

MINISTERS UP AND DOWN

Novel Enterprises Marking the Work of Churches.

MOHAMMEDANS ARE FEW

Free Lunch at Cripple Creek, Checks for Buses in Chicago—Advertising Found to Pay—various Home Mission Work—Early Church Societies in America.

Church organizations of the United States have sometimes been accused of lack of enterprise, but instances of extraordinary enterprise may be cited in refutation of this charge.

The pastor of a church at Cripple Creek, Colo., has introduced the free lunch feature in connection with his church work. He announced in the papers that all who attended his service would afterwards be provided with free food in the Sunday school room.

For the sake of novelty a New York preacher employed a whistler and later a vaudeville artist to enliven the services at his church. Not long ago the writer had occasion to make an extensive trip over the United States, and in eleven different cities pastors of various denominations went to the trouble to copy his name from the hotel register and send invitations to attend their meetings.

In many cities church advertisements now appear in the street cars and other public places. The conviction seems to be growing that it pays to advertise religion as well as anything else.

A Chicago minister hit upon a plan to encourage housewives and young mothers to come to the Sunday morning service at his church. He established a crèche or day nursery in an adjoining building where he installed a corps of nurses under the charge of a competent matron.

Mothers of babies and young children are now invited to bring the little people along and check them free of charge in the crèche, while they attend church next door. Their minds can thus be free from worry in the thought that their children are near and are being well cared for.

The man who objects to foreign missions, and thinks that nothing is being done to spread the Gospel at home will be surprised to know that a great organization is at work establishing churches and Sunday schools in the out of way places of this country. There are missionaries of the various denominations still traveling much after the fashion of old time circuit riders, or with mule teams hitched to Gospel wagons.

There are also a number of chapel cars which the Western railroads haul on their trains free of charge. The car Emmanuel runs on the Pacific Coast, the Goodwill makes one night stands in Texas, the Evangel is in the Indian Territory, the Messenger of Peace in Missouri, while the Glad Tidings and the Herald of Hope come as far East as Wisconsin and Michigan.

One feature of the work of the Salvation Army is the effort it makes to encourage self respect and self help among the unfortunates whom it assists. The old clothes gathered from various sources are sold to the deserving at ridiculously low prices, but the purchaser his manhood by paying for them.

In most of the large cities wagons are sent around to collect old papers and rags for the industrial homes. The man in charge of this work in one city declares that if everybody would save his papers and rags and give them to the Army collector, the simple task of preparing this rubbish to ship to the mills would furnish occupation for practically all the homeless vagrants in the city.

Some of the oldest churches established under the patronage of the English Crown are still standing in this country. In many instances the royal arms are displayed on the walls, and the altar holds communion silver marked with inscriptions expressing the King's good will to his faithful subjects. Notable among these is King's Chapel in Boston now a Unitarian church.

The Epworth League derived its name from the Epworth rectory in England, where John Wesley was born and raised. In politics the Congregationalists look upon the famous Ordinance of 1878 as their own. Its passage was said to be due chiefly to the efforts of one Manasseh Cutler, a Congregational minister. It prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and abolished the law of primogeniture, which made the eldest son the only heir to his father's estate.

A notable fact about religious conditions in the United States is the scarcity of Mohammedans. Although the followers of this religion number hundreds of millions, there is a mere sprinkling of them in this country. There are only three Ottoman subjects in Chicago. The largest Mohammedan colony is at Worcester, Mass., where several hundred Turks and Kurds are employed as factory workers.

There are several reasons why Mohammedans do not come here in numbers. The principal one is that before leaving his own country any subject of the Sultan must give bond that he will not change his religion while away.

THE LONG HAIR OF GENIUS.

Stories of Famous Men, Whose Locks Were in Demand.

The late Sir Augustus Manna had a luxuriant growth of hair, which, when he first came to England, many years since, was jet black. On its account he was subjected to no little chaff. "Week after week," he said, in the course of an interview, "did the press bring me big letters with cuttings of every description, accompanied by neatly written advice how to use them, and they pink letters with enclosures of three penny bills, with the request to go to the barber and have my hair cut."

