THE BOILER EXPLODED.

Fireman Fatally Scalded at the Medical Lake Asylum.

Medical Lake, Wash., Dec. 31.—At 12 o'clock this morning this town was shaken by a heavy explosion, which was by many thought to be the shock of an earthquake. Some buildings were very perceptibly jarred, and their windows rattled furiously. It was not until after daylight that the cause was generally known, when it was found that one of the boilers at the hospital for the insane had exploded. There were four boilers in use, generally for steam and heating purposes, all inclosed in a brick house at the rear of the hospital, but immediately adjoining. One of these boilers had exploded with such force as to utterly demolish it, throwing fragments in every direction. A large section of it was driven backward against the head of one of the other boilers, driving the latter from its foundation and partly into the rear wall of the house.

Fritz Theilman, the night fireman, was standing near the boiler at the moment of the explosion, and was blown out into the yard along with the flying bricks, pieces of boiler, timbers, etc., and so badly scalded and internally injured that his life is despaired of. He says everything was in proper shape with the boilers, and he cannot account for the explosion. The boiler-house will have to be entirely rebuilt and the remaining boilers reset on their foundations.

A DESPERATE SUICIDE.

Woman Throws Herself Under Her Husband's Locomotive.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 31.—Eila Eager, whose body, torn and dismembered, was found on the road of the Shore Line in this city, committed suicide by throwing herself under the wheels of the locomotive which her husband, Engineer Fred Eager, was running. The couple had quarreled two weeks before and had separated. The wife grew moody over her misfortune, and the neighbors say that she often remarked that she wished she were dead.

At 6 o'clock in the evening she put on her things and went out. She went to the station and her husband saw her there just as he had come on for duty, ready to make his run to New London. He did not appear anxious to see his wife, and it is supposed that Mrs. Eager, noticing his indifference, became desperate and resolved on suicide.

The woman walked away from the depot and followed a route along the railroad track. Her husband's train started at 6:55. At that hour she was a few hundred yards from the depot. The train came on with increasing speed and achieved rapid momentum when it came to Mrs. Eager. To carry out her resolve was the work of an instant.

After being killed her body was carried along for 1,000 yards when it was caught in a frog of the track and thrown to one side. The husband sped away on his engine, little thinking of what the machinery under his feet had done.

MAINTAINS HIS INNOCENCE

American Prisoner in Mexico Claims to Be a Victim of Conspiracy.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 31.—Americans throughout Mexico are watching with great interest the movements of the authorities in the case of Carlos A. Miller, an American citizen and resident of Cuajinicuilapan, state of Guerrero. He is in Belima prison, City of Mexico, charged with the murder of a Mexican engineer named Eduardo Zepeda, at Ometepec on October 6.

Miller claimed from the first that the officers at Ometepec and in his own town with the unpronounceable name had conspired to bring a murder charge against him and encompass his ruin and death if possible. He claims he knows the identity of the murderers, and offers, if released under guard, to furnish evidence of a wholesale conspiracy in the state of Guerrero not only to do away with him, but to defraud the government out of a large amount. Reputable people of the state forwarded to the government statements setting forth that Miller is all right, and is the intended victim of enemies in public affairs.

M'KINLEY'S ESCORT.

Chicago Hussars and Cleveland Grays Will Share the Honor.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—When Major McKinley takes the oath of office March 4, his personal escort will be formed of the Chicago hussars squadron and the Cleveland Grays, Cleveland's crack organization. The hussars were asked and promised last night in a big meeting at the Great Northern hotel to accept the honor of the escort.

This matter was considered early by President-elect McKinley. Both of these bodies offered their services. Finally the Grays were selected. The Grays deliberated, and then decided it would be the nice thing to invite the hussars to share the duty with them.

All the members of the escort will be mounted on black horses, and they count on making an effective display. The hussars will stop over on the way home at New York for one day and perhaps give a fancy ball.

