WANTED TO BE A MAN.

The Young Woman Who Went to Chicago in Men's Clothing.

Miss Hettle Dickey, the young lady from Delaware who recenty visited Chicago in men's clothing, has told the complete story of her adventures. It appears that for years she has had an overwhelming desire to be a man. The impulse to see the world as a man sees It grew upon her to such an extent that she finally decided to leave home. She secreted a suit of her brother's clothes in the woodshed, and soon after noon on March 24 she slipped quietly into the shed and put on masculine attire. Then she walked calmly out of the yard in front of her home to the road leading to Klamensi station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It was then about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. She followed the tracks three miles without meeting anyone. Then two Then two men came in sight, and, for fear of detection, she turned aside into a field and made her way to Newark, where she took the 3 o'clock train for Baltimore. By this time her parents were searching the country for her in the immediate vicinity of their home. Reaching Baltimore, she stopped for an hour. Then she bought a ticket to Chicago, and left on the 7 o'clock train over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. All the money she had on leaving home was \$20. She reached Chicago on the night of March 26 with \$3.48 in the pocket of her trousers. Her original intention was to go to Denver or San Francisco. both of those places she has relatives. After her arrival in the Windy City she was at a loss to know where to lay head. She was afraid to go to a lodging-house, so she concluded to walk the streets rather than run the risk of being detected. For two nights she tramped the sidewalks of Chicago before finding a place of shelter. At last she found a big lumber yard near the lake, and there she spent five nights among the piles of lumber. What little food she ate during this time she purchased at cheap restaurants. In all of these she seated herself at tables alongside men. For three nights she occupied a corner in a box car standing on a side track of the Illinois Central railroad One of the employes discovered her and demanded an explanation of her presence. She maintained her fortitude and succeeded in escaping arrest. She went on in this way for two weeks until, overcome by exhaustion, she fell ill, and was removed to the Cook County Hospital. The incessant tramping and the clumsiness of her brother's shoes caused severe injuries to her feet. Upon removal of the shoes at the hospital flesh came off with them. A diagnosis of her case was made by the physicians in While making an examination charge of her lungs he discovered her sex. She told him her name was Hettie Dickerson, but subsequently admitted that it was Hettie Dickey, and that her home was in Stanton, Del. After listening to her narrative the doctor notified parants. On April 24, one month from the time of her disappearance, she wrote to her mother, describing her sufferings and asked forgiveness. She reached home a week ago, and, with the excep-tion of a slight feebleness, she was none the worse for the experience.

LANGUAGE OF THE FLAGS.

What They Are Supposed to Represent in Death or Life.

To "strike the flag" is to lower the national colors in token of submission, says the School Journal. Flags are used as the symbol of rank and command, the officers using them being called flag officers. Such flags are square, to distinguish them from other banners. A 'flag of truce'' is a white flag displayed to an enemy to indicate a desire for a parley or consultation. The white flag is the sign of peace. After a battle parties from both sides often go out to the field to rescue the wounded or bury

CROWDED LONDON.

Fis tres Gathered by Gen. Booth of th Salvation Army.

