

TEENY-WEENY.

Every evening after tea,
Teeny-Weeny comes to me,
And, astride my willing knee,
Plies his lash and rides away;
Though that palfrey, all too spare,
Finds his burden hard to bear,
Teeny-Weeny doesn't care;
He commands, and I obey!

First it's trot; and gallop then,
Now its back to trot again;
Teeny-Weeny likes it when
He is riding free and fast.
Then his dark eyes brighter grow,
And his cheeks are all aglow;
"More," he cries, and never "Whoa!"
Till the horse breaks down at last.

Oh, the strange and lovely sights
Teeny-Weeny sees of nights,
As he makes those famous flights
On that wondrous horse of his!
Often times before he knows,
Wearylike his eyelids close,
And, still smiling, off he goes
Where the land of By-law is.

There he sees the folk of fay
Hard at ring-a-rosie play,
And he hears those fairies say:
"Come, let's chase him to and fro!"
But, with a defiant shout,
Teeny puts that host to rout;
Of this tale I make no doubt,
Every night he tells it so.

So I feel a tender pride
In my boy who dares to ride
That fierce horse of his astride,
Off into those misty lands,
And as on my breast he lies,
Dreaming in that wondrous wise,
I caress his folded eyes,
Pat his little dimpled hands.

On a time he went away,
Just a little while to stay,
And I'm not ashamed to say
I was very lonely then;
Life without him was so sad,
You can fancy I was glad
And made merry when I had
Teeny-Weeny back again!

So of evenings, after tea,
When he tuddles up to me,
And goes tugging at my knee,
You should see his palfrey neigh!
When, with an exulting cry,
Teeny-Weeny, vaulting high,
Plies his lash and rides away—
[Engene Field, in Chicago News-Record.]

CHEAP FOODS.

How Nations Make Their Selections from Nature.

Each race, perhaps each body of inhabitants occupying a given section of the earth's surface, appears (says Edward Atkinson in the Courier-Journal) to have established by a process of natural selection a national food, which can be procured at least cost, and which, when analyzed, is found to contain the nutrients, protein, starch and fat, in about the right proportion to suit the conditions of the climate.

Beginning with the so-called rice-fed nations or races, whose rations consist in large quantity of rice or starchy food, it appears that they add the requisite amount of nitrogen by consuming peas and beans. Living mainly in hot countries, they do not need so much fat.

In India the element of fat is derived from a peculiar kind of butter called "ghee." In this combination is found a complete food at the least cost.

Moving into Europe, we find that the nutrition of the working classes of Italy consists mainly of polenta, a form of Indian corn or maize meal, which in itself is nearly a complete food, but being a little short of nitrogen, a modicum of cheese is added, the chief element in the diet of the Italian, however, being macaroni and cheese, many of the cheeses being made from the skim milk after the cream has been taken off, as these are richer in nitrogen. Macaroni and cheese with salad is substantially a complete food.

Passing over to Switzerland we again find cheese furnishing that which is the most important and the most expensive in every dietary, the nitrogenous portion. In France meat is eaten, but in the stock pot, or not at all, every element of meat and vegetable, including remnants of bread and everything that contains nutrition, is converted over into a nearly complete food, to which the customary salad and bread serve as a remainder.

In England the relative scarcity of meat is made up by the abundant consumption of cheese; bread and cheese serving as the mainstay of the working people, the cheese supplying the deficiency of the wheat in protein. In Scotland oatmeal is the mainstay, and in the grain of the oat is to be found a food more nearly corresponding to the requirements of complete nutrition than in any other single variety of food which is known to exist. The Irish, subsisting from choice or from necessity so much upon potatoes, are a people of relatively low vitality, not tenacious of life, and as a rule not long lived except when removed to other regions where they can secure more complete nutrition.

In the northern nations of Europe the stockfish and the rye bread together form a cheap and complete basis for nutrition, the fish consisting of herring, which supplies a very large amount of fat, or of salmon or of some other varieties.

Crossing the ocean, in New England we find in the baked beans and brown bread made from Indian corn or maize meal, a ration at low cost which is very complete in its proportions of energy. The salt fishball with a bit of pork and the brown bread offer another example of a substantially complete food.

Passing into Canada we come to an entirely different dish, pease porridge, made into a combination with coarse crackers and a bit of pork, furnishing a strong and complete ration at almost the minimum of cost.

