A Large Army of Professionals Are Kept Busy-Fortunes Annually Spent in Traveling on the Railroads.

It is estimated that there are perhaps as many as 1,000 traveling theatrical companies in the United States. says the Washington Post. This includes everything that can be considered strictly professional companies, to say nothing of the countless amateur organizations. Of the strictly theatrical organizations it is safe to presume that the average receipts per night for the 1,000 companies are \$400 each. At seven performances per week for each company the weekly average, as will be seen, would be \$2,800. The average theatrical season is forty weeks. The entire 1,000 companies with an average nightly receipt of \$400 would produce weekly receipts at seven performances per week amounting to \$3,800,000. This multiplied by forty, the number of weeks in a soason, would yield gross receipts amounting to \$112,000,000.

From the above estimates some idea can be formed of what the American people spend annually for amusements by companies which are known as strictly professional. Thousands of dollars are also spent with amateur theatrical organizations and lecture bureaus.

It would appear from the above state ment that a great deal of money is made by theatrical people. The expenses incident to earning \$112,000,000 are very large. It is reasonable to say that one-third, or \$39,000,000, of the total \$112,000,000, is spent with railroads. Another very large item is expended for printing. Great fortunes have been amassed by printing houses in the production of theatrical printing alone. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are also spent for advertising in newspapers. It is safe to say that 40 per cent. of the correspondence between theatrical managers is earried on by telegraph, which amounts to a great deal in a year's time.

The traveling companies, however, are not the sole possessors of the grand total, \$112,000,000. This is divided between the traveling companies and the owners of the houses where the companies play. The net receipts derived by the companies would perhaps be in the neighborhood of 65 per cent. or 70 per cent., making an average net result of between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,-000. Out of this, of course, comes all of the expenditure for railroad transportation, and over one-half of the total amount paid for newspaper advertising. Out of this also is paid fully 95 per cent. of the amount paid to printing houses.

The 1,000 traveling companies will average fifteen people to a company. making a total of 15,000 theatrical people traveling over the country forty weeks out of the fifty-two. This, of course, does not include the number of people employed at theaters. Upon the estimate made as to the number of companies there must of necessity be the same or more number of theaters. as two companies cannot play at the same theater on the same night. There are at least on an average fifteen people employed at every theater, which would be 15,000. This added to the number of people traveling would make a total of 30,000 people. It is said that there 3,000 actors and actresses now out of employment. There are at least engaged in the theatrical business directly or indirectly-those who make a living from it -60,000.

Some actors make a great deal of money; some do not. Those who make the most are generally those who say the least about it. Those who make the least on annual tours are as a class those who do the most talking about having done the greatest business. A great many managers and stars hold to the old-fashioned idea that they must always talk about the enormon business they are doing, the people they are turning away from their houses, and how many times a week the "Standing Room Only" sign is out. They do this for the express purpose of attempting to deceive the public. The best evidence that a traveling theatrical attraction is a good one is the fact that large audiences attend it.

### Old Mexican Mines.

Whenever a cave is newly discovered in New Mexico or Arizona the finder's first hope is that he has unearthed an old Spanish or Mexican mine, but this seldom or never has proved to be the case. Generally these holes in the mountains are natural caves in limestone or sandstone formations, but sometimes they lie between walls of hard rock, which perhaps contain mineral deposits, indicating that the primitive civilized Indians may have dug their way in following a soft streak in search of tale to use in pottery making, with no thought for precious metals. Stalactites, snowy white, hang from their roofs, and where mineral water has percolated these crystallizations take on gorgeous metallic hues. Human bones are some times found in these caves and other evidences of human work or former occupancy. The Coffee cave and Robinson's cave, in the Black range, in southern New Mexico, have been explored for several hundred feet, and other large caves in that region remain to be explored.

### IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS.

The Ten-Year-Old System, Which Has Proved a Uniform Success.

