THE HAIR.

Some Curious and Interesting Facts.

The people of Paris and London alone use twenty carloads of other people's hair. Convents usually furnish large amounts for the French, Spanish and Italian markets, and it is known to the trade as "church hair." The prices of hair range from $5 to 20 cents a head, though the finest of golden hair will bring $2 an ounce, white hair $5 an ounce. In such cases a head of hair is worth from $25 to $50. Some nationalities have a peculiar odor in their hair; the Chinese hair has a musky smell, and the odor of violets has been detected in one or two instances. The dealers detect the quality mainly by the touch, can tell whether its color is dyed or bleached, and whether it comes from the living or dead. As a rule hair-growers are a degraded race whose riches consist not in their flocks, but in their own fleeces, which they never pin up or comb, but wear in closely-fitting caps.

The enormous strength of the hair is hardly appreciable. A healthy single hair will support four ounces. A single head of hair in an audience of 200 people will support the entire audience; and the hair of all the people in Detroit would support a load which would require 5,000 locomotives to draw, and the hair of the people of the globe would support a planet against the gravity of the earth. Samson's hair was evidently a fitting emblem of his strength.

The shape of the hair, looked at as one would look at the end of a stick of candy, is an oval in the European and light haired races, and in the Semitic races more or less angular. The hair of the negro is ellipsical or kidney-shaped; it has no central canal, and will "felt." The European s will not; but, although the negro's hair, as a whole, seems coarse, perhaps on account of its curliness, a competent observer avers that the individual hairs of this race are finer than the hairs of the European. The curl in the negro's hair is caused by effect, during thousands of years, of a hot sun, which has acted upon it like a perpetual crimping-iron.

Hairs do not, as a rule, penetrate the scalp perpendicularly, but at an angle. When the angle of the different hairs is the same, it is possible to give to it the easy sweeps and curves which we generally see it take; but if there are by some freak of nature misplaced, we have the rebellious 'frizzle-top' that are not susceptible to the influence of the brush and comb." Many a poor mother has half worried her life out trying to train her Johnny's rebellious locks into better ways, believing it was Johnny's perverseness of manners that induced such dilapidated-looking head-work. When it was really none of Johnny's fault at all, but simply a freak of nature in misplacing the radiating centers of his "hirsute covering." Sometimes fowls suffer from a contrariwise placing of the feathers—they run the wrong way. The author's father had a hen whose leg-feathers ran up toward the body, those on the body and neck toward the head. This gave her a perpetual "out of sorts" look and she could never fly. The erection of the hair of animals during anger or of human beings in fright, is caused by a change in the skin and the angle at which the hair enters the head or body.

There are three reasons why women's hair is longer than men's: First, she has no hair growth on her face, and so has a larger supply of hair-forming material for the scalp; second, the diameter of her hair being larger, it is less liable to break; third, being usually less engaged in mental labor or business worry, she has a more constant and even supply of blood to the scalp. In nations where the hair of the men is usually worn short, the fashion of long hair in the male is regarded as a protest against church and state, and against general customs, taste and thought; in Austria it is made a political offense to be so attired.

The growth of the hair is the most rapid in the young and middle-aged, and in those living an outdoor life. At the age of eighty, if a man live so long, the hair and beard have been close-trimmed, he has cut off six and a half inches of hair annually, or about thirty feet in all.

The hair is the least destructible part of the body. The hair of the ancient Thebians is, after a lapse of 4,000 years, found to have survived the tombs. The pyramids and the sphinx are crumbling but some of the wigs of human hair, exposed to the mold and moisture of their entombed apartments, are less decayed than the mummies themselves.

There are three coloring pigments to the hair—yellow, red and black, and all the shades are produced by the mixture of these three colors. In pure gold yellow hair there is only the yellow pigment; in red, the red mixed with yellow; in red, the black mixed with red and yellow; in the hair of the negro there is as much red pigment as in the reddest hair, and had not the black been most developed—perhaps by the action of the sun—the hair of all negroes would be as fiery a red as the reddest hair of an Englishman.—*Dr. H. C. Seward, in Detroit Free Press.*

An Easy Death.

Dr. Sam Johnson was a dear lover of tea, and drank it freely. On a certain occasion he chanced to be taking tea in company where was present a woman who not only held the fragrant herb in holy horror, but who believed it to be poison. She sat near the doctor, and beheld him receive his sixth cup. She had borne it thus far in silence, but when she saw the good man about to empty another cup, after having drank five of them, she felt it her duty to speak, which she did, feelingly and emphatically:

"My dear Dr. Johnson, do you know what you are doing? Do you know that you are drinking poison? If you are given to that habit, you may be sure it is killing you."

