

Too Metropolitan.

Dan'l Boone, who blazed the way for civilization in Kentucky, loved always to be a little in advance of the tide of emigration, where he need not be annoyed by the presence of other human beings. He went on to Missouri when Kentucky became "too crowded," and a gentleman who met him out there in 1803 records that he was about to go still farther.

"I saw and conversed with Daniel Boone," he wrote to his friends, "who was residing at the upper settlement on the Missouri. Although he was then sixty-eight years old, he was remarkably active, walked erect with much ease and agility, but observed that he could not shoot quite so well as formerly on a dark day."

"I'm going to leave here right soon," said Boone. "It's getting too crowded. I never did like city life. There's as many as ten families settled round here now, and I'm tired of them. And there's more coming. I'm going to take out and move away up-river, where I can live alone in comfort."

Retail Druggists' Endorsement.

When the rank and file of the 50,000 retail druggists of the United States endorse a medicine and its business interests, it is the best of its kind. This endorsement is only given after the medicine has been time-tested and they know by the hundreds of favorable comments on the part of their customers, that the medicine will do all that is claimed for it. The 50,000 retail druggists of the United States endorse CASCARETS as the best and greatest seller of the kind in the country and it is a very rare thing indeed, to find a dealer who dishonestly tries to sell an imitation out of a bottle and says that it is "just the same" or "just as good" as CASCARETS. He don't belong to the honest 50,000 and when you find such a faker you certainly will be conferring a favor upon the community by reporting him at once to the Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. Every box of CASCARETS is guaranteed and the genuine is put up in blue metal boxes with the word Cascarets with the long-tailed "C" on the cover and every tablet is stamped C. C. C.

Why Tumblers Are So Called.

How many times a day do we use words without stopping to think what they mean! Every day at luncheon and at dinner we drink out of a tumbler. But I, for one, never thought why the large glass that holds our milk or water was so called until once upon a time I happened to have luncheon at All Soul's College, Oxford, where the curiosity of all the strangers present was excited by a set of the most attractive little round bowls of ancient silver, about the size of a large orange. These, we were told, were "tumblers," and we were speedily shown how they came by their name.

When one of these little bowls was empty it was placed upon the table, mouth downward. Instantly, so perfect was its balance, it flew back into its proper position, as if asking to be filled again. No matter how it was treated—trundled along the floor, balanced carefully on its side—up it rolled again and settled itself, with a few gentle shakings and swayings, into its place.—Selected.

10,000 Plants for 10c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalogue, together with enough seed to grow:

- 1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
- 2,000 delicious Carrots,
- 2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
- 2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
- 1,000 splendid Onions,
- 1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
- 1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 10c POSTAGE. providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. (O. N. U.)

Asked and Answered.

"How do you account for the fact that so many widows lead bachelors to the marriage altar?" asked the youth.

"That's an easy one," replied the sage. "They have been there before and know the way."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous membrane of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists. The
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Friends Worth Having.

Fred—Well, old chap, it's all settled. I'm going to marry Miss Willing next month, and I want you to act as best man.

Joe—You can count on me, my dear boy. I never desert a friend when misfortune overtakes him.

To Wash China Silk Dresses.

China silk dresses are quite successfully washed. Remove all spots with benzoline. Then wash in warm soapwater, rubbing between the hands; rinse through several waters. Use Ivory Soap and do not rub the soles of the dress. Wring as dry as possible, wrap in a sheet or clean cotton cloth, and when partially dry, iron.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

A Professional Opinion.

Druggist—According to a scientific writer salt is a cure for lunacy.

Doctor—Well, I know it's a cure for freshness, and that's usually the first state of lunacy.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

