A Gastronomic Feat Said to Be Un-Scenes at the Final Feast How a Wager of \$1,000 Was Won. Enough.

John C. Mann ate his thirtieth quail in thirty consecutive days the other evening, at ex-Alderman Jonas' restaurant, and his backer, George R. Clark, wins \$1,000 from Alderman Hildreth. A little over a month ago Alderman Hildreth offered to put up \$1,000 as a wager that Mann could not eat thirty quails in thirty days, one each day, a quail to be eaten between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. The money was covered, and the contest of J. C. Mann vs. his stomach commenced on the evening of Dec. 2.- He at once put himself under the care of Drs. Bryden, of Chicago, and Mitchell, of Minneapolis, and acting according to their ....vice has lived for the month on a diet of oatmeal for breakfast and light cold meats for dinner, winding up with his quail supper each evening. He got along very well until he reached his twenty-ninth quail on the evening of Dec. 31. On this occasion he got through with his grand supper only after a hard struggle, and it was expected that he would fail in the attempt to consume his thirtieth. This belief was streagthened by the fact that Charley Miller, a rugged eater belonging to the Jonas restaurant, had but a few days previously failed on his twenty-ninth attempt at the same feat. Hence there was a large crowd of spectators at the place the last evening when young Mann, accompanied by Dr. C. Mahoney, the referee in the contest, entered and took his seat at one of the tables.

Immediately as the hands of the clock pointed to 6, the thirtieth quail, which had been exceliently brotled and placed on a pyramid of toast, was set before Mann. The accompaniments were sait, celery, bread, butter, Saratoga chips, etc. He brought with him a bottle of Waukesha water, of which he at first took half a glass, and then commonced eating bread and butter; after consuming half a slice of bread he reached for the quail with an air of a hungry man, and brought it to his plate. Cutting off a good sized mouthful he masticated it thoroughly, and with apparent relish, along with a liberal supply of Saratoga chips well salted. This performance was reported three times. Then Manu resorted to bread and butter, and finished his first glass of Wauketha. He next turned his attention to the celery and ate two stems, using salt freely, and following with three more "bites" of quail. Then he poured out another glass of Waukesha, which emptied his bottle, ate some over saited Saratoga chips, another stem of celery, another mouthful of bread, with an extra supply of butter, and then commenced on the last half of the decisive

AT IT AGAIN.

At this juncture Mann was just a little nervous and looked up at the clock with wistful solicitude But nine minutes of his time had expired. Mr. Mahoney, who was by his side, handed over a cup of coffee which had been furnished him, and this seemed to encourage Mann's langushing appetite. But opposite him sat George C. Clark, a most interested onlooker, who had \$1,000 on the six mouthfuls of quail that yet remained to be eaten. The crowd gathered close about the tired eater, and for a moment he appeared to weaken. Charley Miller, the defeated man in a similar match, remarked to a friend next to him that he would not at that moment bet a "V" either way. "He may get through, and he may not," said Miller. "It is just at that point that I failed.'

But young Mann quaffed a portion of his glass of Waukesha and commenced on the remainder of the quail with a steady nerve He used salt and salted Saratoga chips, and celery and salt, and butter freely, taking a mouthful of the quail at intervals in such a way that its taste could scarcely reach his palate from the abundance of other edibles which he consumed.

THE LAST WING. At 6:15 but one wing of the quail was left. The eater eved it with considerable nervousness. All the meat upon it would not have constituted half an ordinary mouthful, but it was a part of the agreement that all the bones should be stripped completely, and that not a particle of meat should be left on any of them. To accomplish this he had to dispense with knife and fork and resort to his fingers and teeth. An empty plate was provided for the bones, each of which had to be deposited thereon and inspected by the referee. Before attacking the final wing Mann swallowed the remaining portion of Waukesha, ate a stem of celery, half a slice of bread, and then took up the wing in his fingers, pulled it apart, and cleaned the meat carefully from the tiny bones with his handsome teeth, but the task was a difficult one. As he was struggling with the final act a man wearing a silk hat entered the restaurant, pressed his way up to the table, and commenced a sort of speech with the evident intention of sickening the eater. He referred to the idea that Mann should now be able to go into the dissecting business, as he must by that time be thoroughly acquainted with joints and bones, muscles, etc. Dr. Mahoney got rather hot, and ordered the newcomer to "shut up," but it was hard to control the intruder, for he was about three sheets in the wind. But Mann was not disturbed. He gulped once or twice, but by the use of calt and celery quieted his stomach. As he torsed the last fiber upon the bone plate, Dr. Mahoney said:

"Done; Mr. Clark wins the money," and rising, took the successful quail eater by the hand and shook it heartily. Turning to the reporters he said: "This is the first time that this feat has ever been successfully performed. Men have eaten thirty qualle even in a shorter space of time, but that is not so difficult. The task of eating one quaff a day for thirty consecutive days, at a stated hour each day, is no easy job. This young man has done it, and is the first who over reached the end of the last quail with victory, though many have attempted it."

