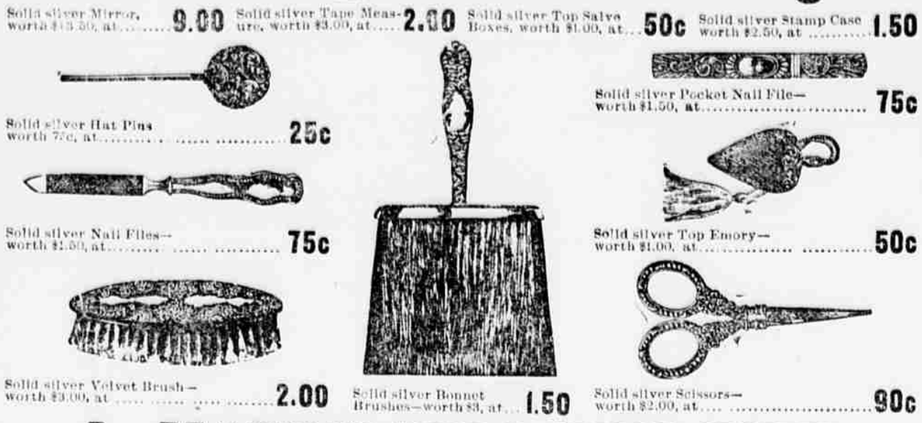
SPECIAL JEWELRY SALE

Just received the finest selection of watches, diamonds, silverware, cut glass and silver novelties in the west—will offer special sales every week from now until the holidays—giving all my customers an opportunity to purchase from a fine selected stock—and at prices lower than the lowest, every article warranted as represented. Observe a few of our special bargains—

50 solid silver Hair Brushes, worth $5 at... 2.50
50 solid silver Clothes Brushes, worth $5 at... 2.50
100 Canes, solid silver mounts, worth $2 at... 1.00
100 Umbrellas, solid silver mounts, with 3.50 2.00

Solid Silver Mustache Comb, worth $2.50, at... 1.50
Solid silver top Hair Combs, 4 styles, worth $2, at—90c
Solid silver Match Safe worth $3.50, at... 2.25

Solid silver Mirror, worth $13.50, at... 9.00
Solid silver Tape Measure, worth $3.00, at... 2.00
Solid silver Top Salve Boxes, worth $1.00, at... 50c
Solid silver Stamp Case worth $2.50, at... 1.50



Solid silver Hat Pins worth 75c, at... 25c
Solid silver Pocket Nail File—worth $1.50, at... 75c
Solid silver Nail Files—worth $1.50, at... 75c
Solid silver Top Emory—worth $1.00, at... 50c
Solid silver Velvet Brush—worth $3.00, at... 2.00
Solid silver Bonnet Brushes—worth $3, at... 1.50
Solid silver Scissors—worth $2.00, at... 90c

A. MANDELBERG LEADING JEWELER,
N E Cor 16th and Farnam

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue of Silver Novelties.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.

The rich are few—
The poor are many—

Therefore it is no surprise to find us enlisted on the side of the many—and offering to them our goods at prices within the reach of the lightest purse.

Center Tables

The first real good bargain that we know of is that we have a few of those $3.75 center tables left yet at $1.90.

They are of a good size and excellent finish, suitable for most anybody's parlor. When this lot is gone there'll be no more—remember that—$1.90 now.

Rocking Chairs

Our line is practically complete at this time and includes many new and novel shapes.

We call the ladies' especial attention to the high arm reading rocker in golden oak piano finish—illumined leather seat in green at $7.75.

For the men a large arm rocker—upholstered in leather—in three shapes—$7.75, $8.50 and $11.00.

Arm cobbler rockers $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

India Stools

All wood, slat top—$1.50.
Egyptian Flower Stands—$1.75.

Brass and Onyx Tables

We have a manufacturer's sample line bought under value and to be sold at lower prices than brass tables have ever been sold before.

French Leg Tables, with ten-inch onyx top—$4.00

The same table, with heavy brass standards—$5.00.

Extra large, 16x16-in. top, twisted legs, heavy, solid brass decorations—$10.50.

Rope Portieres

A new and elegant assortment, 6x8 feet, in delfts, greens and oriental colorings at—$2.75 each.

A new design in a typhoon cord Rope Portiere, full 6 feet wide, special value at—$4.25.

Chenille Curtains, all colors—$1.98, $2.50, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.

