average Youth Brought Up in America.

Life in Guatemala City to a foreigner, and especially a young man, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, possesses about as much attractiveness from a standpoint of amusement as would a residence in a graveyard. There is absolutely nothing to do except work, sleep and eat. To only place a man can go when he has finished work is to a saloon, and there he has nothing to do for recreation but drink. The door to the best society is shut in the face of Americans—"gringoes," as they are called by the heavenly dons—no matter what their standing. Of course, when one has official dignity he is invited to the president's ball and other official functions, and has entree into society, but there is no such thing as social intercourse in its American sense. Nobody is allowed to see a young lady unless it is in the presence of her entire family under the watchful eye of her duenna, and there isn't much pleasure in this kind of a visit to most young men of America. Guatemala City has a population of 75,000, but has no theaters. There was an opera company of fair character there two years ago, but there have been no attractions at all of this kind during the past season. Living is very high in Guatemala City, and salaries are by no means correspondingly high. I would not advise any young man to go there with the idea of making his fortune. There has been too much immigration to the country as it is.

Curious Remedy.

A centenarian in the Newry (Ireland) workhouse, being troubled with asthma, tried to relieve himself by opening his chest with a cobbler's knife, as he said "to let out the wind." It was thought to be an attempt at suicide, but the man had done the same thing before and had obtained relief in breathing, he said.

GREAT PHENOMENON.

Daily Journey of the Sun Puzzled the Ancients—Many Erroneous Theories.

Strange as it may seem in this day and age, the rising and setting of the sun was the greatest of natural phenomena to the ancient scholars. They were greatly puzzled to know how the same sun which plunged into the ocean at a fabulous distance in the west could reappear the next morning at an equally great distance in the east. And, as Sir Robert Ball points out, a number of remarkable theories were advanced, and every one of them wrong. "The old mythology asserted that after the sun had dipped in the western ocean at sunset (the Iberians and other ancient nations actually imagined that they could hear the hissing of the waters when the glowing globe was plunged therein) he was seized by Vulcan and placed in a golden goblet. This strange craft with its astonishing cargo navigated the ocean by a northerly course, so as to reach the east again in time for sunrise the following morning. Among the more sober physicists of old, as we are told by Aristotle, it was believed that in some manner the sun was conveyed by night across the northern regions, and that darkness was due to lofty mountains, which screened off the sunbeams during the voyage." Another theory was that the sun actually pursued his course below the solid earth during the darkness of night, and philosophers taught the same about the stars that rose and set. These are but samples of many a theory that might be named with regard to the phenomenon of sunrise and sunset.

TEACHERS IN CAMBODIA.

A Spiritual Bond Between Them and Their Pupils.

All children who present themselves at the vent for study are received. It is not ever required that their parents bring them or send them, says Popular Science Monthly. The newcomer chooses his professor, and, if accepted, begins at once to study under his direction, installs himself in his cell or in the school hall, and becomes his servant. If the professor has already too many pupils, he refuses the new pupil and advises him to choose another teacher; sometimes he guides his choice, directing him to a master who has few or no pupils, or takes him to the superior who will select a teacher for him. The choice of a professor is always a grave affair, because it is held in Cambodia, as in all Buddhist and Brahmatic countries, that professor and pupil are bound by strong ties of spiritual affinity, and that the pupil ought to respect his master as he does his father and mother. The law inflicts the same penalty upon an offense of the pupil against his master as an offense by a son against his father and mother and it prescribes that in certain cases the pupil may be heir of his professor when he has cared for him or supported him or served him when studying under his direction; not only a family bond but a religious bond, too, is established between them, for the professor makes it his business to teach his pupil the course by which he may earn more advantageous reincarnation and reach the Nirvana, and become a spiritual guide.

HERE'S A COOL HOUSE.

A German Inventor Conceives a Scheme to Keep You Comfortable in Summer.

The house of the water tubes is the remarkable building freak of a German inventor, who claims that he has solved the problem of a constant temperature that may be regulated at will, and incidentally secured a structure that combines the elements of strength, comfort and beauty.

He first put up a skeleton of his house, the frame for walls and floors being of water tubing, connected with a pumping and boiler system in the basement. Around this skeleton, says the New York Journal, he put up his house in the ordinary way. The tubes were within the walls and between the floors and ceilings. In the summer time this tubing is connected with the regular water supply, and a steady stream flows through the pipes in the walls and under the floors, circulating under pressure, absorbing the heat of the walls and floors as it flows. During the long and severe winter the tubing is connected with the boiler, and, after heated to 100 degrees forced through the circuit of pipes. The water at the outlet is found to have decreased to 40 degrees, the remaining 60 degrees having been distributed throughout the house. The speed of the circulation of water can be regulated so as to allow the fixing and maintenance of a certain temperature throughout the building.

CURIOUS MENTAL FEAR.

Wheelman Afraid His Steed Would Shy at Steam Roller.

"A man who has ridden horseback for many years," said a physician, "doesn't quickly lose his feeling of uncertainty as to what his steed is going to do in an emergency after he has taken to riding a bicycle. I had a curious illustration of this. I was riding my wheel up the boulevard when I met a big steam roller at Ninety-second street. Horses that will rub noses against a moving train will shy at a steam roller for some unknown reason. Horsemen recognize steam rollers as things to be avoided at any cost. Now I have been riding a wheel for a year, but as soon as I saw that roller coming down the boulevard I instinctively turned my wheel into a side street to avoid it. For the moment I felt that I was in danger of being thrown. Then I realized the advantage that a wheelman has over a horseback rider when it comes to steam rollers, and I turned around and rode past this particular roller with great satisfaction."