Young Mann is a fine looking fellow of about twenty-two, medium sized, rather fleshy, with a handsome face and pleasant manner. He has for some time been engaged in the restaurant business in Louisville and Minneapolis. The latter city is at present his home. He ate his thirtieth quail n exactly eighteen minutes and thirty secends, but evinced a great desire to leave the restaurant soon after completing his work. It was believed that he would part with his winning supper before it was half an hour old. At all events, he has had all quail he desires for a lifetime. "If you find any man hankering after quail," he said, as he bid the reporter good night, "please tell him that he may have my share from this out."—Chicago Herald

#### THE FASTER'S FIRST DINNER.

Merlatti's Knife and Fork Idle Even After the Fifty Days' Fast.

Merlatti, contrary to expectation, accomplished his extraordinary fasting feat, which commenced fifty days before. There has been some loubt as to his having completely fulfilled the terms of his engagement, since he began to take a little chemically prepared wine at 5:30 o'clock one afternoon, the stipulated time being 6:30. He was also given some pepsum and meat powder, but his stomach rejected them. The wine, however, did him good, and he was able to swallow it in repeated gulps and with infinite relish. According to the opinion of some of the doctors he will be unable to eat any solid food for twenty-five days to come.

Those who flocked to the Grand Hotel recently for the purpose of seeing the Italian take his first installment of nourishment were rather disappointed at finding, not the corpse like form which they expected, but a man still apparently in health and spirits, although languid in body and anæmie in feature. Merlatti was propped up on pillows and reclined on a couch, near which were exhibited some of his drawings. A long counter kept the frequent and inquisitive crowds of men and women who thronged to see him from approaching too near his resting place. The comparative healthiness of the man's appearance after so long a fast can only be attributed to the fact that the pangs of hunger are mitigated and intermittent after the first five or six days. Thus, when I first saw Merlatti there was a strong expression of pain on his face, and his eyes were of an unnatural brilliancy. These symptoms were quite consistent with his case, because the agony of sunger is most acute in the earlier stages of suffering. Since then he has been in a state | ago there were only 870.

of languor and exhaustion, varied occasion ally with feverishness, pains in the head, frenzied dreams and touches of madness.

Latterly he had begun to suffer more severely in the head and stomach, but his energy has enabled him to persist in his determination to the bitter end. Efforts were of course made to make him break his fast a nothing during the fifty days but the filtered water. I left Merlatti this evening at the anquet, over which he presided, in the Grand Hotel. Every seat at the tables was full, and nearly one hundred guests, among them being some women and children, were present. The Italian sat among the mempers of the medical committee, a lady being on his left. He seemed to regard the rich viands, appetizing sauces and sparkling wines spread out in profusion before him with a half sad, half amused air, but his knife and fork were silent amid the clatter of plates and the popping of champagne.— Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

LIST OF COLLEGE WAR CRIES.

The Peculiar Whoops and Shouts Adopted by Different Students. One of the college papers has compiled a list and history of college cheers. Accord-ing to it the original shouts of the colleges were a repetition of the name of the college. This gave an advantage to the colleges which had sonorous names, and as the constant aim of cheering is to make more noise than the other cheerers new yells were evolved by a process of evolution. These came into existence a quarter of a century ago, when Yale and Harvard had their boat races on Lake Quinsigamond, when the 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! thrice repeated was first heard. Harvard sounded the 'Rahs full, and added "Harvard," pronounced so that the ar and a clipped d were all that were heard. "Yale" was added to the New Haven college's 'Rahs with a long howl on

Princeton's cheer was developed soon after, as Princeton came into athletic relations with the other colleges. They took the three 'Rahs for a basis, and added the skyrocket siz-boom-ah, which they hold on to as ong as the nine 'Rahs of their opponents hold out, and then yell "Princeton" as a calliope climax. Dartmouth has one of the most novel cheers of all. Some Indian must have invented it, and stout college lungs give it the right afflatus. It is Wah-hoowah! Wah-hoo-wah Diddy, diddy, Dartmouth! Wah-hoo-wah! It is very picturesque, and only a sophomore can Wah-hoo to the best advantage. The hoo is like a human owl's hoot.

Everybody has heard Columbia's Hooray! Hooray! Hooray! C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a! The name spells out rythmically. Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore has taken the ground plan of the cheer and built on it, a 1ling J-o-h-n-s H-o-p-k-i n-s, instead of C-ol-u-m-b-i-a, Stevens institute at Hoboken and Union college at Schenectady have simi-

Rutgers has a cheer almost as original as Dartmouth's. It is 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! Bow-wow-wow! Rutgers! Williams has an entrancing and resonant 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! William! yams! yams! yams! Pennylvania University has a wild Philadelphia cheer without any special charm. It is the three 'Rahs and Penn-syl-van-i-an! The College of the City of New York cheer better. They say 'Rah three times and add C! C! N! Y!

