KATHERINE ALICE TINGLEY, The New Theosophical Mahatma.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS CABIN."

Portions of an Instructive Lecture by tion. Charles A. Dana.

THE SAVIORS OF THE UNION

An Estimate of the Men Who Advised the War President During the Greatest Emergency of Modern Times, with Illustrative Anecdotes.

Following are some of the more in-teresting portions of Charles A. Dana's recently delivered lecture on "Lincoln and His Cabinet," although there is nothing in the lecture, as published in the Sun, that is uninteresting: When Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated as Presi-dent his first act was to name his cabident his first act was to name his can-net; and it was a common remark at the time that he had put into the cabi-net every man who had competed with him for the nomination in the Repub-lican National convention. The first in importance, in consequence, was Wil-liam H. Seward, of New York. He had been the most prominent competitor with Mr. Lincoln. It had been feared with Mr. Lincoln. If had been feated by many of those who were opposed to Mr. Seward's friends—he had no per-sonal opposition, but some of his friends had a good deal—it was feared by those who were opposed to his friends that if he became president his friends would with the persent and this friends would run the government, and run it for pur-poses that all might not approve. He

was made secretary of state. It is worth while to notice this: the

put into the cabinet was Mr. Chase, of but into the choiner was air. Chase, or Ohio. He was a very able, noble and spotless statesman; a man who would have been worthy of the best days of the old Roman republic. He had been a candidate, though less conspicuous than Seward; and he was also a candi-date sentest when the ornersition that date against whom the opposition that had been raised against Mr. Seward would not have availed, because while Mr. Seward had a friend who was the boss of the Republican party in New York, Mr. Chase bossed it himself in

JUSTICE TO CAMERON.

Then there was Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania. He was made secretary Pennsylvania. He was made secretary of war. A very able man; a practical politician of immense knowledge and resource; in earlier days a friend of General Jackson; one of the first and most decided statesmen to embrace the Republican cause and to advocate the Republican cause and to advocate the Republican doctrine. He held the office of secretary of war only a little over a year, I think, and there was an outcry against him because, they said, he was buying too many guns, too many arms; he was spending too much money. And those who were against bosses were against this expenditure, because, they said, they didn't think it could be quite correct. But all these things were inof secretary of war only a little over a year, I think, and there was an outery against him because, they said, he was buying too many guns, too many arms: he was spending too much money. And those who were against bosses were against this expenditure, because, they said, they didn't think it could be quite correct. But all these things were in-westignated afterward and nothing was ever proved against Simon Cameron ex-cept this, that he was a man with a maniy heart in his bosom, that he ap-preciated the magnitude of the contest that was upon us, and prepared for it accordingly. His preparations were equaled the magnitude of the contest that was upon us, and prepared for it accordingly. His preparations were against to the danger at hand; and in-seven in the anger at hand; and in-seven in the seven in the sev

So he found a good thing in it, and we found a good thing in it, because in that way we got a great deal of information about the strength of armies, about the preparation, about the movements of the enemy, and so on; and it was thought to be sufficiently useful to allow this thing to go on. Well, at last he came back and went to Baltimore and got his outfit to take down South, and when he came up, the chief detective of the War department examined his goods carefully, and found that he had got lots of things that we could not allow him to take. We had all his bills tell-ing where he had bought these things in Baltimore. They amounted to per-haps \$20,000 or \$25,000, or more. A good deal of his stuff was military goods and uniforms, and this, we said, is alto-gether too contraband. So we confis-cated the contraband. So we confis-cated the contraband goods and put Morse in prison; and one afternoon Col. Taylor, a very valuable military officer and a nephew of President Taylor, went over to Baltimore and arrested the prin-cipal merchants of that town who had cipal merchants of that town who had sold these goods to Morse, the chief dry goods dealers and fancy merchants, so that no hady could get out and buy even a pair of gloves the next day, for the shops were all shut.

STANTON'S ELOQUENCE.