This burly doctor looked at her, first in anyone and then quizzically, with the waiting cup suspended. With a reverent nod he replied:

"Madam, I thank you for your concern in my welfare, but on my account you need not be alarmed. I have been many, many years at this work, and if, as you say, it is killing me, it must be an easy death to die. Let me hope that your exit may be as vigorously healthful and as calmly placid!"

And he raised his cup to his lips.

A physician who had been called to attend Fontenelle found the great author sipping coffee.

"My dear sir, do you expect medicine can cure you when you persist in drinking the infusion of that pernicious berry? Coffee, sir, is a slow poison!"

"I should say slow," replied Fontenelle, sipping away at his beverage. "I have, within my own remembrance, been drinking it, daily and freely, for over sixty years."

He lived to be 100 years old.

An Artist in Ice.

Scarce as ice is this season, there is in Philadelphia an artist who devotes his time to the preparation of images in ice, for the adornment of supper tables at large parties. The figure of Atlas in ice is made to support a hollow globe to contain raw oysters, there being an opening at the top to indle out the bivalves. A large ice swan, the wings carved in the most artistic manner, is placed afloat in a large dish of water. The wings are made almost as thin as glass, and nearly as transparent, though the artist complains that he can get no clear and good ice. He has also made an oyster-larder in the shape of camels and elephants, with a Hindoo riding, while back of him was the cave containing the oysters. His trade is so flourishing that he uses up about 3,500 pounds of ice in a single week.

Interesting Scientific Facts.

In the height of the season a queen bee lays from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs in twenty-four hours.

A Berlin inventor has produced a new kind of cloth, consisting principally or entirely of sponge.

By means of relays, it is stated that London has frequently been placed in direct communication with Calcutta over 7,000 miles of wire.

To illustrate a recent lecture, M. Raoul Pictet coined a medallion weighing thirty-three pounds from frozen quicksilver.

Under the auspices of the King of the Belgians an establishment is to be formed in Eastern Africa for the capture and training of elephants.

FOR THE FAIR SEX,

Wouldn't Pay Their Bills.

A Paris letter to the Chicago *Times* relates some other instances of "miladies" who cannot or will not pay their "little bills:" I am told that there are some other really startling revelations of the same nature to be unfolded shortly. Worth, for instance, has refused to make another article for a certain noble English lady, whose husband is one of the wealthiest men in England, because he cannot collect the amount owing to him, now over £20,000 ($100,000). It is said that the books of that famous establishment, if carefully investigated, could tell strange stories. There was one fair luminary of the second empire who died owing M. Worth some $30,000, and I do not know if he has ever yet been paid in full. But the chief of any one of the great houses of Paris could tell queer tales of that nature if he would. I have heard of how there came one day to the Compagnie des Indes (the great lace and India shawl warehouse of the Rue Richelieu) a certain noble duchess, with a set of point-lace flounces that she wished to have altered. The courteous salesman took her directions very quietly, but when they were ended he remarked: "Before we alter your lace, madam, do you not think that you had better pay for it?" The bill had been standing for over seven years. But the liveliest case on record of this nature was that of the wife of a prominent official of the second empire, who bought a superb set of diamonds on credit, took them straightway to the Mont de Piete, and forthwith pawned them. Naturally, when the bill was presented she was unable either to pay it or return the jewels. The affair was on the point of terminating in a tremendous scandal, when some prominent personage informed the emperor of the whole matter, and pointed out the terrific damage that would be done to the reputation of the imperial official circle were it suffered to become public. That cautious soverign at once paid the jeweler out of his own pocket, or rather out of the public treasury, and the lady's little game in consequence succeeded to perfection.

Summer Fashions in Shoes.

When short dresses are fashionable, the fit and size of one's boots is a subject of serious consideration, says the Boston *Transcript*, and this summer Miss Flora McFlimsey will give the shoemakers no peace until her foot is made to look as small, if not smaller, than that of any of her friends. Her task will be rather difficult, for Flora has been wearing Louis Quinze heels so long that her little foot is sadly twisted and distorted, and all the soaking in natural water, all the polishing with pumice, and all the rubbing with perfumed oil that an Egyptian beauty could tench her to lavish upon it would not restore it to the graceful slenderness that it had in the days when her sensible grandmother made her wear a boot that left half an inch space beyond her great toe. She is no worse than most other girls, or most other men, for that matter, for only about three persons out of a hundred wear shoes that are as long as they should be.