Mr. Booth has checked his former measurement of London poverty. He has previously inquired how the people lived and worked by one method. e tries another, and compares the re-He has divided London into sults. about ninety trades or groups of trades, and be has also classified the whole population by the number of rooms they occupy and the number of servants they keep. By this new method he has inquired what proportion of London population is "crowded" and "not crowded." Then he has compared the figures with those which, by his former methods, told us the percentage who were "in comfort" and the percentage who were "in poverty." The two sets of figures come out with what Mr. Booth calls "startling similarity." He made out before that nearly 31 per cent of London people were living in poverty. By his new classification he finds about 311/2 per cent "crowded." His 681/2 per cent "not crowded" compare with a little over 69 per cent declared in former volumes to be "in comfort." These similar results, however, are only obtained when London is taken over its whole area. Some districts, as Mr Booth puts it, are more crowded than they are poor, while others are more poor than they are crowded. But the common measure of London wealth and poverty is as close as we could expect Mr. Booth finds that four-fifths to get. of our population (80 per cent) live as six, seven, or even eight in one room. A families without servants, 11 per only have servants, and the remainder are inmates of institutions. Of those without servants there are 130,000 so very poor that they are living four, five, six, seven, or even eight in one room. A small proportion are represented as liv ing ten and over ten in one room; but, happily, here Mr. Booth distrusts the accuracy of the census enumerators. Nearly 1,000,000 are living with only one room for each person, or at most with two rooms between three people, three between five, or four between seven. The "upper classes" are ranked with those who have one servant or more for fewer than four members in the family, and Mr. Booth justly remarks on their numerical insignificance. They number little more than 250,000, and of these less than 100,000 enjoy the luxury of living in families with three or more servants. These tests of the condition of the population of London, as a whole, Mr. Booth is now applying in detail to the various groups of trades, and so in this way gauging the prosperity of each and accumulating invaluable material for the political economist. - London News.

FIREFLY ON A MAMMOTH SCALE.

Used by the Natives of the West Indies as an Illuminator.

The great firefly-elater noctilucus-is on inhabitant of the savannahs of most of the warmer parts of America and the West India islands. It is said to attain a length of eleven and a half inches. In the gloom of night these flies are extremely luminous and the effect is brilliant. The light chiefly proceeds from four parts-namely, from two glandular spots behind the eyes and one under each wing. They have the power to cut off the light at will, in which case the glandular spots become perfectly opaque. The light of this wonderful insect by itself is such that if the creature be held in the palm of the hand print or manuscript is as easily read as by a candle. The aboriginal natives cage these creatures and make use of them, it is alleged, as lanterns. Ladles adorn themselves with this electric-like luminary. It is related of Don Domingo Conde of Colombia that he would appear on the evening promenade with a large firefly ornamenting the buckle of his broad hat, while a band of smaller ous insects surrounded it The same Spaniard lighted his palace with fireflies in silver cages. The display must have been enchanting, for at one time the light is ruddy, then there is a change to golden yellow. It is stated that when the Spaniards were about to land one of their expeditions against Mexico a panic was caused by these luminaries. The host of flitting lights on land was supposed to be an indica-tion of the enemy arousing their camp to resist the attack. When the English were attacking the West India islands the fireflies were taken to be a Spanish army advancing with burning matches against them and the upshot was a hasty retreat to the ships.

GOOD HABLES OF WORK.

Once Acquired, They Are Like Oil to Life's Machin

If the time that many of us waste in making up our minds over little matters could be employed in doing something really useful how much more would we be able to accomplish? As with most bad habits, moralizes Harper's Bazar, the habit of indecision in little everyday affairs is the easiest thing in the world to acquire. We think so much of the small duties of life that they get to assume the most formidable proportions and in deciding what we shall do about them we leave ourselves little time for greater and more serious things. How we envy those people who have the knack of accomplishing a great deal without apparent effort! We look at them in wonder and vainly wish that we might discover their secret. It does not appear difficult. "Why," we ask ourselves, "can not we do as much as they?" But strive as we may we never seem to succeed. The secret is not a hard one to find, but it is a hard one for us to put in practice, at first, if we have been of the hesitating, undecided kind. They have learned to make up their minds quickly, and then never permit themselves to have any doubts as to the wisdom of their decisions. They do their work systematically, and put into each working moment the best that is in them, without thinking of the result. They are the people who rise at the same time each morning and take up their daily tasks at the same hour every day. They are the creatures of habit, but their habits are nearly all good ones, that lead them in the direct line of that which they are striving to do. There is no one factor of success stronger than that of having acquired good habits of work. Having once formed these, we are left free to look beyond the mere details of the work and to see how best we may accomplish that which we have undertaken. It is like playing the plano. At first we have to study the music and the keys, and each note we strike requires a separate and distinct effort of the will, but in a little while we begin to read music readily, and as our fingers wander readily over the keys we are not conscious of guiding or directing them. And this is the way we should learn to do our work, whatever it may be. The details of it should never trouble us, but they should become as a second nature.

