JSSIA AND HER FAIRS

onspicuous for Lack of Improvement in Novelties

MERICA A GOOD BUYER

mela's Trade and Commerce while Orude in Methods are Well Estab-#shed-Merchants of the Fair Widely Varied-How We Bargain Por Her Skins and Hides.

Nijni Novgorod, literally and realthe "New City," counts back a actically uninterrupted series of nual fairs for upward of six cenries. Nijni, as it is familiarly illed, is logically and topographilly the meeting place for all the

The Fair city itself is built upon e flats across the river, or, rather vers, for it is here that the Volga d its tributaries, the Kara and Oka, set. A pontoon bridge connecting e two towns is built every summer d taken down in the fall, so that may not be injured by the winter

Nowhere on earth can be found a ore truly cosmopolitan crowd than sembles every fall at the Nijni tr, and the jargons of tongue ould puzzle even expert interprets. The sounds of English, French, erman, Italian, Spanish, mix and ingle with those of Chinese, Indian id Persian. When we consider the ust volume of the trade transacted these six weeks, and that traders id workers not only do businers re, but here live and find their nusements, we do not wonder at e general activity of the fair it-Mr. The actual amount of business pring each fall fair amounts to ger two hundred million dollars, in not considering the contracts r future delivery which would incase it vastly.

Russin lacks aggression commerally. Nations must go to her for ares rather than that she present ar goods for observation. It is the ade that comes to her rather than at she reaches out to grasp that onstitutes her commerce. By far se greater part of the merchandise mrketed at Mini is brought to the dr by water. For weeks before the ifr is opened the rivers are alive ith every sort of craft bringing in s cargo, and for weeks after the ose of the fair the rivers likewise re the scene of active traffic. Nijni the terminus of the railway from toscow, and is in communication ith all the lines of Russia and the estern world, while the Volga and s tributaries connect it with the reions of Central Asta and Siberia. is a site unrivated; being directly a the chief route, all travel and affic from Stberla converge there.

The American lenther-buyer is reatly in evidence at the Nijni fair, fact not so strange when we resember that American shoes are ne finest in the world and everyso acknowledged-even in It is the American shoe anufacturer who has made shing ather shoes a thing of utility as ell as beauty, and has called upon Russian empire for the whereithal to do it.

The original patent leather was cost unsatisfactory from the point f service, but it held vogue because f its smart appearance. So Amerian manufacturers set about producag a shiny leather that would comine beauty and satisfactory ser-Coarse grained boat or calf ather was used at first, and for this he first "daub," as it is called, had o be unusually thick to fill in the aequalities of the skin and make a mooth surface, which, after much andpapering, would take the final oat of varnish that insured the defred degree of shininess. The result, goes without saying, was a thick, affexible leather that soon cracked. he "daub" and varnish both, so that he leather gained an inevitable eputation for general unreliability. The experiments continued till at ast a skin was found that in itself vas sufficiently closegrained to | de he daub without heavy or undue filling," giving a leather that was eautifully shiny, but still flexible and thin. The coltskin filled all hese requirements. It is flexible, minently so when compared with ts congeners, and requires a very hin "daub" to fill in the pores, so hat its good qualities are not lost in ransformation into the leather of commerce.

The question was to get a sufficient supply of these skins. The markets of the world were scanned. consular reports consulted, and the result is a close relationship between the manufacturing shoe conters of America and the vast and frozen steppes of the Russian empire. And to-day a goodly and growing number of the population of the United States tread in shoe leather grown in Siberia and marketed at the Nijni fair. Leather buyers from all over the world gather there, but by far the greatest quantities of the coltskin are bought for our New England factories. Each year finds the American purchase of skins heavier than before. The qualities of these skins and the perfection of the processes of manufacture, have redeemed the shiny leathers from the stigma of unreliability they so long carried, so that one may now gratify his taste for style in footwear without materially depleting his income. -Pittsburg Dispatch.

News from the Russo-Japanese war came more quickly and accurately than it did during the Spanish-American conflict.

AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST.

Scant Opportunities Offered for Professional Men.