She Disliked Steamboats.

The wife of a physician who lives in Washington tells a story of a distant kinswoman who was her guest during the Christian Endeavor convention. The kinswoman lives in an inland New England town, and when she came to Washington she spent one night of the journey on board a steamboat. It was the first time she had ever traveled by water. She reached Washington extremely fatigued. The doctor's wife remarked it. "Yes, I'm tired to death," said the kinswoman. "I don't know as I care to travel by water again. I read the card in my state room about how to put the life preserver on and I thought I understood it, but I guess I didn't, though. Some way, I couldn't seem to go to sleep with the thing on."

—The member for North-South Blankshire—"Gentlemen, you twit me with having turned my coat. Years ago I supported this measure. Then I had a reason. But now, gentlemen, I have lost my reason." And he wondered at the deafening smile that pervaded the meeting.—Household Words.

—"I suppose that it would take a great deal of observation and experience to enable a man to pick the fastest horse entered for a race," she remarked. "Yes," replied the man of mournful experience, "but that isn't what you are trying to do. What you want is to pick the horse that is going to win."—Washington Star.

Beware Of the Knife.

Mr. Lincoln Nelson, of Marshfield, Mo., writes: "For six years I have been a sufferer from a scrofulous affection of the glands of my neck, and all efforts of physicians in Washington, D. C., Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis failed to reduce the enlargement. After a few months' constant treatment here, a physician urged me to submit to a removal of the gland. At this critical moment a friend recommended S.S.S., and laying aside a deep-rooted prejudice against all patent medicines, I began its use. Before I had used one bottle the enlargement began to disappear, and now it is entirely gone, though I did not through with my second bottle. Had I only used your S.S.S. long ago, I would have escaped years of misery and saved over $150."

This experience is like that of all who suffer with deep-seated blood troubles. The doctors can do no good, and even their resorts to the knife prove either fruitless or fatal. S.S.S. is the only real blood remedy; it gets at the root of the disease and forces it out permanently.

S.S.S. *(guaranteed purely vegetable)*

A Real Blood Remedy

is a blood remedy for real blood troubles; it cures the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, etc., which other so-called blood remedies fail to touch. S.S.S. gets at the root of the disease and forces it out permanently. Valuable books will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

THE WORK and MATERIAL IN ALL HARNESS!

ARE FULLY WARRANTED

We also makes **SHOES** to order and does REPAIRING in the Best Manner ON SHORT NOTICE!

SADDLES, WHIPS, ROBES, Etc. always on hand. All prices as right as at

JOHN HACKETT'S

SIXTH ST. OPP. LISTER & CALVERT

WE SEND IT FREE TO MEN

There are so many fakes and quacks imposing on the public that a man naturally hesitates before paying for something he knows nothing about. For that reason, we will send it absolutely free by mail, in plain package, HOFFMAN'S VITAL RESTORATIVE TABLETS, which we guarantee will restore your vitality, develop every part of your body and make you a perfect man.

The wonderful curative powers of Kalamazoo Celery are well known, and we have faith in our treatment, else we would not send it to you free. When you are satisfied it will restore you and wish to continue the treatment you can then send us our pay.

WESTERN MEDICINE CO., (Incorporated) Kalamazoo, Mich.

NERVE-LIFE

THE Great RESTORER Restores perfect health, vigor and manhood and removes all obstacles to marriage. Restores the entire nervous system and stops all vital losses. Removes effects of abuse of youth and excesses of later years. Removes all effects of dissipation and repairs all waste places. Cures Insomnia and restores refreshing sleep. Cures Impotency and restores full vital power. Cures all wasting diseases and restores development to all parts of the body.

NERVE-LIFE is the only perfect sensible treatment and affords relief from the first day's use. It removes the cause and insures a cure to effect a cure. Guaranteed. Special discount to physicians. Our new treatise on Nervous Diseases, Manhood, its Loss and Recovery, mailed free in plain sealed wrapper for two 2 cent stamps. Mention this paper. Send 50c. for Trial Treatment and be Convinced.

NERVE-LIFE MEDICAL CO., KALAMAZOO, Mich.

COMMERCE

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR. ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ WORLD-WIDE CIRCULATION.

Twenty Pages; Weekly; Illustrated.

INDISPENSABLE TO MINING MEN.

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR, POSTPAID. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

MINING AND SCIENTIFIC PRESS, 220 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

O. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE ROGUE RIVER

COURIER

Reliable and Comprehensive.

All the News,

BUT NO BOOM LIES.

The "COURIER" is the best paper in Josephine County because it has:

1—NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD Every week, full and complete and in condensed form for busy people.

2—PACIFIC COAST NEWS, containing all the important happenings of the week from Behring Straits to the island of Terra del Fuego.

3—JOSEPHINE COUNTY HOME NEWS culled from reliable sources without fear or favor or intent to deceive distant people.

4—INDEPENDENT EDITORIALS written in the COURIER office without asking any man's or party's opinion or permission.

Terms: $1 50 a Year in Advance

OR $2 WHEN NOT IN ADVANCE.

Addr ess: ROGUE RIVER COURIER, Grant's Pass, Oregon.