AN ELECTRIC SPRING.

Many Invalids Were Cured There Before the Deception Was Found Out.

In one of the shipyards of Cleveland there is a young man who demonstrated to some people of the Rocky Mountain country the great influence of the mind over the body, says the Cleveland Leader. In their cases this influence Leader. was sufficient to cure various diseases until they discovered the hoax, and then a relapse came to some who had not as yet thoroughly recovered. The young man and his companions were not posing as priests of any peculiar faith, but were simply looking out for the dollars that might come from their patients, and the cures were in no wise credited to faith, but to the natural properties of an "electric spring." This they claimed to have discovered under th bluff at Pike's Peak, and over the water they built a fancy sanitarium. Soon people came from far and near, and not only came, but were cured. From various diseases the patients obtained relief, and the sufferers from rheumatism numerous, some being terribly crippled. The phenomena of the spring were remarkable and unique. Those who bathed in its waters felt pleasing currents of the subtle energy coursing through their anatomy; and when a cup (which was chained) was touched to its surface a shock was felt by the arm which held the cup. Marvelous success came to the sanitarium, and wealth was rapidly coming to the young men dur-ing the several months that the cure was in operation, until one day a party of electricians visited the place and discovered the secret of the spring's peculiar action. Thereupon, fearing the wrath of the people, the young men fied, leaving everything behind. The visit-ing electricians, strolling over the mountain, had found wires, and these were traced into the spring. Beneath the rocky bottom of the basin there was a network of the conductors. The secret of the shock obtained at the drinkingplace was found to lie in the fact that the water was connected with a wire, and when the cup touched the surface a circuit was formed. The discovery of the fraud destroyed in many cases all the good that had been done by the treatment.

IN FRENCH BYES.

American Women Have Good Taste, but No. Originality.

I have had an interesting conversa tion with my hairdresser about the characteristics of the ladies of the many nationalities on whom he operates, says a writer in London Truth. The American, though so fully emancipated, has, he thinks, no originality She assimilates everything and original inates nothing. In Paris-and, for that matter, in New York-her get-up is exactly modeled on that of the Parisienne. When guided by a model she has taste. But she is dependent upon a model. Her quickness and sharpness in selecting merchandise are to be noted. The Eng lishwoman is fond of simplicity-too fond, perhaps. She timidly follows the Parisienne in her coiffures and pays well and cheerfully. She is always afraid of what is suggested "not suit-

ing her" and has no idea what does

suit her. She is not hard to please, yet

at bottom she is never thoroughly sat-

sfied because uncertain whether her nead is dressed exactly as it should be The Russian lady is the most tasteess woman alive. She is helpless in the hands of her hairdresser and has no suggestions to offer. It may be that her national headdress has prevented her taste running on the coiffure. The Rus sian lady has soft, quiet manners, but scans bills with a suspicious eye. The Italian lady is a bad payer, hard to please, stingy, and never more than half satisfied with a Parisian coiffure. She will write from Italy for a dozen imitation tortoise-shell hairpins costing sous apiece. She had them at that price in Paris and does not calculate the loss of time, and money too, that is incurred in sending them by a well-paid assistant to the district post office. He may have to stand there half an hour before his turn comes in the waiting cue. Five francs for the ballroom colffure is not thought too much to ask for a chance customer. An Italian lady will protest against it as though she had fallen into the hands of thieves who wanted to rob her. The Roumanian ladies are the sweetest and most tasteful in Europe. Their manners are, perhaps better than those of the best Parisi ennes. They have in youth splendid hair and know how to dress it or how the coiffure should arrange it. It is a pleasure to receive their hints. Some how they manage to pay their bills regularly. The hereditary princess is a customer of my coiffure. He can show a charming letter from her to say that all the things he sent her were exactly what she wanted. Her payments are made by return of post. This is less usual in her class than might be imagined.

HOME-MADE TRUNKS.

