The Columbus Journal.

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STORY OF TWO DOLLS.

(For Little Girls.)

ONE MORNING THE postman rang at our bell and asked Jane, the upstairs girl, whether any one named Miss Eveline Arabella Rosalie Estelle lived there.

I was sitting on the top step of the stairs, and heard it all; and I heard Jane answer:

"No, sir; there is no one in the house who has all them fine names. I'm certain sure of that." And I really think that postman would have taken the letter away again if I had not called over the stairs:

"Why, Jane, yes, there is, and I'll bring her down this minute!"

So I ran into my room and took my last new doll out of the wardrobe and brought her down just as fast as I could, and I said:

"Jane did not mean to tell a story, Mr. Postman, but this is the lady that letter is for. We call her 'Evy,' for short, and that is why Jane did not know."

The postman laughed, and said: "That explains it," and tucked the letter under Evy's arm and went off; and I took Evy and her letter into the dining-room. The letter was in a tiny, teeny pink envelope, and papa cut it with his penknife, and I took out the sheet of paper, and read:

"Dear Eveline Arabella Rosalie Estelle:—I am coming to lunch with you at two o'clock today. I shall bring Lucy Bell with me. Give my compliments to Lottie Lee.

"Yours very affectionately,

"Grace Genevieve."

Grace Genevieve was Lucy Bell's very finest doll. Lucy's grandma brought Grace Genevieve over the ocean, and Lucy took great care of her.

I suppose Lucy's aunt Fannie wrote the note, for she was always doing things to make us laugh; and usually I should have been glad, but just then the doll's house was in a dreadful state, and how my Evelina Arabella Rosalie Estelle could entertain Lucy Bell's Grace Genevieve properly I did not know.

"You do not look quite happy, Lottie," mamma said after awhile. "What troubles you?"

"I'm so sorry for dear Evy, mamma, I said. "I'm sure she'll be mortified. The doll's house is in a dreadful state. We were going to have a regular house-cleaning, and the furniture covered, and the walls papered with figured gold

"WHAT A LOVELY IDEA."

paper, and the curtains done up; but the paper-hanger and upholsterer—that's brother Tom, you know—disappointed us."

"I should not mind if I was you," said mamma. "You can have a picnic lunch on the grass-plot in the back garden."

"But you haven't heard the worst, mamma," said I. "Poor Evy's china tea-set is actually gone—smashed to pieces! The day Cousin Jane was here she fell down with the china-basket. There's not a whole piece left."

"I feel great sympathy for Evelina," said mamma. "I've been in much the same position myself. But Lucy will make allowances."

"It is not Lucy that I mind," said I. "She is only a plain little girl like myself; but Grace Genevieve is so elegant, and always comes in pale-blue satin, and wears a diamond coronet."

"Rather dressy," said mamma, "for a small and early."

"She can't help it," said I. "Her things won't come off. But Evelina will want everything to match, you know."

"I'm afraid there's not time to buy a new set of china," said mamma. "But leave it all to me. I'll think of something."

When mamma said that, all my cares were over; and about one o'clock she called me to come out into the garden. She had a box in her hand, and when she opened it, there were the loveliest shells of all shapes and sizes, and a beautifully embroidered towel, and she had strawberries and cakes and a paper of sugar-plums and a little pitcher of milk; and she told me just which shells to place for plates and which for cups and which to use for dishes; and when they were all set out, with a big shell full of flowers in the center, and a bouquet at each plate, I never saw anything so pretty. I brought Evy out.

"My dear doll," I said, "when I first heard that you were going to have unexpected company, I thought you would certainly be dreadfully mortified; but mamma has helped us out of the trouble. And now remember, my dear Evy, when Miss Grace Genevieve arrives, don't look the least anxious, or make any apologies, but just say: "I am so glad to see you, and as it is such a warm day we'll have a shell lunch on the lawn for variety; one gets so tired of the same old cups and saucers every day."

Mamma laughed and clapped her hands, though I do not see what I had said that was funny. Do you? I only told Eva nearly what I had heard real big people say when they had unexpected company, and put away the corn-beef and cabbage and had a lunch instead. Still, when mamma laughs, I don't mind, for she loves me dearly; and I love her more than tongue can tell.

