

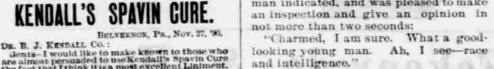
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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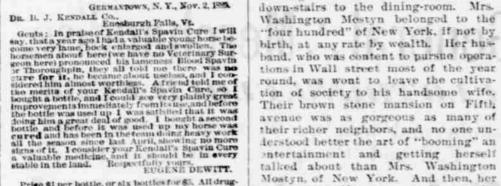
The state with the state

CH WINSTONE OUT WHILEN, SO HIGH! & DIAMMED ROOMENT TO COVER THE SET. I'M I'M I THE LAST OF YOUR EINTH? CONTRACTOR MANTH. and for illustrated circular to HRET, JR., & Co., 33 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

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GERMANDOWN, N. Y., NOV. 2, 1893.



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dining-room, and when they did so it was Algie Upham who slipped into the vacant chair by Mrs. Mostyn's side. This was a maneuver that is not in the nature of a woman to withstand. "Come and dine with me on Friday

night," she said, when she at last rose to go; "100 Lowndes square, eight o'clock. Don't say you can't; one or two nice people are coming." "I shall be more than charmed," re-

plied the young man, bending, in his pretty half-foreign way, over the lady's hand; "but you'll come to my place one day, won't you? Lady Kendal is coming to-morrow.

"Why, yes; I think I could go to-morrow," said Mrs. Mostyn, and so the thing was settled.

On the following day Mrs. Washington Mostyn, who had put on her most gorgeous attire-not having been long enough in London to know that here women do not bedeck themselves in the afternoon-tripped down to her little coupe and directed the man to drive to Lady Kendal's, thoroughly pleased with herself and the world in general. She was going to see the charming young man of the night before, and the charming young man was going to dine with her on Friday. Moreover, she had on her most becoming bonnet.

The two ladies chatted cosily as the carriage bowled along. "I'm so glad you could come," said Lady Kendal; "I'm sure you'll think

his taste perfect. He has such lovely things." "Lovely things?" inquired Mrs. Mos-

typ, with rising onthusiasm

men were so conspicuously displayed that all Austria and Germany have been doing a good deal of hard thinking and exhaustive writing concerning the Russian army ever since. The exact size of the Russian army in

Europe on a war footing, says the Chicago Times, is rather problematical. The active army is estimated by the best German authorities to contain one hundred and ninety-two infantry and fifty-eight cavalry regiments, fifty-one brigades of field artillery, and one hundred and forty-five Cossack regiments: the reserve troops, one hundred and five infantry regiments; the militia, two hundred and one infantry regiments. The garrisons include twentyfour infantry regiments and fifty-one and a half artillery battalions. All these, together with the batteries, sharpshooters, sappers, miners, etc., swell the grand total to four million

five hundred thousand men. The European Russian army has five hundred thousand horses and about four thousand guns. The cost of this establishment last year was, reckoned in Russian paper currency, \$186,000,000. That meant a tax of about \$2.60 on every man, woman and child in European Russia. Since 1874 Russia has had the universal obligation to service. The time of service in the standing army is five years; in the reserves which are in camp twelve works every year thirteen years in the militia, tifl the soldier's forty-third

year. The buying of substitutes or exemption is not allowed.

streets they drove and made no halt until they reached a large open space outside the city; but if she expected to find the lepers stowed away here she was mistaken. The guide took a boat, and after a long row they landed on a cold, dreary-looking spot; here again they took carriage and drove toward a place which in the distance looked like a forest of cypress trees, and yet no. The white stones just distinguishable made her think it must be inhabited; but, as the carriage drew nearer, she saw that they were not houses, as she imagined, but hundreds and thousands of graves, packed as closely as it was sible to be, even in Turkey, with the tall, dark, gloomy cypress trees planted every few yards apart. She asked the guide why the cypress trees were planted there so thickly; his answer was, "Because, madam, it helps to kill the stench from the graves."