The identification service at the pre fecture of police, Paris, is one of the most recent and not the least curious creations of the department. It is now ten years since this service was organized by M. Bertillon. At the prefecture I was shown (writes a correspondent of the Leeds Mercury) a collection of about one hundred and twenty thonsand photographic records of arrested persons who had been taken to the depot. These are ranged in five hundred drawers on rollers, called "cabriolets." By a process of elimination the packets are so classified according to distinguishing physical features as to enable a stranger going there for the first time to identify an arrested person if previously apprehended by the prefeeture in less than five minutes. A practical exemplification of the system was given me, in company with some other visitors, the other day. A roughlooking youth of twenty years of the souteneur class had just been brought to the depot on a charge of the threeeard or confidence trick. To the question, "Have you ever been here before?" a sullen "No" was elicited. "Your name?" "Leon Renault," which appropriation of the identity of a former prefect of police and distinguished advocate caused a general titter. In the twinkling of an eye the alleged first offender was put through the measuration process, which the lad rather resented, on the ground that he was not there "to be made a sight of." But "M. Renault" was quickly reduced to reason. When the measurements were taken, one of the party was invited to search for the duplicate in the pigeonhole. In less time than it takes to write this Leon Renault appeared under the same photographic resemblance as a certain "Rossinol," which the culprit was at last forced to recognize as his THE SURPLUS GIRL.

Better for Her to Work Than to Be Thrown Into the River-The tendency of an increasing population is nearly always to an overpro duction or at least to what is generally considered an overproductionof girls, and the result is a problem which has been the cause of much vex-

all ages, says the St. Louis Republic. The Chinese have a solution which they look on as final, but in many other countries there is such objection to the idea of throwing surplus girl babies into the river that it can hardly onerate with the same success which at-

tends it in China. As they are not thrown into the river they grow up and then they must get a living in some way. This has occurred to Lady Emily Dilke, and has moved her to make an investigation of their condition.

The picture she draws in the Fortnightly Review is a gloomy one. She concludes that the secret of England's manufacturing supremacy is the cheap labor of women and girls, and she is also of the opinion that the results of setting the women and girls to work to eke out the earnings of the head of the family "are simply suicidal."

It is no doubt true that the specess of English manufactures depends largely on the cheap labor of women and girls, and we venture to say that it is to some extent true of every successful manufacturing country. It is certainly true of the New England states, which are notorious for their overproduction of girls.

It is not necessary to dwell on the evils incident to any industrial system which relies mainly on such labor. They are apparent. But the assumption that they outweigh the benefits is rash indeed.

The increasing employment of women and girls in production means. that through the advance of civilization, resulting in the invention of highly improved machinery, work can now be done by women that was formerly far beyond their strength. When one girl can operate a machine that will do the work of five fully developed men it is useless to expect that the five men will be employed in place of the one girl and the machine. It is also illogical and short-sighted

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having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to

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"NO MORE DOCTORS FOR ME!

They said I was consumptive, sent me to Florida, told me to keep quiet, no excite-ment, and no tennis. Just think of it. One day I found a little book called 'Guide

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her, got a lovely reply, told me just what to do, and I am in splendid health now."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Compound

conquers all those weaknesses and ailments

so prevalent with the sex, and restores per-

cle, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00. For the cure of Kidney Complaints,

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It has saved fives, and may save yours.

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Send two 2-cent stamps for Mrs. Pinkham's beautiful 88-page illustrated book, entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND ETIQUETTE."

All Druggists sell it as a standard arti-

ery which increases the demand for female labor as an evil in itself. The English or the German peasant girl who works on the farm does much harder and more brutalizing labor than the girl of the factory. Many evils attend the employment of girls in operating machines. No father who can support his daughters should allow them to go into a factory. The girl is most fortunate who can afford to grow up with no other business than that of housewife." But as all are not su-

to look on the improvement in machin-

nize that what may seem an unmixed evil may be really a minor benefit. It is better for girls to work in factories and stores than to be thrown into the river, as happens to them in China, or to be obliged to use the mattock and spade in the fields, as they are in Europe.

premely fortunate it is well to recog-

We are not doing nearly as well as we might in this matter or in any other, but still we are doing a great deal better than professional pessimists are capable of understanding.