The Scheme of a Chicago Man to Bea the Railroads on Baggage.

caller dropped into the Brightside flat and found Mr. and Mrs. Brightside, and their wise little terrier, "Ming," all assembled in the kitchen. Brightside was busy boring holes with an auger in the end of a good-sized packing box, while Mrs. Brightside and the dog, seated side by side on the floor, regarded him with intense, though possibly hypocritical, admiration. Near by stood another packing box with four holes in each end, through which loops of strong rope had been so fastened as to make good serviceable handles.

"This is about the greatest crisis of my life," observed Mr. Brightside. 'How do you suppose I got that rope in without opening the box? Just figure on it now.

As the caller belongs to the sex which has never produced a great epic poem, discovered a continent, or voted for the Governor of Illinois, she gave up the problem with a cheerful meekness born of centuries of acknowledged incapacity. Mr. Brightside having finished boring, produced a bent wire and a fastened to a few feet of rope. With the wire he proceeded to insert the string into one hole and wiggle it out at another. By means of the string the rope was then towed into position, the whole process ending triumphantly in another pair of handles.

"It is the best patent medicine in the world" is what Mr. E. M. Hartman, of Marquam, Oregon, says of Chomberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dlarrhoes Remedy. "What leads me to make this assertion is from the fact that dysentery in its worst form was prevalent around here last summer and it never took over two or three doses of that remedy to effect a complete cure." For sale by P. C. Corrigan druggist.

One night when Mr. Isaac Reese was stopping with me, says M. F. Hatch, a prominent merchant of Quartermaster, Washington, I heard him groaning. On going to his room I found him suffering from cramp colic. He was in such agony I feared he would die. I hastily gave him a dose of Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhoes Remedy. He was soon relieved and the first words he uttered were, "what was that stuff you gave me?" I informed him. A few days ago we were talking about his attack and he said he was never without that remedy now. I have used it in my family for several years. I know its worth and do not hesitate to recommend it to my friends and customers. For sale by P. C. Corrigan druggist.

ONCE HAPPY CHINA.

Chinese Scholar in Paris Takes a Gloom View of Modern Civilization.

"You wish to know," said he, "the pinion of our philosophers and sages in egard to the effect of the war just over upon the condition of the Chinese. Well will give it to you. I put aside all the humiliations of defeat and place myself upon more solid ground. The war has obbed us forever of our tranquility and our happiness. We were happy and led simple lives; but, by bringing to us what you may call the benefits of civilization, the Japanese will destroy our traditions and our hereditary virtues, confuse our customs and mode of living and make us like themselves, ambitious restless, and eager for conquests. And what will we gain by that? "You fancy that the Chinese are ig

norant, poor and wretched, but you must remember that happiness exists in the idea that one forms of it. In other words a man is happy when he believes himself happy, when he confines his desires to the few joys which are within his reach. The peasant who eats his rice at the close of his day's work is sat-isfied with his fate, provided he keeps his eyes away from the riches of others and closes his heart against covetous ness. The evil sentiments of envy, jealousy and social hatred have never yet penetrated our population. I assure you that you wrong the poor Chinese. They are gentle, mild, good-humored, honest scrupulous, loyal, sympathetic and

charitable. "You may have read the accounts of certain cruelties and barbarities, but they belong to the laws of war, which are equally barbarous in all countries. In a condition of peace, when their quie-

tude is not disturbed, the Chinese are of marvelous benignity, which is only equalled by the gentleness of their wives. I fancy that I know the Parisian ladies, but I do not hesitate to say that the Chinese women are superior to them. In the first place, our ladies have ittle feet. They are good-natured and devoid of all coquetry. They have a deep sentiment of modesty, and their existence passes along without disputes and without quarrels. The woman who makes scenes is unknown in our favored climate. Our women are contented with the dresses their lords and masters give them and they never run up bills with dressmakers or modistes."-Republic Francaise.

A CHINESE THEATER.

