HEALTH HINTS.

Hemorrhages of the lungs or stomach are promptly checked by small doses of salt. The patients should be kept as quict as possible.

Sleeplessness caused by too much blood in the head may be overcome by apply-ing a cloth wet with cold water to the back of the neck.

Wind colic is promptly relieved by peppermint essence taken in a little warm water. For small children it may be sweetened. Paregoric is also good.

A good way to remove impurities from the skin is to rub gin in the pores when going to bed and not washing it off till the morning, when a little cold cream is used.

For weak and inflamed eyes, take a piece of green copperas the size of a hazle-nut, put it in a pint of cold spring water and bathe the eyes frequently. If not strong enough use a little more copperas; if too strong dilute with water.

Plain hearty suppers, according to an experienced physician, are conducive to deprives it of all moisture. From the sleep, and, therefore, good things to go

Fighting the South Sea Islanders.

Letters have been received from Melbourne containing particulars of encoun-ters which the Miranda, Captain Ackland, had with the natives during a six months' cruise among the South Sea Islanders. During her cruise she put into Havannah harbor. The schooner John Hunt was in port, and the crew reported that her captain had been murdered by the natives at Bushman's Bay. Hither, consequently, the Mirandi went, where she was joined by the Undine, and both vessels took up positions favorable for covering landing parties. The natives assumed a very hostile attitude, and when informed that the murderers of Captain Hunt must be given up they attempted to spear the interpreter who conveyed the intimation to them. Three or four days were spent in vain attempts to bring the natives to terms, but they remained defiant, and assembled in large numbers on the beach armed with spears, bows and poisoned arrows.

After receiving due warning and replying that they would rather fight than give up the murderers, the Miranda opened fire upon the natives with two 7-inch guns, two,/64-pounders and two Gatlings. Most of the natives speedily took to the bush, but a number remained on the beach and sent a volley of poisoned arrows after the Miranda's boat. which, however, did no harm. The Miranda's fire was kept up for an hour, and a large party of men were landed to destroy the village, but it was found to be so far inland that they gave up the task.

The Miranda afterward proceeded to Api and demanded payment of the fine imposed some months since upon the natives by Captain Dale, of the Diamond, for the murder of the government agent and two of the crew of the Lavinia. The surrender of Koro, the chief murderer was also demanded, but neither of these requests being complied with, a party of one hundred men was landed under Lieutenant Fisher. Thereupon the natives deserted the place, and the Mage was at ouce burned down and Syplantations destroyed. -- London News.

A Young Doctor's Experience.

When Dr. Koch, the discoverer of a

How Gun Cotton is Made.

It is not generally known that there is but one place in the United States where but one place in the United States where gun cotton is manufactured, but such is the case. This is at the torpedo station in Newport (B. L) harbor. In the man-ufacture of gun cotton the best cotton waste and the strongest and purest nitric and enthusic add are used for the ax and sulphuric acids are used for the explosive, The cotton waste, after it has been handpicked for the purpose of re-covering the dirt and grit, is placed in boiling tanks, where it is allowed to remain for four hours. It is afterward subjected to a thorough washing and is reboiled. This operation removes all oily matter and leaves the cotton harsh. and stiff. It is then dried in the rooms heated with the waste air from a drying

box. After undergoing this treatment the cotton rolls up into snarls and bunches, and in order that the acid may have a freer access to it it is passed through a shredder and converted into a fluffy state. It is afterward exposed in an air-tight box for several hours to a temperature of 200 degrees, which practically air-tight box it is removed to the to bed on. He says, in the estimation of a great many people, such a statement is rank heresy; but in the light of science, common sense and experience, it is Gos-pel truth. main about ten minutes, long enough for it to be thoroughly soaked. The acid is hand-pressed from the cotton, which is then placed in covered earthern jars, where it remains twenty-fou r hours undergoing chemical transformation. In view of the fact that much heat is evolved during the chemical reaction, it is found necessary to place the jars in pots and surround them with flowing water, which serves to keep them cool. The cotton is now nitrated and is practically gun-cotton, but the acid, still mechanically held, must be wholly removed or it would be apt to quickly deteriorate and become extremely dangerous. The charges, therefiee, are taken one by one and placed in an acid wringer and plunged into a large tub which is kept filled with running water, in which a large wheel is rapidly turned in order to subject the cotton to a thorough washing. This lat-ter process is continued till no acid is perceptible to the taste. It is then sub-jected to a still further washing and boil-