Presently a deputation from Balticoln to say that this was a great out-rage, and these gentlemen, most re-spectable merchants, fauilless cith-zens, ought all to be set instantly at ilberty and damages paid them. Mr. Lincoln sent the deputation over to the War department, and Mr. Stanton sent for me. He said: "All Baltimore the coming here. Sit down here and hear the discussion we shall have." So they came in, the bank presidents the boss merchants of Baltimore. There must have been at least fifty coln to say that this was a great out-

There must have been at least fifty millions of dollars in the deputation. It is worth while to notice this: the great opposition against Mr. Seward was because he was a New Yorker, and the Republican party in New York was under the control, more or less decided, of what is called a boss. And they said there shouldn't be any boss, but that the party should direct itself. Well, exactly what that means, I have not been able to understand. An army with-out a seneral is of no use, and a shup dozen of them had spoken, Mr. Stan-ton began and delivered the most elo-quent speech that I ever listened to. He described the beginning of the war. been able to understand. An army with out a general is of no use, and a ship without a captain doesn't get navigated safely. I notice, too, that the class of politicians who are most strenuous against bosses are those who are not able to control for themselves the boss that i due is speech that i due in a discribed the safely. I notice, too, that the class of cation. Being beaten in an election and here was no justifi-cation. Being beaten in an election table to control for themselves the boss that half a million of our young men able to control for themselves the boss who happens to be in power in their dis-triet or their state. At any rate, that objection, managed by skilful politic-ians, and aided by Mr. Lincoln's per-sonal popularity in the West, availed sufficiently to deprive Mr. Seward of the nomination. The second man in importance to be put into the cabinet was Mr. Chase, of Ohio. He was a very able, noble and taking to the enemy, here they are." And when he finished, these gentle-

men, without answering a word, got up, and one by one went away. That was the only speech I ever listened to that cleared out the entire audience. Well, that's the sort of man Stanton was. He was impulsive, warm-blooded, very quick in execution, perhaps not always infallible in judgment. I nover knew a man who could do so much work in a given time. He was a nervous man; a man of imagination;

man utterly absorbed in the idea of the republic one and indivisible; and he lived for it, wore himself out in the

(From the Chicago Times Herald. By the Courtesy of B. H. Kohlsat] Mrs. Katherine Alice Tingley, the new markable a woman in many ways as was the great Biavatsky herself. Hor identity was revealed through the talkativeness of a woman who knew the secret and who coul not keep it. Mrs. Tingley, no the esotercists all say, is the great clairvoy-ant, who can roll back the centuries and see herself in all the various incarnations through which her soul has passed from the beginning. For instance, she knows when they, together, mapped out the plan Mrs. Tingley is Mrs. Tingley's second husband. Her first hus-band was George W. Parent, a detective who passed into Devachan about nine years ago. She was born in Newberry-port, Mass., about forty years ago, and has three children, two boys and Fiossic, a girl of 15 years. Mrs. Tingley was a plict medium, and is said to be a fine trait only. The new female mahatam re-sembles the Biavatsky whysically, but she is not an orator. She is, in this life, just show of the world. The party will start next month and will be gone one year.

also because they had an intellectual conviction that they had a right under the constitution to leave the union. they thought it was advantagwhen They had come into the union, they

They had come into the union, they had accepted the constitution, and they couldn't admit that that was an irrevocable transaction. The right of rebellion had been talked of in every quarter. Every man has a right to re-bel, we are told, if only he is willing to take the consequences. That was the doctrine of our secoding countrymen in the south. They were defending their the south. They were defending their property as we would defend ours, and they were defending what they con-sidered to be an inherent right, the right of every freeman to say whether will submit to the government that

about slavery and the colored race. I do because I believe it helps to save the union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the union. I shall do less when-

ever I shall believe what I am doing to save the union, I shall do less when-ever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors, when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be

