THE THEREPEUSIS OF HYPNOTISM AS: A MEDICAL STUDY.

mitted by the Aid of Bosmerlan?

injure an invalid. If he have heart dis-ease, for instance, an exciting or violent episode, a rapture of joy or a convulsion of great grief or fear, it might prove injurious or even fatal, just as it might in his normal condition.

This possibility is abundantly offset by the value of mesmerism as a therapeutic agent. The responsive can be made so intoxicated on water, which he has been told is whisky, as to exhibit all symptoms of extreme inebriety; can be made disgustingly sea sick by being told that he is at sea in a storm, and can be at once physically affected by an imaginary medicine. His temperature can be changed, his eye dilated and his pulse quickened. Mesmerism is as perfect an anæsthetic as ether, and as harmless as water. Any mesmerized person can at once, by a single stroke of the hand, be rendered totally insensible to pain, and can have a tooth drawn, a cataract removed, a cancer cut out, or an arm cut off without feeling the slightest pain. This has been so often demonstrated that amputations frequently take place under its influence in the Paris hospitals, and it is successfully employed in obstetrics. Though only a fraction of patients will be found eligible as candidates for this annihilator of pain, its utility is so obvious it cannot be long before medical societies will take up the therepeusis of mesnerism as a serious study, and army surgeons will be required to have as practical a knowledge of it as of any part of the pharms.

the conduct of the resposive is directed in detail by the operator. He only suggests the general line of thought, and each responsive pursues it according to his own knowledge, experience or preju-dices. I say to my responsives, for in-stance, that I have a wonderful educated cow with seven heads. They all want to see it. I call their attention to the imaginary stable door near by; they look toward it, and when I snap my fingers they all see a seven headed cow enter. Now, by questioning them it becomes obvious that they all see a different cow. Unless I have designated her color one sees a white cow, another a red cow, and

Then I tell them that she can dance. can waltz and keep time with music. I hand one a cane, telling him it is a flute, and that he is an eminent performer, and he goes through the motions of playing to the dancing cow. They all hear differ-ent tunes, but the exhibition is satisfactory. I now add that the cow can singcan sing a different part with each mouth -can sing seven ballads at once. At this point there is some incredulity expressed. legs and hear the seven ballads—and this. may as well add, is the narrative of an

Five of the six mesmerized persons be lieved that she sang. "She is singing Tit Willow," said one. "And 'A Warrior Bold." said another. "I hear singing," said the incredulous one, turning to me. "Annie Laurie," isn't

it? How do you work her—the machinery, The others laughed at him. "Why. the cow sings," said a young lady. "Can't you hear her sing? Can't you see her

"She looks as if she sang," conceded Incredulous. "I see her mouths move all around. She sounds as if she sang; but she doesn't sing. Cows don't sing."
"Very well, what is it, then" asked one of the others.

"A tube and a hole in the floor," said Incredulous, "or perhaps ventriloquism."
"Aw!" exclaimed the first, derisively, ventrilequism does not work like that I've made a study of ventriloquism." "Well, I've made a study of cow!" per-

sisted the scoffer obstinately. Sometimes I turn the responsives into hildren, and have them play school with infinite fun; sometimes transport them over ocean to Africa or Japan on the enchanted carpet, where for a brief space they enjoy all the delights of travel; sometimes we participate in battles, in political campuigns, in exciting tirade, and sometimes Socrates, Moses or Confucius is introduc d and interviewed, the intelligent responsive furnishing both questions and answers in a curious dual action of the mind that is highly enter-

Not only the reason sometimes rebels as above, but the conscience also. As a rule responsives can be completely dominated and made to do anything of which they are physically capable. They could gen-erally be induced to take poison, or jump off the house, or throw themselves under a locomotive, or attack one another with deadly weapons. But there are some exceptions. I was unable to overcome the fear of one of my responsives, whom I aent to assarit an imaginary Indian in the park. He refused to go, and said it was "difficult to kill an Indian."

A young lady, one of the brightest sensitives I have ever seen, steadfastly re-fuses to play cards. I tell her she is Buffalo Bill, and easily induce her to assume his character, but when cards are suggested, "No, I never play cards. It is wrong!" she says, and I cannot move her. I could make her jump out through the window or put her hands in the fire, but play cards she will not. I was puz-zled by it till, inquiring, I ascertained that her religious parents had brought her up very strictly and taught her it was wicked to play cards."

