

INCREASE OF LONDON HOTELS.

Present Caravanary Accommodations of the World's Capital.

With a population of 5,500,000 London harbors every day 120,000 strangers. Some may remain a week, some a month, but all the year around there is an average of 120,000 visitors who are within the metropolitan boundaries. No city in the world can exhibit such a proportion—a second's consideration will show that it is stupendous.

The first thing arising is, Where is this army harbored? Roughly it may be said to be spread out all over London, but when particular inquiry comes to be made it is found that only 70 per cent of the gross total actually spend the night in the metropolis, while less than 17,000 put up at recognized hotels. In other words, 17,000 persons engaged hotel rooms yesterday in London, while over 38,000 stopped in private houses or with friends. These figures have not been achieved hurriedly or without much inquiry and difficulty, owing to the lack of ready facilities established by law. In Paris every guest of a hotel or lodging-house is obliged on his or her arrival to fill up a form issued by the police, wherefrom the precise number of daily visitors to the city can be ascertained almost to a unit. It is different in London.

Fifteen years ago the Cecil, the Savoy, the Metropole, the Victoria, the Grand, and the First Avenue hotels had not been built. The daily hotel arrivals fifteen years ago did not average 1,200. A hotel with fifty bedrooms was a monster caravanary, and the richest and most aristocratic foreigners were compelled to put up with apartments, or else the dirt and inconvenience of the little hostels which were thickly dotted throughout Albemarle street, Dover street, and the Hanover square quarter—including that marvelous institution known as Claridge's. Nowadays we have the Cecil, with 600 rooms; the Metropole, with 250; the Grand, with 200, and the Savoy, with 300; to say nothing of the vast hive of hotels in Kensington and Bayswater.

The recognized hotels of London have no fewer than 18,500 bedrooms, with accommodation for 25,000 guests, or 30,000 at a pinch.

Of private hotels and boarding-houses of the first class there are 2,200, with accommodation for 38,000 visitors. Altogether 280,000 visitors can be accommodated in London at hotels and boarding-houses alone. If we add apartments the total would reach three-quarters of a million.

No more forcible illustration of the growth of hospitable London in recent years can be cited than by the simple statement that in 1881 the hotel accommodation called by courtesy first-class, could provide quarters for only 4,000 persons.

Perhaps not the least interesting circumstance in connection with the hotel accommodation of the world's metropolis is its practical confinement within a limited sphere. If we draw a half-mile circle about the Nelson statue, we are including a vast population which is shifting its habitat incessantly. Tradesmen nowadays do not live over the shop, so that if we subtract the tradesmen we find that the parish of Savoy is almost entirely composed of waiters, cooks, and chambermaids. Judged residentially, it is the most marvelous under the sun, for it shifts its population every week.

Its 10,000 inhabitants of last week are to-day scattered over Europe; and its residents of last month are to-day in Russia, in Montana, in India, and in Japan.—London Mail.

Caught Cold in a Dream.

Of course, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, when the young matron said that a dream was responsible for her cold, everybody became interested. Dreams are always interesting, sometimes intensely so, but one that actually resulted in something and left some tangible trace was indeed novel.

"You know," she said, "that I have just returned from my old home from a visit to old friends, and the familiar scenes may have been responsible for the dream. At any rate, in my dream I saw the lightning and heard the thunder, and realized that a storm was approaching. Then raindrops began to fall. The rainfall became heavier at every instant, until I thought that there had been a cloudburst. All this I saw in my dream."

"Then suddenly, and still dreaming, I heard a crash and thought that the limb of an apple tree, heavily loaded with fruit, had broken, and I could see the luscious fruit lying on the ground. I imagined that I hastily arose and ran to gather the fruit. I remember that I threw a light wrap about me, but I was drenched."

She of the cold stopped, and one of her auditors turned with a look of disappointment. "I don't see anything extraordinary in that," she said.

"Oh, but let me finish. The dream was so vivid that I awoke startled. And, what do you think—couldn't talk. I had such an awful cold that my voice was temporarily lost."

Literature in Georgia.

A Georgia paper has an account of "a hot literary dinner, after which there was a wrestling match to decide who was the best literary man in town. Mart Tompkins threw Luke Landers five times, and was afterward declared head writer and literary president."—Atlanta Constitution.

Dried Eggs.

Dried eggs are exported to Alaska and South Africa in large quantities.

It takes a girl graduate about three years to come to earth with the realization that a \$4 a week job is better than looking for a prince.

CLOTHES FOR OUTING

WHAT TO WEAR AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.

This Season Has Been Marked by a Very Perceptible Step Toward Elaborateness—From This Time on the Pleasure Seeker Will Be Picturesque.