Cornell has a cheer that, once heard, cannot be forgotten. It is like the rhyme of the passenjaire. It is given with proper emphasis only in times of excitement. Here it is: Cornell! Cornell! Cor-cor-cor-nell! I yell like -! Cornell!-New York Sun.

Banish the Railroad Stoves.

For the last forty years, since railroad. have been equipped with heavy cars and run at high rates of speed, scarcely a year has passed without the loss of life from burning car wrecks. The method of heating cars now is substantially the same as it was forty years ago. Each car has a stove, and the only improvement yet made is a better system of securing them more firmly and putting them in a sort of metal casing. But the beginning of the present year has shown again. and with horrible emphasis, that the precau tions against the burning of wrecked cars are totally inadequate, and that the present system of heating should be superseded by omething radically different.

The method employed upon the elevated railroads in this town shows that a train of cars can be perfectly heated without the possibility of fire in case of accident. That method consists in a pipe furnished with steam from the locomotive, and it serves the whole train, each car being heated equally from end to end. It is a very simple plan, and it should be adopted upon all railroads. There would be another very great adantage in the use of this system. As it is now, the brakeman tends the stove, and as he has other duties, he piles on all the coal the stove will hold and lets it go. The usual result is that when there is any fire at all it is a roarer, enough to roast anything as far away as the sixth row of seats and to give all the passengers headache. But if the engineer controlled the heating he would be able to regulate it with more constant attention and more disinterested judgment. By next year there should not be a single stove n use in a passenger train in this whole country, and if the present engines are no: big enough to supply the additional steam required bigger ones should be put in their places. - New York Sun.

Foiled With a Silver Brick. M. W. Brown, of New Mexico, said to a reporter: "Mining now is not what it used to be. In early days there were incidents without number. When I first went to Silver City, N. M., to open the mine which I have recently located here, the railroads had not entered that territory, and the stage robber flourished in all his glory. It was not infrequent for them to make good hauls of bricks or dust, both in that and other sections of the mining country. I had some trouble in that line and finally concluded that I had the remedy in my own hands, and put my bullion into a 500 pound brick and sent it to the Philadelphia mint. The stage was attacked, and the robbers got all they could, but when they came to my brick they stopped short and remarked: "Well, it looks mighty pretty, but it's too much for us," and went. I was notified from the mint that they would not again receive such a large brick. I had not anticipated this, and was rather put back, but I wrote to the people at the mint, explaining the situation very clearly, and they replied that under those circumstances they would receive 500-pound bricks, but no larger .-

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The hoisting into the air and lowering elephants into the hold of a ship is not only an unusual sight to most men but also a strange experience to most elephants. They as practicable in slings, hoisted up with cranes and three-fold tackle and lowered into the steamer's hold like bales of cotton. When in the hold they were placed in pens built of strong teak timber balks, bolted to the ship's side to prevent them from breaking loose. The fear the animals suffered was the only pain they underwent, and by watching the eyes of the poor beasts their terror was very manifest. Tears trickled down their faces and they roared with dread, more especially when being lowered into the hold, the bottom which was sanded for them to stand upon. We are told that one timid female elephant ectually fainted and was brought to with a fan and many gallons of water. At sea it appears that the animals got into a curious habit of occasionally—evidently at a precon-

simultaneously a swinging motion as they stood athwart the ship, the vessel rolling heavily as if in a seaway. - Youth's Com-Mechanical Traps for the Sucker. A good many people think that most of the gambling houses in Chicago are run "on the square," but Hendrie, the expert clock and model maker, tells me that he is often called in by gambling gentlemen to make some contrivances for their use. He says he has made for certain well known gambling shop proprietors in Chicago, "hold out" devices for use in poker, as well as "stripper" attachments for faro boxes. The roulette wheels, he says, he never heard of being tampered with, probably because the odds against the player are about as three to two, and that gets away with his money quite fast enough.—Chicago

certed signal-setting to work rocking the

ship from side to side by giving themselves

It is estimated that there are 825,570 tele-

#### ESCAPE FROM LIBBY.

A FEDERAL MAJOR'S SCHEME WHICH PROVED SUCCESSFUL

fortnight ago, yet there is every reason to Buying a Confederate Uniform by Piece-believe that he has done his best to subsist on meal-Digging the Famous Tunnal-In meal-Digging the Famous Tunnel-In Disguise-Simulating Sickness-A Free but Very Nervous Man.