The celebrated violinist, Paganini, was economical in all his ways, even to the disposal of his hair, of which admirers would at times request a lock as a memento. The demand was never declined, but the lock sent was of the most scant description, and never without a strongly-worded request for a handsome subscription towards some rather indefinite charity in which the musician was interested. With Paganini charity often began at home and ended there, too.

A pretty story is told of Mendelssohn. Once, when in Paris, he was approached by a poor woman with a prayer for alms. He was about to accede to the request when he remembered that he had no money upon his person. He had a sharp knife, however, and producing this he cut off a lock of his hair, which he handed to the suppliant. Much surprised was the latter, and still more so when a passer-by, who had recognized the musician, rushed up and offered her for the hair a piece of gold, which it is needless to say, was gladly accepted.

On one occasion says Tit-Bits, when Wagner paid a visit to the hairdresser he was accompanied by his wife who carefully collected and made into a parcel the shorn hair, preparatory to removing it from the shop. The barber was aghast, for he had already sold, and received payment for, the master's clipped locks. He implored Frau Wagner to reconsider her intention, but the lady was obdurate, only relenting so far as to remark that her husband's hair was very similar in color to that of her husband. The hint was taken.

In the cause of a deserving charity Verdi agreed to part with a number of his locks, for which demand was to be made by letter only. Many applications, accompanied by remittances, arrived, and were duly honored, much to the benefit of an excellent cause, and by no means to the detriment of the composer's hair, which, despite the many calls upon its growth seemed as thick and long as ever. A most unaccountable phenomenon, his friends thought, but they gradually changed their minds and exchanged smiles when they noticed how very bare a certain servant, whose hair much resembled his master's was becoming about the pate.

Mario, the great tenor, on being asked by a pretty but rather bold member of the fair sex for a lock of his hair, laughingly proposed a race, stipulating that, in the event of his being the victor, he should receive a kiss from the loser's lips, but that should fortune decide against him, he would agree to submit his head to the conqueror's clippers. Off the pair started, and the victory seemed to be in Mario's grasp, when he tripped and fell, allowing his fair rival to reach the goal first. He at once calmly paid forfeit, and the lady with equal courtesy awarded him the prize that, had he won, would have been his due.

The barber of Indianapolis who, chancing to possess one of President Abraham Lincoln's razors, drove a brisk trade of charging those of his customers on whose chins it operated an extra half dollar must yield the palm for originality to a West-end Figaro into whose shop Gounod once chanced to stray for the purpose of having his hair trimmed. By Figaro, who was of a musical turn, this good fortune was duly appreciated. He preserved the hair cutting cloth as it came, plentifully besprinkled with hair, from the composer's neck, to be used thenceforward only by such customers as were willing to pay handsomely for the honor.

India's Tiger Bird.

India's tiger bird, so-called because he is the one thing the royal beast fears, is no longer than the sparrow. Yet so bold and combative is he that if the great cat is surprised by a sufficient number of the little creatures far from the protecting shelter of the jungle it will go hard with him. When alone the bird will make no attack. Supported by a flock of friends, however, often numbering several thousands, the bird will seek out his hereditary foe and give battle.

A Great Benefactor.

If people of other countries were asked the name of the Englishman whom they hold in greatest respect that of Lord Lister would rise spontaneously to their lips. This, at least, is literally true, that no man alive has by a single discovery conferred upon the whole of mankind a greater boon than did the surgeon who discovered the antiseptic treatment of wounds.—Yonon Telegraph.

Nothing reveals a man's character more fully than the spirit in which he bears his limitations.

The Crown of Womanhood is Motherhood.

The crown of womanhood is motherhood. But many live the head that wears the crown and anticipate this coronation, when there is a lack of womanly strength to bear the burdens of maternal duty and duty. And how few women come to this critical time with adequate strength. The reason why so many women sink under the strain of motherhood is because they are unprepared. In preparation then required for motherhood? asks the young woman. And every experienced mother answers—"Yes." "I unhesitatingly advise expectant mothers to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. Stephens. The reason for this advice is that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best preparative for the maternal function. No matter how healthy and strong a woman may be, she cannot use "Favorite Prescription" as a preparative for maternity without gain of health and comfort. But it is the women who are not strong who best appreciate the great benefits received from the use of "Favorite Prescription." For one thing its use makes the baby's advent practically painless. It has in many cases reduced days of suffering to a few brief hours. It has changed the period of anxiety and struggle into a time of ease and comfort.

