

SURGEONS OF THEM.

TO TEACH THE FIREMEN HOW TO DRESS WOUNDS.

The "Emergency Kit" and Its Contents—Sponges, Bandages of All Sorts, Cotton, Morphine, Plaster and Other Necessaries.

WHEN the plan originated by an assistant engineer of the Malden (Mass.) fire department is generally carried into effect, firemen will no longer be obliged to wait the coming of the ambulance to dress their wounds or alleviate their hurts, says the New York Journal. In every fire company there will be a man who thoroughly understands the method of giving first aid to be injured.

With every hose wheel will be carried an "emergency kit," containing all the necessities for antiseptic treatment. It has been a problem for many years just how to find a method for caring for injured firemen at conflagrations without the expense of having a regular physician attached to each company. This new idea seems to offer the solution sought for.

This emergency kit will contain eight rolls of bandages for body and legs, eight bandages for the arms, and a similar number for the fingers. There will also be eight corrosive sublimate gauze bandages of various lengths and sizes, two drainage pans, six tourniquets for arteries in arms and legs, one box of medicated absorbent cotton, one can of bicarbonate of soda to be sprinkled over the surface of burns, one bottle of sulphate of morphine tablets, one-eighth grain each, to be given for pain; one bottle tincture of benzoin; also one bottle corrosive sublimate tablets, one tablet to a quart of water, making a one-tenth of 1 per cent solution, to be used in dressing; one roll of surgeon's strapping plaster, scissors, safety pins, large and small, and one bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia, to be used as a stimulant and to be given in place of brandy. The emergency kit will also contain sponges and other accessories, and all the various articles will be packed in cotton to guard against breakage.

The originator of the plan advances the idea that the firemen should attend a series of lectures by competent surgeons and physicians upon the care of the injured at fires, practical illustrations being given at every lecture. It would be quite possible to instruct every member of a paid fire department, from the chief engineer to the hose boy, so that he should be able to render that immediate aid which in a crisis is indispensable. But while this general knowledge is to be impressed, it is further suggested to have one member of each company assigned to the emergency kit, just as there are pipe men and hose men. It shall be this man's duty to see that the kit is always in perfect order, that no supplies are lacking, and to provide in every way against there being a hitch when anything from the kit is needed.

In speaking of his plan the advocate said: "I would advise that the engine and ladder company might have a regular course of lectures, given in quarters, by local physicians and surgeons, with examinations. The firemen who pass the necessary examination shall receive diplomas and a badge of the Red Cross Order of American Firemen. Nobody will deny the fact that the average fireman is always ready to risk his life to save that of a friend or a stranger. His own life is in danger from the first stroke of the gong in the engine house until the apparatus is hauled after its return from the fire. No one knows what minute he will want medical aid. Yet ignorance of the first principles of surgery may prevent his comrades from helping him in his utmost need. Every medical man will support my assertion that the quick use of antiseptic dressing means many days of illness saved for the patient and many dollars for the state relief association."

The Bible of Legitimism.
That holy bible of pure legitimism, the Gotha "Genealogische Hofkalendar," which has appeared yearly since 1764, both in a German and French edition, is said to have given moral offense this year to the court circles in Italy. Its issue for 1897 contains no portraits of the prince of Naples and his bride, while it does contain portraits of the duke of Orleans and his bride. The editor, whoever he may be, seems thus to have decided that the heirship to the crown of Italy is a mere de facto affair with which so eminent a pen-and-ink "kingmaker" as himself cannot be concerned, whereas the heirship to the crown of France is a de jure solemnity which needs to be impressed on the sublime personages and the funkies who study this annual court pocketbook.—Westminster Gazette.

Converting Turf into Coal.
Another plan for turning to account forces of nature as yet dimly understood is reported from Scandinavia, where a savant has discovered a method of converting turf into coal. The turf is placed in retorts and gradually heated to 250 degrees. The retorts are then closed and the temperature kept up for seven hours. The tar and gas products are retained in the coal mass to the extent of 80 per cent, and the resultant is said to contain 65 per cent of carbon, 6 per cent of hydrogen, 3.7 water and 5 per cent of ashes. Turf coal gives about the same amount of heat as seconds, and has been tested both in Krupp's iron foundry and for domestic purposes.

SAD WILLIAM HENRY.

"'Nother Niggab's Buried in Mah Grave," Said He.