The pretty three-strap slippers are still worn, but even with these the tendency is to the plainest styles, and the glittering steel is replaced by jet, and sometimes left off altogether, and slippers with two bows or one bow are preferred. There are a great many patterns, from the four tightly strapped loops to the little cascade bows that have five full loops each side of the strap, and from the lusterless silk to the lace and satin butterfly bows that are made to wear with black grenadine dresses in Spanish styles, but the favorite design is like the little cascades that are worn for neckties, is almost four inches long, and nearly covers the instep; when worn with a glove-kid slipper this looks well with almost any dress. The Neilson buttoned shoe and the Newport tie will both appear in the street this summer, as they did last year, but the English fancy for low shoes stitched with white has not yet been imported, and until our climate becomes more equable, boots will be preferred for walking for general wear. Broad-toed boots with the Scotch welt are made for girls who take long country walks and climb mountains by way of recreation, and for those who will be foolish is there not the D'Orsay slipper that has the heel somewhere under the hollow of the foot, and curves up at the back and down in the center, and has a toe-piece that curls up to cover the bunch of ill-used muscles crowded to the top of the instep? For evening wear black or white satin slippers are most used, the demand for these having sprung up within a few months and attained almost to the dimensions which it had in the days when no beauty would have dared to dance in any other shoe. Lawn tennis, of course, demands its own special shoe, and those worn in this country are far prettier than the hideous Queen Anne ankle-ties that some English players of the game affect. The grooved rubber sole makes the shoe clumsy in appearance, but by dint of tying it with bright ribbons and varying the color of its kid mountings it is made becoming.

In children's shoes common sense comes even nearer to being supreme than in those worn by ladies, for it is almost impossible to sell a very high heeled boot of fine quality, and even those short-sighted persons who select cheap shoes are learning that it is better to have those that are low-heeled. White, blue and pink boots are worn in full dress, but their appearance in the street usually indicates that the small person who stands in them has a foolish mother or has no other shoes.

They Missed the Boy After All.

Jack was not a bad boy, but he was a terrible mischievous one, and his parents really felt relief at the thought that he was to start for boarding-school the next day. His father thought of it when he found that Jack had used his razor to whittle a kite-stick. He thought so again when he discovered that Jack's ball had gone through the parlor window. Jack's mother thought so when she found muddy footprints all over the parlor carpet and a great scar on the piano leg. They both thought so when their chat at the supper table was interrupted by whistling and the upsetting of the milk pitcher, and they told Jack so, when, after having driven almost wild his father, who was trying to read the evening paper, by getting up a fight between the dog and cat, he sat down on his mother's new bonnet she had just been fixing, and utterly ruined it. Early the next morning Jack was packed off. Oh! what a relief from noise and trouble it was. His father's razors remained undisturbed; no sound of breaking glass was heard; the parlor carpet was unstained by mud. But, somehow, the house didn't seem cheerful to its occupants. It was a longday. Tea was served. There was no whistling and upsetting of dishes to interrupt the conversation, but the talk didn't seem to run so smoothly after all. And when it came to reading the evening paper and fixing up another bonnet, the dog and cat slept serenely on the hearth-rug, and no disturbance interrupted the proceedings. That's the difference between having a boy in the house and having him away, and the gentleman put down his paper and remarked as much to his wife, when he noticed a quivering about her mouth and two big drops on her cheeks, and there was a kind of mistiness about his eyes that bothered him about seeing. "Yes," she answered; "it—is nice—and—quiet; uh, uh, ou-u-u!" and he got up and went to the window and looked out and blew his nose for twelve minutes steadily.

The Great Lakes.

The latest measurements of the great fresh water seas are as follows: The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 688 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 82,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 690 feet; elevation, 506 feet; area, 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth, 169 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 274 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; greatest breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 84 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The length of all five is 1,365 miles, covering an area of upward of 136,000 square miles.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

If hens have plenty of coal ashes to wallow in, in the hen house, they will not be annoyed with lice.

In cultivating roses faded flowers should always be removed, since this checks the tendency to produce seeds and encourages new growth and fresh bloom.

The clematis is one of the most beautiful and hardy climbers we have. They thrive in almost any situation, are perfectly hardy, and produce masses of beautiful flowers and foliage.

In starting many flower seeds, pure sand is better than soil. Put some in a saucer; dampen it, and plant the seed. When well sprouted, and large enough to handle, transplant to pots.

To keep bugs off melon and squash vines put a tomato plant in each hill. This is worthy of trial; if it does not succeed in saving the melons and squashes we shall have a crop of tomatoes.

Soot water applied in strong or weak solution, according to the vigor and need of plants, has the effect of dispelling all worms from the soil, and of imparting a deep-green, healthy color to the foliage.

