

FOR WOMAN'S HEALTH

Bestest Letters from Women Re-
ceived of Pain by Mrs. Pinkham.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I
commenced to take your medicine I
was in a terrible state, wishing myself
dead a good many times. Every part
of my body seemed to pain in some
way. At time of menstruation my
suffering was something terrible. I
thought there was no cure for me, but
after taking several bottles of Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all
my bad feelings were gone. I am now
well and enjoying good health. I shall
always praise your medicine. —Mrs.
AMOS FRENCH, Box 236, Romeo, Mich.

Female Troubles Overcome

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had female
trouble, painful menses, and kidney
complaint, also stomach trouble. About
a year ago I happened to pick up a
paper that contained an advertisement
of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound, and when I read how it had
helped others, I thought it might help
me, and decided to give it a trial. I
did so, and as a result am now feeling
perfectly well. I wish to thank you for
the benefit your medicine has been to
me. —Mrs. CLARA STEINER, Diller, Neb.

No More Pain

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vege-
table Compound has been of much
benefit to me. When my menses first
appeared they were very irregular.
They occurred too often and did not
leave for a week or more. I always
suffered at these times with terrible
pains in my back and abdomen. Would
be in bed for several days and would
not be exactly rational at times. I
took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound, and menses became regular
and pains left me entirely. —Mrs. E.
F. CURTIS, Brule, Wis.

Equine Losses in War

In all protracted wars the loss in
horses from disease is terribly heavy.
In Napoleon's campaign across the Nie-
men, out of 60,000 horses, no fewer
than 45,000 succumbed in six months.
At the siege of Plevna the Russians
lost 20 per cent of their draught ani-
mals, and in the Egyptian wars of 1882
the English horses were disabled, of
which 600 died from sickness and only
60 on the field of battle.—Pearson's
Magazine.

A new regulation cog introduced in
Swiss watches, works so accurately
that the time pieces do not vary 10 sec-
onds in a month.

Every saloon at Tullahoma, Tenn.,
has been placed under the legal ban
charged with Sunday liquor selling.

Try Allen's Foot Ease

A powder to be shaken into the shoes.
At this season your feet will swell, become
red and hot, and get tired easily. If you
have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's
Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes
walking easy. Cures ingrowing nails,
swollen and sweating feet, blisters and
callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions
of all pain and gives rest and comfort. We
have 50,000 testimonials. Try it today.
Sold by all druggists and shoe dealers for
25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen
S. Olmstead, Lefroy, N. Y.

Crimes Prevalent in Berlin

Crimes of violence, whose perpetra-
tors have remained undischarged, have
become so common in Berlin and its
neighborhood that the Prussian min-
ister of the interior has given notice
that all violent deaths shall be reported
at once to a special bureau, which
shall decide whether the local or Ber-
lin police shall take up the case, and
in certain instances shall set its own
detectives to work.—N. Y. Sun.

Physician and Morphine

In a recent address before a graduat-
ing class of medical students occurs
the following most sensible advice:
"While fewer physicians become in-
sane than members of other profes-
sions, a larger proportion become ad-
dicted to the use of morphine. Opium
in any form is exceedingly dangerous
when self-administered. No physician
should attempt to treat himself, but
always take the advice and follow the
direction of another physician."

Less Chance of Recovery

Prof. G. Sims Woodhead, M. D.,
professor of pathology, Cambridge Uni-
versity, perhaps the greatest authority
on pathology in the world, recently
wrote for "Abkari," edited by W. S.
Caine, of London, as follows: "For the
last year or two I have been keeping
note of the various observations that
have been made in regard to the use
of alcohol in disease, and I am coming
to believe more and more firmly that
the patient who takes, or has taken,
alcohol has a less chance of recovery
than the patient who abstains."

NO REMEDY EQUALS PERUNA,
SO THE WOMEN ALL SAY.



Miss Susan Wymar.

Miss Susan Wymar, teacher in the
Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., writes
the following letter to Dr. Hartman
regarding Per-na. She says: "Only
those who have suffered as I have, can
know what a blessing it is to be able
to find relief in Per-na. This has been
my experience. A friend in need is a
friend indeed, and every bottle of Per-
na I ever bought proved a good
friend to me."—Susan Wymar.