Everything was done, and I had on my white dress when Lucy rang at the door. I opened it.

"So glad to see you, Miss Grace Genevieve," I made Evy say; and Lucy made Grace say:

"And I am pleased to be here, Miss Evelina Arabella Rosalie Estelle."

Then Eva said—I interpreted, of course—what I told mamma I would say about a shell lunch on the lawn; and Grace Genevieve answered:

"What a lovely idea! But you always have such splendid ideas, my dear."

Then we put the lady dolls on the sofa to converse awhile, and I took Lucy out and told her all about the accidents that happened to the china and the delay in the doll's house-cleaning.

"How wonderfully Eva carried it off!" said Lucy. "I have often heard mamma say that the only way to do when you had unexpected company was to behave as if there never was a time when you wanted them so much; and that is exactly what Evy did."

BISCUIT GLACE.

A Delicious Hot-Weather Dessert Made from Berries or Currants.

Make a raspberry sherbet by taking one can of raspberries, one pint of powdered sugar, the juice of one or two lemons and one pint of water. Mix well, and add one tablespoonful of gelatine soaked in one tablespoonful of cold water twenty minutes, and then dissolved in a little hot water. Strain and freeze. When frozen fill a brick mold or small boxes half full of the sherbet, and add the cream mixture, and freeze again several hours. For the cream, boil half a cup of sugar and half a cup of water twenty minutes. Add the yolks of three eggs, well beaten, and cook five minutes in a double boiler, beating all the time. Cool, and add one-eighth of a cup of Madeira; then add one pint of whipped cream. It is a little difficult to find canned raspberries, but strawberries are just as good. Raspberry jam or preserves are too rich; fresh berries are the best, of course. Powdered sugar is to be used, as it dissolves quicker than granulated, and in measuring the gelatine have a scant spoonful, and use as little water as possible. The syrup, formed by cooking the sugar and water together, must be poured on to the beaten eggs very slowly; if the eggs were stirred into the syrup it would not make a smooth mixture. After the sherbert mixture is all together, strain through a wire sieve twice to remove the seeds and pulp of the berries. Fill the mold about half full of the sherbet, and fill up with the whipped cream. When ready to serve turn out on a shallow glass dish. Currants used instead of the berries make a good acid flavoring. In order to have the biscuit glace ornamental as well as appetizing, the sherbet should be a deep red; then when it is served with the cream, or white part, and the sherbet, or red part, one above the other, it makes a very pretty, as well as delicious dish for dessert.

ROOSEVELT REALLY FAMOUS.

Cocktail Named After the Ruler of New York. So He Must Be a Great Man.

The newest thing in alcoholic beverages has been named the "Roosevelt cocktail," says the New York Sun. It is so new, in fact, that the young caliph of the reform police board, who is said to pride himself on being up to date, has probably not yet tried the decoction that has been dedicated to him. The Roosevelt cocktail can hardly be called a mixed drink; it is rather of the genus shandy gaff. It consists of half a glass of lager beer, into which is put an equal quantity of plain soda. This makes a much more cooling and thirst-quenching morning draught than beer alone, and persons who claim to know about such matters say that it is an excellent antidote for the matutinal ailment known as "head." The Roosevelt cocktail it rapidly growing in popularity.

'Twas at Sea.

Bound for Boston the other evening by steamer my attention was called by myself—to a young couple who occupied the after part of the boat—the narrow deserted place abaft the saloon shut out from other passengers by little glass doors. Both of them were alone, except that they were with each other, nor did they have knowledge that I was near at hand, concealed in a shadow of my own casting.

"You are cold," I heard him whisper. "Cold and weary. Sit up closer to me. Lean on me. And then it seemed as though he saw for the first time an opportunity to steal home, and with a little convulsive gurgle he added: "Lean on me always—lean on me through life!"

I waited with bated breath—I had baited it myself—for the answer. The steamer had just entered the swell of the harbor bar and the motion was depressing. I heard her swallow a few times and then say faintly:

"If you will—oh, if you will pardon me, let me first, for a brief season, lean upon this rail!"—New York Recorder.

Omaha's Rival to Sandow.