Another remarkable quality was his personal kindness. He was kind at heart, not from mere politeness. As I heart, not from mere politeness. As I said, I never heard him say an unkind thing about anybody. Now and then he would laugh at something jocose or satirical that somebody had done or satid, but it was always pleasant humor. I noticed his sweetness of nature par-ticularly with his little son, a child at that time perhaps six or eight years old, who used to roam the departments, and whom everybody called Tad. He had a defective palate and couldn't speak very plainly. Often I have sat by his father reporting to him about some important matter that I had been ordered to in-quire into, and he would have this boy on his knee; and, while he would perbooks that he had read, he knew on his knee; and, while he would per-fectly understand the report, the strik-ing thing about him was his affection He had a tenacious memory, just as he had the ability to see the essential for his child. He was good to every-body. Once there was a great gather-ing at the White House on New Year's ng them: Day, and all the diplomats came in their uniforms, and all the officers of the army and navy in Washington were in army and navy in wasnington were in full costume. A little girl of mine said: "Papa, couldn't you take me over to see that?" I said yes; so I took her over, and put her in a corner where she be-held this gorgeous show. When it was finished, I went up to Mr. Lincoln and sold: "T have a little sigh here who said: "I have a little girl here who wants to shake hands with you." He went over to her and took her up and kissed her and talked to her. She will never forget it if she lives to be a thou-sand years old. That was the nature of I must tell another story to illustrate the same point.

erty. fighting to the last, fighting to the death. I don't think there is any-thing else in history to compare with LINCOLN'S GREATNESS.

How did he do it? In the first place, he never was in haste. As I said, he never took a step too soon, and also he never took a step too late. When the whole northern country scenied to be clamoring for him to issue a proclamation abolishing slavery, he didn't do it. Deputation after deputation went to Washington. I remember once a hun-dred gentlemen came, dressed in black coats, mostly cirrgymen, from Massa-chusetts. They appealed to him to pro-ciaim the abolition of slavery. But he dian't do it. He allowed Mr. Cameron and Gen. Butler to execute their great idea of treating slaves as contraband of war and of protecting those who had war and of protecting those who had got into our lines against being recap-tured by their Southern owners. But he would not prematurely make the proclamation that was so much desired. Finally the time came; and of that he was the judge. Nobody else decided it; nobody commanded it; the proclama-tion was issued as he thought best; and it was efficacious. The people of the north, who during the long contest over slavery had always stood strenuously by the compromises of the constitution, when the the share here here the state of the long of the state slavery had always stood strenuously

that

by the compromises of the constitution, might themselves have become half reb-els if this proclamation had been issued too soon. They at last were tired of waiting, tired of endeavoring to pre-serve even a show of regard for what was called the compromise of the con-stitution when they believed the consti-tution itself was in danger. Thus pub-lic opinion was ripe when the procla-mation came, and that was the begin-ning of the end. This uncrring judgment, this pacience

This unerring judgment, this patience which waited and which knew when the right time had arrived; those were intel-lectual qualities that I do not find exercised upon any such scale by any other man in history, and with such unerr-ing precision. This proves Abraham Lincoln to have been intellectually one Lincoln to have been intellectually one of the greatest of rulers. If we look through the record of great men, where has there ever been one to be matched alongside of him? I don't know. He could have issued this proclamation two

years before, perhaps, and the consequence of it might have been our entire defeat; but when it came it did its work, and it did us no harm whatever. Nobody protested against it, not even the confederates themselves. But they felt

It deeply. Another interesting fact about Abra-

ham Lincoln was that he developed into a great military man, that is to say, a nan of supreme military judgment. I to not risk anything in saying that if you will study the records of the war. and study the writings relating to it, you will agree with me that the greatest general we had, greater than Grant or Thomas, was Abraham Lincoln. It was not to at the beginning; but after three or four years of constant practice in the science and art of war, he ar-rived at this extraordinary knowledge of it, so that Von Moltke was not a bet-

ter general or an abler planner or ex-pounder of a campaign than President born leader of men. He knew human nature: he knew what chord to strike, and he was never afraid to strike it when he believed that the time had ar-rived. Lincoln was. He was, to sum it up, a

HEALTH HINTS.

