

THE WAYSIDE WELL.

He stopped at the wayside well,
Where the water was cold and deep;
There were feathery ferns 'twixt the mossy
stones,
And gay was the old well sweep.

BRIGHTIE'S FORTUNE.

Short, thin, dry and wrinkled as an
apple that lay withered during a long
winter, such was the good man, Farmer
Landry. Indeed, he was one of those
close-fisted old peasants of whom it is
gloriously said that they can shave
something from an egg shell.

Of course, in the service of this miser
Brigitte had not earned a fortune. But
the honest creature was amply satisfied
when the old peasant, in a patronizing
tone, praised her zeal: "What a good,
simple creature you are, Brigitte, are you
not?"

Then the good woman's mouth would
open into a loud laugh.
"Ah, good master, how glad I am that
you are not drowned and buried in that
hole!"

"It is you who pulled me out of the
hole; I shall never forget it, my good
girl, you may be assured of that. I am
going to make you a present."

"Very good!" said her master, repeat-
ing the number to impress it on his
mind. Be careful not to lose it!"
"Never fear, master."

There was no mistake; the number 34,
Brigitte's ticket, had won. He dropped
the journal and started off in great agita-
tion towards his house. Brigitte had
prepared her master's frugal breakfast of
nuts and cheese. He placed himself at
the table, but he could not eat, for his
emotion seemed to clench his throat and
prevent him from swallowing.

Very good! She knew nothing about
her good fortune. As for announcing it
to her—that was entirely too much for
his nature and long life habit. It seemed
to him monstrous that another should
profit by this marvellous windfall of a
hundred thousand francs, produced by
his piece of twenty sous—his own bright,
silver bit! Time was lengthened from
days to weeks. A notice in the journal
(he really bought a copy of the one con-
taining the announcement) formally
stated that after a delay of three months
the unclaimed prizes would be employed
for a new capital.

"Surely some demon has taken posses-
sion of his mind!" she thought with a
thrill of fear.
It seemed a fearful increase of the
malady when the old gentleman, after
having ordered her to lay the table for
two, asked her to take her place as his
vis-a-vis.

"Come, eat and drink, Brigitte, my
girl," he said, filling her plate gener-
ously.
However, this was not the last surprise
for Brigitte. When the coffee was
served the old gentleman suddenly said:
"See, my good Brigitte, this means that
I am going to get married!"

Having crossed the threshold, he
hastily demanded in a joyful voice,
while energetically rubbing his hands:
"Brigitte, my girl, where have you
put your ticket?"
"Your lottery ticket, No. 34?"
"Your ticket?"
"Your ticket, No. 34?"
"Your ticket?"

The Indian Witch Dance.
The Indian witch, or medicine dance,
is very different from the performances
before described. It is really a weird
affair, and almost as difficult to witness
as the celebrations that New England
witches were said to indulge in in the
olden time. It must have some religious
meaning, although the writer was never
able to get exactly at what the meaning
was. The medicine men of the Sioux do
not seek publicity in their incantations,
and it was entirely by chance that I
came across three Indians going through
some peculiar operations, at a point re-
mote from their camp. A stick about
three feet in height was stuck in the
ground, and from it hung out in the
breeze a long-haired scalp. The hair
was dark, and looking on from a short
distance I could not tell whether the
scalp was that of a white woman or an
Indian. It might have been either. The
three Indians were leaping and gesturing
and at intervals mumbling something,
not a song apparently, but disconnected
words. Occasionally they would point
toward the scalp. Then they would
mumble again and jump about. They
were not painted, and their attire was
different from that of the ordinary
braves. They noticed me, and, while
they made no demonstration of hostility,
their expression meant plainly that they
would rather be left alone. The shades
of evening were falling on prairie and
hill and river. The Missouri stretched
like a mighty serpent below, its yellow
waters tinted with a ruddy stain by
the final gleam of the setting sun, and
here on this hill, away from the painted
tents and the silent cottonwood, these
children of nature were enacting their
strange enchantment to win in some
way that supernatural power which
seemed to have deserted the Indian race.
With eerie feelings I withdrew, leaving
them to their superstition, and conscious
that perhaps its parallel might be
found among more enlightened
nations.—Chicago Herald.

Should you be invited by Queen Vic-
toria to dinner, the following, according
to Edmund Yates in the New York Tri-
bune, is some of the etiquette that you
will have to observe:
Guests are expected to arrive in time
to dress for dinner, and they leave after
breakfast the next morning. The rule is
for guests to repair to the corridor in
full dress at 8:30 o'clock, the dinner be-
ing 8:45, and the Queen comes in from
her own apartments just as the clocks
chime the quarter, bows to the company
and proceeds into the oak room, where
the meal is served. The dinner is al-
ways excellent and the wines are superb,
but the conversation at the table is of
course most rapid and conventional.
After dinner the company usually stand
about the corridor, or go into one of
the three drawing rooms which adjoin it.
The Queen speaks a few moments to
each person in succession, then retires,
and the guests see her no more, as she
never appears in the morning; so that a
visit to the Castle does not involve much
personal intercourse with her Majesty.
After the Queen is gone to her rooms,
the company remain in one of the draw-
ing rooms for music or whist, and when
the ladies retire the men adjourn to the
smoking room, in which is a billiard
table, a very comfortable snugger.