Omaha has a genuine phenomenon in the way of a strong man, a regular coming Sandow. His name is Alois Swoboda and he is but 22 years of age. He was born in Vienna, Austria, and is a fine example of what a man can make of himself physically if he goes about it the right way. Swoboda has been examined frequently by physicians and they are unanimous on the point that he is a marvel of muscular development. The muscles all over his body, when contracted, are as hard as steel, and when relaxed as soft as a girl's. The measurements of Omaha's Hercules are as follows: Height, 5 feet six; weight, 145; chest, 45 inches; waist, 28½; expansion, 14 inches; biceps, 16; thigh, 23½; wrist, 7. He has a perfect physique and enormous strength. He toys with a 250-pound dumb-bell as a boy would handle a feather duster and tears two packs of cards in two with the wonderful strength of his hands. He has a system of training peculiarly his own.

One of the Latest.

"I don't understand this bill, Mr. Katerer. I do not remember ordering any ice cream from you."

"It was at Mrs. Watkins' reception, ma'am. You and your daughters ate a quart. The Watkinses have been unable to pay the bill and I'm trying to collect it of those who really got the stuff."—Harper's Bazar.

NIAGARA AT WORK.

STRENGTH OF MIGHTY GIANT TO BE UTILIZED.

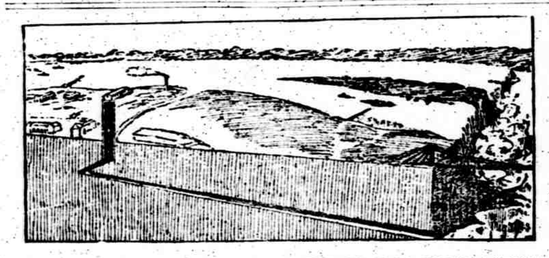
Solving Transmission of Power—Work of the Cataract Construction Company—Figures Which Partly Reveal the Magnitude of the Task.

THE STORY OF the evolution of the modern miracle of the electrical transmission of power, as now beginning to be illustrated in the achievements of the Niagara power company, is more marvelous than any fiction could ever have dreamed.

Men have often enough tried to devise some way by which the simple water fall power of Niagara could be utilized. The use of hydraulic power was no novelty. Manufacturing cities had sprung up in proximity to a multitude of water falls all over the country. When there was no water convenient at hand, steam power came into requisition, the problem being merely how to transmute a chunk of coal into so much horse power.

But the next great problem was how to transport power from the place where it is developed to the points where it is wanted. For a while resort was had to long steel ropes. This was the way it was for a time supposed that the subdued, harnessed and utilized power at Niagara would have to be communicated to more or less distant points, possibly even as far away as the city of Buffalo.

One of the most consequential of modern discoveries is that electricity can be used in carrying power from one point to another. Electricity could be used to carry over a slender wire motions, sounds, music even; what if it could also carry along the same kind of slender highway power? "Eureka!" It was found; it has been done. Just here is the point of the new miracle, destined to go far toward revolutionizing the mechanical industries. Develop your power by whatever devices; then just let electricity carry it for you over a copper wire to any place you wish, wherever this noiselessly imported energy may do the most good. Emerson's idea of "hitching one's wagon to a star," though poetic enough, is less wonderful than the accomplished fact of taking an electric wire and by it hitching Niagara Falls to almost any kind of machinery this side "the roaring loom of time itself."



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW AND SECTION OF THE NIAGARA INSTALLATION.

How all this marvelous contribution of discovery, invention and human enterprise has been brought about is well set forth in the Niagara power number of Cassier's Magazine. It was in 1889 that the Cataract Construction company was organized. Among the men most interested in the prospect were William B. Rankine, Francis Lynde Stetson, J. Pierpont Morgan, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Edward A. Wickes, Morris K. Jesup, Darius Ogden Mills, Charles F. Clark, Edward D. Adams, Charles Lanier, A. J. Forbes-Leith, Walter Howe, John Crosby Brown, Frederick W. Whitridge, William K. Vanderbilt, George S. Bowdoin, Joseph Larocque, Charles A. Sweet of Buffalo, and John Jacob Astor, most of whom have served as officers and directors of the construction company, giving freely of their time and experience to the conduct of the enterprise. Dr. Coleman Sellers of Philadelphia was retained as general consulting engineer, with Mr. Clemens Herschel, formerly of Holyoke, as hydraulic engineer.