ing in an alkaline mixture, this being necessary to remove every trace of acid. The cotton is now in long shreds and balls, which can be used or stored without danger, the process of conversion and cleansing being completed, but for military use it must be put into a more compact form. For this purpose the gun-cotton in charges of 300 pounds is thrown into a pulping tub, where, mixed with water, it is ground by steel cutters into a fine pulp. The grinding and breaking up of the cellular tissue of the cotton has made it more or less dirty, and it is nccessary, therefore, to expose it to fre-quent washings in the poaching tubs, from which, after treating it with lime water to make the moisture slightly alkaline, it is drawn up into a large iron tank, where it is fed to the molds, which under a moderate pressure, press the water from the pulp and trim out cylinders of cotton about eight inches high and three and a half inches in diameter. These cylinders are then placed under a hydraulic press and exposed to a pressure of about 1,700 pounds to the square inch or about eight tons on each. The cylin-de are pressed into hard dakes or disks, he two inches high and three and a of inches in diameter, with a specific gravity a little greater than water. They

are then packed in boxes of fifty pounds eral kinds of bacteria, or the gern of each and kept in magazines for general warfare. - New York Times.

A STATE BALL IN JAPAN.

CURIOUS SCENES WITNESSED BY A YOUNG AMERICAN.

The Decorations, the Music, the People Present, their Bress and How They Arteil.

A young American describes in the New York Beening Past a ball given in honor of the mikado's birthday, at To-Hive, Japan, by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Jnonye. The writer says the ball was held, "at the splendid building of the Rokumeikwan —the swell club of Tokiyo. All the of-ficers of the empire, the foreign legations, and a great many outside foreigners were invited.

"The club itself is a very fine one and the building will compare favorably with most of our home clubs. On the night of the ball, it was beautifully decorated inside and, out. Outside, strings of colored lanterns hung in all directions and fireworks kept going all the evening, so that the uninvited crowd without had a fine entertainment provided for them. Inside, the docorations consisted of bunting and flowers, mostly chrysanthemums, which are now in full height of perfection and are of every imaginable shade and size. The music was supplied by the naval and military bands and was very good. The floor was excellent, and I enjoyed the dancing very much, although the space allowed for the dancers by the curious crowd of Japs was very small.

"I wish I could give you a good idea of the scene the ball-room presented, dressed with gayly-colored flags and filled with a crowd in which were mingled nearly all the nationalities of the world. It looked as I imagine some huge fancy fair or ball might, but then the people all had the advantage of being in their own costume, and carried them off better than any mere masquerader. First, the Japanese officers and gentlemen in gold coats-really very httle exaggeration, for most of them had such profusion of gold lace that you could see little cloth, and this little was covered with insignia and orders as a rule. The four royal princesses, dressed in the new (revived) court dress, and were accompanied by six or eight maids of honor in the same dress. This court dress consists of loose crimson trousers, which are so wide that they look like a loose single skirt, and loose jackets of gorgeous material with tremendous sleeves; the hair is done in two broad flat plaits, which stick out on either side of the head and join in a single, rather careless twist which hange straight down the back. Altogether, it is very ugly and unbecoming. Only the princesses and their train were dressed in this style. Many of the Japanese ladies wore beautiful European costumes, but they do not look well in them, having neither the height nor the figures necessary for them. The Japanese ladies dressed in their own ordinary style of costume of costly and beautiful material looked very picturesque and pretty, much better than their sisters in the attempt at foreign style, to my mind. Their dresses consisted of the ordinary kimona, made of elegant silk crepe of a soft shade of grey, with a simple white fichu at the throat and plaits of some soft white material at the feet, where the skirt separated slightly in walking.

"The Chinese minister and his suite in their court costume were walking gravely and slowly about with their redbuttoned hats and most elegantly brocaded silk and satin garments, looking for all the world as if they had stepped off the pedestal of some tea shop's sign. use. Gun cotton is, from its great ex-plosive power and the conditions of thing which looks like wire gauze, Russafety attached to its storage, superior to sian, French, and English naval and any other known explosive for naval military officers, in handsome uniforms, one or two United States naval men, in plain blue with brass buttons, looking rich and well to me, compared with the scarlet coats and profuse gold lace, and a mass of undistinguished humanity in the regulation black dress suit, made up the the remainder of the assemblage. "All kinds of dancing could be seen on the floor. Some of the Japanese ladies and gentlemen had been practising for some weeks, and went through the square dances well. A few essayed the waltz, and one naval officer, with the faculty in dancing that seems to go with all naval men, got on remarkably well. One little Jap girl danced the lancers in good style with the regular Japanese clogs on-a rather difficult feat, I think. The Germans spun around, the French hopped up and down, the English walked sedately round each other, and the Americans danced. But the supperroom was perhaps the most strange and curious sight of the evening. The supper itself was very fine, being supplied by an artistic French cook, and consisted of everything imaginable in the edible line. The Japs swarmed about the tables like flies, and seizing a plate, would shovel upon it everything within reach, oysters, salad, ice cream, boned turkey, jelly, cold fowl, charlotte de Russe, etc., and then elevating the plate to about the level of their mouths, cram the food down in an indiscriminate mass. As soon as they had eaten all they could possibly hold, they put the plate down on the floor wherever they happened to be and left it there. Champagne flowed freely, and the Japs seemed very fond of it, gulping it down glass after glass, and I saw one or two navigating the polished floor, among the empty plates with great difficulty. Many of the Japs, after having eaten all they could, filled their pockets with the most easily carried viands, doubtless for the ladies at home. We left a little before one o'clock to take the special train back to Yokohama, and so did not see the finish; but I imagine the Japs must have been rather tipsy if they kept on as they were going when I left the sapper room.