ILEALIN MINIS. In order to have a beautiful skin one must take care of it. Keep it clean; bathe, scrub with water (hot, warm or cold) and soap from top to toe every day of one's life. Unfortunately we are not all sent into the world with soft, fine-grained pink and white skins. Some of us are coarse-grained, yellow-tinged, leath-ery-looking from the start, and so must remain until the close of our lives. But the human skin, be it ever so ugly, is bound to improve in appearance if it be kept scrupulously clean. Medicine im-proves the blood, regulates the functions of the body. Repairs must be made, waste removed. Whatever disturbs the function of an organ, or lessens the vi-tality of the system interferes with the rebuilding processes. A large proportion of the waste products are eliminated by the skin; and in certain internal disturb-ances the skin does the work for other waste channels. It requires no thought to see how much trouble may be averied by keeping the skin clean. To noglect will ultimately end in the surface roads being restricted to freight service only. to see how much trouble may be averted by keeping the skin clean. To neglect cleaning the skin is more dangerous to one's health than to live in a community where sewers are dammed up. To soften and whiten the hands apply the following after washing the hands and before dry-

THINKS 'TWILL RUN Coughs, **200 MILES AN HOUR** The Speed Claimed for a New Electric Bicycle Railway.

LINES ARE SOON TO BE OPERATED From Washington to New York in Two Hours-- The Lines Will Be

Elevated and There Will Be No Cinders or Smoke--A Revolution in Railroading.

Washington Letter, Philadelphia Times. That the railroad systems of the country are about to be revolutionized within a short time seems possible from the developments which are taking place at the capital. And it will be no strange thing if we are able to rush about at an inconcelvable speed within a few months. a few months.

a few months. To New York in two hours from the capital: to breakfast in Gotham and lunch in Chicago, and to take our next breakfast in view of the placid waters of the Pacific, are what is promised us. To spin to Baltimore in less than twen-ty minutes, to reach Philadelphia in less than over an hour is what is pos-sible, and to do all this without any danger or any disagreeable feelings, such as are incident now to ordinary travel, is what is claimed by the gen-tlemen who are about to astonish the world with their enterprise. The latest inventon, and one which

world with their enterprise. The latest inventon, and one which is to be put to practical use in a short time, is what is known as the Brott rapid transit blcycle railway. It is entirely different from the roads now in use, and gives a vastly increased speed without any of the dangers to be encountered now in surface travel. It combines the principles of the most imcombines the principles of the most in proved electric motors, whose speed can be accelerated to an almost incal-culable point, and the trackway is constructed with a single rail, the cars

of bleycle. SOON TO BE.

SOON TO BE. The invention is the work of Colonel George F. Brott, of this city, formerly of New Orleans, and though he has been laboring on the plans for some years, it is only now that he is able to "say that the thing is to become a real-ity. For within two months there are lines to be erected, cars to be placed on them and the road to be run just as claimed by the incorporators. That work is to be begun on the construction of the road is certain, and it is also certain that the first spade will be certain that the first spade will be stuck in the earth within the next sixty days and the cars will be running be-fore the full

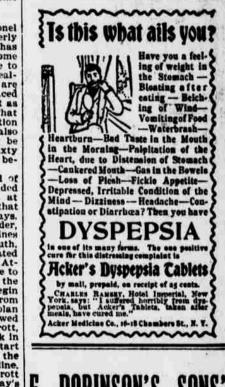
fore the fall. The directors of the new method of rapid transit are not just yet decided whether to build the first branch at Washington or in New Jersey, but that matter will be settled within a few days. After the first line is in running order, which will be before cold weather, lines will be continued north and south, east and west till there is an elevated bicycle electric railway from the At-lantic to the Pacific, till it is possible to cross the continent on the wings of the wind in a day. Chicago is also to begin at once the construction of a line from that city to Milwaukee. The plan which it is most likely will be followed which it is most likely will be followed is the one proposed by Colonel Brott, which is the building of a mile track in Washington in July, the road to start at the Bladensburg pike, which is the terminus of the New York avenue line. The reason for this line is that Brott has purchased a lot of land at the bay's shore about thirty miles down the river and wishes to make it a summer resort, his railroad taking passengers that dis-tance in fifteen minutes. After the building of these lines the company will parallel the tracks of the big surface roads for most of the way between the great citles and the new mode of travel will ultimately end in the surface roads

* Consumption. The greatest cause of terror of the present day, formerly considered hopeless, is now conceded by the best physicians as curable under proper conditions. Its cause-a depleted condition of the system; a mal-assimilation of food; a wasting away of the tissues; an impoverishment of the blood. The result - a diseased condition of all the organs of the

body ; a formation of eating ulcers ; and the result death from collapse or hemorrhage. But the cure is

Bovinine

that greatest concentration into the least possible bulk of the vital elements of lean, raw beef. It is absorbed and nourishes with the least possible effort on the part of the stomach. It creates new tissue, enriches the blood, makes flesh, and by strengthening the great vital centres of the body enables them to perform their functions in a natural manner, and dispel disease. Thousands owe their life to its use.