> without some pet theory by which liberty might be regained, and like the rest I nursed, though silently, a firm determination to escape, well knowing that strategy must be my main dependence, since a wound received during the second year of service rendered me too lame to hope for any luck on foot or in the open. I knew that a complete disguise would be indispensable to my purpose, and that all my haste must be made slowly. Persistent dickering and trading here and there when and wherever I could safely do it gradually put me in possession of the different parts of a gray uniform, and I was meanwhile doing what I could to make the wounded leg serviceable to bear me toward freedom. Patient and ofttimes painful toil it took to achieve this end, but, like the rest, I was desperate and counted no effort too great. I paced the room in which I was confined and learned how many times about it made a mile. Then day after day I increased my walk, improving my ability as a redestrian and earning among my comrades the reputation of a crank. My health was giving way. To remain much longer meant that some morning I should go forth in one of the rude boxes we daily saw hauled away, we knew not where, in the prison cart. had also another motive—to a man of 23 probably the chief motive. I have nearly loubled my years since then, but I can look across my table and see the eyes which drew me out of Libby and smiling back the love which has never grown cold. WATCHING TO ESCAPE.

Waiting and watching my chance, I left my beard unshorn for months, determined to look as little as possible like the man who had entered there at midsummer. Jan. 1, 1864, saw the beginning of a great enterprise. Odd as it may seem, out of the 1,300 officers at that time confined in Libby but sixteen, sworn to secrecy, began digging the famous tunnel, to which I must briefly refer, since it bears, though indirectly, upon my own story. The prison consisted of three buildings, separated only by partition walls. On the ground floor of the middle building a hearthstone was taken up and access was obtained to the cellar. A few stones were removed from the foundation wall and with knives and tin plates a space just large enough to allow of the passage of a man's body was cut out. The digger filled his coat with earth and then worked his way back, casting the loose earth down the sinks as opportunity

The original intention was by tunneling to reach the sewer, which discharged into the canal at the rear of the prison, and following it, to escape along the edge of the water. But having accomplished the first portion of this plan the sewer was found to be impracticable from being entirely full, therefore run to and beyond a board fence (a distance of sixty feet) which separated the Libby from the next building. Once beyond the fence one was outside the guard and must take his chance of getting clear of the city. Through this tunnel one month later 109 prisoners made their escape, fifty-eight of the poor souls being recaptured. Many have claimed the credit of this affair, but undoubtedly the real engineer of the famous Libby tunnel was Col. William A. Rose, who when within sight of our lines at Williamsburg, Va., was overtaken and returned

HASTENING MY SCHEME. The knowledge of what was in process hastened my own plans, for I foresaw that the inevitable discovery would cause such vigilance and suspicion as would render any further attempts futile. Early on the morning of Jan. 29 I shaved my face entirely clean and for want of a better medium darkened my eyebrows and hair with a mixture of soot and water and yellowed my sin with a decoction of walnut shucks, which fairly hid the Saxon cast I was born to. My gray suit was put on over a pair of blue pants, the gray ones being rolled up to the knees so that my blue army overcoat might cover all except the lower part of my clothing and so assist the disguise. The call for the sick at 9 a.m. gave me an opportunity to go with a score of others to the ground floor for advice and medicine. Simulating weakness I passed the examination and loitered near the doorway, hoping to seize a lucky moment for slipping out, but too many were about, and, baffled, I returned to my quarters to watch and wait. Up to a short time previous to this we as officers had had free access between all rooms, but latterly the communicating doors had been nailed up, and this move, while it curtailed our freedom, also compelled the guard to go completely out of one building before entering another.

Among many foolish pranks a merciful Providence granted us one flower of wisdom. In some moment of inspiration we had sawed one of these doors across the middle, and by placing a shelf on each side over the crack had produced an innocent appearance of convenience, where was really a means of quick communication. I am thus particular. because in the end this fact proved to be my salvation. At 3 o'clock occurred the daily roll call, and just previous to it myself and a brother officer, who was rendering me such help as he could, slipped quietly through the half door, exchanging places with two others who were in my secret and prepared for this move. In this middle room free access was permitted by a staircase to the ground floor,

where we promptly went; being counted there instead of where we belonged. All went well. The tally proved correct and the guard formed into platoon and left the room. Simultaneously I rolled down my gray pants, clapped on a gray cap and throwing back my arms was peeled by my comrade with theatrical rapidity of the overcoat which concealed my gray clothing. Ere the door could be closed I had followed the guard and marched out upon the sidewalk a Porter in Philadelphia Times.

