used to speak of as his best friend in Europe, and it may be certain that the little principality will take its one from Russia. The policy of Roumania will determine upon that followed by Germany, and while garia is anti-Turkish, it cannot be said that It has sympathy for Greece, besides which its ruler is completely under the control of Russia. It is difficult to say what course Servia will pursue, still it is not likely to still up the old feud with Roumania, for such acwould bring about the ill will of Austria and Germany. And yet the first abot fired across the Greek frontier might upset all the calculations of the diplomatists, and surprise the rulers of Europe by the unlooked for combinations that would develop them-

There are now in process of building for the British navy eighty-nine vessels; for the French, thirty-three; for the Russian, thirtynine; for the German, nineteen, and for the Italian, thirteen. Of these vessels which are being built by Great Britain forty-eight are and she only one. Of battleships England is building twelve; France, six; Russia, eight; Germany, three, and Italy, two. It be thought that England would be eatisfied with this, and yet she is not. London newspaper points out that the German estimates for construction are \$18,000,000 more than they were eight years ago that France is building rapidly and largely, and that Russia proposes to build one nev ship for each one that Great Britain builds. The time was when it was the ambition of England to have a fleet as strong as all the fleets of the world combined, but that standard has been gradually lowered, until now fleet is no larger than that of Russia and France combined. To increase it she must build as many battleships as both of these powers together, and her people find that she is not doing it. How will this rivalry end?

A writer in a French journal calls attention to the activity of Germany in the industrial world. He points out that the population of that country in 1895 was 53,000,000, and that while between the years 1891 and 1896 France added only 175,000 to her population, Germany now holds a lead over France of 14,000,000 inhabitants. The progress of Germany is also notable in other directions. The application of science to industry is carried out on a wider scale than in any other European country. This is especially true of chemistry, the German chemists having secured for their country the first place in the manufacture of dyes, drugs and new medicinal preparations. The writer of the article does not think, however, that Germany will become the first commercial nation in the world. Her per capita exports are still slightly exceeded by those of France, and while England is exercised the introduction of German-made goods in her markets, her manufacturing position is not materially changed.

Getting Down to Business.

There is a chance that the next session of the United States senate will be a legislative body instead of a debating club and an obstacle to legislation. Senator Hoar has given notice that he will propose an amendment to the rules "to enable the senare to act on legislation when it desires, after reasonable debate." The necessity of introducing such an amendment is a startling commentary on the degeneracy of the senate.

Legislative Metaphors.

An Oklahoma legislator declared that Wall "of that well knows biblical character, Shylock, who demanded his pound of meat though the heavens fall. The story is as bad as that of the Nebraska who declared that the proud American eagle would ever stand ready to show its teeth in the face of tyranny and

A White House Trocha. Chicago Record. Major McKinley would do well to borro General Weyler's trocha. It doesn't seem much use to Weyler and it would enable McKinley to ward off some of those

MIRTH IN RHYME.

Philadelphia Record. The wise man is the man who has His synonyms well weighed. The foolish man, forsooth, is he Who calls a spade a spade,

St. Paul Dispatch. Jones very wisely said.
lo when they passed the box in church
Jones always bent his head.

Chicago Tribune No president's foot, we dare to say, Will ever have a twinge of gout If exercised once every day In kicking officeseekers out.

Detroit Free Press. Maud, kneeling, hath so sweet an air— Yet here's my word upon it: Her thoughts are not all solemn prayer, But partly Easter bonnet.

Washington Star. The crowds still heed excitement's call.
We lose them; more's the pity!
Good-bye to Washington; and all
Aboard for Carson City!

New York Tribune The absent-minded man, 'tis said, Is he, without much doubt, Who put the candle into bed And blew himself clear out.

Cleveland Plain Dealer, The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece! Where burning Sappho loved and sung! Are all a-yelling now "Police!" Quite loud enough to split a lung.

THAT'S WHO.

Denver Pout, Who bypnotized me with her ways Until my heart was all ablaze With love, and every nerve appeared To be, like lightning, double geared?

Who listened to my carnest pleas, And warmed toward me by degrees Until she called me Sam, and said I'd sort o' turned her little head? My sweetheart,

Who let me kiss her one sweet night Beneath the moon's white metal light, And said she'd ever cling to me As clings the bark unto the tree? My betrothed.

Who left the altar at my side, Dressed in the trappings of a bride, And said again and yet again I was the king of all the men? My wife.

And now who often calls me down, Upon her face a vicious frown, And if to answer her I dare Entwines her fingers in my hair? Same girl.

SUNSHINE.

Captain Jack Crawford, the Poet Scout. I never like to see a man a 'rastlin' with the dumps 'Cause in the game of life he doesn't always catch the trumps; But I can always cotton to a free and

As takes his dose and thanks the Lord it As takes his dose and thanks the Lord it isn't any wuss.

There ain't no use o' kickin' and swearin' at your luck,
Yer can't correct the trouble more'n you can drown a duck.