Mrs. Margaretta Dauben, 1214
North Superior street, Racine City,
Wis., writes: "I feel so well and good
and happy now that pen cannot de-
scribe it. Per-na is everything to me.
I have taken several bottles of
Per-na for female complaint. I am
in the change of life and it does me
good." Per-na has no equal in all
of the irregularities and emergencies
peculiar to women caused by pelvic
catarrh.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus,
O., for a free book for women only.

IN THE MINING WORLD

Value of a Knowledge of Geology to
the Prospector.

(By Earl Douglas, University of Montana.)
The study of the remains of plant
and animal life that have existed in
past ages is like history, astronomy,
foreign languages, politics and all other
branches of human knowledge; it is
highly interesting when one gets in-
terested in it. But it is extremely dif-
ficult to get very deeply interested in
something that we know nothing about.
There are so many branches of knowl-
edge that one cannot know everything.
But the subject on which I am asked
to write is, I believe, of vital interest
to the miner and prospector, though
our knowledge of it was not developed
for their special benefit, but because of
the interest and fascination of the sub-
ject itself.

Though I never spent a week in
search of mineral veins, I have a fellow
feeling for the prospector. In the first
place, there is a charm in outdoor life
in tramping over the hills and moun-
tains and through the deep ravines and
rocky canyons; in going into camp
tired enough to make rest sweet, and
hungry enough to devour with the
keenest relish the ham, bacon, coffee,
flapjacks and anything else that hap-
pens to come along that is eatable; and
in sleeping in the pure air under the
blue tent of the sky with the whisper-
ing of the pines and the varied voices
of the mountain streams to charm
away worldly cares and lull to sleep.
It seems so good not to have to wear
stylish clothes, especially if one has
no fear of trespassing on any man's land,
and to fear nobody's dog; to feel that
the world is yours as much as any-
body's, and whatever riches you may
find buried in its treasure house you
can call your own.

The prospector descends into the
dark mine, submitting himself to
slavery while that he may "grab
stake" himself and be a free man for
the rest of the year and have a prospect
of "striking something rich" and be-
coming a wealthy or more wealthy
than his employer.

The mine owner is much the same
kind of a man, but he has the advantage
in having more money to start with,
and is looking for a place where he can
invest his money in a "good propo-
sition" and get richer.

With both mine owner and prospec-
tor intelligence and judgment are need-
ed. It is true that sometimes those
who have learned little from books and
nothing from experience have blundered
into rich leads; but if the truth
were summed up I think it would ap-
pear that a very large percentage of
good mines have been found by men
of experience, who have worked in
mines, have seen and handled the ores
and have observed the rock in which
they occur. I firmly believe, too, that
a man's chances of finding the treas-
ures hid in the earth would be in-
creased many fold by adding to his ex-
perience that of other men, by study-
ing the mode of occurrence of ores, the
rock formations in which they occur.

In fact, the better knowledge of
geology and mineralogy he possesses
and the better his power of observation
and judgment the better his chances of
success. The same holds true of the
dealer in mining property. It is true
that these sciences are large ones, but
it is just as true that the chances of
failure without the necessary knowl-
edge are fully as large. If a sick man,
ignorant of the properties of drugs,
were turned loose in an apothecary's
shop he might blunder onto something
that would help him, but the chances
would be against him, but the chances
of being cured by the voluntemous use
of geology with their rightful looking
books, giving the most important in-
formation, and written especially for
prospectors and mining men, and for
the understanding of them, no previous
knowledge of geology and mineralogy
are needed. These may lead to deeper
study later. But someone will say
that certain minerals have been found
where no experienced prospector would
search and where geologists have said
they cannot occur. The trouble is,
an old miner comes from California,
to Montana and begins to look for gold
here. He knows just how the rock
looks in which the ore occurs where he
mined in California, and he is looking
for the same kind of rock and the same
looking ore, but he probably will not
find it. An old Montana miner goes
to Colorado and meets with the same
disappointment. His views of the oc-
currence of ores are too narrow. The
precious metals occur in many differ-
ent kinds of rock and under a great
variety of conditions; and one would
have to know the geology of the whole
world to know all the conditions in
which they occur; yet there are certain
underlying truths that, if understood,
will vastly increase the chances of suc-
cess and save not only many years but
many life times. Many brother geolo-
gists—perhaps I ought to say uncle
geologists, for I think they are of the
generation that is passing away—have
studied a certain region and have
judged all the world by that. I might
whisper to you, too, that not all who
talk and write on geological subjects
know just what they are talking about,
and I have no doubt you have thought
of that before reading this article.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 18@15c per
pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@12c;
Valley, 18@20c; Northern, 10@12c.
Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per
pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery 19@20c;
do seconds, 18@19c; fancy dairy,
18c; do seconds, 15@16c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 15c; fancy ranch,
18c.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @
20.00; bran, \$12.50 @ 15.50.