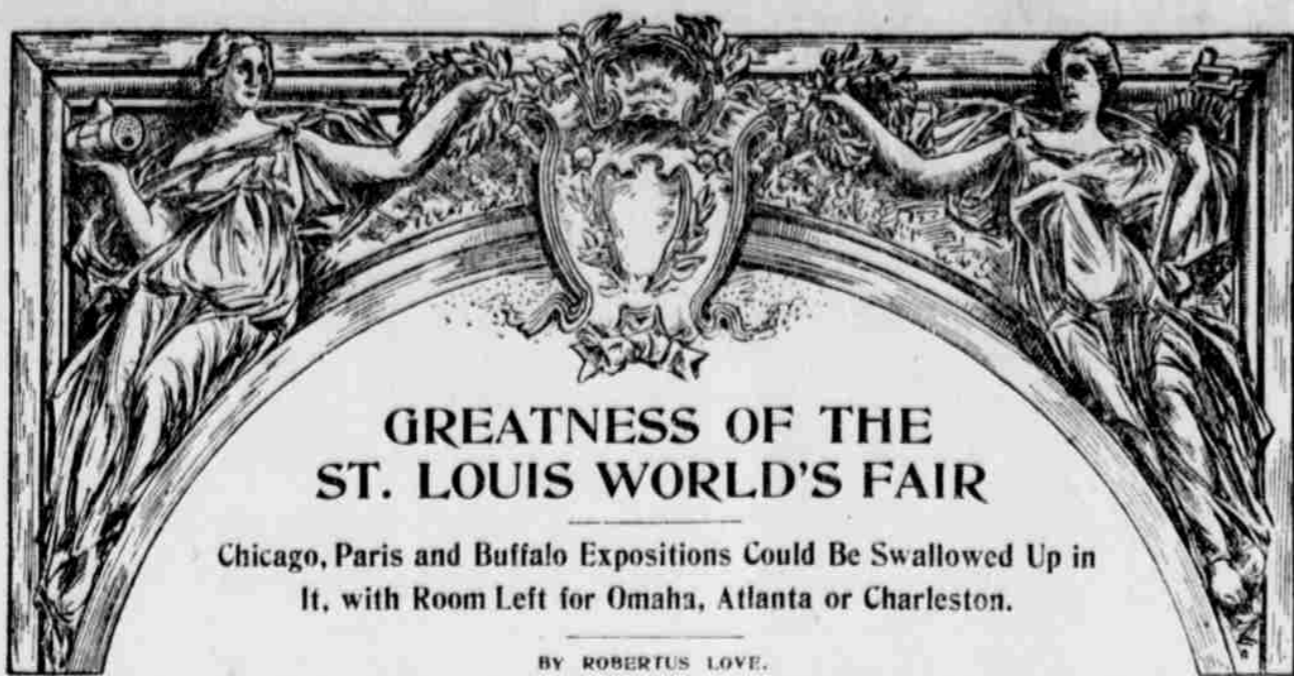
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Stomach Troubles, Teething Diarrhea, and all the bowels and Destroy Worms. Sold by all druggists or by mail, 50c Sample mailed FREE. Address: ALBION S. CLAYTON, Dr. Boy, N. Y.

The recent report of the British postmaster general shows that picture cards to the number of 488,000,000 have passed through the office in a year.

Money refunded for each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES if unsatisfactory.

The vast retinue of servants employed by the late Queen Victoria are being carefully reduced in numbers by King Edward VII.

More than 300 competitors have announced their intention to participate in the airship race for the \$100,000 prize at St. Louis.



GREATNESS OF THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

Chicago, Paris and Buffalo Expositions Could Be Swallowed Up in It, with Room Left for Omaha, Atlanta or Charleston.

BY ROBERTUS LOVE.

THE World's Fair at St. Louis will be the greatest exposition ever held. The superlative adjective describing this exposition is used with authority. The acreage of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition site is sufficient to include the combined acreage of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, the Paris exposition in 1889 and the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo in 1900, with space enough left over to accommodate an exposition like that of Omaha or Atlanta or Charleston. Upon these 1,240 acres has been built an assemblage of edifices surpassing in architectural splendor "the grandeur that was Rome." Within these buildings is being installed a universal collection of the products of nature and man, more comprehensive, more diversified, more interesting to the average human than ever was attempted before in the history of the race.

The World's Fair at St. Louis is far greater than was contemplated by its creators. It has been estimated that at least thirty per cent of the extent of this exposition has been added to the original conception, the promoters of the enterprise merely promising at the outset that they would build an exposition larger and more universally inclusive than any previous one. The enterprise has grown by involuntary accretion. Like a snowball set rolling, it has gathered size and solidity, until it now is crystallized into a thing of such immensity that even the men who set the ball a-rolling marvel at its magnitude.

Great Exposition Site.

The exposition site is a mile and a quarter by a mile and three-quarters in extent. Six miles of fence enclose the grounds. The Intramural Railway, operated by the city, is a feature of the site.



"GOLDENROD," PALACE OF EDUCATION. Operated by electricity, which has just been completed, has fourteen miles of track; it runs around the exposition as a belt line, with loops to take passengers into the midst of the magnificence here and there, and there are seventeen stations at which the sightseer may get aboard or alight.