Again, moving to the Southern States, the customary ration of the colored man, which he chooses in preference to almost any other kind of food, consists of three and one-half pounds of bacon and a peck of maize meal per week, to which is added a few vegetables from the field; making perhaps the cheapest ration at

the least cost in ratio to the force it contains than can be found anywhere else.

Again, in Mexico the "tortilla," or bean, furnishes the nitrogen in connection with a diet of other materials, very meagre at the best.

Necessity has probably been the teacher in each case; the experience of many generations has probably led to the final selection, and the habit of feeding upon these enforced rations has developed an inherited appetite for them which in many instances has become so strong that a change to a different diet, even as well balanced as those named, leads for the time being to indigestion and to disease.

AFGHANISTAN.

A Bird's-Eye View of an Important Asiatic Country.

It will be seen by looking at the map of Afghanistan that the northeast part of it lies between the Russian political frontier and the British political frontier, which are distant from each other only about seventy miles. The following are some of the most important facts relating to the country under consideration.

Afghanistan is a country in the interior of Asia, forming part of the great Iran plateau. It lies between latitudes twenty-eight degrees fifty minutes and thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north, and longitude sixty-two degrees and seventy-two degrees east. It is an area of about two hundred and seventy-nine thousand square miles. On the east it is bounded by the Saliman mountains; on the south by Baluchistan; on the west by Persia, and on the north by the River Oxus from the Pamir to Khamiad. Its extreme breadth from north to south is about five hundred miles, and its length from the Khatir Pass to the Herat frontier is about six hundred miles. The reigning sovereign of the country, or Amir, as he is called, is Abdur Rahman Khan, the son of Afzul Khan. The British Government recognized him as Amir in July, 1880. There is much uncertainty about the origin of the Afghans. The entire country was conquered by Timur. His descendants retained possession of Kabul. Kandahar was added to Afghanistan by Sultan Babar in 1523. During the two succeeding centuries Kabul was held by the Emperors of Delhi, while Persia had Herat, and Kandahar was held alternately by the one or the other.

In 1878 England declared war against Afghanistan, and finally captured Kabul, the capital of the country. In 1880 the British forces were withdrawn from Afghanistan. Since then the present Amir has successfully maintained his position.

The country is divided into four provinces, viz.: Kabul, Turkistan, Herat and Kandahar. Each province is ruled by a governor. Under him are nobles who conduct affairs after a feudal fashion. The population of Afghanistan is about four millions. The largest tribe is the Hazaras. Other tribes are the Tajiks, Duranis, Hazaras, Aimaks and Uzbeks. The inhabitants are for the most part Mohammedans.

The surface of Afghanistan is irregular and consists of high table lands, valleys and snow-capped mountains. The soil is fertile, where it is not too rocky. The country is rich in iron, copper, lead, plumbago, sulphur, salt and alum. Although the winters are very cold and the summers extremely hot, the climate is generally healthy. The silk, felt, carpet and sheepskin postin industries are the principal ones of the country. The chief imports are cotton goods, indigo, sugar and tea, and the exports horses, spices, saffron, fruits, nuts, tobacco, furs, shawls and carpets.

From its geographical position Afghanistan is, as it were, between an upper and nether milestone of Russian and British intrigues and aggressions, and, in case of war between those two countries, Afghanistan is likely to be the scene of the opening conflicts.—[Mail and Express.]

The Coconut Palm.

Ceylon is famous for its palms, most remarkable of which is the cocoanut tree, said to have one hundred uses. The leaves are utilized for mats, baskets, torches, brooms, fodder for cattle, and fuel; the stems of the leaves for fences, fishing rods and domestic utensils; the "cabbage," or cluster of unexpanded leaves for pickles and preserves; the sap for "toddy," a mildly alcoholic beverage, and for making vinegar and sugar; the nut for its milk, for eating and for its green husk preserved; the oil for soap, candles and light; the shell of the nut for drinking cups, spoons, bottle and knife handles; the fibre that envelops the shell for mattresses, cordage, canvas, fishing nets, and oskum, and the trunk for all purposes that wood is good for. It is said that a native can build his house entirely from palm, and from the same tree may obtain his wine, make his oil, kindle his fire, get his food and cook his repast. In fact, multitudes of people do so live in Ceylon. A single tree will sometimes furnish the support of a whole family. The Singalese have a superstition that the cocoanut will not grow "out of sound of the human voice" and will die if the village where it has previously thriven becomes deserted.