William Henry Holloway, an erring negro 6576 Greenwich street, is mourning "cause 'nother niggab's buried in mah grave." Last June William Henry suddenly disappeared from his home and for several days no one knew whither he had gone, says the New York Tribune. Then they found a body in the North river, and his wife looked at it, recognized it, wept over it and buried it. Then she collected \$400 in insurance money.

Mrs. Holloway wore her widow's weeds in peace until Sunday night, when just before midnight there came a "tapping at her chamber door." She arose and fearfully opened to the intruder. It was William Henry and she shrieked, being convinced that it was William Henry's ghost; and all the eight little pickaninnies came tumbling in fright from their beds and rolling over the floor. When the returned wanderer had assured his wife that he was himself and not a spirit he learned how he had been drowned and buried and realized upon, and his heart grew heavy, thinking of that "other niggab buried in mah grave." Besides his wife didn't seem very glad to see him, and the eight pickaninnies could in no way be convinced that he was really alive. Early in the morning Mrs. Holloway arose and without waiting for breakfast, went to tell Coroner Hoerber that the man whom she had identified, wept over, buried and realized upon, and for whom she was wearing weeds, was not her husband, but only "'nother niggab buried in mah grave."

William Henry was the picture of wretchedness as he stood yesterday morning in his home, scratching dolefully his woolly head. "'Nother niggab buried in mah grave," he said. "Times got so bad las' June I done got discouraged, an' I jus' lit out an' trabeled all ober de west, till I done thought o' Minnie an' how hard she'd have to work for the pickaninnies. Then I turn 'round an' I done come back, an' I fin' 'nother niggab buried in mah grave. I wouldn't had 'nother niggab buried in mah grave—not foh noth'n."

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Their Office is a Sure Road to Promotion.

Bright boys will do well to remember that there is no surer road to promotion, financially, socially and every other way, than that which leads through a private secretaryship, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. To be as intimately associated with a man who has won a high place in the world for himself as a private secretary must be is to have the opportunity of studying at close range the character of a successful man—to "get points," so to speak, that may be put to very good use by any young man who is able to profit by experience. The useful private secretary, too, is sure to make his employer think so well of him as to be anxious to aid him, and, moreover, is certain in his official capacity to meet many men of prominence whose acquaintance is well worth while. Daniel Lamont is an excellent example of what the clever private secretary can do. At the close of Mr. Cleveland's first administration, during which Lamont was the president's private secretary, he was placed by one who held a cabinet office during the same time at the head of important street railroad and other interests in New York. Lamont proved himself a man of great executive ability and was honored with a cabinet place during Mr. Cleveland's second administration. Gen. Horace Porter, who had change of the inaugural parade, emerged from obscurity as Grant's military secretary. It was because of the qualities he showed that Porter was given the chance to make rapid progress in business, after the war was over, and today his name is one of the oftenest seen in print. The list of those who have used the private secretaryship as a stepping stone to great and lasting advancement is a long one.

THE READING OF A GOOD BOOK.

A pump may be connected with a very deep well of very good water, and yet need a pitcher of water to be brought from another source to be poured in at the top before it can work. So with the mind, sometimes. The reading of a good book helps it into running order.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Mrs. Annie Shanivan runs the engines in a big planing mill at Tulare, Cal. She also shovels the fuel and makes necessary repairs to the machinery.
Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, has just received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania at Allegheny, Pa.
Gemma Bellincioni, the greatest Italian operatic singer of the present time, has left Milan for good and taken a house at Vienna, Austria, which she will make her home hereafter. She will not accept any permanent engagement, but will go on starring tours every season.
Miss Georgia Cayvan, the actress, is an apple "fend." The apple is her medicine and her food, her cure-all and regulator. She eats one just before going to bed, and another when she arises in the morning, and they always stand ready for her refreshment during the day.

John Lawrence, master of the Llanguibly hunt, in Monmouth, Wales, has hunted continuously for seventy years. He is now aged ninety.
In Arran, where the maidenhair fern grows plentifully, some of the inhabitants use it as a substitute for tea.

RULES ON INSURANCE.

NEBRASKA FARMER MUTUAL COMPANIES AFFECTED.

They Can Insure Country Churches, Country School Houses and Country Parsonages—A Construction That Has Been Contended For for Years.

Mutual Insurance Enlarged.

Auditor Cornell has announced a decision that has long been desired by farmers' mutual fire insurance companies. He decided that such companies can insure country churches, country parsonages and country school houses under section 8 of the farmers' mutual insurance law of 1891.