The Bronn The bronzing pad, a does away with the so usual in an office. bronze at the top ; through valves in the fur at the bottom, pass sieve before reaching the exact amount easily and accurately r saves much time and h vents the bronze from everything in the room fur become matted for easily be brought back a state by cleaning it out ary cheap hair brush

Dr. Price's Cream Be Awarded Gold Medal Midwi

LEGAL ADVERTIS

TIMBER CULTURE PROOF-NOTICE FOR FOR

United Stand O'Neill, Net. 2 O'Neill, Net. 2 Notice is hereby given hat has filed notice of intention tation proof before the man tat their office in O'Neill, Me, löth day of August. M& a application No. 631, for the east quarter and east 4 sout tion number 2, in townshy of range number 9 west. He names as witnesset: In Star, Nebraska, A. C. Mohr, offi Nebraska, A. C. Mohr, offi A. R. Wertz, of Star, Neb. 1-6 JOHN A. Hat

IN THE DISTRICT COLL COUNTY, NEBEL

Farmers Trust Company.C corporation plaintiff.

Farmers Trust Compan, Ca corporation plaintif. Ys. James Harris and wife Haai W. Sherwood and wife ha W. Sherwood and wife ha Thomas G. Cowfill ac Thomas G. Cowfill ac Thomas G. Cowfill ac the above named defeduat them will take notice that a july. 1895. the above named the above named defeduat and prayer of said petitions a certain mortgage ded. defendants Harris and wh upon the following described a certain mortgage ded. defendants Harris and wh upon the following described ared in the country of Hôit ad braska, to-wit: The southeast quarter d the north half of the northest the north half of the northest the north half of the northest issory note. dated July 1. 84, 81,500 due and payable Decast interest at seven per cent H amually as evidenced by has attached to said principal ac the taxes on said real estat protect its security press ax saile, and plaintif allers inter its coupons when due and protect its security press at a sub 189. and 182 and protect its security press at a mort sum of 2000 due tand protect its security press at a mort is sum of 2000 due tand protect its security press at mort is sum of 2000 due tand protect its security press at mort is sum of 2000 due tand pay 1800 1891. and 182 and protect its security press at mort is allower is the sum of soid mortgage deed the sum of soid mortgage deed the sum of sub the the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the purchase of said ind works and the sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the sum of \$200 due tand sum of sub the the sum of \$200 due tand sub the sum of \$200 d with the sum of \$200 due tonis the purchase of said had in plaintiff alleges that said and real estate, and plaintiff paga fenpants be required to pagine said premises may be said us amount found due and that each of the defendants is to subject to the lien of plaint and prays for a deficiency jak the defendants Harris and with ant John W. Sherwood and for able relief. You are required to answer on or before the 9th day of Saiy. Dated ti's 29th day of July. 4.4 KI

Attorney

In the District Court of Holton Notice to Nonresident Des T. Arthur Thompson, Plainti Vs. Luman M. Cleveland. En Inud, his wife and C. B. Whiteen estate of Charlotte White dees ants.



Highest Honor

under the protection of a white flag. The red flag is a sign of defiance, and is often used by revolutionists. In our service it is a mark of danger, and shows a vessel to be receiving or discharging her powder. The black flag is the sign of piracy. The yellow flag shows a vessel to be at quarantine, and is the sign of contagious disease. A flag at half-mast means mourn-Fishing and other vessels return with a flag at half-mast to announce the loss or death of some of the men. Dipping a flag is lowering it slightly and then hoisting it again, to salute a vessel or fort. If the President of the United States goes afloat, the American flag is carried in the bows of his barge or hoisted at the main of the vessel on board of which he is.

Won in Regular Order.

The report of Nasrullah Khan's impression that, as the first race he saw at Epsom was won by the prince of Wales. while on the second the premier was triumphant, they arrange matters in this way on the turf in this country seems to be borrowed from what actually took place at the races near the monastery in the Crimea during the war there. A purse was given by the executive to be run for by a horse, the property of our French allies. Some fifteen started and finished in strict accordance with their army rank-the race being won by the general, the colonel.being second and the major third, but the subalterns nowhere!-London World.