Tapestry Curtains in a full line of colors at $2.50.

Oriental effects in Tapestries, very new, at $5.00, $5.50 and $8.00 a pair.

Three-eights inch Extension Rods, extending to 44 inches, complete with brackets—13c.

One-half inch Extension Rods, extending to 5 feet, with projection brackets, suitable for lace curtains—25c.

New Tabourettes

We will make quite a hit on them.

When it becomes known just how nice they are—We have a special shipment of these new Tabourettes and we're going to get up a run on them because we are going to bunch them all at one price.

$1.12 Each

They are in oak and mahogany finish, some plain, some handsomely decorated, all highly polished.

Ladies' Desks

In oak—mahogany finish—$4.75.

Lady's Desk, with shelf and drawer—$5.75.

Lady's Desk, with French legs, beautiful mahogany finish—$6.75.

A very elegant desk that has been sold heretofore at $16.50—now $11.00.

Combination Desk and Bookcase, with 5 book shelves, fancy cabinet top, with French plate mirror, drawer, oak or mahogany finish—$11.50.

Then they go up to $13.50.

And up to $14.50 and $18.00 and up to $45.00 for a solid mahogany Combination Bookcase and Desk.

Book Cases

In solid oak—open—$5.00.

Bookcase, with two glass doors, cabinet above—$9.50.

We have other bookcases, all sorts of shapes, styles and prices.

Book Racks

Suitable either to stand or hang on the wall.

Down Pillows 36c

We once had Sofa Pillows for 36c—they were filled with feathers—but now we've got down pillows down to 36c as long as they last. They are not covered.

Window Shades

We just got in a lot of 250 dozen cloth Opaque Shades ready to hang. At the price they are the best values ever shown—we can sell them Monday at less than the manufacturer's wholesale price—25c each.

Carpets

The prices must advance very soon. Manufacturers are charging us from 10 to 25 per cent more for carpets now.

We are still selling a good all wool two-ply ingrain carpet at 50c a yard.

Our best all wool two-plys, which are better than most "bests" we've heard of—at 65c and 70c yard.

Best makes of Tapestry Brussels at 75c a yard.

Good Tapestry Brussels, with or without borders—50c a yard.

Special offering of Alexander Smith & Sons' Axminster Carpets, in some of the most beautiful paterns ever produced and the largest line we've ever shown, special at $1.15 and $1.25 a yard.

Iron Beds

Brass trimmed—either 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches or 4 feet 6 inches wide at $2.75.

Extra heavy posts, extended foot, brass trimmed beds, $5.85.

Very handsome, high, heavily trimmed bed, extended foot; $7.50.

Massively trimmed in all brass, an elegant affair at $14.00.

Dining Tables

Solid oak, selected quarter sawed top, highly polished, rope-work legs, 8 feet long—$12.50.

Quarter sawed top, fluted legs, 8 feet—$10.00.

Same table, 6 feet—$8.50.

Extra large size table, 48-inch top, fluted legs, 8 feet extension, the top just like those on the $30 tables—$13.90.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.

1414-1416-1418 DOUGLAS ST.

FEATURES OF THE PARIS SHOW

Active Work Begun on the Grounds for the Exposition of 1900.

MOST OF THE NECESSARY MONEY RAISED

Color and Brilliancy to Be the Prevailing Note—How the United States Will Figure—A Street of Theaters.

PARIS, France, Oct. 5.—In an interview the other day with one of the leading authorities of the international exposition of 1900 to be held in this city he made prominent two essentials of the exposition. They might be called the two keynotes, or, if the figure is not accurate, the individual keynotes of two compositions. One of them is color and the other is novelty.

On these two notes will be built up the exposition of 1900—on them it is being built up today. It would perhaps be disputed vigorously by a Parisian should one say that the fair in America in 1893 with its prevailing scheme of white, its noble buildings built on a scale of magnificence never before attempted and probably never to be again equaled—it would perhaps be denied that the determination to make the fair of 1900 an endlessness of gayety is due in any degree to the soberer and perhaps more classic simplicity of the Columbian exposition.

And yet, when a representative of the exposition management told me that color and brilliancy and display were at all points to mark the buildings of this fair, I could not but wonder if this decision were not the outcome of another, and that other the decision of the managers of the Columbian fair, splendidly performed, to make that fair the summing up of all human effort in nobility of design and magnificence of realization. We may look for the most brilliant display of color on the buildings of the World's fair in 1900 ever seen in such an exhibition, and we may leave it to the French that these colors be brought into harmony.