Hay—Wheat \$6.50 @ 10; wheat and
oat \$6.00 @ 9.50; best barley \$5.00 @
7.00; alfalfa, \$5.00 @ 6.00 per ton;
straw, 25 @ 40c per bale.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 60 @ 65c; Oregon
Burkanks, 80c @ 90c; river Bur-
kanks, 85 @ 95c; new, 70c @ 81.25.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia,
\$2.75 @ 3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00 @
5.00; California lemons 75c @ \$1.50;
do choice \$1.75 @ 2.00 per box.

Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50 @
2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nom-
inal; Persian dates, 6 @ 6 1/2c per
pound.

MIDSUMMER BUSINESS.

Distributive Trade in a Restricted
Scale.

Bradstreet's says: Midsummer dull-
ness in distributive trade and indus-
try, and further reduction of prices in
manufactured goods, particularly iron
and steel and raw textiles, but a
marked movement in nearly all agri-
cultural products, are the leading fea-
tures of the business situation this
week.

Crop damage has been a moving
cause for the advance in the price of
cotton. Some weakness has been noted
in cotton goods, without, however,
favorably affecting distribution. Trade
in dry goods has been helped by warmer
weather.

Wool is lower, and the woolen-goods
market is rather quiet, awaiting the
next London wool sale and the opening
of the spring-weight season.

A heavy business is doing in refined
sugar, and the manufacturers are over-
sold. A good margin of profit exists
in this trade.

Reports from the boot and shoe in-
dustry are of rather unsatisfactory
trade prospects, and leather and hides
are rather weak at the East, but strong
at Chicago, where heavy purchases for
Philippine army purposes have strength-
ened the situation.

Anthracite coal is in seasonable dis-
tribution, while the demand for bitu-
minous continues active.

Wheat (including flour) shipments
for the week aggregate 4,645,180 bush-
els, against 4,678,029 bushels last
week.

Failures in the United States for the
week number 167, compared with 180
last week.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada
for the week number 28, against 23
last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Market.
Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, \$15 @ 18; \$16.
Beets, per sack, 90c @ \$1.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.
Paranips, per sack, 50 @ 75c.
Calfsteifer, California 90c @ \$1.
Strawberries—\$1.25 per case.
Celery—40 @ 60c per doz.
Cabbage, native and California,
\$1.00 @ 1.25 per 100 pounds.
Tomatoes—\$2.50 per case.
Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c;
dairy, 17 @ 22c; ranch, 15 @ 17c per
doz.
Eggs—19c.
Cheese—14 @ 15c.
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14 @ 15c;
spring, \$3.50.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00
@ 12.00; choice Eastern Washington
timothy, \$18.00.
Corn—Whole, 23 @ 20c; cracked, 22c;
feed meal, 22c.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton,
\$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25;
blended straight, \$3.00; California,
\$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; gram-
mer, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat
flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.30 @ 4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15.00;
shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton;
middlings, per ton, 20; oil cake meal,
per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef
steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c;
pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9 1/2 @
10c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57 @ 58c;
Valley, 58c; Rinestem, 68c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.05; Graham,
\$2.55; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35c; choice
gray, 33c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00 @ 15.00;
brewing, \$16.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$12 1/2 @ 13; mid-
dlings, \$11; shorts, \$11; chop, \$14 per
ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$10 @ 11; clover, \$7 @
7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 @ 7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35 @ 40c;
seconds, 45c; dairy, 25 @ 30c;
store, 25c.
Eggs—15c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 18c;
Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c
per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 @
4.00 per dozen; hens, \$3.00; springs,
\$1.25 @ 1.50; geese, \$4.00 @ 5.00 for old;
\$4.50 @ 6.50; ducks, \$3.00 @ 4.00 per
dozen; turkeys, live, 14 @ 15c per
pound.

