A JAPANESE TROUPE.

A MANAGER RELATES HIS EXPERI-ENCE WITH THE MEMBERS.

Learning the Japanese Language-Japs Fond of the Bath-Taking a Liking to Lager Beer - Saying Prayers - Street Performance in Japan.

"It was the first troupe of Japanese that had ever played throughout the United States and Canada, and was a big nov-elty. It was made up of eighteen Japseleven men, three women and four child-ren. They could not talk a word of English, and as I had to live right with them I was obliged to pick up their language as best I could. I did it through pantomime, picking up an object or doing a thing picking up an object or doing a thing and then getting the proper words for them from the Japs. I had a little in-dexed book, and used to put the words and expressions that I learned in it, writing them as they sounded to me, with the definition. In a few months after I joined them I was quite a Jap myself. The language is easily learned, and re-sembles Spanish very much. I dressed like the Japs, and allowed my hair to grow long. Here's an old photograph of me as I appeared with little Kotzko in my kimona. I looked like the real article, didn't I?" "What's the kimona?"

"What's the kimona?"

"It's the loose, flowing robe that the Japs wear, folding it across the breast. In summer it is a light garment, and in winter it is heavily padded and very warm. Some of these kimonas are beautifully embroidered. Under this kimona they wear the baggy pants or mamushka, fastened at the waist by a belt, called the

IN A "CHEAP JOHN" SUIT. "But the Japs soon wanted American elothes, and they got them, too. Toyo-kichi, one of the party, went out on his own hook one day, and came back with a very queer hand-me-down suit on, over a thin undershirt, and his pants tucked in a pair of very stogy cowhide boots. "Oh, but he looked funny when he walked into the hotel in this rig. The 'Cheap John' clothier had taken advantage of him and charged him four prices, so that I had to go around and get part of the money back. "The Japanese are the most cleanly people that I have ever seen," proceeded

Mr. Hildreth. "I had to be careful to se-cure bath rooms at every hotel we visited, and if there were no bath rooms I was expected to 'make rates' with some bath house in the town. Why, on the sleeping cars they were up at daylight scrubbing themselves all over, and as soon as they reached the hotel they were at it again. They use on their hair a peculiar pomade that glistens and shines on their jetty locks. The women use more of this than the men. Occasionally the men use a great deal of it, though, in combing their hair up to a stiff knot on the tops of their heads. They all insisted upon two baths per week regularly, besides their sponge baths daily, and they used to have the water so hot that neither you nor I could stand it. Almost the first English they picked up was the expression 'Gimme wasser,' which they used on going into every hotel."

'Did your Japs tackle kindly to American intoxicants?

"Yes, but they were never under the in-They liked beer, and it seemed fluence. to have no effect upon them. Every night after a performance the troupe would gather in the hotel and have beer and lunch. Some of them liked other drinks, however, and had to have them. One old man and his wife wanted gin One old man and his whe wanted gin and another Jap tackled sherry. I had to get this for them, too. They would not have played if I didn't. When I first went with them they would not eat the hotel food and I had to arrange to have one of the women of the party go into the hotel kitchen and cook for the Japs. They med to eat earce yies and meat stews

to eat eggs, rice and meat stews.

VOYAGE TO OUR ARCTIC LAND. Off for Alaska-Among the Islands of a

Northesn Sea-Scenes of Weird Beauty. This is slow and easy sailing-a sort of jog-trot over the smoothest possible sea,

with the paddles audibly working every foot of the way. We run down among the San Juan islands, where the passages are so narrow and so intricate they make a kind of watery monogram among the fir-lined shores. A dense smoke still obscures the sun-a rich haze that softens the distance and lends a pictures that is perhaps not wholly natural to the locality, though the San Juan islands are unquestionably beautiful. The Guif of Georgia, the Straits of Fuca and Queen Charlotte sound are the words upon the lips of everybody. Shades of my schoolboy days! How much sweeter they taste here than in the old geography class. Be-fore us a wilderness of wild islands, mostly uninhabited, stretches even into the sunless winter and the shadowless summer of Behring sea.