New York correspondence:



OUTING folk are experiencing a radical change. All last summer the outing rigs were dominated by severity that rarely relaxed more than was evidenced by a fanciful shirt waist or by an especially sunny hat. Fact was the walking skirt was the main feature and really set the standards for nearly all such costumes. In rather less degree this has been true in the present summer, but severity has been losing its grip gradually, and an occasional "pic-

costume finds but one supporter among the current stylish acceptances. This is the automobile coat, which still may be plainness itself and yet be stylish. A common type of it appears beside the initial, and as sketched was shaded dark red and black silk, with sailor collar of the same. Such coats are made also of shaded dark green, blue and dark red silk, and are finished with bands of the silk or are stitched in black. Some have a low sailor collar, but more have collars of the silk. Black taffeta is still popular. Grass linens and silk pongees are worn extensively, but are not as elaborate as are the silk ones. During the summer a general step has been taken toward elaborateness, anyhow, and it is likely that this garment will set its stamp on the costly and highly wrought coats of next winter.

Handsome little boleros of white cloth are worn a deal with outing costumes. They are cutaway in front and are finished with bands of bright silk or oriental passementerie. The sailor collar is generally finished in the same manner. Even now white cloth dresses are an impressive feature of the summer dress show for suits of white and of biscuit cloth are made with remarkable elaborateness. Handsome white canvas cloth dresses have the Spanish flounces caught with medallions of cream lace, the spaces between the lace being filled with graduated bands of half-inch black velvet ribbon. All shades of tans, biscuits and browns



PICTURESQUENESS AGAIN TO DOMINATE.

ture" outing girl, while in the strongest possible contrast to the others, has not seemed altogether out of place. The consequence is that in the outing suits planned for early fall, the picture girl is remembered, and the plain walking skirt of dull color is almost forgotten. Since the newer skirt's length is about that of the plainer one, no fault can be found on that score, while in the matter of appearances a great improvement will be made.

Three examples of the picture outing suits are put in the first large sketch. They may not seem as suited to roughing it and to physical liveliness as were the suits of summer, nor are they, perhaps, so harmonious with the browned arms that the summer girls have been acquiring, but they're a lot prettier than their predecessors. First is shown a white serge gown, the skirt finished with a band of red and white striped cloth headed with a floral design in white soutache. The jacket fastened in front with white silk frogs and was of the striped material, with a sailor collar of white pique embroidered in red. The pleated skirt was white brilliantine, with stitching in green silk floss and with panels of a white brilliantine figured in green. Last is a tennis

are worn, the eggshell shade being very popular and making up very beautifully. This shade is trimmed with the same color of silk hemstitching, tiny steel sequins being sewed to the edge of the latter. Many of the skirts are made with three or four half-inch tucks at the bottom and with pleated sides. Skirts do not show lace trimming very extensively, but instead have black velvet or some design embroidered in oriental colors. These last trimmings apparently are to be in the height of fashion for the autumn, and are reflected in the stylish dresses made for the end of summer. A trio of these are put here by the artist. At the left is a black dotted organdie trimmed with heavy cream lace. Next appears lilac colored batiste figured with pale blue and trimmed with white lace insertion run with black velvet ribbon. A cadet blue canvas veiling was the third model, tucking, bands of black taffeta and white nainsook embroidery ornamenting it.

Black gauze gowns are numerous. They are striped with black velvet over the entire skirt above and below a wide band of black or cream lace applied at either edge. A skirt seen on many of the sheer and muslin gowns is ruffled up the back.



FOR THE LAST MONTH OF SUMMER.

gown of grass linen cloth, trimmed with Bulgarian embroidery and worn with a shiny white lawn and cream lace insertion bodice. These get-ups are quite unlike the prevailing plain shirt waist and short skirt of last year, and the latter

Six flounces above the one at the hem, which extends all around, make the best effect. The flounces are edged with lace and caught to the edge with tiny rosettes of black velvet. Another style has the flounce deeper in front than at the back.

SINGLE TREE HAMMOCK.

The novelty of the hammock shown in the picture consists in its ability to keep on the shady side of the tree at all hours of the day, and it also has the advantage of being adapted for use on a single tree or the side of a house, where only one support is available. Of course, it will not curve from end to end like the ordinary hammock, but it has a swinging motion of its own.



SWINGS LITERALLY AROUND THE TREE.

and it can be made quite as comfortable for resting as those now in use. The attachment to the tree is made by a ball and socket joint and the two hooks, with the suspending cables, the joint allowing the hammock to swing laterally in substantially the same plane. By providing duplicate heads for suspending the hammock it can be moved around the tree into another position as the day advances, thus always keeping under the shady side of the tree, and when not in use it folds up flat for storage in small compass. The inventor is Malachi D. Huff of Carthage, Ill.

IS LAKE ERIE DRYING UP?

Startling Report Which Comes From a Government Official.

Tradition has it that once upon a time, for a single day, since civilization obtained a footing on this continent, the bed of the Niagara River was dry and the cliffs down which the mighty waters have since plunged without cessation stood forth naked and black and frowning and grim. The phenomenon was explained on natural grounds. The same thing may happen again under similar circumstances, though such an occurrence would attract more wondering visitors probably than does the great cataract now as it roars and surges and flashes in the sunlight from century to century. It must suggest to most people a surprise of hardly less degree to be informed that Lake Erie is in danger of becoming so shallow as to offer serious obstacles to navigation. We can conceive of the Niagara being dammed at its source, but few have ever dreamed that the vast expanse of water which furnishes it its life current would ever perceptibly shrink.