The World's Fair has nineteen exhibit palaces. The outdoor exhibits include several features of striking novelty and extent that never have been seen at any exposition. Among these may be men-



SOUTHERN FACADE, PALACE OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES—COVERS FOURTEEN ACRES.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

It costs \$2,740 to kill a man in war. Jews are barred from Siberia as being undesirable settlers.

There are 2,835 licensed automobiles in the State of New York.

There are 230 glaciers in the Alps that are said to be over five miles in length.

St. Petersburg has the highest death rate for any European capital, 51 per 1,000.

The cost of city electric lights ranges from two to three cents per hour per lamp.

In northern Italy there is a co-operative association for every 1,000 inhabitants.

Magazine publishers receive more money from advertisers than from subscribers.

tioned the Mining Gulch of eleven acres, situated in a natural ravine running out from the edge of the main picture of the exposition, where the processes of mining and reducing the various metals of commerce will be demonstrated daily at model mines and furnaces in actual operation; the physical culture section,



PALACE OF MACHINERY—THIS BUILDING COVERS TEN ACRES.

which includes a splendid stone building for gymnasium exhibitions and an outdoor stadium like those of ancient Greece, where will be held the quadrennial Olympic games and many other notable athletic contests; the rose garden of six acres, in which will be in bloom 50,000 roses of various hues; the Aerial Concourse, from which great airships from various countries will start upon the contest for the grand prize of \$200,000 and a number of lesser prizes; the Sunken Garden between two of the grand exhibit palaces; the Gardens of the Nations, several foreign countries having reproduced, upon the liberal allotment of ground surrounding their government buildings, some of the famous gardens of their chief cities or monarchial estates.

Features of Enormous Magnitude.

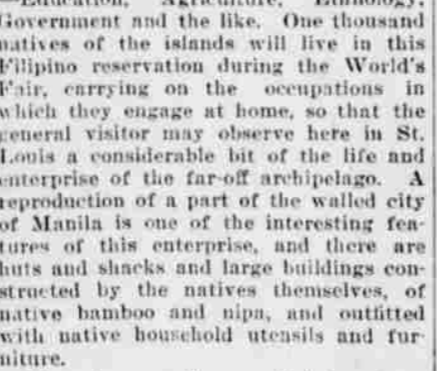
Another feature of enormous magnitude which no other exposition has known, even on a small scale, is the Philippine Islands Exposition—aptly termed an exposition within an exposition. This occupies forty acres and includes a group of buildings having names familiar to those of the main exposition—Education, Agriculture, Ethnology, Government and the like. One thousand natives of the islands will live in this Philippine reservation during the World's Fair, carrying on the occupations in which they engage at home, so that the general visitor may observe here in St. Louis a considerable bit of the life and enterprise of the far-off archipelago. A reproduction of a part of the walled city of Manila is one of the interesting features of this enterprise, and there are huts and shacks and large buildings constructed by the natives themselves, of native bamboo and nipa, and outfitted with native household utensils and furniture.

There is more than a mile's length of picturesque lagoons, upon which the Venetian gondolier will push the Venetian gondola. Festival Hall, the central architectural feature of the great fair, has a dome larger than that of the cathedral

ustrades and landings support statues by the world's most famous sculptors; and down the slopes rush and roar the waters from splendid fountains, leaping and splashing over artificial cascade constructions.

Government Well Represented.

The United States government is represented as never before. There is a main Government building in which all the administrative and executive departments of the government will show exhibits, and the Smithsonian Institution and other governmental enterprises of general interest will have space. There is a separate building devoted to fisheries, in which the United States Fish Commission is to make an exhibit of living fishes and other water foods and commercial products, from the minnow to the whale. There is an Indian exhibit with a separate building, wherein will be



PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS. (Corner entrance. The doorway is 90 feet high and the building covers nine acres.)

Indian schools in open session, and all tribes of the red man will be represented ethnologically and otherwise. The Alaska exhibit will astonish the world, in showing the marvelous agricultural resources of Uncle Sam's "farthest north" territory. The government has also extensive exhibits of the life-saving service, the army and navy armament and vessels, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Agricultural College, forestry and other branches of industry and enterprise. A ground map of the United States, covering several acres and showing each State growing its most distinctive crops, is one special feature.