Auditor Cornell followed this up by another that town mutual insurance companies have a right to insure mills and creameries and stores in the country, under section 11, of house roll No. 183, passed by the last legislature. Buildings of this character, the auditor holds, come under the head of "business property outside of cities and villages." A portion of section 11, of house roll No. 183, is as follows:

"Such companies may issue policies on cities, towns and villages, real or personal property in this state, also upon business property outside of cities and villages, against loss or damage by fire, lightning, tornado, cyclone or wind storm, for any length of time, not exceeding five years."

The auditor's decision in regard to farmers' mutuals insuring country churches, parsonages and school houses, is based on section 8, of the act of 1891, which permits risks to be taken on detached farm dwellings, barns, except livery and hotel barns, and other farm buildings. The auditor holds that churches, parsonages and school houses come under the head of "other farm buildings." When Eugene Moore was auditor he permitted farmers' mutual insurance companies to insure livery houses and cold storage houses in the country, but would not permit risks to be taken on churches, parsonages and school houses. House roll No. 259 covered this point, but it was loaded down with amendments in the senate last winter and killed. An amendment permitting companies to insure and take promissory notes in payments of premiums is given as the principal reason why the bill did not pass. The business of insuring country school houses and churches is now open to farmers' mutuals, whereas heretofore only the old-line companies could compete. It is considered a large and valuable field and mutual companies have long clamored to enter it.

The decision allowing town mutual insurance companies to insure mills, creamery buildings and stores is not hailed with so much joy by friends of mutual insurance for the reason that mills and creameries are considered hazardous risks.

NEBRASKA WOMAN BURNS TO DEATH.

Mrs. Ralph White of Elgin township, Antelope county, was horribly burned and died in great agony a few hours later. Mrs. White was engaged in burning caterpillars' nests from the fruit trees, using a kerosene torch. The fluid dripped on her clothing, setting it on fire. She started to the house and got into bed to smother the flames. To her horror she soon noticed that in passing she had set fire to the clothing of her little child and rose to save the babe. This she accomplished at the sacrifice of her own life. When the child was saved she was afraid that the flames had gained such headway as to endanger the house and she caught up the bed clothing and rushed out of doors with the hope of smothering the flames, but the wind fanned them to such fierceness that she was fatally burned.

THE STATE'S RIGHT KNOCKED ONE.

Notice has been served upon the state officials that the United States land office officials here held that the claim of N. P. Brood to a homestead right on a part of the old Sioux reservation is good as against the claim of the state on the land for school land. The papers show that Brood settled upon the land before it was surveyed, in 1863, and built a house. That he has lived upon it ever since with his family and declares his intention of taking it as a homestead. After it was surveyed it was found that it was a part of section 36 in township 35 north, range 13 west. Under the act of congress opening the tract to settlement the sections numbered 16 and 36 in each congressional township were to be set apart to the state as school land. Brood gets his decision under the ruling of the land office that by the provisions of another general act his prior settlement in good faith gives him a prior right. In several particulars the case is a new one to the land department, and if the decision is allowed to stand it will affect a large number of other claims throughout the country which were taken under like circumstances.

INTERESTS OF NEBRASKA INDUSTRIES.

Washington dispatch: Senator Allen today appeared before the senate finance committee in the interest of Nebraska industries and urged the imposition of a duty of \$1.50 a head on calves, \$3 a head on yearlings and 35 per cent ad valorem on all other cattle; on chicory a cent a pound on the dried root and 3 cents a pound on the finished product; on beef and sorghum sugar a bounty of 3/4 of a cent, one-fourth of which is to go every four years, on hides 1/2 a cent a pound, 50 per cent ad valorem on gypsum. He also asked that gum chicle and fresh fish be placed on the free list and urged free lumber and free barbed wire and a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on asphaltum.

VETERANS TO RAISE CHICKENS.

The Grand Army post at Seward designated a "chicken day" recently, placing a chicken coop on the public square and asked friends to donate chickens for the soldiers' home at Milford. As the result of the effort, Commandant Fowler has received an invoice of sixty-five of the feathered tribe, representing all of the different breeds. They have been placed in the care of Comrade J. C. H. Estis, an expert in this line, who will people the woods with the fowls, while the rest of the boys will look after the fish of the stream.

BARTLEY IN COURT.