UNIQUE FEATURES OF INTEREST.

Of the second feature of the fair, its novelty, the statement was made that it must contain no special features ever produced before—it must be unique novelty, it must stand alone. There is to be no Midway plaisance, no Ferris wheel, though there will still be the tall tower of Eiffel standing in its accustomed place at the end of the Champs de Mars. Yet there will be no dearth of unique features, and those who love artistic novelty will find it in Paris in 1900.

One of the novel features of the exhibition will be a street of theaters called rue Paris. In these theaters, which will be small and yet elaborately fitted up with scenery and accessories of all kinds, will be presented plays by living French dramatists under the direction of the playwright himself. This will give an admirable opportunity for the study, contemporaneously, of the present-day writers of the French play.

In one building, which will be quite large, perhaps 200 feet square, will be taken a trip to Constantinople. By aid of the principle involved in the cinematograph or the kinetoscope elaborated, the visitor, sitting in his chair in this building, will see passing before him all the main features of a trip from Paris to Constantinople. This certainly will answer for novelty, and it promises to be a feature of peculiar interest. It will require no small amount of ingenuity to collect the views and arrange them in connected form so that one may have something like continuity in this strange journey in a chair. The building will be called the "Marcorama."

In electrical matters the exposition management proposes to go to the limit. The electrical decorations of the building will be very elaborate and beautiful, and here the same note of color will be predominant. The revolving restaurant, from which panoramic views of Paris may be had while you eat, has been already noted in America.

Perhaps one of the most practical features of the exposition will be its representation of the development of industries. Not alone in the French exhibit will this be shown, but all nations will be asked to so shape their exhibits that the same scheme may be preserved. Take, for instance, a piece of woolen cloth. The complete processes by which this cloth became wearable will be illustrated. The sheep will be there, cared for and tended by their shepherds. The sheep will be shorn for the visitor; the wool will be washed, carded and spun, the garment not only woven in the piece, but made up into garments after the most approved modern methods. From the sheep's back to man's back will be the course. So in all departments of life every conceivable product of the skill and invention as well as the art of man will be in this way illustrated.

NATIONS REPRESENTED.

Every civilized nation on the globe save Egypt has made application for space for national exhibits, which include, of course, under the ruling of the administration, the industrial exhibits from those countries. Why Egypt did not ask for representation I am at a loss to know. I have endeavored to locate the exact place where the building of the United States will be placed, but at this writing this cannot be told. However, it can be stated that it will be on the south bank of the Seine between the Eiffel tower and the new palace of arts, which is to be erected on the grounds of the old palace of industry of the fair of 1889. There is a long stretch of the Seine between these two points, which will be given up for the national buildings, and for many pavilions of various types. It is to be hoped that the building of the United States may be well placed, for on the location no less than on the architecture will depend a good deal the significance of our exhibit. No governmental building is to be erected save under the inspection of the superintending architect, Mr. Bouvard. This is in a sense a censorship of architecture. As noted at the outset of this letter, there is to be color and brilliancy at every point. Nothing is to be allowed in the way of buildings or adornment on the grounds of the exposition of 1900 which interferes with the harmony of the whole. So that no nation will be allowed to erect its building until after the plans have been submitted to the superintending architect. It is intended, however, to allow each nation the widest possible latitude in style of architecture consistent with the rule of harmony. And the management of the exposition believes that in no way can this rule of harmony be enforced save by an inspection of all plans of buildings to be erected on the grounds.

While the opening day will not be for two years and a half—April 15, 1900—yet there is little enough time left, it would seem, for the government of the United States to make decision as to all preliminaries and begin at the earliest possible moment the preparation for an exhibit. It can be taken for granted that the nations of Europe realize as they never realized before the tremendous scope and power of America, and they are going to show the United States in this world's fair what they can do.

The exposition of 1900 will cover practically the same space as did the one of 1889, though there will be 270 acres of ground instead of 240 in 1889. The work of the demolition of the buildings is now well under way. The central dome I photographed a day or two ago—a sorry spectacle it makes in comparison with its stately outlines eight years ago. The beautiful fountain in front of it facing the Eiffel tower has but little left to mark it save a few broken and dismantled statues and a half dozen dilapidated looking black dolphins once spouters of beautiful jets of spray. The central dome, as such, has wholly disappeared now, only the heavy framework of one-half of it remaining when I made the photograph of the demolition, and the destruction is rapidly going on. The connecting building between the main dome and the long machinery hall will also be torn down and the machinery hall of all the buildings on the grounds of 1889 will remain. This will be remodeled in various ways to suit the demands of the exposition exhibits.

