The Two Zulu Princes Now in Exile at St. Helena.

As a Punishment for Insurrection the Royal Barbarians Were Captured and Extled by Their Brit. ish Protectors.

Napoleon Bonaparte, the Frenchman whose interesting career was brought to an end by the English at the battle of Waterloo, has two royal successors on the island of St. Helena, where he

was exiled and died. They are Dinizul, the son and heir of Cetewayo, the Zulu king, and Undabuko, brother of the same monarch. Both are victims of British arrogance and disregard of the interests of other nations, and their treatment has been leeldedly more unjust and overbearing than that of the distinguished Corsican, says the New York World.

The Zulus are the finest race in Africa, which is not very high praise to bestow on a nation. Rider Haggard has made us familiar with their moral and combative qualities in his more or less reliable works. Under insidious British influence, however, they began some years ago to give up their fighting habits and grew agricultural. They were encouraged to cross the boundary into the British colonies of Natal and work for the British and to resist the encroachments of the Boers of the Transvaal. In 1877, when a war broke out between the Boers and the Zulus, the British profited by the occasion to annex the Transvaal. A war with the Zulus followed. The English were defeated at first, but Sir Garnet Wolseley crushed the Zulus at Ulundi. The English then reorganized the government of Zululand in such a way that there was incessant internal disturbance. Cetewayo visited London, where he was received everywhere in society. his frank and genial manners and his interesting ways at table making him

a universal favorite. It was finally determined by the English government to restore Cetewayo to his throne. Shortly after his restoration a chief named Zibebu led an insurrection against him, attacked him and wounded him in the night time, and killed many of his followers. Cetewayo's people, the Usutus, formed an alliance with the Boers and defeated Zibebu. Cetewayo died soon afterward from the effects of his wounds.

After much disturbance Zululand was made a British colony. Zibebu then invaded the portion of the country reserved to the Usutus. The latter, feeling that they had been unfairly treated by their alleged British protectors, rose and were suppressed. Undabuko and his ward and nephew were exiled to St. Helena for ten years for taking part in an armed re-

Both are stout, well-grown men, and show high birth and breeding in their manners. European civilization has begun to affect them. Already they feathers round the waist for one of tronsers, cont and tall hav-

The climate of St. Helena obliges them to wear a blanket or some heavy covering much of the time. The change from the fierce, dry climate of South Africa to one where the air is always full of moisture and the temperature ranges from fifty-seven to seventy-two degrees has been very disagree able for the Zulu princes. It is doubtful whether they will ever leave their island prison alive. If they die their fate will be still more similar to that of Napoleon. They are very cleanly in their habits, but live by preference in the smallest and dingiest rooms of the house allowed them.

NEW CURE FOR HEADACHE. Tapping the Head with the Fingers Often

Gives Temporary Relief. It is surprising to what an extent mechanical vibrations are now employed to get upon the morbid condiions of the sensitive nervous system says the St. Louis Republic. DeBoudet, of Paris, has been able to produce local anaesthesia by conducting fine and exceedingly rapid vibrations half way up the roots of the teeth and to perform one of the most painful dental operations, that of extracting the living nerves from the teeth, without the patient feeling any pain. Charcot has successfully used the vibratory treatment for sick headache and for certain nervous diseases accompanied by pain as well as certain mental conditions accompanied by depression.

A very simple form of this treatment is recommended by M. Dourdurki, of Moseow. While he was one day examining a patient who was suffering from an exeruciating headache he used percussion of the cranium, just as is done for the chest, to ascertain whether any material lesion was perceptible. Two or three minutes after finishing his examination he was greatly astonished to hear his patient say that the headache had completely disappeared. M. Dourdonki has since practiced this method with much success especially in cases where there was no apparent cause for headache, or when it assumed the nervous form. The percussion must be made lightly, with only one or two fingers, without producing any unpleasant or too pronounced sensation, and the intensity of the taps can be gradually increased. In this way a vibratory massage is administered, which is calculated to remove the distressing symptoms.