Remember, when beneath the load your sufferin' head is bowed,
That God 'ill sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

If you should see a fellow man with trouble's flag unfurled.

And lookin' like he didn't mave a friend in all the world.

Go up and slap him on the back, and holler 'how d' you do,"

And grasp his hand so warm he'll know he has a friend in you.

Then ax him what's a hurtin' 'im, and laugh his cares nway.

And tell him that the darkest night is just afore the day.

Don't talk in graveyard palayer, but say

Don't talk in graveyard palaver, but say it right out loud. That God 'ill sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

or every cloud.

This world at best is but a hash of pleasure and of pain.

Some days are bright and sunny, and some all sloshed with rain.

And that's just how it sught to be, for when the clouds roll by

We'll know just how to 'preciate the bright and smilin' sky.

So learn to take it as it comes, and don't sweat at the pores

Because the Lord's opinion doesn't coincide with yours;

But always keep rememberin', when cares your path enshroud.

That God has lots of sunshine to spill behind the cloud.

Plain Points for People When They Pose at the Photographer's.

WHAT TO WEAR-WHAT NOT TO WEAR

How Defects in Face and Figure May Be Overcome by the Process of "Retouching"_Tricks of the Trade.

appointed with the result, oftentimes disgusted. The pretty girls of America, as torpedo boats, while of the other powers well as those who are not so pretty, probling is the only one that is building any, ably shed more tears annually over proofs ably shed more tears annually over proofs all women? look "perfectly horrid" than they do over photograph. their sins. And yet it might have been very

different had they managed differently. "Why is it these actresses always look so sweet and lovely in their pictures?" ex-claimed a young woman in despair after a shoulders and neck bare, provided the phothird trial, "while the rest of us usually look like frights?"

That is a question which many people at the picture thus produced. This is one of ask themselves as they pass the displays the camera's best lies! That is a question which many people of bewildering stage beauties. They know that the actresses are really no prettier

just as another woman learns typewriting. They take pretty pictures because they study the art of posing, as well before the camera as on the stage. Nine-tenths of the difficulty is overcome when the person who goes for a photograph understands the art of posing. and it may be remarked here that is an art which nine photographers out of ten do not understand. Some of them think they do. When you are choosing a photographer do not ask whether his prices are high or low, but try to find out whether he can pose laws of light and shade and the principles of perspective. Photographers too often con-tent themselves with understanding the ele-

WHAT COLORS TO WEAR. So much by way of generalities. Now or the particular things which you should do and should avoid doing. In the first place if you are a woman don't powder your face, and don't dress in black. It is a mistaken idea that contrasts are necessary for good photographs. I saw the other day one of the most delightful pictures one could imagine of a pretty young blonde ing to force a smile for your picture. The dressed entirely in white and standing main point is to become so interested in against a white background. It is better, the posing and to have such an intelligent against a white background. It is better, however, to wear a gown of blue, pink, mauve or yellow, than to dress in plain white. The simpler the folds and the fewer the puffs and ribbons the better. The straight falling Greek costume with its severe lines is an ideal dress, but of cours the dictates of fashion must be respected. Blacken your eyelashes and eyebrows a little if you please; it will not be detected n the picture, and may be an improvement. And that brings me to the main point. This picture taking process is a roguish one at best. Figures may not lie, but it is quite certain that cameras spend the main part of existences, not perhaps in absolutely lying, but in deviating more or less from the exact truth, and, that being the case, you might as well let them deviate in your favor as in the opposite direction. In other words, study your defects with a view to concealing them. And the idea that should be con stantly in the mind of the artist photogra her, not the bungler, is to make the camera to its lying, since He it will, in favor of his clients' personal appearance and not against

it, as is pretty apt to be the case if these are left to hazard. Now, here are some practical devices for making the camera color the truth in your favor, yet without pushing it to the point where excessive flattery makes a person where excessive flattery makes a person ridiculous. Let us suppose that your feet or hands are rather larger than nature's perfect model; these defects may be easily corrected by drawing the hands or feet back behind the plane of the face, and this is no more honest than to advance them in front of the plane of the face, which will make them look even larger than they really easier to get good and woman sleeps by the condition of the hair, which is injured by the pressure, or by an inequality in the hight of the shoulders. Women should be careful to sleep sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, unless they have heart trouble, in which case they must sleep on the right side for safety."

As regards children's photographs, it is make them look even larger than they really Every inch forward or back makes a difference in the apparent size of these members, and the same is true of the rest f the body; all parts which come between he camera and the plane of the face wil appear in the picture larger than they re illy are, while all parts that are back of the of the face will appear smaller. Thus lady being photographed in evening cos ume can change thin arms and large hands nto something much nearer nature's ideal by curving one arm in front of her, with

hand brought back behind the plane of he face. TO REMEDY DEFECTS OF FACE. If your chin is long and your face thin and hatchet-shaped, both can be shortened and rounded by tipping up the chin a little this improvement is the inevitable effect of the fore-shortening. If your face is fat and rounder than beauty would dictate, it can be given a thinner appearance by being taken in a shadow. If your nose is too long or too short the defect can be overcome in a measure by slightly raising or lowering the head. If the eyes or cheeks are sunken they should be taken in a strong light, which will round them out in a pleture more than it is the case in real life. A drooping mouth can be remedied by a smile and a large one by a side view.

