THE SULTAN'S KEEPING.

THE TURKISH RULER ALWAYS EATS ENTIRELY ALONE.

anding the Army of Servants and Off-corn-The Sultan's Big Furthe-Waste and Extravagance in the Elithes-One Year's Expanse.

The food for the sultan is cooked by one man and his aids, and none others touch it. It is cooked in silver vessels, and when done each kettle is sealed by a slip of paper and a stamp, and thin is broken in the presence of the sultan by the high chamberlain, who takes one spoonful of each separate kettle before the sultan tastes it. This is to prevent the sultan's being poisoned. The food is almost always served up to the sultan in the same vessels in which it was cooked, and these are often of gold, but when a baser metal, the kettle is set into a rich, golden bell shaped holder, the handle of which is held by a slave while the sultan eats. Each kettle is a course, and is served with bread and a kind of pancake, which is held on a golden tray by another always.

which is held on a golden tray by another inter. It requires just twice as many alayes as there are courses to serve a dinner to him. He usually sits on a diran near a window, which looks out over the Bos-phorus, and takes his cost over the solt over the solt over the solid taking his keif. Woe be to the calls taking his keif. Woe be to the cost who comes to disturb it. The food being cooked outside of the haped feit covers to clap down tightly over each kettle, which has been placed in a tray. For the sultan and royal family there are magnificent velvet covers which go over the outside of these, em-broid pearl, coral or turquois beads. Those on the served first, and he always mustances deigning to eat with any one, has soon as he has begun to eat the plate. He takes all his food direct from hittle kettles, and never uses a table proved or a rarely a knife or fork. A spoon, his bread or pancake or fingers

the little kettles, and never uses a table and rarely a knife or fork. A spoon, his bread or pancake or fingers are far handler. The whole household is at lib-erty to take meals where it suits him or her best, and thus every one is served with a small tray, with a spoon, a great chunk of bread, and the higher ones only out the anarches get the pancakes. After the harem the officers of the im-

After the harem the oncers of the im-perial body guard, the eunuchs, the cham-berlains and other high functionaries are fed, they usually being seated around a table, and the kettles are offered each one,

table, and the kettles are offered each one, who helps himself to one or two spoon-fuls of the contents of each. It is not etiquette to take more, no matter how nice the dish nor how hungry, but as the number of dishes is always so great no one need go hungry. After all the officers and others of high degree are fed the soldiers and servants get their food, and at the same time all the mean employed in the imperial stables have theirs, and during the progress of the meals any stranger, whoever it may be, is at liberty to come in and sent him-self and eat. As a general rule three hundred persons are fed every day who have nc earthly right except what the laws of hospitality give. It is a sort of perpetual free lunch, and beggars as well as rich men avail themselves of this royal bounty.

The sultan has a number of very large farms, some of them covering miles in ex-tent, both in European Turkey and Asiatic Turkey, and these are intended to supply all those things which farms can produce all those things which farms can produce to the palace. One of these farms is near Tchutchaldja, where the government is now about building a fortress, and another at All-Bey-Keni, both of these within easy ride from Constantinople. There are two others at Kouchoukchickmedje and Boothers at Kouchoukchickmedje and Bo-youkchoukmedje. These are all near Constantinople. The others are in Asia Minor. On these much of the grain and food of the horses are raised. They are or were tilled by the compulsory labor of the Bulgarians, large numbers of them being obliged by conscription to serve so many months a year on these farms. They were tied together like cattle and brought by force and treated like brutes. This was a sort of tax duty which they were obliged to pay in labor. It may not be so obliged to pay in labor. It may not be so now, but probably is. The soil of Turkey is very fertile and productive, and from these farms annuproductive, and from these farms annu-ally are brought on donkoys and in boats tons upon tons of vegetables of all kinds, milk, butter and cheego, mutton, eggs, poultry and fruit. The amount in the aggregate is suspendous, and yet it is not a quarter enough for the needs of that household. Nearly all the tobacco, however, comes from these farms, and is of ever, comes from these farms, and is of the finest quality. quality. They do not grow rice, and, in consequence, buy nearly one ton of rice per day for the inevitable pilaff, 600 pounds of sugar, as much coffee, to say nothing of the other groceries, fruit, vegetables and meat. Hice, mutton and bread form the constant of ford for the vegetables and meat. Hice, mutton and bread form the greater part of food for the majority of Turks; yet, aside from these they get away with one ton of beef and half a ton of veal per day, to say noth-ing of the other viands and fish, sweetmeats, confectionery, nuts and dried and fresh fruits. The waste and extrava-gance in the kitchen are enormous, and enough is thrown away every day to maintain a hundred families. Much of maintain a hundred ramines. Much of this is gathered up by beggars, and the dogs eat the rest. The estimate is that it costs per year to supply the food for the sultan's house-hold, horses and animals, aside from the value of the product of the vast the value of the product of the vast farms, very nearly if not quite \$5,000,000; cost of furniture, bedding and carpets, \$3,000,000; drugs, women's clothes, jewels and cosmetics, \$10,000,000; caprices of all kinds, \$15,000,000; sultan's clothes and bedding, \$2,000,000; sundries, clothes and bedding, \$2,000,000; sundries, presents and servants' wages, \$4,000,000; plate, gold and silver dishes, \$2,500,000; carriages, 474 of them, \$474,000. Total, \$41,474,000. That is a sung little sum \$41,474,000. That is a snug little sum, but it is an under rather than an overestimate, as every one who has lived long in Turkey and had means of judging and seeing the reckless extravagance of the royal household will concede.—New York Herald.

