Pictures of Earth and Sky Taken in the Attio of South America.

HARVARD OBSERVATORY AT AREQUIPA

Description of the Loftlest Scientific Station in the World-Life and Love in the Capital of Southern Peru.

(Copyright, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.) PUNO, Peru, May 20 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-I write this letter the attic of the South American continent. I am in the heart of the Andes mountains, on what, with the exception of Thibet, is the loftiest tableland of the globe. At my feet is the western shore of Lake Titicaca, the highest water of the earth upon which steamboats sail, and looking down upon me is the snowy peak of Illampu, which, next to Aconcagua, in Chill, is the highest of the Andes. During the past week I have been traveling among the most wonderful mountains of South America, and I am now in a region which has not its counterpart upon the planet. Here and in other parts of the mountains of Peru are the highest has a branch line of 122 miles going over places where people live. During my trip the plateau to within two days of Cuzco, up the Oroya railroad I found a village of the famed capital of the Incas. This railabout 200 souls at an altitude of more than road was built when Peru was rich and three miles above the sea. There is a min- when she was squandering fortunes on such fing camp in the Peruvian Andes which is things. It is the work of an American enmore than 16,000 feet high, and in crossing gineer, Meiggs, and is one of the great enthe desolate plain known as the Pampa De gineering feats of the world. There is talk Arrieros I stopped some time at Vincocya, where there is a locomotive roundhouse higher up in the air than the top of Pike's Peak. In coming here I traveled for two tine. At present it belongs to the Peruvian days over one of the steepest railroads of corporation, the English syndicate which the world, and now, at a distance of more than 300 miles from the Pacific, I am on lieving the country of its foreign debt, but the great plateau which lies between the two ranges of the Andes, varying in altitude H. McCord, who keeps it in almost as good from 12,000 to 13,000 feet above the sea. I condition as any road you will find in the am hundreds of miles south of the point United States. All of the rolling stock is where I crossed the great mountains from American in pattern, though of late the Lima, and in a region where the Andes are cars and engines have been made by Perumore grand than at any point in the 4,000 vians in the company's shops at Arequipa. miles of their length. Think of a mountain Arequipa is the half-way station on the the heavens. Five photographic instruwhich towers up into the skies so that its road to Lake Titicaca, and it is there that ments are kept going, and about fifty plates ragged, snowy summit is four miles above the general offices of the road are situated. the level of the ocean. Imagine if you can I visited the railroad shops and found 400 5,000 plates were exposed and developed. others which are over 20,000 feet high. Make Peruvians engaged in all kinds of car cona wall of such mighty hills and paint them struction. They make engines as good as University of Harvard at Cambridge and in the wonderful colors, shades and tints of any used in our country, and have some are there used for study and scientific work. the Andean skies and you can get a faint which are especially adapted to the heavy They are kept on file there and form a idea of my surroundings. I have with me grades of the Andes. The shops are in wonderful astronomical library of the southmany books upon South America, but I fail charge of an American, a Mr. Beaumont of to find in them any descriptions of the New Jersey, but all of the men are Peru- Harvard college has the best advantages of scenic effects of these mountains. This is vians, Mr. Beaumont told me that of the the region of all others for the artist, and 1,000 hands employed in one capacity or scientists of Cambridge are always watchas yet no great artist has attempted to another on the road there were not more ing the northern heavens, but they cannot transfer these wonderful pictures to can-