She drove a long way into the forest of the dead and the cypress until all view of the sea was gone and she found herself shut in. Yet she was not alone, for here in the very midst dwell the poor, outcast lepers, driven here by the Government. The guide was simply horrified when he discovered Miss Kate Marsden's intention of going in among them all; he absolutely refused to go a step nearer.

As she stood within the leper house she was dumb with astonishment that any nation, however barbarous, could in the face of civilization subject any portion of its people to such a miserable condition. No sun sheds its healthful rays there, and the chill which struck her as she remained within the house gave her an idea of what the lepers must suffer. She said she did so long to tell them how she sympathized with them and how gladly she would take their burden from them; how she hoped and prayed in her heart that nowhere in the world were the poor lepers treated as here in the paradise among cities, Constantinople. There is a ray of light here, however, and that is the good doctor, who is doing every thing in his power to induce the Sultan to provide properly for them, and he is devoted to their cause; but in such a country and with such people he is almost powerless. His name is Pascha Zambaco; he is a very kind man, and the misery of the lepers weighs heavily upon him. The wind came howling through the gloomy trees, and blew in sharp blasts through the door, and some of the poor lepers standing outside leaning upon the graves shuddered and drew closer round their miserable bodies the rags which helped to cover them, but which were quite unfit to keep out the cold even from people in health, much less from those suffering from such a disease as leprosy. Miss Marsden says that what she saw is really too awful to describe, but it has taught her the necessity of seeing for herself the condition of the lepers, if she is to be of the slightest use to them in the future. As she left them they sang "The Lepers Song" - such a dismal wail! but which was truly in keeping with their condition. It made her shiver; indeed, her whole being quivered with agony at the sight of such awful depths of misery.

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I tion or society and communications designed to call attention to any institut of limited or indi-vidual interest must be paid for aradvertisement Book and Job Frinting of all kinds nearly and exertiously excounted at the lowest prices. And don't you lorget it.

the discussion of General Booth's scheme for the relief of the unfortunate and criminal classes in England, prints a very interesting article on the great work which Count Rumford, the American citizen, accomplished in abolishing beggary in Bavaria one hundred years ago. Count Rumford's achievements. are well worth recalling at this time, when so much attention is being given to General Booth's plans in England. After the Count had made the soldiers of the standing army in Bavaria useful members of society in time of peace by making the garrisons permanent, the quarters comfortable and introducing various industries for the soldiers to cagage in for pay, he began to reform the bergars, and the story of his success in that undertaking is a most entertaining

graph showing two views of the same person-a profile and a front view, both Munich was practically at the morey taken by the same negative. Difficult? Oh, no: not at all. It is a very simple of mendicants, and the task which Count Rumford set for himself wast matter. The person to be photographed 1. The complete extirpation of paunce ism from Bavaria. 2. The improvement is placed beside a mirror, and the camera records the image in the glass us well as of the condition of the pauper class to a degree which they themselves must the counterfeit presentment of the sitter. In this way two views are obappreciate. S. A complete removal of tained. If the sitter is so placed as to the causes of pauperism which then existed. 4. The restoration of the secure a profile pleture, the image in the glass shows a front view, and vice paupers to the State as virtuous and versa. It is a pretty scheme, and scems worthy citizens. Those who had lived likely to become as popular as it is by begging were made to engage in mdustry and those unable to week were "But, as I remarked, few people, I besupported without begging. The people lieve, know where the double photofound that there was no way to han graph originated. It is a French idea. without toil, and the center of the new and comes to us from the rogues' gallery system was the military work-house, ro. of the Department of Police of Paris. It called because the new industrial power is not always an easy matter to identify was used in the manufacture of army person from a single photograph. clothing and supplies, and because it In the first place all pictures are more finally passed under the control of the or less unnatural, the sitter often is War Department. There was a school 'made up' for the occasion, and his phofor children in connection with the tograph does not show him as he apwork-house, and out of school hours. pears in real life. Then, too, a profile the little ones were taught to work, picture gives only a very misty notion and the teaching was accompanied by of the actual front-view appearance in the use of so much tact that work bereal life, and vice versa. This point-ofcame a delight. And so the pauperisan view difference is greater than would which for generations had foi on inbe imagined by those who have not indolence and ignorance was abolished inrestigated the subject. I have frea whole country and with it the crime. quently shown two photographs of the which goes hand in hand with wretchsame sitter, giving a profile and a front edness and misery.