And this brings us to the question much

ooted of late, whether crime can be com-

mitted by the sid of meamerism. If so, it is brought into relation, not only with medicine, but with jurisprudence; not only with the pharmacopæia, but the pen-itentiary. It is obvious that if cases of this kind occur the one to whom punishment must be dealt out is the meamerist. I could probably induce any one of my responsives to take his life in my presence or to assault anybody within reach, but the mind wanders curiously in this strango condition, and generally takes little cognizance of surrounding objects. little cognizance of surrous I have used the word "probably" in this sentence because the conduct of mesperised persons cannot be positively preting to induce action, or the in-

TRINIDAD'S LAKE OF PITCH. Singular Quality of the Asphast-Legend of Its Origin.

Right and left, a flat surface extends over forty acres of space, dull black in color and intersected every few rods by gullies or fissures whose sides fall into a point four or five feet down, filled with sweet water, slightly flavored with asbashes mark where a little soil has been blewn into a fissure and given them a chance to cling, and a pole or two, half sunken, is a guide to forgotten excavations. There are no birds, no fishes in the water, and the whole scene is singu-

larly desolate and uninviting.

Near the edges, the pitch is so hard as
to fracture with a blow, will support carts that carry it away and feels as firm as a rock under foot. Tet it is possessed of a singular quality. If a heap of frag: ments is piled up, it slowly levels down flat again; and a great hole left by workmen engaged in quarrying it for removal, gradually fills until no trace is visible of the depression. Where my camera stood was apparently quite solid, but the short time needed to make two or three exposures proved sufficient for the tripod to make half inch deep holes be-neath its weight where the feet had

putch grew so soft as to be perfectly liquid and hot enough to char paper, yet devoid of adhesive quality. A stick thrust into the mass was withdrawn without any pitch adherent to it, and a ball could be molded in the hands that remained quite undefiled.

The amount exported last year was

The amount exported last year was about 36,000 tens, without the smallest apparent diminution of quantity, and it may well prove what it appears to be an nexhaustible source of future supply and of income to the colony. From the lake a lovely road brought us

back to the village, winding between the richest display of tropical verdure I had ever seen, a natural pavement through a natural park. Wonderful orchids blossomed on wonderful trees, gayly painted birds fluttered amongst wild flowers of gorgeous hues and unknown names, and clear brooks of sweet water wound their way down to the near sea between banks whose dark brown color told of pitchy origin; and when we emerged from those thick recesses upon the beach, our horses' feet sounded hollow as they swiftly trod a shore that was of the same material.

Even under the sea it still exists, and possibly forms ocean's bed across to Venezuela, upon whose shores, only a few miles away, similar deposits of like nature occur. The Indians had a pretty legend of its origin:

Ages ago the place where is now the lake was land of such marvelous fertility in yield of pineapples that it was chosen by the Chaima tribe for their home. Actuated by some evil spirit, they began to kill the pretty humming bird ("iere" in their musical tongue), although they knew them to hold in shining coats of eathers their ancestors spirits; and the dreat Father, enraged at such implety, sank their town and its people in a single night, replacing it with this monument of asphalt as a warning to future sinners. —Dr. William F. Hutchinson in American

A Japanese Temple and Bell. If I were a good Buddhist I would say s prayer or two to the Chioin bell, the argest in Japan, but a monster breathing sweet music that thrills one from head to foot, and ringing so seldom that the dates are kept in mind carefully, lest one miss the great treat. The bell hangs in a shady little place at the top of a stone staircase by itself, and is struck from the outside by a swinging beam that gives the soft reverberations that do not jar on the ear, no matter how powerful they are. When the huge beam is unchained and swung it is generally at the time of the 5 o'clock mass in the morning, and heavy sleepers have been unconscious of the musical booming and missed it all. Others are wakened by the strange vibration and the soft music ringing and pulsating on the air, and in the half consciousness of waking it seems like part of some beautiful dream. It is the greatest pity that with such a magnificent bell the temple does not see fit to ring it oftener.

The Chioin is a rich temple, and its

altar one of the most gorgeous in Kioto, a mass of carved and gilded ornaments surrounding a massive gilded shrine. Occasional worshipers come and kneel on the mats and mutter their prayers, but most often one finds the only occupant suffered frequently from fires, whose of the space before the altar is a lone old strangely persistent recurrence irresistpriest industriously hammering away at modern drum shaped like a huge round leigh bell. From 5 o'clock in the morning until the temple closes at 4 in the afternoon the thunk, thunk keeps up. A nice old woman, who must be a professional mender, from the incessant patching and darning of blue cotton garments that she keeps up, takes care of the shoes while one roams the temple stocking footed, but she does not offer to mend the foreign stockings one wears out on matted and polished wood floors.—Kioto Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Shadowing a Suspected Man. The work of shadowing a man is easier than a person who has never been in the business would think. You must first study your man thoroughly, so you would know him if you only saw one of his boots, and you must do this without attracting his attention, which is not always a simple thing to do. A man who is to be shadowed is always a man who has reason to suspect that he will be his guard and very watchful. If the man is not an experienced criminal one detective ought to be able to follow him day and night as long as there is any necessity but if he is an old hand one man can do the work, and can only queer it by trying it. There should be three or four trying it. There should be shadows, each one ready to take up the work when for any reason the person who is following the man deems it prudent