A Judge of Faces.

Cecil Rhodes is a man of very simple tastes, remarkably unaffected, and plain-spoken. He has an iron will, but is soft-hearted, and is a philanthropic dreamer as well as a man of deeds. Mr. judges men very quickly, and by their faces. By merely looking at a man once he can make up his mind what sort of a character he has to deal with. Once a friend wrote to him asking him to do something for a young man who was anxious to go to South Africa. The King of the Cape replied to this effect: "Send me his photograph and I'll let you know by return mail whether I can do anything for him or not."-Ex.

The Banking Power

Recent statistics show that the total banking power," as it is called, of the world is £4,000,000,000, or \$20,000,000,000. Of this North America, mainly this country, controls f1,200,-000,000, while all Europe, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Helglum, and the Netherlands, all the great 'capitalist" nations, control but £2,300,-

A New Band Saw.

It must be a valuable mechanism indeed which fulfills the service claimed for a newly invented band saw-viz. the capacity to saw during both the forward and backward courses of the log carriage. In this case the saw itself is provided with two sets of saw teeth, facing in opposite directions, and is sustained by the regulation band wheels. and the operation as described consists in a forward movement of the carriage which brings the log in contact with the teeth facing one way, while the retreat of the carriage utilizes the teeth facing the other way, assuring a considerable economy of time and wear of the saw. Any difficulty in reversing the "lead" or angle of the saw face toward the log to accommodate the alternate motions of the carriage is overcome by the log carriage performing the reversed move-ment. The upper band wheel, which is moveable, is connected with the carriage by means of a series of screw shafting, well geared, the carriage runs its course in one direction clear of all mechanism and with the wheel face and saw resting thereupon, tilted at the angle required to saw a slab from the log-completing this course and reversing for the return, the carriage is instantaneously brought in contact with pawl and ratchet, which, working in conjunction with a rock shaft and pitman, thansmit-by means of the screw shafting-a motion to the upper band wheel, which throws the latter at an opposite angle, and holds the saw in readiness for its work upon the log while the carriage retreats. At the end of the retreat the connection is again broken automatically and the carriage

Leadville Is Rich.

again makes its clear run.

It is the opinion of one of the most distinguished mining experts in Colorado that the mineral wealth lying be-neath the streets of Leadville exceeds the gross amount that has been mined in the entire district to date

Fire Proof Celluloid.

A unique method is lately described as introduced in England for manufacturing fireproof celluloid simply from the spent fibers from paper mills. The process is simple-that is, as described, the pulp, consisting of fibers collected from washing water of the paper mill, is subjected to the action of certain chemicals which reduces it to a glutinous state, and is it then sent through a centrifugal pump, which gives it an even substance, any shade of color be-ing imparted to it at the same time by the use of aniline dyes. After this it is strained through flannel into square boxes, in a short time assuming an almost solid consistency. In this state the celluloid can be cut into slices or molded when the composition is in a liquid condition. The substance thus formed is asserted to be perfectly safe, and it is proposed to make from it printing surfaces for illustrations, for stereotyping, and to utilize it for various purposes as a substitute for other materials now employed.

Pneumatic Mail Service.

Within a year the mails between New York and Brooklyn will be whisked back and forth through pneumatic tubes, remains from one government building to the other. The pipes will be large enough to admit small pouches and it is said the cost will not exceed \$100,000. The pneumatic delivery of parcels also is under consideration in several large cities.

Drying Up.

The region of the Caucasus is said to be drying up through the recession of the Caspian sea, leaving barren tracts of sand, which the wind carries over the plains. During the last hun-dred years no less than 7,000 square miles of shore have been laid bare in this way.

Go to SULLIVAN MERCANTILE COMPANY and Get Their Prices on Shoes if You Want to Save Money.

"But what are you doing it for?" "He's making trunks," explained Mrs Brightside. It's his latest speciality. "The only trouble with me," said Mr. Brightside, with apparent irrelevance, "is that I'm lazy.