[From the Chicago Times Herald. By the Courtesy of H. H. Kohlsaat]

free

equal to the danger at hand; and, in-stead of being decried, he ought to have had, and finally obtain, the full credit that was entitled to him as a wise, pariotic, and provident statesman.

i Next, Mr. Batcs, of Missouri, was made attorney-general. He also had been run a good deal as a candidate for the presidential nomination against Mr. Seward, but there had never been any great probability that he would get it. streat probability that he would get it. He was a most eloquent speaker and a very fair lawyer, and he served out his time in the cabinet until the end of the administration. He was an amiable the war, it was always said that he exadministration. He was an amiable and a gifted may entirely creditable and astisted without possessing and satisfication genius or any un-racter. Then, there

any extraordiment and the second seco happy at this distance to testify to the truth that he was an excellent secreup the landmarks toward which we are to come, the boundaries which we are to attain to. He proclaimed the printary. He was a man of no decorations. There was no noise in the street when he went along; but he understood his duty, and he did it efficiently, continciple of continental unity, and that unity he would found in freedo ually, and unvaryingly. Other men were more conspicuous because they were brought more immediately in conprogress, and in improvement of every nature. Such were the principal men by whom Mr. Lincoln was surrounded. They were very independent men. They were not always satisfied with his decisions, with his actions, but he were income

were brought more immediately in con-tact with the people. The navy is off at sea, and we don't see all the time what it is doing. I am able to testify that Mr. Welles was a perfect faithful, able, and successful public officer. The navy under his control was far more effectively that the time it was beyond on the second effective in the second of the second of the second effective in the second of the second of the second effective in the second of the second effective is the second of the second of the second of the second effective is the second of the not always satisfied with his decisions, with his action; but he was always master of the house. There was no pre-tension about Abraham Lincoln. He didn't put on any airs and I never heard efficient-it is true it was larger-and it was more energetic than it had ever him say a harsh word to anybody. I been before in our day. He was a sat-isfactory and substantial member of the government, and was always cred-itable to the state that sent him forth. never heard him speak a word of com-plaint. These other gentlemen, the members of the cabinet, like human beings in general, were not pleased with everything. Much was imperfect; much

EDWIN M. STANTON.

was not ordered in the best way: much. When Mr. Cameron went out of the cabinet, Mr. Lincoln following the ad-vice both of Cameron and of Charles Sumner, selected as his successor in the war department Mr. Edwin M. Stanton. Stanton was an old State's right Demo-crat. He had never voted anything but the Democrat ticket up to that time. He war war war war war and it ways had a pleasant word for every-body. What he said showed the profoundest thought, even when he was foundest thought, even when he was joking. He seemed to see every side of every question. He never was impa-tient; he never was in a hurry; and he was a very extraordinary man, and it was through him that I came to be put into the War department, and had the opportunities of acquiring the various information that I hope to lay before never tried to hurry anybody else. To every one he was pleasant and cordial; yet they all felt that it was his word

<text><text> you this evening. Mr. Stanton was a short, thick, dark that went at last; and until he had de-cided, the case hadn't been decided and the final orders not issued yet. But before going further, let me en-deavor to give those in this audience who never saw Mr. Lincoln, some idea of his personal appearance. He was a very tall man-6 feet.4 luches. His com-plexion was dark, his eyes and hair black; and though he was of lean, spare habit. I should suppose he must have weighed about 180 pounds. He was a weighed about 180 pounds. He was a man of fine fibre, and thus a brain of superior power was contained in a small, but rather elongated skull. Horatio Seymour once spoke of him as a man "who wore a No. 7 hat and a No. 14 boot." His movements were rather an-gular, but never awkward; and he was return budened with the foregram. never burdened with that frequent curse of unfortunate genius, the dread-ful oppression of petty self-conscious-

nderstood that the islands of the Antilles, like the frozen regions of the Arctic ocean, should all live and grow great with that beautiful emblem, the Stars and Stripes, floating over them.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

pected to bring back the seceding states by a friendly act of congress, or some device of negotiation. That was prob-