Potatoes—40 @ 50c per sack; sweet,
2 @ 2 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c;
per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cab-
bage, 1 1/2c per pound; paranips, \$1;
onions, 1 1/2c per pound; carrots, \$1.

Hops—2 @ 18c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 16 @ 16c per pound;
Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 15c; mohair, 25
per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers
and ewes, 33 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7 @
7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 8 1/2c.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00;
light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed,
\$5.00 @ 6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 @ 4.50;
cows, \$3.50 @ 4.00; dressed beef, 8 1/2 @
7 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c; small, 8 @
8 1/2c per pound.

Tallow—5 @ 6 1/2c; No. 2 and grease,
3 1/2 @ 4c per pound.

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pound; Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 12c;
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2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nom-
inal; Persian dates, 6 @ 6 1/2c per
pound.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Great Paris Banker and His Gifts to
Charity.

Baron Alphonse De Rothschild, who
died recently and left upward of 23,000,000
francs to the poor, was the head
of the Paris house of the great family
of bankers. He was highly honored in
France, a member of the Legion of
Honor, an associate of the Institute and
a regent of the Bank of France. The
baron married his cousin, a daugh-
ter of the English Rothschilds. His
home in the Place de la Concorde was
the finest private mansion in Paris. He
was not only eminent as a financier,
but was also a conspicuous figure in the



BARON ROTHSCHILD.

most exclusive salons of the Faubourg
St. Germain. The entertainments of the
baroness at her magnificent country
home, the Chateau de Ferrieres, and at
her town house, were noted for their
splendor. Baron Alphonse was one of
the eleven Barons Rothschild whose
loans to the governments of the world
within the past ten years aggregate
more than \$500,000,000. The head of
the Paris house was a hard worker
and devoted to business, but, like all
his cousin barons, he had a hobby.
This was a passion for buying rare
books. His collection was one of the
most valuable of a private kind in Eu-
rope. While he lived he bore the repu-
tation of a stern, uncharitable man.
The reading of his will replaces this
reputation with one of a diametrically
opposite nature.

QUER STORIES

Russian soldiers are supplied with
handkerchiefs at the expense of the
Government.

Women employed on Japanese tea
farms work twelve hours and are paid
15 cents a day.

Every day there hangs over London
a vast smoke cloud that is estimated
to weigh about three hundred tons.

The baron of beef—two shirlons join-
ed together by the end of the backbone
—is always served on the royal table
at Windsor Castle Christmas day.

A newspaper printed on the excu-
sion steamer Ophir published one num-
ber in eighty degrees north latitude.
It claims to be the paper published
farthest north of any on record.

Spiders are a serious plague in Jap-
an. They spin their webs on the tele-
graph wires, and are so numerous as
to cause a serious loss of insulation.
Sweeping the wires does little good,
as the spiders begin all over again.

The only place where "black dia-
monds" are found is in the Brazilian
province of Bahia. They are usually
found in river beds and brought up
by divers. Others are obtained by tun-
neling mountains. The largest spec-
imen ever found was worth \$20,000.

Water containing salts has a lower
point of congelation. Sea water is
more or less salt in localities, but in
general it freezes at 27 degrees 4 min-
utes (in round numbers 28 degrees). If
water be saturated with sea salt, the
freezing point sinks to 4 degrees
below zero. In freezing, the pure water
floats as ice and the salt separates.