"Bullfrog Farms."

J. F. Frederick and N. A. Frey have an extensive farm near Green Lane, Pa., devoted to the culture of bullfrogs for the Norristown market. A twenty-acre space, inclosed with a high and tight board fence and covered with a lake and extensive swamp, is set apart for breeding the green amphibia. After two seasons' preliminary preparations the frog pond now brings in a greater cash revenue than all the other products of the farm combined. Mr. Frederick has been an enthusiastic hunter and fisher from his boyhood. He has made a special study of bullfrogs, and two years ago conceived the idea of raising them systematically for profit. When he first began operations the other farmers in the neighborhood ridiculed him without mercy and repeated no end of jokes at the expense of his frog pond. This season's business, however, has opened their eyes, so that a number of them are contemplating a similar enterprise. The frogs' legs are the only parts sold and consumed by the epicure, and they bring ten cents per pair. The sales from the frog farm now amount to about 1,500 pairs each week.—[New York Recorder.]

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

At Tilden, McMullen county, Tex., recently Ignacio Flores and Sebastian Garcia, Mexican stockmen, quarrelled about Dolores Villareal, a very handsome maiden, whom both were courting and to whom Garcia was engaged. Both men were of the Mexican blood, well-to-do, high tempered and brave. They agreed to settle the matter with machetes, the sword-like knife which is the common tool and weapon of their country, and to whose use they are accustomed from childhood. There were several witnesses of their own race. They were on hand, however, to see fair play and not to interfere. The combat lasted ten minutes. The men were thoroughly accomplished, and no duel with rapier could have been more scientific. Flores was forced backward and struck his heel against the root of a tree, and his opponent rushed and delivered a stroke which severed a finger from the right hand of his foe. Flores thrust back with a sweeping motion and Garcia was cut across the abdomen, completely disembowelling him. He died almost instantly. Flores fled, but has since been apprehended.

A NEW YORK toper, badly muddled, at midnight got into the house adjoining that in which he lived, and being somewhat thirsty, descended to the dining-room where a pitcher of ice-water usually stood on the table. The house is occupied by a "freak" boarding-house, where some of the living attractions of dime museums find rest and food. A supper is nightly served to the "freaks," after their return from the various halls on the Bowery, where they are exhibited. This meal was in progress when the toper staggered in, and he was somewhat startled on beholding the strange guests. The double-headed woman was ogling the living skeleton; the giantess and the dwarf, having refreshed themselves, were playing euchre for nickels; the India-rubber man was engaged, between mouthfuls of food, in an angry dispute with the muscular Samson who holds thousands of pounds suspended from his iron jaw. "What is this?" exclaimed the toper, looking round. He inquired of one of the girls makes an open offer of 200 head of good horses to the young white man who will marry his daughter. The old Indian says, however, that he will not accept any kind of a hoodlum for a son-in-law; the man must be of good character and address, and able to give his Indian bride a good home.

A MAINE lady relates a curious experience in regard to a dream, that both she and her father had dreamed several times. She would wake in the morning with the memory of hideous, snarling cats. This happened occasionally for some time and the same was true of her father. Finally, while traveling a long way from home, she entered a picture gallery and there were the cats of her dream. She recognized the picture immediately, though she had never seen it before and did not know that it existed. Soon after her father saw it and exclaimed, "There are the cats of my dream."

GEORGE HARZER, of Kiowa, Kan., is the father of a five-year-old boy who is an electrical wonder. The little fellow's body seems to be surcharged of electricity at all times and he takes great delight in shocking those who come near him. He can greatly increase the force of the shock by rubbing his feet on the carpet, and after dark the electrical discharge is so strong that sparks are emitted when he slides across the floor and touches a piece of metal. He amuses himself by touching all the dogs and cats about the place, and the result is that they all flee at his approach.

CAPTAIN S. S. Stowe, who owns a large farm above Marietta, W. Va., had a peculiar experience during a recent heavy thunderstorm which prevailed along the valley. A very large potato field in which the rows of hills were very low was struck by lightning. The electric fluid ran from hill to hill, completely withering and destroying over 400 hills, killing vines and tubers. The ground all about the hills looked, as the Captain expressed it, as "if it had been all splattered out."