In the cultivation of the kitchen garden, long, straight rows of vegetables sufficiently far apart to allow the cultivator or horse hoe to be worked between them, will greatly lighten the hand work.

Many sows have a frenzy for devouring their young at farrowing, that seems to be caused in part by the previous method of feeding, and can be partially prevented at least by giving them a variety of food.

All hens which are good setters can be moved, after they have sat on eggs a week, to a small apartment where food and water can be kept constantly by them, and little trouble will be occasioned. A dusting box should be added.

To prepare liquid manure to be used upon a flower or vegetable garden, fill a hogshead holding sixty gallons with water, to which add a bushel of horse manure, or half a bushel of hen droppings, or the same quantity of soot, or six pounds of Peruvian guano. Stir the whole two or three times a day for a few days: then allow it to settle and use the clear liquor.

The old practice among farmers of annually scraping the trunks of apple trees and afterward applying a coat of whitewash is not so common nowadays as it used to be. Still the good results following the labor will well repay one. Underneath the dry and dead bark countless numbers of vermin make their home; when the bark is removed and whitewash applied the destruction of all vermin is certain.

Household Hints.

Copperas mixed with whitewash, put upon the cellar walls will keep vermin away.

To polish stained floors rub them thoroughly once a week with beeswax and turpentine.

Strong brine may be used to advantage in washing bedsteads; hot alum is also good for this purpose.

Drain pipes and all places that are sour or impure may be cleansed with lime water, copperas water or carbolic acid.

Carpets should be thoroughly beaten on the wrong side first, and then on the right, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox-gall or ammonia and water.

When hard-finished walls are calcimined, the soiled coats should be washed or scraped before a new one is put on. This is the most disagreeable part of the process. The furniture should be covered, as lime makes spots that remove with difficulty, especially upon black walnut.

Furniture needs cleaning as much as other woodwork. It may be washed with warm soapsuds, quickly wiped dry and then rubbed with an oily cloth. To polish it, rub it with rotten stone and sweet oil. Clean off the oil and polish it with a chamois skin. For ordinary woodwork use whiting to rub the dirt off and ammonia. Mortar and paint may be removed from window glass with hot, sharp vinegar. Grained wood should be washed with cold tea.

In washing painted walls it is a good plan to remove from the room everything that can be injured by steam and then hang sheets wrung from hot water in the room. The vapor, condensing on the walls, softens the dirt, which may be wiped off with woolen cloths wrung from soda-water. Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda-water. If the wall about the stove has been smoked by the stove, cover the black patches with gum shellac, and they will not strike through paint or calcimine.

Paint your plastered walls and they will not absorb odors. You can easily clean them with soda and water. Soap and water spots them. When paper and plaster become saturated with effluvia, nothing but entire renewal will clean them. Insects will not harbor in painted walls. Before paint or calcimine is applied to walls every crack and crevice should be filled with plaster or cement made of one part water to one part silicate of potash mixed with common whiting. For the calcimine put a quarter of a pound of white glue in cold water over night and heat gradually in the morning until dissolved. Mix eight pounds of whiting with hot water, add the dissolved glue and stir together, adding hot water until about the consistency of thick cream. Use a calcimine brush and finish as you go along.

Training Heifers.

It is an easy matter to train a heifer to stand quietly to be milked, but it is easier to train them to jump, kick and run. The way to teach them to stand still is to require them always to do so. If there is naught to hinder a wild heifer from running, and if her fears prompt her to run, she can and will run. If she cannot run in a short time she loses her fear and stands from habit; and habit is one of the most powerful influences in the world for either man or beast. If you want to transform a wild heifer into a well-behaved, well-trained cow, you must be patient and exhibit no temper. Never strike her. She must first of all get acquainted with you and learn that you will not hurt her. She must learn not to fear you. If in winter it is best to milk in the stable, make as little fuss and as few alarming motions as possible; handle her very gently. Be careful not to pinch the teats. This is the great source of trouble. A cow naturally wishes to be rid of her milk. She stands quietly until some careless milker has given a squeeze that hurts, when she kicks and runs. By following such a course a few times the habit will be confirmed. The best way to manage, if you have no stable, is to have a well fenced yard, and teach your heifers to stand for milking in that; or, next best, to tie them, using them very quietly. No man or boy is fit to handle animals unless he can control them, and control himself.

Look Out for the Moon.