free but very nervous man.-Maj. John F. Gravitation in the Moon An ingenious writer treats of gravitation of the moon in The Popular Science News. If it were possible, he says, to take a journey to the moon we should find a very different state of affairs existing. The moon having a much smaller mass than the earth will exert its attractive influence less strongly; and by the exertion of the same strength a man could leap into the air to an astonishing distance, jumping over the tallest buildings with the same ease that he would clear a vide a good sized towel for the dry rub low obstruction on the earth. The same afterward, Turkish towels that come the effect would be produced upon all other size of crib sheets are most useful for this. bodies. Horses would travel at a greatly in- and the luxury of keeping two lines bath the consequences of his fall would be much less serious; the elephant would become as light footed as a deer; a stone thrown from the hand of a careless boy might fall in an adjoining town before accomplishing its mis-sion of destruction; armies would engage in battles at great distances from each other; and nearly every kind of labor would be lightened, from the diminished weight of

tools and materials. - Boston Transcript. Fisher-Folk Peculiarities. It is not to be wondered at that these poor, ignorant people, who live on or by the sea all their lives, are imbued with queer notions and superstitions concerning it. They do not acknowledge this readily, are rather ashamed of it, indeed, and it takes time and familiarity to bring these superstitions to light. They appear to endow the sea with sentient power, with an intelligent and generally malignant will. It is ever ready to undo human labor and destroy human hope. Before very rough weather there occasionally comes a strange calm, a hush like to nothing save the holding of a breath before a furious outburst of rage. It has a weird effect, coming, as it often does, at nightfall. After this a dull, walling, muffled sound creeps out of the darkness—a sound as of lamentation and entresty heard from afar. "The sea is calling," they say here; and when this happens the fishemen expect a gale before morning. When the sea has got hold of its prey and there is a house or houses desolate in the village, they hold that it mourns, making quite a different sound to any other time.

About funerals there are odd observance and ideas. It is unlucky either to meet or to cross a funeral train. There are girls in the village who are a sort of professional mourners (though unpaid) for children and young women who die unmarried. They phones in use in this country. Nine years are dressed in black, with white boods, and

shaws of white spun silk on their shoulders Six of these mourners is the mystic number. and whenever one is married another is selected to fill her place. Probably it is considered a post of honor, for there never seems a vacancy, though I do not know how the selection is made. They are grave looking damsels, so it may be by their fitting appearance. At a young man's funeral there are only two of these girls, who walk before and are called "servers." The Dissenters have a custom of singing a sort of dirge over their dead, not unlike in effect the chanting of the monks at a funeral in Rome. But when the sad duties are done comes a time of feast-

Sneaking Propensities. ing. Their pride forbids them to have any-thing but "a menseful funeral." Another peculiarity is that when the people are asked attend, it is by men and girls named about hunting the deer. "bidders" (not necessarily relatives of the

MANUFACTURE OF BOGUS WINES.

deceased).—Art Journal.

'Imported" Brands Made in a New York Basement-Distillation of Raisins. There are several old Frenchmen in New York who have made almost national reputations as wine dealers and experts. They have about retired from business, but, with the preverbial thrift of their nation, they still find time to tend to their shops a few hours duly. Some of them have large restaurants in connection with their wholesale and retail wine trade, and favored customers are often given an opportunity to smack their lips over some rare old wne. whose label is too dust begrimed to be legible, and as they hold the wine to the light they become enthusiastic over its color, flavor, and 'bouquet, and probably order dozen bottles of it sent to their Now this wine may be old and it may be

France, or perchance it was pressed out on the sunny Italian hills; but it is more than probable that the old Frenchman, unless he knows that his customer has a trained and delicate palate, has given him some wine that is but the partial product of the vine, and was concocted under the skilled eye of monsieur in the sub-basement of the very establishment where it is drunk Why should one find fault? It is surely more complimentary in a host to give one the result of his own labor than to furnish one with that of another. If it is a real wine there is exactly one chance in 10,000 that it is what the label represents it to be. It may be the outcome of a judicious mixture of several indifferent varieties blended into a harmonious whole, or it may be an American wine sailing under false colors. Human ingenuity has never yet been able

to make wine without some small percentage of alcohol, so this element remains as a hase for the worst of productions. As a rule the manufactured wines are offered either as California wines, or as vin ordinaire, or sour claret. They are the distillation of raisins colored with logwood. The raisins are placed in a vat filled with water at a temperature of 60 degrees, there being fiftyfive gallons of water to every hundredweight of raisins. Some sugar is often thrown in to hasten fermentation, which usually lasts eight or ten days, at the end of which time cheap, and then a solution of logwood is added. These wines do not, at the most, contain more than 10 per cent. of alcohol, and having but little tannin they will not keep long. When wine is thus produced it will not cost much. Raisins are not expensive, and a moldy article answers as well as one that is fresh. A noted French chemist has declared that the raisin wine, if not drugged, is vastly more beautiful than many of the mixtures, most of them deleterious sold for genuine wine. This may give wine drinkers a spark of encouragement, for there is no way of accounting for the consumption of the enormous raisin products of Italy, Turkey, Spain and Greece. unless one admits that they are used to take the place of grapes.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Essentials of a Good Fighter. In answer to the queston: "What are the essentials of a thoroughly good fighter?'