LINCOLN'S APPEARANCE.

thing. He never took an unimportant point and went off upon that; but he always laid hold of the real thing, of the real question, and attended to that Probably in the administration Mr. Seward had the most cultivated and comprehensive intellect. He wasn't equal to Mr. Lincoln, because, as I have without attending to the others any nore than was indispensably neces sary. Thus, while we say that Mr. Lincoln was an uneducated man, uneducated in the sense that we recognize here in

the sense that we recognize here in New Haven, or at any other great col-lege town, he yet had singularly per-fect education in regard to everything that concerns the practical affairs of life. His judgment was excellent, and information was always accurate. his He knew what the thing was. He was man of genius, and, contrasted with men of education, genius will always carry the day. I remember very well going into Mr. Stanton's room in the

War department on the day of the Gettysburg celebration, and he said: "Have you seen the Gettysburg speeches?" "No," said I; "I didn't know you had them.

He said: "Yes; and the people will he said: "Yes; and the people will be delighted with them. Edward Ev-erett has made a speech that will make three columns in the newspapers, and Mr. Lincoln has made a speech of perhaps forty or fifty lines. Everett's is the speech of a scholar, polished to the last possibility. It is elegant and it is learned; but Mr. Lincoln's speech will be read by a thousand men where one reads Everett's and will be remembered as long as anybody's speeches are remembered who speaks in the English language."

That was the truth. If you will take those two speeches now, you will get an idea how superior genius is to educa-tion; how superior that intellectual fac-uity is which sees the vitality of a questo go home and change my ciothes and superior that intellectual faculty is which regards everything with the fir-of earnestness in the soul, with the re-lentless purpose of a heart devoted to objets beyond literature.

HAD NO ILLUSIONS. nations that things were so or might be so, when they were not so. All his thinking and all his reasoning, all his mind, in short, was based continually upon actual facts and upon facts of which, as I said, he saw the essence. never heard him say anything that was not so. I never heard him foretell things. He told what they were. But

I never heard him intimate that such and such consequences were likely to happen, without the consequences folnappen, without the consecuences fol-lowing. I should say, perhaps, that his greatest quality was wisdom. And that is something superior to talent, super-ior to education. I do not think it can be acquired. He had it. He was wise; he was not mistaken; he saw things as he was not mistaken; he saw things as they were. All the advice that he gave was wise: it was judicious; and it was always timely. This wisdom. It is scarcely necessary to add, had its ani-mating philosophy in his own famous words: "With charity toward all: with malice toward none." Or to afford a more extended illustration, let me quote from Nicolay and Hay's History (Vol-ume VI., u, 152) the main part of his ume VI., p. 152.) the main part of his most admirable letter of August 22, 1932, to Hornee Greeley: "If there be those who would not save

ful oppression of petty self-conscious-ness. It was a most remarkable character, that of Abraham Lincoln. He had the most comprehensive, the most judic-ious mind; he was the least faulty in his conclusions of any man that I have ever known. He never stepped too late. Just consider, if you can, the problem president. One-third of the country in on account of this pscullar property in slaves that we have stoken of, but

A CONSIDERATE MAN.

Whenever an important campaign of the armies began, Mr. Lincoln liked to send me, because when I went, with my newspaper experience, he got a clear report of everything that happened. The generals didn't like to sit down, after fighting all day, and write a report, and they were always glad to have me come to them. Well, when Gen. Grant went out for the campaign in the Wilderness -that was the last campaign which ended in the surrender of Richmond-for two days we had no reports. One evening I got a message to come to the evening I got a message to come to the War department. There I found the President and Mr. Stanton. Mr. Lin-coln said: "We are troubled about this business down in the Wilderness. We don't know what is going on. I would like you to go down." I said: "Cer-tainiv."