In response to numerous inquiries from the United States regarding the Orient as an inviting field for young men who have entered the professions of law, medicine and dentistry, Consul Anderson has written at considerable length to the state department, explaining the methods and practices that obtain in China. The consul does not offer encouragement for young men who contemplate going to China to engage in a profession. He says:

While there is always more or less disposition on the part of some young men to push into untried portions of the world, not only for travel and experience, but also for a livelihood, the number of inquiries received by foreigners in China from people in the United States and elsewhere as to opportunities to engage in business, and even to practice the professions here, seems to indicate that there is rather a well defined movement toward the Far East among some classes. In countries like Great Britain, Germany, France and others with colonial connections this movement has existed for many years and is a recognized course for a certain portion of the nation's population. But such a movement in the United States is new and notable, and probably indicates a turn of national development and national life

which merits attention. "Business opportunities in the Far East, are comparatively well understood in their attractive as well as in their unattractive phases. Opportunities for the practice of the professions, however, are comparatively unknown. In some lines of professional work in the Far East there are well-defined limits of prosperity and adversity, but in others, the result of Anglo-Saxon effort is yet to be shown. One reason for the movement among young men to come to the Far East to practice professions is in reports which have come to their cars of exceptional opportunities enjoyed by other men, of the good fortune of some men in building up large business connections and of the earning of large fees by men in practice here.

"That large fees have been earned in medicine, law, dentistry and otherwise is to be freely admitted. It does not follow, however, that all practitioners here can earn fees of this sort, or that the opportunity will come here any oftener than it does in the United States. If it were true, which is probably not the case, that the average earnings of professtonal men in any line here are greater than they are in the United States, it is to be considered that increased cost of living, increased exnenses for books, medicines and supplies and the absence of other things which go to make life worth living may combine to render practice here less profitable and satisfactory in the long run than practice in Europe or America. Nor has the young professional man here any better chance of work or advancement than he has at home. Generally speaking, and considering matters in all their lights. I do not believe that young men in America have anything to gain by attempting to build up a professional practice in China."



Miss Rose Cleveland,

sister of former President Grover Cleveland, and an author of considerable merit, is known in the State of Maine as "The Queen of Seven Hundred Acre Island." Twenty years ago she paid \$4,500 for this island, only a few miles from Camden, and since then she has realized \$200,000 from the sale of house lots.

Eastidious Irish Clergyman.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Tisdall, chancellor of Christ Church Cathedeal, Dublin, who died recently, was reputed to be the best dressed clergyman in Ireland Many stories are | his individual desires, abolish the told of the elegance of his attire. An | court altogether, but he realizes that Irish clergyman once said to Chancettor Tisdail's tailor: "Make a pair of trousers just like the trousers you make for the chancellor." The order was executed, and in a few days the clergyman entered the tallor's shopto complain that the moment he sat down a rent appeared in his trou-"Oh," said the tailor, "I made you a pair of trousers like Chancellor Tisdall's walking tromers. They were made for walking, not sitting. No wonder they burst when you sat down."

Reflections of a Chambermaid. Many are called and few are up

It's a long hall that has no urn in. Men must work and women must

Coming agents send their baggage

before.-Judge.

SUCCESS OF POPE PIUS X.

Due to His Democratic Habits and Love of Simplicity.

The manners of Plus X, have been the key to his personal success ever since he was elected Pope. Born from humble parents and raised when still in his prime to the highest dignities in the Church, he never lost sight of the fact that he was a son of the people and that all his ecclesiastical work was to be done for the people, even for those whom the orld considers as the last in the soctal scale. When still Patriarch of Venice, while flattered and sought after by the most prominent people of that city, he never forgot to give some of his time to the poor and the humble. During his management of the Venetian diocese he is known to have spent many a night in the humble dwellings of poor country priests when on his pastoral visits, and although a prince of the Church, he was always ready to enter the most miserable tenements in pursuit of his work of charity and religion.

He always entertained such an humble opinion of himself that when the death of Leo XIII. was announced and his duty as a Cardinal called him to Rome for the election of his successor, he never dreamed of even the possibility that he himself would be the choice of his colleagues in the Sacred College, and bought a return ticket to the Eternal City firmly convinced that he would be back to Venice in a few weeks.

Succeeding a Pope of noble and aristocratic birth. Plus X, found that many of the formalities of life in the Vatican were not suited to him and forthwith abolished many of these formalities which for centuries had been in vigor at the Vatican and more strictly so under his immediate predecessor. On the very day he was elected, when the sedarii brought the sedan chair to carry him to his apartments from the conclave hall, he gently but firmly protested that he would rather walk than ride in a box.

The same happened with the portable throne which the Popes have always used when going to or from a ceremony. Only in a few solemn occasions, when the ceremonies had to be held in St. Peter's, Pius X. consented to sit on this throne, but on all other instances, when the ceremonies were to take place in the Vatican palace itself, he always declined to be carried by the bearers and walked to the meeting place as any simple prelate.