Forty-seven States and territories of the United States are participating in the fair. All but three or four of these have separate buildings. Some of the State buildings are as large and elegant as exhibit palaces at an ordinary exposition. More than \$6,000,000 is the aggregate of appropriation for State and territory participation.

Fifty foreign governments are taking part in this World's Fair. Most of them will have buildings of their own. Many of these foreign buildings are completed and others are going up rapidly. Germany, Great Britain, France, Japan, Russia, Brazil, Belgium and other nations have erected buildings larger and more ornate than any foreign government structures ever seen at an exposition.

No Longer a Waste.

Leather waste is no longer wasted. Manufacturers use it in a compressed form, instead of iron, to make cog wheels.

The Empty Box.

Miss Verisopht—"Why wasn't Mrs. Tarabump at the opera last night, I wonder?"

Miss Verjuice—"She had such a cold that she couldn't speak above a whisper, so of course there was no use in her going."—Judge.

Flashlight.

Great care must be taken not to explode cartridges for making flashlight photographs in a confined condition. If confined a terrible explosion will result. More than one experienced photographer has lost his life by becoming careless in this respect. The more efficient a flash compound is the higher its explosive power, and it should never be ignited in a confined space, not even the lid of a box, but spread in a long train. The force of the explosion is, therefore, minimized, while the light area is increased.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

An ostrich farm will be exhibited by Arizona at the next World's Fair.

A man in Manchester, England, has invented an electric pickpocket alarm.

The United States uses about a third more coffee than all the rest of the world.

Every rural school in Sweden possesses a garden, in which the students receive practical instruction in horticulture.

Japan and Formosa are now connected by a system of wireless telegraphy.

It is claimed that more than 150 books have been published on the war of South Africa.

More than a million dollars' worth of copper is taken out of the mines at Butte, Mont., weekly.

of St. Peter, and there is being set up within this home of music the largest pipe organ ever constructed.

The Cascade Gardens are new to exposition. Terraced hillside leading down from Festival Hall and the Colonnade of States to the Grand Basin, or lagoon, are fitted with stately stairways, whose bal-

cones were frequently seen as now, the main arteries of travel in the north country were the roads to Canada on both sides of the Connecticut river in Vermont and New Hampshire.

It was a common occurrence for a man who had been drafted to make his escape from home during the night and drive at a mad pace up river to Canada, where, once over the border, he could not be touched by Uncle Sam's officers. Some of these men journeyed all the way from Massachusetts and Connecticut, taking roads of the main line, sinking through the woods by day, sleeping in barns or haystacks at night and begging or buying here and there, at wayside farms, food and drink for their sustenance.

Over 100 of the men who held their own safety dearer than their country's honor went to Hereford and Pequettsville alone, and were dubbed by the residents of Canada, who had small sympathy for them, by the suggestive epithet of "skedaddlers."

Here, once safely over the line, they "skedaddled," and built for themselves from logs, fence rails or a few dollars' worth of lumber, quaint little huts, barely large enough to accommodate them and their belongings. In pasture and forest they built up their settlement, and even now an occasional "skedaddler's hut" may be seen, slowly rotting away.

Some of the men who had sufficient money clubbed together and built log houses, which are still standing in Pequettsville, a part of Hereford. The huts were built in curious shapes, some being octagonal, other triangular, still others hexagonal. Square ones and round ones were frequently seen, and some of the men exercised great ingenuity in the building of their temporary abodes. Once in a while a wigwam-shaped hut may be seen, built around the trunk of a large spruce or pine tree, the branches of which served to keep off the wind and rain.

Very often one might have seen a conveyance loaded with blankets and provisions, driven by the wife of one of the "skedaddlers," drive up to the line. The husband would be in waiting, quickly snatch the supplies and dart to the other side of the little granite sign-post that divided the United States from the Queen's dominions. Here, once past the post, all the detectives in the States were powerless to touch him, and he might visit all the afternoon with his wife, who generally kept her side of the line with impunity.—Boston Herald.

Stories of Longstreet and Gordon.

"General Gordon," said the Major, "told a story well, and he had many good stories to tell. Long before he took the lecture field I heard him tell a story in Washington which went the rounds of the newspapers at that time and brought him closer to the men who wore the blue in the Civil War."

Gordon was speaking of the depression of the men in the ranks of Lee's army between the fall of Richmond and the surrender at Appomattox. The men did not lose courage, but were not as they had been. One day, riding along the road, the General came upon a regimental prayer meeting, which was very impressive. The men were kneeling or standing with bowed heads about the chaplain, who was praying in a voice of wonderful compass.