The company adopted the Tesla two-phase alternating generator of 5,000 horse power, developing about 2,000 volts with a frequency of 25, as the best practical unit and method for the development of electricity for power purposes. The form of dynamo employed is that devised by the company's electrical engineer, Professor George Forbes of London, resembling a mushroom or umbrella, in which the stalk or handle is the shaft of the turbine, and the cap is the revolving part of the generator, serving the purpose also of a fly-wheel for the turbine, this special advantage having resulted from Professor Forbes' happy idea of a dynamo in which the field magnets should revolve instead of the armature.

In the construction of the tunnel and the wheel pit 600,000 tons of material were removed, and there were used 16,000,000 bricks, 19,000,000 feet of timber and lumber, 60,000 cubic yards of stone, 55,000 barrels of giant American Portland cement, 12,000 barrels of natural cement and 26,000 cubic yards of sand.

Current intended for transmission to considerable distances, as, for example, to Buffalo, will pass from the switchboard through similar lead-covered cables in the power-house sub-way and the bridge to the transformer house. There it will enter the "step-up" transformers, and from these current at high potential (e. g., 20,000 volts) will be delivered to the long-distance transmitting circuits. It has not yet been determined whether these long-distance circuits shall be overhead or underground. At the distant end of the circuits "step-down" transformers will be employed to reduce the potential of the currents to an amount suitable for local distribution, with constant power delivered at home and to the surrounding country, at rates never before offered so favorable, the future development of the Buffalo-Niagara Falls district as a manufacturing center, no less than as a place of residence, cannot fail to be one of the marvels of the coming century.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Many Well Authenticated Cases on Record in Medical Books.

The medical literature of this country, as well as hat of England, France and Germany, relates many instances of the spontaneous combustion of the human body. In the majority of cases the victim has been a slave to the liquor habit, formed by an over-indulgence, either in the way of using it as a beverage or in the form of a bath. In 1886 Sir Willam Gull, the great British surgeon, testified before a committee of the house of lords on intemperance that such a thing as the spontaneous combustion of a drunkard's body was neither impossible nor improbable. In support of the theory he said:

"In 1876 a large, bloated man, who was suffering from difficulty of breathing, was brought to Guy's hospital. He died that night and at the post-mortem the following day the body was noticed to be much distended, as if with gas. * * * When punctures were made in the skin the vapor of alcohol could be plainly smelled, and a lighted match applied to the places where the gas was escaping caused it to burn with a bluish flame. * * * As many as a dozen of these little blue flames were burning on his body at one time."

There are several cases on record of drunkards going to bed to "sleep off a spree" only to wake to find themselves enveloped in alcoholic flames, the result of spontaneous firing of the gases in their tissues. Such cases have always ended in an agonizing death. The British Annual Register of 1789 records the death by spontaneous combustion of the Countess Bandi of Cesna, Italy. In our country such casese have been rare, indeed, the last occurring in San Francisco in 1877, when a drunkard who was lighting a cigar at a gas jet actually lighted his breath and died in a few moments in great agony.

Varieties of Icing.

The following receipts for frosting will furnish sufficient variety to suit every one.

Soft Icing.—Take ten teaspoonfuls of sugar to one egg. Beat for ten minutes together; flavor to taste.

Quick Icing.—Take a heaping teacupful of fine, pulverized sugar, beat the white of one egg until slightly foaming but not frothed. Mix thoroughly with the sugar, and flavor with lemon or vanilla and spread on the cake while warm.

Lemon Icing.—Beat the whites of four eggs; whip in a pound and a half of powdered sugar, beat smooth; add the juice of a lemon and a few drops of lemon extract; beat twenty minutes; put on the cake in large spoonfuls, and smooth with a knife dipped in cold water.

Plain Icing.—Place two eggs on ice for half an hour. Bleak and beat the whites until frothed, then sift in, gradually, half a pound of powdered sugar; beat and add half a teaspoonful of lemon juice, continue beating until the icing is white and stiff. Set in a cool place until wanted. Spread on the cake with a warm knife.