THE CHICAGO LETTER THIEVES. "Mash" and "Oberhampf," the Nest Ac-complished Nes of Their Trade. Thomas J. Mack and Frederick Ober-hampf are the names given by the two "star" letter thieves lately jalled in Chi-cago; and if half that's related of them be



NACE OBERTANT. True, they have beaten the record in the line of mail robberics, for the police found in their possession three trunks and a large values full of letters. This was only their unassorted plunder, for it ap-pears that their custom was to sort the stolen letters as fast as possible, destroy all that had valuables in them and return the others to the boxes. The amazing feature of the case is that they had com-plete suits like those warn by mail mes-sengers and a large assortment of keys to street mail boxes; and that they main-tained their system of robbery for two years before they were captured. During all that time complaints had been pouring into the Chicago office. Postmaster Judd had been filing them and putting his "searchers" on the track of the lost letters, and in each case proof was given that the letters had never reached the office. The trouble given to the department and the danger to the postmaster's official head may be imag-ined. In the captured letters were scores of drafts for small sums, ranging from \$9 or \$8 up to \$100, but very few for more than the laster sum. Their main aim was to capture the mail directed to insurance offices, in which they were remarkably successfr'. **B**O

offices, in which they were remarkably successfr', Of course, both men are "innocent," according to their story, and the guilty party is one "Edwards," who cannot be found, but as the pictures of both men are in the police books and the letters and keys were found in their possession, their innocence will be hard to prove. The au-thorities express much surprise that so thorities express much surprise that so many letters containing drafts and bills abould be dropped in the street boxes.



Such letters should always be mailed in

Such letters should always be mailed in the postoffice only. As to putting a bank bill or greenback in a letter, any expert can detect its presence at once by merely passing the letter through his fingers. If such a lett.r goes to its destination un-opened it is only because it passes through the hands of honest men only.

Fresh Air in Paris The forsigner puzzles long over two facts which confront him immediately and which remain to the end absolutely true and as absolutely irreconcilable. The one is that the Parisian is essentially an out-of-door animal, and submits to cold or down or over an encounter partition. out-of-door animal, and submits to cold or damp, or even an occasional wetting, with entire disregard of ordinary demands of comfort, quite content if only he may watch the shifting throng with no win-dow between. The other is that this same Parisian goes home to a room in which every crack is stuffed with cotton, winds his or her head in flannel, and turns nels if the suggestion of a draught makes pale if the suggestion of a draught makes itself felt. In combus or car, in public hall or theatre or church, ventilation is the cardinal crime and air a terror, and

CHINESE LAUNDRYMEN. WONG CHIN POO TELLS OF THE

MARKEN VIE DE MARCALLEN VIE BUT AND DE CHANNEL CONTRACTOR STUDIES CONT

success in that line till that of

THE LATE SETH GREEN.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK. The Almond Eyed Journalist Shows How

His Countrymen Are Set Up Financially. The Mysteries of the "Whey" or Syndiente-The Loundrymen's Law.

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one Chinaman who is able to loan me the amount. I put up a notice in Mott street that upon such and such a day I wish to make a "whey" of twenty men, who all are supposed to be situated like myself, each wanting to borrow \$200. When we twenty borrowers all come to-without we are but down \$10.