vices for finding out if he is being watched. He will jump on a car, ride a block and get off. Well, if you have not got another man ready to take up the trail then, you will flush your bird. Or he will get into a cab and ride a block or two and get out. We must be prepared for all that sort of thing. Usually the shadow will keep on the other side of the street from his man, from a half to a whole block behind him, and pay as much attention to keeping himself from being noticed as to watching the other fellow. It is work that not one detective in twenty can do scientifically, although some men are very expert. I know a man that saw a criminal make out an improper voucher, went with him and saw him get check for it, then walked with him to the bank, saw him cash the check, and arrested him while he was counting the money.-Detective in Chicago News.

When the interstate commerce bill went into effect, by the way, it was supposed that free passes would be everywhere abolished. The railroad passenger agents and managers so announced with a flourish of trumpets. But where a railroad man wills he still finds a way. As an illustration, I may mention the case of a friend who applied recently for a pass over a trunk line to a western city,

scarcely expecting to get it, yet being compelled by his circumstances, and feel-

ing that for indirect services long ago He was told that he could only get a pass within the lines of the state in which the main line of the system is incorpo rated, or between any two points within the boundaries of a single state. "Can't you fix me up for all the states in that way," he saked, "except between the stations when you cross the state lines, and let me pay for that distance to the con-The man of passes smiled good ductor? dirted. The mental impression may not naturedly as he said: "Yes, I might, but in a given case be sufficiently vivid and I'll tell you what I'll do. I know you are entitled to the consideration, and I'll just tention may be counteracted by the engage you in my traveling advertising trained moral sense asserting itself and overbalancing the confused hypnotic tenand a pleasant nod accompanied the de-livery of the bits of paper, which had

meanwhile been filled up, and my friend came away wiser and happy.—New York

"I doubt very much if a confirmed drunkard was ever reformed by punish-ishment," says Dr. L. W. Baker, superintendent of the Family Home for pervous invalids at Baldwinsville, Mass., in an article on the medico-legal treatment of drunkards. . The doctor cites the following facts in proof: At the internations prison congress in 1871 it was stated that not one in a thousand persons committed to jail for inebriety ever recovered. Before a committee of the house of lerds in England men of the largest experience testified that they had never heard of a case of reformation of inebriates from punishment by fines and imprisonment. This testimony is confirmed by prison authorities all over the country. In the vast majority of cases the first sentence is speedily followed by others. In 1879 Massachusetts punished by fine and imrisonment over 17,000 inebriates, more han 16,000 of whom had been in prison before. Of the 56,000 inebriates com under legal notice in New York in 1852, less than 1,000 were punished for the first time. All others had been sentenced before for the same cause. One man had been sentenced to Deer Island, near Boston. 75 times for drunkenness, and many

WHITELEY'S PLACE.

A VISIT TO THE "UNIVERSAL PRO-VIDER" OF LONDON...

Paris Outdone-A Whole Congeries of

onders of the world of trade. Comparaively few Americans visit it, as it is far away from what is known as the American beat—i. e., from the Langham hotel to the Metropole. Compared to the trade kingdom over which a single proprietor, William Whiteley, rules, such mere overgrown dry goods intores as the Louvre and the Bon Marche in Paris are but simple afficient. in Paris are but simple affairs. White-ley's is not a store, but a whole congeries stores, each as accessible to but as distinct from the other as the dining room is from the parlor on a floor with folding doors. What in the usual run of dry goods stores occupies a counter or at most but a room—such as the silk depart-ment, the linen department, the costume department, etc.—has at Whiteley's a large and imposing store to itself. The jewelry store is a superb establishment, he furniture house is magnificent; china, glass, ironmongery, dressmaking, sewing machines, cotflures, toys, Japanese and Indian curios, each and all have stores devoted exclusively to themselves, large openings giving communication through the entire series of establishments.

ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS. This would be wonderful enough, but there are surprises at Whiteley's; a pro-vision store of extensive dimensions adoins an excellent restaurant, the restaurant leads into the aviary, conservatory and live stock establishments. There is a well supplied wood and coal office. Pi-anos are upstairs in a store of their own; near them is a large hall, decorated with flags, statuary, tables and chairs in pro-fusion. Here a dinner of several hundred covers may be given, or ordered for any place, town or country, with every acces from the banquet itself to the waiter who serves it; all provided by Whiteley. I had nearly forgotten to name a charming picture gallery, where many original works of great beauty are displayed, and where orders are taken for copies of any masterpiece on the walls of any of the great galleries of Europe. Whiteley is also a banker. You may buy or sell money on his premises. You may or sell money on his premises. You may take your passage by any steamer for any port. You may hire a servant; bury a deceased friend; put your belongings up at auction; purchase, sell, build or take down a house. In short, there is not a single transaction in life relating to trade which Whiteley is not willing to make for you. No wonder he calls himself "the universal provider." Such a business as Whiteley's must speedily make a man a bank-rupt or a millionaire; and as disaster has not overtaken him, it is presumed that Whiteley has a good account at his own and other banks. His establishment has bly suggests incendiarism.

In the matter of cheapness I find very little difference between Whiteley's and other establishments which are not especially devoted to wealthy customers, as are Gillow's in the furniture line, and Lewis & Allenby in the dry goods. An onest price prevails, and if an American visitor sees anything he or she likes at Whiteley's, I would advise him or her to purchase it without further ado, as it would be a waste of time to run all over London to try to find the same article at

a lower price. AT THE BON MARCHE.

For one American who has heard of Whiteley's in London, ninety and nine have heard of the Bon Marche in Paris. Persons who know no other single word in French are aware that bon marche means "cheap." This famous store is in-deed a marvelous place. Outside of a few little knickknacks known as articles de Paris, the vast establishment is entirely devoted to the sale of dry goods. No wonder the American woman, with her national love for shopping, revels in hours spent in flitting from one counter to another. Gloves are to the right of her. flowers to the left of her, silks are in front of her, lace is beyond. Are these beautiful things really, or only in appearance, chesp? Why, the truth is they are sold at the market price. Examine well anything that is offered below the

current rates, and you will discover a I will call the attention of American ladies to a custom which prevails at the larger shops in Paris, by which our countrywomen are misled, though no deceit is willfully put upon them; it arises simply from a difference of custom between the French and American merchant. When a price is seen upon a remnant in America, the purchaser knows that the marked figure is the price of the whole remnant, while in France the marked figure means per yard or rather meter, according to the nch measurement. Thus, if an Amerilady sees some attractive pieces of face or silk, marked variously from \$2 to \$10, and decides to take some or many of these remnants, it comes, as a very disagreeable surprise, to find out that the articles were at so much per yard, and that the shopkeeper will now measure the yards. Often the price is but a few sous reduction per yard on the original figure asked, and the purchaser finds herself with awkward lengths of goods she was tempted to buy only in the Mrs. Toodles spirit. To be sure, at the Bon Marche the privilege is given of exchanging articles which a purchaser may be dis-satisfied with—if no harm has come to them. Even money is, under certain cir-cumstances, returned.—London Cor. Boston Transcript.

Bow Chinese History Is Written

Chinese history is compiled by a permanent commission of accomplished literary men, who are always at work upon it. In 1737 an imperial edict stated that history ought not to be written for the emperor's use only, and remain shut up in golden caskets and marble cham-bers; it ought to be made accessible to all officials, that they may know the mind of the emperors and the laws of the land. From the Chinese standpoint, history is divided into two parts—one an exact nar-rative of events, the other a record of what the emperor has said and done. This division originates two sets of publications; one in which the officers speak, the other in which the emperor is the man. In the first, the industry of the bureau of history is run in the collection of facts, but there is always a danger that the recorder may be under a strong court influence. Historical canto nations or persons who have been in conflict with the court. With this exception, the array of facts thus recorded is most valuable.

The edicts published in the second series express the mind of the emperor. He is always a man who has the advantage of good training, and if his style is telerable and he happens to be fond of writing his edicts himself, they will all be trans-mitted to future times in full. The scribes, who stand writing when he speaks, translate his spoken words into official phrases, and his opinions and decisions will then pass into official history, written partly by himself and partly by the scribes of the cabinet. Besides these there are various series of historical works—the first having been prepared in the Eleventh century—to popularize the subject and place the chief facts of the Chinese annals within the reach of common readers, who have not the opporturify to study them in full. The last of these has just been published. It deals with the reign of Kienlung, from 1736 to to 1795, and is in sixty volumes. Every important public matter is recorded under the day on which it occurred. The emperor has, as usual, the lion's share of the talking, and there is room for him to say a good deal in 120 chapters. — North China Herald.