A Mexican Farm.
"On one farm in Mexico I saw enough
of the luxuries of life produced to make
any man happy," remarked C. F. Wood,
of El Paso, Texas. "The farm was not
large as some farms go in Mexico, it was,
to use a slang phrase, a 'stunner.' I don't
think the mind of man could imagine a
vegetable product that could not be pro-
duced on that farm. At any rate I saw
growing there coffee, sugar, rice, potatoes,
rye, wheat, oats, corn, berries, cabbage,
tomatoes, apples, bananas, coconuts, figs,
cocoinal, and a dozen other products.
On the upper end of this farm you could
find gold, silver, sapphires, onyx, and
other precious stones. Some of these
articles were not produced in quantities
large enough to pay to market them, but
they were all found there, and all at the
service of the owner of the land. Oh, I
suppose the farm contained 10,000 or
20,000 acres of land, but it extended
through all temperatures and all eleva-
tions."—Kansas City Times.

Where Coral Comes From.
The largest quantity and the hand-
somest corals come from the Algerian
coast. These coral grounds have been
worked since the middle of the sixteenth
century. Other coral grounds are found
on the coast of Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia,
Spain, the Balearics and Provence. More
than 500 Italian barks and over 4200 per-
sons are engaged in the coral fishery.
Beside these, French and Spanish barks
are engaged in the same occupation. The
Italian fishermen pay a high royalty to
the French Government for their right
of fishing for corals on the Algerian
coast. There are more than sixty work-
shops in Italy, forty of which are in the
little town, Torre del Greco, at the foot
of Vesuvius. These shops give employ-
ment to about 8000 persons, mostly
women and children.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Electricity has been put to driving
drills.
It costs sixty-four cents to run a train
a mile in England.
Wooden-spoon making is an extensive
industry in Russia, about 30,000,000,000
being the annual product.

An Austrian has invented an instru-
ment resembling a piano in appearance,
which contains six violins, two voilas,
and two violoncellos, and is manipulated
by a keyboard.
A machine, said to be a marvel of
lightness and ingenuity, has recently
been built in Australia for experiments
in flying through the air. It is propelled
by an engine fed with compressed air.

The group of bodies termed by chem-
ists the carb-hydrates—because they are
composed of carbon united with oxygen
and hydrogen in the proportion in which
those two elements combine to form
water—contain the well known series of
sugars, gums and starches.
A 2-inch armor-piercing shell, man-
ufactured by the British firm of Thomas
Firth & Sons, was recently subjected to
being fired at a fourteen-inch compound
plate. The projectile passed clean
through the plate. Further tests with
this shell will soon be made.

Recent investigations by Professor
Geddes, of Edinburgh, Scotland, have
led him to reject the commonly accepted
views of the origin of thorns. He has
found that there is a more or less de-
veloped general contrast in vegetative habit
between thornless and thorny varieties.
The thorny varieties or species show a
more diminishing vegetativeness than
their thornless congeners; in fact, they
frequently develop their thorns by the
actual death of their germ points.
The cutting of veneers is now done by
electricity. The veneering machine, in-
stead of cutting or shaving around the
entire circumference of the log, as usual,
takes a thin slice from the flat side of it.
The logs are of any diameter, and are
cut into lengths of ten feet. The veneer-
ing cutting knife is fixed between two
parallel shafts, and the log is carried up
and down in front of it with a circular
motion by revolving cranks, and is fed
against the knife by a ratchet and pawl,
to the ordinary manner.

Everybody a Skin Brawler.
A scientific gentleman of Buenos Ayres,
M. Cobes, has discovered that all living
animals breathe through their skins as
well as through their lungs. Hypodermic
injections of oxygen into their skin
are taken up by the capillaries of the
system in the same manner as when oxy-
gen is breathed through the lungs. The
practical part of the discovery is that M.
Cobes thinks the hypodermic respira-
tion will become of great use in lung
diseases.

Man-Food.
On the large islands in the delta of the
Amazon River there are banana gardens
which have continued to produce enor-
mous crops for nearly a hundred successive
years, though the cultivators never use
any kind of fertilizer or think it neces-
sary to practice irrigation, or rotation of
crops. Two hundred bushels of fruit
per acre is considered only a moderate
yield, while on the Irish potato farms in-
cessant toil and the use of all available
fertilizers fails to insure the tenth part
of that produce, and too often even fails
to prevent complete degeneration of the
plant of which millions have staked
their hope of survival. It is true that
the potato is not indigenous to the soil
of the British Islands, but would it be
possible to substitute any perfectly re-
liable food-plant, and might it not, after
all, be the best plan to adopt Paul
Courier's suggestion to devote the colder
latitudes to pastures and factories and
raise our field crops in the tropics?—
New York Voice.