When we twenty borrowers all come to-gether we each put down \$10. Then each one secretly writes upon a slip of paper the amount of interest he is willing to give to get the \$200. These slips are carefully sealed and thrown into a bowl. At a given time they are opened, and to the highest bidder goes the \$200, less the interest, which is invariably deducted immediately from the principal. Frequently as high as \$4 is offered for the use of \$10 for a single month. In such cases each of the interest other bor-rowers gives to the lucky one only \$6 apiece for the \$10 apiece which they make him pay next month. Then the next highest bidder gets the \$200, less the interest he offered, and so on, until the entire twenty, at twenty different times, have obtained the use of this \$200; but the one that comes the last, having offered the least interest of them all, reaps the harvest of the "whey." This method is adopted by most Chinese laun-drymen in New York and other large

DECLINE OF MINSTRELSY. The Negro of Anto-Rollum Days Gon from the Amazonith Stage.

THE LATE SETH GREEN. During His Life He Vasity Increased Man's Food Suppy. Seth Green was been in Bochester, N. Y, May 19, 1817, and learned the com-mon branches in the common schools there-acquired the tools of education only for he educated himself in the field, the forest and the workshop. His first business, the 1808 he carefully studied the habits of Canada salmon in the spawning season, and miticing the normous waste of impregnated eggs, concluded that artificial hatching was possible and would be prof-tiable. He found that the Chinese had artificial impreg-nation in 1851, artificial impreg-nation in 1851, breach made some experi-ments; but there was no special ine till that of <text><text><text><text>

where the spectral system is the speer is brought into contact with the eggs and the latter hatched in boxes with a minimum of waste. He was the interested his general system by which the eggs and the latter hatched in boxes with a minimum of waste. He was the interest of the speer is brought into contact with the eggs and the latter hatched in boxes with a minimum of waste. He was the interest of the shed hatching box, first put into use in 1869 on the Connecticut river, and his brother. Monroe A. Green, elaborated the kies, and constructed troughs with trays of wire bottoms, the water running over the trays from the ends. And finally Mr. M. G. Holton, a nephew of the Greens, introduced an improvement by which the number of trays could be increased at will, the water rising from the bottom through the series of trays. And with this addition fish ulturists pronounced the system theorem in the other was not be one as all area and how much superior this is to the first system of hatching on gravel. The Greens have "crossed" the simon and the brook trout, producing a red spotted progeny which grows a fifth faster than either of the parent varieties. They also "crossed" the California salmon and the brook trout; but the femal of the spotted progeny which grows a fifth faster than either of the parent varieties. They also "crossed" the California salmon and the brook trout; but the femal of the gags, which follow the type of the salmon while she follows that of the trout, so the shybrid is not reproductive. Lately they have crossed striped bass with shad. and we have our negro minstrels in white! There is hardly a trace in the present minstrelay of the good, old fashioned negro minstrel of twenty yours ago. By a process of evolution he has come out a being which Christie and Backus and the rest of the pioneers on the minstrel stage would never recognize. He is a lusus ma-ture of minstrelsy. Negro minstrels in those days was a study. The negro of the south during the time preceding the war was a peculiar institution. He was indigenous to the soil. He was a study and there was some delight in studying him. The present relie of the minstrel is a purely modern invention, brought into being to satisfy the everlasting desire on the part of the public for change and novelty. We do not criticise the man-agers of the minstrelsy of today for this radical innovation. They want to make money and they cater to the prevailing taxie to get it. taste to get it.