And now we come to the profile view which as a general rule should be avoided. or too short the defect can be overcomwhich, as a general rule, should be avoided unless you are absolutely sure of yourself that is, sure of having classic beauty or features showing great strength of character The profile is the most severe test that photography can put upon a face. Besides that the profile picture is unsatisfactory for two excellent reasons. In the first place your friends do not know your profile, what they remember is your full face, and in the second place a profile picture is not the most de-sirable one to keep, as the expression of the eyes cannot be shown. Old people espe-cially should be taken full face, with the eyes fixed on the camera. Their friends and

family will always be thankful to see them that way when they are gone.

Another important point to be borne in mind is the advantage of being taken full This is not generally appreciated. The fact is that, while people know their friends by their full faces, they know them also by their full figures, by the poise of the shoulders, the bend of the back, the general outlines of the body. It is much easier to get a good likeness in the full

length picture than in a bust. Women, particularly, should see to it that they are taken full length. By not doing so they are throwing away half their advantages. What is a pretty face, after all The maid who dresses your hair, or the gir who dusts the furniture, may have that it a higher degree than yourself, the lady of the house, and if mistress and maid have their pictures taken of their heads alone,

There's no funny business about our

planos-they're just strictly high grade

instruments-The Kimbail-leads the

world-in finish, tone-and lasting qual-

ities-We've sold them for over twenty-

five years-always have and always will

guarantee them-makes no difference if

you pay all cash or buy them upon our

own easy payment plan-you get the

same instrument-same guarantee-and

A, HOSPE, Jr.,

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

same satisfactory results.

GETTING YOUR PICTURE TAKEN the former may appear positively less attractive than her servant. And yet it is plain, no doubt, that there is no comparison possible between them in what really con-stitutes womanly charms. But the photo-graphs of heads alone tell nothing of that. How different it is when the two pictures are taken full length. Then the woman of refinement and high station has an oppor-tunity to show her special advantages. She gets the benefit of her chic gowns, her grace and elegance and her generally aristocratic appearance. The pretty maid is hopolessly handicapped. Servants and women of the lower classes should have their heads taken alone. That is the best they have to show Not so, however, with women of the world.

A TRICK FOR BAD SHOULDERS. On the same principle, the woman who has her photograph taken in a decollete These are days when everyone gets his gown scores a point over her sister who or her picture taken and is usually dis-Then why not show them—these good points? Actresses do, many society women do, why should not all women? Surely what is proper in a from the photographer's which make them crowded ball room may be permitted in a

"But I have thin shoulders, and the bones show dreadfully when I wear a decollete gown," says one lady.

Let her have courage and learn that she tographer places her in a full blaze of light. bones will disappear as if by and she will spend pleasant bours looking

I anticipate an objection to these beautifying devices, that the photographs may be so other women, and yet they always look pretty as to lose the likeness and so be no better than no photograph at all. Well thought of, but the point does not hold. I A little reflection will give one the key to this mystery. Actresses look pretty because they make it their business to do so, and set about the thing in a scientific way, and set about the thing in a scientific way. the elaborate and often ridiculous "touching up" processes indulged in by some photographers who call themselves fashlonable They cut down a woman's waist, for example, six inches in its diameter and think they are producing a work of art. As a matter of fact they are producing a caricature of the woman, and she knows it. do her friends. The only legitimate way of improving on nature is to do it in the posing and by the principles of foreshortening, as already explained. All this takes place below but try to find out whether he can pose fore the exposure is made. Then the flat-you properly. In addition to that he must try of the lens will be so delicately done understand what is equally important, the as to escape detection. Every one will exclaim: "What a splendid picture!" but they will not see that it is "splendid" because the oval of the face is perfected, the holmentary processes of focusing, developing lows of the cheeks filled out, the nose or and "touching up." Ah, what a weary, miscrable thing is this "touching up."

They will the cheeks filled out, the nose or chin lengthened or shortened or the shoulders given an extra plumpness. They will only get the general result and be pleased with it. This kind of lying is so daintily done that it passes for truth. The likeness is never lost.

Finally, a word about the facial expres-More pictures have been ruined by the time-worn advice: "Now, try to look pleasant" than can be estimated. If you do not smile naturally there is no use trysympathy established between the photographer and yourself that your face naturally assumes a pleasant expression. The preliminaries should occupy half an hour and numerous plates be taken. The artist operator will chose his moment for making the exposure so cleverly that you hardly know you are being taken, or at least will have no sense of nervous tension at the

ABOUT THE SMILE.

Speaking of smiles in photographs, one of the most successful photographers of the new school, whose studio is on Fifth avenue. told me the other day that he has worked a great change in the expressions of women who have come to him by advising them to go to sleep every night with a smile on their faces. This photographer claims, and it seems quite plausible, that the lines of the face can be trained into pleasant curves just as easily and mechanically as the hair can be brushed one way of the other. It is all a matter of habit.