There are delightful people on boardmany of them—and not a few others; but bear in mind there are bevies of girls—all young, all pretty, and all, or nearly all, bubbling over with hearty and wholesome laughter. Now, inasmuch as every thing is new to us, we can easily content oursolves for hours by lounging in the easy chairs and looking off upon the placid sea and at the perennial verdure that springs out of it and mantles a lovely but lonely

Only think of it for a moment. Here on the northwest coast there are islands sown so thickly that many of the sea passages, though deep enough for a three-decker to swim in are so narrow that one might easily skim his hat across them. There are thousands of these islandsyea, tens of thousands—I don't know just how many, and perhaps no man does. They are all shapes and sizes, and the ma-jority of them are handsomely wooded. The somber green of the woods, stretching between the somber blue-green of the water and the opaline sheen of the sky, forms a picture-a momentary picturethe chief features of which change almost as suddenly and quite as completely as the transformations in a kaleidoscope. We are forever turning corners, and no sooner are we safely around one corner than three others elbow us just ahead; now, toward which of the three are we bound, and will our ship run to larboard or starboard? This is a turn one might bet on all day long—and lose nearly every

What a bewildering cruise! Vastly finer than river sailing is this Alaskan ex-pedition. Here is a whole tangle of rivers full of strange tides, mysterious currents and sweet surprises. Moreover, we can get lost if we want to-no one can get lost in a river. We can rush in where pilots fear to tread, strike sunken rocks, toss among dismal eddies or plunge into whirlpools. We can rake overhanging boughs with our yardarms if we want to, but we don't want to. In 1875 the United States steamer Saranac went down in Seymour narrows and her fate was sudden death. The United States steamer Suwanee met with a like misfortune at the entrance to Queen Charlotte sound. It is rather jolly to think of these things, and to realize that we are in more or less danger, though the shores are as silent as the grave, the sea sleeps like a mill pond, and the sun sets with a great dignity and precision, nightly bathing the lonely north in sensuous splendor.-Charles Warren Stoddard Aboard an Alaska Steamer.

Mrs. Mackay and the Sick Artist.

A young woman from California had gone to Paris to take lessons in painting. She had great capacity, boundless ambition and great hope. She was poor, but her people gave her up to art, and looked forward with pride and expectation when she would return to honor and delight But alas! and alas! death is in the them. world

Her doctor told her that there was but ig she could do to save her life-

THE HAND-FED BABY.

A PECULIARLY UNFORTUNATE BEING IN THE SUMMER TIME.

Hot Weather Troubles for the City Infant-Contamination of Cow's Milk. Germs and Taints-Dangers Almost as Greatly to Be Feared.

The hand-fed baby is peculiarly unfortunate in the summer time. The cow's milk, upon which it has to rely for the greater part of its nourishment, may be derived from a swill-fed, city cow, that has no opportunity to breathe the pure air of the country or to secure natural food. Such milk is, at best, poorly cal-culated to furnish food for a delicate food child. If the animal has tuberculosis or other wasting disease her milk is simply poisonous. If the material supplied by the generous milk can has been brought from the green fields of the farms thirty to fifty miles away, it has had to run the gauntlet of a thousand dangers before the city child has a chance to make use of it to sustain its feeble life. The milkmaid may have been too lazy or careless to properly cleanse the receptacle which first receives it; the can that brings it to the depot is, as likely as not, in the same con-dition as regards cleanliness; on the train it may not be kept properly cooled; at the milk depot dishonest servants may abstract the cream or increase its bulk with water from the nearest well or other source of impurity; while the milkman himself may tamper with it on his rounds in order to increase his own revenue. But the dangers to which the milk has

been exposed before it reaches the family are often small compared with those it encounters in the home—of rich and poor alike. No matter what precautions have been taken by farmer, transportation com-pany and dealers, every particle of city milk has become contaminated with the germs of decomposition before it can be delivered to the consumer. They may be hindered from developing by one of two methods—by boiling or by keeping the milk cold. The former is the only safe one, but it partially unfits it for food. Boiling is effective only for a short time— so long as the surrounding air lader with so long as the surrounding air, laden with new germs of the same kind, has free access to it. Keeping it cold with ice is be-yond the financial ability of many; be-sides, the ice used for this purpose may have been cut from the surface of a stagnant pond and be full of germs of decom-position or of disease. The feeding bottle is in a vast number of instances the un-suspected cause of death. Unless the utmost care is taken with such bottles they are sure to have portions of decomposing milk clinging to them, which speedily set up changes of the same sort when filled with a fresh supply. DANGERS ALMOST AS GREAT.