THE Modesto Herald is responsible for the assertion that there is a house in that town which eats uncooked meat with avidity when offered to it, and will gnaw the flesh from a bone with as much avidity as a dog. Furthermore, it states that during an unusually severe winter in the mountains of Oregon a number of horses sustained their own lives by eating the flesh of their own companions who died from exposure and starvation.

CARP are known to be hard to kill, but one sent to Pendleton from Portland, Oregon, the other day beats the record. It has traveled all the way from Portland on ice and there were bruises on its head, showing that an attempt had been made there to take its life; but when the box was opened this "fresh fish" was found to be moving around as though accustomed to such trifles.

Electricity for the Household.

There is apparently no limit to the curious and unique arrangements suggested for the employment of electricity for general household purposes, as is evidenced by the device that has just been completed by a Cincinnati firm. It is an electric light bath, which is not to be confounded with an electric bath as described in the Electrical Review. The cabinet is of the usual size of vapor baths, with a lid enclosing the body completely, except the head which is exposed. The lamps are distributed around the body of the patient, being arranged in groups of fourteen and operated by a separate switch for each group. About sixty lamps of sixteen-candle power are used in the bath. The sides of the interior of the cabinet are backed by polished nickel to give reflective power. The effect of the strong light is to brown the skin as if it had been exposed to the sun. The combined effects of the electric and vapor bath in one are said to be without the usual depressing effects of the vapor bath alone, in fact, having an opposite effect and making a patient buoyant and frisky.—[Boston Transcript.]

MISS MARCOLINI was singing a solo on the stage of the Grand theater at Rotterdam, Holland, when a bunch of artificial flowers caught fire. The flames almost

touched the light waving draperies when Miss Marcolini, without interrupting her song, ran up to the place, seized the flaming bunch and extinguished the fire by trampling on it. She had not ceased singing, but now there was such a storm of applause that both she and the orchestra had to stop. A few days after the association of insurance societies presented the brave lady with a splendid gold bracelet set with diamonds, and an album containing the names of those who gave her the bracelet in recognition, it stated, of the heroism displayed by the fair songstress.

A VIRGINIA paper relates that a gentleman named J. O. Mason killed a bull by main strength while protecting a woman from the infuriated animal. Mr. Mason says the bull weighed 1,500 pounds and was seven or eight years old. He saw that the woman was in imminent danger and ran to her relief. He seized the bull by the horns and gave a tremendous jerk and twist, which he supposed pulled the neck out of the socket, and the bull tumbled over and was soon dead. The woman was on the ground, and would doubtless soon have been killed. Mr. Mason is a man of powerful physique and of cool courage. He is probably the only man in America who ever killed an infuriated bull with his naked hands.

JACK IRVIN of the Glover's Mill country bears the distinction of being probably the only living man in the United States who has not swallowed a drop of water for thirty-six years. Mr. Irvin is now in his eighties, and for more than an average lifetime has rigorously abstained from the use of the liquor that fills but does not inebriate. Neither does he drink intoxicating liquors, although living quite convenient to a distillery. At his meals Mr. Irvin drinks coffee, or tea, or milk, as the notion takes him. Between meals, when Mr. Irvin feels his thirst growing, he gets out his pipe and smokes it. While Mr. Irvin is in pretty fair health, his neighbors say that his looks would indicate that he is pretty well dried up.

WHITE husbands are fashionable just at present among the Indian maidens in Washington State, and the noble red man is the worst kind of a wallflower, much to his disgust. In one camp on the Grand Ronde River there are seventeen marriageable Indian girls, and they all want white men for husbands, and shun their own kind as lovers in the camp. The father of one of the girls makes an offer of 200 head of good horses to the young white man who will marry his daughter. The old Indian says, however, that he will not accept any kind of a hoodlum for a son-in-law; the man must be of good character and address, and able to give his Indian bride a good home.

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POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Watch crystals are made by blowing a sphere of glass about one yard in diameter, after which the discs are cut from it by means of a pair of compasses having a diamond at the extremity of one leg.

A kind of spider native to South America, is remarkable for the great length of its legs and has a very singular method of defending itself. When attacked, it gathers its feet together, fastening them to the centre of its web, and gyrates with the velocity of a whizzig, so that it appears like a mist on the web, offering no point for the enemy to strike at.