The Ex-State Treasurer Arraigned for Embezzlement of \$301,884.05.

Joseph S. Bartley, ex-state treasurer, was arraigned in the Omaha police court before Police Judge Gordon on an information charging the embezzlement of \$301,884.05 of public funds. He waived a preliminary hearing and was held to the district court of Douglas county in a bond in the sum of \$50,000.

The necessary bondsmen accompanied the prisoner to the police court and the bail bond was immediately filled out. The signers were W. A. Paxton, R. H. Townley, secretary of the Lincoln life association of Lincoln, and C. Bevin Oldfield, manager of the American chieftain company. Paxton qualified in the sum of \$30,000, half real estate and half personal property. Townley qualified for \$10,000, which was also equally divided between personal property and real estate. Oldfield qualified in the sum of \$30,000, all personal property.

The information upon which Bartley was arraigned accused him of embezzling a maximum of \$301,884.05 of state funds. This amount is mentioned in the last six counts of the information, which in all contains eight counts. This amount includes the interest on the original warrant of \$180,101.75 at the rate of 7 per cent. It is the total that was paid the New York bank that purchased the warrant when it returned it for collection. In the first two counts Bartley is charged with the embezzlement of the face of the warrant, \$180,101.75. The amount of this warrant was appropriated by the 1895 legislature to reimburse the sinking fund. Bartley is accused of having sold this warrant, appropriated the proceeds and to have paid it later with state money.

Besides this variance in the amounts charged as embezzled the counts differ immaterially. In some Bartley is accused of having committed the embezzlement in his capacity as state treasurer and in others of having done so while in a position in which he was duly empowered to collect and disburse moneys of the state. Some of the counts also charge him with having turned over the embezzled amount to some "corporated body unknown."

HORSES DIE OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

An alarming disease has developed among horses in this vicinity, says a Winside dispatch. It affects the kidneys and causes the horses to appear to be lame on one hind foot. Soon after this symptom is noticed, the horse generally falls prone on the ground and is unable to rise. A few, by outward applications, have been helped so that they have apparently recovered, but most have died in a few days, partial paralysis setting in and the horse not seeming to suffer much pain. As many as fifteen fine animals have succumbed to the disease near town, and many more are reported to have died in the country. Some people think the trouble is caused by feeding millet and others ascribe it to the damp weather, while still others think the breaking down of the extra exertions horses have been obliged to make this year on account of the unusual mud. The fatality is especially alarming from the fact that very few horses are being raised now, making it probable that good horses will be very scarce soon, and consequently valuable. No effective remedy has yet been found for this equine disease.

HIGH SCHOOLS MUST PROTECT THEMSELVES.

In answer to the many questions received from over the state regarding the dilling of the high school law State Superintendent Jackson has sent out the following letter:

"In answer to many inquiries with reference to the decision of the state supreme court declaring the free high school law unconstitutional, I submit the following: 'As I understand it, when a law is declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, it is though the law had never been in effect. However, there is a brief period allowed during which time a petition for rehearing may be presented. It is possible that a rehearing will be asked and that a favorable decision will yet be handed down. In the meantime, each high school affected should take such action as will protect the interests of the school. Some high school boards have retained students to pay tuition, the board giving receipts stating that in case the county pays the tuition, the amount will be refunded. In regard to the legal features involved, I would respectfully refer you to your county attorney, who is in a position to know your exact situation.'

MEMORIAL DAY PROGRAM.

The office of the adjutant general of the G. A. R. has issued the memorial day order. The order of Commander-in-Chief Clarkson, issued from Omaha, is supplemented by the department commander, John A. Ehrhardt of the department of Nebraska. The orders are that as May 30 this year falls on Sunday the Memorial day exercises will be held upon the preceding day, Saturday, May 29. Attached to the order of the commander-in-chief is Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

PREPARING TO ENTERTAIN THE VETERANS.

Prompt and active measures are being taken to make the Grand Army of the Republic reunion, for the eastern district of the state, to be held in Nebraska City, July 2, 3, 4 and 5, a success in every particular. Committees on finance, speakers, general arrangements, etc., have been appointed. It is proposed to combine the regular Fourth of July celebration with the reunion exercises of that day. Invitations have been extended to well known orators to be present and speak.

PRINTING BOARD ORGANIZES.