#### Pictures from the Andes My trip over the Andes was a continuous

panorama. Let me give you my notes of the scenes along the route as I jotted them down on the way. I begin at Mollendo on the Pacific ocean. It is a ragged town on and conductors are paid from \$30 to \$65 a surf rolls in with great force, striking the from 75 cents and upwards per day. There rocks and sending its diamond spray fifty are no trades unions and the men never feet upward into the air. The harbor is strike. They work nine hours a day, and rougher than that of Jaffa, and my bag- with those who are out on the road the day gage is lowered into a bounding boat over lasts without extra pay until the cars come the side of the steamer. I have to jump in, into the boat when it is on the crest of the waves, and I feel my stomach rise as I thrown into the water, and I am told that the insurance companies always charge one-eighth of 1 per cent more on all goods have to jump when the boat is on the crest of the wave to get a footing on the steps. My baggage cannot be landed except by means of a crane, and I pay four men \$2 to carry my heavy trunks up the hills to the custom house. A little later on I am seated in the car on my way to Arefrom the coast, is higher up in the air than the top of Mount Washington. Our train the bare hills of the desert. There is not a a 4 per cent grade, winding about in horse shoe curves. At places we see the tracks over which we have passed running parallel with, but far below us. Now we are on a side of the mountain facing the ocean. The sky-blue Pacific, hazy and smoky stretches out toward the west until its delicate blue fades into that of the sky. A patch of reddish gray sand skirts the foot of the brown velvet hills, and this is divided from the sky-blue water by the silvery strip of surf which is dashing its waves upon the shore. The scenery changes at almost every turn of the wheel. There is no place where nature clothes the earth in such royal garments as here. At times the Andes are great masses of blue and brown plush. The clouds of the sky, though of a fleecy whiteness, paint velvet spots of many colors upon the hoary hills, and at times it seems as though all the ink bottles of mountains. At other times the sun tints the mountains with the most delicate blues. which fade into lighter tints of blues in



A man in the darkness of hopeless dis-age is of all men most miserable. When octors and medicines innumerable have een tried and found wanting, and loving friends vainly urge upon him the food he cannot eat and which brings him no nour-ishment or strength, what is to be done?

Men and women who have sunken so far into weakness and disease that the whole body seems to be permeated and poisoned by it have found health, strength and vigor through the transforming, electrifying power of that wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" which Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., proffered, thirty years ago, to sick and suffering humanity.

nanty.

During all the years since then this mar-relous "Discovery" has been building up weak and debilitated constitutions by its weak and debilitated constitutions by its extraordinary influence upon the human, nutritive system. It gives the digestive organism keen power and capacity to appropriate every life-giving element from the food taken into the stomach and transforms it into rich, highly vitalized blood and healthy flesh, bone, sinew and nerve

Consumption in all its earlier stages is arrested and counteracted by the tissue-building, flesh-making, life promoting power of this grand medicine and there is no darkness of bodily ailment so dense but it will shed upon the sufferer the light of remewed hope.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

N THE HEART OF THE ANDES the distance till the whole horizon seems called Mount Harvard. In 1890 a billowy, waving sea of blue dusted with changed the station to Arequipa, and a billowy, waving sea of blue dusted with changed the station to Arequipa, and have such hills, we rise to a great desert known above the sea and it has more clear days parently living things are the mirages, which now and then deceive the traveler with the idea that they are cool lakes, inverted cities or cases of vegetation near at hand. At the little town of Vitor, a mile above the ocean, we reach the end of the Pampa and again begin to ascend. We are again in ragged bills and soon are traveling among the clouds. We pass through deep cuttings in the mountains and end the first day's travel at Arequipa, 7,500 feet above the sea.

An Expensive Railrond. This road is said to have greater excavations than any other line of similar length. It is one of the most expensive roads ever built, having cost \$44,000,000 for a line of 327 miles, or an average of \$135,000 a mile. The road reaches an altitude of 14,666 feet in crossing the Andes to the plateau of Lake Titicaca, and here where it ends the altitude is higher than the top of Fugiyama, the sacred snow-capped peak of Japan. It of extending it into Bolivia, and it may sometime be a part of a transcontinental line reaching to Paraguay and the Argentook Peru's railroads in consideration of reit is managed by an American, Mr. Victor than ten foreigners. It may interest our railroad men to know the wages which their kind receive down here. I give them in American gold values and not in the silver in which they are paid. Trackmen receive 75 cents a day, and brakemen a similar amount. Engineers get \$100 a month, the ragged coast of the Peruvian desert, month, according to position and length of The ship lies out in the harbor and the service. Men employed in the shops get