Sullivan said: "Pluck, skill, endurance and a good head on his shoulders. I tell you, sir, a man fights with his head almost as much as he does with his fist. He must know where to send his blows so they may do the most good. He must economize his strength and not score a hit just for the sake of scoring it." "What portion of your antagonist's body do you aim at when you are in the ring?" "I endeavor," said Sullivan, "to hit my man above the heart, or under the chin, or behind the ear. A man wears out pretty soon if one can keep hammering away in the region of the heart; a blow under the chin or behind the ear will knock out a man quicker than a hundred blows on the cheek or any other portion of the face. Now, the Marine has a scar on his left cheek which he received in his fight with Dempsey, and which he will carry to his grave. He told me that Dempsey kept hammering away at that spot. If Dempsey were a long-headed fighter he would not have wasted his time and strength in gettting in there. That fact alone proves to me that he is deficient in

"You can tell pretty well when your man is giving in?" "Certainly I can," said the pugilist. watch his eyes and I know at once when the punishment is beginning to tell on him. And, when I talk to a man before I stand up before him at all, I can make up my mind whether he is a fighter or not. There is more intelligence required in this business than outsiders give us credit for."-Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.

Higgs on Bathing. We "take cold" through the skin, i should be remembered, as we also breathe through it, throwing off superfluous heatwhich becomes fever when the perspiration is suppressed-and also sending off waste products. Persons who have any tendency to pulmonary disease should make their skins active. A double handful of common salt thrown into the bathing water after the cleaning process has been performed is a beneficial addition. The saline particles are very penetrating, and no amount of rubbing will remove them from the skin, upon which they exert a most useful though a gentle, stimulating influence, especially salutary in cases of sluggish liver. Not only does this act locally on the skin, increasing its secretions, but also quickens the process of nutrition in all the tissues of the body. Thumbless mittens of ordinary Turkish toweling are as good as the more costly sponges for the luxury of the daily "rub bath." A large Turkish towel, wrung out in either tepid or cold water will expedite the bathing process; and by all means procreased speed, and if the rider was thrown sheets in daily use is known to the initiated few. After either a cold or a warm plunge bath the immediate covering of the whole body in a large wrap of linen or the soft tufted cotton gives the sensation of luxury that some people never know. - New Orleans

Picayune. The Last Year's Ice Palace. The structure of the St. Paul ice palace last winter was of rectangular cruciform ground plan, 180x154 feet, with principal tower 106 feet high, surrounded by other towers, etc., giving very beautiful and complete architectural character to the building The principal entrance was under a Gothi arch of ten feet span and twenty-five feet high. The blocks of which the palace was constructed were twenty-two inches by fortyfour inches by twenty inches, the latter being the thickness of the ice. They were market out on the surface of the ice on the Missis sippi river, and sawed at once to these ensions, which were unchanged afterward, except where, in round towers, etc., some trimming with axes was required. The blocks were raised in place by ice tongs and tackle operated by horsepower. The blocks in walls and arches were comented with water, which, at the existing tempera ture from almost immediately.-Boston

Holding His Position. Wife-It don't see how you can say that Mr. Whitechoker has an effeminate way of talking. He has a very loud voice. Husband-I mean by an effeminate way of talking, my dear, that he talks all the time. -Harper's Bazar.

In a recent lecture, Henry M. Stanley reated the details of his exploration of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in Africa, fifty days being spent on it to prove it to be a single body of water 21,500 square miles in extent.—BosABOUT DEER HUNTING.

TALK WITH A HUNTER WHO HAS BEEN IN THE NORTHWEST.

Methods Employed by Hunters-Killing a Rattlesnake-The "Buck Fever." Curious Traits of a Deer-Curiosity and

A young western deer hunter, tall, broad shouldered and muscular, just from the forests of Michigan and Wisconsin, was met at the Mansion house, Staten Island, by a reporter and asked for some particulars "There are nearly as many deer as ever in the woods of the northwest," he said,

"and they are very wild. Shooting them is the popular sport with us, and there are many men who make a living at it. The weight of the deer killed out there runs from 150 to 300 pounds. The way we hunt them s this: They have what we call runwaysthat is, well defined paths leading from their different grazing grounds to a creek or river. We find these runways and station ourselves in the woods adjoining. A man is detailed to take the dogs and go a mile or so ahead to start the deer from the feeding ground. The animals at once take to their accustomed runways and are then shot by the hunters stationed in the woods. It is no easy matter to kill a deer when it is running, for you almost always shoot too high. When a deer is opposite to you if you whistle or make an unusual sound their great sense of curiosity will frequently cause them to stop and then is the time to shoot. The deer hunting season extends from October to December. Not long ago I saw two deer shot with one shot. One was a large buck weighing fully 250 new. It may have been imported from pounds, and the other a doe of probably 175 pounds, weight. They were running side by side and the hunter was standing only a few rods from the runway.'