taste to get it. Another regret that one feels who looks back upon the minstrelsy of the days of Christie is caused by the music. The present minstrel is a ballad singer. So was the minstrel of the past. But now he sings ballads of a lot of mushroom composers who exist solely for the pur-pose of writing ballads to be sung by the minstrel performers. There is no indiwhile she follows that of the trout, so the hybrid is not reproductive. Lately they have crossed striped bass with shad, salmon trout with white fish, and the herring with the shad, and the eggs have hatched; but it is not yet known whether the resultant hybrid is reproductive. Massachusetts organized the system of state fish commissioners immediately after the war. New York adopted it com-plete in 1688, Horatio Seymour, Robert Barnwell Roosevelt and Seth Green being the first commissioners. Fifteen million young shad were soon turned loose in the Hudson, and in all waters over 100,000,-000 white fish. Seth Green has received several medals pose of writing ballads to be sung by the minstrel performers. There is no indi-viduality about the music. It is senti-mental, sometimes sickly sentimental, and no more. An infinite variety of tenmental, sometimes sickly somtimental, and no more. An infinite variety of ten-der subjects is covered and drawn upon. If America ever had a class of music which can be strictly called American, it is the music that Stephen G. Foster com-posed. He was the author of "My Old Kentucky Home," "Ellen Bayne," "Way Down Upon the Suwance River," "Wille, We Have Missed You," "Hard Times," "Oh, Susanna," "Nancy Till" and hosts of others. Foster's melodies were an il-lustration of slave life. They were not only cast in the best mold of pure melody, but they were, with their words, full of pathos and the healthiest kind of senti-ment. Foster's music ought to be pre-served bocause it is so distinctly Ameri-can music. The tunes covered a variety of styles. Some were rollicking in their rhythmic effects. Some were perfect idyls. Some were love songs which nover have and another and innocence hung Seth Green has received several metals from various governments in honor of his splendid achievements to natural science and in increasing the food supply. Two gold medals and one silver medal are from the Societe d'Acclination, of Paris; one gold medal from the Interna-tional Fischerei Ausstellung, of Berlin, and a brouze medal from the United States Centennial exposition. charm of simplicity and innocence hung over them all. It is a pity that we have lost this music as a feature of our min-strelay of today.—Detroit Free Press. Additeration of Communion Wine. A clergyman who prides himself on using nothing but the purest wine at his communion table was recently much dis-gusted by the exhibit made by a chemist who happened to be his guest for a few days. He and the chemist were discuss-ing the wine question. The chemist de-clared that at many communion tables doctored and adulterated wines were used. The dominie said that whatever might be the case elsewhere, there could be noth-TWEET. SWEET.

We rambled through the meadows green, Like children at their play. He told me of the wonders seen In distant lands away; I prized the more as longer grow The stories he would tell— I found him good. I proved him true— How could I love too well ? "Tweet. Sweet," from the apple tree,

A little hird sang to him and We gathered flowers in the lane, For 'twas the month of May,

Which are purely vegetable and

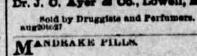
noviš-lydaw

ach's fault.



Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernico, Ind. "A faw years age I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tester. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were sug-gested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayor's list Vigor, and I becau to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of bair soon came out all over my head, and grow to be as soft and hoavy as I sver had, and of a natural color, and Armiy set."--J. H. Prait, Spofford, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass



The Monse and the Sage.

Once upon a time a Mouse went to a

Sage and said: "Tell me, O, Wise Man, a Remedy for my Trouble. I am so small that people

My Froncie. I am as sman that people look upon me with contempt." "Be content, O, Mouse," was the reply of the Sage, after Reflection. "If your size was increased ten fold men would simply shout "Rats!" at you. Moral.—There are worse Corns than those which come to us.—Detroit Free Press

Russia's Cotton Imports.

Rusia imports annually 360,000,000 paunds of cotton, chiefly from America and Egypt, but it is believed that recent acquisitions of the czar in central Asia are excellently adapted for cotton raising. Some has already been grown at Khiva and Bokhara, and an extensive system of irrigation is being created to develop other land for this crop.-New York Sun.

Give the Boys Trades.

Prison officials urge parents to give the boys trades. Only eighty-nine of the 560 convicts received last year in the castern penitentiary of Pennsylvania had trades when brought there.

What Are Woods For?

"The hardest question I over had to an swer," said a gentleman who had just come down from the Thousand Islands, "was put by my little boy while the train was passing through a small strip of woods. 'Papa,' he shouted, the roaring of the train making it difficult to hear, 'are there any lions an' tigers an' bears in these woods? 'No,' I said. 'Well, if there an't no lions an' tigers an' bears in woods,' he shricked above the din, 'what do they have woods for?' "-Utica Ob-

the unhappy foreigner gasps and rapidly asphyxiates where the Parisian rejoices, —Helen Campbell.

President of Hayti.