"Women have no idea what traces sleep leaves upon their bodies. Some of them go to sleep frowning, and the frown shows when they are awake, I assure you. I can almost always tell on which side a woman sleeps

year and a half old than for children of 2 or 4. The babies will stay pretty well as you put them when they are very young, but when they are old enough to have idea of their own they are hard to manage. They should always be dressed in light colors, and

their curls should never be wet. Photographs of dogs and pets generally should be taken in the winter, as they sure to be restless in hot weather, and in the case of dogs, the tongues are apt to p

Having discussed the photographs of wo en and dogs, I come naturally to a consideration of men's photographs. ien are wise they will avoid wearing silk hate and holding cigars in their hands. Also the wearisome trick device of being taken in a anowstorm. This latter, it is true, allows them to exhibit a new fur-lined overcoat but it makes them ridiculous. As to colors they can wear black better than women there is more red in their faces. sides that, they are only men, and it does not matter much anyhow

CLEVELAND MOFFETT. CAN THIS BE TRUE!

Story that Does Not Tally with the Average Experience.

Some strange things do happen in conection with the prevailing distress. Here s an incident related by the Cleveland Plain Dealer that seems quite too good to be true, and yet it is vouched for.

A disreputable-looking tramp called at an uptown house one morning last month and humbly begged for a pair of shoes. lady of the house was won over by his ap-peal and his dismai looks, and hustled up a really good pair of feet coverings.
"There," she said. "Put these on. now, if you want to show your gratitude, just happen around here some morning after

a snow storm and clean off our sidewalk. The tramp grinned and hobbled away with the shoes. Of course, the lady never expected to hear

from him again. But early one morning she was awakened by a tremendous acraping in front of the house. Hurriedly dressing, she looked out of the window. There had been quite a heavy fall of snow, and out on the sidewalk making the flakes fly was the hero of the shoes. He had a broken shove and was polishing off the walk in fine style He caught sight of the lady at the window and after waving his tattered hat et her went on with his task. Naturally she expected that he would drop around to the back door for a bite of comething, but he didn't come. He simply finished his work and went away.

Three times since then he has cleaned the walk, and each time he has left without making himself known,

BOOZE OF VARIOUS BRANDS

by a College Professor. PRODUCTS OF THE STILL

Nine-Tenths of American Whisky "Doctored" and Rendered Least Harmful_A Few Samples of Recipes.

Mr. C. E. Pellew of Columbia university delivered his third becture on alcohol at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, on Saturday evening. His subject was distillation and the adulteration of distilled liquors. The conclusions reached by the lecturer, reports the New York Sun, were rather remarkable in that he said that ninetenths of the distilled liquor sold in the United States is not the direct product of the stills, but is an artificial combination of alcohol, water and flavoring extracts. Furthermore Mr. Pellew said that such artificial mixtures are technically much purer and much more free from possibly harmful ingredients than liquor that has been honestly made.

This fecture," said Mr. Pellew, "concern itself almost altogether with the manufacture and adulteration of whisky, which may almost be said to be the national drink of the American American whisky is made from corn, which is really the cheapest form of starch in this country; it is really cheaper than potatoes.

"A small amount of rye is usually mixed with it. The theoretical way of making whisky is this: Corn, thoroughly ground to a whise is this. Corn, thoroughly ground to a fine meal, is mixed with water to the consistency of stiff paste, like a 'hasty pudding.' This is called the 'mash.' When mixed by hand in the good old-fashioned way it was the basis for the grand old 'hand-mash hisky. The ordinary and universal way preparing the mash newadays is by means whisky.' of steam stirrers in great vats. With the corn is mixed 10 per cent of rye meal to en-courage the yeast growth. When the mash is a perfectly stiff caste 10 per cent of maited barley is administered, and almost instantly by a peculiar digestive process, it thins righ down to a liquid malt augar. This is cooled and run into vats. The yeast is mixed in, grows in the sugar and makes distiller's beer. The quality of the beer depends upon the yeast. The yeast man in the distillery is a highly important person. He has a private office, he draws the biggest salary and he distillery to his application. dictates to his employers. It is a peculiar thing that the purer and stronger the yeast poorer is the distilled product. It has flavor and contains much more raw hol. A full-flavored whisky takes its alcohol. aroma and taste from dirty yeast, the scum of previous fermentations. The fouler and sourer the yeast the richer and finer the whisky. When this old yeast is used less alcohol is given off in distillation and it is necessary to distill several times over before reaching the proper strength for the finishe

THE GOVERNMENT TAX.

