Hindeo and Chinese Progenitors of the Viells of Teday.

OF ANTIQUITY BRUSHED OFF

The Fiddle in Europe and Among the Apache Indians-Whence Came the Bow-Some Modern Productions.

The jurors who distributed the awards in class No. 17 at the Universal exposition in Paris last year were all men of experience in musical matters, the majority of them manufacturers of pianofortes, violins and wood and brass wind instruments, yet a little flutter of surprise went around the table when an Austrian exhibitor laid before them a couple of violins, fair in exterior and apparently sound and substantial in construction, and informed them that their trade price was 50 francs, say \$10 the dozen. Then the Hungarian juror verified the statement of the exhibitor, and, since he had been sent out by his own government to investigate the industry with a view to its introduction in Hungary, he explained how the instruments are made. They are the product of communal labor in many villages and rural districts in Austria, but more especially in the highlands of Germany. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of families co-operate in their manufacture. In one household men, women and children are engaged in the carving of scrolls and necks; in another they fashion backs and beilies; in another sides, ribs, soundposts, bridges, pegs, etc. These various parts, all made to scale, of course. are purchased by contractors, who have them put together in other centers of industry, and introduce them to commerce.

Violins of this character are not unknown to the American market, relates the New York Tribune, but freight charges, import duties and dealers' profits raise their cost, so that it is doubtful if one can be bought at retail for less than \$5, yet this instrument contains all the material that a violin made by a Stradivarius or Guarnerius does, disposed in the same fashion. Why one of the latter class should fetch one thousand times more than one of the former in the markets of the civilized world is a mystery that lies all but hidden from the discernment of the uninformed. One is the ingentous product of the mere handicraftsman, the other of inexplicable genius.

Literature of the Violin. musical point of view between the civilized peoples of Asia and Europe nothing could be found to equal the violin and its literature. It is an old scholastic habit to go to the east for the origin of all things that embellish our civilization-for music, poetry, the plastic arts and all the sciences. From the east, too, it is said, came the people who are now dominant in all these things, as in all else. Some day, mayhap, the popular view will change and the cradle or northwestern Europe, and we shall trace Great Britain, France, Spain and northern Africa, see it eddy and whirl in the valley of the Euphrates and start again toward the west. Then, perhaps, some of the mysteries connected with musical instruments may be cleared up and we may form a better theory than any which prevails now concerning the genesis of the violin. The feature of the violin which differentifrom all other musical instru say they. So far as the Hebrews are concerned Whiston has troubled youthful investigators a little by piling up violin bows as well as thousands of trumpets in the "plektron," which was the name of a bit of wood, shell or metal used to pluck the strings of an instrument-not to rub them. The invention of the violin bow, and thereclaimed by the Hindoos, who say that the are found in the writings to which an age of from 1.500 to 2,000 years is attributed. They also say that the simplest form of bowed instrument found in China, the "Urcounterpart of the Hindoo "Ravanastron." d'amour (heard at the opera in the obligato Buddhist monks. But if the principle of Huguenots"), is found in the Hindoo Taooyears ago it is passing strange that so ar- plucked, and Sarungee, a bowed instrument

Some Early Forms.

is thrust through the middle of the cyl- constitutes the body, and raised on a inder. It terminates in a four-sided head, bridge, the tuning being accomplished through which are thrust long pegs for by lashing other bits of fibre around by a bit of silk twine. There is no fingerin the interval of a fifth, are stopped for different tones by a pressure of the fingers of the left hand. They are set to vibrating by a very rude bow, a twig of bamboo bent by a tuft of horsehair with a knot at each end. This tuft, rubbed with rosin, moves between the two strings, and is brought into contact with one or the other of the strings of the instrument at will. In the specimen owned by the writer the rosin seems to have been melted and permitted to harden in a lump on the cylinder, so that every movement of the bow supplied it anew with the material that enables the horsehair of the violin bow to "bite" the strings. It is the Ur-hien that shricks like a lost soul or squeals like a pig under a

occasionally be heard in the Bowery, An Oriental Relie.