The president of Hayti is again on the run, and the supposition is that he has been "voodoocd"--not "conjured," as the ex-slaves of the United States would mean by that, but unseated by the dis-content of the more ignorant blacks who are snake-olaters, or "voodooists," Ile is a dark mulatto, and his full name is Louis



spiracies, sin ce, 5 EXILE SALOMON. 1904, when the

Haytians became independent of France; but as the eastern part of the island then belonged to Spain there are two little re-publics, the castern called San Domingo, the Spanish name for the whole island. The whole island is 405 miles long, and The whole island is 400 miles long, and the total area nearly 29,000 square miles. The two sections occasionally engage in a "war of races" —that is, the Haytian army slips up on the Domingan, fires a fow shots and runs away, and vice versa. In 1849 President Faustin Soulouque led 5 000 Hastians forepower Santo Domingan 5,000 Haytians to conquer Santo Domingo, but President Santaus met and defeated

them with 400. It is related than an them with 400. It is related than an Englishman out hunting, not aware that a war was in progress, walked between the two armies and got shot in the nose, whereupon he joined the Domingans and completely routed the Haytians. The island contains over 1,000,000 of people, three-fourths colored the remainder whites and mestizoes whites and mestizoes

Washington as a Farmer.

A certain farmer and granger, about a hundred years ago, wrote the following farm notes-good yet: "Economy in all things is as commendable in the manager as it is beneficial and desirable to the employer, and on a farm it shows itself in nothing more evidently nothing more evidently, or more essen-tially, than in not suffering the provender to be wasted; but, on the contrary, in taking care that every atom of it be used to the best advantage, and likewise in not permitting the plows, harness and other implements of husbandry and the gears belonging to them to be unnecessarily ex-posed, trodden under foot, run over by carts and abused in other respects." That farmer and granger's name was George Washington. He was as good a farmer as he was Father of his Country.-Globe-Democrat.

He Knew About It.

is 21,000,000.

Sunday School Teacher-Now tell me what is duty? Little West Ender (just back from Europe)-It's something you don't pay unless you have to.-Philadel-phia Record.

It is estimated that the total number of books in all the American public libraries coln Journal.

drymen in New York and other large citics to open new laundries. It partakes of the gaming flavor which is cantivating to every true Celestini. No Chinaman can transfer his place of business into the hands of another with-out at least thirty days' notice in "China-town," on Mott street, and the buyer is not required to pay him more than half

bot required to pay him more than half of the purchase money until the legal thirty days are past. This is the laun-drymen's law, made four years ago in this city, to prevent a laundryman from absconding from his creditors. Upon the completion of the thirty days creditors and debtors must meet at the transferred laundry, and when all of the old debts are liquidated a clear title of the laundry is given to the new owner.-Wong Chin Foo in The Cosmopolitan.

Origin of the Cattle Range. The origin of the range cattle kange. The origin of the range cattle growing industry in the United States dates back to about the Fifteenth century, when horned cattle were introduced from Spain by way of Mexico among the Pueblo In-dians residing along the east bank of the Rio Grande. Later on the early colonists to the remphile of Toras took with them to the republic of Texas took with them herds of horned cattle, and in this way Texas became the mother of the range cattle industry in the United States. Here it was almost wholly confined until after the rebellion. Prior to the late war nearly the whole of Texas was given up to cattle growing. After the war the dis-banding of the great armies lessened the demand and Texas swarmed with great berds in excess of the market demand and local consumption. Cattle were of little value, and yet these herds were rapidly increasing. What was to be done? The increasing. What was to be done? The more enterprising ranchmen of Texas be gan to look for new ranges and markets that would consume the enormous surplus. California then had but few cattle. The states of Kansas and Nebraska and the

territories west of the Missouri river were sparsely populated. The vast region of magnificient grazing area to be found there, and upon which the buffalo roamed, readily offered the temptation for a field of experiment of experiment. If the wild bison could subsist on these If the wind bison could subsist on these plants and in the valleys and parks of the Rocky Mountain country, why could not cattle? Winter and summer the buffalo found sufficient grass, and hence the more enterprising Texas cattlemen came to the conclusion that domestic cat-

tle, bred and raised upon the prairie grass of Texas and left to their own exertions for a subsistence, would be adapted to the fine grasses of the plains of the west and northwest states and territories, and where at that time only the buffalo grazed. Thus the study of the life and habits of the buffalo led to the idea which has made this the greatest range and cattle growing country in the world. Not a few Texas men came, and some from California, and all drove their herds into this newer country. Their success caused others to follow, and eastern speculators were attracted by the fine opportunities for in-vestment. Thus spring up this wonder-ful industry, for soon the unoccupied ter-ritory of the plains country of the west was filled with great herds of grass raised cattle-cattle that knew not home or master and to which ergin would have master, and to which grain would have been almost a scarcerow. And with all this there came a cowboy, sui generis, about whom there clusters so much of romance.—Denver Cor. Globe-Democrat.