The Cat and the Dog. The mastery of herself which a cat mobility increased until it assumed visible speed, seeming to advance toward the bles speed, seeming to advance toward the bless shows been known of men who have been sent to jail and workhouses from 20 to 200 times for the same reason.— Herald of Health.

Shows when, having been caught in a position from which there is no escape, she calmly sits down to face out the threats of a dog, is a marvelous thing. Everybody has seen a kitten on a street down. shows when, having been caught in a po-sition from which there is no escape, she

step attacked by a dog ten times her size, as apparently self possessed as if she were in her mistress' lap. If she turns tail and runs down the street she is lost; the dog will have a sure advantage of her. Even as it is, if he could get up courage enough to seize her on the spot he would be able to make short work of her. It is a case of life and death; but the whole air and attitude of the cat is one of pure and con-

ident bravado: "You dare not touch me, and you know it," is what her position and Freedom.

tells the dog.

But she is intensely on her guard, in spite of her sir of perfect content. Her legs, concealed under her fur, are ready for a spring; her claws are unsheathed her eyes never move for an instant from the dog; as he bounds wildly from side to side, barking with comical fury, those glittering eyes of hers follow him with the keenest scrutiny. If he plucks up his courage to grab her, she is ready; she will sell her life dearly. She is watching her chance, and she does not miss it. The dog tries Fabian tactics, and withdraws a few feet, settling down upon his forepaws, growling feroclously as he does so. Just then the sound of a dog's bark in the next street attracts his eyes and ears for a moment; and when he looks back the kit-ten is gone! He looks down the street and starts wildly in that direction, and reaches a high board fence just as a cat's tail—a monstrous tail for such a little cat—is vanishing over the top of it. He is beaten; the cat showed not only more courage than he had, but a great deal more generalship.—Boston Transcript

Poison of Expired Air. Recently two distinguished French physicians, Brown-Sequard and D'Arson-yal, have been experimenting, and have obtained results which are thought to prove that expired air contains another poison, additional to those of carbonic acid and ammonia, to which mainly the danger ous nature of expired air must be referred. The exact nature of this poison has not yet been ascertained, but the experiments cannot be due either to carbonic acid or to ammonia.

By passing expired air, whether of uman beings or of animals, through water, a solution was obtained which, in ected into the veins of animals, invariably gave rise to the same symptoms—a slower breath, a rapid lowering of the temperature, a considerable paralytic weakness, especially of the hinder limbs, and, after three or four days, a morbid activity of the heart.

Larger injections induced excessive con-traction of the pupils, increased paralysis, and a diarrhoza, something like that of cholers. The eminent surgeons who conducted these experiments are disposed to regard pulmonary consumption as largely due to this poison. If future experiments should establish this view, it must greatly emphasize the supreme importance of thorough ventilation in our homes and churches and all places for public gatherngs.—Youth's Companion.

A Female Book Agent's Triumph There is a crusty old bachelor who has an office in one of the tall buildings on La Salle street. His pet aversion is the book canvasser, although he has a score bring out the rough side of his nature. The other day he was visited by a modest looking young lady, who was soliciting subscriptions for the "Art Treasures o in the endeavor to provide for the wants of her widowed mother and her-self. As she entered the door the old man looked up, and, without waiting to the mission of his fair visitor, velled out: "I haven't any money to give away for charity today," and went on with his writing. The young lady ad-vanced still further into the room, and again the old fellow called out: "And never buy any tickets for Sunday school excursions, either." By this time the young lady had approached the desk and modestly informed him of the object of her visit.

"What! A book peddler! No, ma'm; no books for me. Haven't time to talk to you. Go away and don't come here The girl turned away somewhat angry and seriously disappointed, but she said

quietly, "There is one book, sir, you ought to buy and study well."
"Vhat's that?" gruffly inquired the old "The Ethics of True Politeness," was the reply. "How's that?" sputtered the old gen

tleman, and his face grew red. "Come here, young woman; let's see what you've got to sell. And in less than ten minutes thereafter the name of the crusty old man adorned her subscription book.—Chicago Herald.

United States Army Scouts.

United States army scouts may be dirided into two classes: white men, who rank as chief of scouts, and Indian scouts, who are organized as military companies The white scouts are usually men who have been employes of the San Carlos and Mescalero Apache reservations, or Indian agencies. They are, from constant association with the Indians, well acquainted with their character and habits, and frequently speak a little Apache. The Apaches, with few exceptions, speak panish, and it is usually the language they use in communicating with the Indian agent and the employes of the agency. A white man who makes himself useful to the Indians by doing them little favors is, in time, taught "to read sign." This may be said to complete the educatio of a chief of scouts. It would be beyond the scope of a news

paper article to describe how "sign" is read, nor would anything save practical monstration convey any comprehensiv dea to the reader. A scout who can read "sign" can tell you by examining a trail over which horses have passed if they were ridden or led, and if both, the number ridden and the number led. Even when shod he can tell whether the horse were American or Mexican. If the trail be made by men on foot, he can tell if it be an Indian trail, or simply the trail of Mexicans wearing moccasins. In a hoatile party he can tell by the trail how many are bucks and how many are squaws and children, and so on over a field of observation as extensive as interesting. The scout thus qualified finds no difficulty in obtaining employment in the southwest, where Apache outbreaks are of almost yearly occurrence.—Con A. Mahony in

Profanity Among the English. I heard an Englishman say, not long ago, that the reason he liked to be associated with a certain man in business, although that man was not very prompt in paying him his salary, was, that he always spoke to him as a gentleman, and never swore at him. Another man who offered him a better position, he hesitated versation with oaths. Not that the Englishman was such a tenderfoot, but he did not like such rough language. He said that it irritated him to have a man say to him, even though he meant to be perfectly amiable, "Where the h-have you been all this time?". It was a form of greeting which, while intended to be cor-

dial, was unpleasant.

He did not deny that Englishmen swore, but he said he never heard oaths among the same class of Englishmen as were used by Americans of the same set. Of course you do not expect to hear a woman use profane expressions, but an English woman will not use any of the violent words that even an American lady has in her vocabulary. You may offend an English woman to the last point of her en-durance, but she will only be "vexed," or, under unusually strong emotion, "very vexed." I notice that the young Americans whose lives are devoted to imitating English manners are very soft spoken, and their great aim seems to be self suppression. They consider it bad form to show any emotion at all.—New York Sun.

The London Foot guards are troubled over the threatened abolishment of their showy bearskin hats, which are worn at present by three of their brigades. The supply of bearskin has diminished exceedingly of late, so that now each hat is worth about \$38. These bearskins are practically useless, except for the purposes of display, and are even then only suited for cold climates. But they are highly cherished by the soldiers on acLIFE AT TUXEDO.

SPECIAL DELIGHTS OF SUNDAY AT THIS FASHIONABLE RESORT.

The season for Tuxedo is ended in July and August; these two months leave it deserted and alone. Those who live there in cottages have its beautiful woods all to themselves; they do not even share them with the musquitoes and flies, for there are none it is only when September comes that the club life awakes; it is only when the leaves fall that it revives; it is when the fires burn that it bursts forth, and when snow falls, then it reaches its arme of fashion, and success. It was on a Sunday in its intermediate state that a party of us were invited by a member to pass Saturday and Sunday at the club brouse.

When Sunday morning came there was this salient point to observe, that the Christians were conspicuous for their total disregard of all religious ceremony.

It is en regle to have boat races, to play

lawn tennis and to fish, to attend picnics and to boat, to go in for horse flesh, both riding and driving, to partake of all man-ner of pastimes on Sunday, while a handy wagon, as it is called, stands ready for church at the club door to take every one or any ene. Yet only a few good women put on their bonnets and mount the steps to be driven off. There is a great deal to say why Sunday goes bowling along as it does. There is so much to do, and only Sunday to do it in; there is so much to Sunday to do it in; there is so much to enjoy, and only Sunday to enjoy it in. Sunday has been set apart as the day when people come to do these things, and, having come, must not these things be done!

If one could see the delightful things which they have on hand all ready to be enjoyed whenever the members choose to take them! There's the lake stocked with ish; then there are a dozen or more sailboats dancing and sitting in the sunlight then in the boathouse the different gentlemen keep their raceboats and wherries, all tilted up in their cradles, trim and ready at a moment's call, with their dainty oars at hand, their fishing tackle and all the many things which a novice cannot understand, just handy with boatmen to call up by a nod or a look. Besides these things in the boathouse are two beautiful cances hanging to the roof made out of giant trees. At night the waterfall at the bridge is lit by electricity, which passes under it. One of the many lovely things in Tuxedo is the dining hall, which is a spacious round piazza, covered with striped awnings, where you breakfast, lunch and dine, looking out always upon tall, graceful trees and a lovely lawn, which slopes in a most graceful sweep down to the water's edge. One can scarcely describe the dainty look of the little tables at dinner time, with their