First cousin to the Ravanastron and Ur-

hien is the Kemangeh, whose original home,

to judge by its name and tradition, was

Persia, but which is common now to Arabia, Egypt, Turkey and other Oriental countries as well. Never mind its namewherever you turn in the east you will find it, with its body of cocoanut shell, covered with fishskin or snakeskin or wood. its resting peg of iron or elegantly carved ivory, its thick strings of twisted horsehair and its bow of bamboo or ash, with a tuft of horsehair held by a knot at the point and hitched to a ring by a short leather band at the heel. With two or three fingers against the inside of the leather band and ring the player regulates the tension of the horsehair to produce effects. Its companion in the Oriental countries is the "Rebab," which also has a string or strings of horsehair, but a then body consisting of a wooden frame. with belly and back of parchment. It is this instory tellers of Egypt chant such tales as whiled away the time of Haroun-al-Raschid. It is also the instrument, still in use in a primitive form, that may be 2,000 years old or more, which is set down as the progenitor of the Rebec, the ad-If one were to search through the world | mired instrument of the provenced troubaof music for the most convincing evidence dours, from which, it is said, came the of the difference in adaptability from a violin which we know. Crusaders brought it from the east, say some speculators; the Moors carried it into Spain, say others Perhaps they did and perhaps, also, the fiddle was invented independently by the peoples of Europe. The Germans had a fiddle in the ninth century and there are references to the fiddle bow in German writings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Volker, a character in the "Nibelungenlied," fiddles all night long while on guard in front of the palace of King Etzel and when the massacre of the of civilization will be sought in northern Burgundlans begins he turns his fiddle bow. which has a sword blade for a stick, and the course of culture along the shores of plays the maddest of his tunes about the heads of the murderous Huns. The Anglo-Saxon "fithele" is mentioned in a manuscript of the eleventh century and pictured in carvings of the twelfth. The Welsh. very enterprising when it comes to pushing claims for original discovery, believe the original fiddle to have been their "crwth" (a name which has vowels enough when you hear a Welshman pronounce it), the i atrument which got into English literature as the "crowd." Spain had a violing in the twelfth content of the summer to serve in foreign index, making the number now 223. "crwth" (a name which has vowels enough save those of its own tribe, is the bow by violin in the twelfth century. All these inmeans of which tones are generated from struments had bodies of wood, with soundtense strings through friction. Students holes of various shapes in the bellies, but are puzzled by the fact that in none of the they were cumbersome and the bows with monuments of classical antiquity, neither which they were played clumsy conin mural paintings nor in sculptures, has trivances until the present form were seta representation of anything taking the tled upon, about two centuries ago. Since a representation of anything taking the place of a fiddle bow been found. If such negative evidence is conclusive, then neither Assyrians nor Hebrews, neither development of the violin was arrested Egyptians nor Greeks nor Romans knew after it had been wrought to such a perfection, from every point of view, that it is a is because of this that musical antiquaries marvel to the artistic and scientific man scout the story that Nero fiddled alike; the Oriental fiddle, in all its types, is while gazing on burning Rome. He played today what it was 2,000 years ago-a relic the bagpipe, the water organ or the lyre, of primitive civilization in respect to form, material and capacity for expression.

Fiddle Strings. Study of the Crosby-Brown collection in temple at Jerusalem in his translation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art reveals Josephus, but this is a blunder due to the use of practically all the materials that Whiston's plentiful lack of musical knowl- have entered into the manufacture of fiddle edge. The word used by Josephus was strings. On some particularly rude African instruments there are strings of cow's hair and also, as in Arabia, of horse hair. In India and elsewhere there are strings made from the intestines of the gazelle. These fore of the earliest form of the violin, is strings which are called "catgut" on the are practically the same as the European lucus a non lucendo principle, being made rude instrument called "Ravanastron," still of the intestines of sheep, not of cats. In to be found occasionally in the hands of China and Japan the strings are generally mendicant monks, was invented in their of silk. Wire strings, common on instrucountry not less than 5,000 years ago. ments of the dulcimer kind, which are Those who support this theory call into the struck, and guitar kind, which are plucked, witness stand three Sanskrit words, which are used on a number of eastern instruthey say mean fiddle bow in effect, which ments, but only in a sort of secondary capacity. They are stretched under the gut strings with which the bow or fingers come in contact, and sound sympathetically. This extremely interesting device, which is hien" ("two-string"), which is an exact fiddle of Norway and the French viol the characteristic feature of the Hardanger was admittedly introduced into China by the to Raoul's romance in the first act of "Les the fiddle bow was known in India 5,000 see and Rabab, instruments that are