Boiled Icing.—Dissolve one pint of sugar in three tablespoonfuls of water and boil until brittle. Beat the whites of four eggs, pour over them the boiling sugar and stir; flavor and beat. Spread while warm.

Almond Icing.—Take three cups sugar, one pound of almonds, blanched and pounded to a paste, and flavor with extract of rose. Beat the whites of three eggs and stir with the sugar and almonds.

Chocolate Icing.—Melt half a pound of grated chocolate over boiling water; add half a pound of powdered sugar and stir until smooth; add a teaspoonful of extract of vanilla. Spread on the cake while warm.

Colored Men at Atlanta.

The negro commissioners to the Cotton States and International exposition, through the chief of the colored department, I. Garland Penn, have issued an address to the colored people of the United States, calling upon them to redouble their efforts to make the display of their lives at Atlanta's great exposition. After citing the fact that the exposition company has complied with their promise, the commissioners call upon the negroes to do their duty, because north and south will be to see them, and they should make their utmost endeavor to have such an exhibit as they are capable of making. The address urges every negro who can send anything of credit for an exhibit to send it directly.

Some Wholesome Perfumes.

A French naturalist has discovered that many perfumes are not only harmless, but actually of value to health. He demonstrates this fact by the results of an experiment, whereby he exposed a number of disease microbes to the action of various essential oils distilled from flowers and plants. Bitter almonds, wallflowers, thyme, lemon and mint proved extremely deadly, while lavender ranked higher than either eucalyptus, turpentine or camphor.

Water for Boston.

The engineering force of the Massachusetts Metropolitan water supply board is now being organized, the principal engineering positions having already been filled. The preliminary work is being pushed with a view of letting about two miles of tunnel work this fall, if possible, and the remainder of the aqueduct next spring.

LESSONS FROM YALU.

MAHAN DRAWS CONCLUSIONS FROM FIGHT.

Offense Is Better than Defense and Rapidity of Fire Is Most Important—Battle-Ships Better Than Cruisers—Light Tonnage a Factor.

THE CURRENT Century devotes considerable attention to the battle of the Yalu. This engagement is important not only for its decisive bearing upon the contest between China and Japan, but because it was the first one fought between modern ironclads with modern arms. The Century prints the first authoritative account of the battle that has yet been published, written by Philo N. McGiffin, the brave American officer who commanded the Chinese battle-ship Chen Yuen. This is illustrated with photographs taken during the actual engagement, as well as by those showing the damage done to the vessels. A second paper, by Capt. A. T. Mahan, the greatest authority on naval tactics, discusses the "Lessons from the Yalu Fight." The following is an extract from his article:

It appears from Commander McGiffin's narrative that both Chinese and Japanese were led, by design or accident, to accumulate projectiles and ammunition on deck in advance of immediate demands—a practice greatly deprecated. But is the deprecation wholly sound? Offense is better than defense. Rapid fire with some risk is better than slower fire with no risk—risk, that is, from this particular source—because the slower fire yields to the enemy an advantage greater than the risk avoided. On board a foreign battle-ship, not long ago, the Captain said to me that in providing for action they accumulated a certain number of rounds—ten, I think—near each rapid-fire gun. "Don't you consider that a great risk?" I asked. "Undoubtedly," he replied; "but not so great a risk as that the enemy should fire faster than we."

I think he was right. Collingwood used to tell his crew that if they could fire three well-aimed broadsides in as many minutes, no enemy could resist them. Farragut noted with emphatic commendation, in 1839, when the French attacked the castle of San Juan de Ulua at Vera Cruz, that they habitually kept a great number of shot accumulated in racks on deck—a practice many naval officers still remember. The introduction of shells—explosive projectiles—gave pause to this habit, for direful experiences had taught that a shot, solid or hollow, striking one would explode many near by. Nevertheless, the difficulty of insuring rapid supply at any time, even the quietest, and the dreadful liability to severance of the chain of supply by the casualties of battle, suggest the imperative necessity of an accumulation. This should be so planned and so proportioned to the rate of fire possible to the gun as to insure the minimum of risk that must be taken if the full efficiency of the battery is to be maintained. Especially is this necessary for the beginning of an action—usually, at least as regards the single ship, the most pregnant of the final result. As regards systems, the result of this episode is a drawn battle, which may be summed up broadly as the successful resistance of two ships, armored, with a joint displacement of 15,000 tons, to five ships, partly protected, of 19,000 tons. This, as far as it goes, favors the view that a given amount of tonnage in one or in a few big ships possesses a decided advantage over the same, or even a greater amount, divided among several. This view is also in strict accord with the general teachings of warfare, that force concentrated under one command is more efficient than that disseminated among several. This conclusion must not, of course, be pressed to absurdity, but tempered, as all practical conclusions are, by moderation and discretion. A man may consider one 10,000-ton ship better than two of 6,000 without wanting one of 20,000 tons at all, for sufficient reasons. Our forerunners found a 74-gun ship absolutely superior to two frigates—for the latter to attack was considered folly—yet the 74 was their norm for the battle-ship, and only exceptionally was exceeded in size.

On the other hand, this episode was a drawn fight, because 45 (more or less) quick-firing guns got the better of eight 12-inch guns unsupported by any quick-firing guns at all. They did so, I apprehend, because they destroyed the personnel of the ship, either directly or by shattering its power of efficient offense. Men, however brave, cannot stand up against fire of a certain intensity; and when such a condition is reached and sustained, they are as good as dead for the time being.

All Over with Him.

A Scotch nobleman of the olden times was in the habit of indulging pretty freely at the hospitable tables of his friends. He took the precaution to have always with him a trustworthy retainer, who never failed to avoid all temptation to excess, in order to make sure of taking his master safely home. On one occasion Donald had been induced to join in the festivities of the servants' hall, and feeling himself quite overcome, managed to stagger upstairs and whisper to his master, who was in full swing of his enjoyment at the table: "My lord, ye'll ha'e to tak' care of yersel' the night, for it's a' ower wi' me."—Scottish American.

Revised Psalm of Life.

At 20, when a man is young, he thinks he knows it all; he likes to wag his active tongue and exercise his gall; he struts around in noble rage; the world is all his own; he laughs to scorn the world of age and lists to self alone. He wears a window in his eye to see his whiskers grow; he thinks the ladies pine and die because they love him so. At 40, as you may suppose, he's knuckled down to biz; 'tis not till 60 that he knows how big a chump he is.

BIG FISH, SMALL ROD.

Extraordinary Catch Made by a Sportive Resident of Santa Cruz.

Al Cumming had an encounter with a huge shark at Santa Cruz Sunday, says the San Francisco Examiner. Cumming had engaged a boat and was out for salmon. Suddenly there was a jerk at his line that almost capsized the boat. The fish came to the surface and his fins showed that he was a big shark. Cumming toyed with him for a while, and as the shark felt the sharp prong of the hooks forced into his mouth he made a plunge, going down fully one hundred feet, and reeling out about five hundred feet of line. Cumming had only one hundred feet more on the reel, and if the shark had accomplished that distance he would have escaped. But he was exhausted and came to the surface again. Then, with the skill of an experienced angler, Cumming played the line carefully, and, after great effort, got the shark alongside of his boat. Both the shark and his captor were winded. The boatman killed the shark with one blow of his boathook. Mr. Cumming caught the shark with a twelve-ounce salmon rod and a linen salmon line. The fish was more than five feet in length and weighed fully one hundred and fifty pounds. It is the largest shark ever landed there with a hook and line, and its capture was due to the perfect knowledge of fishing that Mr. Cumming possesses. The contest lasted just one hour, and exciting as it was for Mr. Cumming, it was also as much so for the onlookers. Fully twenty boats were in the vicinity.

A Member of the Force.

"A good many amusing incidents came out in our first examination of the police," says Col. John W. Ela, the apostle of local civil service reform. "I recall one incident which struck me as being particularly funny. We were putting one of the patrolmen through, and the big fellow fumed and fretted and perspired as if he were actually in the sweat box. At last I asked him this question: 'What is a felony?'

"The poor fellow looked stunned for a moment or two, but finally there came an expression of returning reason into his eyes, and in a triumphant tone he answered: 'A t'ing on the t'umb!'"—Chicago Record.

English News for Wheelwomen.