"Do they fight when wounded? "Indeed they do. Let a wounded buck get at you once and it is almost certain \$10,000 to \$50,000. death. Their hoofs are as sharp as knives, and they use them as their weapons, jumping on and striking you with them. I have known of old and experienced hunters being made to climb trees to get out of the way of a wounded buck. You want to see a deer kill a rattlesnake. A rattlesnake cannot strike until it is coiled up. The deer seems to know this and when the snake is fully coiled, ready to strike, the deer will first go round and round the snake, keeping the snake whirling around, and suddenly draw its feet together and springing up into the air with the snake, cutting it to pieces,' THE "BUCK PEVER."

"What is the 'buck fever'?" "It is a sudden trembling and loss of nerve when a deer first comes in range. Every one gets it at first, and even old hunters get it, shaking and trembling as if they had the ague. Yes, I had it the first time I went out. Being inexperienced I was placed on the runway in an out of the way spot, where the deer was not expected to come. But as luck would have it, the dogs drove the anithe liquid is drawn off and wine is made. | mal directly to where I was. It was a large in another direction. Another tunnel was some high colored Spanish wine, which is and stopped and gazed at me in great curiosity. To say that I was excited does not half tell the way I felt. I had my gun in my hand and raised to my shoulder, but I could not for the life of me pull the trigger." "Have you known women to shoot deer? "Oh, yes. I remember of one case of a plendid shot. The woman was in her shanty. and hearing a noise outside looked out

There stood a big buck six or seven rods from the door. She grasped her husband's rifle and aiming carefullly killed it at the first shot. She was very proud of her suc cess, I can tell you. Speaking of women this trait of curiosity in a deer, one would say, shows a remarkably feminine characteristic. They will risk their lives often to gratify it. I recall that riding through the woods just before I came away three large deer ahead of us stopped and gazed at us until we were within twenty feet of them, then would run shead and again wait for us to eatch up. They did this for a long distance. We had no rifles or we could easily have killed them. Why, I've seen them so interested in a gayly dressed lumberman that they would let the man get almost close enough to kill them with his ax; and in the lumber camp at night, when the men are singing and 'cutting up,' the deer will often come close up to the shanty to try to get a look in. There is one characteristic about a deer that few people know of-that is, their sneaking propensity. Instead of at once boldly taking cover when pursued they will crouch down and sneak away. They get easily confused, too. I have come on to a trial deer suddenly and surprise has caused it to run around in a circle of three or four rods, diameter several times."-New York Mail

New Method of River Mining. A novel way of river mining is now being carried on near the Caribaldi Mining company's property on the Stanislaus river, two below Robinson's Ferry. The plan consists of a scow twenty by sixty feet on pump attached. The pump not only throws an immense stream of water, but at the same time draws the sand, rocks and gravel of the scow, and drops the material, less the cents and \$1. gold, some ten feet away from the stern of the boat. Any large rocks that may obstruct the free working of the pump are hustled out of the way in short order by a large and powerful derricks. As the Stanislaus river is noted for its heavy gold deposits the results can hardly fail to meet, if not greatly exceed, the anticipations of the Chicago capitalists who have it in charge.-Calaveras (Cal.) Prospect.

An Empress Among Lunaties. Empress Elizabeth of Austro-Hungary re ently visited the Vienna lunatic asylum with the wife of Prince Karl Theodore, her brother, the famous oculist. Nearly all the mad men and women recognized the empress, who had visited the place before, and several Dowty & Becher. noblemen kissed her hands while the women knelt to receive her blessing. One lunation approached her majesty and said: "No one would ever think you were a grandmother. There was such a touch of flattery combines with the opposite sentiment in this that the empress broke into uproarious laughter and asked the lunatic's name and if she were curable. She was told she was and her majesty immediately ordered that anything the woman wanted should be charged to the imperial purse.-Foreign Letter. Newspapers as an Educator.

"I never read a book any more," said an exceptionally intelligent merchant of this city, "and I think I am about as well informed as the majority of business men." "What do you read?" asked the reporter. 'The newspapers and occasionally a magazine. Well conducted newspapers now have careful reviews of the best books, obviating the necessity of reading those books. They carry descriptions of every new invention and are a complete history of each day's events. In addition they publish enough reminiscences to keep a man tolerably well posted in history so that reading books is an act of supererogation. The newspapers give

Speaking of pork and plays, although there is commonly supposed to be no connection between the two, would a small hog's hind leg be a Hamlet?-Indianapolis

me everything I want."-Philadelphia

Times-Star

Partially Successful. A woman who had been over half the country on the heels of her runaway husband was asked if her search had been successful. "I didn't find John," she replied, "but the trip did me lots of good. I'm very fond of travelin'."-New York Sun.

