Won't do for winter. The cold winds of November will soon be after us and our "summer togs" will be sadly lacking. By all



odds the best time to buy is NOW. Our stock, large and complete, giving you great variety to select from. AN-1 OTHER POINT is the rapidly advancing prices. There has been nothing like it in twenty years. Those who buy now will buy cheapest. No mistake about that. No matter where you live you can buy of us to your entire satisfaction. Our mail order business is large and thousands of men scattered over ten western states order their clothing of us by mail. Our Catalogue

and samples of woolens are sent free to all buyers of clothing. We would be glad to send them to you if you will send us your



Lincoln, Nebraska.

\*\*\*\*\*

GREAT MAIL ORDER CLOTHING HOUSE.

# Farmers

-ALL USE OUR-

## THREE "BEAUTS,"

that President Debbs, of the American

railway Union, has merely advanced a

step beyond what the monopolies have

taught. Out in the oppressed state of

This is the reason that the militia of

California refuses to serve the corpora-

tions, even when ordered to do so in the

name of the state. In fact, the whole

sell to or trade with any other merchant

who is not also a special contractor

3. The merchant also concedes to the

railroad the right to break open his

packages in transit, and examine the

contents, to discover any evasion of the

Where workingmen are using the boy

cott in an emergency, the rules, above

ace on the part of the Pacific railroads

-roads built by the government's, the

people's credit,; roads built on debt-

debt which there are indications that

the people must pay. The amount al

ready paid would have paid the debts.

but the railroad kings have taken it. In

fact, it constitutes the foundations of

their financial thrones. The gospel of

boycott found a believer in Mr. Debbs.

His crime is that he has turned it against

those who preached it to the people of

the Pacific coast very much as highway

robbers preach the doctrine of the rota-

tion of property with 'Your money or your life,' "-The Standard (Ind.) Troy,

Going hand in hand with the demand

by the railroad king that the govern-

ment shall step in and smooth the diffi-

culties which his own misconduct, have

caused, goes the demand for a larger

Just so sure as the present system is

continued, just so certain is it that capi

talists are going to compel the taxpay-

ers to support a standing army fashion-

land in the late strike the present system will as surely lead to the iron rule

of a military despotism as night follows

When Mr. Cleveland, at the instance

of the corporation lawyer who acts as

attorney general for the United States,

sent the federal army to act as service

squad to the corporations, he made a

beginning whose logical conclusion is

that the military power of this republic

is to be held subject at all times to the

Then consider that this corporation

monarch has more money than the gov-

ernment, more power of taxation than

the government; and that he has at his

command an army which does not cost

him a cent and which he can increase at

Do you not think your liberties in

some danger when private ownership of

public highways has brought about such

Hay Market.

fair and the supply fair. Quoted prices

No. 2 corn, 21c; No. 3 white outs 18c.

We are always on the market to buy

J. H. Stuckey has moved his milk de-

not to 1809 C atreet where he will con-

tinue to supply his old customers with

NEBBARKA HAY CO.

Omaha, Neb

Top prices for best grades today were

command of the railroad kings.

at his pleasure!

an follows:

a situation as that?

With the precedent set by Mr. Cleve-

ed upon the European plan.

quoted, show that it is a standing men-

with the railroad

New York.

army

schedule classification.

California the people realize this.

# LINCOLN COAL CO., 1206 O SREET M

# [ may think of the boycott as a weapon,

(Continued From First Page.)

man company that is held by various railway potentates. The Pullman company has been a sort of wheel within a wheel, and that is why the public has with the cause of the strikers. The Pa-been fleeced and outraged. It is like the cific railroad, not satisfied with its other side-show that travels with the big cir- plunder, made these rules for merchants: cus and is allowed to rob and deceive the people by sharing the profits with goods by railroad, to the exclusion of the people by sharing the Begister ships or steamers.

2. Contractors shall not buy from,

HAILROAD KINGS AS LAW BREAKERS.

A man who steals a coupling pin is a thief, and so is the man who steals a railroad; but while the law supplies a policeman for the first, the second controls the appointment of the policeman and numbers him among his servants.

Whatever the form of government wealth has always been able to shape legislation in its interest. The whole struggle of the democracy, which has overturned thrones and orders of nobility, is directed against this law making power of wealth.

There is no justification in law or morals for the violence done to person and property by the railroad strikers. The railway owners are quite right about that, but one law is not more sacred than another, and capital's horrorfor the illegality of labor's conduct just now would be more impressive if capital itself possessed that respect for law which it demands in others.

The law was swift to seize and jail the the men who stole the use of trains for a few hour's use during the Coxey excitement, but its arm is not long enough to recover the railroads stolen outright by the men who appealed for the protection against the industrial army.

Until the law is impartial, and able to pierce golden armor as well as rags, respect it will not obtain among practical men even in a country where, in the last analysis, the people are themselves to blame for the laws imperfections.

It is not in human nature to feel reverence for a law, that however fair and necessary in principle, happens for the occasion to serve as a bulwark from behind which your enemy may pepper

I am not defending infractions of the law, but I decline to sit at the feet of chronic and stupendous law breakers for instruction in the beauty and holiness of obedience to the statutes.

Statutes for the protection of property were not enacted by the people of California for the benefit especially of the Southern Pacific, that it might employ them in times of strike as weapons wherewith to fight its men and commit outrages upon the public greater than a thousandiold in property destroying consequences than all the outrages that its rebellious employes are likely to com-

Thoughtful men in general side against the railroad for reasons that are patriotic and infinitely higher than any bearing on a question of wages side against them to the point of revolution should need be. However rough the methods of the strikers, how distressing to lawyers, professional and lay, the result of the strike, cannot be well for the coun-

mit at its expense.

This is the grand fact: Money has land hay \$5, eye straw \$45. Demand in gained too much power in this republic. The plutocracy have gone too lar, have subject to market changes. crats be in office. It is apparent that dollars and not men rule in the United States, and manhood rebels. This is the whole story. The Southern Pacific is typical."-Arthur McEwen in the Examiner, San Francisco. THE PRACTICES OF THE CALIFORNIA CON-

PORATIONS.

It must be admitted, whatever one | pure milk and cream.

is in standard silver dollars, in which the treasury counts a silver dollar as a rea! dollar in assets. The remaining \$114,000,000 is in bullion, purchased under the act of 1890, in which the silver is reckoned at its cost price. The margin of inaccuracy in these two items obviously varies much. The standard silver dollars are actually worth about 49 per cent of what the treasury rate them at, and while the price of bullion has fallen materially, it stands today for much more than 40 per cent of its cost. But while the treasury allows for these two assets \$505,000,000, the markets of the world are paying only \$252, 000,000 for the same thing—the government stamp being excepted. The real assets of the treasury are its gold at \$141,000,000,its silver at \$252,000,000 and its miscelaneous items, netting, as per official statement, \$52,000,000, or a total of \$446,000,000. Against this total the government has as liabilities \$363,000,000 in outstanding silver certificates, less the silver certificates in the treasury, and \$113,000,000 in treasury notes of 1890, which are based upon the

A Word About Repudiation.

The country has heard a great deal

about repudiation during the last year

or two. Even now while we are coining

silver dollars of the kind, too, that re-

publicans themselves authorized and

that populists have all along been de-

manding, all the gold standard people

are crying out against a repudiation

that they insist somebody or some party

Here is an extract from a Washington

On account of the tremendous drop

dispatch sent out ten days or more ago:

in the price of silver, if the treasury

should begin to estimate its holdings at

their market value today, there would

be instead of a cash value of \$220,000,-

The line of argument advanced in sup-

port of the startling announcement that

there is an actual deficit in the treasury

coined and uncoined, as worth \$505,000-

000 dollars. Of this sum \$391,000,000

The treasury reckons its silver,

of \$30,000,000, is this:

000 an actual deficit of \$30,000,000."

is threatening.

gasets of \$145,000,000, or an actual deficit of \$30,000,000." Nothing except an attempt to enforce the theory of that argument, could more forcibly illustrate the absurdity, the wickedness and danger of the metallic theory of money. But the point to which we especially ask attention is the suggested loss of 60 per cent, on the silver dollars and silver certificates. The amount of silver certificates out is about \$380,000,000. This is in actual circulation among the people. These certificates and silver dollars, of which there are about 60,000,000 out, form the principal currency of the people who per-form the manual labor of the country. These two items—coin \$60,000,000, and certificates \$380,000,000, equal a total \$440,000,000. Sixty per cent of this is \$264,000,000. If the policy suggested in this Washington dispatch were enforced, it would cost the hard-working

silver purchases under that act. Here

are liabilities of \$476,000,000 against

and immediate loss equal to the total of Pacific coast bids fair to identify itself bond sales of 1894 and 1895. Here would be a repudiation of \$264. cific railroad, not satisfied with its other 000,000 of money now actually in the hands of the people. It would be equiva-1. The merchant must ship all his lent to sending officers out among the people to take that much of their money

people of the United States an aggregate

away from them. Now, who is proposing and suggesting this infamous proceeding? Only the people who favor the gold standard. This is true, however, only partially, for the great body of the people have not grasped the enormity of the gold standard doctrine in practice. It is only the Morgans, the Belmonts, the Sages and their associates and men of their class. who are hardened to this extent. Once let the average man who has interests in corn fields but none in banks or gold mines, in shops and factories but none in stocks and bonds, look this wicked proposition in the face and he will instantly renounce all politics but that of loyalty to freedom, and he would repudiate the tyranny that would thus de-

The attempt to take \$264,000,000 directly out of the people's pockets by repudinting that much of their money in actual posession, would soon bring on the spectacle of a mighty people rising.-Topeka Advocate.

spoil him.

## Incompetent.

"Nothing is more discouraging to m than the general infliciency of young women of good education and good home environment who are-suddenly perhaps-thrown upon their own re sources, and who come to me for advice and for help in securing situations in which they can be self-supporting," said a lady who gives much of her time to philanthropic work. "And," she added, 'the young women who feel that they can do 'almost anything,' because no one ever yet succeeded in the limitless field of 'anything.'

"It seems as though I ought to be able to earn a living, with all my education and accomplishments,' said a young woman suddenly reduced from affluence to the necessity of earning her own living. 'I can play the piano unusually well, and paint very cleverly on China and embroider and do all kinds of fancy work, and write very clever verses, and recite or sing very well.' But the cash value of all these accomplishments combined was less than the value of the un lettered Irish servant girl, who could go into a kitchen and cook fairly well.

It would seem that there was something wrong with our educational system when our educated girls are so ignorant of the practical duties of life. They are now taught something of cooking and sewing in many of our public schools; but most of them regard this as mere ammement, and it counts for little in fitting them for the actual and practical work of cooking and sewing

and the care of a home. Il mothers do not teach their daugh ters these things in their own homes, they will not be learned at at all. And the mother has failed in her duty if her daughter at the age of 29 or 28, ands herself afterly lacking in the the ability to earn a dollar if it becomes necessary lost conscience, humanity, public spirit.

Color makes the price on hay. Light for her to do so, and utterly incompand become unbearably arrogant, pales sell the best. Only top grades tent to duscharge the duties of the homogreedy and oppressive. They have become the owners of both the political ber of bales and suight of hay in each. There is no higher maternal, duty than parties, and the Federal government is car and prompt notice of shipments. that of fitting one's children for the fu-We are paying to-day track here for ture that before them waits as wives and mothers or as useful self-supporting WIXERED.

Pravidence, R. t. tioca tremogratio.

PROVIDENCE: R. L. Nov. 4 .- The municipal election resulted in the elecby ever 1,800 plurality.

#### AIR RESISTANCE.

Some Inventors Seek to Overcome It by Queer Shaped Locomotives.

The Engineer of London illustrates a queer looking French locomotive, designed evidently, as some experimental machines in this country have been, to reduce air resistance. Regarding this The Engineer says:

The remarkable contour of the locomotive we illustrate on this page needs no comment. From time to time persons forget that the end friction of elongated bodies moving at high velocities is practically negligible when compared with the side friction and attempt to reduce resistance by providing the body with a pointed beak or prow, even at the expense of increased surface. It is true that projectiles are pointed at the leading extremity, but it has been shown by experiment that the gain in velocity from so doing is only slight. The projectile, however, flies more steadily, and it is therefore pointed. An elongated projectile with an hemispherical end, but tapering toward the rear extremity, is about as good for flight as any. The porpoise very closely follows this shape, and perhaps the great speed attained by this animal is dependent in large measure upon it.

An English Sleeping Car. The Great London and Northwestern Railroad company has lately introduced, with much satisfaction to the traveling public on that important route, a new description of sleeping car. These cars were built at Wolverhampton from designs by A. C. Park, the well known expert in this branch, each car being 70 feet long and having six wheel trucks, and the end platforms are described as being completely inclosed, so as to prevent the draftiness of side doors-in other words, presumably the usual American vestibules. There are corridors the whole length of the car on one side and 11 "cabins," or compartments, six containing double berths and five single. Only two of these cabins have upper berths, while in all of them except one the beds are placed so that the occupant lies crosswise of the car. The smoking compartment is in the middle of the car, and the lavatories are arranged at each end. The interior woodwork finish is in great variety of style and material, satinwood, maple, Italian walnut and other rarer sorts making up the combination. Each occupant can light or extinguish his gas jet at any time by means of a hinged globe. - New York Sun.

#### For the Preservation of Boilers.

The practice adopted by the French navy for the preservation of boilers not in use is different from that generally in vogue, and it is worth at least making a note of. They seem to take the bull by the horns. Instead of emptying the boiler they fill it completely full of fresh water and then add to the water a certain amount of milk of lime or soda. The solution used is not so strong for boilers with small tubes. It is intended to be just sufficient to neutralize any acidity of the water. Particular attention is given to the outsides of the tubes if they are not to be used for a long time. They are painted with red lead or coal tar as far as they are accessible, and for the rest a protective coating is obtained by burning tar, the smoke of which will form a coating of soot. Besides this the boiler casing is closed and kept airtight, after some quicklime has been placed inside.—American Machin-

## Vision Tests In Schools.

In Philadelphia it has been found that of about 1,500 pupils of the two highest grammar grades whose eyes have been tested nearly half of those examined have defective vision. In sevsral cases children who were instructed to wear glasses have shown the benefit of using these in improved proficiency in their studies. In some instances pupils were retarded, unconsciously to themselves, by not being able to distinguish anything written upon the blackboard. One boy, whose hesitancy in reading could not be accounted for, was found to be afflicted with a difficulty that made one word appear as two. In special cases a physician's examination has been advised. —School Journal.

## Watch Canned Goods.

When a can is bulged, the contents should not be used, as the condition of the tin shows that air has reached the inside and decomposition has set in, which has caused gases to be generated. The gases thus formed have forced the tin to bulge. Cases of poisoning through eating canned fruit and meats are so common that the above method of detecting poisonous cannod foods should be specially valuable to housekeepers --Public Health Journal.

## Pneumatic Car Windows.

A Kansan has patented a pneumatic device which raises a car window by air pressure by turning a handle, which admits the air from a cylinder to a piston connected with the sash.

## Scraps of Science.

Benzoic acid wash relieves the itching of scaling cutaneous cruptions.

At a Newark (N. J.) factory electricity is employed for automatic hat iron-

Experiments in Boston show that

cooking by coal costs but 19 per cont of the same by electricity. Study one person in 15 has perfect eyes, the larger portion of defectiveness pre-

varling among fair haired people. The bighest temperature in the world

is resorded in the great desert of Afries, where the thermometer often marks Litt dealbean P.

The fish's belly is white and his back rive because in awaisiming about in in mater the white belly is the color of hald skining through the water, to me protects him from his enouge be-... His back, being green, makes him, the other hand, appear from above as a set of the green water and is his to be small from hawks and other ene-

#### THE MARKETS.

Ennse City Grain and Live Stock Hard Wheat — No. 8, 8446; No. 2, 85c; No. 8, 82c; No. 4, 78c; rejected, 77c. Soft Wheat—No. 1, 84c; No. 2, 84c; No. 8, 98c. No. 4. 88c; rejected, 78@80c. Spring Wheat—No. 2, 88c; No. 8, 78c; rejected, 75@77c.

rejected, 76@77c.

Corn-Mixed-Na. 2. 284c; Na. 8, 224c; Na. 4, 214c; no grade, 20c. White sorn-Na. 2. 28c; Na. 8, 224c; No. 4, 22c.

Oats-Mixed-Na. 2, 194c; Na. 8, 184c; No. 4, 184c; No. 4, 184c; No. 5, 004c; No. 4, 184c; No. 5, 004c; No. 4, 184c; No. 5, 184c; No. 5, 184c; No. 6, 184c; No.

20%c; Na 4, 17%c. Rye—Na 2, 41@41%c; Na 8, 40c; Na

Bran-49c in 100-1b sacks. Hay — Choice prairie, \$7.00; No. 1, \$6.50; No. 2, \$5.502.6,00; No. 3, \$5.002.6,25; choice timothy, 8.50. No. 1, \$18.00; No. 2, \$7.00; choice clover, mixed, \$6.502.7,00; No. 1, \$6.502.6,00; pure \$6.50@7.00; No. 1, \$6.50@6.00; pure clover, \$5.50@6.00; packing, \$3.50@4.00; wheat straw, \$3.50@4.00; out straw, \$3.50

Cattle-Receipts, 9, 856; calves, 202; shipped 1,573 cattle; 121 caives. The market was tesady and 10 cents higher.

Shipping and dressed beef steers, \$4.202 4.95; native helfers, \$3.5024.90; native cows, \$2.25@3.85; native feeders, \$3.65@ 4.95; native stockers, \$3.55@4.50. Hogs — Receipts, 10,729; shipped, none. The market was 5 to 10 cents higher. The top sale was 13.60 and the bulk of sales from 36,474@3.55.

Sheep-Receipts, 2,323; shipped, 252. The 

Kansas City Produce. KANSAS CITY, Mc., Nov. 3 -Eggs - Fresh candled Missouri and Kausas stock, 1846

Butter - Extra fancy separator, 28c; firsts 21c; seconds, 15c; dairy, fancy, 20c; choice, 16c; store packed, 13@17c; freeb packing stock 7@10:. Cheese-Missouri, Kausas and Iowa full

Poultry—Hens. Sc; brollers, 7½c; large springs. Sc; roosters, 12½c each old ducks, 5½c; old gesse, 5½c; springs, 0½c; torseys. Sc; pigeons, 60c

Game-Ducks, Maliard, \$3.50@4.00 per dos, red head. \$3.50@4.00; teal, \$2.60; mixed, \$1.50; jacksnipe, \$1; plover, \$1.50; squirreis,\$1.00; frogs, 75c@81.25; wild tur-keys, 10c, venison, carcass 10c, saddles 14c; squelope, 10.512c; elk, 8@10c; bear, 10@ 50e; rabbits, 65@75c per doz.

#### Democrats Carry Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.-Municipal election resulted in a decisive victory for the head of the Democratic ticket, Mayor Maybury. The Republicans elect John A. Schmid city clerk by something over 2,000.

#### Cost of Solomon's Temple. Few people, even in these days of

palmy extravagance and millionsire display, have any adequate impression of the gigantic cost of the great temple of Solomon. According to Villapandus the "talents" of gold, silver and brass were equal to the enormous sum or £6,879,822,000. The worth of the jewels is generally placed at a figure equally as high. The vessels of gold, according to Josephus, were valued at 140,000 talents, which reduced to English money (as has been shown by Chapel's reduction tables) was equal to £575, 296,203. The vessels of silver, according to the same authorities, were still more valuable, being set down as worth £646,344,000. Priests' vestments and robes of singers, £2,010,000; trumpets, £200,000. To this add the expense of building materials, labor, etc., and we get some wonderful figures. Ten thousand men hewing cedars, 60,000 bearers of burdens, 80,000 hewers of stone, 2,300 overseers, all of which were employed for seven years, and upon whom, besides their wages, Solomon bestowed £6,723,970. If their daily food was worth 50 cents each, the sum total for all was £63,877,088 during the time of building. The materials in the rough are estimated as having been worth £2.545.337,000.

## PIGEON ON CLOCK HANDS.

One of the Causes That Made the Grand

Central 'look a Poor Timekeeper. From: the New York Sun: The demolition of the upper portion of the Grand Central Station will remove. among other things, the great clock which faces Forty-second street. This clock has frequently been uncertain as was not only often quite in error in giving the hour, but at night, when it should have been fully illuminated, it was sometimes in total darkness, and at others hiding one-half its face, as if piece of the instrument. in shame or modesty, while the other was fully lighted. As to its inaccuracies concerning the time, it has been asserted that they were not infrequently caused by pigeons alighting on the minute hand of the clock, causing it to mark either fast or slow, according as it was on one side or the other of the dial. However this may be, the following incident was actually observed at 4:20 o'clock one warm afternoon recently. It was nearing 4:20 in the afternoon when the writer observed a spot on the hour hand of the clock, which, from his point of observationnearly opposite-appeared to be some thing alive. A moment's glance through an opera glass showed the object to be a fine large blue pigeon, which had alighted on the short hand, and was caimly pruning its feathers. The Grand, Central clock is 8 feet in diameter, the minute hand is 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the hour hand 2 feet 6 inches long. The minute and hour hand are but a i. r inches apart when overtaking each other, and, as the pigeon sat on its perch, nursing its plumage, and turning its head from side to side in the operation, it seemed quite indifferent to the heavy yard-and-a-half-long stick that was sweeping rapidly down toward it, with a fair probability of crushing or decapitating it, as it descended below the 4 20 spot. The pigcon was equal to the ungasion. As the to the bird swung toward it the pig- Richardson. eon suddenly flew lightly upward, and steed upon it until it glided past the

danger point, then it fluttered to the

hour hand again, a more steady and

its wings as before.

## A PHENOMENAL ISLAND.

A Compass Is of No Use Near Bornhohn In the Bultic.

A most phenomenal island is that of Bornhohn, in the Baltic, belonging to the kingdom of Denmark. It is famous for its geological peculiarities, consisting as it does almost entirely of magnetite, and its magnetic influence is not only very well known to the navigators of those waters, but also much feared by them on account of its influence on the magnetic needles, which makes the steering of a ship correctly a matter of much difficulty. In fact, this influence is felt even at a distance of miles, and so palpably that, on the island being sighted by mariners on the Baltic, they at once discontinue steering their course by the needle and turn instead to the well known lighthouses and other holds to direct their craft.

Between Bornhohn and the mainland there is also a bank of rock under water which is very dangerous to navigation, and because of its being constantly submerged vessels have been frequently wrecked at that point. The peculiar fact in this case is that the magnetic influence of this ore bank is so powerful that a magnetic needle suspended freely in a boat over the bank will point down and, if not disturbed, will remain in a perfectly perpendicular line. - Scientific American.

#### Flush Your Pipes. Wasted water running into drains

and sewers is of very little account in removing deposits of solid matter which accumulate in them. This is proved by the fact that in many large cities where the consumption is greatest it is necessary at frequent intervals during the year to flush the sewers for the purpose of removing the deposits which gather there. It is weight and volume of water that are required, and the same rule will apply in the clearing out of a drain or waste pipe. In the ordinary closet a stream of water pours through the valve into the arm of the bowl, then encircles the bowl, feebly drops into the trunk of the closet, then into the trap and down the soil pipe. The internal cir-cumference of the soil pipe is a little over 12 inches. The stream of water flattened out will not exceed four inches, consequently but one-third the inside circumference of the soil pipe is ever washed by the water. A pail of water, thrown into the bowl of a closet, an operation taking only a few seconds of time and a few gallons of water, will have a flushing effect more complete than if the closet valve were kept open for a whole day .- Water and Gas Review.

## Safety Surgical Instrument.

The arrest of bleeding in surgical operations is now said to be assured by means of an instrument due to the ingenuity of Lawson Tait. A platinum wire, so arranged as to carry a current of electricity, is inclosed in the blades of a pair of steel forceps or any other required instrument, the wire for this purpose being insulated by a bed of burnt pipe clay. This arrangement being perfected, a current of suitable voltage is turned on, the artery seized and compressed, and in a few seconds the tissues and arterial walls are so agglutinated that the passage of blood is ren-dered impossible. The temperature employed is about 180 degrees F., the fact being thus apparent that the principle involved in this device is different from that of electrical cauterizing instruments

## Twinkling of the Stars.

A discovery of much interest to astronomers has been made by Dr. L. L. J. See, who is in charge of Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, A. T. The cause of the twinkling of the stars has always been a mystery, none of the theories advanced having stood the test of thorough investigation. Dr. See has found the cause to be the presence in the atmosphere of innumerable little air currents or waves, which dart through the air and cause a break in the light from the star. The result is that to a beholder on the earth the star has the familiar to time and erratic as to manners. It appearance of twinkling. These little air currents can be distinguished through the 24 inch telescope very plainly on nights when this twinkling is observed most by removing the eye-

## A Simple Remedy For Burns.

Dr. Thierry of the Charity hospital of Paris has found perchance that picric acid is a curative for superficial burns. The pain is almost instantaneously suppressed after bathing the wound in a solution of this acid. The sores and blisters are prevented and the cure is completed in four or five days. Picric acid is neither caustic, toxic nor irritating and has no smell. Its only inconvenlence is to give a yellow tint to the skin, but by washing the place with a solution of boric acid the stains will be removed.

## Acetylene For Driving Engines.

The use of acetylene for driving engines is, according to Revue Industrielle, entirely possible, as shown by a series of experiments conducted at Compiegne by Cuinat. It was shown that acetylene develops fully three times the energy of the usual illuminating gas and that the only changes needed to transform an ordinary gas engine into an acetylene engine was a reduction in size of the intake valves.

## Steep, Nature's Medicine.

Menander said that all diseases were curable by sleep—a broad statement, in which, nevertheless, there may be something that is true, for good alcopers are ever, as I think, the most curable patients, and I would always rather hear a sick person had slept than had monatrous bar monatrous, and huge, taken regularly the prescribed medicine and intelligent, as it must needs seem during alceping hours.—Sir Benjamin

## The Longest Sleep,

A patient who remained absolutely unconscious for 4 % months in Germany permanent foothold, and sat pruning furnishes the longust continued catalogtie sleep known to science.