A Foolish Animal. "You were out driving with Mr. Snooks-bury last evening, Naomi?"

"Isn't that a magnificent horse he owns?" "Well, I don't know, but I think it very foolish?" "Why?" "It made him hold on to the lines with

both hands every step of the way."-Lin.

The chemist showed him, by the appli-cation of a few very simple tests, that what he had supposed to be the purest wine was a dectored article, made of exceedingly cheap materials and colored with logwood. There are many other cases in which similar investigation would be followed by similarly unpleasant dis-

Seth Green has received several medals

Adulteration of Communion Wine.

The dominie said that whatever might be the case elsewhere, there could be noth-ing wrong with his communion wine, for he always made a point of purchasing it himself, and of patronizing none but the most reliable wine merchants.

coveries. There is one easy and certain way to obtain for communion purposes the "pure julce of the grape" in a style above criti-cism as to either fermentation or adul-teration. Real graps can now be procured teration. Real graps can now be procured at almost any season of the year. To squeeze out the juice, strain it and mix it with a suitable quantity of water is as easy and simple as making a pitcher of lemonade. Why don't some of the churches introduce this plan?—New York

Experience of a Human "Sandwich."

I am a "sandwich." You don't recog-nize me in my present plain and rather dirty attire, but if I should sling on the great advertising boards that cover me. front and back, and carry handsfull of bills, you would know me a once as a could be a some as a bills, you would know me a once as a familiar person you met on Olive street or Broadway many times a day. The name of "sandwich" must have been an inspiration of some funny man, and it describes us exactly, a piece of flesh, doubtful as to eye and condition, between two boards as hard as any rusk or biscuit the lunch counter patron ever drove a wedge into. We are the professional perambulating advertising mediums of very many respectable concerns. The very many respectable concerns. The boards are painted on both sides, and it is only a matter of adjustment of the ropes over our shoulder which displays to the pedestrian world either the merits of "Peter's Purgative Pellets" and "Dr. File's Painless Corn Lifting Jack," or "The Evening Star—All the News Before it Happens," and "Smith's Corrugated Shirt Fronts." only a matter of adjustment of the ropes

Ours is an humble calling, you will say, but it has its pleasant side. If we have small salaries we also have small responsibilities. Our days are passed in pacing the most frequent streets. The advertis-ing boards shield us from bad weather ing boards shield us from bad we and hide any rents in our garments. see everything that is going on, and often wonder that the reporters get so little that is interesting. Few people stop us to engage our attention, and so we are generally wrapt up in our own medita-tions. You wouldn't believe it, but some of the "sandwiches" are pretty well edu-cated. They purchase books at the second hand stalls and contrive to keep posted on current events by reading the newspapers. I once knew a "sandwich" who was a col-lege graduate. That was in New York. You see his rich father had cast him

off and the son was trying to humble the "governor's" pride. So every morning when the old gentleman would come out of his residence to take his carriage for downtown, his son would appear before him wearing the advertisement of a corn doctor, with a hideeus bunion covered foot in the middle, and would try to hand him an advertising dodger. Once, on Broadway, New York, I met a very tall Once, young negro, very forplahly dressed, with s cane, diamond, tall hat and an immense standing white collar. Half a block fur-ther down the street I met his exact counterpart, and half a block further an-other just like him. Everybody was as-tonished and turned about to look after the third fellow, if he had not before looked after the other two. Imagine the general surprise when on the back of each tall African's shirt collar was seen printed in plain black letters, "Use Jenkins" Soap."-"Sandwich" in Globe Democrat.

A Mistake Often Made.

Men often conceive that they have surmounted an obstacle or overcome an evil when in fact they have merely got used when in fact they have merciy got used or accustomed to it. "How are you now-adays" asked a retired physician of a friend who had been suffering from an ominous complaint. "Oh, I am better!" was the answer, "unless it is that I am only getting used to this one thing."---Philadelphia Sunday School Times, Twould be our wedding day. Oh! swiftly did the hours fly And happy was my beart. He told me "after this good by Wo never more shall part."

"Tweet, Sweet," from shrub and tree, blittle birds sang for him and

The east wind rose, the sails were spread, His ship moved out to sea; My sailor boy climbed the mast head And threw a kiss to me. "Tis twenty years ago since then, And once again 'tis Way: The sun shines bright, the flowers bloom-

My tresses all are gray. "Tweet, Eweet," sing the birds in gree, But never my love came back to me.

