HELLMAN'S
GREAT ★ SLAUGHTER ★ SALE

BE WISE! READ THIS CAREFULLY

Mens' Suit Department.

	Look at This and Then on This
Striped Frock Suits, regular price	$ 6.75, now $ 3.00
All Wool Cheviot Frock Suits regular, price	9.75, now 4.00
Dark Cassimere Frock Suits, regular price	11.75, now 5.00
Heavy Blue Beaver Frock Suits, regular price	15.00, now 7.00
Blue Beaver Sack Suits, double breasted, reg. price	19.00, now 11.25
All wool Worsted Frock Suits, regular price	15.75, now 8.50
All wool Silk Mixed Cassimere, Frocks only, reg. price	15.50, now 8.00
Blue Corkscrew Sack Suits, regular price	9.75, now 5.75
Wide Wale 4-button Cutaway Suits, regular price	19.00, now 10.50
4-Button Cutaway Corkscrews, regular price	25.00, now 14.25
Double Breasted Prince Albert Suits, regular price	30.00, now 17.75

Overcoat Department.

	Look at This and Then on This
Heavy Brown Check Cassimere Lined, regular price	$ 9.25, now $5.75
Blue Chinchilla, Dbl & Single Breasted do	10.25, now 6.23
Heavy Ulster Grey Checked do	6.50, now 3.00
Rough Chinchilla Grey - - - do	17.75, now 9.00
Elegant Fur Beaver, blue and brown, full satin lined ..... regular price	23.50, now 13.75
Blue and brown Chinchilla full satin lined, do	26.75, now 15.00
Same as above, extra long, - - do	27.75, now 15.75
Steel Grey and Brown Melton, - - - do	16.00, now 9.75
Brown Melton, silk faced, - - - do	18.00, now 10.75
Imported English Melton, - - - do	26.00, now 16.00

Boys' and Childrens' Department

Good wearing, Boys' Suits, 13 to 18 years, regular price, $5.75, now $2.50
Boys' Medium Invisible plaid Suits, reg. price $6.50, now $3.
All wool Plaid Scotch Suits, 13 to 18 years, reg. price $10, now $5.75
Double Breasted all wool Check 13 to 18 years, reg price $15.50, now $10
Boys' Corkscrew Worsted Suits, 13 to 18 years, reg. price $10 now $5.75
A very good wearing Child's Suit, 4 to 13 years, reg price $3, now $1.25
Plain grey, nicely made up, 4 to 13 years, reg. price $3.25, now $1.50
Scotch Brown Check, pleated front and back, 4 to 13 years, reg price $5, now $2.50.
An elegantly made Scotch Cassimere, 4 to 13 years, reg. price $4.75, now $2.50.
Brown and blue Astrachan, nobby, 4 to 13 years, reg. price $8.25, now $4.50.
Dark blue Jersey Suits, all wool, 4 to 13 years, reg. price $7.75, now $3.75

M. HELLMAN & CO. Corner 13th and Farnam Streets

CHINA'S IMPERIAL WEDDING.

It Will Cost the People Ten Million Dollars.

HOW THE BRIDE WAS CHOSEN.

The Young Emperor the God of the Nation—His Character and His Education—The Chinese Holy of Holies.

Contesting For Matrimonial Honors.

PEKING, Dec. 3.—[Special correspondence of THE BEE]—All Peking is excited over the boy emperor's marriage. The bride was selected a few days ago and the first official announcement appeared in the Peking Gazette. Now somewhere near a million Chinese tongues are wagging inside of orange-colored cheeks about the new empress and the highly rouged daughters of the Manchu nobility are wondering what kind of a looking girl she is, and are envying both her and the two sisters who have been chosen to rank as the highest of the imperial concubines.

The announcement of the Peking Gazette is official. It comes from the innermost recesses of the forbidden city, and it was dictated by the empress dowager herself. I quote it in the translation which the Chinese writer of our American minister has prepared for the state department at Washington. It requires only one page of the Peking Gazette to print it, and this means a space not longer nor wider than the back of a long official envelope. It reads:

"Special edict of the empress dowager."

"The emperor having reverently succeeded to his exalted inheritance, and increasing day by day in maturity, it is becoming that he should select a virtuous consort to assist in the administration of the palace, to control the members of his houshold and to encourage the emperor himself in upright conduct. Let, therefore, Tet-Ho-Na-La, a daughter of Deputy Lieutenant General Kuei Hsiang, whom we have selected for her dignified and virtuous character become empress."