"How soon can you be ready?" said he. I said: "It will take twenty minutes to go home and change my clothes and get the things that I want to take, and

"Why, yes," I said; "I am delighted.

Another remarkable peculiarity of Mr. Lincoln's was that he seemed to have no illusions. He had no freakish notions that things were so or might be so, when they were not so. All his into a car. Somehow we didn't start and presently there came a man on and presently there came a man on horseback, who said to me: "The president wants you at the War de-partment." So I rode back to the War department, and there was Mr. Lin-coln with Mr. Stanton. The president sald

"I have been thinking about this, Dana, and I don't like to send you. There is Jeb Stuart with his calvary roaming over the region that you will have to cross, and I am afraid to have you go." Said I: "Mr. Lincoln, is that you go." the reason you caned me back here?" "Yes," he said. "I don't like to have you go." I said: "I don't think that is a very good reason, because I have a good horse and forty troopers, and we are able to run if they are too many we are able to run if they are too many for us, and if they are not, we can fight." "Well." said he, "I am glad to hear you say that, because I really want you to go, but I couldn't send you out until I felt sure that you were entirely willing to go." "Well." I an-swered. "you are the first general that ever gave orders in that way. I guess." That was the man kindly and affec-tionate to everybody. I don't beliava tionate to everybody. I don't believe he ever spoke a cross word to his wife. That is saying a good deal, isn't it,

These are amiable and loving per-sonal qualities, but the great thing was the fact that he succeeded: that the civil war was ended under his rule. He succeeded, with the forces of the authelever states in muthe the anti-slavery states, in putting down a rebellion in which twelve mil-lions of people were concerned, de-termined people, educated people, fighting for their ideas and their prop-

R-Tinc, benzoin Glycerine Aq. ros. is done by the means of the electric cur rent, which shoots with lightning-like M. Sig.-Apply several times daily. velocity. The roadway is to be that of a single

The roadway is to be that of a above rail, having elevated side rails above the center one, side wheels fitting into these and alding in the balancing of the these and alding curves. When the Sensickness can be relieved in several ways, and one doctor, after four years' experience, says that there is no remedy like Worcestershire sauce, in teaspoon-ful doses, given without water, for both preventing and curing seasickness. It should be supplemented in some cases by the application of a tightly-applied band-age, and resting on the right side, taking frequently small quantities of fluid food, such as good beef tea with cayenne pep-per in it. No stimulants must be taken, and the feet should be kept warm with hot brick or bottle. This treatment is very cf-fective. As a remedy for warding of the evil, apply with a brush collodion in three successive layers on the epigastric region over the stomacn and neighboring parts. It acts as a powerful anti-smelle. The diet and state of health should be looked after for a week before the trip Seasickness can be relieved in several car, and in rounding curves. When the car is in motion the wheels will touch but slightly on the side rails, but their but slightly on the side rails, but their presence will prevent any accident or any tendency to fly the track. The rails will be of steel, the road be-ing slightly elevated above the sur-rounding country. The cars, which will be devoted exclusively to passenger, mail and express service, will be pecul-iar in shape, the front one being pointed so as to reduce the resistance of the so as to reduce the resistance of the air. Each car will seat from forty to eighty passengers and the baggage will The diet and state of health should be looked after for a week before the trip or a voyage on the ocean. Pastry and all rich foods should be avoided, and a course of cooling medicine taken to cleanse and purify the blood. A strong cup of pure black, unsweetened coffee, taken an hour after a substantial but easily-digested meal is also a great preventive. he stored in the trucks beneath The cars will be vestibuled, so there will be no danger in passing from one to the other, there will be no smoke, for there no coal, there will be no puffing of is no coal, there will be no pumng of an engine, no cinders, no noise of the clicking of passing rails, but a contin-ual spin in a noiseless, clean, smooth car, which can run with the wind itself. The power will be electricity, which will be stored in the latest motors, one in each car. No freights will be allowed on the system There will be two tracks