It is evident that in many cases this relief can be only momentary, and the cause of the headache must then be discovered, in order that a cure may be effected.

CENTURY OF COINAGE.

Our Mints Have Been Turning Out Coin Just 100 Years. The present year completes the century since the mint was fairly established and began the work of making coin, says J. B. McMaster in the Forum. A review of that century makes clear to us that the first great currency question with which the country had to deal was whether there should be a national coinage, or a legalizing and rerating of the debased foreign coin of pre-revolutionary days. The chartering of the banks of the United States and the rise of state banks settled this question and gave the country a paper currency based on foreign coin. The winding up of the second United States banks and beginning of gold mining brought up in 1834 the second great currency question, which was, shall the money of the country be, hard or soft, metallie or paper? The gold coin act of 1834 was the attempt to settle this, and brought on the first bimetallie d sion ever held in congress. The attempt was a failure. A false ratio and the unexpected discovery of gold in California demonetized silver, and the fractional silver coin act of 1835 marked the second effort to preserve and remonetize silver. Once more the effort proved vain, and the acts of 1873, 1878 and 1890 followed.

An Odd Saving. "The wind blew through his whiskers" had its origin at St. Joseph, Mo., ten years ago. A lunatic who had escaped to the roof of a house and held at bay a number of strong men for hours, was afterward asked his reason for going on the roof. He replied that, his whiskers being so thick, he went up there to let the wind blow through them and cool his face.

The American cork supply comes chiefly from Portugal, Spain, and Italy. In the United States there are not twenty cork manufactories, and it is is said that there is not one of these open to the public for inspection, while half a dozen importers handle all the material that enters this country. France is evidently very desirous of utilizing her cork oak forests in Aigeria and creating a market in this western republic for her product. Algeria is in area about the size of the state of Illinois. The largest supply of cork has probably been furnished by Portugal and Spain. The tree is first "barked" in its native forests when it is between the ages of ten and twenty years, and this is repeated every eight or ten years thereafter. The first yield is called "virgin cork." It is generally rough, while in quality Stricken Down with Heart Disease. it is woody; it is principally employed for tanning purposes. The second Br. Miles Medical Co., Eighart, Ind.
Gentlemen: I feel it my duty, as well as a pleasure, to publish, unsolicited, to the world the benefit received from Dn. Miles Restorative Remedies. I was stricken down with Heart Disease and its complications, a rapid pulse varying from 30 to 140 beats per minute, a choking or burning sensation in the wind pipe, oppression in the chest. "barking" is better, and the third is generally held to be the best. The barking takes place in the spring or summer. A tree which has been barked in this manner will live for a hundred and fifty years. The trees gion of the heart and below lower rib, pain in the region of the heart and below lower rib, pain in the arms, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, weakness and general debility. The arteries in my neck would throb violently, the throbbing of my heart could be heart across a large room and would shake my whole body. I was so nervous that I could not hold my hand steady. I have been under the treatment of eminent physicians, and have taken gallons of Patent Medicine without the least benefit. A friend recommended your remedles. She was cured by Dr. Miles' remedles. I have taken three bottles of your New CURED Heart Cure and two bottles. Nervine. My pulse is normal, I have no more riolent throbbing of the heart. I AMA WILL MAR. I sincerely recommend everyone with symptonis are from twenty to sixty feet in height and are sometimes three feet in diamter. The cork cutters leave the loosened back on the tree until a protec tive coat has been formed undereeath. and this makes a better layer for the second and subsequent barteings, and a better and longer life for the tree.

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MENTAL FATIGUE.