Children who have outgrown the feed-ing bottle are exposed to dangers almost as great in the shape of hot bread, indi-gestible cakes, pies, meats and stale vege-tables. Food of the best quality, originally, is often spoiled by an ignorant cook and rendered practically poisonous, es-pecially for young children. Many a fatal case of "summer complaint" has been traced to green apples, spoiled peaches, raw cucumbers, rotten tomatoes, or some form of pork or veal, such as the elder members of the family have eaten with impunity, if not enjoyment. The heated term, especially if the sleeping quarters are confined and not ventilated, forces the skin to do an unusual amount of work. The effect of ex-cessive sweating, if frequent baths are not taken, is to set up irritation of the surface that results in an eruption, the so-called "prickly heat." Irritation of the skin interferes with sleep and increases the general loss of strength besides, by what the "common man" calls "sympa-thy" (the scientific people call it "reflex action," which is equally lucid), the mucuous membrane which lines the entire digestive apparatus becomes irritated also. This is a common enough cause of "summer complaint." It is easily to be seen, therefore, that the great underlying cause of all these troubles, for they are at bottom one, is the excessive heat of our summers. bad hygiene depends upon this for its fatal quences. The European writers are mostly of the opinion that cholera infantum, which is the most rapidly fatal of these affections, is an Americanism. They may be right to a certain extent, for our own conditions of climate are unknown among the countries of northern and central Europe.-Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Our Sleeping and Saloon Cars

Our railway system is confessedly in advance of any other in the world. Our mileage is as large as that of all Europe combined. Some of the English and con-tinental roads are more solidly built; but for comfort and luxury there is nothing comparable to our sleeping and saloon cars. The private cars in which our railway magnates travel are in point of luxury and costliness far ahead of anything of the kind in the Old World. All our leading kind in the Old World. All our learning railway men habitually use cars superior in elegance to those occupied by monarchs in other parts of the world. William K. Vanderbilt, Robert Garrett, Milton H. Smith, Hugh J. Jewett, and some twenty others of our railway people use cars cost-ing from \$20,000 to \$30,000 each. There are about 190 very costly cars in use, representing \$4,000,000 in cash. Of these

ome sixty cost \$30,000 each. A Mr. Talbot, editor of a railway news A Mr. Tabot, entor of a railway news-paper, was presented with a car recently, made by Herr Krupp, the famous gun founder. It is of hard wood, Eastlake finish, with a great deal of æsthetic drapery. The observation room in the end of the car is finished in oak, with French plate diese, windows actanding. French plate glass windows extending from the ceiling to the floor, velvet curtains, Wilton carpets and embossed leather furniture, including divans. The bedroom is in maple and amaranth, and opening from it is the parlor, the most elegant apartment of the car. It is finished in solid mahogany, with rich inlaid panels and carvings of rare and costly woods from the Holy Land. The butler's room, pantry and kitchen are models. It would cost at least \$60,000 to to duplicate this car. Famous actresses have had private cars very luxurious in their apartments. Mme. Patti had such a one, while Mrs. Langtry actually lived in her car when filling her engagements outside of New York.—Demorest's Monthly.

Fine Flavor of Highland Mutton.

In conversation with a reporter an authority at Fulton market said: "The supe-rior flavor of Welch or Highland mutton is beyond all doubt due to the aromatic plants which abound on the pasturage of those hills, and on which the sheep feed. The hills in Wales are thickly covered with wild thyme, while those in the Highlands are full of lady's mantle and other aromatic herbs which are seldom, if ever, found in other pastures. This is a hint of nature's own giving, which the farmer who goes in for sheep raising or dairying cannot afford to despise in these times of hard competition.