That is the startling report, however, that the chief engineer of the Marine Department of Canada has just made. He has returned to Ottawa from a tour of inspection of the upper lakes, and states that Lake Erie is lower than was ever known to be the case before. This condition is due, he thinks, to a series of dry seasons, to the drain made by the power development works at Niagara Falls and to the fact that dredging the Tonawanda canal has made it easier for water to escape from the lake. He considers it imperative that the United States government adopt remedial measures at an early date, else navigation upon its present basis will be seriously interfered with.

He offers no suggestions as to what remedies should be applied. The seasons are not likely to remain always dry, though when a body of water like this great inland sea is appreciably affected it is about the most startling commentary yet noted upon the policy of stripping the country of its rain-gatherers in the forests of the North-west. Lake Erie at best is one of the shallowest of the great chain. There are three divisions in its floor, increasing its depth toward its outlet. The upper portion has a level floor with an average depth of about thirty feet. The middle portion, taking in the principal part of the lake, has a mean depth of from sixty to seventy feet. The lower portion varies from 60 to 240 feet. These measurements were taken a number of years ago and are not applicable to the reduced depth that has been reported.

The area of the lake is 9,600 square miles, or more by nearly a fourth than that of the State of Massachusetts. But it drains only a narrow margin of country around it and receives no rivers of importance, the Maumee being the largest on the American side. It is more than 300 feet higher than Lake Ontario. It is one of the most important factors in our system of lake navigation, and furnishes business for many flourishing towns and cities. The present report concerning it may be a false alarm, a passing sensation, though we do not expect representations for the sake of sensation from scientific gentlemen in government service. No harm can come from a careful investigation of the conditions, to say the least.—Boston Transcript.

A Helpful Hint.

"Sir," began the beggar at the restaurant door, "won't you help me to get a square meal?"

"No!" snapped the man who had just come out. "But stay! Yes, I will here's a tip for you. If you succeed in raising the price of a square meal don't go in that joint for it, for you won't get it."

No man enjoys a joke about his bald head.

The only use some women have for a man, is to watch him.

He that lieth down with dogs shall rise up with fleas.

Better be stupidly silent than volubly insincere.

Speaking of luck, the only time some birds get out early in all their lives, they get a worm.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Van-buren, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

College Colors.

"Our college colors are pink and old gold," said Miss Frocks.

"Our college colors were black and blue when I was initiated into the secret society," added her brother.—Detroit Free Press.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Nature no Distiller.

Five months ago the Bible Temperance association offered 100 guineas to any chemist who would go before a competent committee extract a single ounce of alcohol from any quantity of grain, grapes or other vegetable substance in its organic state as produced by nature. So far no response has been received to the offer.

Two of a Kind.

"My daughter," said the city visitor, "has a fine touch on the violin." "I dunno how how that may be," said the country relation, "but Mary Jane, thar," is 'Hail Columbia' on a fiddle."—Atlantic Constitution.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c bottle.

Copenhagen, Denmark, has a larger deer park than any other city in the world. It covers an area of 4,200 acres.

THANKFUL TO MRS. PINKHAM

Letters Proving Positively that there is No Medicine for Woman's Ills Equal to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



(ALL LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.)

"I cannot say enough in regard to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has done me more good than all the doctors. I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhoea, and was so weak that I could not do my housework."

I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet long at a time. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. My husband's sister wrote what the Vegetable Compound had done for her, and wanted me to try it, but I did not then think it would do me any good. After a time, I concluded to try it, and I can truly say it does all that is claimed for it. Ten bottles of the Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sarsaparilla Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite, and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend it to all my sex, for I know if they will follow Mrs. Pinkham's directions, they will be cured."

CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I was taken sick five years ago with 'The Grippe,' and had a relapse and was given up by the doctor and my friends. Change of Life began to work on me. I flowed very badly until a year ago, then my stomach and lungs got so bad, I suffered terribly; the blood went up in my lungs and stomach, and I vomited it up. I could not eat scarcely anything. I cannot tell what I suffered with my head. My husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of it I began to improve, and to-day I am another woman. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough."

M. A. DENSON, Millport, N. Y.

PROFUSE PERIODS.

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound about 3 months ago, and cannot express the wonderful good it has done me. Menstruations were so profuse as to leave me very weak for some time after. Was also troubled with leucorrhoea; tired feeling; bearing down sensation; pain across the back and thighs. I felt as though there was a heavy weight in my stomach all the time. I have taken two bottles of the medicine, and now have better health than I have had for four years."

Mrs. LIZZIE DICKSON HODGE, Avalon, Ohio.

\$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.