It Is Increased by the Overexertion of the Physical Powers In order to escape weariness in any undertaking it is necessary to know how far the physical and mental sys tem can endure strain. An Italian professor is said to have determined by an apparatus the amount of work which he could do before he was stopped by weariness. Such an apparatus would be a valuable modern improvement. and it is recommended that the professor immediately take out a patent on his machine and introduce it for the benefit of an overworked American na-

The latest theory of the cause of weariness is the inability of the organs to keep the blood sufficiently pure. As one scientist says: "Something depends on the vigor of the nuscles themselves, something on the breath ing power and something on the readi ness with which the heart responds to the greater strain upon it, but beyond and above all these is the readiness with which the internal scavengers free the blood from the poison which the muscles are pouring into it. Undue exertion is exertion in which the muscles work too fast for the rest of the body."

It is interesling to know that cientists affirm that physical fatigue does not counteract mental fatigue, but rather increases it. Mental fatigue has great effect in lessening the

DEALING IN FUTURES.

The Fee Bas Something to Do with the Degree of Good Fortune.

The gypsy element of the population that camps on the outskirts of summe settlements for the ostensible purpos of disposing of sweet-grass bushets deals also, says the New York World, in futures of various shades of gold, necording to the amount of silver which crosses the palm. There was a weirdlooking old creature selling her two sorts of wares to a plazza full of young women the other morning, who revenled some of the secrets of the profession. She had taken a fifty-cent for for the reading of one fair paim. Sad denly she interrupted herself to remarks

"There, there! A wonderful fortune! Give me seventy-five cents more and I'll rend you the most wonderful thing. "No." said the girl, laughing: "ne more. Give me my tifty cents' worth

of wonder and that II do. Entreaties on the gypsy's part were in vain. The strong-minded young woman would pay no more than lifty cents for any destiny whatever. So the prophetess read on. When she had finished she remarked, with a sich: "And to think that for a little more I could have given you a light-com pleeted young man as well as a dark and a wedding in five months instead of a year!"

ORANGES SMALL AS CHERRIES. The Golden Fruit Once a Bitter Berry-Its

Great Development.
The name "orange" is from the Latin "aurum." meaning gold or of golden color. The fruit was originally a small, bitter berry, about the size of a cherry and very seedy. It has been cultivated in Hindostan from a very remote period, and was taken from that country to Arabia and Persia in the eighth or ninth centuries. In the tenth and eleventh centuries,

says the Boston Globe, the horticult-

urists of Oman, Syria, began the cultivation of the tree in earnest, the fruit growing under the name of "bigarade." By the end of the twelfth century it had become quite abundont in all the countries of the Levant. the crusaders bringing it with them upon their return from Jerusalem. It was well known but not extensively cultivated, in Italy, Spain or France before the middle of the sixteenth century, four hundred years after its introduction into the firstnamed country the hindrance being a survival and an addition to the old

anti-Mahometan tradition, viz.: that the use of the fruit would cause the partaker to enroll himself with the legions of Islam whether he desired to The Spaniards finally attempted and succeeded in cultivating it in their West Indian colonies and from there it found its way into Florida, Central America, Mexico, California and Aus-

tralia, always improving in size and

flavor until it became what it is to-day. one of the most perfect of fruits.

Ancient Use of Asbestos. Asbestos is a mineral fiber of the horn-blende variety. It derives its name from a Greek word which signifies "indestructible by fire." The ancients were familiar with its uses and the modes of obtaining it, yet, strange to say, always alluded to it as a vegetable production. It was used in all their funeral rites, but particularly where cremation was practiced; the corpse being wrapped in an asbestos cloth so as to keep the ashes of the dead person from mingling with those of the wood or other combustibles used in incineration of the remains. The people of Egypt and many other countries of the ancients, especially the royal and wealthy classes, made towels, napkins, tablecloths, etc., of

The Dress Is Secondary. A little Rochester maid of five

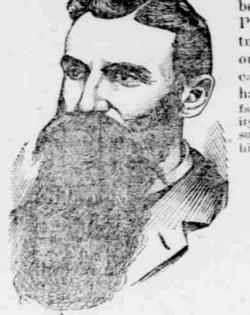
asbestos, and cleaned them by throw-

ing them into the fire.