The democratic manners of Pius X, are very popular with his intimate secretaries and the prelates of his entourage. Soon after his election, finding that custom prescribed that the Pope should take his meals all by himself, he rebelled and ordered that the table be always set for six persons. Excepting the breakfast, which consists of a cup of coffee which he takes alone in his study, he partnkes of all his other meals together with his private secretaries and during the repust converses familiarly with them, generally in the Venetian dialect. For the first few mouths of his pontificate the Variean cooks had a hard time to please the democratic tastes of the new Pope. The elaborate and formal dishes prescribed by long usage for the Pope's table he abhorred, and was never so happy as when his own sisters prepared for him a plain Venetian meal and brought it to the Vatiean for his dinner or supper. His adversion to any elaborate repast compelled him at last to discharge the Vatican chef and replace him with a Venetian who did the cooking for him when still a bishop.

One of the traits which have made Plus X, very popular to the Roman people and to all his personal visitors is the democratic way in which he receives them at the Vatican, Under the preceding Popes a visitor before approaching the head of the Church was obliged to make the three formal genufications, one at the threshold of the Papal apartment, a second inside the door and the third when approaching the Pope. Pius X., however, soon dispensed with these formalities, and has been known to go and meet his visitors at the very door and escort them out, no matter how humble their position in life, before they left the apartment. To any one who tries to kneel before him Pius X. promptly extends his hand and insists on the person rising. He may allow his visitor to kiss his hand, but he immediately counteracts the humbleness of the act by asking his visitor

to take a seat near him. Among other signs of the Pope's democracy was the abolition of many officials whose duties had long ceased to exist, and who had become purely ornamental adjuncts of the Panel Court. He would if he consulted only the examed office he holds demands a certain amount of state, and he lavs aside his personal inclinations in this respect.

Again, he forbade the members of his establishment kneeling whenever he passed, as had been the custom for centuries. This perpetual homago, this inability to walk in the garden or in the corridors of the Vatican without every person kneeling grated on him.-New York World.

What He Meant.

"Good morning, ma'am," said Willie, doffing his cap.

"My! what a polite little boy!" explaimed Miss Passey. "Do you always take off your cap like that to Indies?"

"No'm; only to old ladies."-American Hebrew.

ROYAL MATCHMAKING GENIUS.

Has Done Great Things for House of Denmark-Gives Norway a King.

In a family sense old King Christian of Denmark is certainly the luckiest sovereign in Europe. It is all due to the fact that someone either the King or one behind his throne has a most marvelous genius for matchmaking. Denmark is about the smallest kingdom in extent on the continent, and the monarch himself, when he came to the throne, was about the obscurest Prince in Europe. But he is the father of one King and the grandfather of another, since Norway elected Prince Charles to be its sovereign, under the title of King Hakon VII. Christian is also father-inlaw of King Edward of England and grandfather of the Czar of Russia, besides being prominently connected through his offspring with most of the other royal families of Eu-

Leaving out of consideration the brilliant matches made for Christian's grandchildren the following matrimonial catches were made for his children:

The eldest son, Prince Frederick, heir apparent to the Danish throne, married Princess Louise, daughter of Carl XV., then King of Sweden and Norway.

The eldest daughter. Princess Alexandra, married the Prince of Wales, now King of England.

The third child, Prince Wilhelm, married Olga, Grand Duchess of Russia, and was elected King of



King Hakon VII. of Norway.

Greece under the title of Geoglas I. Princesa Marie Dagmar, the fourth child, married Alexander III., the late Czar of Russia. She is now the Dowager Empress of Russia, her son being the present Czar.

The fifth child, Princess Thyra, his kinsman. Emperor of Germany, sat upon his

The sixth child, Prince Waldemar, married Princess Marie d'Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Char-

Prince Charles, grandson of Christian, King Hakon VII, of Norway by virtue of election by the Norwegian people. "Hakon" is a favorite name in Norse history. The Prince's matrimonial fortune was made 10 years ago, when the favorite daughter of King Edward VII. of England (then Prince of Wales) became his betrothed bride. Princess Maud is three years older than her husband. the new King, who is only 33, hence probabilities point to a long reign for the couple. His full name, not counting his brand new one bestowed upon him by his adopted country, is Prince Christian Frederic Charles George Waldemar Axel of Denmark. Husband and wife are first cousins and King Chrstian is grandfather to both; but royalty has matrimonial privileges-and handicaps-not vouchsafed by law or custom to ordinary mortals. King Hakon is also the second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

King Hakon holds a commission as lieutenant in the Danish navy. He is likely to continue to hold it, though now the sovereign of a foreign kingdom. He was the subject of a serious quarrel a few years ago between his grandfather and his father-in-law, then Prince of Wales. Desiring to be near his favorite daughter the Prince of Wales arranged with the Danish court that Prince Charles should transfer his commission from the Danish to the British navy and that the young couple should take up their residence in London. Then, at the last moment, old King Christian changed his mind and vetoed the scheme. Had Charles become an Englishman then he might have missed his present chance of becoming King of the realm which fate seems to have created especially for him.