After three and one-half years of nge a child should eat eggs lightly bolled, poached or scrambled, plain omelette, white meat of fowl, roasted or broiled meat (cut into small pieces), fresh fish, oat meal, milk, bread and butter, hominy; plain macaroni, peas, string beans, spinach, cauliflower and clear soup, fresh, sound fruits may be eaten before and after meals. Do not allow it to swallow the seeds or pulp of any fruit not to eat any-thing-not even bread-between meals. Give it no sweets, no tea, coffee, wine nor beer; filtered or bolled water should be its only drink. It may cat plain, light pud-dings, and ice cream occasionally for des-sert. Do not force it to take food. So long as it keeps well milk will be enough for it. Give it to it regularly-a cupful of on the system. There will be two tracks, one for each way, so there will be no danger of head to head collisions, and as to the trains running in the same direction the appliances are such that, on the approach of a second one, the electric current ceases when it gets within a certain distance of the one ahead. Their Advantage Over Those of Meta

A woman in a French hospital had a blecough which had resisted all treat-ment for four days. She was asked to show the tongue, and it was noticed that with the putting out of the tongue the hiccough ceased. The same thing has been since tried; and with success in other cases. All that is necessary apparently is to strongly push the tongue out of the mouth and hold it so for a minute or two. It is also suggested now to try the same thing in sufficiently for "the smokers heart" is the tincture of nux vomics. Take for drops in a wineglassful of cold water before meals and at bediime every day for eight weeks. There is no drug one can take to make him stop smoking. Exer-cise your will. The nux vomics will strengthen your nerves and give you good control over yourself. From the Baltimore American. "I believe the death-knell of wooden and metal skates has been rung," said one of the largest skate manufacturer to an English reporter. "Several prac-tical inventors have been experimenting on these articles for years past, and the latest result is a skate made of glass, hardened by a recently discov-ered process to the consistency of steel. The entire skate is of this substance, the upper part resembling a slipper, open behind, with a split leather 'lace-up' heel-cap. "Among several advantages stated are that they are much faster than steel blades and so extremely slippery

blades and so extremely slippery that they will run almost equally well over rough.snow-covered ice as upon smooth, and also glide casily over inequalities, broken twigs and other obstructions. They are made very sharp, and, owing to their extreme hardness, it is impos-sible to hunt them, and upilies steel control over yourself. Warts will sometimes drop off if they be kept constantly wet with castor off. A less troubleoms treatment is to touch each wart once with the acld nitrate of mer-cury. Let dry without wiping. Be careful that none of the acld flow onto the skin. Apply with atworbent cotton twisted on the end of a wooden match stick or tooth nick. sible to blunt them; and, unlike skates, they never want grinding, and can not rust. "These crystal skates are really beau-tiful in appearance, being nearly trans-parent, the substance has, also, while plck.

parent, the substance has, also, while in the liquid state, been variously col-ored. They have already been pri-vately tested. A famous skating cham-plon recently tried a pair at the Niag-ara Ice Rink, using mahogany-colored ones, to avoid attracting notice. A pri-vate they have also have mode to Druke The average weight of the brain in males is forty-nine ounces; in females, forty-four cunces. The brain grows very rapidly up to the seventh year of age; from that time until the fortieth year it increases very slowly. It is believed to have attained its full growth between 45 and 50 years of age. vate trial has also been made in Paris at an ice rink exclusively hired for the

occasion, several ladies—among them a celebrated lady continental skater— taking part; their skates were colored So long as one is exposed to the sun and wind he is bound to tan-to remove tan or sunburn (after one is removed from the cause of 10) rub the face or other burnt parts with pure glycerine; rub it well into the skin at bedume and allow to dry with-out wiping. blue, crimson, brown, etc., to match their costumes."

"To cure the shortness of breath and choking sensation" take ten drops of the tincture o nux vomica in two tablespoon-fuls of cold water before meals and at bedtime every day for six weeks.-Phila-delphia Record.

AN ODD CONSTRUCTION. The construction of the bicycle road is peculiar. It is as far ahead of the pres-ent methods as the old postroads of the revolution are behind the fiying loco-motives of the day, and it is only the question of a few years before all travel is done by the means of the electric are

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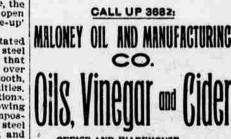
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