MOTHER OF THE FAMILY.

The anxious mother of the family oftentimes carries the whole burden of responsibility so far as the home medication of common ailments of the girls or boys is concerned. The cost of the doctor's visits is very often much too great. At such times the mother is invited to write to Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., for medical advice, which is given free. Correspondence is held strictly confidential. The ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription" is a matter of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle wrapper. Perfect safety is assured with Doctor Pierce's well known medicine because no harmful ingredients are contained in them. No alcohol, opium, or harmful narcotic is contained in the "Favorite Prescription." Nearly forty years ago Dr. Pierce discovered that chemically pure glycerine of proper strength is a better solvent for a native medicinal plant than is alcohol. Besides glycerine is of high nutritive value in building up healthy flesh—much surpassing cod liver oil. The ingredients in "Favorite Prescription" beside the glycerine are Lady's Slipper root, Golden Seal root, Black Cohosh and Blue Cohosh root, and Unicorn root.

Dr. John Pye, Editor of the Department of Therapeutics in THE ELECTRIC REVIEW says of Unicorn root (Aconitum) "One of the chief ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." "A remedy which invariably acts as a urticaria invigorator and always favors a condition which makes for normal activity of the entire system, cannot fail to be of great usefulness and of the utmost importance to the general practitioner of medicine. 'In Helonias we have a medicament which more fully answers the above purposes than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent.'"

Of another important ingredient Prof. John King, M. D., says: "As a parturient, Blue Cohosh has enjoyed a well merited reputation, for when used by delicate women, or those who experience painful labors, for several weeks previous, it gives tone and vigor to all the parts engaged, facilitating its progress, and relieving much suffering." Prof. Hale writes of a woman who has taken Caulophyllum, and had very easy labors and made good recoveries. Blue Cohosh acts as an anti-abortive by relieving the irritation upon which the trouble depends. He continues, "It has been employed with success in the treatment of the reproductive organs dependent on congestion. It controls chronic inflammatory states of organs and gives tone in cases of debility."

The foregoing are only a few brief extracts taken from among the volumes of endorsements which the most eminent medical writers have given the ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, the makers of which are not afraid to print the formula on the bottle wrapper, thus taking their patrons into their full confidence.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

How to live in health and happiness is the general theme of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work on medicine and hygiene contains over 1000 pages and more than 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.

Garman and Lenahan in Scrap.

The announcement of John M. Garman, Esq., as a Bryan candidate to the Democratic National Convention has already resulted in strong opposition by the Lenahan faction and has practically re-opened the old fight of these two factions in Luzerne county politics. While Congressman Lenahan is not an avowed candidate for the honor of national delegate he is unalterably opposed to the honor going to his old time political antagonist and as a consequence the opposing forces are being lined up all over the county. A conference of prominent politicians representing the Lenahan faction is said to have been held at Wilkes-Barre recently when ex-District Attorney Peter O'Boyle, Pittston, and H. W. Jacobs, of Hazleton, were agreed upon.

It is said that as a running mate with himself Mr. Garman has decided upon P. M. McAniff, who was a candidate for District Attorney three years ago.

Garman is an open and avowed Bryanite and Lenahan and his followers are in favor of any one but the Nebraskan statesman.

It has been suggested by men prominent in the affairs of the Democratic party of that county that to avoid a repetition of the fight between these two unrelenting political warriors, which practically disrupted the organization, that both be elected as national delegates. Such a movement would, it is believed, avoid much bitter feeling and in no wise reflect on their stand in the councils of their party.

HOW FEATHERS ARE MIXED.

Trade that is Hard to Learn—Method of Sorting the Grades.

Feather mixing is one of the hardest trades to learn, but when mastered is also one of the best-paying methods of earning a living. The worker who intends to make this trade his life-work must start when he is young, for it takes on an average three or four years for a man to work up from fellow-lifter to feather mixer.

Feathers that have been plucked from hens, ducks, turkeys and geese are the only kind of feathers that are used, says the Chicago Tribune. One kind of feathers at a time is placed in the drum, to be beaten and to be sterilized by hot air process. The drum is a large machine not unlike the washing machines used in laundries. In the centre of each machine is an axle with eight beaters attached. The beaters make over 200 revolutions a minute, beating the dust out of the feathers and cleaning them thoroughly. A thin screen on the front and back of the machine lets the dust out.

This part of the feather work is the most unhealthy, for the windows in the drum rooms are not allowed to be opened and the dust that comes from the feathers is inhaled by the workers. Many of the drum men contract consumption in a year or more doing this work, and are compelled to give up and seek other employment. The work is not so unhealthy as it was in former years, for the men now are allowed to leave the room while the machine is in operation.

After the feathers have been beaten and sterilized in the drum they are placed in the blowing machine to be sorted and to be deodorized by the cold blast. As in the drum the kind of feathers are put in the blower separately. The blower is the most simple and yet the most powerful machine that is used in the feather business. The machine is built with a large funnel-shaped mouth, on top, and always is placed at one end of a large room.

The feathers are placed in the funnel, through which they fall down into the centre of the machine. The cold air blowing from the fan deodorizes them, and they leave the machine in a steady stream, flying all over the room. The worker finds himself in what looks like a miniature storm, for the feathers fly around as high as the ceiling. An onlooker well might wonder where the sorting comes in of the maze of feathers.

It is here that the wonderful part of the machine lies, for the air pressure is so arranged that the heaviest feathers which are also the cheapest, will fall precisely in a bin about five feet away from the blower. The next heaviest will fall in a bin fifteen feet away from the machine, and the rest of the seven different grades of feathers will fall accurately in bins that have been provided for them. The down, which is the most expensive, flies around in the air the longest, but when it comes down it falls in a bin that is placed over 75 feet away from the blower. Thus the seven different grades of feathers have been sorted, each kind in a bin and without having been touched since leaving the blower.

The drum and blower man, after putting in five years at this kind of work and also learning the different grades of feathers takes another step upward in the business and becomes an assistant to the mixer. His work consists of weighing feathers and learning the different combinations that are used in stuffing pillows. In a few years he probably will know how to mix some of the combinations but usually it takes five years of experience before an assistant can become a mixer.

The combination used in the cheapest pillows is hen and turkey feathers. Duck and turkey combination is used in a little better grade of pillows and the best combination of all is duck and goose feathers. The most expensive filling is made of downy feather from geese. These combinations have different prices, and the mixer must know these prices and, when he can, experiment with the various kinds of feathers to try and get a cheaper combination that will last as long as the dearer kind.

Swimming Under Water.

One of the games of the Indian boys at Haskell school, Lawrence, Kan., is swimming under the water. On the shore stands a little naked red man. Into his serious little mouth is thrust a handful of grass, then a plunge, and away beneath the surface. As he swims he blows lightly through the grass, causing bubbles to rise upon the surface, and by these his companions trace him and he who goes the longest distance is privileged to strike with a wet cloth the boy who goes the shortest.

Egg Shells as Gas Mantles.

A German patent covers the employment of egg shells as gas mantles. The two ends of the shell having been removed, it is to be supported by a gas burner, so that it may be heated to incandescence from the inside. Eggs are getting scarcer; and this may throw a little light on the subject.—London Globe.

Lawson's Unique Collection.

In one room in his home Thomas Lawson of Boston, has 172 images of elephants, from one inch high, carved from ivory, to old dusky brass models three feet high. Mr. Lawson takes great satisfaction in exhibiting them to his visitors.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fitcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AT NIGHT IN PARIS SLUMS.

Harrowing Spectacle That Meets Gaze on all Sides.

As it grows later the streets fill; women come out; the beggars come home from the boulevards; from further away — from the suburbs and outskirts—come the little men who have made a coup, emptied a pocket or a villa; "La Boule" has finished his oysters, and we begin our night journey. As we turn into the Rue Pirouette the lighted belfry of St. Eustache gives the hour—midnight. That street is dark. You can hardly make out the figures that pass, men or women. The air is heavy with odors of fish, or decaying vegetables; underfoot the pavement is gley with dead tanga; your boots crunch on small shells. At No. 5 there is a low archway; it leads to the Cour du Housseau, a cast court, surrounded by a gallery set on pillars of wood. Five centuries ago it was a sumptuous palace, this moldy building; then a "court of Miracles." This night it is filled with empty hand carts, with hampers, baskets, the refuse of the markets. Only against one wall a half dozen old hags lie huddled, sleeping away the hours until they can find work at the markets. Further on, the Rue Pirouette is lighter. Women stand in the doorways—the eternal women of the under world. They offer you the effrontery of their eyes.

They wear no hats, these women—the glory of each of them is her huge cascade of hair, yellow, red or black, built high on the head.

The "little men" in the wine shops look out as we pass, "La Boule" and I. They are drinking absinthe, playing cards, eating snails. Most of them are young; they are sallow and lean and wicked. It is in their horoscope to die in a jail or under the guillotine or in a wild brawl of knives. We shall meet them yonder in the "Angel Gabriel," in the "Cave of the Innocents" and many another den tonight and there are worth studying, these bandits of Paris. From without the "Angel Gabriel" is as banal as any other of the dirty wine shops of the town. And, indeed, unless one is an old Parisian, given to slumming there is no way of telling the peaceful tavern from the den of murder and spoil.—Everybody's Magazine.

An Alarm Clock for Light or Sound Sleepers.

Many ultra-sound sleepers, after using the common, continuous alarm clock a short time, have found that the alarm awakens them momentarily only, and they again lapse into slumber, the alarm having failed in its purpose.

Recently a famous inventor patented an alarm clock which he calls THE ROTATOR. The alarm bell in this clock rings for about a quarter of a minute and is silent a similar period, alternating thus for about twelve minutes, but is fitted with a manual "shut-off," by means of which the alarm may be discontinued at will. The alarm adjustment is practically perfect and the alarm may be relied upon to "go off" at the time set. Alarm bell is contained entirely within the case, which is of seamless drawn brass, nickled and highly polished. The Philadelphia Press offers one of the clocks, which, by the way, retails for \$2.50, and the Daily edition of The Press one year, both sent to your home without further expense to you for only Four Dollars. Order at once, as the offer may be withdrawn at any time.

Do THE RIGHT THING if you have Nasal Catarrh. Get Ely's Cream Balm at once. Don't touch the catarrh powders and snuffs, for they contain cocaine. Ely's Cream Balm releases the secretions that inflame the nasal passages and the throat, whereas medicines made with mercury merely dry up the secretions and leave you no better than you were. In a word, Ely's Cream Balm is a real remedy, not a delusion. All druggists, 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Brothers, 66 Warren Street, New York.

There are some women who seem to be perennially youthful. The growth of their daughters are companions as well as children, and the color in the mother's cheeks, the brightness in her eyes, the roundness of her form, all speak of abounding health. What is her secret? She is at the middle age of life when so many women are worn, wasted and faded, and yet time has only ripened her charms. The secret of this marvellous health and beauty may be told in the brief phrase, "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." The general health of woman is so intimately related to the local health of the delicate womanly organs, that where these are diseased, the whole body must suffer. "Favorite Prescription" drives the debilitating drains, heals ulceration and inflammation, cures female weakness and imparts to the delicate female organs natural vigor and vitality. Women who have lost their health and their beauty have been made "robust and rosy cheeked" by the use of this marvellous medicine.

Mrs. Muggins—"What tapering fingers your husband has." Mrs. Buggins—"Of course. He's a sock broker." Mrs. Muggins—"What has that got to do with it?" Mrs. Buggins—"I suppose they get that way from handling the tape so much."

A Reliable Remedy FOR GATARRH Ely's Cream Balm. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 66 Warren Street, New York.

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