King Chirstian is a democratic and unconventional old monarch, considering his brilliant family connections.-Pittsburg Gazette.

A Foregone Conclusion.

A certain teacher in a history examination asked a class of small girls: "Who was Virginia Dare's grandfather?"

Small Betty had forgotten. But at on."-New Orleans Picayune.

ANGEL CHILDREN.

Is there any happier oman in this world than that mother whose each successive little one seems to her but one more darling angel to continually lift her thoughts toward the sunshine of perfect happiness? But sorry is the lot of that poor mother to whom motherhood has ceased to be a

cause of rejoicing, but has become in-stead a burden to be dreaded and looked forward to with melancholy and apprehension. "About three months before our last baby was born (which is our

writes

fourth), writes Mrs. Nellie Carl, of Mrs, Nellie Carl, of Myrtlepoint, Coos Co., Oregon, "my health was very poor. I had been troubled for about eight years with female disease. I doctored with good physicians but obtained no relief, so I wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, and was advised to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and "Golden Medical Discovery." I did so, and am happy to say my health began to improve and I did my work up to the last, and felt splendid.

"I got along finely during confinement, and have the healthiest haby I ever saw. When he was three months old he weighted eighteen pounds: he is now seven months old and weights twenty-four pounds. I can say I have had no return of my old troubles. I thank you very much for the good you have done me."

Any woman may write to Dr. R. V.

Any woman may write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., a statement of her case, which will be considered in absolute confidence by this physician who stands among the foremost specialists of the century in the treatment of women's diseases. He will send her (in a plain, sealed envelope) sound, sensible, valua-ble advice free of all charge.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page, illlustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only, or cloth bound for 31

JAPS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Have Entered into Lively Competition with Americans.

Satistics gathered in San Francisco in regard to the Japanese engaged in business show that they have entered lively competition with Americans in a large number of occupations which the Chinese do not invade. There are 85 Japanese hotels in San Francisco, 60 restaurants, 16 intelligence offices, 9 shooting galleries, 11 billiard rooms and 75 housecleaning offices. These are all licensed; and there is a large number of unlicensed cobblers, butchers, janitors, porters and domestic servants. -Exchange.

How Meerschaum Is Mined. "Meerschaum is mined like coal," said a pipe dealer. "It is a soft, soap-

like stone, and in Asia Minor its mining is an important industry. The crude meerschaum is called hamtash. It is yellowish white in color and a red clay coat or skin envelops

cartload. They are soft enough to cut "These blocks in summer are dried by exposure to the sun. In winter a

heated room is necessary. rinally, the meerschaum blocks are sorted into twelve grades, wrapped incotton and packed in cases with the

greatest care. "The bulk of all this meerschaum of Camberland, who hoped to be King | makers in the world live."-Philadel- | well. phia Bulletin.

Cheap Cottage Exhibition.

A "cheap cottage" exhibition was recently held at Leichworth, in England, A number of comfortable cottages were shown, which, including the builders' profits, cost less than \$750. They were intended to make a wholesome, comfortable home for the workingman and his family, and not to be "glorified pill boxes," to quote the Duke of Devonshire, who is one of the foremost advocates of the "cottage city" idea, Beauty was sacrificed for ultility and healthfulness.

"The laborer's wife cares a great deal more, or should, for sixpence a week less rent than for all the art in all Ruskin's.

Vigorite Is New Explosive.

A new explosive is exploding in Bavaria about ten times as explosively as the most powerful of any would-be rival concections, and has been christened vigorite. Prof. Schultz and Mr. Gehre are responsible for its existence and use a new type of nitrous compound in its manufacture,

When combined with saltpeter it is particularly sensational; it is not affected by friction or impact, by damp or by frost. When ignited in the open air vigorate does not explode, but burns slowly. Works will be constructed before long at Lohr-on-the-Main for its manufacture.- Exchange.

HUMPHREYS

Specifics cure by acting directly on the sick parts without disturbing the rest of

No. 1 for Fevers. No. 2 " Worms.

No. 3 " Teething.

No. 4 " Diarrhea. No. 7 " Coughs.

No. 8 " Neuralgia,

No. 9 " Headaches.

No. 10 " Dyspepsia.

No. 11 " Suppressed Periods. No. 12 " Whites.

No. 13 " Croup.

No. 14 " The Skin.

No. 15 " Rheumatism. No. 16 " Malaria,

No. 19 " Catarrh.