TIE FIDDLE AND THE BOW tietle a people as the Greeks never assimi- frequently used by the Nautch girls to accompany their songs; also in the Burmese accompany their songs; also in the Burmese Sarinda. A primitive material which is still used in Africa and South America for It is very likely, however, that in the instruments of the harp and lyre kind does Ravanastron and Ur-hien we have one of not seem to have been transferred to the the earliest forms of the violin. This fiddle rudimentary violins. This is vegetable is a small cylinder of wood, with one end fibre. There are a number of instruments covered by a tightly drawn bit of snakeskin, in which the strings are split from the on which rests a tiny bridge. A round stick tough outer covering of the wood which

> tuning the two strings (of waxed silk in the strings and body so that China, of gut in India) with which the in- they can be pushed along to increase the strument is strung. These strings are tension and chorten the vibrating segment drawn toward the neck of the instrument. In these instruments we see the device familiar to the country lad who makes a board, but the strings, which are tuned addle out of a joint of ripe cornstalk. The Apache Indians have a fiddle which bears a strong resemblance to the cornstalk fiddle, but is, in fact, a much more highly developed instrument. It consists of a short cylinder, made of soft wood, hollowed out and painted. The string, of horsehair, is nearly as long as the entire body and at one end, some times at both ends, winds round the tuning peg. Under it there is a slit through the body which acts as a sound hole. The bow is strung with horsehair.

> The violin, essentially as we have it today, entered the artistic company with which it is now most commonly consorted simultaneously with the invention of the Italian opera, at the end of the sixteenth gate in the theatrical orchestras which may century. It is the culmination of a progrese from the large to the small. There is an indication of the diminutive in its name; a violin is a little viol. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were treble, tenor and bass viols, all, except the bass, much larger than the viols of today, Players then kept "a chest of viols," in which there were generally four instruments of different sizes, though Thomas Mace, in his "Musick's Monument" (1676), recommended two basses, two tenors and two trebles as the best provision.

> > A LITTLE BOY CURED

Of Colle After a Physician's Treatment Had Falled.

My boy when four years old was taken colic and cramps in his stomach. I sent for the doctor and he injected morphine, but the child kept getting worse. I gave him haif a teaspoon-of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and in half an hour strument to which the improvisers and he was sleeping and soon recovered .- F. L. Wilkins, Shell Lake, Wis. Mr. Wilkins is bookkeeper for the Shell Lake Lumber Co. For sale by all druggists.

RELIGIOUS.

It is stated that 83 per cent of all the additions to the Baptist denomination for the last year came out of the bible schools. Bishop and Mrs. McCabe will be tendered a reception tomorrow at San Francisco by the Japanese Mission conference of the Methodist church.

Methodist church.

Rev. Dr. F. C. McConnell of Lynchburg, Va., has been elected corresponding secretary of the Southern Baptist association, to succeed the late Dr. F. H. Kerfoot.

Two negroes will sit in the house of bishops of the Episcopal general convention in San Francisco. They are Bishop Holly of Hayti and Bishop Ferguson of Liberia.

The first of all women missionaries in The first of all women missionaries in modern times was Hannab Marshman. She was born in England in 1767 and spent forty-seven years in missionary work in India.

The negroes of Memphis are to present to Rev. Quincy Ewing of Greenville, Miss., a substantial testimonial of their appreciation of his recent strong sermon against lynching.

Rev. T. E. Cramblet, pastor of the East End Christian church. Pittsburg, has accepted the presidency of Bethany college, which was offered to him some time ago by a unanimous vote of the trustees.

Andover seminary during its existence.

lands, making the number now 223.

Bishop F. U. Dudley of Kentucky (Episcopal), who is proposed as the new bishop of Long Island, was born in Richmond. Va., in 1837, and fought through the war of the rebellion on the confederate side.

Cardinal Vaughan has offered to more than one of the proscribed orders in France to create a new parish in the vast area of London. One of these orders is that of the Assumptionists, but the superior general is not inclined at present to accept the suggestion.

suggestion.

Rev. John Spurgeon, father of the famous preacher, recently on the occasion of his first birthday, laid the foundation stone of an extension of the South Norwood Baptist church in England. He is a Congregationalist and probably the oldest living member of the sect.

living member of the sect.

Prof. Hildebrand, the antiquarian, thinks he has discovered in Stockholm the burial place of the Dominican friars, who flourished in Sweden from the beginning of the thirteenth century to the end of the fifteenth century and who were one of the country's most powerful religious associations.

Bishop W. A. Candler has been talking to the St. Louis Southern Methodist ministers on the higher criticism and the tendency to ritualism in the church. He deprecates special musical programs and paid choirs and soloists. The higher criticism, he de-clares, insists on a "sort of polka dot revelation."

An American bishop in China writes of an ordination service in which he and four natives took part. At the close, after the congregation had gone out, there was a deafening noise caused by firecrackers with which the native Christians expressed their loy and their congratulations to the newly ordained.

Sixteen years ago Herbert Lowe joined the police force in Brooklyn. About the same time he began to study for the ministry and was ordained three years later at the Westminster church, on Hopkinson avenue. He has been preaching with tolerable regularity ever since.

avenue. He has been preaching with toierable regularity ever since.

A preacher living near Zumbrota. Minn.,
was born of parents named Hog and when
he grew up asked to have his name
changed. The judge to whom he applied
asked what name he preferred and the applicant said anything would do for a
change. The judge gave him the name of
Thing, which is his for keeps. Members
of his flock refer to him as "Good Thing."

The Baptist Missionary Magazine states
that the bible has been translated into
nearly all the languages that are spoken
by 16,000,000 people or more, and some of
these have been revised again and again.
There are 111 languages which contain the
Old and New Testaments entire, ninety-one
having only the New Testament, while the
remainder have only parts of the bible.
Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity
church, Manhattan, has notified Bishop
Potter that he cannot attend the coming
general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church at San Francisco, and the
bishop has appointed in his stead from the
list of provisional deputies, Rev. Dr. J.
Lewis Parks of Calvary church. Since 1886
Dr. Rix has been presiding officer of the
house of deputies in three triennial conventions.

The Job He Preferred.

Just after the fall of Bloemfontein soldiers were called upon, owing to the scarcity of civilians, to work the railway. The weary men were lying in camp one night after a hard day's work, when a sergeant called out:

"Any of you men want to put your names down as railway porters, drivers, stokers or for any other appointment connected with the railway?" The silence was broken only by snores. Then one Tommy slowly raised his head

and drowsily muttered: 'Put me down as a sleeper."

WHAT CAUSES DANDRUFF.

createst European Authority on Skin Diseases Says It's a Germ.

The old idea was that dandruff is scales skin thrown off through a feverish condition of the scalp. Prof. Unna, Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin dis-eases, says dandruff is a germ disease. The burrows under the scalp, throwing up little scales of cuticle and sapping the vi-tality of the hair at the root. The only hair preparation that kills dandruff germs is Newbro's Herpicide. "Destroy the cause you remove the effect." Not only cures dandruff, but stops falling hair and causes a luxuriant growth. Delightful hair dress-

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\$10.00 OAK HALL TABLE-Special Sept. Price \$6.50 \$15.00 FLEMISH OAK PARLOR TA-Special Sept. Price \$8.75 \$10.00 MAHOGANY PARLOR TABLE Special Sept. Price \$6.50 \$27.00 OAK HALL CHAIR-heavily Special Sept. Price \$17.50 \$13.50 FLEMISH OAK HALL CHAIR -fancy back-

Special Sept. Price \$8.75 \$12.50 OAK HALL CHAIR-carved-Special Sept. Price \$7.75 \$35.00 MAHOGANY BOOK CASE-Special Sept. Price \$23.00

\$37.50 OAK CHINA CASE-mirror back-Special Sept. Price \$25.00 \$18.50 MAHOGANY BOOK CASE—bird's-eye maple back— Special Sept. Price \$13.00 \$16.00 MAHOGANY BOOK CASE—bird's-eye maple lined— Special Sept. Price \$10.50 \$40.00 LEATHER CHAIR-mahogany Special Sept. Price \$30.00 \$25.00 MAHOGANY MORRIS ROCK-ER-loose cushions-Special Sept. Price \$18.75

> \$12.50 UPHOLSTERED ROCKER-Special Sept. Price \$6.00 \$48.00 BRASS BED-full size-very Special Sept. Price \$36.50

\$30.00 OAK SIDEBOARD-large bevel Special Sept. Price \$21.00 \$27,00 3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT-stik velours upholstering-Special Sept. Price \$19.00 \$15.00 MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINET Special Sept. Price \$10.50 \$18.00 MAHOGANY DESK-parlor Special Sept. Price \$12.75 \$15.00 OAK HALL TREE-large mir-Special Sept. Price \$9.75 \$35.00 FLEMISH OAK DESK-neatly Special Sept. Price \$23.50 \$23.50 OAK DINING TABLE-8 feet-Special Sept. Price \$16.50 \$20.00 OAK BUFFET-beautifully



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Daily Menus. MONDAY. BREAKFAST. Fruit.

Cereal. Cream.
Brolled Smoked Whitefish.
Creamed Potatoes,
Rolls. Coffee.
LUNCH. LUNCH.
Corn Chowder.
Tomato and Onion Farci.
Boiled Rice. Pear Compote.
Tos.
DINNER. Barley Broth.

Macaroni au Cheese. Baked Egg Plant.

Duck and Celery Salad.

Melons. Coffee.

TUESDAY. BREAKFAST.

Fruit.
Cercal. Cream.
Fried Egg Plant. Tomato Catsup.
Rice Waffles. Coffee.
LUNCH. Liver a la Newburg.
Cream Potato Hash.
Deep Apple Ple. Cre
Cereal Coffee.
DINNER. Vegetable Consomme.
Grilled Steak. Baked Potatoes.
Corn Pudding.
Steamed Peach Pudding.
Coffee.

WEDNESDAY.
BREAKFAST.
Cereal. Peach Compote.
Thin Broiled Slices Ham.
Tomatoes. Cream Gravy.
Coffee. Fried Tomatoes. Cream Gravy
White Muffins. Coffee.
LUNCH.
Cream of Celery Soup.
Egg Cutlets. Cream Sauce.
Tomato Mayonnalse.
Fruit. Tea.

DINNER. Lima Bean Soup.

Fricassee of Lamb. Dumplings.
Carrot and Potato Balls.
Peach Fritters. Fruit Sauce.
Coffee.

GOOD WAY TO COOK FRUITS.

Old and New Recipes for the Preserving Season.

The compote or fruits cooked in syrup is much simpler than the name may imply to the uninitiated. The value of the compote as a delicate and nutritious dessert, is much more recognized abroad than it is in this country, although it is gradualy coming into favor here.

Compotes are generaly served with boiled rice, toast rounds or stale sponge cake and will be found to be wholesome, appetizing and delicious. The bread used in compotes should be thoroughly dried out before browning.

Many fruits can be used in combination; bananas and oranges go well together, always using a little lemon with the bananas and having them slightly under-ripe.

being taken that they cook slowly. The foundation for all compotes is about the same, sugar and water to make a syrup in which the fruit is cooked slowly in order to retain the original shape. The proportion used is generally one cup of sugar to one-half or one cup of water; depending upon the juiciness of the truit used. Apple Compote-Cook together until sirupy, one cup of sigar, half a cup of water, two-inch pieces of stick cinnamon and the thin rind of half a lemon, silcing off the yellow part only. Have ready helf a dozen apples pared and cored (the tart ones cook more quickly) and cover with the boiling syrup to harden the outer surface. Cover closely and simmer until tender, but not broken. If you use the chafing dish cook over the hot water pan, and it is better to cook the fruit in double-boiler, after the syrup is made, if

you cook over the ordinary gas flame, or the fruit wil cook too fast and become mushy. Serve each half of apple on rounds of toast. If you wish to serve for a hot dessert, cover with meringue and slightly brown in a moderate oven sprinkling the meringue with chopped nuts. Serve cold with whipped cream. Pineapple Compote-Pare and shred one pineaple, using a silver knife instead of steel, add to a syrup made from two cups of sugar and one and one-half cups of water. Cook slowly until clear, then add the juice of half a lemon and a wine glass of sherry, set aside to get cold. Serve on rounds of stale sponge cake with whipped cream. You can buy little penny sponge cakes; hollow these out and use for cuts

for the fruit. The crumbs can be dried,

rubbed through a sieve and added to the

markable for their habit of reversing the trubbed through a sieve and added to the whipped cream or put away for another combine in another dessert.

Orange and Banana Compote—Cook to gether a cupful of sugar and haif a cupful of sugar and haif a cupful of water, six cloves and an inch of stick chinamon. Sit occasionally until the syrup begins to thicken, then remove the spoon and simmer gently without stirring, for elight minutes. Add six bananas, a little under-ripe, cutting the slices crosswise. When the bananas commence to clear, add the juice of two oranges, and of haif a lemon and haif a glass of sherry, if you use wine. Serve on rounds of toast or sponge cake with whipped cream. If these compotes are served for breakfast as ting may be, do not use sweet cake, serve them with the cooked cereal, plain tonat or zwieback.

Nee Kalte-Shale—Boil together for ten minutes, one cupful of sugar, three cupfuls of water and the thin yellow rind of one lemon. Set aside to cool. When cold add

pyramid with layers of sugared peaches pyramid with layers of sugared peaches in between layers of rice, decorate the whole with preserved or fresh strawberries, candled cherries or halved peaches.

A gold-weighing machine in the linek of England is so sensitive that an ord nary postage stamp, if dropped on the seaso, will turn the index on the dial a distance of ally inches. ries, candled cherries or halved peaches. As and plums are often combined.

As also apricots and plums, strawberries and bananas, red raspberries and currants, quince and sweet apples, barberries and apples, sweet or sour, pear and barberries, rhubarb, pineapple and cranberries, apples and green ginger.

The following recipes which will serve as examples are admirably suited to chafing dish cookery, although they can be readily prepared on the back of the range, care

Whipped Cream—For the whipped cream of six inch is. It is said that the New Hampshire Historical society has the original patent of a process for the use of steam in propositing boats. It was issued to Samuel Morey, Washington.

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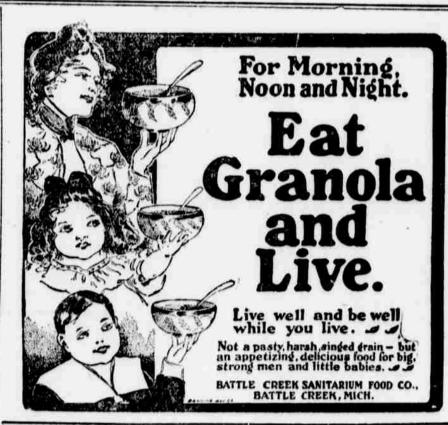
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It is estimated that the New Hampshire Historical society has the original patent of a process for the use of steam in proposition and process for the use of steam in proposition and process for the use of steam in proposition and process for the use of steam in process for the use o Whipped Cream-For the whipped cream



can be made at home. The Chinese are remarkable for their habit of reversing the usual order of things, or according to our The Chinese are remarkable for their habit of reversing the usual order of things, or according to our The Chinese are remarkable for the two and after the novelist's death the former was soid for \$5.960.

may be, do not use sweet cake, serve them with the cooked cereal, plain toast or zwieback.

Rice Kalte-Shale—Boil together for ten minutes, one cupful of sugar, three cupfuls of water and the thin yellow rind of one lemon. Set aside to cool. When cold add the juice of two lemons, one bottle of white wine and a quarter of a pound of rice which has been boiled in two waters until tender. Arrange the rice in the form of a pyramid with layers of sugared peaches.

John Ashbury of California is spending \$1,000,000 on the kitchen and cook's cellars of his such to the kitchen and cook's cellars of his shah beats in expense the American millionaires. His kitchens at Teheran were furnished at a cost of \$1,000,000.

The assessed valuation of the state of Idaho has increased \$1,645,500 in a single year, and the total now is \$52,105,486.

New Jersey is creeping to the front with a feeble little sensation about a family separated by the smell of onlons.

A gold-weighing machine in the Bank of

the compilation of an exhaustive history of journalism in America. This will comprise more than 2.000 pages, and will contain the formation about all the newspapers and periodicals published in this country since 1700 as far as state, county and municipal records can guide the librarian in the facts. Extinct publications will be included in this compilation, as well as those still flourishing.

empilation, as well as those still flourishing.

This year's revenues in New York City from other sources than taxation are \$5.600.000, of which \$1.820,000 is derived from the tax on franchises, \$1.220,000 from school funds repaid by the state of New York, \$1.000.000 from interest on taxes, \$60.000 from theatrical and concert licenses, \$15.000 from the sale of material and licenses in the department of parks, \$15.000 from the fees of the chamberlain, \$40.000 from the fees of the sheriff, \$42.000 from the fees of the sheriff, \$42.000 from the fees of the register, and \$5.000 from the fees of the register, and \$5.000 from sales of the City Record.

Chas Reployle of Atwater, O., was unable to work on account of kidney trouble. After using Foley's Kidney Cure four days

warded First Prize Paris Exposition 1900 Sold by First-Class Stove Merchants Everywhere.

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