SCIENTIFAC AND INDUSTRIAL

Some French scientists now regard the roadical light as simply a reflection of light from the illuminated part of the earth upon an open stratum of the atmosphere.

In Paris, an electric lamp fed with a portable accumulator has been selected and rendered obligatory for use in seek ing leaks in gas pipes. It is probable that many disastrous explosions will be thus avoided.

A considerable industry has grown up in San Francisco manufacturing the petrified wood which is found along the Atlantic and Pacific railroad in the Rocky mountain region. It receives a high pol-ish, and mantels, tiles and a variety of things are made from it.

A device for keeping grain and other uncertain kinds of cargo from shifting has been patented by a firm in New Orleans, and promises to prove cheap, simple and in every way desirable. The ship is divided into longitudinal com-partments, secured by rods from side to side of the vessel; and different kinds of grain, without using bagging, may be completely separated from each other by dividing the compartments longitudinally by sections into such apace as may be desired.

Professor Huxley lends scant coun-tenance to what has been called by our English brethren the "mackerel scare." In a letter he says: It is quite true that mackerel, like other fish, are more or less infected by parasites, one of which, a small thread worm, is often so abundant as to be conspicuous when the fish is opened. But it is not true that there is any reason to believe that this thread worm would be injurious to a man even if swallowed uncooked and alive, and to speak of it as a possible cause of cholera is sheer nonsense.

The parasitic worms living within or on the outside of other animals generally have a sucker at one end, or underneath, serving simply for attachment, and another which is perforated. The latter is a true suctorial mouth, being the sole inlet of food. It is often surrounded with hooklets, or teeth, which serve both to scarify the victim and secure a firm hold. In the leech the mouth is a triangular opening with thick lips, the upper one prolonged, and with three aws. In many worms it is a fleshy tube. which can be drawn in or extended. like the eye-stalks of the snail, and contains a dental apparatus inside. A remarkable worm known to the

natives of the Fiji islands by the name of "Mbalolo" and to naturalists assalolo virides-is found in certain of the coral Archipelagos of the Pacific. The worms appear periodically in great numbers, and are highly esteemed by the Fijians as an artical of food. The worms only make their appearance to spawn, and the time is reported to be the day of the last quartering of the moon in October, unless that falls at the beginning of the month, in which case there will intervene another lunar month. There is, however, a second appearance of salolo each year, occuring a month after the first, and probably comprising such worms as were not sufficiently mature to spawn in October.

and raised a considerable amount of blood and matter; besides, I was very thin, and so weak I could scarcely go about the house. This was the case of a man with consumption

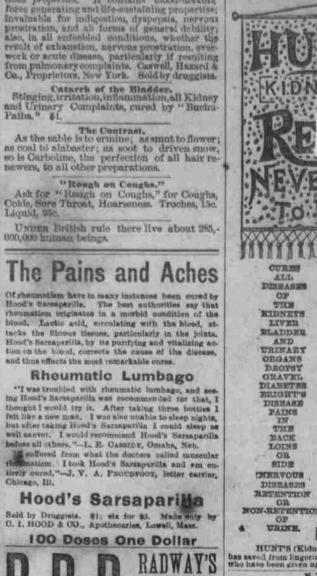
sands of others bear similar testimony.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Forer suit Ague and all other Maini us, linious and other fevers, and by RADWAV'S PHILS, so quick as RADWAY'S READ WRENEF. Fifty cents per battle. Sold by Druggists. arising from liver complaint. He recovered his health completely by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," Thou-

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Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of All Chronic Diseases



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MENSMAN'S PRETONISED SEAF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entry sufri-tions properties. It contains blood-making force generating and life-sustaining properties;





different diseases, brought forward the cholera bacilli, which he averred could not be mistaken for any other, the enthuslasm among scientific men was so great that several students offered themselves as subjects for experiment, urging that they should be allowed to swallow the bacilli, to prove the truth of Dr. Koch's discovery, and to help establish the chance of cure.