"Let Ta-Ta-La, aged fifteen years, a daughter of Chang Hsii, formerly vice president of the board, become the secondary consort of the first rank, and Let Ta-Ta-La, aged thirteen, also daughter of Chang Hsii, formerly vice president of the board become imperial concubine of the second rank."

"Respect this."

ALMOND-EYED LOVLINESS.

Thus is settled a question which has been agitating the Chinese court for the past year, and which has cost the families of the Manchu nobles months of trouble, hundreds of thousands of cash and an incalculable amount of bitter disappointment. China has been ruled for more than two centuries by Manchurians. Peking has its Chinese city and its Tartar city, and the emperor is a full-blooded Manchu. It is prescribed by the laws of the court that he shall wed no one but a Manchu maiden, and during the past year the distinguished Manchu papas, having daughters between the ages of twelve and eighteen, have been required to send them to Peking in order that they might be inspected by the empress dowager with a view to the selection of such a seemed good for the imperial harem. The first inspection was held last spring. The maidens came by hundreds from Peking and from other northern parts of the empire. They were conveyed in carts from their homes to the palace, and their delicate frames were jolted like jelly through the ruts of the Peking streets on these springless, heavy, box-like vehicles. Each girl was dressed in all the extravagance of Chinese costume. Her hair, rich, black and lustrous, was combed out over a bar a foot long at the back of her head, so that it stood out for six inches on each side. Her face, originally of a delicate cream, verging upon the bloom of the large yellow peach, was overlaid with rouge and paste, and her eyes, coal black, were hightened in color by artificial means. The Manchu girls are the most beautiful in China, and an unadorned maiden with her soulful eyes looking out of their narrow, almond-shape slits is enough to stir the blood of the coldest Caucasian. She is plump and luscious, and she has not the disgusting compression of foot which is always associated with her Chinese sister. There are no pipe-stem legs and mutilated feet about the palace of the emperor of China, and the empress will probably wear a No. 2 shoe.

These hundreds of mandarin's daughters were Manchus, and they were the prettiest Manchus in China. Their carts were led through wall after wall through the great city of Peking, and they arrived at the palace at 2 o'clock in the morning. Much of the work of the Chinese court is done in the night, and it was dark when they were carried across the little lake inside the palace grounds and they ate their breakfast at 3 a. m., when the rest of Peking was still sleeping. After this they were given a little time for primping and powdering, and they were then ushered into the presence of the empress dowager in groups of four and five. Each girl carried a tablet bearing her name and age and these were handed to the empress, who put questions to the young ladies and passed upon their beauty. The only men present were the court eunuchs, of whom I will speak further on, and the unsuccessful candidates were passed over to these with orders that each should be given a piece of silver in the shape of a shoe, which weighed exactly one ounce, and be sent away. The great majority of the maidens were discarded at this first inspection. The remainder were asked to come again. At the second inspection a closer examination was made and there was a further weeding out of the least beautiful of the maidens. At this time the unsuccessful candidates were each given a roll of silk and at the third inspection which took place in the latter part of last month, the hundreds had been reduced to fifteen, and it was from these fifteen that the above three were finally chosen.

The marriage is to take place on the same day that President Harrison is to be inaugurated, and the preparations for it have been going on for months. The board of rites and ceremonies have decided that it shall be as economical as possible, but they agree that it must cost at least eight million taels, which is considerably over $10,000,000. The royal factories are already at work making silks, satins, and other things for it, and collections are being made in the various provinces. This wedding is, with one exception, the only marriage of an emperor in this way since 1074. The last emperor, Tung Chi, was married in 1872. He was like the present emperor, a boy when he ascended the throne and his empress was chosen in the same way. Three days before the wedding he sent the bride her phœnix robes, and ordered the priests to burn incense at the altar of heaven as he "was about to marry Aleuteh, the good, wise and virtuous daughter of Cheng." Presents poured in from every part of the capital, and on the day before the marriage a tablet of gold was sent to the bride, upon which was engraved the edict elevating her to the throne. The bride is here known as the phœnix and the emperor is known as the dragon, and the union is that of the phœnix and the dragon. A grand procession escorted the bride to the palace. A Manchu prince was at its head and thirty white horses followed behind. The dowager empress received the bride. She stepped from her sedan chair on to a golden saddle and from that into her home. It will be the same with the marriage of this emperor, and the empress will rule the ladies of the imperial household. The number of females in the royal harem is not accurately known. The emperor has the right to seven legal concubines and to an unlimited number of illegal ones. Every third year after March next he will receive the daughters of the high rank Manchu officers over twelve years of age, and will choose such as he pleases for the palace. Such of his secondary wives as bear children to him will continue to remain in the palace. The others may be restored to liberty when they reach the age of twenty-five years. Manchu girls consider it a very great favor to be taken into the palace, and their families regard it an honor. They have no trouble in finding husbands if they are permitted to come out again, but while in the palace they associate with none but the king and his eunuchs.