Deaths from Lead Polsoning

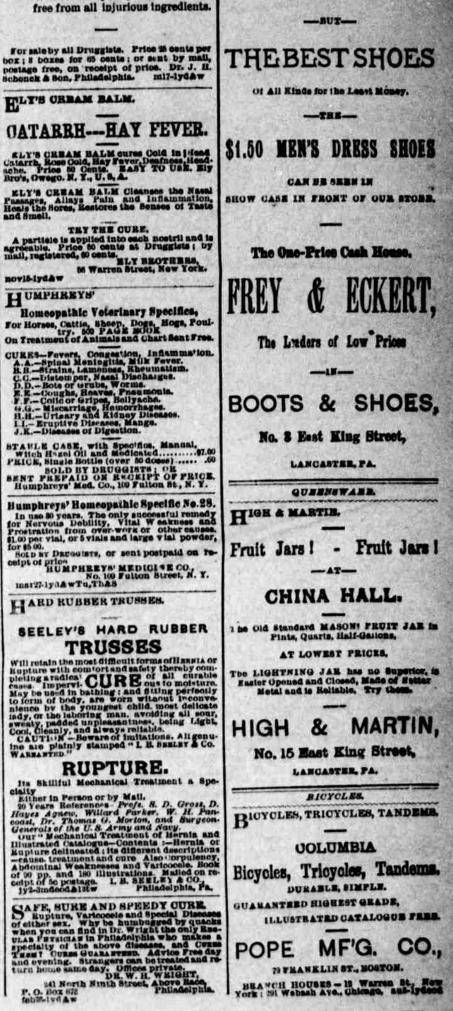
In the list of deaths from poisoning in Great Britain-511 in a single year-ninety five, or over one-sixth, were caused ninety-five, or over one-sixth, were caused by lead. The people of all civilized coun-tries are in need of special caution con-cerning the use of lead. Lead pipes, lead faucats, lead solder, and in many other forms, lead is a subtle and terrible dan-ger. Thousands suffer from lead poisoning who do not die thereby. It should never be used, when by corrosion it can become an element in food or drink. The symptoms are so easily laid to other causes that it can do serious mischief be-fora its presence is suspected. Its use in red precipitate as a solder on pipes is specially dangerous. Next to lead, the cases of poison most numerous were from opium, then from carbolic acid. Belladonna and alcohol, aconite, chlorodyne and hydrochloric acid follow in the list with nearly equal pace. For suicidal pur-pose carbolic acid was used in forty-two cases, morphine, opium and laudanum in forty-ons. The fashion in suicide is very variable,--Globe-Democrat.

A Peculiar Love Charm.

In the south of France they make a very peculiar love charm in a very pecu-liar way. Under certain caremonies which I do not understand very well the young woman catches and boxes up a frog in a box with a lot of little holes bored in the wood. The casket is then burled in an ant hill and left there for two weeks. The ants of course attack the prisoner and cat up all his flesh, and all that is left is the creature's bones. Among these is a shield shaped bong about as large as a solid shaped bond about as large as one's thumb nail, upon one end of which is a little hook. The girl takes this bono and has it blessed aurreptitionaly by the priest without his knowledge-that is, also exposes it during the benediction at the mass-and then she hooks it on the clothing of her unerstheast, that is to be clothing of her sweetheart that is to be. I was gravely assured that the charm, when properly prepared with all due cere-mony and care, had never been known to full.—Chicago News

The Hotel Register Must Go.

The register at some of the fashionable hotels will soon be among the unused if not among the forgotten things. There is a movement on foot to abolish it en-tirely, and sooner or later, like a good many other things, it will have to go. many other things, it will have to go. People are busice now than they used to be, or class they are lazier. Formerly hotel consist genesis registered their names and the places from which they came with a good deal of accuracy and attention. Now most of the public men and generally all ady travelers decline to allow their names o appear on the book at all. They simply give their names and places of residence to the clerk, who notes the same and sticks the little card containing the in-formation in the office rack. The real object of the register was to accommodate the outsider any way, and even in this respect has fallen into disuse. The stranger comes in looking for a friend. and consults the book, and nine times out of ten if he does not find the name on the register he turns and asks the clerk if the person he seeks is stopping in the house. This is a fast age, and the regis-ter seems to be in the way now on the hotel deak.-New York Graphic.



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