TEARING DOWN THE OLD BUILDINGS.

The Palace of Fine Arts and the Palace of Liberal Arts to the right and left of the central dome facing the Eiffel tower will soon be memories, for the contracts for the demolition have already been let, and before snow flies, or, to be more precise, before the winter rains of Paris begin, the major portion of these buildings will be in ruins. The view through the vast arches of the Eiffel tower looking toward the central dome is hardly what it was in 1889.

The buildings to be erected in place of those torn down will be much handsomer and more ornate, and the brilliancy of color noted above will be here shown at its best.

The work of razing is also under way on the grounds of the Palace of Industry, which was one of the leading buildings of the red exposition, situated near the Champ Elysees, in a different part of the city. Here, where the exhibitions of the old salon have been held these years, the contractor is making an exhibition of how quickly he can pull to pieces the great iron beams of this big building, and the whole field looks as though a cyclone had struck it.

The grounds are inclosed by a high board fence, inside of which you may not go unless you have a permit. On the location of the old palace of industry at the point there is to be erected a pair of buildings under the general name of the Palace of Art. These are to be one in reality and are to be permanent. The sum of $4,000,000 will be spent in their construction. They will be the repository of the finest art treasures of France, and here will be held the salons of coming years.

The workmen are rapidly carting away the refuse, and great pile drivers are at work all over the grounds preparing for the foundations of the buildings.

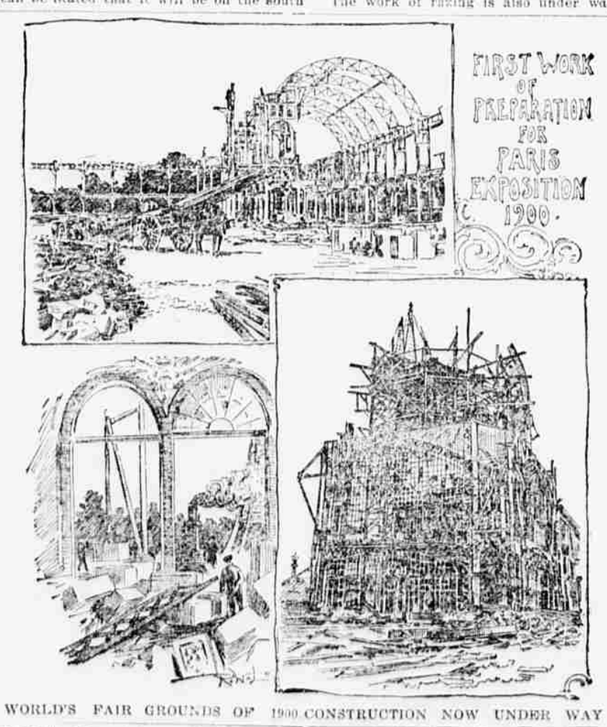
This exposition is not going to cost the people of France, and of Paris particularly, a tidy sum. The government appropriated $4,000,000 and the city of Paris $4,000,000 more. This comes out of the regular taxes. With this sum the permanent building of the palace of arts will be built, using up half of it, and it will stand as a permanent investment, so it can hardly be called an expenditure of the exposition. Sixty million francs or $12,000,000 will be raised by lottery. In point of fact, it may be said to be raised practically already, for 2,500,000 of the 3,500,000 tickets have already been sold. These tickets sell for 20 francs each, and they entitle the holder to twenty admissions to the fair during the exposition, participation in all the drawings of the lottery from date of issuance, participation in all the various lotteries that will be held on the grounds during the exposition, with other privileges in the way of admission to exhibits to which the general gate ticket will not admit.

RAISING MONEY BY LOTTERY.

The exposition management on the 60,000,000 francs of the lottery makes a clear per cent in interest of 3,000,000 francs, which sum goes to the prize fund, so that in the end the exposition will clear the whole 60,000,000 francs if the tickets are all sold, and, as noted, there seems to be little question of this, for with the exposition opening over two years away over two-thirds of the tickets have been disposed of. The prizes are many, running from 500,000 francs in a few capital prizes for some semi-annual drawings, down to small sums. The offer to any one interested in lotteries is a very alluring one, and the avidity with which the French people have picked up the tickets indicates how much interest they are taking in it.