Paris, Dec. 31.—There is an exhibition at the Volney Club of 100 realistic paintings of Napoleon's Russian campaign by Varestchagin, being a terribly vivid and impressive lesson of the horrors of war. Varestchagin had prepared a catalogue passing severe judgment upon Napoleon's enterprise, but the committee of the club prohibited the sale of the catalogue. Varestchagin became much irritated, and he will close the exhibition a week earlier than he intended to.

Murdered at Oakland.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 31.—Torn fragments of the body of a man were found along the Southern Pacific tracks for a distance of a thousand yards today. At first it was thought some tramp had fallen from a brakebeam and had been mangled, but finally a human face, that of a young man, was found near the track. It had been riddled with buckshot, and the supposition is that a murder has been committed and the body placed on the track to hide the traces of the most dastardly crime in the recollection of years.

ACCEPTS OUR OFFICES.

Spain Asks the United States to Act as Mediator.

Washington, Dec. 30.—It has been learned from an authentic source that Secretary Olney and Senor Duputy de Lome have practically terminated the negotiations of the Cuban question, which are to be submitted to congress when it convenes, January 5. The terms of the agreement are based on recent official communications from Premier Canovas addressed to the secretary of state.

The premier states clearly the terms which Spain will accord to the insurgents, and practically asks the United States to propose these conditions to her rebellious subjects. In return for our good offices, Spain assures this government she sincerely deplores the great commercial loss which we have sustained on account of the Cuban disturbances. She assures us she is even now considering a reciprocity treaty which will deal mainly with Cuban products, and which will be framed in such advantageous terms toward this government that our losses, both in commerce and in the destruction of American property in Cuba, will be most generously compensated.

Premier Canovas says Spain cannot, as a self-respecting and respected nation, stand before the world as having been coerced into measures by the United States. She has freely granted all she now offers, and that in the face of a rebellion. But she accepts the good offices of the United States to act as mediator, and to guarantee to the insurgents amnesty and the enforcement of the new reform law which she is about to proclaim in Cuba.

The form of government offered is, the Spanish statesman declares, the limit of independence which can be granted to a province by any nation without absolutely severing the bonds of union with the mother country. Autonomy as enjoyed by the Canadians can never be granted in Cuba. What Spain is willing to grant the insurgents, if they lay down their arms, and what she asks the United States to guarantee, is an act which provides for a council of administration which shall control all matters pertaining to the commerce of the West Indies and all estimates upon the general taxation and expenditures of the island, as well as its general home government.

Spain's Backdown.

New York, Dec. 30.—A Madrid dispatch to the World says:

An evidently inspired editorial in the Epoca today, foreshadowing the possibility of an understanding between the Spanish government and President Cleveland, has caused a profound sensation in Spain. The Epoca, the organ of the conservative party, now in power, says:

"American intervention in Cuba is perfectly logical on the grounds of material interests and national sentiment. It might become an inevitable necessity of American home politics, and it is eminently to the interest of our own country to avoid a conflict while we can do so with honor, maintaining our dignity and sovereignty."

The present active efforts of Spanish diplomacy are all aimed, it is asserted in diplomatic and political quarters here, at convincing the American state department that exigencies of domestic policy make it impossible for Spain to enter into any formal agreement or convention with the United States for the settlement of the Cuban question. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Spanish and other European governments to prevail upon President Cleveland to be content if Spain assents tacitly only to his interference, and satisfies American opinion for the time being by voluntary and prompt instituting in Cuba and in Porto Rico of the reforms voted by the cortes. This is an understanding, however, that Premier Canovas will ask the cortes this year to authorize complete colonial autonomy and reduction of colonial tariffs, to prepare the way for a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The Spanish generals agree that it is possible to reduce the insurrection in Cuba to the three eastern provinces in a few months with the forces now on the island, but they share the opinion of General Weyler that complete pacification of the rest of the island would require a much longer time, unless the rebels should be convinced that resistance is sure to diminish in consequence of the Spanish government coming to an understanding, even unofficial, with the United States to settle the Cuban question.

Crime of a Tramp.

Grafton, Wis., Dec. 29.—John Holmes, a farmer near here, was shot last evening by Ferdinand Fragenknecht, whose object was presumably robbery. Two shots lodged in Holmes' head and one passed through his neck. He cannot recover. After firing the shots Fragenknecht fled. He was quickly pursued by a posse of citizens, who caught him and were on the point of executing him when the police interfered, and after much trouble succeeded in lodging him safely in jail. The murderer evidently is a tramp. He asked Mrs. Holmes for a meal, which was given him, and he then pulled a revolver and shot the old farmer while his wife was in another room. She ran out shouting "murder," and a crowd soon collected and followed and captured the man.

Italian Village Demolished.

London, Dec. 30.—A special from Rome says a landslide entirely destroyed the village of Santa Ana de Pelago, demolishing 118 houses and rendering 150 families homeless. There was no loss of life.

A Ferryboat Burned.

New York, Dec. 30.—The double-decked ferryboat New Brunswick, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was burned to the water's edge today. The loss is $120,000.

Result of a Christmas Fight.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 30.—Frank Darrique died at Livermore this afternoon, presumably from the effects of a severe beating received on Christmas day at the hands of Louis Petitfice. The latter who has been in custody since Saturday, will be charged with murder. Both men were employed at the Paris vineyard, three miles south of Livermore, and quarreled on Christmas, Darrique was shockingly beaten about the head and badly cut up, although as far as known Petitfice only used his fists. There were no witnesses, and the cause of the fight is not known.

THE SULTAN IS OBDURATE.

Absolutely Refuses to Permit Further Interference.

Constantinople, Dec. 30.—The Russian ambassador on Saturday, acting in concert with representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Austria, had an audience with the sultan, Abdul Hamid, one of many such interviews within the past year, on the same subject, the better administration of affairs in the Turkish empire.

The Russian diplomat began by warning the sultan and the Turkish government that if the revenues ceded for payment of the Turkish debt were touched, European control of the finances of the empire would become inevitable. M. de Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, further informed the sultan that the czar guaranteed his personal safety and engaged himself to maitain the sultan's supremacy in the event of severe measures being necessary upon the part of the powers. The sultan, however, remained obdurate, refusing to consent to any measure of control, financial or otherwise, by the powers.

The Russian ambassador said the condition of the Turkish empire placed the throne and the caliphate in imminent peril. Thereupon Abdul Hamid remarked impressively:

"I may be the last of the caliphs, but I will never become a second Khedive."

In addition to these warnings M. de Nelidoff sent a note to the Turkish government and to the palace. The utmost significance is attached to it in diplomatic circles. He pointed out in precise terms the necessity for the sultan following the advice of the powers and acting in complete agreement with their plans for improving the situation, warning them once more that the sultan's refusal to do so involves the most disagreeable consequences.

The ambassadors of the powers will meet again to discuss the situation, and will reassemble in future twice a week until they complete their recommendations to the sultan and his advisers. The envoys acting together will henceforth maintain the strictest secrecy regarding their deliberations and the action taken or contemplated and will not even inform the envoys of other powers of the decisions reached.

These latest steps upon the part of the powers are once again reported to have produced a profound impression at Kiosk and in pursuance of the issuance of an amnesty decree the Armenian prisoners in Asia Minor and this city and vicinity are being released daily in batches of fifteen.

JUSTICE IN CHINA.

Pirates and Counterfeiters are Promptly Beheaded.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—According to the latest advices from the Orient Li Ka Chuck, superintendent of the Canton police, on November 23, seized a large number of counterfeit coins. The chief coiner, Tse Sang, and others, were arrested. An imperial decree from Peking commanded the immediate decapitation of the three named offenders, and enjoins the viceroy to deal with the others as he thinks necessary according to law, as a warning to the people. The officials who effected the seizure were all promoted in rank.

The Canton viceroy reported in another memorial the capture of two notorious pirate junks. In effecting the capture one military officer lost his life. A decree was issued on the 19th of November authorizing the execution of the captives and ordering the officials concerned in the capture to be promoted in rank and that the matter of the military officer who had lost his life be referred to the board concerned for rewards and posthumous honors.

An Investigation Asked For.

New York, Dec. 30.—Several life insurance companies have asked Coroner Tuthill to make a thorough investigation as to the cause of the death of David Blakeley, manager of Sousa's band, who expired suddenly in his office in this city in November last. The body is to be disinterred in odrer to determine whether certain sums in a Chicago accident insurance company can be collected, Blakely having suffered a severe bicycle accident some weeks prior to his death.

An Immense Blast Fired.

San Diego, Dec. 30.—The Southern California Mountain Water Company fired the largest blast at Morena made in the history of the state. The amount of rock disloged was 150,000 tons. Giant and black powder was used. All the deposits of powder which were placed in tunnels at different levels in the hills were connected by electric wires, which completed a circuit.

A Big Cruiser Floated.

Cronstadt, Dec. 30.—The armored cruiser Rossia, of 12,130 tons displacement, the largest vessel in the Russian navy, which ran on a sandbank in the beginning of November and has been frozen in ever since, has been floated after fifty-one days of incessant labor with steam icebreakers.

Bombay, Dec. 30.—The bubonic plague is increasing, there having been 2,094 cases and 1,494 deaths from that cause up to date. The exodus from the city continues, and the natives are threatened with malarial law unless they conform with the sanitary regulations.

Hundreds of Cocaine Fiends.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 30.—The cocaine habit has taken such a hold on many residents of Manchester that steps are being taken to obtain the restriction of the sale of the drug. The evil had its inception when a local druggist a year ago made a preparation of cocaine and menthol which could be used as snuff. It was intended as a specific for asthma, but the prescription was passed around, and now hundreds of persons have become slaves to the snuff.

Sentenced to Death.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 30.—Allen Henz Downen, a highwayman, convicted of the murder of Joel G. Ashworth, who was shot on the street on the night of June 27, was today sentenced to be hanged the third week in January. Downen, who originally confessed to this murder and many other crimes, broke down and tearfully protested his innocence.

Fatal Floods in Greece.

Athens, Dec. 30.—Floods occurred in the Livadia district. They have been accompanied by some loss of life.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.'s Review of Trade.

The wheat market has settled down into one of a holiday character, and sentiment which frequently dominates prices is largely bearish. Most of the pit traders have become convinced that every time the price for May gets above 80c it is a safe sale for a scalp, and when it breaks below that figure it is a purchase for ½c to 1c advance.

The inability of the bulls to maintain the advantage with the news generally in their favor has made traders rather skeptical as to the prospects of a material advance before the close of the year, and there has been a general taking of profits by small holders, while a few of the large ones have either been out of the market entirely or are trading in small lines. The market is without leaders on either side, and the trade is drifting with the idea that there can be no permanent good in the market until after the holidays. The Argentine situation is as much of a puzzle as ever. Supplies in this country are decreasing, and the flour tarde is irregular.

The Northwestern mills report a large Western demand, and Pillsbury announces that they will grind on an average of [illegible],000 barrels per day for some time.

The ma[illegible] position where bu[illegible] to steady prices than an abundance of bull news. The trade has tired of the combined rehash of the reports about small receipts, the probable scarcity of supplies, the dependence of European countries upon America, and the continued talk about wheat going to $1. Something new is necessary to stimulate trade. The situation is all right, but more speculation is necessary. The short interest, although the largest in sixty days, is easily scared, and an advance of a few cents drives most of them in. The bulls on the whole have also grown more timid, and a decline of ½c shakes out those who buy whenever the market gets strong. At present there is little in the market except a scalp.

GENERAL MARKETS.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 1, 1897.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $4.50; Benton county and White Lily, $4.40; graham, $3.75; superfine, $2.50 per barrel.

WHEAT—Walla Walla, 81@82c; Valley, 84@85c per bushel.

OATS—Choice white, 40@42c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.

HAY—Timothy, $13.00 per ton; clover, $8.00@9.00; oat, $8.00@10; wheat, $8@10 per ton.

BARLEY—Feed barley, $21.00 per ton; brewing, $22.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $15.00; shorts, $16.50; middlings, $23.00.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 45c; fancy dairy, 35c; fair to good, 20@22½c.

POTATOES.—Oregon Burbanks, 50@75c; Garnet Chiles, 70@80c; Early Rose, 80@90 per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, $1.25@2 per cental for Merced, $2.50 for Jersey Red.

ONIONS—85c per sack.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, $2.00@3.00; broilers, $1.50@2.00; geese, $6.00; turkeys, live, 12½c; ducks, $3@4.50 per dozen.

EGGS—Oregon, [illegible] per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon, 11c; Young America, 12c per pound.

TALLOW—Prime, per pound, 2½@3c; No. 2 and grease, 2@2½c.

WOOL—Valley, 10c, per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

HOPS—New crop, 9@10c.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $2.75; cows, $2.00@2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, $2.75; ewes, $2.75; dressed mutton, 5c per pound.

VEAL—Net, small, 5c; large, 4½c per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.25@3.50; light and feeders, $2.50; dressed, $3.50@4.25 per cwt.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 1, 1897.

FLOUR—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, $5.25; Novelty A, $4.75, California brands $5.60; Dakota, $5.50; patent, $6.25; buckwheat flour, $6.50; per cwt, $3.50; graham, $4.50 per bbl; 10-lb sacks, $2.50 per cwt; rye flour, $5.00 per bbl; 10-lb sacks, $2.50 per cwt; rye meal, $4.50 per bbl; per cwt, $2.40, rolledoats, $5.75@6 per bbl; hominy, $2.50 per cwt; cracked wheat, $3.25; rolled wheat, $5.25 per bbl; whole rolled wheat flour, $2.50 per cwt; pearl barley, per 100 lb sacks, $3.60; split peas, 4½c; table cornmeal, yellow, $1.65 per cwt in 10-lb sacks; 60s, $1.50; white, 10s, $1.75; 50s, $1.65; flaked hominy, $2.50 per keg.

WHEAT—Chicken feed, $27.00 per ton.

OATS—Choice, $24@25 per ton.

BARLEY—Rolled or ground, $22.00 per ton.

CORN—Whole, $22 per ton; cracked $23; feed meal, $23.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $16.00 per ton; shorts, $19.00.

FEED—Chopped feed, $19.00 per ton middlings, $24; oilcake meal, $28.

HAY—Puget sound, per ton, $9@10. Eastern Washington, $13.

SUGAR—Golden C in bbl, 4⅜c per lb; extra C in bbl, 4½c; dry granulated in bbl, 5c; cube, 6⅛c; powdered, 5⅝c spot cash.

BUTTER—Fancy native creamery, brick 26c; select, [illegible] roll, 18c.

CHEESE.—Native Washington, 10@12c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 7@8c; dressed, 9@11c; ducks, $2@3.50; dressed turkeys, 13@15c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 30@32c; Eastern, 27c per doz.

FRESH MEATS—Choice dressed beef, steers, 5c; cows, 4½c; mutton, sheep, 5c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1, 1897.

POTATOES — Garnet Chile, 40@50c; salinas Burbanks, 85c@$1; Early Rose, 70@80c; River Burbanks, 30@40c; Sweets, $1.25@1.50 per cental.

ONIONS—50@60c per sack for yellow.

EGGS—Store, 23@26c; ranch, 30c; ducks, 25c per dozen.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 22c; do seconds, 20@21c; fancy dairy, 21c; seconds, 17@18c.

CHEESE—Fancy, mild, new, 11@12; fair to good, 9@10c; Young America, 11@12½c; Eastern, 19@22c per pound.

HOPS—8@10c per pound for new.

WOOL — San Joaquin and Southern coast, poor, 4@5; do good, 4½@6c; San Joaquin foothill, good to choice, 6½@7½c; do year's fleece, 4@5½c; Nevada, heavy, 6@7c; do, choice, 8@8½c; Northern, choice, 10@11c per pound.

HAY—Wheat, $8@10.50; wheat and oat, $7@10; oat, $6@8; barley, $7.00@8.50; alfalfa, first crop, $4@5; do second crop, $5.50@6.50; clover, $6@8; stock, $4.50@5.50; per ton.

CITRUS FRUIT—Mexican limes, $3.50@5.00; California lemons, $1@1.25; do, good to choice, $1.50@2.00; fancy, $2.50@3.00 per box.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, $2.00@3.00.

A RACE FOR A GIRDLE.

The Contest Between the Overland Telegraph and the Atlantic Cable.

The race-course was between the Old World and the New. The racers were telegraph companies. One was called the "Russian Overland;" the other was the "Atlantic Cable."

The track of the "Russian" lay between New Westminster in British Columbia, and Moscow in Russia. Up through the unexplored Fraser River Valley it was to run, then on through the untracked wilderness of Alaska, across Bering Strait, over the timberless steppes of Arctic Siberia, and along the dreary coast of the Okhotsk Sea to the mouth of the Amoor. There the American racers, called "Western Union," were to give over the race to the Russian telegraph department, which was to make its best time in reaching Moscow.

Western Union said it would cover the ground in about two years. The cost would be about five millions of dollars; but what wa five millions of dollars if the prize could be won—an electric girdle of the earth?

The path of the "Atlantic" cable was to be on a tableland some two miles deep in the ocean, reaching from Ireland to Newfoundland.

The summer of 1865 found the world watching this race with great interest. It opened when the fleet of the Russian expedition set sail from San Francisco, northward bound. The "Atlantic" people at the same time were stowing away gigantic coils of cable into the capacious hold of the "Great Eastern"—a new cable some 2,000 miles long.

The Western Union directors were shrewd business men. Five millions of dollars was little in comparison with the benefit they could receive could they get telegraphic communication with Europe, and they then believed that the only way was by land. The public agreed with them nearly unanimously. And so the two projects—the overland and the submarine—were pitted against each other.

A very unequal race it seemed at the outset. The Overland was strong and vigorous. The Atlantic was broken by former failures. The Overland was popular, and had plenty of money back of it; the Atlantic was derided, and "only fools," it was said, "would invest in it."

The fleet of the Russian expedition which sailed from San Francisco in the summer of 1865 was quite a navy. There were ocean steamers, sailing-vessels, coast and river boats, and Russian and American ships of the line, with a promise of a vessel from her Majesty's navy. The expedition was well officered, and about 120 men were enlisted—men of superior ability in every department. The supplies embraced everything that could be needed. Thousands of tons of wire, some 300 miles of cable, insulators, wagons, etc.

August 26, 1866, the Great Eastern landed its cable at Trinity Bay and the whole world was electrified by the news that it worked perfectly—that the victory had been won. More than that. The Great Eastern not long afterward picked up the cable lost the year before, and that, too, was soon in working order. Two electric girdles had been clasped around the earth.

The success of the "Atlantic" was defeat for the "Russian." An overland telegraph line could never compete with the submarine cables. The first triumphant "click, click!" at Trinity Bay was therefore the death-blow of the Russian scheme, and all work connected with that project was at once abandoned.

But the workers—the brave men facing famine among the wild Chookchees—buried in their lonely huts waiting for some news from their comrades, or straining every nerve to complete their share of the great work—how pathetic that so many of them did not hear what had happened, in some cases for more than a year after the success of the cable!—Jane Marsh Parker in St. Nicholas.

Yawning for Exercise.