A few short weeks ago that young girl was the personification of health, vigor and beauty. The blush upon her cheeks rivaled that of the rose; her step was light and buoyant, her every movement was a revelation of perfect physical health. Yet now she is pallid and haggard, and her superabundant vitality has given place to a strange dullness and lassitude. What has caused the change? Functional irregularities, which can be cured by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a remedy to which thousands of women today owe their lives. All druggists.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill, but that is all it will cost you to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you take our advice and use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, Everybody that tries it once, continues to use it whenever they are in need of a remedy for sprains, painful swellings, lame back, or sore throat. It is highly recommended by all who have tried it. Sold by Dowty &

It is stated that General Howard has ordered a court-martial to try the unruly

Inflammation of the bowels, Diarrheea Dysentary, Colic, and all kindred diseases are relieved at once by the use of Beggs' Diarrheea Balsam. We guarantee every bottle to give satisfaction. Dr. A. 3feb23

Six indges and clerks of election is Baltimore were convicted and sentenced last week to two years each in jail for frauds at the recent municipal election

Some Poolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, Ob, it will wear away, but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine a'led Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on positive guarantee to cure, they would mmediately see the excellent effect after aking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1.00 Trial size free. Dr. A. Heintz.

Base ball is one of the best paying of professions. There are probably at least twenty-five players in the National league who have bank accounts of from

Why will you be troubled with

Sprains and braises, Old sores and ulcers. Neuralgia and toothache, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Seald head or ringworm, Pain in the back or spine, Swelling of the joints, and not try Beggs' Tropical Oil, if it does not rea bound come down with its full weight upon lieve it will cost you nothing as we warrant every bottle. Dr. A. Heintz, drug-

> A New York firm has bought nine thousand walnut trees in Lee, Scott, and Wise counties, Virginia, near the Kentucky line, for \$12 each, paying \$25,-

> > Worth Your Attention.

Cut this out and mail it to Allen & Co., Augasta, Maine, who will send you free, something wonderful as the electric light, as genuine as pure gold, it will prove of lifelong value and importance to you. Both sexes, all ages. Allen & Co. bear expense of starting you in business. It will bring you in more cash, right away, than anything else in this world. Anyone anywhere can do the work, and live at home also. Better write at once; then, knowing all, should you conclude that you don't care to engage, why no harm is done.

Late advices from Yellowstone park state that snow is from three to five feet deep in that region. Hotels will not open before July 15.

"Fire-proof Paper May be Made," says a scientific exchange, "from a pulp consisting of one part vegetable fiber. two parts asbestes, one-tenth part boray, and one-fifth part alum." It is a pity that such facts as the one following cannot be written, printed or otherwise preserved, upon some indestructible paper. "My wife suffered seven years and was bed ridden, too," said W. E. Huestis, of Emporia, Kansas, "a number of physicians failed to help her. Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured her.' All druggists sell this remedy. Everybody ought to keep it. It only needs a

The wharves at Montreel are still subnerged, causing considerable delay and inconvenience to shipping. The river is

The Homelte-r Man in Colum-

As well as the handsomest, and others which is placed a steam engine and boiler of are invited to call on Dr. A. Heintz and fifteen horse power with a powerful suction get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is from the bed of the river at the rate of fifty guaranteed to cure and relieve all tons per hour. The pump discharges into the head of a flume running the entire length Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 50

In Napa Valley, California, last week workman in a vineyard committed suicide by jumping into a cask of wine and drowning.

From the earliest historical times down to the present, there has been nothing discovered for bowel complaint equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. There is no remedy as near perfect, or one that is as strongly endorsed by all persons who have had occasion to use it. Sold by

"Silotwor" is a new explosive ten times the strength of gunpowder, exploding without smoke or noise. A Russian invented it. From Mason Long, the Converted Gamoter.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 5, 1884.—I have given the
Synvita Cough Blocks a thorough trial. They cured
my little girl (3 years' old) of Croup. My wife and
mother-in-law were troubled with coughs of long
standing. One package of the Blocks has cured
them so they can talk "as only women do."

MASON LONG.

If you have boils, If you are bilions,

If you have fever. If your head aches, If you are constipated.

If you have no appetite, If your digestion is bad, If your tongue is coated, If you are thin or nervous,

If your skin is yellow or dry, If you will try one bottle of Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker and are not relieved it will cost you nothing as we guarantee it to give satisfaction. Sold by Dr. A. Heintz.

No box; no teaspoon or sticky bottle. Put up in patent packages. 25 Doses 25 Cents. Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist. If you fail to get them send price to Wheat is very scarce in Arizona. dealer in Phoenix recently received an order for twenty carloads, but could not

English Spavin Limment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by C. B. Stillman. druggist, Columbus, Neb.

The work of Welleslley college is done by three hundred girl students, who devote to it forty-five minutes every day.

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lood 5 bottles silver easters	2	ō
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This is no humbug to boom the business, but we want to get rid of the goods and must and will sell them. Call and get prices. C. C. Berringer will be in attendance, and wait on you, and be pleased to show you the stock Everything will be warranted, as represented, or the money will be refunded.

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