A City of Vaults and Iron Bars. Arequipa is the second city of Peru. It has sink down into the deep. The landing is so about 35,000 people and is still lighted by had that men and baggage are often coal oil, though an electric lighting plant is now being put in. The town lies in the little valley of the Chili river, which makes an oasis of green in the midst of the desert shipped to Mollendo. I am rowed to the and gives Arequipa about fifty odd square shore by brawny, coffee-colored boatmen miles of irrigable land. Arequipa is the through huge rocks. Now we run into a commercial capital of the southern part of have now the finest scientific instruments lighter which is bringing out cargo for the the country, and a great part of the trade steamer and are nearly capsized. Now we of Bolivia passes through it. Most of the phere, the velocity of the winds, the pressure ousiness is done by the Germans and English, and there is not an American house in the city. It is the neatest, prettiest and brightest town I have yet seen in South America. It is 400 odd years old, and is battered and knocked up by the earthquakes of the past, but as you go through it you get the impression that the town is almost brand quipa, which, though only about 100 miles new. It looks as though it had come from a bandbox. The houses are mostly one-story stone boxes, but their walls are painted in first skirts the coast, and then shoots off into the most delicate tints of blue, pink, cream, green and gold. I posted my letters in a shrub, not a vestige of green. We climb up postoffice tinted in ashes of roses. I bought the fruit I ate for breakfast in a sky-blue fruit store, and cashed a draft on London in a bank which had outer walls the color of gold. Another peculiarity of Arequipa is that most of its rooms are made in the shape of vaults. The stores are vaults ten to fifteen feet wide and from ten to thirty feet deep, with doors looking out upon the streets. In many cases there is no way out at the back, and the only light, except that Arequipa in a vault, I was shaved in a roof. I went out on the roof once or twice gave it the appearance of a Chinese graveyard rather than that of an American town cobbles. Down one side of each street there is a rushing stream of mountain water, the heavens had been scattered over the which carries off the sewage, and which as it gurgles through the streets at night, makes you dream of rain and go to the window as soon as you awake to see if i really is clear or not. It rains only a part of the year in Arequipa, but when it does rain it sometimes pours. At such times

> the middle of the sidewalk, where it goes down the backs of the necks of the unwary In walking through Arequipa you might get the idea that the city was full of burglars. Every house faces the sidewalk and every window is covered with iron bars. The houses themselves look like fortresses and the locks on the doors are of mammoth size. The barred windows and locked doors are not for the burglars. They are not to keep thieves out, but to cage the girls in. The windows have seats behind the bars, but no Peruvian beau stops to chat at these with his lady love. The bars of iron are as thick as your finger and so close together that the most ardent lips could not meet between them. This seclusion of the women by the Spanish people is probably a relic of their admixture with the Moors centuries The wrapping up of the heads in black clothes was originally so done that only one eye showed out. It was worse than the veils of Egypt or Constantinople. Now the whole face is displayed and many of the better class girls wear hats. Peruvian parent, however, never lets his girls go out alone upon the street. There are no moonlight drives and walks with lovers here and when you call upon your sweetheart you have to entertain the whole family, and if you go with your girl to the bull fight you take mamma, papa, auntie and old maid sissy with you.

> the streets are flooded, and the water from

the roofs is carried out by little tin pipes,

as big around as a broomstick, to just over

The Harvard Observatory. The most interesting thing in Arequipa, lowever, is the Harvard college observatory. Just about twenty years ago Urish H. Borden died and left \$200,000 to Harvard college with the understanding that the money was to be used to establish an observatory at the very best place that could be found in the whole world for study of the stars and meteorological conditions. The college authorities first tried points in Colorado and California and then sent an expedition to South America. This expedition first estabthe Andes back of Lima, on what is

silver, which meets and loses itself in a since made this one of the great scientific silver-blue sky. Winding in and out among centers of the world. Arequipa is 7,550 feet at the Pampa de Islay. Here everything and nights, it is said, than any other place is gray and dazzling white. There are hun- on earth. There are about nine months of dreds of huge mounds of moving sands the year there when the sky is perfectly which are traveling slowly but surely over clear. You people who pride yourselves on There are tons of bleaching beautiful skies and glorious sunsets will bones of animals which have died in trying not know what the words mean until you to cross the desert waste, and the only ap- have visited South America. These are especially fine at Arequipa, which has in addition the advantage of being south of the equator, at one of the best points for view-

ing the southern heavens. There is, you know, nothing duplicated in the sky, and there are here wonderful stars and constellations which we never see. The milky way south of the equator is far more brilliant than it is in our heavens, and there are many other different stars with different movements. You have all heard of the Southern Cross, which my friend, Dr. Talmage, says looks to him like the handwriting of God on the face of the sky. I don't think much of it. It is a measly cross at best. There are only four stars in it that are not at at all bright, and you have to look hard to find them. There are, however, wonderful things outside of this, and the best observations so far made in recent years of the southern heavens have been made by these Harvard scientists. They have four great telescopes at Arequipa, which night after night through the nine clear months of the year are pointed at the stars. Connected with each of these telescopes is a photographic apparatus which records the movements of such stars as the scientists wish to study, and which by fine machinery move along with the stars until their images and those of their surroundings are registered on the photographic plate. The Bruce telescope, for instance, is, I believe, the largest of its kind in the world, though I am not sure of this. It has a lens twenty-four inches in diameter and gives photographs on plates fourteen by seventeen inches in size. I took a look through the Bruce telescope during my visit to the observatory. The tube of the instrument must weigh more than a ton. but it is so delicately hung that a child could move it. It runs by a clock and a heavy weight. The chief part of the work done at the observatory is photographing are made every night. Last year more than The regatives are shipped at once to the ern heavens. Through this observatory the world for astronomical research. The see much below the equator. The Arequipa observatory takes in the whole sky from the equator to the south pole, the two giving complete view of the heavens.

Highest Station of the World.

Within the last few years the Arequipa astronomers here have established a station on the top of Mount Misti. This mountain is one of the highest of the Andes. It lies just back of Arequipa, standing out against the horizon almost alone in its grandeur, its top kissing the sky at an altitude of 19,200 feet above the sea. It is some thousands o feet higher than any point in America, and is a full mile higher than our observatory on Pike's Peak. It is by more than 3.50 feet loftier than any other scientific station of the world. The site of the staion is on the edge of a huge crater, which now and then sends clouds of yellow sulphurous vapor a thousand feet into the air. Mount Misti is an extinct volcano, but is not dead, and it may at any time break out into eruption. At this great altitude, nearly of the barometer and other conditions. The astruments are, of course, automatic, running for three months without being touched. No one could live at such an altitude, and the scientists go up only periodi cally to get the records and rewind the in struments. As it is, the trip is a very hard one. Some of the men get soroche, or mountain sickness, and many men cannot make the trip at all. The observatory has othe stations on the sea near Mollendo, on the high plateau where I now am, and at Cuzco the famed capital of the Incas, which is little more than 100 miles from Lake Titicaca. The founding of this wonderful world was done by Prof. W. H. Pickering and Solon I. Bailey of Harvard, the most of the stations being established by the latter Prof. Bailey has just returned to the United States, and the observatory and its stations are now in charge of Mr. W. B. Clymer of Ohio and Mr. De Lisle Stewart o Minnesota. These young astronomers have from the door, comes in through holes in contracts to remain here for five years. The the roof. I ate my dinner at the hotel in position is not a bad one by any means. Th observatory is situated 500 feet above th vault and my sleeping room had a vaulted city of Arequipa, overlooking the irrigated valley of the Chili river, which produces the to look over the city. These vaulted roofs richest of crops the year round. The home of the observatory is most comfortable, on of its chief attractions being Mrs. Stewart's The streets are narrow and paved with little blue eyed baby, a few months old, born in Peru, which is as pretty and as healthy as any baby you will find north of the

Across the Pampas of the Andes.

There are three mountains back of Are juipa, which are higher than any point in he United States outside of Alaska. Mount Charcani is higher than Mount Misti, and as you leave the desert and ascend to the lofty plateau you get a glimpse of Corupuno, which is 22,800 feet above the sea Mount Misti's snowy summit is in sight for hours, and I watched the fleecy clouds fly ing about and below it, sitting in my overcoat on the rear platform of the car. We left Arequipa in the early morning, and at de Arrieros for breakfast. This station is more than two and a half miles above the sea. It consists of a few stone huts thatcher with straw and a one-story wooden building made of pine which I doubt not was shipped here from Oregon. There was bar at one end of the dining room, pre sided over by a fat Peruvian girl, and at the other end were the breakfast tables. The meal cost about 50 cents of our money, and it was as good as any 50-cent mea you can get in the Rockies. First there was chicken soup with rice, then codfish balls ell browned, then boiled beef and green peas, beefsteak spiced with a sauce onions and red pepper, a sweet omelet and a cup of very good tea. After the meal I bought four clingstone peaches of an In dian girl-for 2 cents and three orange for a nickel. These eatables, however, all came from the irrigated valleys or the lowlands. On the high plateau over which we traveled there was only a scanty fuzzy growth of moss-like grass. There was not tree, and only here and there, about a little mud hut a potch or so of potatoes, some barley-which is grown only for forage, as it will not ripen at this altitude-and also many little fields of quinua, a plant which looks like a cross between a red dock weed and a mullen stock. It is planted in rows and is cultivated. It is of a yellow or red color, and its seeds are eaten as mush and taste not unlike oatmeal. I saw some dan delions and a lot of green plants which looked like scrubby firs or evergreen, but which nowhere were more than a few inches high. After crossing the coast range, which is, you know, the highest of Andes, the grass became greener, and for miles we traveled through what seemed to be a rich bed of moss. We went by beauti-

ful lakes and rode over plains dotted here

# THE POWER OF PRICE.

**周周周周周周周周** 

Once more we depend on the power of price to reduce our unusually large assortment of Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Crockery, Stoves, etc, and have marked many articles at a sweeping reductionway below regular prices-including articles for summer furnishings, for lawn, porches, etc. Here are a few of the bargains we offer this week.

### **Parlor Furniture**

5-piece Parlor Suite, choice of either solld oak or mahogamy finish frame, finely upholstered in tapestry and full spring—worth regular \$45.00 finely upholstered in tapes \$45.00— full spring—worth regular \$45.00— this week \$24.50 Morris Reclining Chair—worth \$15.00— \$7.50 this week \$7.50 Morris Reclining Chair-worth \$15.00—
this week \$7.50
Odd Parlor Chair, choice of various
patterns-worth \$5.00—this week \$4.25
3-piece Parlor Suite-very delicate design-worth \$32.00—price this week \$18.50
Couch-fine velour or tapestry coving-worth \$20.00—this week \$12.25
Corner Chair-beautiful design and
highly finished-worth \$5.00—this
week \$1.50 week Divan-polished mahogany finished frame-high grade coverings-worth frame—bigh grade coverings—worth
\$18.00—this week

Rocking Chair—fine solld oak frame,
nicely unholstered—worth \$5.50—price
this week

Rattan Rocker—very—pretty—worth
\$7.50—price this week

Window Chair—polished birch—worth \$5
—this week

**Bed Room Furniture** Bed Room Suite, highly finished in antique, has beveled edge plate mir-ror—nicely carved wood work— worth regular \$25.00—price this week.\$13.50 Dresser, finished either in antique or mahogany-very nice-worth \$14.50-this week Stand-solid oak-legs of the French pattern-worth \$2.50-this week ..... Wash Stand—antique—worth \$1.50—
price this week
White Iron Bed—bow extension foot
rail, highly trimmed in brass—worth
\$10.00—this week Matress-well made-worth \$3.00-this week
Spring-very strong and durable—
worth \$2.00—this week Folding Bed-worth \$16.00-this week. \$9.60 Chiffonier-solid oak-5 drawers-worth \$6,90 12 00—this week Wardrobe—large and roomy—worth \$11 this week .....

## Office and **Library Furniture**

-this week \$11.50

Library Table—quarter sawed piano
polished—worth \$20.00—this week \$11.50

Bookcase—solid oak—very roomy—
worth \$11.00—this week \$5.90

Combination Book Case and Desk—
mahogany finish—worth \$22.00—this
week \$12.50 week \$13.50
Leather Couch—worth \$35—this week \$19.50
Ladies' Desk—assorted finishes—worth
\$9.50—price this week \$4.75

## Dining Room Furniture

### Kitchen Furnishings

Steel Range-the "Star Estate"-worth \$40.00—this week Cook Stove—good baker—worth \$13.50 this week \$8.90
Gasoline Stove—worth \$4—this week \$2.90
Gasoline Stove Oven—worth \$2.25—this 

## **Carpets**

Ingrain Carpet—worth 40c—this week.. 22c All wool Ingrains—Worth 75c—this Brussells Carpet-worth 90c-this week Velvet Carpets—worth \$1.15—this week Axminster Carpets—worth \$1.25—this 

#### Draperies

Brussells Net Lace Curtains—worth \$10
—this week \$4.90
Irish Point Lace Curtains—worth \$6.50,
this week \$3.40
Novelty Curtains—worth \$5.50—this
week \$2.75
Nottingham Lace Curtains—worth \$3.50
—this week \$1.75 -this week Ruffled Nottingham Curtains-worth Tapestry Curtains—worth \$5.50—this week \$2.45 Genuine Japanese Bamboo and Bead Portieres—worth \$4.00—this week \$1.97 Rope Portieres—worth \$5.50—this week \$2.75

#### Miscellaneous

Baby Carriages-Heywood make-worth Piano Stools—worth \$3.50—this week... \$4.90 Hall Tree—solid oak—worth \$9.00—this week...

week ...... \$5.25 Go Cart—worth \$5.00—this week ...... \$2.70 Fancy Screen Doors—worth \$2.25—this week \$1.20
Garden Hose—per foot—worth 15c—
this week 11c
Lawn Settee—worth \$2.00—this week 95c
Lawn Rocker—worth \$4.50—this week \$2.35
Lawn Mower—worth \$4.50—this week \$2.95
Hammock—worth \$2.50—this week \$1.35
Earthen Umbrella Stands—worth \$2.50
—this week \$1.25 Fancy Screen Doors-worth \$2.25-this

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# **Baby Carriage** Gasoline Stove Catalogue-

shawl and a queerly shaped hat, much like piper secured a crown office.

that of a priest. Each shepherdess had a shawls, and wide pantaloons to a large extent form the population of this part of Peru and of Bolivia.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

GOSSIP AROUT NOTED PEOPLE. The length of Mr. Gladstone's political

lackson was president of the United States inet office when Daniel Webster was also and that was it." first serving in a like capacity here.

While rapidly driving through Berlin the other day Emperor William's horses nearly ran over a young woman on a bicycle. She was thrown off her wheel into the gutter, where the emperor's coachman was going to leave her, when his master leaped out of the carriage, picked up the disheveled damsel, stood her on her feet, touched his hat and said, in the politest manner possible, he trusted his horses had not injured her.

Dean Farrar relates an instance of the fine forbcarance and courtesy of Mr. Gladstone, which he learned from the lips of the great statesman, who mentioned it as a sign of the lack of good manners, of deference toward age and dignity. Mr. Gladstone had walked down St. James street into the park. when a youth-apparently a young clerkrecognizing his well known figure, calmly addressed him by name, walked side by side with him and, uninvited, entered into con-Versation without the smallest apology, Mr. 11 o'clock stopped at the station of Punta Gladstone, though far from pleased, refrained from rebuking the impudent in

Speaking of Prof. Alexander Agassiz, who has given altogether about \$800,000 to Harvard, "The Harvard Graduates' Magazine' "Prof. Agassiz has made for himself says: an opportunity of a different kind in his thirty-five years of service. His efficient direction as curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology has prepared the way for scientific study by generations yet unborn; and he has, without parade-indeed, almost without notice-added to the plant of the university more than \$700,000 in buildings. collections, books and materials, besides \$100,000 for current needs.

Robert Smalls, who has just been reap pointed collector of the port of Beaufort C., is one of the best known negroes in the south. He was a slave employed on the Confederate transport Planter in Charleston harbor in the spring of 1862, when one night he took possession of himself and the boat, ran it over Charleston bar and surrendered it to the United States blockading squadron. He served as pilot during the war, was a member of the South Carolina house of representatives in reconstruction times and has represented the

Piper Findlater, decorated by the queen's own hand with the Victoria Cross, found this great honor so little likely to save him from starvation that he at once accepted an offer royalists, field marshals, generals, the war office and the Horse Guards were furious and talked of dealing out the severest measures to the unlucky piper; but some man in office and there with the mud buts of the Indians with a memory pointed out that the poor

woman who were a black or blue dress and The result of the agitation was that the

spinning spool in her hand and kept this A well known London clergyman tells this going as long as we were in sight. At the characteristic story of Mr. Gladstone: "Anstations we saw many Indian men and other time some of us younger men, growing large scale, and the facilities for washing women. The men wore bright-colored overbold, had the impudence to chaff Mr. such textures have contributed to their inthe British museum a beautifully executed fac-smile of an ancient and illuminated manas the knee at the back. Every one of tion to Homer. We were all smoking; he sheets, etc. The fact is also important that them had on a knit cap much like a night was 'humbly abstinent,' as he put it, but he cap, with flaps coming down over the ears, sat in the midst of the cigars, chatting and and on the top of this a little hat which laughing with us. 'Homer?' he said; 'I be seemed to be more for ornament than for lieve I could go on at almost any place you warmth. Nearly all, both men and women, could start me.' I was next him. He turned were in their bare feet, although the air to me, with his eyes blazing, and said, 'Try!' was bitter cold, and as we crossed the I was never so taken aback in all my life; he pampas, the hail came down in torrents, had paid me out for my cheek in chaffing whitening the ground. These people were him. I had not looked at Homer for twenty chiefly of the Aymara tribe of Indians, who years-and to be 'put on' at a moment's notice! And by Mr. Gladstone! However, I pulled myself together, and by good luck remembered two lines, which I repeated in rather faltering tones. 'I know! I know! Sixth book of the Iliad-somewhere about the 300th line,' or something like that. Then service can be measured by the fact that he he shut his eyes as before and poured forth entered Parliament at a time when Andrew five or six lines of thunderous Greek verse. 'Isn't that it?' he asked. I had to confess and retired from it when Mr. Cleveland be- that I had no notion whether that was it gan his second term. He held his first cab- or not. But I looked it up when I got home

#### LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

British trade with the Philippines last year was \$9,934,590; that of the United States \$5,145,303, or about half as much. At the present time the largest angle iron which is rolled at American mills measurer six by six inches. The Carnegie company will soon erect a new mill at Homestead which will turn out eight by eight angle

Consular reports from Moscow, Russia, state that a municipal labor registry office has been established there, and during the first two months of its existence was essful in obtaining situations for more than 2,000 applicants. A shoe manufacturer with a head for fig

ures has calculated that the hides of the following number of animals would be required yearly to shoe the whole population of the earth, so far as known: Cattle, 245, 881,384; goats, 90,084,548; sheep, 25,482,000 horses, 30,520,000, and kangaroos, 25,000,000 San Francisco trades unionists have protested because contracts for supplying the

volunteer uniforms were let to firms em-Chinese, while eastern hatmakers complain because orders for army hats have been given to nonunion hatmakers. It is the belief of The Iron Age that the consumption of iron and steel for the production of agricultural implements for the year beginning on July 1 will be greatly in excess of all previous seasons. In view of what are thought to be the good pros-

pects of the farmer at present, the manufacturers are making enormous contracts for raw material. The American Federation of Labor con tinues to increase in members and influ-ence. Last month the American branch of Amalgamated Society of Engineers, National Plate Printers of America and the

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders secured charters. The Atlas Tack company of Taunton Mass., whose machinery is widely scattered about in a number of shops, has decided to adopt the electric system of distributing power. Three mills will be driven from a central station, the radius of operation being more than a quarter of a mile. Many long lines of shafting will be dispensed with and

nearly forty electric motors will apply the

power where it is wanted. Few people ever give a thought as to how many cigars and stogles are consumed in th fiscal year ending March 31 last show that during the twelve months the total product was 2,259,596,607. During the same period there were manufactured in the Twentythird district of Pennsylvania, in which the city of Pittsburg is located, 310,085,720 stogics, or one-seventh of the total output of cigars and stogics in the United States, to appear at the Alhambra in a mimic scene which is something of a proof that the stogic representing the deeds of Dargai. Courtiers, is becoming popular, for even the Pittsburg millionaire and werkingman could not have consumed that enormous number. The district in which Wheeling, W. Va., is located did its share also and gave 70,161,285 "Wheelings" during the fiscal year, to be smoked by the men who have graduated from

and with large flocks of llames, alpacas fellow was not at all to blame if, maimed as the stogic class. There is one factory in the change from the old custom was heartly and sheep. Each flock was watched by a he was, he sought profitable employment. Pittsburg which gives employment to 300 approved. men and girls the year around in the sole manufacture of stogles.

The coming textile fiber, according to Textile America, is that of the ramie plant. Al- | now propose to return to primitive ways and ready, it appears, manufacturers of hosiery and fancy goods are using the fiber on a day afternoon for three months. the different tests made with this and other vegetable fibers, such as flax, hemp, cotton, etc., have been in favor of the ramie, and for this reason it is gradually gaining favor in another branch, namely, the production of particular parchment manuscript has been sailcloth, awnings and coverings for car- in an old monastery in Servia for more than riages, on account of its being less sensitive atmospheric influences, acids and septics. Knitted underwear made of ramie-this industry, it may be remarked, being one in which the material has been most successfully introduced-is not only one that has acquired quite a liking from the public be cause of its extreme durability and silky finish, but also for its estimated hygienic advantages; these latter are based on the substance admitting of normal perspiration without generating or retaining the greeable heat caused by textures made of other fibers, while hot water and soap will also clense it without any exposure to strong

#### RELIGIOUS.

Twelve distinct bodies of Presbyterians are the muscles of Mr. Disraeli's face remained aboring among the natives in India. The very Rev. John F. Cunningham, vicargeneral of the Catholic Diocese of Leaven worth, has been designated bishop of Con-

cordia, Kan., by the Pope. The Mosaic map of Jerusalem which was recently found in Palestine, is said to be over 1,500 years old. It was discovered in the ruins of an old church, the entire pavement of which was a Mosaic map of Pales-

The Presbyterian general assembly ex-pressed its approval of individual commenion cups by using them recently at the

The Methodists of Boston, having had their origin under the "Old Elm" on Boston Com-mon, in a sermon by Rev. Jesse Lee in 1792,

The king of Servia has just presented to

uscript of the Gospels, said to be the work of one Gregorius, a noted Servian scribe who lived in the twelfth century, and whose decorative borders are among the finest examples of early illuminations extant. This 00 years-probably since it was written by Gregorius

Principal Caird of Glasgow university, now 8 years old, who has just resigned his office, was one of the most polished and eloquent preachers in Scotland some years ago. When Mr. Disraeli was made Lord Rector of the university, he expressed a desire to hear the principal preach, and attended a service in the college chapel where his wish was grati-fied. An unrehearsed effect was produced The wintry afternoon was dark and dismal and the preacher had some difficulty in read-ing his manuscript. The attentive beadle noticed this difficulty, and quite unconsciously turned on the gas at the very moment that Principal Caird was quoting Goethe's words, "Oh, for light-more light!" Some of the audience smiled at the coincidence, but

immovable For Your Wife and Babe. If you have a wife and babe you will be interested in the recommendation of G. A. Marple, assistant postmaster, Coloma, Mo. "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to the public. My wife and babe have used it and it never fails to cure the worst cough. It is mild and pleasant to take, too.

At 72 years of age J. H. Twirs of Inde-pendence, Kan., has had his left leg amputated by surgeons. Four years ago he lost

# WALKALIKALIKALIKA WALKALIKALIKALIKA Take It Up Stairs, Too.

Nearly everybody uses Wool Soap down stairs in the laundry. It's the one soap that won't shrink woolens, and people must use it there. But you need it up stairs more—up in bathroom and bedroom. Don't use on your face what you dare not use on wool!

is simply pure soap. Other soaps are called pure-but they shrink wool. They lack our secret.

Whenever you need a pure soap you need Wool Soap. You need it most for toilet and bath. That's where Wool Soap is important, IT SWIMS.

"Wool Soap is an excellent article, and every woman will be benefited b using it."-HELEN M. BARKER, Treas. Nat'l W. C. T. U.