The number of winks in a given time
is found by Kotz, a Russian physician,
to furnish a fairly accurate measure of
the degree of eye fatigue caused by
various illuminations. This method gave
the following unexpected results from
readings of ten minutes: With a can-
dle, 0.8 winks per minute; city gas,
2.5; sunlight, 2.2; electric light, 1.8.

Among the curiosities in deeds, at-
tention is called to one in Belfast,
which gives the course and distance
"to a hole in the roof of the shed of
the blacksmith shop." This, H. P.
Farrow, the Belfast civil engineer,
says, should be considered an "in-
destructible monument," as the hole still
remains, although the shed was burned
many years ago. Another queer deed
is of a shipyard in Rockport, and one
course is described as "in line with the
bow of two vessels now building at
said shipyard."

An Ironic Condolence.

When a man becomes suddenly rich
it does not infrequently follow that he
becomes as suddenly oblivious to his old
friends. Thus, a Persian having ob-
tained a lucrative position at court, a
friend of his came shortly afterward
to congratulate him thereon. The new
courtesy asked him: "Who are you and
why do you come here?" The other
coolly replied: "Do you not know me,
then? I am your old friend, and am
come to condole with you, having heard
that you had lately lost your sight."—
San Francisco Wave.

The Madrid Census.

A recent count shows that Madrid
has 16,938 buildings with 18,080 apart-
ments. The number of inhabitants ex-
ceeds 500,000—407,169 Spanish and
3,280 foreigners.

Teaching German in the Transvaal.

Johannesburg has a German school
which last June was giving instruc-
tion to 113 boys, 84 girls and 25 chil-
dren in the kindergarten.

Chocolate Used as Money.

Chocolate is still used in the interior
of South Africa for currency, as are
cocoanuts and eggs.

Some people are good for no other
reason than that they may better
abuse those who are not.

CLOTHESPINS.

They Are Made and Used by the
Hundreds of Millions.

"There are probably few people out-
side the trade who know anything
concerning the vast number of clothes-
pins that are annually required to sup-
ply the millions of housekeepers
throughout the United States," said a
wholesale dealer in such goods in New
York to the writer yesterday. "It is es-
timated that as many as 50,000,000 dou-
ble, or 100,000,000 single pins, are man-
ufactured in Eastern and Western fac-
tories every year. The product is su-
perior in workmanship and finish to
anything of its kind turned out any-
where in the world, and is shipped
largely to all parts of Europe, where
it can be sold cheaper than the rough
and poorly made home article.

"Clothespins are made in this country
principally out of beech and maple.
Blocks of this wood are fed to a very
ingenious and exceedingly rapid-run-
ning machine, which has three sepa-
rate compartments. One of these cuts
a block of wood up into a dozen or more
pieces, each of which is suitable for
forming a pin. It next sizes and cuts
the 'crutle,' or place that is to grip the
wash on the clothesline, and the final
operation turns the neck and head of
the pins and smooths and finishes
them off by the bushel, ready for use.
The pins are then packed in boxes, each
containing 720, and the boxes are then
called up by another labor-saving ma-
chine, ready for the market."—Wash-
ington Star.

A National Pawnshop.

Two recognized national institutions
in Mexico are the national pawnshops
and the thieves' market. In the for-
mer, every article pawned is for sale,
if unredeemed within six months, and
there are always bargains to be picked
up. The rate of interest is not high,
and on each article deposited some-
thing like the real value is given.
Strangest thing of all to our own
money lenders, if, when at the end of
the time, the owner is unable to redeem
it and the article is sold for more than
was loaned on it, a note to the borrow-
er invites him to call and claim the
surplus over the amount he already
has. At the thieves' market there is
not so much philanthropy, and he who
has lost something of value and would
purchase it back is apt to pay dearly
for it. The pawnshop keeps short
hours, but the candles in the booths of
the thieves' market burn long after the
boulevards are deserted. It occupies a
big square, and every article for sale
is, if not confessedly, at least tacitly,
known to have departed from its for-
mer owner without his consent. Con-
tractors who leave tools or lanterns on
the streets come to the market every
morning to buy their property back,
for the Mexican thief is a clever crook,
with persistency that might be directed
to a better use, and locks and bolts do
not deter him any more than the police-
man on every square that is under the
rule of the Mexican city authorities.

City Joking in the Palpit.

"Before I went to college," said a
minister of this city, "I did supply
work on a certain charge one summer.
In the Methodist Church we had ser-
vice morning and evening. There was
a Presbyterian Church in the village,
and the pastor from another village
supplied it, preaching there once a
Sunday in the afternoon. I went to
hear him one afternoon. He was a col-
lege-bred man and was supposed to be
away up. When he spled me in the
congregation he came down and asked
me to assist in the opening exercises.
When we were seated he asked me to
read the first lesson, and at the same
time announce that it was a certain
chapter in the Book of Numbers. Just
before I was to read I reached up to
the desk and took down the Bible and
opened to the place. I glanced down
over the chapter and saw that it was
a mass of unpronounceable names. I
knew that he was working a joke on
me. He knew that I could not get
away with those names. I said noth-
ing, but when the time came I stood
up and announced the chapter follow-
ing and read it.

When I sat down he gave me a look
and he got one back. I whispered
hoarsely, 'I guess not.' Those were
the only words spoken on the subject."
—Utica Observer.

Signaling at Night.

A system of night-signaling with
flags held up by kites and lighted by a
suspended search-light was tried some
time ago at Bayonne, New Jersey. Says
Electricity:
The search-light was of about one
hundred candle power, and was sus-
pended within a few feet of the flags.
The light was sent up at a quarter to
7 o'clock, hung two feet below the
flags, each of which was two feet
square. Both light and flags were sup-
ported by one nine foot and one seven
foot kite. The flags were fastened to
the kite cable by perpendicular staffs.
To light the flags the search-light was
rigidly braced on the kite cable in such
a position that it pointed straight sky-
ward. As the kites carried the cable
upward, the glare of the fiery pencil
passed beneath the flying kites and up-
ward into space. The rapid fluttering
of the flags caused the effect of a
stream of blue, white and red fire, ex-
tending ten or twelve feet beyond the
search-light reflector.

His Position.

A meeting of a negro "literary soci-
ety" was in progress, and the business
part of the program was under consid-
eration.
Some one had proposed that the regu-
lar time of meeting be changed from
Monday to Wednesday night, and the
proposition provoked much discussion.
Finally the president of the society
was appealed to for his opinion, and he
said, with much gravity:
"Well, members of de s'ciety, pos-
sionally, now, personally, I don't car-
ry which night de s'ciety meets, but fo'
myself I prefers Monday."

When the average girl isn't trying
to her mother that the boys tease her
she is looking for boys to tease her.

A new novel by Gertrude Dix is called
"The Image Breakers," and will ap-
pear in the fall.

The Tomb.

Whoever so named New York's
gloomy prison chose an apt and signif-
icant phrase. Many a wretched crim-
inal has found indeed therein that the
path of sin is the path of death, and
has mourned at the burial of his own
blighted hopes and ruined resolutions.
But "stone walls do not a prison
make." There are those who sit im-
mured in "the tombs" of a dead past
and woful present. Themselves, as
Milton would have it, are their own
dungeons. Let them lift up their heads
to the dawn and freedom. God is not
far from any one of us.—Baptist Union.

Do not omit the late cucumbers for
pickling. The seed may be planted in
June or July. The White Spine is an
excellent variety, as it is uniform,
round and of good length. It is also
tender and very crisp, having a long
stem, and they keep well as pickles.
They must be picked off daily or they
will grow too large.

What Will Become of China?

Nature can foresee the outcome of the
quarrel between foreign powers over the
division of China. It is interesting to
watch the going to pieces of this race.
Many people are also going to pieces be-
cause of dyspepsia, constipation and stom-
ach diseases. Good health can be retained
if we use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The Chicago Tribune thinks a cycle
path for wheelmen may be considered
a good thing on the side.

Post's Trouble.