Children used to be taught that yawning was a breach of good behavior; but now, if certain medical testimony may be credited, it is incumbent upon parents to see that the youthful members of their flock not only yawn when nature so disposes them, but even practice what may be called the art of yawning. According to the results of late investigations, yawning is the most natural form of respiratory exercise, bringing into action all the respiratory muscles of the chest and neck.

It is recommended that every one should have a good yawn, with stretching of the limbs, morning and evening, for the purpose of ventilating the lungs and strengthening the muscles of respiration. An eminent authority asserts that this form of gymnastics has a remarkable effect in relieving throat and ear complaints.

This being the case, the revival of an old English pastime, indulged in as a kind of Christmas gambol in the early part of the eighteenth century, might not be out of place. The game was a yawning match, and was played for a prize, which in one instance on record consisted of a Cheshire cheese.

The sport began about midnight, when the members of the company were disposed to be drowsy, and yawning was not altogether a forced act. He who yawned the widest, and at the same time in the most natural manner, so as to produce the greatest number of sympathetic yawns from the spectators, was the winner of the cheese.

Coral does not grow deeper than forty fathoms. Placed deeper, it dies.

The present state of the tea-trade can't continue. Americans drink the worst tea in the world, and pay double for it.

Schilling's Best is the remedy.

Proof: the grocer gives your money back if you don't like it.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 397

A FOOLISH FEAR.

There are thousands who have looked forward to the return of cold, frosty weather with dread, knowing that it brings to them their old chronic attacks of rheumatism. Why should any one bear it in winter or summer when it is so well known what will cure it and make it stay cured. St. Jacobs Oil will penetrate through stiffness and soreness to the center of rheumatic pains and aches in their worst forms and will subdue them. In the coldest or hottest climate it does its work of cure regardless of how long one may have suffered. Why then so foolish a fear? What can be cured should be endured only so long as it takes to get a bottle.

A newly-patented lawn-mower has knives, worked on the same principle as mowing machine knives, hung between the wheels of the mower.

"Most Unique," Indeed.

Chief of Police Keefe has in his possession probably the most unique weapon ever seen in the city of Jacksonville. It is a combination double-barreled pistol and bowie, and was used in Missouri by a "Regulator" when that State was going through the throes of the pro and anti slavery discussion.

The blade of the bowie is about twelve inches long, and protrudes from a hilt between two small pistol barrels, each about six inches long. The hilt and the hammers are one and the same. When the hilt is cocked into position, two triggers, concealed in the stock, come forth, and then the weapon is ready for business, with both barrels and twelve inches of cold steel.

A number of men, it is said, belonging to one organization in Missouri, were armed with these weapons, which were secured direct from Paris. This one in particular seems to be almost new.—Florida Times-Union.

Mortar.

The use of brick-dust mortar as a substitute for hydraulic cement is now recommended on the best engineering authority, experiments made with mixtures of brick dust and quicklime showing that blocks of one-half inch in thickness, after immersion in water for four months, bore without crushing, crumbling or splitting, a pressure of 1,500 pounds per square inch. The use of brick-dust mixed with lime and sand is said to be generally and successfully practiced in the Spanish dominions, and is stated to be in all respects superior to the best cement in the construction of culverts, drains, tanks, or cisterns.

MIND READING.

You can read a happy mind in a happy countenance without much penetration. This is the sort of countenance that the quondam bilious sufferer or dyspeptic relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wears. You will meet many such. The great stomachic and alterative also provides happiness for the malarious, the rheumatic, the weak and those troubled with inaction of the kidneys and bladder.

The brain of an idiot contains much less phosphorous than that of a person of average mental powers.

"Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., have given years of study to the skillful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their method of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability, and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over and have received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer. There is hardly any food-product which may be so extensively used in the household in combination with other foods as cocoa and chocolate; but here again we urge the importance of purity and nutrient value, and these important points, we feel sure, may be relied upon in Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate."—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

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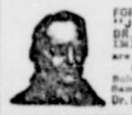

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