Large Fee for Medical Attendance.

Probably the largest fee for medical or
surgical attendance ever paid in New
York was the sum of \$100,000 to Dr.
Willard Parker, about fifteen years ago,
for an operation in a wealthy family resi-
dent near New York. The case was one
of gonorrhea, a rare affliction in the United
States, at least among native Americans,
although far from uncommon in France
and Switzerland. From the side of the
face and the neck hung a large fleshy
sack, hideously disfiguring and making
life a burden to the heir of several mil-
lions. He carried the outgrowth in a
black silken bag, which hid it from view,
but did not render less conspicuous the
fact of its presence. The young man ap-
pealed to the surgeons of highest reputa-
tion in France and London; but they
made an examination and concluded that
an operation would result fatally. Then
he turned to the well-known American
surgeon, who consented. It is said to
have been a most arduous task of surgery.
But the patient lived, and without the
deformity. Under the circumstances the
fee does not appear to have been too
large.

But if New York leading physicians
and surgeons receive large fees from the
rich, they more than make up for this
good fortune by free attendance on the
poor, not only at medical institutions but
also at the houses of patients.—Chicago
Herald.

Little Use for Flyin' Machines.
Flyin' machines are among the neat
possibilities—an enthusiast might almost
say probabilities. Man may yet harness
himself into a light, tough frame-
work of aluminium, and, compelling the
electric current completely to his will,
mount the ether like a lark or cleave the
clouds like an eagle. But the world has
as little practical use for flying machines
as it has for the North Pole. Scientists
would be deeply interested in them; the
rich might conceivably use them as
luxurious play-things; adventurous
cracks would play mad pranks with
them, not "before high heaven," but in
high heaven; and the managers of the
agricultural fairs and Fourth of July
entertainments would hail them with joy
as the legitimate heirs to that old favor-
ite, the balloon ascension. But the
spectacle of a perfect flying machine to-
morrow curving its graceful spiral above
the New York Exchange need not shake
by the ripple the watery instability of the
most dropical railroad stock in that
hypodermic centre. The mass of man-
kind will live and move forever upon
earth's surface. The power that binds
solid substances to that surface will never
be defied or evaded to any beyond the
most limited extent.—North American
Review.

Picture Framing.
Picture framing seems to have fol-
lowed the upward and onward move-
ment of all present art work, and has
now attained to the dignity of an art
itself. This is as it should be. How
often paintings and engravings are
ruined by injudicious framing every one
who has taken the trouble to investigate
knows very well. One of the first
things to be considered in the selection
of a frame is the subject of a picture.
For studies of peasant life, "The An-
gelus," for instance, elaborately carved
and heavily molded framing is unsuitable
and overpowers the picture itself. One
of the most attractive frames for a Breton
peasant group had roughly carved farm-
ing implements on an antique oak frame;
there was no varnish nor careful smooth-
ing of the carver's work, and thus the
frame possessed the artistic charm that
surrounds Venetian glass; where every
piece comes directly from the hand of
the designer, and can no more be du-
plicated than a sunset or a frost land-
scape on a window pane. Another, a
Dutch interior, "The Burgomaster's
Family," had a curious frame of pale red
and blue tiles surrounded by a carved
molding of time-polished and darkened
oak.—Boston Traveler.

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S. S. S. NEVER WITHOUT IT. It is
gives strength, health and vigor to weak and delicate children. perfectly harmless, yet so powerful as to cleanse the system of all impurities.

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Plate Glass Casting Table.

The casting table of a plate glass
factory is about twenty feet long, fifteen
feet wide and seven inches thick. Strips
of iron on each side afford a bearing for
the rollers and determine the thickness
of the plate to be cast. The molten glass
is poured on the table and the roller
passing from end to end spreads the
glass to a uniform thickness. The glass,
after cooling rapidly, is transferred to the
annealing oven, where it remains
several days. When taken out it is very
rough and uneven, and in that state is
used for skylights and other purposes
where strength is desired rather than
transparency. The greater part of the
glass, however, is ground, smoothed and
polished.—Chicago News.

Do you wish to know how to have no
steam, and not half the usual work on wash-day? Ask
your grocer for a bar of DeWitt's Electric
Shampoo, and the directions will tell you how. Be
sure to get no imitation. There are lots of
them.
SHROVE TUESDAY is a legal holiday in Ala-
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With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can-
not reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is
a blood or constitutional disease, and in order
to cure it you have to take internal remedies.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and
acts directly on the blood and mucous sur-
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physicians in this country for years, and is a
regular prescription. It is composed of the
best tonics known, combined with the best
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CURES SURELY.
746 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, Md.
Jany 18, 1899.
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN
For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Nervousness, and repeated applications are necessary. All internal Pains, Diarrhoea, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Flatulency, Spelling, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 10c. a bottle. All druggists.

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