The theory was advanced some time ago by an English astronomer that, owing to the peculiar solar and lunar action, the earth and moon must eventually come into collision. This theory was opposed by some of the most learned scientific men, who argued that, owing to the position of the tidal wave, the moon is drawn not exactly in the direction of the earth's center of gravity, but a little to the east of that center, and that in consequence she is made to recede from the earth, her orbit is enlarged, and her angular motion diminished. The partisans of the collision theory reply that this does not prevent the consumption of the vis viva of the earth's motion around the common center of gravity, although to a certain extent, at least, it must prevent this consumption from diminishing the moon's distance and increasing her angular motion. As this consumption of vis viva will go on through infinite ages, if the present order of things remain unchanged, the earth and the moon must ultimately come together, with results which the imagination can only faintly conceive.

A German physician claims to have discovered a means of dyeing the eyes of animals in general and of man in particular any color he pleases. He is accompanied on his travels by a dog with a rose-colored eye, a cat with an orange-red eye, a monkey with a chrome-yellow eye, a negro with one black and one blue eye, and a negress with one eye gold colored and the other silver white. The doctor says that his process, instead of injuring, strengthens and improves the sight.

A FREE PRESS.

Some of Its Advantages Tersely Stated.

The beautiful idea of getting something for nothing is nowhere more readily traceable than in a newspaper office.

So much has been spoken, written and sung about a "free press," that people have come to accept the term in a sense altogether too literal.

If a man has a scheme of any kind germinating he just steps into the editorial room and details it with the remark: "I'm not quite ready to advertise yet, but a few words will help me along." He gets the few words and never gets ready to advertise.

Two tickets admitting lady and gent to the "G. R. X. M. T.'s grand ball," are expected to produce a six-line local and a quarter of a column description of the ladies' toilets after the ball is over.

Church fairs and the like are worse than balls. They never leave tickets, but demand more space, because "it's a matter of news and a help to the cause."

Should a boy saw off his finger, "Dr. C. O. Plaster dressed the wound with great skill," would be a graceful way of stating it, and besides it is "unprofessional" to advertise.

The patent rat-trap man brings in one of his combinations of wire and moldy cheese bait, sticks it under the editor's nose, and explains how they catch 'em every time the spring works. "It's something of interest to the community, and if you put in a piece save me a dozen papers," which he quietly walks off with as though he had bestowed a favor in allowing editorial eyes to gaze on such a marvel of intricacy.

An invitation "to come down and write up our establishment" is a great deal more common than a two-square "ad" from the same firm. Newspapers must be filled up with something or other, you know.

The lawyer, with strong prejudices against advertising, is fond of seeing his cases reported in full in the newspapers, with an occasional reference to his exceedingly able manner of conducting the same. It is cheaper than advertising.

In fact everybody, from a to izzard, who has an axe to grind, asks the newspapers to turn the crank, and forgets to even say thank you, but will kindly take a free copy of the paper as part pay for furnishing news.

The press being "free" all hands seem bound to get aboard and ride it to death. That is why newspapers are so rich that they can afford to pay double price for white paper, and never ask Congress to aid them by removing the duty on wood pulp.—*New Haven Register.*

Whaling in the Pacific.

The fact that whales abound in sufficient numbers immediately outside this harbor—between the Farallones and Golden gate—to warrant the establishment of a whaling industry of some importance is not generally known, the idea generally entertained being that our waters are too far south to become the resort of schools of whales, and that only an occasional fish, separated from his companions in the north, strays into a latitude so far from his supposed habitat—the Northern ocean. Considerable numbers of whales can be found at all seasons of the year in the ocean adjacent to this port, and within a distance that can be easily traversed in a day. Between the first of May and the first of October is the most favorable season for fishing, on account of the calm weather generally prevailing. The varieties of whales which may be caught in this vicinity are the sulphur bottom, which is about 130 feet long, the largest in the world, and weighs in the neighborhood of 200 tons, yielding a small quantity of valuable bone, but being rich in oil; the humpback, weighing 120 tons; the California grays, eighty tons and finbacks and blackfish form the remainder. Sperm whales, which are valuable on account of the large quantity of spermaceti which they yield, are not found in our waters, and prove a valuable addition to a vessel's catch. Captain Thomas Whitelaw is now constructing a little screw steamer, sixty-five feet long, sixteen wide and nine deep, with which he intends to inaugurate the business of whaling outside the heads. She will be entirely decked over, so that a sea can go completely over her without causing damage. She is built very strongly, and is deeper than ordinary, so that she can be drawn some distance into the water by a whale, to which she may be made fast without danger. The mode of killing whales adopted by this vessel is by the whaling rocket, or bomb-lance, which can be discharged from the vessel, which entitled it possesses considerable advantages over the old style of hunting whales in a boat and with a hand-lance. The expectations are that an average of ten fish will be caught each month. When a whale is dispatched the steamer will tow him into port and land him at the reduction works, where the carcass will be treated and an improved process by which every portion will be utilized. When a whale is caught at sea the blubber is stripped off and the bone removed, after which the carcass is set adrift and floats around until completely devoured by sharks and birds. Under he process to be tried by Captain Whitelaw the fish will be cut into sections, and within twenty minutes the bones, blubber, flesh or bones will be placed in large steam-tight tanks made of boiler plates, into which steam at a high pressure and temperature will be introduced, which will have the effect of completely digesting the mass and separating the oil, which will be then drawn off. The process will be completed in about eight hours, when the residue of flesh and bones will be taken out, dried, and afterward ground together to produce a fertilizer. The bones are valuable for this purpose on account of the phosphate of lime which they will yield. Three "trys" can be made in a day, and as three digesters have been constructed—each capable of containing a ten-foot section of a whale—a large fish can be reduced in about two days. An Arctic whale yields from 1,700 to 3,500 pounds of bone, worth $2.75 a pound by the cargo at New Bedford. Each whale also yields from 100 to 250 barrels of oil, worth $10 per barrel.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Mother's Love.