view, and those who have looked at AMERICANS GOOD FELLOWS. them casually have not discovered that Impressions of a French Tourist in This Constry. "Generally speaking," writes a French tourist in America, S. C. de Solssons, to the Boston Transcript, "the average American is a good fellow: he helps you with advice and gives you the benefit of his experience; he is kind nadhumane. The proof of this I have seen at accidents many times in the streets. If there is some trouble with a streetcar, if it is derailed, all the passengers. jump out and help to push the err. the sist the conductor in every way poudble. This is really a very remarkable full, and it is a great credit to the American people, indicating the development of Transien. "I have seen the same needents in Paris, when the poor her as have fall. on the slippery pavemonts. Its you think that any passenger plauged out of helped the conductor to raise the horse? Not at all. The passenge of remain d calmly seated in the omnibus and the passers-by looked on laughingly and made jokes about that which you not funny at all. "The humanic feelings are more developed among the minister of game pa ulation. Is this due to a historical of sivilization? I den't hnow. Is done to the virtue of primitive mathema I don't know, either. I know only limb it is kind, that show of feeling, and feeling, as our grand orator, Mirabeau, has said, is the best part of no." i





status Barber Shop has been opened in sment of Blair House where the barbering all its branches will be carried on The shop is in the hands of skill will give every attention t ersthing kept in good order Y intered FRANK FEES,



still one unsatisfied ambition, and that was to become as much a Londoner as her fair friends and neighbors had contrived to make themselves. To London, of course. like every other self-respecting American, she had been, but it was with the London of hotels, parks and theaters only that she was familiar. Into its society she had never penetrated. And so it came to pass that

Rubber Shoes, this is worth investorfortably tight, will often slip off the first. To percedu Mrs. Mostyn, leaving her husband to perform his avocation of "bear" in "COLOHESTEN" RUBBER 60. Wall street, caused several enormous a shoe with the holds of the bred thad with ber. This clings to the shoe and prevents tranks to be packed, and, arming herself with introjuctions to some of the best people in London, betook herself. Call for the "Colchester"

her maid and her courier by the next ADHESIVE COUNTERS' steamer to Liverpool landing on these and you can walk, run or jumpy in their shores by the beginning of May. Lady Kendal, who loved above all things a A SOLID new face, had been one of the first host-STEEL FENCE! esses to make much of her. It was rather an amusing table, though it somewhat shocked Mrs. Mos-

tyn's fastidious sense of the social proprieties. Looking round, she was struck ith the familiar look of the faces, and as a matter of fact she could have seen ost of the persons present by taking a alk down Bond street and glancing in photographers' windows as she went EXPANDED METAL Lady Kendal's parties were celebrated their way, for she was what an

CUT FROM NT PLATES. MATTERL SOMETHING NEW. FOR RESIDENCES, CHURCHES, CEMETERIES, FARMS GARDENS, Gates, Arbors, Window Guards, Trellines, Fire-proof PLASTERING LATH, DOOR MATS, Write for Illustrated Cat CENTRAL EXPANDED METAL CO 116 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Hardwaro Men keep li, Give name of this paper

BY CUTTINC This out, telling where you saw it, and sending 30 % stamps, or postal note for sixty cents, to the WEEKLY BEE. all and and all edo. O., you will re-re the Weekly Bee by mail, postage paid, till January 1st, 1892, The January 1st, 1995, The Bee has Slarge pages, Scolumns each, making one and one quarter miles of reading each year. It is one of the best general Weeklies in the United States; has

mage's Sermons, Market Reports, Practical Poli-tics and Friction, Clean in everydepartment. Grand premiums to getters up of clubs. Act at once and show your widow. Att at once and letter. The WEEKLY BEE, Teledo, Q.