watched her mother and the dressmaker wrestling half the morning with a pair of fashionable sleeves to insure the proper fit at the armhole. At luncheon the little maid said to the dressmaker: "I am going to make you a pair of sleeves," and when the modiste had thanked her, she added: "Yes, and I'm going to hitch the dress to them, too." And that is about the way of it in these times of abnormal ex-

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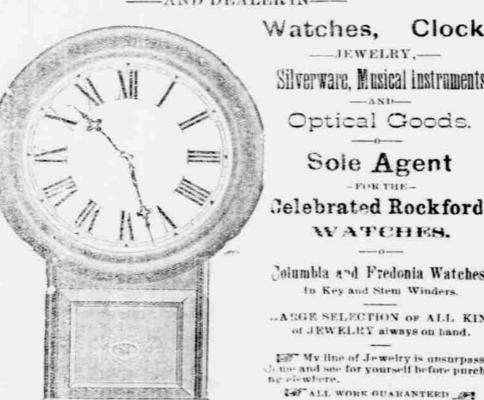
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CLIMATE AND LONGEVITY.

Cold climates are always productive of a vigorous animal existence. I know this to be a fact from recent studies that I have made of various climatic conditions and their effect. Now I have found that the life of people living in a tropical climate is com-paratively short. Not only their physical life but their life as a nation is affected by this curious law. In evidence of this latter assertion I can point to all the short-lived governments that have arisen and fallen in the heated zones of the new continent. Everybody is aware of this constant revolutions and uprisings in Mexico, Central America and the South American republics. Whereas North America, throughout the temperate regions,

has remained for a hundred years but

little disturbed.

Africa is a constant battleground for the blacks, and southern Asia, and southern Europe have ever been the scene of internecine conflicts. On the other hand, Russia has remained undisturbed for centuries, the people being apparently calmed by the cool climate conditions. So, too, with Sweden and Norway, Denmark and the north German provinces. There nations as individuals are phlegmatic. They are not easily moved to resentment except where the burdens imposed are of the most tyrannical nature. So it happens that the governments have lived on for centuries, their kings tracing their ancestry back through the ages until they lose their record in the barbaric period of the Roman domination. The Scandinavians (which term comprises as a typename most of the inhabitants of north Europe) are long lived, many of them reaching the extreme old age of one hundred and fifteen years. The Scandinavian records are full of

the names of men who lived to exceeding old age, while the remarkable names of the southern nations are always coupled with the statement of an early death.

MAKING HISTORY. France's Queer Blunders About American

Geography. It is always amusing to note the olunders made by European writers in treating of American affairs and interesting to speculate as to how much of the world's history has been based upon similar errors, says the Youth's Companion. A French almanac, for instance has the following entry opposite the date April 11: "1861, declaration of war between North and South Amer-

This recalls the fact that, during the civil war, a Parisian journal contained the astonishing news that "a decisivengagement is momentarily expected between the northern fleet drawn up on the Mississippi river and the southern fleet, drawn up on the Ama-

How much a great American reputation amounts to in France may be inferred from the announcement made by the Paris Figaro in connection with the recent marriage of Miss McClellan at Paris that the bride was "the daughter of Gen. George MacClellan, who, for a certain time, commanded the confederate army in the American

civil war." It is not alone in France, however, that similar blunders are made. Not long ago a "Life of Admiral Farragut" having been published a notice of the book was published in the London Athenseum, one of the leading literary papers of England, in which it was stated that "the 'Life of Farragut' had been compiled from documents belonging to the family of this celebrated admiral of the confederate states."

HUNTING THE PUMA. A Dangerous Neighbor to Have in a Dark

The Cosmopolitan Magazine has a description of the puma from an old hunter, which is scarcely calculated to encourage any except the most hardy in seeking that treacherous

You have traveled far. The sun roes down. You build a fire and cook our meat, and then good tea and the tabac. It is pleasant. You hear the loon crying on the water, or the last whistle of the heron up the pass. shine through a thin mist; there is nothing like that mist, it is so fine and

The lights in the sky come out and soft. You are sleepy. You bless the good God. You stretch pine branches, wrap in your blanket and lie down to sleep. It is all quiet. As you sleep, something comes. It glides along on its belly like a snake.

It is a pity if you have not ears that feel—the whole body as ears. For there is a swift lunge, a snarl-ah, you should hear it! The thing has you by the throat, and there is an end. To kill the puma you must watch, always watch. Yo will see his yellow eyes sometimes in a tree. You will hear his breath at night as you pretend to sleep, and you wait till you see his foot steal out of the shadow; then you have him.

From a mountain wall you watch in the morning, and when you see him you follow and follow, and do not rest till you have found him. You must never miss fire, for he has great strength and a mad tooth. But when you have got him he is worth all.

A ROYAL SITTER. The Trouble a Photographer Once Had

with the Present Emperor of Germany. "The worst sitter I had was, I think, the present emperor of Germany," said Frith, the photographer, to a representative of the Westminster Gazette. "He was a small boy of four or five and a regular young Turk. At the wedding I had noticed him working hard all the time to pick out a precious stone which was set in the hilt of the dagger he wore with his Highland dress. He accomplished the feat successfully, the stone rolled on to the floor, and, strange to say, was never found again. When the little lad came to sit to me I found it quite impossible to keep him quiet for two minutes together. He was like quicksilver.

"At last I hit upon the plan of giving him a corner of the canvas on which I was painting and let him daub that over. This kept him quiet for a while. One morning, however, he managed to smudge his face all over with the colors with which he was working, and he was in great distress. 'Never mind,' I said to him, 'we can easily rub that off,' and I began to apply a little turpentine to his green cheeks. Unfortunately he had a little sore spot on his face, and when the turpentine got into it you can imagine that it was rather painful. The boy velled like mad for a few minutes, but the thought that he need not appear on the scene with his face brilliant with various oil colors soon quieted him."

A Philosopher Born.

An Indiana maiden four years old was driving along a prairie road with her father and a six-year-old brother. The brother, who is of an anxious turn of mind, was in great distress at the sight of an ox that was calmly devouring a large pile of seed potatoes in the corner of a field. "O, papa, stop," he said. "We ought to tell the people in the house," "Do sit still, Buddy," put in his more philosophic sister. "It isn't we ox nor we potatoes."-Chicago Trib-

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It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks the tendency to cancerous humors. It removes faintness, flatulency, weakness of the stomach, cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, also that feeling of Bearing down, causing pain, weight, and backache.

It acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circamstances. For Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound & unsurpassed. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LEDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYKE, MASS.

A TRUE PHILOSOPHER.

It Was a Case That Called for Courage of the Spartan Order Robert Grant, in Scribner's Magazine

defines by an incident what he calle 'a thorough-going, square-trotting philosopher." This is his illustration necessarily shortened. Possibly lover of fishing will agree that not even the prive it of force.

most unmerciful curtailing could de I remember taking little Fred me eldest son, to skate with me one win ter's afternoon on a suburban pond He did famously for a tyro, but we both wearied at last of his everlastim strife to maintain the perpendicular and I was conscious of a rush of when he became completely absorb in watching a man who was fishing for pickerel through a hole in the ler-

"Nope. "Had a bite?"

period.

"Caught anything?" asked he

"An hour. As I glided away light-heartedly ... the delicious curves of the outer poly-I reflected that he was evidently a persevering pot-hunter who would not be easily discouraged, and that I could count upon his engrossing the attention of my offspring for a considerable

Accordingly, I was surprised, some five minutes later, to observe the hole erman shambling across the pend to ward the shore. A moment afterward I learned what had happened.

The horny-handed pot-hunter, has ing presently pulled a solitary pickene out upon the ice and freed it from his hook, turned aside to cut another plan of bait; whereupon my hopeful picture up the fish and popped it back into it native element without so much as a syllable of commentary; and thereupon he of the horny hand, having realized the situation in its terrible cutarets pulled up his line, shovelled back the particles of ice into the hole, and he took himself upon his shambling way

without a word. Not a word, mark you! The only dternative was child-murder or seence, and my pot-hunter chose the simplest form of the dilemma.

"I thought the fish would like it. said little Fred, when intermented upon the subject. MADAGASCAR SEDAN CHAIRS. Their Playful Bearers and Unfortunate

Passenger. Four men at a time carry the passen ger, always keeping step. The men on the left side support the pole on the right shouldess, holding it with their right hands; those on the right side have their heads between the polethe right-hand pole resting on their right shoulders, while with their left hands they catch hold of their companions' right wrists, and so steady each

Every half-minute, without slackening their pace, they throw the filanzama onto the shoulders of four others, who in anticipation, have been running on ahead so that there should be no pause They were a bright and caec people, never ceasing to laugh an chatter the whole day, and were like: lot of big children out for a game of ball—the unfortunate passenger being the ball. The sailor's description of his camel-ride over the Bayuda deser that the beast played cup and ball with him the whole way, and only missed him twice-would have been

equally suitable to this mode of travel The bearers are of a higher classical generally younger than the baggage porters, and are specially trained to keep up a fast rate of traveling day by day. The latter have, as a rule, enor mous bumps on their shoulders, which I have read are hereditary, but my own opinion is that their growth on each individual is the result of the constant friction of the long bamboos on which

they swing their loads. DOESN'T INVENT BY ACCIDENT Edison Decides on Reaching a Certain Re-

suit and Works Until It Comes. His genius comes near to justifying that definition of the word which makes it an infinite capacity for taling pains, says a writer in the Review of Reviews. "Are your discoverie often brilliant intuitions? Do they come to you while you are lying awake

nights?" I asked him.

"I never did anything worth doing by accident," he replied, "nor did any of my inventions come indirectly through accident, except the phono graph. No, when I have fully decides that a result is worth getting. I go ahead on it and make trial after trial until it comes. I have always kept strictly within the lines of commer cially useful inventions. I have never had any time to put on electrical want ders, valuable simply as novelties to eatch the popular fancy" And he named in distinction some noted clastricians who had made their reputa

tions through the pyrotechnics of the profession. "What makes you work?" I asked with real curiosity. "What impelyou to this constant, tireless strumple You have shown that you care compar atively nothing for the money it makes and you have no particular enthusiasm

in the attending fame." "I like it," he answered, after a mo ment of puzzled expression, and their he repeated his reply several times as if mine was a proposition that had not occurred to him before. "I like it don't know any other reason. You know some people like to collect stamps. Anything I have beyon always on my mind and I am not easy while away from it until it is tinished

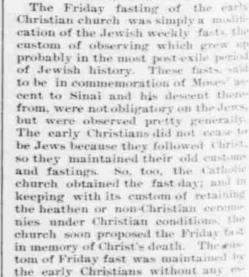
And then I hate it." "Hate it?" I asked, struck by his emphatic tones. "Yes," he affirmed, "when it is all

done and is a success I can't bear the

sight of it. I haven't used a telephone

in ten years and I would go out of my

way any day to miss an incandescent An Early Religious Rite.



Live Tond in a Hallstone. A hailstorm visited Pawtucket, R L. and caused plenty of excitement One woman picked up a large hallstone and allowed it to melt in her hand. She thought something was inside the little piece of frozen rain, but was surprised to find when all had melted a little live toad or frog in her hand. There is a general belief that a

pecial idea on their part, so that it i

probably impossible to say when

ceased to be a reile of Judaism and

became a mark or duty of Christianity

great many pebbles came down with the hail.