"The United States laws provide that a tax shall be levied upon all distilled mixtures 5 per cent strong in alcohol; for every half pe cent stronger an additional tax is levied. deduction is made for liquor coming from the still less than 50 per cent strong in alcohol. The government gauger in a distillery is a more important person than the yeast man; not a door can be unlocked, not a machine put in operation without his permission. He carries all the keys in his pocket and if the proprietor of the distillery wishes to enter out of hours he must go to the government gauger to get permission. This 50 per cent mixture is technically known as 'proof spirit.' it may be a 50 per cent mixture of alcohol and pure water, or it, may contain every known mixture of fusel oils that have been given off by distillation. This proof spirit coming from the still is the nastlest, rankest harshest and rawest mixture imaginable. I is for a great part flavored with heavy alcoholic solutions of vile poisons, and partly flavored by acetic and butyric acids; the flavored by acetic and butyric acids; the latter, it w'll be remembered, is the acid of rancid butter. This mixture is quite unsalable as a beverage and the government allows the distiller three years in which it may be held in bond to ripen and soften before it is sold. At the end of three years the manufacturer must pay the tax, whether it has been sold or not. Before ripaning it is run into barrels that have been charred inn into barrels that have been charred side with fire of pine shavings. This is where whisky gets its color—theoretically. The longer it has remained in the charred barrel—this supposition is always theoretical—the deeper the color. Not every distiller can wait three or four years before realizing on his whisky. In this case he conducts his distillation with the object of producing immediately a mixture that is very strong in alcohol and very weak in flavors. He mixes in a coloring extract of burnt sugar of caramel that satisfactorily approximates the barrel. He ripens the liquor rapidly by exposing it to the heat or the air or by ad-ministering chemicals. By these processes it is made ready for sale within three or four months. The more enterprising distiller con-siders it a great shame to wait six weeks or three months before obtaining his finished product and goes in for 'fine old whickies made while you walt.'

DOCTORED BOOZE. "As a matter of fact nine-tenths of the in this country is made from cheap alcohol that is run out 95 per cent strong from the stills diluted with water, colored with caramel and flavored with a few ounces of essential cil. And no chamical process can possibly distinguish a whicky thus made from one whose manufacture has extended over a term of ten years. These flavors are fusel cils. Fusel cil, be it understood, is not, as certain worthy temperance advocates nsist, a fixed and absolute polson. Cinnamon extract is a fusel oil; vanilla extract is a fusel oil—in short, fusel oil is another name for flavoring extract. A man who says that his whisky contains absolutely no fusei oil advertises the fact that he is selling pure alcohol. The trade definition of fusel oil is what the other man puts in his whisky." To the chemist fusel oil is what distinguisher distilled whisky, brandy or rum from alcohol and water. Raw whisky is a mixture con-taining a large quantity of bad, strong fusel oils that have not been ameliorated and have not become suitably converted into salts by the passage of time. The journalistic jokes about fusel oils are as incorrect as they are absurd. As a matter of fact a properly distilled whisky contains comparatively large quantity of one ounce of fusel oils to every five or six gallons of the finished whisky: whereas the 'ready-made whisky' contain only just so much as is necessary to give the proper flavor. For fusel oil costs money. It will be seen, therefore, that cheap whisky contains much less fusel oil than expensive

Some years ago Prof. C. F. Chandler was asked by a temperance society to analyze the whisky of the Battery, the Bowery, the Tenderloin and Upper Fifth avenue. He found that the higher priced the whisky and te more fashionable its habitat the more onsumed and not to the quality.
"I have here on the table the easences

used in the manufacture of whisky—samples that are sold in the open market by perfumery manufacturers, who can make whisky extracts economically in combination with their regular business. In fact a great many of the same substances are used in the preparation of perfumery and of flavoring Curiosities of Whisky Making Laid Bare extracts. The manufacturers are not at all ashamed of their business and contend that the artificial fusel oils are really purer than the natural and are much more carefully

SAMPLE RECIPES.

"Here are the recipes furnished by some of "To make New England rum: One pint 'essence of New England rum,' 3 pounds glycerine, 40 gallons proof spirits (alcohol and water 50 per cent strong.) "To make Irish whisky: Two ounces 'es-sence of Irish whisky: 2 pounds glycerine, 40

gallons proof spirits essence of Irish whisky contains a The trace of creesote, which gives the characteristic flavor of pear smoke to the finished product. The giveering in both cases is to sweeten and soften the alcohol Just for an example of how far this thing may be carried, allow me to quote

recipe for making cider: "Twenty-five gallons soft water, 2 pounds tartaric acid, 25 pounds New Orleans sugar, pint of yeast.

Ferment twenty-four hours in open and forty-eight hours in closed barrel, then

Mr. Pellow then explained the various processes in the preparation of cordials. He told how the different cordials took their characteristic taste from the queer ingre-dients put together by their ancient and sainted inventors. In the preparation of gin, for instance, which is properly a cordial, pounded jumper berries were put it the mach before distillation. Nowadays the distillation is done first and the oil of juniper berries is put in later. For the manu-facture of kirsch, pounded cherries, with their stones included, are added to the mash before distillation, and so on. Absinthe and vermouth are different products of wormwood. Vermouth-theoretically-is distilled from wine in which wormwood has been previously steeped. Absinthe-also theoretically—is made from a mash which contains during the process of distillation the most horrible mixture of strong wormwoods and nasty herbs.