AN ICE LOCOMOTIVE.—An Athenian professor of mathematics, named Damaskin, has invented an ice locomotive, which he expects to carry him to the North Pole, and is now calling for volunteers to accompany him. The locomotive is to have an unique arrangement, by which it lays and takes up the rails as it runs. Short spikes on the underside of the rails will make the latter temporarily fast in the ice. The locomotive will be operated by steam, and at the same time will throw out enough heat to keep the travellers warm. The locomotive and boiler will be conveyed in parts to Spitzbergen, and will there be put together and run for the North Pole at thirty miles an hour. He allows eight hours for his observations, and twenty hours for his returning, so that the whole trip, Spitzbergen and return, will be made in two days. Professor Damaskin hopes to start in September or October.

HOW TO MEASURE HUMIDITY.—Health and comfort, temper and business success, the dryness of racetracks and the result of many wagers, and scores of other human interests depend so largely at this time of year upon the number of grains of water suspended in each cubic foot of air, says the New York Tribune, that it is strange that more people do not study that invisible and abominable, but potent and tangible fiend, atmospheric humidity. The device wherewith this may be accomplished is the hygrometer, an instrument of which there are several varieties, and a supply of which may be found in scores of shops in this city.

Several hygrometers, Regnault's, Daniell's, Bache's and others employ a polished surface of glass or metal, artificially cooled by ice or chemicals to a point at which condensation of moisture from the air (as on the outside of an ice pitcher) occurs. The difference in temperature between this surface, at the instant it becomes bedewed, and the free air is made the basis of computations for which one needs a table of figures supplied by experts. Instruments of this type are not suited to popular use, it being a difficult matter to determine precisely the temperature at which the dew begins to form.

Another form of hygrometer is made of two carefully selected thermometers, one of which has its bulb covered with thin muslin and is thus kept moist with a little cup or tube of water. Evaporation in the readings of the two thermometers reveals the degree of saturation of the air at that time and place. Slightly differing tables of figures, for the guidance of those using the wet-and-dry-bulb hygrometer, have been prepared by the late Arnold Guyot (printed by the Smithsonian Institution), Mr. James Glaisher, a famous British meteorologist and aeronaut, and by the United States Weather Bureau. This instrument has its drawbacks. The observer needs a table of figures to interpret the readings; it is difficult to manage it in freezing weather; and the divergence between the indications of the two thermometers increases somewhat if there be much wind. Nevertheless, the wet-and-dry bulb hygrometer is extensively used, not only by gardeners and physicians, but by experts in observatories. The official observations of humidity by the United States Weather Bureau are made with it, precautions being taken to give ample ventilation but to shelter the instrument from strong breezes.

The essential principle in another class of hygrometers is the swelling and shrinking which more or less moisture causes in many substances. Every one knows, for instance, how bureau drawers, and closet doors that are well belatched at other times of year, stick fast when closed, most vexatiously, under the influence of summer mugginess. Quills and other materials are utilized for measuring humidity. The hair, however, is the favorite reliance of many of the best instrument makers. Sausure was perhaps the first to adopt it; the fibre being hung perpendicularly, its upper end being fastened to a frame, and the lower end, delicately weighted, being coiled about the axle of a dial needle. The Koppe hygrometer, extensively used in Continental Europe, is only a modification of this type. So, too, is Lambrecht's "Polymeter," another German device, which is rapidly coming into use abroad and in the United States. This instrument, when properly adjusted, reads in rather close conformity with a wet-and-dry-bulb hygrometer; and it has the great merit, for popular use, of telling its story at once, like a clock or thermometer, without reference to any other data. It has a scale ranging from zero, which stands for absolute dryness, to 100, which signifies complete saturation of the air with moisture; and the percentage of saturation, or relative humidity, is greater or less as the needle approaches one end or the other of the scale. The polymeter also affords indications as to the "dew point" and "vapor tension," intelligible at a glance, for the use of experts.

Centricities of the Stomach.

There is nothing on earth so puzzling in its action as the human stomach, says a physician. No doctor can foretell what will agree with a dyspeptic. One case is cited of a chronic dyspeptic who abhorred toast and all light articles of food and was never so easy as when he had eaten a monstrous dose of corned beef and cabbage. Another is mentioned who revealed in pork and so the best doctors, understanding the contradictory nature of the human digestion, generally let the patient try anything he has a craving for, even if it is green cheese covered with mustard and sprinkled with horse-radish.

THE GEORGIA GOLD FIELDS.

Continued Excitement Over New Discoveries and Transfer of Property of Almost Daily Occurrence.

The activity in gold mining in and about Dahlonega, Ga., noted in my last communication, still continues. The excitement seems to be steadily increasing, and new discoveries of ore, that will pay handsomely under the new processes now being introduced, are of almost daily occurrence. Several new mills are already contracted for, some are now in process of erection, and many of the older ones are either now being or about to be remodelled.

The old methods of sluicing everything, clay, sand, slate and quartz, for treatment in the mill, without regard to the gold bearing qualities of the matter, are being abandoned, and the era of intelligent and systematic mining, having in view the treatment in the mills of only such matter as will pay richly for handling, is being inaugurated, and the horizon is bright with the dawn of permanent days of prosperity in the gold fields of Georgia. Underground work is being vigorously pushed at a number of points on the Great Calhoun lead, and miners who have for years been scratching the surface, and satisfied with the meagre returns of \$3 to \$5 per ton from the mill, are now making masses of material they have been accustomed to handle with water, are surprised as well as delighted to find that the thin and scattered quartz veins or stringers of the surface, gradually and almost invariably come together as depth is attained, and form true reefs of gold bearing quartz from two to five feet in width and carrying in the deeper works the same amount of gold that at the surface was distributed unequally throughout the whole mass of matter sixty or 100 feet in width.

The old Calhoun mine is about to be opened and operated under the modern system. The Murry mill is nearly completed and will soon be reducing rock ore from the lower levels. The Bertha C. mine, three miles from Dahlonega, on the famous Calhoun lead, is preparing to begin the erection of a twenty-ton mill, fully equipped with every gold-saving appliance, and to run upon the best western plan, provided with an assay office, with an experienced miner in charge, who will know every day what the ore to be treated should produce, and will see that the yield from the mine corresponds with the value of the ore. One of the officers of the Atlanta Gold Mining Co., operating the Bertha C. mine, estimates the production of the mine as follows:

20 tons per day milled and milled, 200 days, 400 tons, \$48,000
6000 tons, \$2 per ton free gold, \$12,000
Total, 100 tons, \$60,000
Less cost, 100 tons, \$18,000
Net profit, 100 tons, \$42,000

Net profit yearly, 2000 tons, \$151,600
This would be equal to \$15 per share on each \$10 share of stock, or to the purchaser of shares at 50 per cent. of their par value, equal to 300 per cent. per annum on their investment. The same officer of the company tells me that the company propose to use a portion of the profits for the first year or two in building a additional reduction works, thus increasing the output of gold and consequently the dividends to stockholders, without any extra cost to them. One-half of the capital stock of the company (\$50,000) has been placed in the treasury and a portion of the same is now being sold at 50 per cent. of its par value or \$5 per share for the purpose of carrying out the plans above set forth. The Southern Banking and Trust Co., of Atlanta, Ga., are the transfer agents of the Atlanta Gold Mining Company and issue its stock to all desiring to purchase. Orders should be addressed to the Southern Banking and Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.

The Friends' School of Providence, R. I., is now over a century old.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Japan is said to have apple trees only four inches in height, which produce fruit about the size of currants.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WALLING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Toledo, O.

Halle's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The largest Masonic library building and the only Masonic library in the world are at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Bicycles at Cost.

Do you want to purchase a Bicycle of the latest pattern, pneumatic or cushion tires, and get it cheap? See the offer of the AMERICAN ORMONDE CYCLE COMPANY, in another column.

A Philadelphia church is making trouble because its pastor's mistle of false teeth interfere with his enunciation.

If your back aches, or you are all worn out, tired from nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tonus the nerves.

The mole can swim excellently and it often sinks wells for the purpose of obtaining water to drink.

BERNHAM'S PILLS stimulate the pylorus in the saliva, remove depression, give appetite, and make the sick well.

The deepest perpendicular shaft is in the Kutenberg mine in Bohemia, 3778 feet deep.

Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Osanna, Ala., writes: "For over twenty years I have suffered with headaches without relief from the many remedies and physicians tried during that period. Brandy-croton produces the most satisfactory results."

Blue and black are unlucky colors in China. Red is a suspicious color.

A Veteran

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, 321 E. 148th St., N. Y. City, in 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, was stricken with Typhoid Fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, was discharged as incurable with Consumption. He has lately taken

Dr. Hemmerich, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is in good health, and cordially recommends HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA as a general blood purifier and tonic medicine, especially to all comrades in the U. S. A.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in composition, proportion, appearance.