Such heroism and willingness to sacri-fice life to promote the science of the healing avt has been not uncommon among medical students in all times. A still more recent case shows a physician not only offering to die, but really risking and losing his life to save that of another.

Dr. Rabbath, a young physician in London, while removing the deposit lately from the throat of a child dying with diphtheria, applied his own mouth to the tube and sucked it out, as the last hope of rescue. The heroic sacrifice was useless in saving life. Both the child and the physician died within a few hours. But it was not in vain. Dr. Rabbath might have lived unknown, as an obscure physician. But the story of his death was told all over the Englishspeaking world, and quickened men to unselfish heroism as with the sound of a trumpet. "A living man," said one "he entered heaven with a living child 1"- Youths' Companion.

The Alnos.

The chief object of interest to the traveler, in Yezo, the island dependency of Japan, is the remnant of the Aino race, the aborigines of Yezo, and not improbably of the whole of Japan, peaceable suvages, who live on the coasts and in the interior by fishing and hunting, and stand in the same relation to their Japanese subjugators as the red Indians to the Americans. A rough census of the Ainos, made in 1873, gives their numbers 12,281, and they are believed to be decreasing in numbers. The "hairy Ai-nos," as these savages have been called, are stupid, gentle, good-natured and submissive. They are a wholly distinct race from the Japanese. In complexion they resemble the people of Spain and Southern Italy. The hair is jet black, very soft, and on the scalp forms thick, pendant masses, occasionally wavy, but never showing any tendency to curl. The beard, mustache and eye-brows are very thick and full, and there is frequantly a heavy growth of stiff hair on the chest and limbs. Their language is a very simple one. They have no written characters, no literature, no history, very few traditions, and have left no imreasion on the land from which they have been driven.

One dry goods firm in New York estimates that it is put to an annual expense

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Predicting the Weather from the Color of the Stars,

From the fact that the color of pure water in great bulk is blue, M. Ch. Montigny explains the predominance of this color in the scintillation of the stars just before and during wet weather. The luminous rays, he argues, triversing the air charged with large quantities of water are necessarily tinged with the blue color of this medium. The excess of blue thus becomes an almost certain means of predicting rain. This theoretic conclusion corresponds with the results of his observations, continued for several years past on the appearance of the steller rays in connection with the state of the weather. During the months of fine weather in the present year blue has been much less conspicuous than in the corresponding months of previous years since 1876, when wet weather prevailed. It also ap-pears that green, which had always coincided with clear skies during the fine years before 1875, has recently again become predominant. Hence M. Montigny thinks it probable that we have got over the cycle of bad seasons, and that dry weather and more normal summers may be anticipated, at least, for some time to come.

A Chinese Poet.

Wong Chin Foo writes: "The New York Chinamen have a literary club called the Yuch Kink Whey (Monthly Improvement Society), meeting once a month to compare essays and poems, for mutual improvement, in the Chinese language, and prizes are offered for the best literary productions on themes given by the club. The essays are generally submitted to a good scholar who is not a member of the club. Ow Young Ming, the venerable Chinese consul, has been filling the office recently. On last Monday, when the society met, the first prize was awarded to Wing Sing, a Chinaman who keeps a laundry in Brooklyn, N. Y. The prize was \$40 and a bottle of Chinese wine. I am sorry I cannot do it justice, as I am a very poor poet, but in the Chinese it is really good :

THE CUP.

The heroes drank in royal mood; The bubbles sparkle clear and good; And mirth dissolved each ancient fend. Fair checks as red as cherry's blood shone brighter than the winter moon, Their voices rose in sad, sweet time; "Too late we come and part too soon, In life's swift-ending afternoon."

The cost of the public domain of the United States, first and last, has been about \$650,000,000, not including the cost of wars with Indians, England and of from \$17,000 to \$20,000 for samples cost of wars with Indians, England and of fabrics, with the postage, sent all Mexico, or of the consequent diplomatic over the country in answer to requests. and other negotiations that have ensued.

There are about 150 vessels and 200 Hampton boats owned in Portland, Me., which are engaged in the fishing business, giving employment to about 3,000 fishermen. The amount of capital represented in this interest is not far from \$2,000,000, and the annual catch of tish is of about the same value.