DETROIT STEEL TACKIE Block "Why couldn't Lady Kendal have told what his line is?" thought Mrs. HALF THE COST of hoisting an in Shirekeep rs. Butchers, Farm Mostyn, glancing at her partner as she Machinerts, Builders, Contractors and Official RS. Admitted to be the great-est impravements EVER may e in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. settled herself in her place. "I hate talking to a man I know nothing about! Sport-art-the Gaiety? What shall it FULTON ISON & ENGINE WES., bo? I know-polo! All Englishmen 10 Brush St., Detroit, Mich Established 1852, ma30,90,1 play pole, or if they don't they like you to think they do." ma30,90.1y But it was not, after all, of polo that

Bai All SME75 For 1, 2, 4 and 10 H. R. Mr. Algernon Upham conversed. He had a hundred amusing stories to tellstories of the theatrical world in Lon-PICKET MILLS P. S. ion, of great people in Vienna, of the for Homo and Freeday and ateliers in Paris. MARSHSTEAM PUMP for Stationary and "You paint, then?" asked Mrs. Mos-B. C. MACHINERY CO. Jol Levi Street, Battle Creek, Mich. tyn, when the talk turned on the last subject.

"I used to," said Upham, modestly. W. DICK. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. "I have almost given it up now: in fact, I think it gave me up. I spent five de-EBENSEURG, PENN'A. ** Special attention given to claims for Pen-sion Bounty, etc. ch7-18-90 lightful years working in the Paris studios, and at the end of that time I

came to the conclusion that I knew almost nothing about it." "Ah, that is your modesty. I am sure you do know all about it," replied the lady, sweetly; and then there was a little pause, during which the young man smiled and hesitated, as if he were about to say more. Mrs. Mostyn, feeling that she had unwittingly touched on personal matters, adroitly turned the

manner that she was not wont to do with certain dear friends and rivats one of those women who like their from New York and Washington? heroes of the moment to be set, as it But Mrs. Washington Mostyn had

"Yes, both. But allow me to intro-

duce you," said Lady Kendal. In an-

other minute or so the women were

trailing their silken and velvet skirts

down-stairs to the dining-room. Mrs.

Washington Mestyn belonged to the

"four hundred" of New York, if not by

birth, at any rate by wealth. Her hus-

band, who was content to pursue opera-

Mostyn, of New York. And then, her

"cottage" at Newport, was it not cele-

brated in every paper throughout the

length and breadth of the continent? It

was there that she entertained lavishly

youngsters? And was not the dear

Duchess proportionately grateful, and

inclined to open the ducal arms in a

reverent modern journalist had not

nantly called a "mixer." She would

issudress, a Cabinet Minister with a

etty actress, or consign a great lady

a fashionable singer. It was a social

salad, and people were pleased, once in

a way, to meet celebrities of whom they

Mostyn, like others of the "four hun-

dred," knew little, and approved less,

of "mixing." She would as soon have

asked Li Sing, her Chinese laundry-

man, te dinner as some of the actors,

Kendal liked to see occasionally at her

table. To-night, for instance, across

the banks of manye and white orchids,

Mrs. Mostyn could catch the profile of

her Grace of Liverpool, smiling on a

handsome Polish tenor who had turned

the women's heads in half the opera-

houses in Europe; while opposite her

sat the celebrated biologist, Prof. Lyn-

dall, who was apparently delighted with his neighbor, a little Virginian

beauty who had written some rather

otic novels.

vnalists and painters whom Lady

id heard a great deal. Now Mrs.

send down a famous poet with an Am-

were, in a framework of luxury. "Yes; brocades such as you can't get for love or money. He has them specially manufactured from his own designs. "fle must be very rich," said the American. "That's the sort of thing our millionaires do at home." "Well, Algie must make three or four thousand a year, I should think," rejoined Lady Kendal, thoughtfully. "You see, he's so well connected. All

the smartest women in London go to Algrie. If Mrs. Mostyn wondered for an instant how the society of smart women justified such reckless extravagance, she said nothing, having a horror of appearing ignorant of London or the ways

of London. "You got on capitally," continued Lady Kendal; "Algie is so fond of Americans. You see, they don't mind what they spend." "No?" said Mrs. Mostyn, who was

now thoroughly mystified; and just then the carriage drew up at a smartlooking house in a Mayfair street-a house all painted white, with yellow silk curtains and blinds, and daisies and spiraea in the window-boxes.

The door was opened by a manservant in livery, and the ladies were shown upstairs into a large room like a studio. The walls were of golden leather, with draperies and curtains of dull gold silk, and here and there a touch of turquoise-blue or faint pink inwrought with gold added another note to the harmonious picture, in which the white wood mantel-piece, the soft Persian carnet and the exquisite old mezzo tints on the walls each played their part. One or two Chippendale cabinets displayed specimens of rare Nankin, the easy-chairs and lounges invited you to chat, and on every table and in every nook stood flowers and palms.

His master was engaged for the m ment, the man announced, but would be with the ladies in a few minutes. "What a perfectly charming studio!" cried Mrs. Mostyn, peering round in her pretty, short-sighted way: "only I don't see any canvases or the usual artistic mess." "Canvases-why should there be, my

dear?" "Well, but isn't Mr. Upham an artist 97

"Artist!" cried Lady Kendal, "what ar idea! Why, don't you know?-1 thought everybody knew-Mr. Upham is the ashionable dress-maker. His profes

sional name is 'Eugene,' but we all call him Algie. Why, I'm going to try on my new Court bodice directly, and the dear boy will tell me exactly what's the matter with it." For a moment Mrs. Mostyn's head al-

most reeled. She hardly knew if she gave a scream, or if she moved instinctively to the bell. Where was the door? Where was her carriage?

Whether her mnrmured excuses conveyed any notion to Lady Kendal it is difficult to say, for in another moment she had slipped down-stairs. A dressmaker! Her charming young man-a man with whom she had already

had almost a flirtation-was a dress maker. It was preposterous-it was impossible. Why, there were a dozen odius journalists who were capable of teiling the whole story in the American papers; and, as Mrs. Mostyn threw herself into her coupe, she fairly groaned as she remembered that she had herself insisted on the presence of this impostor at her first smart dinner in London .-

London World. A Tough Squaw,

At the San Carlos agency an Apache bet a bottle of whisky that his wife could earry two hundred pounds of

The infantry is armed with breech loaders, Berdan II. model '72, with a caliber of 10.67 centimeters, and a ball weighing about an ounce. The field artillery has guns of 10.67 centimeters caliber for heavy work and others of 8.7 centimeters caliber for light and mounted artillery. These latter throw grenades and shrapnels. The maximum range of the 10.67 caliber is 5,300 meters, and of the 8.7 caliber 6,300 meters

for grenades. The range of the shrapnel is between 3,300 and 3,750 meters. What kind of men stand behind these arms? The opinions of all who have seen any of the more recent Russian maneuvers are uniform. The Russian soldier, they say, is the most willing. obedient and robust in the world. He can live contentedly from what a Frenchman or German would starve on. He can march tremendous distances without losing his pluck and under the most trying hardships needs only a word from his superior to make him forget all his troubles and rally to any effort. A German officer, who after his recent return from Russia published his observations in the Cologne Gazette,

SHVSI "The maneuvers showed that the Russian army is made up of men and horses that are equal to all exertions and all demands of the modern battlefield. Heavily built, thoroughly disciplined, content with little food, and loyal above all others, the Russian soldier is ready and willing in every emergency. The strenuousness and the aim of

Russia's exertions to bring her army to its present state of efficiency and availability at a moment's notice are best illustrated by her railway policy of late

"The energy of the Russian Government in the construction of military railways during the last decade has been truly wonderful," says Max Liman in the Illustrirte Zeitung. "Still, the distances to be overcome were so tremendous that the meshes of her iron net are at least twice as great as those in Germany and France. The railway construction in Russia in the last few years has been pushed most rapidly on the western boundary, so that a quick attack in Germany and Austria might be rendered possible. The Government was forced to do this by the Panslavs. This party has its advocates in high military places, and through them has spread its ideas throughout the army.

"It deserves mention, too, that the Russian forces are being steadily shifted to the western boundary. Sixty per cent. of all the troops and even threequarters of the whole cavalry are at present in the military departments, Warsaw, Wilna, Kiew and Odessa, and almost the entire army is garrisoned along the lines of the stategical railways. During the last year sixty-two battalions, fifty-eight squadrons, and sixteen batteries have been transferred to the western departments. Thereby the standing Russian army has been increased by fifteen thousand men on the German border and by thirty-five thousand men on the Austro-Hungarian frontier."

A MARINE INVENTION.

It Is Expected to Give Warning When Shallow Water Is at Hand

A new sounding apparatus has been invented in England for which several advantages are claimed. The machine, says the Albany Argus, is intended to serve not only as a reliable means of sounding, but also as a submarine sentry, giving warning when any particular depth of water is reached. The apparatus comprises a winch with inlicators, etc., and a wooden sinker, the latter being the essence of the inven-

RANK AMONG ACTORS.

Fine Distinctions of Etiquette Observed in the Green-Room.

There is no place under heaven in which hierarchical grades are so rigidly established as in the dancers' greenroom at the European opera-houses. The star, says the Chicago News, bears exactly the same relation to the subjects as a queen does to the ladies of the court, and the subjects the same relation to the coryphees as, say, the ladies of the bedchamber to the dressers of her Majesty. The quadrille is a mob of novices having no rank to speak of. Were a subscriber to pit or box tier. who has his entree to the green-room engaged in a conversation in the wings with a member of the quadrille, and a coryphee to come up, the former would have to go away. The same etiquette would be observed by a coryphee if a subject came up; and if the star deigned to speak to the gentleman the subject would be expected to fall back in an attitude which would express the deep sense she felt of the honor done her by the star in deigning to address the admirer of the subject.

A star would think herself called upon to resent being invited to dine with an inferior member of the corps de ballet unless her leave were first asked. The etiquette would be to ask her what members it might be agreeable for her to meet, and whether, if she did not desire to make a choice herself, it might be agreeable for M'd'lle Such-a-One to be invited? Nor would it be thought rude if she made a choice excluding the danseuse so named. Subjects stand in a relative position toward coryphees. But young ladies of the quadrille should be only asked to meet each other.

Color Balls in Italy.

A young woman who had just returned from abroad said that color balls are frequently given at Nice. "I attended two there," she said, "one red, the other white. The red was the more brilliant, but the white was exceedingly

hey were not pictures of two individ uals.

posite affair?"

pretty.

"It is neither. It is a single photo-

"The Paris police were first to simpli fy the matter of identification through the introduction of the 'double photo graph.' But, from an artistic standpoint, their method is too valuable to be limited to the rogues' gallery, and it has already obtained a firm foothold throughout Europe, and has made its appearance here. With a good mirror the reflection makes a fine, clear-cut photograph, and its advantages are obvious. With a front view how can beauty show her colffure? Or her arched eyebrows and daintily-curled bangs in a profile view?

"Any other new things? Well, yes there is always something new erepping out in our line of business, but s rarely any thing in which the public is interested. The fact is, a great many things which you newspaper men say occur in photograph studios 1 have never seen at all. For instance, I was surprised a few months ago to learn from the papers that high society young ladies were flocking into the studios and galleries to be photographed in tights, and to have their feet and ankles, their hands, their arms, necla and shoulders photographed for the benefit of their own particularly exclusive circle of relatives or acquaintances. Perhaps that story was true. I don't say it was a canard; but I do say that I don't believe a word of it.

"Of course it is a common thing for a woman with whom nature has dealt kindly to modestly display her personal charms to the camera, and I think such a course entirely pardonable; but I have never heard of such a wholesale anatomical exhibition of society odds and ends as the newspapers described. "I had an experience the other day which has interested me more than any thing of a similar nature which has happened to me in all my business experience. A young lady who moves in the best society brought me three letters, and I photographed them for her and at her request destroyed the negatives. The letters were the most tender and ardent love missives imaginable. They were addressed to the lady herself, and were signed by a name which I am sure you would recognize instantly were I to mention it. I will confess that curiosity got the better of my judgment, and I fimility said:

"You'll pardon me, but this job is a little unusual, isn't it?' "'Is it?' she said, smilingly.

"'It strikes me so,' I replied, don't see why you want photographs of those letters since you have the letters themselves."

" "Don't you? Well, I do. Suppose the letters were lost or burned, or destroyed in some other way?" "'Wouldn't the photographs be de

stroyed as easily as the letters?" "'Perhaps not; especially if they

were not kept in the same place with the letters. But I'm not afraid of losing them by fire or in any such way as that. The fact is, the ink is fading out, and in a short time it is likely to be illegible."

"There is a girl for you who doesn't propose to take any chances in the breach-of-promise business."

The Value of Platinum.

The market value of platinum is at present nearly equal to that of gold, their respective prices being £4 and gaus, Eighteen months ago, says the Electrician, platinum was to be had for about 30 shillings an ounce, and six months ago the price was under £3. Apart from the question of a possible "corner" and the ever-increasing demand for platinum for electrical purposes, this 166 per cent. rise in price within eighteen months may be at-

A P. T. P. MARKAN MARKEN ST. P. P.

· SSR. 2.

BEAUTIES INCREASING.

One of the Alleged Effects of Athleticism Among the Fair Sex in Europe.

The English people, and particularly English women, are greatly disturbed at the statement recently made by au American writer that there are very few pretty girls in Europe. This writer recently made an extensive tour in the old. world, and in writing of his experiences made the daring and positive assertion that "one seldom sees a pretty girl in Europe, and, if one does, she is sure to be an American." And he further conelly declared that the only preity girls in England were the chumberman's at the hotels. These statements, particularly the latter one, were widely circulated, and evoked great indignation and warm denials, but withal they have caused some discussion in London as to whether beauty is really on the decline in England. The well-known painter, Ford Madox Brown, has warmly espoused the cause of the libeled fair ones. and he tells the Pall Mall Gazette that, from his experience and wide observation, he is sure "there are more pretty girls to be seen than there used to be and that young women are taller and more handsome than formerly." He attributes this to their living more netive lives and taking much more exercise in the open air.

The Shah's Sous-in-Law.

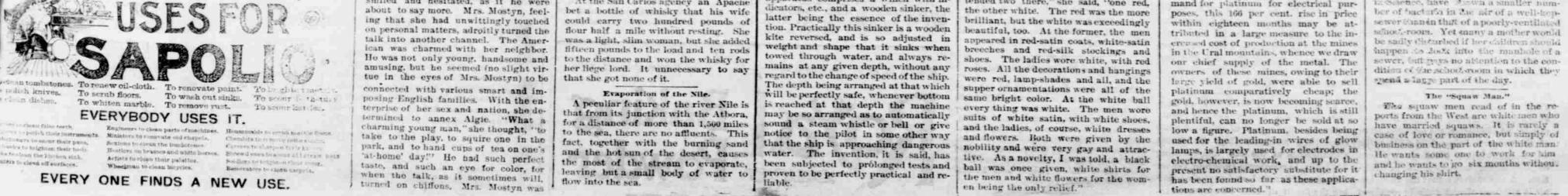
The Shah of Persia won't stand any foolishness on the part of his sonn-in law. They can't move into the palace and board free, with the use of the library and bath-room thrown in. They can't consume his wines and cigars and use his horses without componiation. He only marries a daughter to a very tich man, and as soon as the ceremony s over he immediately confiscates his property. That is the kind of man the Shah is. Then they have to go to work and try to build up another fortune. There is nothing the Shah likes better than to see his sons-in-law hustling around to make a living .- Texas Sift-

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