You may remember that a lady bicyclist was stopped by a policeman in Holloway who wanted to take her name and address. That lady cyclist has lit a candle in England that will take a lot of putting out, says the New Budget, for she has brought an action against the constable and won it. The Highgate bench have decided that the action of the constable in stopping the lady was an arrest, and that an arrest is an assault, and that, therefore, the constable must be fined a shilling and costs, which seems to mean that it is illegal for constables to arrest people. This is strange news.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Marie Stuart," an opera by Levallo, will be produced at Rouen.

Sibyl Sanderson will sing in "Thais" at the Paris Opera in October.

Patti has been on the concert and operatic stage for forty-five years.

"The Silver King" is being played in the Deutsches Volks Theater in Berlin.

Arthur Nikisch has been appointed conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic concerts for the next season.

Buenos Ayres has thirteen theaters where music has a prominent part. They are all in active operation.

Minnie Palmer will arrive in this country in October, beginning her season Thanksgiving week in Philadelphia.

William Farron accompanies Olga Nethersole to America next fall. His paternal great-grandfather was in David Garrick's company.

Louis Harrison's first appearance on the stage was made in tragedy. In 1875 he was a call boy at the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia.

Mme. Calve is to sing in "La Navarraise" at the Paris Opera Comique after all; the performance will be in October, just before she sails for America.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Salt water is slightly heavier than fresh water.

A copperhead snake four feet long was killed in Brooklyn the other day.

In China, if a man loses his temper in public he is liable to five days' imprisonment.

In Peru and Bolivia wheat is cultivated 11,000 feet above the sea; in the Alps, 3,600 feet.

There is a one-armed man in Georgia who can plow, jerk and goad a mule, swear and smoke a pipe all at once.

Immigration to this country for the fiscal year, ending with June, was only 276,136, or less by 35,476 than last year.

London has decided to convert into parks and playgrounds for children the 173 disused graveyards in that city.

The estimated age of the dragoa tree of Oratava (not authentic, like the recorded age of the Soma tree) is 5,000 years.

A hotel is to be built on High Knob, a mountain in Virginia. From its balconies guests will be able to see into five states.

Ohio has the greatest number of pensioners—99,837; New York is second, with 89,642, and Pennsylvania third, with 89,387.

The amount paid in the form of interest to shareholders in public companies in England annually is something like $1,100,000,000.

In the famous cellars of the Hotel de Ville, at Bremen, there were a dozen cases of holy wine, which have been preserved for 250 years.

Indiana's corn crop for this year is estimated at 150,000,000 bushels, which is about 15,000,000 bushels greater than the highest previous year.

For the hide of a full-grown giraffe, which is greatly sought after in Africa for whip and sandal making, the native hunter gets from $15 to $25.

An Armenian recently died at Lowell, Mass., and his friends, having no photograph, stood him up in a corner and had his picture taken in that way.

The longest game of chess on record took between five and six years to finish. One player was in England and one in Australia, and the game was played by mail.

CAUSED BY VACCINATION.

(From the Journal, Detroit, Mich.)

Every one in the vicinity of Meldrum avenue and Champlain street, Detroit, knows Mrs. McDonald, and many a neighbor has reason to feel grateful to her for the kind and friendly interest she has manifested in cases of illness.

She is a kind-hearted friend, a natural nurse, and an intelligent and refined lady.

To a reporter she recently talked at some length about Dr. William's Pink Pills, giving some very interesting instances in her own immediate knowledge of marvelous cures, and the universal beneficence of the remedy to those who had used it.

"I have reason to know," said Mrs. McDonald, "something of the worth of this medicine, for it has been demonstrated in my own immediate family. My daughter Kittie is attending high school, and has never been very strong since she began. I suppose she studies hard, and she has quite a distance to go every day. When the small-pox broke out all of the school children had to be vaccinated. I took her over to Dr. Jameson and he vaccinated her. I never saw such an arm in my life and the doctor said he never did. She was broken out on her shoulders and back and was just as sick as she could be. To add to it all neuralgia set in and the poor child was in misery. She is naturally of a nervous temperament and she suffered most awfully. Even after she recovered the neuralgia did not leave her. Stormy days or days that were damp or preceded a storm, she could not go out at all. She was pale and thin and had no appetite.