#### INDUSTRY OF THE MOLE. The Hard-Working Little Animal at Least

as Industrious as the Ant. A mole's life is by no means a genlemanly sinecure, according to the ornhill Magazine. He has to work arder, in all probability, for his pittance of earthworms than any other. animal works for his Jaily bread. His whole existence is spent in perpetually raising and removing large piles of earth by sheer force of muscle. order to sustain such constant toil and to replace and repair the usert-up tisme the mole requires to be always eating. His appetite is veracious. He works like a horse and eats like an dephant. Throughout his waking nours he is engaged in pushing aside earth and scurrying after worms in af ais gatieries and tunnels. The labor er, of course, is worthy of this hire such conscless activity can only be kept up by equally ceaseless, feeding nd so the mole's existence is one long avage alternation of Inbor and banuseles are working at such a rate hat if he goes without food for half aday he starves and dies of actual inanition. He is a high pressure enfine. His drinking is like his enting; mmoderate in all things he must have his liquor much and often. So he digmany pits in his tunneled ground and atches water in them to supply his needs at frequent intervals. He does not believe, however, in the early closing movement. Day and night alike he drinks every few hours, for lay and night are all alike to him. He works and rests by turn, after the fashion of the navvies employed fa digging tunnels, or measures his time by watches, as is the way of sailors.

## One Consolution.

The author of "From Tripoli" to Tunis" tells an amusing story of a dispute between a diplomatist and a čustoms official at Tripoli. On the dock at Třipoli may be seen a curious collection of articles. They represent inport and export taxes and are sold by the customs officials. The import tax is eight per cent, of the value and the export tax is one per cent. If anyone refuses to pay the tax the officials take possession of one-eighth of the merchandise. Some time ago a European foreign minister visited Tripoli in the service of his country. He had with him three hundred visiting cards. When a tax was demanded on these he was angry and refused to pay it. A high official of the government was summoned to settle the matter. He solemnly confiscated eight per cent. of the merchandise in question-twenty? four visiting cards. "Very well, keep them," eried the irate ambassador "keep them. I resign myself. I shall not be obliged to pay you a visit of ceremony for twenty-four years."

Fir Stronger Than Oak. It would be difficult, says the St. Louis Republic, to convince the average man that fir is a stronger wood than oak, but such has been proven by actual tests that were made by a fair and impartial committee appointed for that purpose. The timbers used were each 2x4 inches and 4 feet long, both ends solidly braced and the weight applied in the middle of the span. Yellow fir stood a strain of 3,062 pounds, common Oregon oak, 2.923 pounds. Fine-grained yellow fir from near the butt stood a strain of 3,635 pounds. and best Michigan oak snapped with a strain of only 2,428 pounds. The tests were made by the Northern Pacific Railway company at Tacoma, Wash.

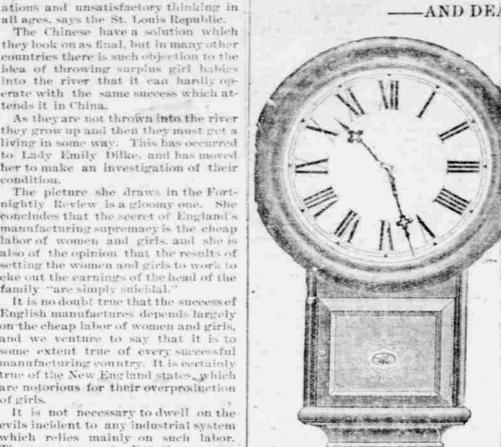
Queen Victoria's Family. The royal family of England is the largest in Europe. Her majesty Queen Victoria's family circle numbers fifty living descendants, including sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaugh ters; great grandsons and great-granddaughters, besides whom she has four sons-in-law and four daughters-in-law, five grandsons-in-law and one granddaughter-in-law. The queen has lost one son and one daughter, five grandsons, one granddaughter, one great-

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DESTRUCTIVE OCCUPATIONS. Poisons That Lurk for Flax and Artificiat Flower Workers.