The present population of the world is stated at 1,294,533,975, of whom 7,831,080 are Jews and 370,879,066 are Christians. These figures leave 915,724,-827 to be classed as heathen.

Repeated requests have induced the pro-prietors of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to send by mail to various lady correspondents, large mounted portraits of Mrs. Pinkham; and now many a household wall is adorned by the familiar, motherly face of the Masachusetts woman who has done so much for all women.

THE first newspaper advertisement ap-

THERE is much smuggling from Mexico into the United States.

For the Ladies. Laughter is the poor man's plaster, Making every burden light; Turning sadness into gladness, Darkest hour to May dawn bright.

"Tis the deepest and the cheapest Cure for ills of this description, But for those that woman's heir to,

Use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Cures all weaknesses and irregularities, "bearing down" sensations, "internal fever," bloating, displacements, inflammation, morn-ing sickness and tendency to cancerous dis-ease. Price reduced to one dollar. By drug-gists.

JERSEY CITY has a debt of over \$18,000, 000

Delicate diseases, affecting male or female, however induced, speedily and permanently cursd. Illustrated book three letter stamps. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. In Mexico there is a petrified forest cover-

ing 300 acres.

Ing 300 acres. The Children's Health must not be neglected. Colds in the Head and Snuffles bring on Ca-tarrh and throat and hung affections. Ely's Gream Balm cures at once. It is perfectly sto and is easily applied with the finger. It also cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, the worst cases yielding to it in a short time. Sold by druggists. So cents. Ely Bros, Owogo, N. Y. The bottlo of Ely's Cream Balm that I ob-ined of you last summer has entirely cured by the bottlo of a severe attack of catarrh.-... Mrs. Sallis Davis, Grean Postoffice, Ale. David my children, a girl about almo years what a very had discharge from her head and now of a thick, yellowish matter, and was growing worse. We had two different was growing worse. We had two different was growing worse. We had two different was growing worse. We continued using apparently cured.-O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y. NY N U-3

NYNU-3

"Rough on Pain" Plaster. Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheu-matism, neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail Dalrymen Getting Rich.

A regressive dairymen who are only satisfied with the best results, are adding to their wealth and conferring a benefit on society, by the rapid improvements they are making in the art of butter making. This class uso Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color, and know by actual test that it fills every claim made for it.

The Hope of the Nation. Children, slow indevelopment, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

LEMON growing is rapidly becoming an im-portant industry in Florida.

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Important. When you wisit or have Now York city, save baggage, extremany said S5 carriage him, and stop at the Grand Union Hood, opposite Grand Central depot. Geoslegati tours, filted up a a cost of one million dolines, 31 and upward pering. European plan, Ele-vator, Restaurants supplied with the bast. Horee cars, stages which elevated railroad to all deputs. Families can live softer for less measure at the Grand Union lives items at any other first-class both in the city.

twents-file, the out hour boak of Veneroal, elect prior tough, Ourcover a Anastane, Electing of the Langa, Dyspecta, Water Brach, White Swalinge, Tamora, Fungies, Blatches, England of the Face, Illean Hip Diseases, Goot, Droyes, Rickets, Sait Rhoum, Bon-chitts, Consumption, Dialottes, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc.

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SCROFULA, Whether transmitted by parents or acquired, is within the environ range of the SARSAPARHILLIAN ERSOLVENT. Turns have been made where persons have been al-floted with Scendula from their would up to b, the and do years of age, by DR. RADWAYM SARSAP FAILLLIAN RESELVENT, a remely composed of ugredients of a citra official properties, essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the proken down and washed board. Choose it, are and permanont in its trainmast and cure. Sold by all druggies. One collar a bottle.



For the curve of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nivreus Diesses: Loss of Appeile, Hendache, Comstipation, Costivernes, Indi-gestion, Dysreopis, Bladness, Freez, Indiammatian of the Ecwels, Piles and all derargoments of the In-ternal Viscours. Purway vegetable, ochaisming no mor-cury, minarais, or deleter-ous circury. Price, 250 contra pur box, Sold by all droggists. The Sond a letter stamp is RABWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New Yorks for "Estes and True, TO THE PUBLIC. -Devares at dask for Radways, and me that the maine "Hadwar" is on what you buy.

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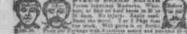
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DIL T. A. SLOCUM, 101 Pearl St., New York.

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bearing a ved tis tag : that Lorillard's Rese Lent fine cut, that Lorillard's Navy Clippings and that Lorillard's Schulls, are the best and chuspest, quality considered ? IUM Marphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days, No pay tilt ruyed, Da. J. overness, Lecauda, Ohje