The state officers comprising the state printing board met and organized according to law. Auditor Cornell was elected chairman and Secretary of State Porter was chosen secretary of the board. It was decided that as no appropriation had been made to pay the salary of the expert clerk provided for by the bill that no appointment to the office would be made.

FRUIT PROSPECTS GOOD.

Fruit prospects are better now than for several years, says a Juniata dispatch. All kinds show an exceedingly heavy bloom, and if not injured by frost or otherwise, there will be fruit in great abundance. Especially is this so of the cherry and plum. The farmers are nearly done seeding and are pushing the preparation for corn planting. Wheat and rye look well and the ground is in such good condition that everybody is looking forward to a most bountiful harvest of all kinds of crops.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MOBILIZATION OF THE MILITIA IN NEBRASKA.

Officers of the Department Looking Into the Matter and a Report Soon to Be Made to the Secretary of War—Viewing Sites for the Great Encampment.

Mobilization of the Militia.

The investigation of the officers of the department of the Platte, says an Omaha dispatch, into the conditions attending a mobilization of the national guards of the several states at Omaha in 1898 are nearly completed and a report will probably be made to the secretary of war within a few days. The information called for by the war department from General Coppinger, commanding the department of the Platte, includes information regarding the availability of the land surrounding Omaha for such an encampment, also the cost of the maintenance of a large body of troops at this point and the probable cost of transporting these troops to and from the encampment.

Investigations have been made of the country immediately adjacent to Omaha and a number of locations have been found which are suitable for an encampment such as proposed. Two locations in particular have been viewed with especial favor. Both are entirely suitable and it is thought that both are obtainable with little or no expense. One of these is the country in the vicinity of Miller park and old Ft. Omaha, together with the rolling land to the north and west, making a tract of about 600 or 800 acres in extent. The other site which is regarded very favorably is in the vicinity of Council Bluffs. The land lies near the Union Pacific transfer grounds in Council Bluffs. It is on what engineers would designate as the "second bench" above the river. It lies west of the transfer and includes about 700 acres.

The matter of securing the land in the vicinity of Ft. Omaha for the encampment will be brought before the executive committee of the exposition, and the securing of the land on the Council Bluffs side of the river has been placed in the hands of Director Lucius Wells and George F. Wright of Council Bluffs. They will lay the matter before the merchants' and manufacturers' association of Council Bluffs at its next meeting and an effort will be made to secure the necessary amount of land.

If both of these tracts can be secured the encampment will probably be divided into two divisions, one division being located on each of these tracts. This will allow of opportunities for maneuvering of the two corps as opposing armies.

THE CLAIM NOT A VALID ONE.

Gov. Holcomb refused to approve claim No. 680, Thomas H. Pratt, watchman at Nebraska building at the world's fair as by contract, for \$225. He says in his veto: "It appears from the papers connected with the case that this claim was before the claims committee of the house and by them rejected and was afterwards inserted in the senate and during the closing session of the legislature, concurred in by the conference committee and incorporated in the bill. The committee of claims in the house, with whom I have conferred, are firmly of the opinion that the claim is not a valid one against the state. It is a claim for work done as a watchman as the Nebraska building during the world's fair. It appears that the claimant worked but a short time as such watchman, until he was discharged and it is admitted that he has received pay for the time which he worked. Under these circumstances I cannot appreciate the merit of this claim."

CORN RUINED IN THE CRIBS.

An Exeter dispatch says that farmers are beginning to find out that cribbing corn in open cribs doesn't pay. Several have been shelling during the past two days, and after shelling out two or three loads have found in such bad condition that grain men could not use it. In nearly every case of an open crib it was found that the middle was badly damaged, in some cases being almost rotten. The only way to save any of it will be to immediately sort out by hand all that is sound and dispose of it. For by June 15 none of it can be used. It is believed by good many here that the foreign buyers who cribbed 150,000 bushels last fall will lose not less than one-tenth, owing to the bad condition it was in when it was put in the cribs. Their cribs, however, are well made and roofed, which may make a difference.

NEBRASKA LAND DECISION.

The United States land office at O'Neill has just decided the case of Jens A. Jacobson against the state of Nebraska in favor of Jacobson. It involved the southwest quarter of section 36, town 35, range 14, upon which Jacobson settled in 1894, and made permanent improvements before the permanent survey had been made, and before he knew that it was a part of the school section. When he settled on the land it was not known whether it was in South Dakota or Nebraska. The decision was that Jacobson was entitled to file on the land. A similar case has been brought by N. P. Brood, involving the northwest quarter of section 36, town 35, range 13.

COMPILATION OF NEW LAWS.

A. E. Sheldon has been employed to arrange for publication of the acts passed by the last session of the legislature and signed by the governor. The work of compilation is for the purpose of having the acts printed in the regular session laws volume, which is issued after each session of the legislature.

A JOB FOR EX-CONGRESSMAN ANDREWS.

Washington special: The absence of the president from the city has not deterred the office-pickers from making up their paper slates. The rumor was renewed today that ex-Congressman Andrews was slated for the auditorship of the treasury for the interior department, which office has been promised to Senator Thurston and by him it is generally understood, to Mr. Andrews. The place is worth \$3,000 a year for four years. Mr. Andrews, when he left Washington, was quite well satisfied that the office would be tendered him.

Life and Health

Happiness and usefulness, depend upon pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. This is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the blood is now loaded with impurities which must be promptly expelled or health will be in danger. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier. \$1.50 per box. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. cures nausea, indigestion, biliousness. Price 25c.

An Electric Cane Lamp.
A German inventor has invented an electric cane lamp. The handle of the cane contains an incandescent lamp, the two poles of which are connected with the plates of a battery. Below this is a small chamber to carry the battery fluid. When it is desired to use the lamp the cap is taken off and the cane inclined so that the liquid it contains comes in contact with the electrodes. A current is thus produced that will, it is asserted, keep the light going for an hour.

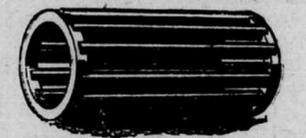
BINDING OF GRAIN.

Why McCormick Changed from a Left to a Right Hand Binder.

When binding was done by hand the left hand cut harvester was a necessity. With the left hand machine the heads of the grain are at the left hand of the man doing the binding, so in taking out the bundle with the band around it, whether the man turned to the front table or to the back table he kept his position toward the bundle itself—that is, with the heads towards his left hand; hence, in making the tuck he shoved the ends under the band toward the heads. Grain is handled by the shocker by grasping into the heads, as shown in the illustration, and the tuck should therefore be toward the heads, so that it will not pull out.

The applications of roller bearings to grain cutting machinery was made by J. C. Perry in 1869, and his patent, No. 86,584, for an improved reaper, showed and described various ways of using roller and ball bearings in harvesters. Unquestionably the most practical and satisfactory applications of roller bearings to binders and mowers has been made by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. The Particular form used by them was patented in 1882 and is now to be found in all McCormick machines. The especially valuable feature of the McCormick roller bearing is seen in the form—or cage as it is called—which holds the rollers from running together, and if for any cause the cage is taken from the shaft the rollers will not fall out and get lost.

In order to avoid the McCormick patent the other harvesting machine company who claims to be the originator of roller bearings in harvesters has cut out the metal in the ring at the ends of the rollers. If the cage is taken out the rollers slip out and become filled with grit, or worse, get lost. The methods of the McCormick Company result in an annual saving of many thousands of dollars to the farming public. New devices are not embodied in their machines until long and oft-repeated trials have shown them to be practical. It has been the same with roller bearings as with everything else—McCormick experimenting is done at McCormick expense.



The Skoptzi.
The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard tells this story: A banker and his niece, who are members of a religious sect called the Skoptzi, or self-mutilators, were sentenced to fifteen and ten years' imprisonment respectively. The banker tattooed a cross on his niece's breast, and mutilated himself. Mutilation is a penal offense in Russia only when it is prompted by religious motives.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Betz, 439 8th Ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

Ancient Counterfeiting.
Counterfeiting was as profitable in ancient as in modern times, and far more common. It is considered by experts impossible to detect an ancient counterfeit from a genuine coin. Counterfeiting ancient coins in modern times has become a regular profession, and most of the counterfeits are better executed than the originals.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascara.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. H. C. G. Co. Fall, druggists refund money.

Wagner's Piano.
The pianoforte upon which Wagner received his earliest teaching in counterpoint and composition from Theodor Weinlig, of Leipzig, has been added to the objects in the Wagner museum in Vienna.

The Pot and the Kettle.
Gordon Grocer—Mino friend, dot old gray bibe makes a tam bad schmel.

Mr. O'Rafferty—How the devil do yez know how me poipe smells when yer stirrin' up yer sour kroust?—Texas Sitings.