THE ROYAL EUNUCHS.

The eunuchs of the palace are the most influential men of the court. They have been the servants of the Chinese emperor as far back as the time of Christ, and they are mentioned in Chinese history as existing 1000 B. C. There are 3,000 eunuchs in the imperial palace at Peking according to a late report on the subject to the state department, and this report states that no person not of royal blood has the right to possess or employ eunuchs. It states that princes and princesses of royal blood, sons and daughters of the emperor may use thirty eunichs, but that nephews and younger sons are restricted to twenty. Every fifth year each of certain princes of China are required to furnish for the use of the palace eight young eunichs, and these princes are paid about three hundred dollars apiece for them. The eighteen lama priests who supply the spiritual wants of the ladies of the imperial household are eunichs, and the two or three thousand men of this class in the palace are divided into forty-eight departments. They have each their duties and those of ordinary rank receive from two to twelve dollars a month. They make more, of course, by their percentage on the sales made to the palace, and some of them, through official favor, grow quite wealthy.

This is especially so as to the favorites of the empress dowager and the leading ladies. One of the eunuchs of the court grew angry a week or so ago because a wealthy Chinaman, who lived not far from the palace walls, had sent up a sky-rocket, the shaft of which happened to fall in his yard. He concluded to be revenged, and taking the empress to the top of her palace, he showed her this man's residence and told her that she ought to have it for a certain purpose. He persuaded her that he was right; and as the emperor and empress are supposed to own all China, a notice was sent to this Chinaman that he must raise immediately an enormous sum of money or his palace would be confiscated by the empress. He could not raise the money. He did not want to give up his palace and in his despair he hung himself. This was about three weeks ago.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

The empress dowager who, notwithstanding the boy emperor, has ascended the throne, still remains empress regent, is one of the most remarkable women in Chinese history. She has ruled China for twenty-five years, and she became empress regent in connection with the eastern empress in 1851, when the emperor Hien Feng died, leaving two wives. The eastern empress died six years ago, and there was at this time a great excitement in Peking because it was thought that the western empress, or this noted Lay, who was the real ruler of China, was sick. The most noted doctors of China were called to court. Their medicines availed nothing, and they visited Dr. Dudgeon, an eminent Scottish practictioner of Peking, and asked him for some medicine and advice. Dr. Dudgeon replied that if the empress wanted his services she could call him in, but that he did not intend to risk advice and medicine at second hand. The result was that the eastern empress died, and the present empress dowager ruled. During the last sickness of the empress she could for a long time take only milk, and it took sixty wet nurses to keep her alive. The present empress regent is now over fifty, and she is said to be well formed and dignified. She combs her hair, I am told, in this butterfly fashion common to the Manchus, having horns six inches long at the back of her head, and she fastens it with a gold hairpin. She is rather independent in thought, and does as she pleases, regardless of Chinese etiquette. She is said to practice archery inside the walls of the palace, and she is reported as having taken lessons in boxing from an old eunuch. Minister Denby tells me that she studies and understands all subjects committed to her, and that she is very industrious. He thinks she will go down to history as one of the great rulers of the world, and says that through her, China has attained its present high position among the nations.

From this, however, it must not be thought that Minister Denby has ever seen the empress regent. Not even the Chinese see her, and she receives the most noble of the court behind a gauze screen. Every Chinaman who appears before this screen has to get down on his knees and bump his head against the floor, no matter if he be Li Hung Chang or one of the princes, and it is impossible for an American to conceive the sacredness and the awful divinity which hedges the body of the emperor and this empress. The palaces themselves are surrounded by a yellow tiled wall, more than two miles in extent and many feet high, and around this there is a wide moat. The interior is called the carnation prohibited city. At the gates of the wall are officers in uniform, and no foreigner ever steps within it. The ordinary Chinaman never gets inside, and the masses of the empire suppose that the palaces within are upheld by gold and silver pillars. They think they are walled with precious jewels and that their majesties walk on pavements of gold. Outside of this city is the imperial city, which has a wall fifty feet high, and which is so wide at the top that four good sized carriages could be driven abreast upon it. it is from this wall that the stranger can get his only view of the palaces of the Chinese empire. They are a wilderness of broad buildings covered with curving roofs of bright yellow tiles, which glisten like gold under the bright sun of northern China. They look more like temples than palaces, and there are many of them centuries old.