In addition to all this, there will be the regular revenue derived from the general admissions, which will go, of course, to help pay the large daily expense. All in all, if you grant the French premise that the lottery is to be desired, the scheme seems a capital one, but I believe there are few people in the United States outside of the inveterate gamesters who regret that the lottery scheme of the Columbian fair was killed.

Taken all in all, the exposition of 1900 in Paris promises to be of peculiar interest, novel and brilliant in the extreme, wholly unapproaching the Columbian fair in point of magnificence, splendor of architecture, scope and dimensions. The one, it seems to me, will capitally illustrate the character and traits of the one republic in its dash and brilliancy, while the other stood as an unapproachable token of the power and the dignity and the possibilities of the most important republic of history.



T WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS OF 1900 CONSTRUCTION NOW UNDER WAY A

THE OLD-TIMERS.

Milton Barney of Battle Creek, Mich., is the oldest pioneer of the state and has lived in Battle Creek for sixty-four years.

Max Ring, the well known German novelist, has been celebrating his 80th birthday at Breslau.

Mr. Philander Simmons, who marched among the pioneers in Denver's recent festival, was probably the oldest among them. He has been living in that section since 1842.

Charles Swain, a hermit, who was once worth $40,000, died in his hovel near Williamsport, Pa., on Sunday. He was aged 87 years. During the Clay presidential campaign, when Swain was one of the foremost boatmen on the Lehigh canal, he wagered all his boats and mules, to the value of $10,000, on Clay, and of course lost.

Sister Mary Ellen Ellis, who died at Walthamston, England, the other day, in her 82d year, was the last survivor but one of the devoted band of Roman Catholic Sisters who accompanied Florence Nightingale on her mission of mercy to the Crimea, Sister Mary Aloysius being the other. During the Jubilee exercises Sister Ellis was decorated by the queen with the Order of the Royal Red Cross, in recognition of her services.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet, is one of the most eccentric individuals in England. He is a perfect master of Greek and French, but it is his delight to pretend to be entirely illiterate, and, though he left Oxford with a great reputation, he never took his degree. Mr. Swinburne lives near London, but he is rarely seen in society. One of the most pleasing traits in his character is his devotion to children.

White men made their first appearance in Hillsboro county, Florida, 300 years ago, but the first white child born within its borders has just died. This was "Uncle John Hartman," aged 92, and known all over the state.

David D. Dana, a brother of the American journalist, Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, is living quietly on a farm in West Lubec, Me., at the age of 70. Strange to say, David is not on good terms with his brother Charles and will not read the Sun.

The last survivor of the old band of abolition agitators is Parker Pillsbury, who lives at Concord, N. H., and is still in comparatively good health, at the age of 88, his birth year having been the same as that of Lincoln, Gladstone and Darwin. Mr. Pillsbury's wife, whom he married in early manhood, is also still living. It is fifty-eight years since he left the ministry. James Russell Lowell wrote of him in 1846 as "brown broad shouldered Pillsbury, who tears up words like trees, by the roots."

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE

What Medical and Sanitary Science Has Done in American Cities.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND LIVES SAVED

How it is Accomplished by the Various Health Boards—Results in Nineteen Leading Cities—The Science of Preventive Medicine.

During the past five years, publicly unrecorded and lost sight of in the excitement over discoveries of new remedies and new methods of treatment, the health of the cities of America has been constantly improving and the death rates dwindling. This has been strangely marked. Told in figures, this general lowering of the death rate means the saving of 35,000 lives yearly. To explain more fully, had the science of sanitation and the art of public, or "preventative medicine," (by which is meant the guarding against maladies before they come) not been carried to their present high levels, and had the death rates of American cities been allowed to remain where they were five years ago, 35,000 persons in these cities alone would have been swept out of existence this year. Quietly, yet surely, in nearly every municipality from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the health boards have been cleaning up, investigating, examining foods, buildings and their city's waste, and keeping an eye officially on communicable diseases. Diphtheria, typhoid and tuberculosis (consumption) have been watched as they never were before, and not only are precautions taken against the spread, ever so slight, of these diseases, but measures are constantly adopted to reduce the number of cases in ordinary times. Thus in New York City alone 1,000 lives are being saved yearly from the ravages of diphtheria (this by the use of antitoxin), and during the past three years the number of deaths from consumption has been gradually scaled down until it is now annually 500 less than it used to be.