"The General checked his horse and removed his hat and waited for the end of the prayer. The chaplain asked the Lord to give the men of Lee's army supreme courage to meet the great crisis that had come upon them, fortitude to bear new privations and troubles, strength to fight against the pursuing enemy. Just then a tall private rose from his knees and shouted to the chaplain: 'Pray for bread, chaplain, pray for bread. We have courage to burn, but to fight we must have something to eat. Pray for bread.' This broke up the prayer meeting."

"General Longstreet used to tell a good many stories to show that the men of his command always treated captured Union soldiers with as much consideration and kindness as was possible under the circumstances. He said that his orders on this point were very strict, and he never knew any of his men to disobey. As he went on to explain how proud he was of the record of his men on this point a listener employed in one of the departments at Washington interrupted him.

"'Undoubtedly your orders were strict, General,' he said, 'but I happen to know that they were evaded. For example, in East Tennessee you ordered your men to respect the belongings of prisoners, and this is the way some of them did it. I wore a good pair of army shoes, nearly new. One day a good-natured fellow in gray with no shoes to speak of walked along our line looking intently at the shoes of the captured Unionists. He put his foot by the side of mine, and remarking that I was just his size, added,

THE FIELD OF BATTLE

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

The Veterans of the Rebellion Tell of Whistling Bullets, Bright Bayonets, Hurting Bombs, Bloody Battles, Camp Fire, Festive Hugs, Etc., Etc.

In the days of the Civil War, especially after the beginning of '62, there were stirring times in the "north country," or those portions bordering upon Canada.

West Stewartstown, N. H.; Beecher Falls, Vt., and the township of Hereford, P. Q., are those most frequently mentioned in the tales of the sixties as having been the scenes of bloody encounters and such wholesale smuggling as to render them more closely patrolled by the government than almost any other points upon the border.

When the boys in blue were fighting for their country the recruiting sergeants found it necessary to "draft" soldiers to enter the struggle between the north and the south, and they scoured the country for able-bodied men who had not come to the front voluntarily.

These men, who were to be forced into fight against their will, rebelled, and large numbers of them made their escape "over the line" into Canada.

At that time, when good roads were not as frequently seen as now, the main arteries of travel in the north country were the roads to Canada on both sides of the Connecticut river in Vermont and New Hampshire.

It was a common occurrence for a man who had been drafted to make his escape from home during the night and drive at a mad pace up river to Canada, where, once over the border, he could not be touched by Uncle Sam's officers. Some of these men journeyed all the way from Massachusetts and Connecticut, taking roads of the main line, sinking through the woods by day, sleeping in barns or haystacks at night and begging or buying here and there, at wayside farms, food and drink for their sustenance.

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"Old Pete (Longstreet) says he will have every man shot who steals anything from a prisoner. To save my life, won't you trim those with me, for I must have them shoes." Of course, he traded, as did other prisoners. At this Longstreet smiled, but insisted that the story didn't prove anything.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Played Marbles with Jackson.

Preston Jackson, a white-haired negro of East Des Moines, bears the distinction of having played with "Stonewall" Jackson, shot at the general during the Civil War, and captured his own brother from the Confederate lines. Jackson thinks he is about 90 years of age. He speaks in rich southern dialect, and tells his own story best.

"My mother was waiting maid to Mrs. Celia Mitchell, daughter of Captain Hancock Jackson, who an uncle of 'Stonewall' Jackson. My father was a Scotch-Irishman.

"Mistah Mitchell sold mothah and me to Captain Jackson when 'Stonewall' was a little shavah. I brought \$1,500. We used to play marbles, hum rabbits and skylark together. He used to call me 'Skinny' and I called him 'Vent Dubbs,' foh sho't. He all's played fair an' tho't a heap of me.

"I went to de Mex'can war wif ole Massa Captain and mothah stayed wif de chilluns. We war gone two years and den went back to fa'men. By'n bye, Lincoln was heard from, de big wah broke lose and I run away. We war live in Missouri den, an' I coaxed mothah ter come wif me to Iowa. I got her a Job an' one day I come home all dressed up in blue an' brass buttons, an' she kinder cried. She hugged an' kissed me considerable, an' de last words I evah heard her say wah: 'Now, Preston Jackson, you do yer best, and if yo don't git killed I spees ter see you come marchin' home wid de niggahs all free.' I did, but she wah passed away.