Yellow is the imperial color of China, and his majesty's foot is too holy to step upon earth of any other hue. When he goes outside of the palace walls the streets through which his procession is to pass is covered with yellow clay, and I saw a hundred half-naked Chinese coolies pushing this in from the country in wheelbarrows through the frosty wintery air as I started for the Chinese wall. The empress dowager was to have an outing on the following day, and these miles of dirty streets were being prepared for her. Here and there shops which had been erected were being torn down, and the wide streets of the Tartar city, which are usually filled with booths like those of a great fair, were being cleaned for the royal procession. Matting was being hung up before the houses, and navy blue cotton was stretched across the side streets. No human eye outside the court must ever rest upon the emperor or empress, and when they go forth all are warned to remain in-doors, and the foreigners receive notice through their ministers that they must not appear on certain streets at such times, nor can they go out while the imperial procession is passing. The procession has archers with it, and there are few shots so good as these Chinese bowmen. A peeping Tom is liable to get an arrow in his eye, and the Chinese get down upon their knees and kotow behind the mats.

TREATED AS A GOD.

There are certain gates in the city which are never used except for the emperor, and in addressing the throne even the highest officials and nobles act as though they were addressing a god. I have before me a memorial of Li Hung Chang, in which he states that "upon bended knees as a slave he looks upward towards his sacred master and prostrate begs to say."

The emperor of China is the god of the people. He offers sacrifices for the nation, and he is more to them than the pope ever was to Rome. From the Peking Gazette I take notice of a number of sacrifices which he has lately made, and I see that he usually starts out to the temple of heaven at 4:30 in the morning, and I am told that he is hauled there by one of the sacred elephants. I visited the elephant stables yesterday and by liberal bribings of the dirty, long-queued official in charge, succeeded in seeing these royal animals. They are as big as was Jumbo and they have been taught to bend their knees and bow in the presence of the emperor. I noted that they appreciated that I was an American prince, as they crooked their legs in response to the motion of the groom when I came into their presence and bowed to me even as to the sallow-faced, almond-eyed mortal, who poses as the god and ruler of 400,000,000 of people. The emperor prays for snow and he sends up sacrifices for rain. On the 6th of March I see that he trotted out at 4:45 a. m. and visited the temple of the god of war and on the 15th of last April he started the ploughing for the empire by going to the temple of agriculture and holding a gold-handled plow with his long finger-nailed hand. He looks over the prayers that are to be offered upon great occasions and he is considered and called by the Chinese "the son of heaven." The royal slaughter house is connected with the temple of heaven, and his majesty sacrifices during the wee small hours of the morning, both here and at other places every day or so.

THE BOY EMPEROR.

This boy emperor of China is now seventeen years old. He is a slender, yellow-faced, almond-eyed, black-cued young tartar who, I am told, has all the instincts of the ordinary boy, and who likes fun as well as any other boy among his subjects. A few days ago he went out to visit some small steam launches, and to the horror of his eunuchs, rushes past them and down into the engine room. He here found a cooley with a dirty handkerchief tied around his head oiling the machinery. He asked him his nationality, and the cooley replied that he was a Chinaman. A reply which was very pleasing to the emperor. It is said that his majesty is not a very good student and that he has a rather petulent disposition. He is variable in his tastes, and it may be on this account that the empress regent still holds the position as royal advisor. He will have, however, unlimited power in a short time, and it depends upon him whether China shall follow Japan in the march of Asiatic civilization or not. The empress regent has been one of the most progressive thinkers among the Chinese, and considering the isolation of China it seems strange to record that in a short time these palaces will be lighted with six thousand electric lights, and that the emperor will eat his breakfast with ivory chop-sticks tipped with gold under the rays of electricity.