DEATH RATE OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

In the other cities of America, while perhaps not so far-reaching, the improvment is no less evident. There is hardly a disease in which a decrease in the death rate is not to be noted. The great death danger and what chiefly brings up the death percentage in any city is the mortality of children under 5. In London, the healthiest great city in the world, the death rate of infants (under 5) is 69 in 1,000. (London's total death rate being a trifle less than 18), with the death rate between the ages of 5 and 25 only 4½, and between 25 and 45 averaging less than 12. Thus an immense amount of attention is now being paid to the guarding of young children's lives, by better sanitary regulations, cleaner streets and the thorough inspection of milk. Exactly what has been the decrease in the percentage of infant mortality throughout the cities of the country cannot be told, for no figures have been made up, but the authorities give it as something like 25 per cent.

Nineteen of the most prominent American cities, taken so as to include every section of the country, show, in every case save one, a decrease. In this one case the death rate has not varied for twenty years, except slightly, from year to year. That city is Providence, R. I. Minneapolis shows the largest decrease, her death rate having fallen steadily from 17 per 1,000 in 1886 to 9.13 during 1896. A table, made up from the official health board reports of nineteen leading cities and approved by medical experts, shows the actual number of lives saved this year. The cities are as follows: New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Baltimore, San Francisco, Buffalo, Denver, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Hartford, Providence, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Atlanta.

The lives saved foot up 23,867. The total population (estimated, 1897) of these cities is 10,725,000. Statistics show that 20,000,000 people of the United States live in cities. Even allowing that the decrease of the death rate has not been so great in the other cities there is little question but that the total number of lives saved yearly now amount to 35,000, and the complete figures would probably show nearer 40,000.

One thing should be noted in regard to these figures. A low death rate is no particular evidence of superior administration. Certain cities because of their situation or their comparative newness naturally have a low death rate. Particularly is this the case with the newer cities of the west, where there is no overcrowding and no rookeries. In a newer city there are apt to be fewer of the very old and the very young, and the larger the percentage of inhabitants in the prime of life (between 10 and 35), the better a city's health under any conditions.

SCIENTIFIC MEASURES AND METHODS.

Since 1892 these new scientific measures and methods have been coming into use. Chief among them have been anti-toxin for diphtheria, the public supervision of tuberculosis, the bacteriological diagnosis of tuberculosis and diphtheria at the service of private physicians, the famous blood tests for typhoid, the inspection of milk, by which a cordon is formed around a city and no milk allowed to come in that does not reach a certain standard, the inspection of the cows (within the city limits) from which milk is produced, the proper cleaning of streets and removal of garbage, sanitary inspection and the medical inspection of children in schools, and the wholesale destruction of rear tenements and condemned buildings.

Properly speaking, this is the science of "preventive medicine," and it is all of these innovations, not one of which has proved a failure, that has made this revolution in the health of America's cities. In the great majority of these innovations, in the most important of these scientific measures, the initiative was taken and the project launched under the scientific guidance of Dr. H. M. Biggs, bacteriologist of the New York Board of Health, and under the practical supervision of Charles G. Wilson, its president. Other cities have rapidly followed suit. Approved by visiting scientists of the country, many of whom have gone to New York especially to study these methods, and indorsed by the American Public Health association, nearly all of these innovations have been adopted elsewhere, gradually and in part, yet enough to show that they have met with favor.

Chicago, in her health board, has imitated New York in almost every particular, and has a more complete series of plants than any other city outside of New York. She shows a reduction in her death rate of as many points. Chicago's mortality is much lower than that of New York. This is due purely to local conditions. Medical science in the shape of the editorial page of the British Medical Journal said a few weeks ago that, taking into account the conditions (which allow for her massing of peoples of all nations, her tenement problems and the peculiar tendencies of her climate to throat maladies), the decrease of five points in New York's death rate since the end of 1892 was the best showing that any city in the world had ever made, that the methods far surpassed those of London.

HEALTH OF SOUTHERN CITIES.