"I have forgotten just who told me about the Pink Pills, but I got some for her and they cured her right up. She has a nice color in her face, eats and sleeps well, goes to school every day, and is well and strong in every particular. I have never heard of anything to build up the blood to compare with Pink Pills. I shall always keep them in the house and recommend them to my neighbors."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific in such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

TEMPERANCE.

The scientific temperance instruction bill passed the Indiana legislature.

Dr. Bock of Leipsic says: "Beer is brutalizing; wine impassions; whisky infuriates."

The amended temperance education bill passed both branches of the New York legislature.

The Murphy temperance crusade in Ypsilanti resulted in 1,500 persons signing the pledge.

Forty-four countries of the world now have branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance union.

As a result of the recent no-license election three-fourths of the state of Illinois is said to be under prohibition.

Mr. Murphy's temperance work at Lewistown, Me., has continued with marked success. More than 3,000 persons signed the pledge.

The American steamship line has it as an invariable rule that no captain or other officer, sailor or other employe shall use intoxicating liquor as a drink.

The Montreal Y. M. C. A. Bicycle club requires its members to agree that while wearing the club uniform they will neither smoke nor patronize any place where liquor is sold.

At Desborough, in Northamptonshire, England, a Band of Hope was formed six years ago. The success was so marked that an adult society was formed. The two societies now number 1,015 members, out of a population of 3,000.

In Minnesota the law making it illegal to sell, barter or give away intoxicating liquors at retail or wholesale, in any quantity whatever where the people of a village or township have voted against the issue of license, passed both houses almost unanimously, and has been signed by the governor.

John G. Woolley is prominently mentioned as the candidate of the prohibition party for president in 1896.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Moses, the great lawgiver and author of the first five books of our old Bible, is said to have died on the anniversary of his birth, being exactly 120 years old.

The average height of a man in the United States is 5 feet 10½ inches; in England, 5 feet 9 inches; in France, 5 feet 4 inches; in Belgium, 5 feet 6¼ inches.

The Legion of Honor of France was established as a reward for distinguished services in any line, whether military, civil, scientific or literary. It was founded in 1802.

The "tael" is not a coin but a weight. It varies in value according to the price of silver. In Pekin at the present time one "tael" is equal to $1.50 in Mexican silver dollars or 75 cents in American gold.

For the benefit of those who would like to know upon what date Easter falls for the remaining years of this century, the Christian Work gives the following: 1896, April 5; 1897, April 18; 1898, April 10; 1899, April 2; 1900, April 15.

THE NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Special Rates and Trains via the Burlington Route.

Round trip tickets to Omaha at the one way rate, plus 50 cents (for admission coupon to the State Fair), will be on sale September 13th to 20th, at Burlington Route stations, in Nebraska, in Kansas on the Cordia, Oberlin and St. Francis lines and in Iowa and Missouri within 100 miles of Omaha.

Nebraskans are assured that the '95 State Fair will be a vast improvement on its predecessors. Larger—more brilliant—better worth seeing. Every one who can do so should spend State Fair week, the whole of it, in Omaha.

The outdoor celebrations will be particularly attractive, surpassing anything of the kind ever before undertaken by any western city. Every evening, Omaha will be aflame with electric lights and glittering pageants will parade the streets. The program for the evening ceremonies is:

Monday, Sept. 16th—Grand Bicycle Carnival.

Tuesday, Sept. 17th—Nebraska's parade.

Wednesday, Sept. 18th—Military and civic parade.

Thursday, Sept. 19th—Knights of Ak-Sar-ben Parade, to be followed by the "Feast of Mondamin Ball."

Round trip tickets to Omaha at the reduced rates above mentioned, as well as full information about the Burlington Route's train service at the time of the State Fair, can be had on application to the nearest B. & M. R. R. agent.

The largest mammoth tusk yet discovered was sixteen feet in length.

A vein of coal five feet thick was found 90 feet deep near Louisville, Ills.

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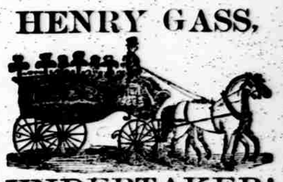

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