Very little is known of the danger to life and health that exists in many occupations where women are largely uployed. In England a league has seen formed to call attention to the facts of the case, and Mrs. C. Vollet has made extentive investigations, says the New York Sun.

In the linen trade the flax has to be eft to soak in the water, and rhenmatism, bronchitis and pneumonia seize upon the women who have to deal with it in this stage. In the flax-carding department the fine dust produces lung disease and kills its victims at thirty. In fur-cape making the odor and the fine fluff are both extremely injurious. A singular injury is caused to artificial flower makera especially those employed in making white flowers by gaslight. The dry dust causes inflamed eyelids, and the work is so trying that women are worn out long before middle age. In the china trade the clay dust settles year by year in the lungs until consumption results. In the white-lead trade horrors are found quite equal to those of the phos-

phorus match trade. Lead is in itself highly poisonous, and the most danperous part of the process of making he ordinary blue pigs of lead into the deadly white carbonate is carried on by women, because it requires less museular strength than the rest. Cakes of lead are put to ferment in tan and acetic acid for three months, and then the cakes have to be grabbed out of the mixture by hand, the poison getting under the finger nails. After being ground to powder under water the dishes of damp lead have to be placed in a stove to dry for a for slight The worst part is when these poor women have to take away the dry, hot. white earbonate of lead from the stoves. Even the muffled heads, the woolen respirators, the sack overalls, fail to keep out the deadly dust. They rarely live many years; sometimes a few weeks or months bring on the symptoms of acute lead poisoning, to which they rapidly succumb. This white carbonate of lead is used for glazing china and enamel advertisements. The only safeguard would be in prohibiting the manufac ture, and it would be possible to do so. for various substitutes are in the market.

#### THE TABLES TURNED.

A Would-Re Vivisector Operated On by His Savage Affres One of the most curious expeditions ever planned by man was that once undertaken by Dr. J. G. Bunting, of Portland, says the Lewiston (Me) Journal. During all his life he had

been a close student of the philosophy of digestion, and for the purpose of his investigations he had that remarkable Canadian, Alexis St. Martin, in his care for twenty years. In order to cinch matters and provide facts for some of the doubting Thomases, Dr. Bunting east about for some one else upon whom he might continue to ex-

He could think of but one plan, and that was to go to Africa, buy two slaves and operate upon their stomnchs. By opening the body near the fifth rib and perforating the stomach a condition could be produced similar to that existing in the person of fit. Martin. Therefore the doctor purchased his supplies and sailed across to Tonis, in the north of Africa. There he hired a native chief with forty of his followers, paying them a liberal retaining fee and promising alluring largess when the trip was ended. They set forth. The doctor carried one thousand pounds in his inside pocket and the chief probably lay awake four nights thinking about the matter. At any rate, on the fifth night he speaked into the doctor's tent and delivered a little address over the muzzles of two pistols. When he had concluded the loctor passed over his ducats and the thief passed over the border along with his renegade band. They helped themselves to such supplies as suited their arties and unenlightened tastes The doctor came back without a retimes and with a deal of experience that will never appear in a medical

Some German Bulls. A German newspaper man, evident y jealous of the frishman's reputation is a maker of bulls, took the trouble ome years ago, says the London Signro, to look up the German record n this line. Among others he found n the published works of certain Teulonic writers the following curious examples: "Among the immigrants was an old blind woman, who came to America once more before she died to see her only son." "After the door was closed a soft female foot slipped into the room, and with her own hand extinguished the taper." "Both doctors were unable to restore the deceased once more to life-and health." 'The Ludies' Benefit association has distributed twenty pairs of shoes among the poor, which will dry up many a tear." "I was at the table enloving a cap of coffee when a gentle voice tapped me on the shoulder. I looked around and saw my old friend once more."

Managed It Between Them. It used to be the custom in England for pheasants to feed from boxes which opened when the bird stood on a rail in front, the box shutting to again as soon as the bird left the rail. By this device the food was protected from all manner of thieves. It so happened, according to Bishop Stanley, of Norwich, that a coot or water-hen had studied the movements of the pheasants, and being anxious to get its meals as easily as they got theirs it tried the box one day. As it was not heavy enough to raise the lid, it kept jumping on the rail to give extra force to its weight; still the result was not satsfactory. Accordingly, it went away. out returned soon with another coot. The weight of the two birds was now sufficient to cause the box to open.

Telephones in Sweden. In no other country of the world is the telephone in so general use as in Sweden, and in no other is the service so cheap and at the same time so perfeet. It is under government control and the rates are fixed by the government. A few weeks ago a new line was opened between Stockholm and Christiania by King Osear, who took occasion to express the hope in the first message to the Norwegians that the line would tend to draw the two countries into closer union and aid in overcoming the desire of the Norwegian radicals to break up the existing relations. It is now proposed, by means of a submarine cable, to connect the Norwegian and Swedish capitals with Copenhagen.

Physiological Oddities. The muscles of a well-developed human jaw can exert a force of 534 pounds according to recent experiments. The blood in its natural state contains an amount of pure water that is really astonishing to one who has not given the subject attention-nearly seven-eighths of its entire bulk. Kiel estimates the surface of the lungs at 150 square feet, or ten times that of the

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**HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.** 

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have failing spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to THOUSANDS also much troubled.

with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my leftside or back until began taking your New Heart Cure. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am

on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured. Elkhart, Ind., 1888. Mrs. Elmina Hafen.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly be-lieve that Dr. Miles' New CURED Heart Cure saved my life. Heart Cure saved my life. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

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SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

General Rejoleing Over the Termination of a flarbarous and One-Sided Wayfare in the Dark Continent -Reign of Terror.

The general satisfaction which has been felt throughout South Africa at the victory of the Chartered con pany's forces is caused mainly by fact that it will in all probabilis so far as Matabeleland is cone the death blow to a system of 1thirsty tyranny which has profrom the time, over sixty year when the forces of Moselelar father of Lobengula, swept the the country between the Orange, and Limpopo rivers, leaving a a mare of desolation and death to them, and settled in the rogion known as Matabeleland. The through which this devastation marched was, says Theale. " with skeletons, and there was litera

THE MATABELE KING.

Downfall of Lubengula, the Blood.

thirsty African.

no living being left behind." From that time until the pesays the Chicago Times, the Ma have lived in the country from a they are now being ousted and their own toil, but by previous the timid tribes which or habited the land, and which havsince been compelled, and a pomof torture and death for the least it or unwillingness, to support ferocious taskmasters by period tributes of slaves, women, entile an corn. That sixty years has been be the Mashonas and Makalakas a reign of terror.

As illustrating the general practice of the Matabeles for many years past, Rev. Father Hartman, than whom, owing to his long residence the country, few are more competer to speak, testifies that it is the cost of an impi to approach unnoticed a unseen a Mashona kraal in the n. At the first dawn of the day the raises its war cry, surrounds the fortunate kranl, and slaughters all er cept girls, children, or those who are fit for doing some useful work on the home journey.

Sometimes it happens that the Matabeles drive a crowd of Mashonas im one of their hats and set fire to ; This, Father Hartman states, has been going on for forty years and will not stop till the Mashomas are exten nated. Lobengula himself, som h own hands, ent off the lips, now ear and hands of a poor Mashona boy wh was falsely accused of tasting the king's beer.

Even since the occupation of the country by the whites similar raids have been of frequent occurrence. the early part of last year, for instan some fugitive Makalakus came ! Victoria asking for protection againa large Matabeles impl which wa raiding and killing at Chibi's and .. krants across the Tuli road. In 3 1892, Chenaka and Conye, Masion chiefs, reported that a large impi their people and taken away their cat-

In July of the same year, Lobengula had a fit of jealously of the reger Emblaba and Sidblobio, and netting the king's instructions the Imbiana iment demolished the unfortunate gents and their families, root a branch. In August, while Capt. Chap In was on an expedition to disce and punish the natives who had into fered with the telegraph instrumen at Nuanetsi, he heard on all sides co

plaints from the patives of raids by the In October last three hundred Matsbeles were raiding the Makulah between the Numetsi and Landiers, killing men, women and child In November Lubengula sent a la impi to punish Chici, and about same time a party of forty Majale arrived at Lo Magendi's keast a

asked him why he allowed the En lish to dig for gold without the king's After they had agreed to discuss the matter over in the morning Le 3 gondi went to his hut, but about a light next morning his dwening a surrounded by Matabeles, who cal him out, shot him and afterno stabled him. They then killed his to brothers and two boys and fired the women's hut, killing two of

chief's wives. On departing the Mat beles took away with them eighty ninety women and all the chief's gon and sheep. In March of the present year a large Matabele impi came raiding down the direction of Palapye, and sof the fugitives who escaped to reported the murder of several indu including Lubergula's brother. yande. This recital of horrors may c

INECARBIT slude with a reference to the mass of the Mashonas in the streets of toria in July last, the event which rectly led to the present situation. VALUABLE RELICS. A MAN at Staurford, N. Y., has the

watch Maj. Andre offered as a race to his captors. He has documentprove that it is genuine. Time sedan chair that was used

King Charles L's consort, Queen lier etta, of France, has been placed in Vandyck room at Windsor eastle. Tife sword carried by Col. Ethan len when he demanded the surren of Fort Ticonderoga is on exhibit at the national museum at Washin

In the Vatican library there is treatise on dragons, a manuscript single roll three hundred feet long a foot wide, the material of which said to be the "tanned gut of a great dragon.'

Ax umbrella, aged one hundred a five years, is the property of Mr. do Bickel, of Harrisburg, Pa. It has b whalebone ribs, heavy blue silk eand a stout ivory handle. In age

stands preeminent. Dr. Boyd, known as "the Count" Parson," says in one of his essays the in many Scotch churches the prayer

were "the preleeminaries," listened out not joined fa. He tells an amusing story of the mas istrates of a town who were forced listen to a prayer in which they could

Mr. Smith was preaching at Drusleekie. In the concluding prayer uddenly real empered that he had not orayed for the magistrates, sivin

their official robes before him. So le put in the prayer, just where he was "Have mercy upon all fools and idiots, and especially upon the magtrates of Drumsleekie. ' He meant no evil, but the magistrates ere not pleased. - Youth's Companion

THE LABOR FIELD.

THE Hudson ice crop employs nearly 15,000 men. ONE Maryland factory alone put up 4,000,000 cans of corn last season.

Two hundred and seventy-two texale mills were erected in this country in 1892. Ir is stated that machinery is pro-

ducing 90 per cent, of the manufacturing labor of the country. THE value of the honey and wax pro-

duced in the United States during the past year has been estimated at \$10.5 DOC,000. -

If you can't get it sen 'to us. Ask first. please make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without detay.

Surviving executor of Bernard McNeill, dec'd.

Gallitzin, Pa., January 2, 1894. Nample for Z eta in stamps, B. packs 31. Large 2.14 lb. can, by mad, 81. M. Sis large cans, 82. express prepaid. Sample copy of The Best Pouritry Papers prepaid. Farm-Coultry one year (price Sec.) and large can \$1.50. L.S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Castom Home St., Footon, Many grandson and one son-in-law. If these were living her family circle would external body. There is enough of iron in the blood of 48 men to make a J. DIAMOND, Optician, for 2 years. number seventy-four. Estab'd, 1861. 22 S.Ath St., PITTSBURG, PA. plowsbare-of 24 pounds weight.