Just before the circus opened yesterday afternoon a woman, accompanied by her son, a boy about sixteen years of age, appeared on the grounds and was the first at the ticket wagon. When the window was opened the mother said to the ticket-seller:

"If you will be so kind as to let a poor widow woman's Johnny into the circus he will carry water to the elephant."

"Stand back, madam, stand back!" he cried, as he took the half-dollar over her head.

She took her boy by the hand and marched to the entrance of the big tent explaining to the man at the door:

"My Johnny is going to carry hay to the camels."

"You and your Johnny carry yourselves right out of this!" was the very emphatic reply.

"Couldn't we both go in for ten cents, if we sat on the ground?"

"No, ma'am! Stand back, now; you are in the way!"

They fell back for a consultation. The boy had tears in his eyes, and the mother looked determined.

"Don't cry, Johnny, dear—your mother loves you and will get you in," she consolingly remarked, as she led him again to the ticket wagon. Crowding and pushing her way in, she called out:

"This boy's father was a preacher, and you ought to let him in free."

"Stand back, madam, stand back!" was the answer she got.

"Can't you let us in for ten cents?"

"No, no!"

She drew the boy out of the crowd and took a walk around the tent. There was a spot where the canvas was raised a little, and as they halted there she said:

"Johnny, a mother's love can surmount every obstacle. I'll stand here and you crawl under the tent."

She spread her skirts as far as possible, and the boy made a dive and disappeared. In about ten seconds he reappeared in the shape of a ball, and he didn't stop rolling until he had gone thirty feet. The mother straightened him out, lifted him up, and inquired what had happened.

"I—I—don't exactly know," said the boy, as he looked back at the tent, "but I guess I don't care for any more mother's love. I'll take pink lemonade in place of it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

New York city has just opened a new home for lonesome boys.

George William Curtis, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, lectured in New York a few nights ago on "Machine Politics and the Remedy."

Associate-Justice Charles J. Folger has been appointed to the position of chief-justice of the New York court of appeals, made vacant by the death of Sanford E. Church, and Francis M. Finch has been appointed to the vacancy made by Judge Folger's promotion.

Great excitement was caused throughout financial circles in Philadelphia and New York by the failure of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company. The latter company is an offshoot of the former and practically consolidated with it. The suspended railroad company is one of the oldest in the United States, and controls and operates over 900 miles of road which reach in many branches over the coal fields in Pennsylvania. Its stock consists of 412 engines, 334 passenger cars, 3,980 freight cars and 14,753 coal and iron cars. Its twenty-three wharves near Philadelphia, laid with thirty-five miles of track, afford the most ample facilities in the world for the transportation of coal and iron. For the last three years the company has struggled under a heavy load of debt, which finally compelled it to succumb. Its total liabilities are estimated at $120,000,000. Among its assets the company estimates its railroad property at over $59,000,000 and the real estate at over $7,600,000. A receiver has been appointed and the business of the company will be carried on as usual.

The American marksmen who will go to Ireland to shoot the international match against the Irish team comprise W. H. Jackson, W. M. Farrow, S. J. Scott, H. F. Clark, J. F. Brown, Homer Fisher, H. T. Rockwell and R. Rathbone.

The failure of the Reading Railroad company caused the suspension of several firms of Philadelphia brokers, who were swamped by the sudden depreciation in the stock of the corporation. The Reading Iron works, which owns several furnaces, a large rolling mill, tube works, nail works, foundry, steam forge and sheet mill at Reading, and pay out $80,000 a month to a large number of employees, also suspended; but the works will continue in operation.