His majesty rises about 2 o'clock in the morning, as I am told through his tutor. He takes a light breakfast at about 2:30 and by 3 is ready for work. He receives his ministers at 4, 5 or 6 o'clock, and it is at this time that he usually starts out to perform his holy duties. He has his second breakfast at 11 and he dines later in the day, going to bed very early. His favorite dishes are unknown to his subjects, but the Chinese books state that there shall be daily placed before him thirty pounds of meat in a basin, and seven pounds boiled into a soup. He has the daily allowance of more than a pound of hog's fat and butter, and he has also two sheep, two fowls and two ducks, the milk of eighty cows and seventy-five parcels of tea. The empress receives the milk of twenty-five cows, ten parcels of tea, twenty-one pounds of meat in platters and thirteen pounds boiled with vegetables. She has one fowl and one duck, and it would seem that the royal family ought to have enough out of this and to spare. The emperor now takes his meals alone and his eunuchs watch him closely and restrain him if he eats too much of one thing.

It costs a great amount to keep up his palace, and the supplies which are sent to it are noted down in the Peking Gazette. One item before me announces the sending of 1,000 pencils and 200 sheets of red scrolls. Another is an order of dress materials for the emperor, and in it are the items of ten pieces each of bright yellow, brown, saphire blue, rice colored, tea colored, shrimp black and silver gray gauze. There are ninety pieces of gauze in all, and the silks sent cost thousands of dollars. During one year 3,400 rolls of silk gauze, 600 handkerchiefs, 375 rolls of satin, 500 rolls of brocaded satin and 3,000 pieces of fine calico were furnished to him from one of his factories, and it is an open secret at Peking that some of these fine silks and embroideries find their way out of the palace into the hands of such common people as are able to pay well for them.

The emperor is not averse to receiving presents from his own subjects, and during my stay in Tientsin eight gorgeous railroad cars arrived from France. They were upholstered in rich satins of the gaudiest colors, and the one for the especial use of the emperor had a downy divan of imperial yellow. The rest of its finish was red, satin and plush, but the curtains, strange to say, were of white silk, an unpardonable mistake on the part of the donors, for white is, in China, the badge of death and of mourning. These cars are the present of a French syndicate doing business in China, who hope through them to get the emperor's favor, and if railroads are adopted, to have the first chance at the contract. The cars are to run on a little track in the imperial palace grounds, and they will be one of the toys of his majesty. The emperor, however, refused to receive them for nothing, and he takes them only on condition that the French syndicate will accept $10,000 for them. The cars cost well up toward $100,000 and the syndicate promises to have its work for its pains.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer, of exquisite flavor, is used all over the world. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole m'f'rs. Ask your druggist.

In the Soup.

Globe-Democrat.

Whenever a dizzy theatrical crowd,
Or a second-rate minstrel troupe,
Gets too heavy a load and busts up "on the road,"
They are said to be into the soup.

When M. de Lesseps could get no more cash
His creditors all to recoup,
Then the poor and the rich fell in Panama's ditch,
And De Lesseps fell into the soup.

If Emperor William continues to boast
And threatens all Europe to scoop,
He may once go too far and get into a war,
And find himself deep into the soup.

So let us all live in good will with the rest,
That our good fortune never may droop;
Each do what he can for his poor fellow-man,
And keep everyone out of the soup.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Stripes are very stylish just now, especially for wraps.

Sleeves to most evening gowns are full and reach almost to the elbow.

Flower garnitures are again in high favor for low necked evening gowns.

An evening gown recently seen was made up in velvet and jonquil yellow.

With the wide ribbon and velvet belts now used large silver belt buckles are worn.

Tartan stockings in either wool or silk are among the threats of the coming season.

The favorite wrap of the season is the long cloak with long loose sleeves over another pair that fit the arm.

Parisians now wear the hair in bunches of curls low on the back of the head, but only for the theater or opera.

London not only allows, but approves of gowns of the brightest green, combined with pink or fine faint yellow.

Roses and poppies entirely without leaves are the favorite flowers for trimming tulle or gauze or lisle evening dresses.

Violet and rose heliotrope colors are in vogue, newly imported shades in these colors being very delicate and pretty.

The directory and empire bodices have a rival in popular favor in the "be be" waist, which is fast becoming a favorite.

A very fashionable red for street dresses is called bordeaux. It is like pourpre and garance, and is a very deep shade.

White is the wear alike for youth and age, and is first choice for either balls or the opera. Pink, however, is a good second.

The long veil grows in favor. It is seen in many new forms, but is always long enough to completely cover the face and drape the throat.