"The aromatic herbs may be no less nutritious than clover or rye grass, but they are just as needful to the formation of a perfect pasturage as the other varie-ties of plants. For this reason they should be grown in all pasturages. They are easy of cultivation, and will grow in the worst ground, but some worst ground, but some are, of course, better suited to certain kinds of soil than Parsley, loveage, cumin, co others. iander, carraway, angelica and wild fennel delight in loamy soils, wild thyme, rock rose, hysop, sage, savory and horehound in dry, poor soils, and peppermint in moist in dry, poor soils, and pepperm soil.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Downfall of the "Perfume Craze." A few months ago, perhaps last fall, there was a perfect "perfume craze." It swept through the fashionable and unfashionable sets of New York society, women especially, and reached some few other cities. 'The masculine elemen everywhere known as "the dudes," too took it up also. Not druggists only, but dry goods houses, and every store where women most do congregate, in New York city, were called on hourly by crowds of women, who went from house to house "sampling" perfume, till it became necessary to keep duplicate stock on hand and an experienced set of clerks who could discriminate between bona fide customers, and those who took this method of replenishing their mouchoir case and toilet stand.

BAKING POWDER, Why the "Royal" is the Bea

Royal is the best baking powder because it is absoint pure and wholesome, of the highest strength, and mainter its full leavening power until used.

There is no other pure baking powder offered to public; all others contain either lime or alum,-del rious substances,-sometimes both. Lime presence res from impure cream of tartar; alum is added to. strength; the object of the manufacturers in both is to produce a cheap powder.

The Royal Baking Powder is exclusively made in cream of tartar specially refined and prepared for use by patent processes by which the tartrate of i and all other impurities are totally removed. absolute purity is guaranteed by its manufacture and certified by all prominent chemists and scienti who have made it the subject of investigation.

The cream of tartar of the market from w other baking powders are made has been tested Profs. Chandler and Love, for the New York & Board of Health, and found to contain impurities in three to ninety three per cent of its weight. It is the fore, absolutely impossible that these powders show be pure, while it is equally as impossible for the Roy being made as it is from chemically pure materia to be otherwise than absolutely pure.

There being no inert matter in the ingredients of Royal Baking Powder, higher strength is, of com attained; and, the exact value of the materials ba ascertainable to an atom, a compound is possible that n maintain its full strength until used, leave no residuum the bread, and which all chemical tests and practical perience have proved to be the perfection of leaven agencies. This combination in the "Royal" makes the best, and the only perfect baking powder attainal

Prof. Mott, late Government Chemist, says: "Been of the facilities that company have for obtaining p fectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons pendent upon the constituents used in its manufact the proper proportion of the same, and the method its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubted the purest and most reliable baking powder offered the public H. A. MOTT. PH.D.," eta

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PARTICULARLY FOND OF FIE. "After a time, though, they went through the regular bills of fare from soup to nuts. They were particularly stuck on that great American institution -ple. Then they always said their prayers morning and night, and just before they went on the stage to do their act they prayed to their God to help them. In praying they invariably turned their backs upon any one present, stood erect, rubbed their hands softly together, and muttered their petition in a sing-song tone. They were all interested in the habits and customs of the Americans, and when they saw any strange thing they studied it over until they learned it.

"My chums in the company were two boys, Kotzko and Yousanmatz. The lat-ter was the boy who did the ladder act, and Kotzko used to be balanced on a long bamboo pole with Otoyon, a little girl. These two boys wouldn't live without me, so I always got a double-bedded room and bunked with them. At first they wouldn't sleep in an American bed, and always carried their mats for the floor, with pillows of wood, made bowl-shaped for the head rounded so that they would move i the head. The members of the with the head. the troupe all came from Yokohama and Na-gasaki. They were not of the street-performing class in Japan, but of the middle class, like those in the 'village.' An old An old man, Yonousan, who was totally blind, used to do the iron jaw act by lifting tubs full of great stones with his teeth. He was, however, a street performer, but later performed in legitimate places of amusement like the others. He used to stand on the street corners in the Japanese towns, and after a man had collected a crowd by drumming a Japanese banjo he would do the egg trick, swallow a needle and thread and bring the needle threaded, and other feats of magic, while the boy, Kotzko, would do tumbling. Then they would collect the cana, or money, the usual offering being a large, oval coin called a tempo. It had a square hole in the center, and the collector would string them on a wire. When the trio ed a certain amount they would idle and not go to work again until all the money was gone."-Chicago Herald Interview.

The Thieves of New York.

The thieves of New York city are pretty well informed as to the fields in which they wish to pasture. Every person in the city that possesses enough wealth to make it worth while for the consideration of the thief is known to the It is said that the only way in which the Astors and Vanderbilts have succeeded in escaping robbery is by maintaining a private guard over the house. Chicago Times.

Success of a Lady Correspondent

Lady correspondents at Washington afved in clover during President Cleve land's matrimonial epoch. One of them took in the shekels in a surprising man-ner. She had ten papers to send her hymen literature to, and in one week made \$1,000. She sails for England to enjoy the fruits of her labors .- Chicago

return to California. "Return to California? Why, I have not a dollar left. All my people have already spent all they had to help me to get on here."

The doctor said no more, but took his hat and went away, promising to call the next afternoon. The poor California invalid met him at

the door and caught his hand in both of hers, while tears of delight ran down her

face and fell on his hand. "Doctor! doctor! I con go home. I will see California again. And I know I shall then get well. Come sit down and I will tell you all about my good luck. Why, it is just like a fairy tale. Yes, it is. You see, you had not been gone an hour when in stepped a modest, sweet little lady and said she was making up a sketch book of California drawings and wanted to buy all I had. And she bought them-bought all I had. I wanted \$100 for them, and look here; here is the check. It is for \$1,000! And the name on the bottom of the check is Mrs. John W. Mackay!"'-Joaquin Miller's California Letter

Glad the Salary Was No Less.

This story is told of Mr. Mac-, a well-known humorist residing at Rockliffe, Canada, on the Ottawa, who com bines the duties of station agent and postmaster. Having acted for some time as master of mails at that place to the satisfaction of the community, but without pay, the member of parliament for the district procured his appointment as post-master, and the head of the department wrote him that he had much pleasure in confirming his position- "the salary to be the same as heretofore."

This pleased Mac immensely, and he wrote to the chief acknowledging the honor. "I just wrote him," he says, "that I felt honored, as in duty bound, by the confirmation of my appointment, and was glad to know the salary was to be the same as heretofore, namely, nothing a year; for, says I, I'd h-h-hate like f-f-ffury to have to p-p-p-pay anything!"-Harper's Magazine

A Victim of the Plano Plague.

A German savant, who had long been suffering from the everlasting pianoforte playing next door, has devised the following method of putting a stop to it at pleasure: An electric battery was con-nected with a powerful electro-magnet. Whenever a current of electricity was turned on its effect could easily be felt through the wall by the horizontal steel strings in the piano, which was instantly put out of tune. Whenever the electric current was stopped, which occurred as often as the victim of the piano plague went out, the mystical influence stopped and Miss Else, the offending planist, could play.-Exchange.

Making Solld Carbonic Acid Gas.

The manufacture of solid carbonic acid gas has become a settled industry in Berin. It is put up in small cylinders, and if kept under pressure will last some time —that is, a cylinder one and one-half inches in diameter and two inches long will take five hours to melt away into gas.-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Conscientious Impressioniet at Work.

I stumbled on the subject of "Impressionism" one day, as I sat chatting with Lefebyre in his studio in the Rue Labruyere. "Impressionism, indeed!" said the painter. "Let me tell you an anec-dote. I was staying down at Trouville two or three years ago. One morning I rose early and went down to the beach. The weather was wretched. Overhead a loomy sky-rain falling fast-and a keen northeaster whistling to complete your misery. I should have beat a re-treat homeward without more ado had I not chanced to glance at the end of the jetty, where, to my huge surprise, I saw a painter, wrapped in rugs, hard at work upon a picture.

"Here's a conscientious man, thought I-bent on catching nature in an unlove-ly mood. And with no little admiration in my heart I walked quiety down the jetty and peeped over his shoulder. What do you think I saw, mon cher monsieur? The conscientious painter was one of the best known impressionists. The picture on his canvas—a study of the coast over the water at Havre-was garish with sunlight, while the sky was as blue as any you could see at Naples. After that I lost all belief in the sincerity of the im-pressionists."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Rest Horse Feed in the World.

The Californians carry their own forage with them. They have the best racehorse feed in the world. Their white oats are about the color of silver, the grain is fine and heavy, weighing forty-four pounds to the bushel, while the average weight is thirty-two pounds. Our oats average thirty-six pounds. The Californians don't feed timothy hay, but use a sort of wild grass with a heading very much like wild oats. It is cut green and cured, making better hay for horses than timothy.-Charles Hess in the Globe-Democrat.

Antiseptics Ordered by the King.

The King of Servia, according to the surnals, has issued the following: Whereas it is irrefutably proved b science that the so-called antiseptic treat ment of wounds yields more beneficial re sults than all other methods, we are pleased to order that henceforward the said antiseptic plan of treatment be solely employed in all the hospitals of our kine dom, and that corrosive sublimate and iodoform be used until our further disposition.-Exchange.

The craze took such proportions that the result disgusted the originators of it, and it was suddenly dropped by the elite, until now perfumers tell us there is far ess demand than usual for perfumery, and good taste has asserted its sway, delirefined and natural odors cate. being mostly in demand. - Cor. Cleveland Leader

Tenement on the Island of Malta.

Dr. Plimpsoll's account of a tenement barrack on the island of Malta exceeds indeed, anything ever reported from the land of the Calcutta black hole. "Their cellar dens," say he, "have no fireplace, and therefore no chimneys, and serve singly for a whole family. They have no windows, and some of them have no other aperture of any kind than the door; and when you have reached the bottom of the pit you find the solid rock, wet with slops and foul with the odor of the children. So little air reaches the bottom that the floor never dries, and so little light that have to light a wax match to avoid falling down in the doorway. In one house there were three subterranean stories of six cellars in each, and in the lowest of all thirty people were living, thirty-nine feet below the surface of the street -Exchange.

Green Turtles Brought to New York.

From 5,000 to 8,000 green turtles are nnually brought to New York, and they sell at an average of fifteen cents per pound, gross weight. They come from Florida, the West Indies and the shores of the Spanish main. Occasionally one is caught as far north as Long Island. They are caught in nets, and also on the beach when they come up to lay their eggs. They do not bite or snap. Their food is green stuffs. In warm weather, with an occasional bath, they will live six weeks without food .- Inter-Ocean.

Sending Out Silkworm Eggs.

The agricultural department at Washington has just sent out large quantities of the eggs of the silk worm by mail to all parts of the country. It has now been satisfactorily demonstrated that the leaf of the coage orange makes as good silk as that of the mulberry, and that the worms will feed upon it and thrive. The department is in receipt of letters from girls in various parts of the country, saying that they have made from \$20 to \$100 by rais-ing silk in this way.—Scientific American.

Want to Know What It Means,

The London swells have been startled by receiving cards of invästion to Lady Rosebery's receptions minus any envelope or wax seals, and now they want to know if this is an idlosyncracy of wealth o downright meanness, or a new whim of fashion, which it is expected to adopt in future invitations .- Chicago Journal.

Extended Exploration of Crater Lake,

A party, under direction of officers of the United States geological survey, is about to make an extended emploration of Crater lake in National park. It will be necessary to lower them 1,000 feet down the stony crags in order to reach water .-Chican Herald.



It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture, all ical subjects, and is a complete encyclopedia disi tion for suffering humanity afflicted with lowers chronic, nervous, exhausting and painting and ness receives attention in its pages; and are questions asked by alling persons and invalidate invalidation of a cure are answered, and valuation in hos is volunieered to all who are in need of means or alling person should have it. COPIES FREE.

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