"But what on the top of the prairie are you making trunks out of packing oxes for? Cui bono, you know." "To save freight. I'm sending them to

a friend in Wisconsin, you see. I've got some other friends starting out there tonight, and if these things have handles on they can take them as baggage Otherwise the railway company won't let them. Can your female mind as-similate that fact? Taking it by and large," he added modestly, "it's a beautiful piece of work."

The caller joined the intent audience on the floor, and contemplated Mr Brightside with wonder, love and praise. It was pleasing to find any one clever enough to get ahead of a railroad company.-Ex.

Mary E. Wilkins' Home Life.

Miss Mary E Wilkins is the fortu-nate possessor of the treasury with which the romantic novelist adorns his heroines-a wealth of beautiful golden hair, and it is of the real yellow golden hue which one seldom sees growing naturally on a woman's head. The distinguished novelist is very tiny in figure, and very shy and modest in manner. She cares little for the applause of the world; indeed, she seems hardly to know what to do with the fame that she has won. At a little distance one would take her for a shy and sensitive child who begs that she may not be pointed out to public notice, rather than for the successful authoress whose work is ranked by critics among the best of the century. Miss Wilkins was a student at Mount Holyoke college, and her home is in a small town in eastern Massachusetts, not far from Boston

Deer Hunting in Maine.

There will be good deer hunting in Maine this year. In many districts recently numbers of the animals have been seen on farms and in fields very close to settlements and villages, which the hunters take to indicate a great plenty of the game in the woods.

A trinity there seems of principles, Which represent and rule created life-The love of self, our fellows, and our God.

the Rigid and Unalterable.

We entered the building assigned to. "The Ascending Luminous Dragon" a small side door and proceeding for some distance along a very narrow, whitewashed passage and down a flight of steep and narrow wooden steps we arrived at the kitchen of the establish ment, where "celestial" cooks were buslly employed preparing savory (?) dishes for the performing company, says a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine. Our place, however, was not there, so on we went up two more flights equally steep, dark and uninviting stairs. Through a door at the top w walked unceremoniously into the "holy of holies," otherwise the "greenroom." Here the actors were in various stages of personal adornment, some applying cosmetics, others dressing, while many more, smoking and chattering, were re hearsing their peculiar parts, which, to our untutored eyes, seemed to be composed of the most absurd and extravagant antics. Here and there were scattered small tables, around and upon which those of the performers whose over listlessly reclined. parts were Habiliments and garments of wonderful cut hung around the walls and were scattered about the floor and tables in reckless profusion, while huge chests containing "property" were deposited at intervals around the room. From there was the direct approach on to the

stage The artists were exclusively Chinese and, despite the deceptive makeup, all men. No woman is allowed on the stage of a Chinese theater in any cathe pacity whatever. Strange as it may sound, the omission is, however, hardly noticeable, for the get-up of the men impersonating female characters is so perfect that it is with difficulty one can really be convinced that the unalterable law on the subject has not been infringed. Nevertheless, in its stern rigidity it is as unalterable as a law of the Medes and Persians.

Miles' Pain Pills are guaranteed to stop adache in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."

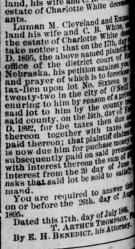
An Automatic Gallows.

Jabez L. Woodbridge, warden of the jail at Wethersfield, Conn., has patented an automatic gallows. He tested his ghastly invention recently on the on of John Cronin, condemned to death for the murder of Albert Skinner.



MANHOOD RESTORED! Power, Headache, Wakefi ness, all drains and loss of exertion, you that errors, casaption of 1 high lead to infirmity, Constantion of 1 wet. El por box, 6 for 55, by mail pre-written guarantee to cure or refuse written conter. Write for for the state of the state of the state of the mapper. Audress NERVESEED CO.,

d we can secure pat





re. Our fee n A PAMPHLET, "How cost of same in the U. sent free. Address, C.A.SNOW&

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASH