BRIEF REFERENCE TO THOSE MOST NOTED.

How the World's Fair City Takes Care of Its Poor, Its Vicious, Its Incompetent,

Interesting Institution

The charities of a great city form a theme well worthy of study, and there are many who find in the same a cource of even deeper interest than in parks and the manifold ordinary ronders of a metropolis. For such, this op presents a truly representative line of charitable and correctionary institutions, and while the e are simply prototypes of asylums found in smaller towns that towns, their opportunities, offits and workings are upon such a magnified scale that here the very some of system and utility may be ob-served, and deductions eliminated to guide and instruct. The problem of poverty and the amelioration of hu-man misery will never be solved satisfactorily to every phase of thinking, but the way in which the World's Fair oity takes care of its poor, its vicious,



its incompetent and its sick certainly

approximates excellence very nearly perfection. There are so many varied institutions

There are so many varied institutions for charity in Chicago that even a list alone would occupy pages. Their missions are widely diffused: they dot every portion of the city, they afford shelter for the blind, the deaf, the numb, the crippled, the worthy poor, even the unworthy poor. Every class is provided for, and these classes are in turn divided up, and in many instances by the divided up, and in many instances apportioned to institutions controlled by representatives of the nationalities to which they belong. With a view of marking out the most interesting and easy of access of these asylums, a few may be described, which, inspected by the stranger, will afford a very fair id-a of the general run of local charities. The main home for the indigent is of course the county poorhouse, and for the sick the county hospital. The latter is easy of access, being located at the corner of Harrison and Wood streets, and is noted for its prompt, good work. The former, however, is some ten niles from the city, being situated at Dunning. The Mil-waukee and St. Paul Railroad has a branch line running to this institution, which comprises many buildings, and, while scarcely a model of its class, is extensive in its scope, and fairly successful in its efforts to systematize the harbors mainly hopeless and chronic paupers, however, dark pictures with a bright side are more common among asylums within the city's borders, where love and devotion take the piace dealing with aggregrate misery and

Home for the Frie lless. The Home for the Friendless, at 1926 Wabash avenue, may be reached by any of the South Division cable cars. and is one of the most notable of Chicago's charitable a ylums. It occupies handsome brick buildings, four stories and an attic in beight, well lighted and ventilated, supplied with shaded porticoes, and surrounded by grass plats. The interior is elaborate in its appoint ments, and has about 100 rooms. This institution is an important factor in the social and moral condition of Chicago, its guidance being in the very best of hands, its benefits in-calculable, and the care of its inmates conducted on a system that has rescued hundered from despair and helplessness, and placed them on the road to usefulness and right. The waifs taken in here have a home in every sense of the word, motherly at tention, happy amusements, and a school training most thorough, and yet pleasant. A mile and a half farther south



ROME FOR THE PRIENDLESS

is the Old People's Home, and both instiis the Old People's Home, and both Hast-tutions may be visited the same day. The last-named represents an invest-ment of some \$70,000, and at present houses eighty old ladies. It is intend-ed to erect a duplicate structure for the accommodation of old men. In the West Division the most noted

In the West Division the most noted charity is the Foundlings' Home, just off Madison on Wood street. It comprises two large connected brick buildings one three, the other five stories high. Its capacity is for about one hundred children, but no little wayfarer left at its hospitable portals is ever turned adrift. Relying almost sciely on donations from the benevelent, its success has demonstrated the ability of one good man—the lamented Dr. George Shipman, its founder—to carry George Shipman, its founder—to carry out a great enterprise when based on unfaltering faith, as also the kindness of heart of a community at large. A visitor cannot help but be absorbed in watching the workings of a system here displayed that mothers infants from one month that mothers infants from one month to several years of age, and not a few World's Fair visitors may adopt and take home as a "sunshine" the little ones who are only waiting to brighten childless or bereaved homes with the sunshine of their presence.

The North Division has, at the cor-

CHICAGO'S CHARITIES | ner of Market and Hill streets, a somewhat remarkable asylum and reformatory for women, girls, and female child dren, known as the House of the Good Shepherd, the noble work of which in years past cannot be overest; mated. It is under charge the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, an the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, an occupies a large inclosure, partly take up by the building, and partly by set oral yards. The institution is divided into five departments, isolated from each other—the penance reformatory for women, the juvenile reformatory for young girls, the industrial school, the Magdalen asylum, and "Our Sisters" Community." There are accommodations for 400 inmates, and the institution is usually well filled. It has been the means of reclaiming many, and there is no institution in Chicago more interesting and more deserving of kind interesting and more deserving of kind words and active support.

Charitable Hospitals. The charitable hospitals of the city The charitable hospitals of the city are very numerous. Among these are the Mercy Hospital, founded in 1848, controlled by the Sisters of Mercy, and supported entirely by voluntary contributions; the Michael Reese Hospital, a Hebrew charity which admits patients without a test of religious faith; St. Luke's Hospital, supported by collections taken up on St. Luke's Day in all the Episcopal churches of Chicago; and scores of minor hospitals, all of which perform a noble and hospitable work. The visitor desiring to thoroughly inspect a model institution of this kind, however, should visit the United States Marine Hosvisit the United States Marine Hos-pital, the office of which is in the Government Building. The institu-tion is situated at Lake View, on the lake shore, six miles north of the City Hall, and accessible by the North Division cable cars. The grounds comprise ten acres, and the building is a handsome granite structure, four stories high, with a basement. It is 308.75 feet, and has accommodations for 150 patients, is the largest hospital of its kind in the country, and cost the government \$450,000. Over 3,000 sattents are treated annually in its dispensary. It is maintained by a tax not a supersary of the same citizens. pensary. It is resintained by a tax a all tennage. American citizens are treated free, and foreigners at a small charge. The Presbyterian Hospital, corner Wood ressysteman Hespatal, corner wood and Congress streets, is another large institution, which, while providing medical and surgical aid, also aims at the ministration of the gespel agreeable to the dectrine and forms of the Presbyterian Church. The minor charitable institutions of the city are marked and the strenger can find numberless, and the stranger can find scarcely a neighborhood where mis-



sions, creches, dispensaries or free kindergartens do not abound. There are

likewise orphan asylums, ha'l orphan asylumns, homes for strangers, for working girls, emergency and deten-tion hospitals, and industrial schools

for boys and girls. An inspection of these gives the visitor a glance at phases of rare human interest, and a

POUNDLIEGS' HOME

conception of the really good work that is being done quietly and systematically in the great World's Fair city. The stranger visiting Lincoln Park may discern a practical demonstration of discern a practical demonstration of this by inspecting the pier devoted to the supporters of the celebrated fresh-air fund for children. Here the hived-up little ones of the poorer classes are brought regularly, and, surrounded by water, fresh air, and open sunshine, enjoy the comforts and luxuries provided for them by kind hearts and willing hands. It is a spectacle that will send the visitor homeward-bound with the pleasantest and tenderest memories the human heart can experience.

THOMAS EDWARDS, 15 years old, fell from a tree at Brazil, Ind., and will probably die. THE Cleveland Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution demanding the re-

peal of the Sherman law. A GANG of thieves who made a bustness of robbing box cars has been run to earth at Wabasha, Minn.

REV. LEIGH VERNOM, who eloped with Mrs. Marie Parson, was sentenced to six months in jail at Pittsburg, Kas. MARTIN FOY, JR., murderer, was sentenced to be electrocuted at Dannamora (N. Y.) prison in the week of

Aug. 27. ANNA WIKOWER, a maid at the Palmer House in Chicago, and Baron Sohlberg, an Austrian nobleman, have been

mited in marriage. WILLIAM RANAES, a demented and intoxicated inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., tried to drown himself, but was rescued.

WILLIAM J. KINSELLA, a Chicago policeman, who murdered Charles Smith last Thanksgiving, was found guilty and sentenced to a term of five

RECENT reports of a popular uprising among the people of Corea against foreigners appear to have been without foundation, according to advices re-ceived by the Presbyterian Board of Missions in New York.

HARRY BAKER, agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, left Leba-non, Ind., with a livery rig to make a seven mile drive. Nothing has since been heard from him. His accounts with the company are short \$120.

THE epidemic of typhoid fever at Ironwood, Mich., is abating somewhat, but is not ended. A conservative esti-mate of the number of cases since the beginning of the epidemic in June is 400. About fifty deaths have occurred.

W. L. OAKLEY, of New York, walking from San Francisco to New York on a wager, was killed by a Union Pa-cific train a few miles west of Omaha. Oakley was identified by papers on his person. He was endeavoring to make the trip without money.

GOETHE married an estimable "frau" who made him quite content with his

At Chicago Royal Leads All.

Mostrate alecterical establishment and establishment in the control of the contro

As the result comy tests, I find the ROYAL BAKING PO VDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. It is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.

> WALTER S. HAINES, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College, Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health.

All other baking powders are shown by analysis to contain alum, lime or ammonia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Plantantantanter declare of the and an area of the area of the

Glasgow furnished with pneumatic tires which are protected from injury by sharp stones or glass by canvas and woven wire netting. There is no joliing or jarring, and the noise is reduced to a minimum.

The Cockerill works in Belgium boast of a 100 ton hammer, but Krupp's gun works in Essen, Germany, "goes them one better" with one weighing 150 tons. This last hammer is the largest now in

production of sosp from cottonseed oil. must have her han a more The Prattle of a Bright Child.

At times it cannot be denied the questions of children become irksome, but tions? Julius Sturm tells in one of his pretty fairy tales, how a grandfather, driven into impatience by the constant questionings of his grandchild, exlaimed, "I wish your tongue were out f joint!' But when junexpectedly his cish was fulfilled and the child became lumb, how he joyfully exchanged one of he two years which an angel had rophesiod he was yet to live for the r vilege of hearing the little one's pratie egain.-Popular Science Monthly.

Young Caller-"I'd like to get a job

more patriotic inhabitants) - "Ever have any experience in journalism?"

"No." "Ever been in Chicago?"

"Nope."

"Know anything about the United States outside of this town?

"Nopy." "Care anything about it?"

"Nixy." "You'll do."

Watch a Horse's Ears When Driving. Whether you drive a single horse or a eam the principles are the same, but in driving a pair see to it that each horse does his share of the work and no more. A pair of horses, moreover, unless well riven, are sure to get in the nabit of wand-ring over the road.

To drive well you must keep your eye and your mind on the horse. Water his ears. They will be pricked forward when he is about to shy, droop when he is tired, fly back just before he "breaks" (into a gallop) and before he kicks. Before kicki g, too, a horse usually tucks in his tail and bunches his back s little. When you observe any of these indications, speak to him sharply and pull up his head .- Harper's Young

The summer scarfpin seems more prominent than that of winter.

Bonbon spoone of silver filigree have the bowls shaped like scallop shells. Others are shovel shaped.

Filigree silver, delicate as soap bubthe poetry of silver work.

Sword hilts are now affixed as handles to paper knives and button hooks, and are enjoying another term of popularity. system of internal commerce known on A bounty of three cents a head is paid for every sparrow killed in a village,

township or city of Michigan. A process of el minsting smoke from the combustion of coal has been discovered by an ingenious German.

Central America has ninety active volcanoes.

Wife and



Believe that an onnee of prevention is worth a pound of cure. We had dull heavy Read-aches, a little exertion tired us greatly, and my appatite was very poor. So we began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and the effect was like magic, restoring us to perfect health and preventing savere sickills. J. H. Tous, 146

reces is made his last appearance su the ring as Madrid, and entartained an audience of 14,000 people by fighting and slaying six savage bulls. This performance netted him \$25,000. He is a milionaire, and earned all his wealth at

Money was needed by a washerwom; n in Somerville, Mass, and she sent a glib little girl to a patron who was in her debt, with this verbal-message: "Mamma says she hopes it won't put you out, but A new and important industry is the she hasn't a cent in the house and she

The secret of fascination is one which many a woman would escrifice a good who would wish a child to ask no ques- deal to learn, to cuitivate a charming and an attractive manner one must begin at home; and surely a better school could not be devised, for the training is, in its way, perfection. Here one is sure to find each day little rubs which must be soothed with skillful touch; there is a constant mind-friction going on among even the most devoted members of the household. It is a painful fact, though none the less true, that one's family acts as a constant counterirritant. A steady effort to smooth over the rough places, minister to wounded hearts and with deft touches erase un-So newspaper correspondent at the World's Fair."

Great Elitor (name of city omitted out of consideration for some of the more patriotic inhabitants)—"Ever have any experience in journalism?"

Solution of the summons is almost sure to find herself fully able to cope in the most agreeable fashion with the outside world. Few women, however, realize that a fascination of manpleasant memories is called for, and the ner is not born, but cultivated. It be gins to bud in the nursery, develops under the skillful training of pains taking instructors, and blossoms forth into complete beauty in the society of well-bred women.

The Rio de la l'ata.

Were it not for a decided difference in the color of the water you would never know when the Atlantic is left and the Rio de la Piata entered. The high rolling, white capped billows are the same, and no land is visible, for the great river which James Diaz de Solis discovered is 125 miles wide at its mouth through with an average depth of only 50 feet. Sebastian Cabot, who arrived in the year 1520, soon after the nativ s nad murdered poor Don Solis, dubbed it River of Silver-not on account of its color, which might have won for it the more appropriate name of Golden river or River of Chocolate, but because he ad wrested quantities of silver from the Indians who swarmed its banks, and naturally imagined that an abundance of precious metal remained in the vicinity.

In point of fact, the terms Argentina and Rio de la Plata [both meaning the same thing with reference to silver | are misnomers, for no metals of any sort, precious or otherwise, are found along the banks of the mighty stream or anywhere near it, and the scanty argentiferous deposits in the hills of the interior les, has appeared in every form. It is have never, been worked. The Indians aforsaid probably obtained the silver which so excited Spanish cupidity from Peru and Bolivia by some primitive ly to themselves .- Philadelphia Record

N. K. Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger is a household necessity. None better-try it. 25 cents.

Custard.

A delicate invalid's custard is made as follows: Beat up 2 eggs, mix in half a pint of milk, sugar to taste and some anilla, lemon or nutmeg flavoring When well stirred, pour the mixture nto a buttered basin, cover with but tered paper and steam in a saucepan of boiling water, which should come about half way up the basin, for half an hour, A savory custard is made in the same way, substituting cold beef tea, free from all fat, for the milk, and of course leaving out the sugar.

One Small Bile Bean every night for a week arouses Torpid Livers. 25c per bottle.

A roofing plate is constructed on the lges with moldings having transverse strengthening ribs adapted to engage with similar moldings on the adjoining

The pigtailed laundryman, says an xcharge, knows a little troning trick worth trying. Instead of heating his iron just right for use he heats it scoreb-

ot. Then he plunges it into cold water for an instant, which cools the surface sufficiently to allow him to make In a few hours the man's jaw began to several effective passes, the heat meantime gradually coming to the surface. If necessary he repeats this two or three times till the iron is of the right tenperature to ply its vocation uninterruptedry. This saves the frequent changing of irons of Bridget's method.

The King of Slam.

The king of Siam had promised to visit the World's fair and sail around the world and had gone so far as to rder a magnificent yacht made in Scotland. But now he cannot come, for he is in trouble with the French, and by the time this is read they may be in Bangkok. The king is 40 years old, has reigned since be was 15, is absolute monarch of about 7,000,000 eople, has about 60 wives and can nave as many more as he likes, has an meome of \$10,000,000, and his full name is Somditch Phra Paraminde Maha

And yet he is not happy. He is the most progressive ruler Sism has ever and, has already introduced many reforms and adopted many western ideaand is anxious to do more, but there is trouble on both sides of his kingdom The British recently annexed Burmat which brings them very close to hun on the west, and the French, having upnexed Anam and all the rest of the southern part of the peninsula, have got up a quarrel about the boundaries They claim all the territory up to the Me-Kong river because it formerly be-bring back the keen edge of appetite. longed to Anam and because it is oscupied by wild tribes which Siam cannot control. Siam claims the mountains south of the Me-Kong, as she drove the Anamese out of that valley a

contury ago. So King Khoulslonkorn I, as he u usually called, and his 7,000,000 people have suddenly become of great importance to Europe. The king is far in advauce of his subjects. In 1873 he abolished all the slavish ceremonial of the old court. His subjects and ministers no longer have to drop on their faces at the door, crawl up and bump their heads on mate, as they are seen in the old pictures and comic operas. They walk in, bow and shake hands it

English way. The king is the ninth son of Mah-Mongkut, his predecessor, and was picked out of 84 chridren to be made soverign. He is small in stature, but has a well shaped head, with olive brow. complexion, liquid black eyes and straight black hair. He speaks Eng hab fluently and has sent two of he brothers to England to study civil z tion. He has seducously cultivated the arts of peace and labored to raise the standing of his people.

TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM

Thanked the Burglar.

The concierge of a Paris apartment house lost the door key a few nights ago, and a number of visitors and others who wished to leave were made prisoners. Two gentlemen crawled out of a window and sought a locksmith, but as the hour was late none could be sound. They finally fe'l in with a burglar, and at their earnest solicitations he opened the door in the twinkling of an eye amid a chorus of thanks. The two gentlemen wanted to give the burglar a couple of francs, but drawing himself up with dignity he exclaimed, "Sire, among

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very had case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

How to Use Powder.

dab of powder is often much and suddenly needed. A little flat bag of chamois, punctured and fille I with powder in a coarse cheesecloth covering, may be carried in the pocket and very skillfully concealed in the handkerchie during application.

Economical, easy to take, Small Bile

Bonbon boxes of silver filigree are formed of fine lines turning and twisting on themserves and as delicate as a spider's web.

A big bear leisurely strolled into the yard of Mrs. Amos Corey, of Turnwood, N. Y., and upset a couple of bee-hiver. The lady brained the animal with an ax, and a few hours later captured two cubs that had come in quest of their mamina.

A SEDENTARY OCCUPATION, plenty of sitting down and not much exercise, ought to have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to go with it. They absolutely and permanently One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet is a

corrective, a regulator, a gentle laxative.
They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the most natural remedy—no reaction afterward. Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Indigestion, Billous Attacks, and all stomach and bowel derangements are prevented, relieved and cured.

A "COLD IN THE HEAD" is quickly cured by Dr. Sage's Ca-terrh Remedy. So is Catarrhal Headache, and every trouble caused by Catarrh. So is Ca-tarrh itself. The proprietors offer \$500 for any case which they cannot cure.

M. N. U. No. 349-31

A severe attack of the toothache was endured by Simon Kintzer, a wealthy man of Hummelstown, Pa. A traveling tooth doctor chanced to be in the neighborhood, and applied a "magin cure," In a short time the pain ceased, the doctor received his fee and departed. swell, and in three days he was dead

from blood poisoning. A machine for breaking pig iron consists of a reciprocating hammer carrying dies arranged stepwise so as strike the pigs in succession and mechanism for feeding the iron forward.

A Much Needed Invention

The man who invents a method of joining the leather of machinery belts so that it will be as strong at the point of union as elsewhere has an enormous fortune in waiting for him. A machine belt 3_16 of an inch thick will sustain 675 pounds of weight per inch of width. At the splices, after the belt has been fastened with rivets, this is reduced to 380 pounds. Lscing reduces it still further to 200 pounds, while a safe working tension is only about 50 pounds per inch. If the belt could be made solid and as strong at the joints as elsewhere the working tension might be argely increased .- Detroit Free Press.

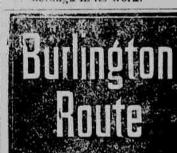
No more old pills for me. Small Bile

A monstrosity is carefully guarded the farm of W. H. Reynolds, at Gannon, Texas. It is a pig with head and ears like those of an elephant, a nose like the trunk of the beast just named, and a single eye where the mouth ought to be.

Mayor Granger, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, ecently ordered that all drinking saloons should have their windows free from curtains and screens on Sundays. It had this effect: not a glass of liquor was sold on the first Sabbath the order

"German Syrup

dian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his peronal recommendation. If you drop iim a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup rought him through nicely. It lways will. It is a good medicine thorough in its work.



BEST LINE

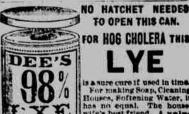
ST. LOUIS

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Bafety to Life of Mother and Child.

MOTHER'S FRIEND" Robs Confinement of its

ter using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" level but little pain, and this not experience that there as the travel in such case.—Hrs. its Gage, Lamar, No., Jan. 15th, 15fl. sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of BBADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.



FOR HOS CHOLERA THIS

TRADE-MARKS PATENTS.