For the third time the town of Edenburg, once the liveliest town in the lower oil fields of Pennsylvania, has been devastated by fire. The flames broke out in the United States hotel, and before they could be controlled had swept away seventy buildings, covering over five acres in the business center of the town. The postoffice, telegraph office, offices of the United Pipe lines, the Clarion county bank and three hotels are among the principal places burned. The aggregate loss is about $200,000. The town contained no fire department and not a drop of water except that conveyed by buckets could be obtained.

Frederic Emil Breimann, a dissolute journeyman baker of New York, murdered his wife, to whom he had been married only two months, by cutting her throat and then disappeared.

A party of Boston bicycle riders have sailed from New York for Europe to make a tour of the continent on bicycles and to contend against foreign riders.

Some of the New York fire companies are being supplied with the best quality of burglars' tools for the purpose of being able to break into burning buildings.

Franklin B. Gowen, Edwin M. Lewis and Stephen A. Caldwell have been appointed receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company and the Reading Coal and Iron company.

The steamer Mercator left Antwerp on March 3 for New York, and is so long overdue that it is believed she has foundered at sea. The vessel carried a crew of thirty-eight men, was valued at $60,000, and her cargo at $125,000 more.

Supervisor Casey, of Troy, N. Y., while attempting to stop a street fight was shot by a man named Wall and died in fifteen minutes. Policemen pursued Wall and fired upon him Wall returned the fire and shot Officer Duffy in the head, but was brought to the ground by a blow from the policeman's club. Another man and a child were also hit by the flying bullets.

Western and Southern States.

The Illinois Republican convention at Springfield put a full ticket for State officers in the field, with Governor Cullom at the head for re-election.

Just as a runaway couple had been married by a justice of the peace near Statesville, N. C., and while the magistrate was making out the marriage certificate, the newly-made bride fell down dead.

A train on the South Pacific railroad was on its way to a picnic at Big Trees two open cars jumped the track on a down grade and the passengers were thrown out in a confused heap toward the bank. The cars passed over those persons who were thrown across the track, grinding fifteen men and women to death and more or less severely injuring about twenty others.

At Bradyville, Tenn., six members of a family that ate a mess of wild lettuce died within a few hours.

From Washington.

An immense crowd of over 50,000 people gathered along the banks of the Potomac to witness the three-mile boat race between the Canadian champion, Edward Hanlan, and Charles Courtney, of Union Springs, N. Y., for a prize of $6,000. Ever since the failure of the two men to race on Chatauqua lake, in 1881, public interest in the boat race mysteriously sawed in two, negotiations had been pending for another race; and finally arrangements were made, satisfactory to both parties, to row on the Potomac river at Washington. In the event of one of the racers not putting in an appearance, his place was to be taken by James Riley. On the morning of the race Courtney was declared to be sick from the effects of the heat, and it was believed he would not row; but at half past five both men were in their boats in readiness for the struggle. When the signal to start was given Courtney forged ahead for a short distance, but was soon passed by Hanlan. The latter kept increasing his lead, while Courtney rowed frequently to bathe his head; and after rowing a little over two miles the American oarsman gave up the race altogether, permitting the Canadian to row leisurely over the course. Hanlan made the two miles in 17 minutes and forty-one seconds. As a race the affair was a disappointment to the multitude that had gathered in the expectation of witnessing a close and exciting struggle. Courtney's trainers and friends claim that he was too sick to row, but did not want to disappoint the public. Trickett, the Australian champion, and the only oarsman of note in the world with whom Hanlan has not rowed and defeated, has challenged the Canadian to row in England, and the challenge will in all likelihood be accepted.

United States Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has resigned his seat, giving as his principal reasons for taking this step weariness of public life after twenty years' service and a desire to attend to his private affairs. Ex-Governor John E. Brown has been appointed his successor, and has accepted.

The following important nominations were made the other day by the President: Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, postmaster-general; James Longstreet, of Georgia, to be minister to Turkey; David M. Key to be United States district judge for the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee.

James O. Putnam, of New York, has been nominated to be United States minister to Belgium.

Foreign News.

A Montreal mechanic claims to have discovered a new motive power that will be as effective as steam, and as applicable to all kinds of locomotion and mill work at one-tenth the cost of fuel.

Advices from Cape St. Petersburg state that Russia has decided to recall her charge d'affaires from Pekin and place her subjects in China under the protection of the United States. This means war between the two countries.

The drought prevails in Jamaica, Bums, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. In order that every one may try it, it is put up in 15 and 25 cent boxes for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

AGENTS Wanted for "The Bible in Pictures," containing 240 Engravings by Julius Schnorr von Carolsfeld. This work is highly endorsed by Pres. Chadbourne, Williams College; Bishop Doane, Albany; Rev. Dr. Post, St. Louis; Drs. F. L. Patton, John Preble, H. W. Thomas, Geo. H. Peters, and others, Chicago. Sold in numbers. Address ARTHUR SCOTT, Albany, N. Y.

TWO CARBONATE MINES in Rico to exchange for Eastern Real Estate. Are located near the best Mines in the camp. Will exchange at a valuation of $2,000 for each claim. For particulars address C. REED, Rico, Colorado.

FUN SMITH'S VALVE ORGAN [illegible] $1.00 FOR 25 CTS.

A GREAT OFFER New ORGANS, $45, $150, upward. Warranted 5 years. Second Hand Instruments at bargains. AGENTS Wanted. Illustrated CATALOGUE Free. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 Broadway, N.Y.

TO THE CURIOUS If you wish to see the picture of your future husband or wife, together with name and date of marriage, give your age, color of eyes and hair, and send 25 cents in money, or 40 cents postage stamps, to W. FOX, Box 270, Fulton ville, N.Y.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy as earn $40 to $100 month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. A Great R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Children's Grab Bag! Every Grab a Prize! Something new; no deception. One Prize for big folks with every Bag. Good profit. Chatterbox Co., 48 Cortlandt St., N.Y.

$5 Day to Agents $2 Sample Free. Address Agency, 159 Hudson Street, New York.

WANTED—Salesmen to canvass for the sale of our Nursery Stock. Address W. & T. SMITH, Geneva Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y. Established 1846.

WANTED Local Agents everywhere to sell Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, etc., by sample, to families. Profits great. Outfit free. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5089, St. Louis.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A Tough Story to Swallow.

There is said to be a French babe, aged six months, born at Cherbourg, the nape of whose neck has the singular gift of producing an uninterrupted succession of feathers. Twenty-three have already sprouted, reached maturity, and fallen off, to be carefully stored away by the infant's father, a workingman, whose fortune may be considered made if the amazing story turns out correct. The manner in which these feathers grow is thus described: A pimple forms on the nape of the neck, quite close to the roots of the hair. At the expiration of a certain time the pimple blossoms into a feather, the child, at the moment when it appears, seeming to experience a slight uneasiness. The feather, which is curved and gilded, attains, when fully grown, from ten to twelve centimeters in length. When it falls a few drops of a whitish color issue from the pimple, which then heals, leaving no trace of its existence for awhile, until another appears, inclosing the germ of another feather. A curious circumstance, says the Cherbourg paper, is that the feather remains six days on the infant's neck when fully grown before falling, and that its successor takes as many days to sprout as its predecessor to reach maturity. The father of the phenomenal child intends taking it to Paris in order to ask science to investigate the cause of this freak of nature.

Night sweats, cough, emaciation and decline prevented by Malt Bitters.

The first models were figures of living persons, and Dibutades, the Corinthian, is the reputed inventor of those in clay. His daughter, known by the appellation of the Corinthian Maid, being about to be separated from her lover, who was going on a distant journey, traced his profile by the shadow on the wall. Her father filled up the outline with clay, which he afterward baked, and produced a figure of the object of her affection, giving rise to an art till then unknown. This was about 985 B. C.

Feeble and exhausted constitutions restored to health and strength by Malt Bitters.

Toughened glass seems to be capable of a great variety of applications. Glass railway sleepers have already been tried, and now an English manufacturer proposes using this material for drain and water pipes, as well as for transparent bricks and several other articles.

Mr. J. H. Purdy, Druggist, Moundsville, W. Va., writes: I have examined Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and do not hesitate at all in recommending it to my customers as being a safe, pleasant and effectual remedy.

Watches were first invented in Nuremburg by Peter Halle. They used to be called Nuremburg eggs, because they were oval in shape. It took many years to bring them to their present state of perfection, and to render them the common convenience of the present day.

In Powder Form.

Vegetine put up in this form comes within the reach of all. By making the medicine yourself you save the cost of the package containing the barks, roots and herbs, make two bottles of the liquid Vegetine. Thousands will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity, who have the conveniences to make the medicine. Full directions in every package.

Vegetine in powder form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, enclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days Trial."

Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep boots and shoes straight. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

Dr. C. W. Benson's CELERY & CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared for Nervous Headache, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Paralysis and Indigestion, and will cure any case. Price, 50 cts. and $1. At druggists or by mail. Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md. Wholesale Agents for U. S., Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston. Wholesale Druggists, Portland, Maine. Order at once. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, premature weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by