No. 20 " Whooping Cough. No. 27 " The Kidneys.

No. 30 " The Bladder. No. 77 " La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest last a brilliant idea occurred to her. pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each. She wrote, "Old Mister Dare, I rock Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets,

ANCESTORS MADE TO ORDER

Fakir Genealogists Thrive With Growth of Latest Fad. Of recent years not only among

the wealthy but among the well to do, there has grown up a desire to know one's ancestry, a desire which has been fostered by the growth of patriotic societies requiring a Revolutionary ancestor or one who fought in the Colonial wars. Here is where the professional genealogist comes in. One of these fakirs said in defence of his trade: "Well, what would you do? The newly rich man who wants a pedigree and is willing to pay for it, wants a first class one with kings and nobles in it-and I give it to him. He may have come from a long line of peasants-in all probability did so descend-but if I gave him his real pedigree he would kick me out of the house. If I can by hook or crook, carry his line back to his first ancestor in this country the rest is easy. Once on the other side of the water with Battle Abboy Roll, Doomsday Book and Burke's Peerage at my disposal, my fancy takes free range and my client gets his money's worth.

Another way in which the weakness of human nature is shown is by the assumption by Americans to coats of arms to which they have no right whatsoever. The manager of one of the carriage manufacturing establishments in this city, in reply to a question as to where he got the coats of arms which he placed on the panels of the carriages of his wealthy customers, said: "Oh, it is this way. A customer comes to me-it is generally the woman of the family-and says: 'I would like to have our coat of arms on the panels of our new coach.

'What are your arms, madam?' I natk.

"'Oh, I don't exactly know. Haven't you a book that tells?'

"Certainly, madam." And I take down Burke's Peerage or General Armory and turn over the pages to, let us say, Smith, 'Smith, Sir Robert, Irish baronet,' I read.

"'Oh, no, that's not it,' says my fair customer. So I look further. 'Smith, Baron Gravesend,' I ven-

" 'W-c-ll, perhaps that is it.' "I turn over a few more leaves: 'Smith-Vavasour, Duke of Billingsgate."

"'Oh, that is it!' cries the delighted customer, and on to ner coach doors go the arms of the noble Duke of Billingsgate, with whom, ever after, the whole family claim relationship .- New York Mail.

COST OF BILLIARD BALLS.

Owing to Searcity of Ivory Price Doubled in One Year.

it. The blocks cost from \$25 to \$200 a. Every billiard player knows the delicacy of the ivory ball. Every man who owns his private table knows. also, the great cost of these balls, due to the difficulty in securing the ivory from which they are made-The product from which the best balls are cut and polished is found only in the tusks of elephants, although ivory dentine is obtained married Prince Ernest August, Duke goes to Vienna. There the best pipe- from the tusks of the walrus as

Because of the qualities essenti: in a properly prepared billiard ball the dentine found in the finest kind of elephant tusks is the only End that is used in their manufacture. Owing to its scarcity the price of billiard balls has steadlly increased, those of the regulation size, 2% inches, having advanced in price from \$8.50 to \$16 in one year.

This increase in cost is not due to a trust in lvory or in lvory balls, as the manufacturers themselves have been as anxious as anyone to secure some material which could be substituted for ivory in the manufacture of good billiard balls.

The regulation ivory billiard ball has, as billiard players know, great susceptibility to atmospheric conditions. Sometimes the balls are "quick" and respond promptly to "English" and the slightest touch of the cue. At other times no amount of skill can prevail upon them to work properly. When a set of ivory balls is moved from one place to another the experienced billiardist knows that they must not be unwrapped or taken out for three days-If they are exposed to the new atmospheric conditions they "catch cold" and are likely to crack or chip.

Thankful for the Car.

Superintendent Foster, of the New Orleans Street Railway Company. formerly with the Boston and Northern at Salem, tells the following story of the days when "spotters" were much in evidence on the cars:

A young fellow who had charge of one of the Salem Willows cars dur ing the rush season was suspected of more than ordinary "knocking down" says the Boston Herald. He turned in his trips at the Salem office, and the cashier, who was aware of what was going on, said "Thank you. Next trip he turned in still less, and the polite cashler thanked him again The next trip he brought in still 'ess money, but the cashier was there

with his smiling "thank you." "What the deuce are you thank-ing me for?" asked the conductor. "For bringing in the car," replied

the cashier.

fell upon it.

The test of excellence applied to Japanese swords years ago was very rigid. It was to suspend the blade horizontally, edge upward, under a tree, and a good weapon was expected to cut in twain any leaf that

Japan's annual tobacco crop is about 40,000,000 pounds.