shaded pink candles, where not a moth nor a millow, a fly or a musquito, nor a long legged nor short legged monster swoops or crawls to extinguish these fairy lights or start you into impulsive action. A gentle breeze plays about you, fanned and yet controlled by the dainty pink and white awnings. The waiters glide about, and the only noise you hear is the plashing of the lake or the drawing of bottles.
In looks Tuxedo is an Eden without a serpent. It is also an Eden inasmuch as it is stocked with animal life. Game roam through it without the sound of a rifle shot. No hunting has yet been allowed. I heard a charming girl who had just been off on a roam on horseback say that she "had seen wild turkeys browsing on one of the cottager's lawns." While walking we met a doe, who stood near us and gently returned our curious gaze. Quails are as tame as chickens, and hares and rabbits sit still on the roadside and let you pass them by, and a friend of mine met a fox. There is a story that when a pair of bucks were brought to the park and let loose to scamper off into the woods, they turned on themselves and met in mortal combat in front of the club house, and that the does could not be coaxed from the kitchen door. However, the bucks were separated

and taken to different quarters of the woods, and the does at length disap-The huntsmen were gotten ready, it seems, long before the game was ready, for they used to come out to drill in the large opening in front of the club in the early days when it was first started. Their dress was beautiful; it was of tanned leather jerkins, with green coats and Tyrolean hats and cocks feathers; while the ladies (who enter into all sports and games with all the zest of the gentlemen) had tanned leather petticoats and gaiters to push through the brambles in; they also had green jackets and Tyrolean hats with cocks' feathers.

There is one thing to notice—that Tuxedo is equally a club for ladies as for gentlemen. It is conducted on strict club rules, and the ladies reap all the luxury. comfort and freedom from care that the men do. The ladies race the sailboats, for instance, as well as the men, the only difference being that each lady took a gentleman to give her advice, while the men in turn only took the ladies for good luck. The gentlemen were also willing to play battledore and shuttlecock in the ballroom with the ladies. There was no flirting, no nonsense, only a jolly, light noticed that the sports which men were supposed to enjoy together, they had robbed of their mystery by taking ladies into confidence. For instance, if a man wanted his brandy and soda before going to bed and she wanted her milk punch tables so ready at hand everywhere. If

"Jack's just finished a letter to hi "Yes, and it was so soft you could hear it swish around in the envelope."-Town Topics.

"It Makes Me Tired" to read all these advertisements of med icines upon medicines-when they enmerate with such peculiarity and minuteness of detail, all the diseases of mankind, womankind, and even "babykind," are heir to. How cheap one feels to commence what she supposes to be a tragic or tender love story, read untill sympathies are so thoroughly arous ed that she can scarcely sleep without knowing whether they were married or not, and then have it end something like this: "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only positive cure for all "female weaknesses," such as prolapsus, inflammation, periodical pains, etc. For sale by druggists.
Dr. Pierce's Pellets are laxative or co

thartic according to size of dose. He that marries for wealth, sells his liberty.

He that once hits is ever bending. UNION PACIFIC.

the SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL, to be produced in Omaha, August 30th, Sept. 1st. 3d, 4th, 5th; 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 22d, 25th and 27th. Tickets will be good, going date of sale and returning the following day. This will be one of the greatest attractions ever offered to the liver and bowels. It is a pleasant rempublic and should be taken advantage of edy to take, both to old and young; it is tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for by all. For rates, etc., call on your gentle in its action and effective; it is acpearest ticket agent.

T. L. KIMBALL, J. S. TEBBETS, Act'g Gen'l Man. G. P. & T. Ag't E. L. LOMAX, A. G. P. & T. A.

The First Symptoms | Clear the

headache; etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption." Run no risks; but begin nediately to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that they could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this usedicine, two or three months, he was pronounced a well man, His health remains good to the present day. J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes

Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that could not sit up, was much emarked, and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect.".

Aver's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Lowell, Mass. lold by all Druggists. Price \$1 ; six bottles, \$5

The B. & M. R. R. have arranged to run several Harvest excursions from the east to Nebraska points, including Columbus. Any persons desirous of advising friends in the east of these excursions can have them advised from our Omaha office by addressing J. Francis, Gen'l Passenger Agt., or by advising C. E. Barrell, Agt., Columbus, Neb.

At court, everyone for himself. Daily excursions have been arranged over the Union Pacific Railway, to San Francisco, San Diego, Colton, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Jose, California, also to Portland, Oregon, at \$80.00 for the round trip. Tickets are good 60 days for the going passage and good for the return trip for six months from date of sale, with the usual stopover privileges in both directions within | GEO. A. MACRETH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. these limits. These tickets are also good by way of Denver and Salt Lake City in each direction. The Agent, Mr. J. R. Meagher, tells us quite a number are thinking of making the trip soon, and it would be well for those intending to go in select parties to see him and arrange for their accommodations. Mr. J. B. at Omaha, is arranging for these select parties, and will be glad to give any further information in regard to these excursions. Parties who prefer can correspond with Mr. J. Tebbets, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

A pitiful look asks enough.

Thousands of Dollars tre spent every year by people of this state for worthless medicines for the cure of throat and lung diseases, when we know that if they would only invest \$1 in SANTA ABIE, the new California discovery for consumption and kindred complaints, they would in this pleasant remedy find relief. It is recommended by ministers, physicians and public speakers of the Golden State. Sold and guaranteed by Dowty & Becher at \$1 a oottle. Three for \$2.50.

The most stubborn case of catarrh will speedily succumb to CALIFORNIA CAT-R-CURE. Six months' treatment

for \$1. By mail, \$1.10, The faulty stands on his guard.

On the Great Salt Lake near Salt Lake City, on the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," was formally opened to the public on Decoration day, May 30th. Ample accommodations have been pro vided, and the Pacific hotel company will have charge of the hotel accommo dations at this famous resort under the supervision of the Union Pacific railway. No pains or expense have been spared to make this the summer resort of the west. It is only eighteen miles from Salt Lake City on the Utah & Nevada branch of the Union Pacific. Trains will be run at

among the attractions. He that cockers his child provides fo his enemy.

frequent intervals daily between Salt

Lake City and the Beach. Cheap trains,

good baths, and excellent meals are

The Passenger Department Of the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," has gotten out a fly-bill designed to call attention to the summer resorts along the line of this railway. It Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. 50c. they would take it together; they would Route," has gotten out a fly-bill design-sit together before one of those cozy little ed to call attention to the summer reshe wanted to play billiards (or rather pool) he was there to play it with her in this way parties were made up. If his seekers, sportsmen and fishermen should dress coat annoyed him she allowed him to take it off. There seemed a great deal of common sense if little romance in all of this, and I quite liked it.—New York apply at once to J. S. Tebbets, General terest along the line, before deciding where they will spend the summer sea-son, or vacation holidays.

He that preacheth, giveth alms.

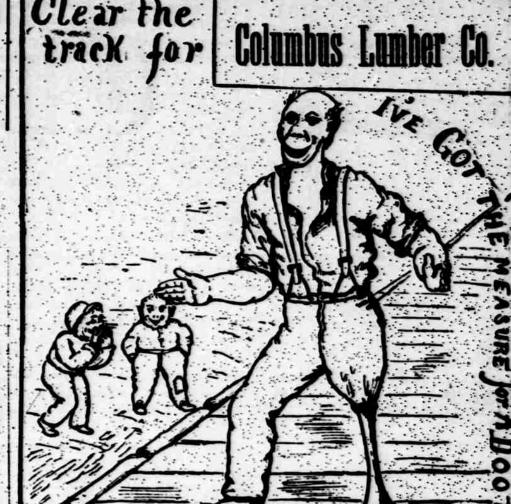
English Spavin Liniment removes a hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses; blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swolen throats, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by C. B. Stillman, druggist, Co-He that lends, gives.

The Passenger Department of the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," size, entitled "National Platform Book," containing the democratic, republican and prohibition platforms, together with the addresses of acceptance of Grover Stone, their national secretary and treas-Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and Clinton B. Fisk; also tabulated tables showing the plurality vote, the electoral vote and an analysis of the vote as cast for Cleveland and Blaine in 1884. This book is just what is needed at this time and should be in the hands of every voter. It plainly sets forth what each party has to offer and every reader can draw his own comparisons. Sent to any draw his own comparisons. Sent to any since used it with the best results. It is | Send for circular, 1 ber lettle 3 for 22

He that serves, must serve.

Syrup of Pigs Is the delightful liquid laxative, and the only true remedy for habitual constipa tion and the many ills depending on a weak or impetive condition of the kidneys,

Por sale only by Dowty & Becher.





This is the Top of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. Allothers, similar are imitation. This exact Label ison each Pearl

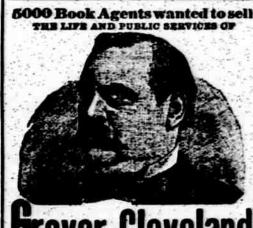
Top Chimney. A dealer may say and think he has others as good, BUT HE HAS NOT. Insist upon the Exact Label and Top. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY

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they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

The Commercial Travelers Protective membership of over sixteen thousand and is probably the strongest association of the kind in the world. Mr. John R. urer, 79 Dearbone street, Chicago, in a will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates, to persons desirous of attending rates. Dowty & Becher.

Who will sell the cow, must say the

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