Very young women who have short hair are much given to curling it into a mass of fluff and tying it with ribbon just below the crown of the head.

English hats and bonnets are noticeably low and round. Some of them, however, more than make up in breadth of brim all they have lost in height.

The Psyche knot is the correct thing to wear with toque or round hat, and should be accompanied by a pointed bang, waved and frizzed, but not regularly curled.

Full-dress corsages are higher than for years. Often they are only half low, and either V-shaped or pompadour with a filling of lace that comes up to the throat.

Alpaca grows in favor and in fashion. These brought over for spring wear are in all sorts of colors, and striped and brocaded till they quite discount the rainbow.

Softly draping corded silks are made up in Neo-Greek fashion, with heavy medallion shoulder clasps matching the gold or silver accessories on other parts of the gown.

Cashmere house dresses have princess backs and jacket fronts, coming only to the waist, over a loose full vest that is drawn in by a ribbon and falls quite to the hem of the skirt.

Debutantes this season are wearing directoire gowns made of white or pale violet silk. They are demi-trained and garnitured with gold or silver galoons, this trimming forming the wide belt, the finish for the folds, and the deep border at the foot of the skirt.

If you want to be a real fashionable young lady, you must wear a directoire gown, a Russian boa, a Connemara cloak, Louis Quinn shoes, no bustle, hair a la Catogan, a Gainsborough hat, drink your tea a la Russe, carry a lorgnette, and skip all your r's.

Over one hundred and sixty women matriculated at the Philadelphia woman's medical college last year. They represented nearly every nation on earth, some being from China and others from Australia, while there were two or more from every state in the union.

The New Orleans Creole woman's exchange is now an accomplished fact, and the early stages of its career are apparently most auspicious. Every sort of woman's work will be handled, and home-made articles will, of course, be the special feature of the sale department.

Underwaists of either brocade or embroidered muslin are now worn with low bodices upon half-dress occasions. If the sleeves are long, a puff matching the underwaist appears at the hand, and if short, puffed sleeves of muslin or deep cuff of brocade cover the arm below them.

The working women of Mexico have been celebrating the anniversary of the foundation of their mutual benefit association by a series of concerts. Whenever any special phase of sentiment or enthusiasm is uppermost in the Mexican heart it seems to need either music or flower displays to express itself.

Walking and visiting gowns of cloth are made up in such popular shades as suede, new silver, fawn, pale olive, and apricot. The coats and toques accompanying these gowns are trimmed with golden beaver, blue fox, silver fox, lynx, astrachan, or kreinner fur. A corded silk or moire vest is set inside the bodice of light cloth, while the jacket has a vest of fur.

Tit For Tat.

New York Mercury.

He timidly climbed up the brownstone steps;
He timidly rang the bell;
He felt that this visit might be his last,
Though the reason he couldn't tell.

As he stood in the door the winter wind
Whirled in the streets about,
But above its roaring he heard her say,
"John, tell him that I am out."

Then, timid no more, with stately mien,
He said to the butler tall:
"Pray go to Miss Jones with my compliments
And tell her I didn't call."

Nature usually makes a gallant fight against disease, and when helped by Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier will eradicate it form the system.

SINGULARITIES.

A white weasel was captured in a trap by an East Goshen (Chester county), Pa., farmer, recently.

The skeleton of a mastodon has been unearthed in California. It is thirty-nine feet long and has tusks between six and seven feet in length.

At Willows, Cal., a flock of wild geese settled down on a forty-acre field of grain and picked it clean in two hours. The number of birds was estimated at 75,000.

A Camden (N. J.) cat has a toad for a playfellow. She sometimes spends hours at a time tossing the toad into the air and catching it like a ball. When tired of the sport she carries the toad to its corner and lays it down where she picked it up.

A cat crawled into the muzzle of a loaded cannon in the British barracks at Cape Colony a short time ago. When the evening salute was fired she was thrown a distance of 200 feet, but strange to say, lived for two hours after her involuntary flight.

In the Pine Grove mines, Esmeralda county, Nevada, there is a blind boy who is said to have a most remarkable faculty of finding his way, not only through the mine, but about the town. "He goes to any part of the mine for tools, and never goes astray, and on dark nights he guides the other miners from the town to the house where most of them lodge. They cannot easily find the way without him, for the trail is narrow and crooked, and on each side are many prospect holes and old cellars."

An Absolute Cure.

The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT. Sold by Goodman Drug Co., at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents.