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The Man of Real Force.

Novada Miners Dyed Gree

The Man of Real Force. Contrary to general bellet, then, the man of real force is never a bully, is never arbitrary or unjust, is never pas-sionate, though he may be, and generally is, aggressive, and may, as occasion re-quires, give exhibitions of temper that is, nevertheless, kept in perfect control. Force of character brings with it self re-liance and an imperturbable manner. Just as the really courageons man re-mains cool in the presence of danger, the self reliant man keeps his temper under provocation because he feels confidence in himself. The convari grows excited and houd mouthed to conceal his real feelings. The arbitrary man, accustomed to force his views upon others, losses confidence in and control of himself when he fails to made his usual impression. It is at such make his usual impression. It is at such a moment that real force of character be-gins to tell; it is then that the self con-tained and self respecting man dictates his terms and asserts his power —Balti-more Sur more Sun.

The Seaworthiness of Monitors.

The seaworthiness of Monitors. The seaworthiness of the monitors has been thoroughly tested. The old Monad-nock rounded Cape Horn in 1866 and be-haved admirably in the long seas of the Pacific ocean. Soon after the civil war the old Miantonomb made a cruise to Europe, encountering heavy weather. The seas would come over bow and stern four feet deep at times, but pass off quickly without even preventing the use of her gams. She rolled but 7 degrees, while the two sitps accompanying her rolled 20 to 80 degrees. In the report of this cruise by Assistant Secretary Fox we find: "A vessel which attacks a monitor in a seaway must approach very close to have any chance of hitting such a low hull; and even then the monitor is half the time covered up with three or four the time covered up with three or four feet of water, protecting herself and dis-turbing her opponent's fire."—American Magazine.

Agriculture of the Aluos.

The British consul at Hokodade states The British consul at Hokodade states that the Ainos-who are a remarkable tribe of small, hairy people, originally living by hunting and fishing-have been in great straits since the occupation of their fishing grounds by the Japanese in 1869. Since 1882 efforts have been made to relieve their distress and to teach them farming, and in 1886 about 800 acres were cultivated by them. In their chief home, in the Island of Yosso, the Ainos are esti-mated to number 14,000 individuals, with 3,600 houses. They are supposed to be gradually disappearing.—Arkansaw Trav-eler.

Limits of Human Senses.

The limited nature of the human senses, whereby we may fail to perceive an all per-vading "second universe," has been greatly emphasized by the progress of science since Isanc Taylor reasoned from it in his "Physi-cal Theory of Another Life" half a century area. Improvement in spectroscouv and phoago. Improvement in spectroscopy and pho-tography show that invisible rays extend as far beyond the violet end of the spectrum as the length of the spectrum itself, and indeed nust continue until the vibrations "become infinitely rapid and infinitely small." Som of these ultra rays can be made visible by in Some orposing a substance that lessens their rerangibility.

Professor Stokes, the physicist, found that when a tube filled with a solution of quining ulphate was moved along the spectrum, "on arriving nearly at the violet extremity a ghostlike gleam of pale blue light shot neross the tub; it did not cease until the tube had been moved far beyond the violet ex-

Now, which side did the converts come

remity of the spectrum visible on the creen." The wave lengths of the spectrum un rays have been mensured, and we perverve only those that are from about one forty to one sixty thousandth of an inch; to all others we are blind. So of sound; the mman ear, practically, hears only those sounds that come from forty to 4,000 vibra-tions of the air per second, though the pos-sible limit has been traced to near 40,000. The microphone reveals a new range of notes, and it is conceivable that this instrument, in con-nection with sympathetic and h = -nicribrations, may bring down to audibine vetill higher sources of sound. It is not a module that any construction of mortal eye moust could disclose the supernal; but it is certain that there is very much visible that we don't mow how to discern .- The Forum.

Tabooed by the Czar.

Any book of poems which has the word tyrant" in it cannot pass the Russian rontior. The can thinks it a direct hit at him. An English book was lately tabooed because it had the sentence, "God's free air." All the air in Russia belongs to royalty.—Detroit Free Press.

A Sister's Right.

A Sister's Right. Sha-George, dear, I don't quite like the way you go on with Ethel White. And she is as familiar as a sister would be. He-Yes, darling, that relationship was established last June at Saratoga.—New York Sun.

The Savage Way.

HOW THE INDIAN THEATS AN INJURY-OLD TIME METHODS.

The savage is emphatically the child of nature. He lives close to nature, his only education is gained in nature's school. When the Indian receives an injury, he does not seek a cure in mineral poisons, but binds on the simple leaf, administers the herbal tes, and, with nature's aid, comes natural recovery.

Our rugged aucestors, who plerced the wilderness, built their uncouth but comfortable Log Cabins and started the clearings in the woods, which in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmer, found in roots and herbs that lay close at hand nature's potent remedies for all their common ailments. It was only in very serious cases they sent for old "saddle-bags" with his physic, which quite as often killed as cured.

Latter day society has wandered too far away from nature, in every way, for its own good. Our grandfathers and grandnothers lived wholcsomer, purer, better, healthier, more natural lives than we do. Their minds were not filled with noxious isms, nor their bodies saturated with poisonous drugs.

Is it not time to make a change, to return to the simple vegetable preparations of our grandmothers, which contained the power and potency of nature as remedicrl agents, and in all the ordinary ailments were efficacious, at least harmless?

The proprietors of Warner's Log Cabin remedies have thought so, and have put on the market a number of these pure vegetable preparations, made from formulas secured after patient searching into the annais of the past, so that those who want them need not be without them.

Among these Log Cabin remedies will be found "Log Cabin sarsaparilla," for the blood; "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," a tonic and stomach remedy; "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hair tonic," for strengthening and renewing the hair; "Log Cabin extract," for both external and internal application; "Log Cabin liver pills," "Log Cabin rose cream," an old but effective remedy for cattarrh, and "Log Cabin plasters," All these remedies are carefully prepared from recipes which were found, after long investigation, to have been those most successfully used by our grandmothers of "ye olden time." They are the simple, vegetable, efficacious remedies of Log Cabin