"Absinthe," said Mr. Pellew, "has the bad effects of pure alcohol, and in addition has the bad effects characteristic of the strong drugs which go to make up its fusel

A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

The Inventor Calls it a Mellow Chord Derived from a Ghost's Idea.

In Rumford, Conn., lives an old gentleman who possesses the musical instinct to a marked degree. In fact, it is hereditary with him, for his father was a fiddler and his father in turn before him, so that it is not altogether strange that he should be en dowed with the same temperament. fine is his sense of harmony and touch, relates the Providence Journal, that he has to hear an air whistled, sung or hummed only once in order to correctly produce it on a stringed instrument. He plays purely by ear, and, as he himself frankly confesses, "does not know the first rudiment in music or one printed ote from another."

A born player, he was not satisfied with the tunes of the viclin, banjo, or mandolin, and set his wits at work to make something that would suit him, and he succeeded in a pro duction of his own, which he very appro-priately calls the "mellow chord." Built somewhat on the lines of the banto

yet with a flavoring of the guitar, the musical esult is wonderful. Strung with violin and two wire guitar strings, the tones are as mel low and rich as anything imaginable. Th inventor has entered on the eighth decade of his life, and when, with his mellow chord on his knee, he strikes into an old dance tune of the '40s it is almost impossible for his hearers to retain their seats, for the vay the music wells forth is a matter to b vondered at.

The mellow chord is just twenty-eight inches over all and twelve inches wide at he head. When played the mellow chore s held in an upright position on the lefthe head. knee, with the head pressed against the body. As on a banjo, the fingering is done with the left hand, although there are no frets, the inventor holding that frets, break ing as they do the level expanse of the string board, split the notes and cause inharmonious sounds. The hole is about three inches in diameter, with an elongated side extending toward the keyboard. Over this nole the bridge is placed and the six strings passing over it are attached to the tall siece. The bridge is five and one-half inches ong and is made on the arch principle, alhough the top line is perfectly straight. It must necessarily be long, so as to bridge the hole, and under-arched in the middle to support the six strings in the middle without snapping. Under each end of the bridge are two small pieces of wood glued to the main crosspiece to keep it from turning over. Under these are two small pleces of silver, which give an added ring to the

instrument. The string board is of rose-wood with an ebony nut. The neck is made f sugar maple, the band is of maple, the top of the head is made of pine and the back is quartered red birch; in fact, all of the stock used in the mellow chord is quar-tered. The keys are patent metal affairs. In the head of the instrument are three supports or posts, which help take the bridg and string strain. In playing the wrist never leaves the pad support on the neck. Musicians and others travel miles to reach Rumford in order to hear the mellow chord played, and all are unanimous in the decision that the tones it produces are far superior to those of the banjo, guitar or mandolin. It has a soft tone, which readily blends with the voice in a manner that none of the other stringed instruments named seems to do. Many who have heard the have tried to buy it, but the owner refuses

to consider an offer. The strings when played are struck in pairs, sending forth a deep, rich tone when picked between the bridge and the end of the string board. The nearer the hole the deepe are the tones. The inventor is proud of his instrument, and no matter what time of the day or night people wait on him they find the old gentleman always ready to take his mellow chord out of the case and play as long as his visitors wish.

The inventor is something of a spiritualist and he says that before he made the instrument a shade appeared unto him and held a facsimile of the one he now has up in his hand before his eyes. Of course, the glance the mortal was able to get of it must have been a very hasty one, but from it the mellow chord became a reality. Elegant Lenten Costumes.

Many of the elegant Lenten costumes to be worn at fashionable churches this year have been copied from gowns designed by court modistes for the princess of Wales who in England is undenlably a leader of becoming, elegant and sensible fashions. The princess has never patronized any-thing that could be considered outre, and

whatever mode she adopts has seemed es-pecially designed for her. She has never quite left off the semblances of mourning since the death of her elder son, and still more recent deaths in the royal family have impurity it contained. He concluded finally necessitated a continuance of the wearing hat the fatal effects of the 5-cent drinks of of colors and gowns indicative of mourning. necessitated a continuance of the wearing the Bowery 'morgues' was due to the quantity and these robes prove most suitable to copy from in the making of gowns for the solemn

AINT

GOIN TER

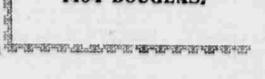
HAVE COLD FEET NO MORE

Dat breeze from the nort wasent chilly or nothin'-jis put on me shus-to keep my futs | warm-den I keep me mout warm wid one of my dad's '5-cent Stoecker Cigars," and, by jiminy, der ain't no oder like it fur de price-it's a sure 10-center for a nickle. Most all de cigar men sell it-and dey tell my SAY

Lenten season.



1404 DOUGLAS.





*************** NORTH LOUT, Neb., March 10 .- (Special Correspondence.)-The recent disposal of the last of the lands belonging to the old Fort Hartsuff Military Reservation to a syndicate of local real estate dealers recalls a few interesting fragments of frontier history closely interwoven with the marvellously rapid development of central Nebraska and

the great weat. Some time previous to the establishment f the military station a few daring settlers had penetrated into the country lying con-tiguous to the junction of the North Loup and Calamus rivers and had run the risk of being scalped by savage foes and had borne all the privations and dangers of frontier life with no better safeguard than such im-perfect organization for defense as could be arranged among widely separated settlers. Horse and cattle stealing were occasionally, and always unexpectedly, indulged in by roving bands of Sloux Indians and during the pursuit and attempted chastisement of one such band by the settlers, in a ekir-mish on Pebble creek in the apring of :374, a pioneer named Marion Littlefield was shot through the head and killed.

Government troops were sent into the valestablished a camp two miles above the site afterwards selected for the military post, and their presence gave great confidence to that onward tide of immigration, which had been so promisingly setting in; that "First low wash of waves where soon

Should roll a human sea, and whose billows were beginning to waver and weaken on account of the but stealthy excursions of the red man which made the lives of the early settlers anything but restful.

A fine body of timber then grew in what known as the Cedar canyon, eight miles above the site selected for the sawmill was procured and set up near the site of the future building site of the future buildings, and the logs were bauled from the Cedar canyon timber to the post and there cut. Persons who took part in these early scenes tell us that these canyons, whose precipitous sides had warded off the prairie fires for centuries, and thus preserved the timber, were clothed with thousands of stately pines for a distance of nearly five miles; two or more varieties of cedar grew in crowded clumps and shady masses, while cottonwoods of several feet in diameter were occasionally found, to say othing of the box-elder, ash and cims eculiar to the west. This miniature forest, surrounded as it was by miles and miles of unbroken, bleak prairie—like an oasis in the desert-was the home and refuge of myriads of wild birds, of elk, antelope and feer, and was literally untouched by the white man's ax no longer ago than 1871. is now but a cheerless waste, whose naked, gullied cliffs and deep, cavernous gorges call up visions of the uncanny haunts of spooks

and ogres. An appropriation of \$75,000 for the erection of the post had been made by congress, and the troops moved down the river and began the work in the fall of 1874. The walls f the buildings were made of concrete, the gravel necessary in this process being obtained about four miles below, at a place known as Big Island creek, and the lime was burned from a cretaceous outcrop nearly forty miles below on the north side of the Loup river in what is now How-

All this work and hauling necessitated a large amount of help, and the labor thus furnished the settlers aided many a newcomer to tide over the period of scarcity or actual destitution, necessarily incident to he settlement of a new and wild country, until he could raise a supply of grain and vegetables for the support of himself and family. One of the teamsters who was employed in hauling at the post, Barrett Scott, afterwards became treasurer of Holt county, and his foul murder at a lonely bridge on the Nebraska river, by a band of vigilantes, is still a matter of recent and painful mem-While the presence of a body of troops at

this point undoubtedly had a wholesome influence in restraining the Indians who then refuge in a blow-out, was killed. Things have changed greatly since then; the red low F, has been recorded. man's warwhoop no longer disturbs slumbers of sleeping innocents; the clk, the antelope and the deer have all been slain or have fled to more congenial haunts; the magpies that were accustomed to twitter in multitudes among the protecting cedars have sought other homes in groves afar, and the whole face of the then cheerless prairiq is dotted with pleasant human habitations, but the buildings of the old fort which did so much toward bringing about this transformation are neglected and fall-

ing into disrepair.

During the few years of its occupancy by roops several men whose names have since attracted more or less wide attention were dationed there. Under the sobriquet of Little Buckshot" the scout Wentworth was employed for several years continuously at the fort, and his wondrous deeds of daring and of blood have been portrayed thrillingly, if not very truthfully, in scores of unpre-tentious works of the "yaller backed" variety, while the name of General Coppinger, then but a lieutenant, has since rise to occupy a prominent place on the scroll of fame. E. W. BLACK.

A MODEST OFFICE SEEKER.

Nervy Young Man Who Was Anxious to Go West.

In the district which Congressman Ellis of Oregon represents are two presidential ostoffices, Astoria and Portland. Only two, elated by the Washington Post. | when by artificial processes he subject.

The other day while Mr. Ellis was seated body to a temperature of 165 degrees.

Almond Blossom Complexion Cream

For beautifying the complexion by a natural action of softening, soothing, healing, cleansing, refining and whitening it. For burns, skin abrasions of any kind, fever burns, skin abrasions of any kind, fever busters, chapped and rough grain skin, for sores or bruises and all known skin eruptions, it will be found marvelous, acting as though it had the power of intelligence. It will increase the Beauty of the Complexion from day to day until perfect, and keep it so always. Mmc. Yale uses it daily herself and attributes her marvelous complexion to its use. Pure as dew, fragrant as June roses.

Sold wherever toilet preparations are kept. Can be ordered by mail. Address Mme. Yale, Temple of Beauty. hicago. Write for Mme. Yale's Guide to Beauty, nailed free anywhere.

Use Mme. Yale's Face Powder for Beauty,

at his desk in the house, a card was handed to him. He went into the lobby and found a young man. Forthwith the said young man proceeded to address Mr. Ellis in this

"Mr. Ellis, I have come to the conclusion that I want to go west. I think that the climate will agree with me and that there is a chance out there for me to make a living. I have saved a little money, but I do not want to take any risk of not finding employment. I have come to you, therefore, with a sugrection. Mr. McKinley fore, with a sugrection. fore, with a suggestion. Mr. McKinley knows my father very well, and I think that he also remembers me. Now, if I could go out to Oregon as postmaster of Astoria I would settle there, and I am sure Mr. McKinley would appoint me if you will only recommend me."

The young man got no further in his speech. Mr. Ellis, who is very tall, looked down upon his visitor with a paralyzed stare, and then, turning on his heel, walked back into the house without saying a word.

SEVERE CLIMATES.

of Man's Endurance of Extreme Hent and Cold. Not the least interesting of the many results of Nansen's expedition, says the

Indianapolis Journal, are the records of meteorological observations that were continued almost uninterruptedly for the better part of three years, and which throw distinct light upon the climatic conditions of the far north. These show what had already been well suspected by scientists-that, so far as minimum temperature is concerned. the highest northern latitudes are more favorably situated than many regions lying full 15 degrees or 20 degrees (appropriately 1.000-1.400 miles) further to the south. The owest reading of Nansen's thermometer, registered on board the Fram, was 61.5 detrees F, or some 12-15 degrees higher than the minimum noted the British Polar expedition of 1875-76, and degrees above the minimum minimum of The lowest winter tempera-recorded by Mr. Perry was 53 Kane. ture degrees F. In strange contrast to this in itself sufficiently severe temperature are the regions of certain less favored localities lying to the south. Thus, in the Kara sea, which lies between Nova Zembia and Siberia, and whose center is approximately crossed by the seventy-third parallel of latitude, a temperature of 63 degrees is by no means uncommon, and the sea, partly from this cause and partly from the fact that it is so largely choked with ice, has justly received the name of the "ice cellar"

At Yakutsk, in Siberia, a well known governmental post, lying considerably south-ward, or outside of the Arctic circle, a temperature of from 70 degrees to 80 degrees below is reported almost annually, and at Verkhojansk, which is situated almost within the same broad region, but somewhat influence in restraining the Indians who then roamed over the country on the north at will, no skirmish ever took place closer to the post than about a dozen miles, and, in one of these, Sergeant Daugherty, who was reckless enough to expose himself to the fire of a marauding band that had taken in the mouth of the Lena river, Siberia, the mouth of the Lena river, Siberia, the worknowlings the life of the country on the north at the Russian station at the mouth of the Lena river, Siberia, the worknowlings the life of the country of 94 degrees because of 95 degrees of the mouth of the Lena river, Siberia, the extraordinary temperature of 94 degrees be-

should say almost with impunity, such excegaive severity of climate is not a little re-markable, and it is more surprising when it is considered in connection with his en-durance of the opposite extreme-i. e., the highest summer temperature. yet, perhaps, no absolutely reliable data for the highest sun temperature on the earth's surface, but it may be safely ansumed to be in the neighborhood of or even beyond 150 degrees. It is claimed by Alexander von Humboldt that Ritchie observed near Mourzouk, in northern Africa, a temperature (in a measure reflected from the desert sands) of 135 degrees in the shade, which is probably the highest that comes authoritatively from the records of trav-elers; if this is true, then there can be ittle doubt that the sun temperature was fully fifteen degrees higher. With the two extremes before us, then, we have for the human subject a climatic resistance of at east 224 degrees, or 32 degrees more than is found in the range between zero and the boiling point of water. How much more than this man could endure it is difficult yet to say, but, doubtless, many degrees could yet be added to either side of the thermometric scale without materially or necessarily affecting his system. His resistance to the temperature of furnace rooms, as is evidenced in the work of the stokers on board the transatlautic liners, is an indication of f Oregon represents are two presidential this; and yet more, the remarkable experi-ostoffices, Astoria and Portland. Only two, ments recently conducted by the eminent emember, for that is the point of this story, physicist, Raoul Pictet, upon his own person, when by artificial processes he subjected his

Old mercury went down last night with a thud-just as the weather man said it would-funny, wasent it-but there is nothing funny-to us-about the way Drex. L. Shooman is selling our boys'-youth's-and misses' shoes-but it's funny and fortunate for you-'cause you can buy for \$1.50 a shoe that you can't duplicate anywhere else for the price-We haven't always been able to sell you this shoe for \$1.50,

Drexel Shoe Co., 1419 FARNAM STREET.



Our messenger boy is keeping himself busy and warm these cold days delivering our California claret-the \$1.00 a gallon kind-to our family trade-This wine is of an unusual high quality and is sure to please the taste of all-Our most expensive native wine we have priced at only \$2.50 per gallon-We know of no other place in Omaha where you can purchase as choice goods for so little money.