"One day I yanked er feller out'n a wood pile and tote him ter head-quarters. We got ter talk'n and I foun' out he war mah brodder. I gib him some money and help him git er way. Two years ago he sent me back de money an' den died.

"Once, when we wah fight'n er big battle I see er big general' slit'n up straight-like on er horse. I look erkin, an' sah, it war 'Stonewall' Jackson, sure as yo' live. Somebody punch me in de ribs and say 'keep on er shoot'n.' So I did.

"As I drawed er head on ole 'Stonewall,' I heard er voice, kinder 'way back, sing'n like er kid, 'Vent Dubbs' an' I saw er little shavah kneel'n ter 'pick er jaw.' I couldn't see foh er'y'n like 'Jes' den de flag, de stahs an' stripes, Ole Glory, dey call her,—gosh I'd die fer her, sif—blowed so I could see de red shinen in de sun. Den I says, 'Preston Jackson, Vent Dubbs be—, do yer duty,—an' fired. De smoke blowed er way so I could see, an' bress my whife, I'd missed him slock es er whiste. Oh! Lordy, but I felt good!"—Des Moines News.

Gordon Soldiers' Idol.

An incident of the mustering out of volunteers at Savannah, Ga., after the Spanish-American war shows how the rank and file of the army felt toward General John B. Gordon. He had been in command of a brigade, but had been discharged and was again a citizen of the republic. One of his regiments, the Sixth Missouri, was in camp at Savannah waiting to be mustered out of the service. While the men were ready to inflict any insult on the officers of their own regiment, they loved General Gordon.

In their desire to show admiration for him they collected a fund—and money was not plentiful at that time—to purchase a jeweled sword for the old Confederate who had won the affections of Northern boys while a general in command. The weapon was bought. It was a fine piece of workmanship and would have appealed to any soldier. When time came for the presentation, the rank and file of the regiment met, elected a private as colonel, and placed privates in every other place commonly occupied by commissioned officers.

The private, who had never been able to win even a corporal's stripes, sat his horse with the grace of a West Pointer and commanded the companies and battalions with the ease of a regular army officer. In this style the boys marched five miles to town, and halting in front of General Gordon's old home, asked him to come out on his veranda.

As he stood there, looking the fine citizen he was, the soldiers broke into cheers. After the sword had been placed in his hands he invited the soldiers into his house, and every man found some refreshment there, such was the general's preparation to entertain any who happened to cross his threshold.

General Gordon's place in the affections of the private soldiers was not won by any sacrifice of official dignity, but simply because all hands recognized in him the goodness of heart and the character that cannot be hid by a soldier's uniform or developed by any other garb.

Choir Will Sing, But—

"There's to be some music at the church festival to-night, isn't there?"

"I don't know, but I think not."

"Why, the choir has been rehearsing for a month. I understand, for to-night's event."

"Well?"—Philadelphia Press.

Hard to Believe.

"Now," said the faith doctor to the patient, "you have only to believe that you see and your sight will be restored to you in—"

"Very likely," interposed the blind man. "But seeing is believing."—London Judy.

Force of Habit.

He—What would you do if you were starving, dear? Would you steal a loaf of bread?

She—Certainly not! I'd walk into a cafe and get a meal and charge it!

He—To whom?

She—To you—of course.

Life is the only real counselor. Wisdom unfiltered through personal experience does not become a part of the mortal tissues.—Edith Wharton in "Sanctuary."

Foreign Students in Germany.

The "outlanders," or foreign students, in German universities number 2,731, or more than 7 per cent, of the total of 37,813 matriculated students. Berlin, Heidelberg and Leipzig are the favorite institutions for foreigners, who constitute 15 per cent, of the student body in each. The students from Russia in all the universities aggregate 800; Austria-Hungary follows with 530; America contributes 270; Switzerland, 253; England, 149, and Asia, 133. It is noteworthy that nearly all the Asians are Japanese, and it is rather surprising that so many as 36 Turks are enrolled.

Three Doctors' Opinions.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15th.—Physicians have accepted Dodd's Kidney Pills as the standard remedy for diseases of the Kidneys and kindred complaints. R. H. Dunaway, M. D., of Benton, Ill., says:—

"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Diabetes after everything else had failed and I was given up to die. I have since prescribed them in my regular practice for every form of Kidney Trouble and have never as yet known them to fail."

Jesse L. Limes, M. D