The health of southern cities, despite their epidemics, stands high in the scale, though in nearly all of them the mortality among negroes is large, owing to the filthy negro quarters. The southern cities are now commencing a general "cleaning up," however. Outside of the south, except in New York and Boston there are no slums worth considering as danger spots nor are foreigners, however dirty, a menace. It is only the two cities mentioned that get the worst of them. And both of these have set to work upon their slums and the civilization of the foreign element. Boston having just started in. New York has nearly solved this problem by her "small parks," dug out of the worst of the tenement districts, and the influence of the pure air is commencing to be felt.

In certain diseases the improvement throughout the country is marked. Chicago shows it in her decrease of deaths of infants. The New York figures, made up in full detail, can be taken in evidence of this decrease everywhere, though it must be admitted that New York makes a better showing in this regard than most other cities. Since 1892 she has reduced her diarrhoeal death rate from 2.11 to 1.49, and last year showed nearly 800 less actual deaths from this disease. During the past summer the record of three weeks in August showed only one-seventh of the total number of deaths due to the disease, against one-fifth, the proportion in the adjoining city of Brooklyn for the same time.

Antitoxin has now come into fairly general use. Boston, St. Louis Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, New Orleans and Newark have adopted it, and Philadelphia in a measure. Cincinnati and Minneapolis are now considering the introduction of plants. The use of this remedy has extended so widely that New York is enabled to pay a large proportion of the expenses connected with the manufacture of her antitoxin by selling it to other cities, using the money for research in connection with infectious diseases. The supervision of tuberculosis is being slowly taken up all over the union, and in many cities it has been officially declared a communicable disease. Disinfection plants built on new lines are being rapidly established, especially in the south and west, and even the smallest cities of the country are beginning to take a keen interest in them.

CONNUBIALITIES.

It is announced that Mme. Colette Dumas, the daughter of the late Alexander Dumas, is about to marry Dr. Metza.

It seems strange that a St. Louis woman should offer $4,000 for a husband. She could buy a good dog for $2 and a parrot for $5.

Rev. Dr. George C. Baldwin of Troy, N. Y., has been marrying couples for over fifty years, and the list is said to have reached a total of 3,000.

Judge Pryor of the New York City supreme court holds that verbal cruelties, such as curses and false accusations, are sufficient to warrant a separation and an award of maintenance to the aggrieved wife.

Isaac Newton, in his salad days, fell in love with a Miss Storey while studying at Grantham. Poverty, however, prevented the match. He remained faithful and was ever her true friend, but she was not inconsolable and married twice.

A valuation has been fixed at last on a masculine heart when trifled with by one of the softer sex. In Maine a jury has awarded damages amounting to $1,789 against a young woman who disappointed an expectant bridegroom at the last minute. The amount asked was $25,000.

A Chicago couple having voluntarily dissolved partnership, they have inserted a card in a daily paper announcing "divorce by advertisement." The simplicity of his arrangement will commend itself to every one. It still remains to see, however, whether a common law divorce will hold water.

George Rasmussen and Marie Christensen of Audubon wanted to get married, but George was not of age. One of his parents was dead, the other abroad. In order to overcome the difficulty he had a guardian appointed consent from this official was obtained, and the marriage was solemnized.

REST.

James Whitcomb Riley.

Let us rest ourselves a bit.
Worry? wave your hand to it—
Kiss your finger-tips and smile
It farewell a little while.

Weary of the weary way
We have come since yesterday,
Let us rest us not, in dread
Of the weary way ahead.

While we yet look down—not up—
To seek out the buttercup
And the daisy, where they wave
O'er the green home of the grave.

Let us launch us smoothly on
Listless billows of the lawn,
And drift out across the main
Of our childish dreams again.

Voyage off, beneath the trees,
O'er the field's enchanted seas,
Where the lilies are our sails,
And our seagulls, nightingales.

Where no wilder storm shall beat
Than the wind that waves the wheat,
And no tempests burst above
The old laughs we used to love.

Lose all troubles—gain release,
Langour and exceeding peace,
Cruising idly o'er the vast
Calm mid-ocean of the past.

Let us rest ourselves a bit.
Worry?—wave your hand to it—
Kiss your finger-tips and smile
It farewell a little while.

Blood Humors

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Every Blood Humor," free.

FACE HUMORS Falling Hair and Baby Blemishes Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

A Cart-Load of Gold

FREE TO ALL MEN

"If you dumped a cart-load of gold at my feet it would not bring such joy and gladness into my life." So writes a prominent man after using the method of self-treatment that has restored so many men who had been wrecked by excesses, over-work or evil habits of youth. A little book that makes it all plain may be had without charge by writing THE ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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