PLACER MINERS "PANING OUT" NUGGETS IN THE KLONDYKE DISTRICT

\$7.200,000 for To-day the eyes management.

of the world are turned toward In all the immense country over which The days of '97" may become as cele-"The days of '97" may become as cele-brated a phrase as "the days of '49," for The best way to reach the Klondyke e fever that seized upon the people

more than 2,000 miles across a trackless, the district, although sixty-five miles completely more than 2,000 miles across as trackless. The cost of the trip from Chicago rhis marked the trail with blenching hones across the Western States; the other is nearly 7,000 miles by water, through a rigorous climate, or almost 4,000 miles by land and water, with mounts and representation of the district, although sixty-five miles continuous day and during the wing figures and trackless. About the climates body warm.

Alaska and Its Resources, climates body warm.

Working Placer Mines.

The cost of the trip from Chicago rhis way, as prospecting miners usually travel, is 4251.50. It is divided as follow; by which are figures to send the trip from Chicago to Seattle (second class of the whole are figures). He extends the trip from Chicago to Seattle to Dawson Climates the trip from Chicago to Seattle to Dawson Climates the trip from Chicago to Seattle to Dawson Climates the trip from Chicago to Seattle to Dawson Climates and the Resources, and the Klondyke mines are placers—the Klondyke mines are placers—the sensity worked mines are placers—the way, as prospecting miners usually travel, is 4251.50. It is divided as follow; by which and noted requiring the least expenditure. The methods of washing out placer gold are through a rigorous climate, or almost 4,000 miles by land and water, with mounts are placers—the sun again appears above the hori-way, as prospecting miners usually travel.

So the Klondyke mines are placers—the way, as prospecting miners usually travel.

The cost of the trip from Chicago the Klondyke mines are placers—the way, as prospecting miners usually travel.

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The Klondyke mines are placers—the way, as prospecting miners usually travel.

The Klondyke mines are placers—the sensity worked mines of any, and

4,000 miles by find and water, with mountain passes to scale as dangerous as those of the Swiss Alps.

The Alaska and California gold fields are atike also in being placer mines. Placer mining," for the reason that it is done without machinery, while the implements required in the work are few and of small. cost. A placer miner can get along very shorter in miles, but equally long in the well with a pick, shovel and gold pan.



PROSPECTING IN ALASKA better results by running it through a duice box, but where the yield is in auggets instead of fine gold be prefers to

The great Klondyke strike was made the United States until June 15 of the Excelsion arrived in San Francisco laden ers from the Klondyke, who in turn were laden with gold. They told most incredible tales of the richness of the newly discovered district, where for-tunes had been accumulated in a few Experienced miners and "tenseemed to have shared good foralike, and with some justice, too, or the credit of the discovery of the new old fields is due to the inexperienced men. Another vessel brought to Seattle a sec and party of successful prospectors and a on and a half of gold. These men had endured peril and undergone great hardships in accumulating the fortunes they brought, and they told a story that had a dark as well as a bright side. To follow their example means a risk of wealth, health and even life, but for those who illing to take the chances the prossect they hold out is alluring.

The Klondyke District. The richest of the mines in the Alaska region seem to be in the Klondyke, a few of "tenderfeet," who, against the advice and the length of time the overland part of the old-timers in the district, wandered of the journey requires; but the Indians who act as guides and pack supplies de trieb. From Klondyke" and struck is trieb. From Klondyke comes much of not work without big pay.

the gold and from Klondyke seems to HE United States HE United States Government in 1867 paid Russia 5.7 200,000 for \$7,200,000 for covery bas come, it is estimated, \$2,000,-Alaska. The terri- 000 worth of gold during the present sumtory has paid back mer. Nearly all of that gold has found her purchase mone its way into the United States.

cy in gold four It is hard to tell where the Alaska gold

duced during the time it has been a There are a few "lode" mines near Jupart of the United hean and along the southeast coast of the States about \$30. tion,000 of the pre-cious yellow metal. man's profitable only by the most careful

our frazen acquisition in the north, the placer mining extends it is estimated for within its borders has been disc that up to last year there were 2,000 min-The word Klon- ers. The districts in which most of them tyke. Everally translated meaning Deer River, is on every tongue and is known as ducing tock, through which quartz veins the designation for a gold-hearing district carrying gold occur frequently. Through greater in area and richer in character the gold-hearing rocks the streams have than any the world has ever known, with cut deep gullies and canyons, and in their the possible exception of California, heds the gold which was contained in the Klondyke is the new open sessure to rock is concentrated. The mining of this Absidin's cave; it supplants "Pike's Peak country consists, therefore, in washing or bust" in the gold-seeker's vernacular, out the gravel of these beds.

district? One goes from Scattle by ocean and dotted the Western prairies with emission trains bound for the Pacific coast in claiming victims by the thousands, all treme end of the Southwest Alaskan periods. is claiming victims by the thousands, all cager to brave the perils of the arctic circle and wrest a fortune from the frozentaine.

The reported gold discoveries of the present day in Alaska and the reported gold discoveries of '49 in California afford gold discoveries of '49 in California afford. many parallels. To the average man the Yukon, which winds northward and easttreasures of the coast State were seemingly as innecessible as are the riches of Dawson City, now the principal town in the Yukon and its tributaries. One was the district, although sixty five miles from more than 2,000 miles across a trackless the Klondye fields.

Another way, the "mountain route," is If the dirt is not rich be can accomplish difficult. By this roate the traveler sails more directly north to Juneau, which is 899 miles from Scattle, and then goes by take and river and over the mountains 1,000 miles to the new mining territory. The cost of the trip this way cannot be

dinitely stated beyond Juneau, beenus

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* FACTS ABOUT ALASKA.

DURCHASED in 1867 from Rus-sin for \$7,200,000; purchase negoti-ated by William H. Seward. Area in square miles, 531,409. Population (census of 1800), 20,329, of whom but 4,416 were whites, 8,400 Esquimaux and 13,735 Indians. Estimated present population, 40,000.

Principal cities, Sitka (the capital), Juneau, Wrangel, Circle City.
Principal rivers, the Yukon (more than 2,000 miles long), the Kuskokwim, the Colville and the Copper.
Principal mountains, Mount Logan, allitude 18,500 feet; Mount St. Blias, 18,100; Mount Wrangel, 17,500 feet.
Governor of the territory, James D. Brady; residence at Sitka.
Principal products besides gold, furs, fish and lumber.
Principal occupations of the people, hunting and fishing.
Gold first discovered in 1879.
Estimated product of gold to date, \$20,600,000.
Product of gold in 1890, \$4,670,000.

Product of gold in 1896, \$4,670,000. Klondyke in English is Deer River. The river is so designated on the

Distance from Chicago to the Klon-dyke gold fields, via the Yuken, is about 8,500 miles; via Chilkoot Pass, about 4,600 miles. Cost of the trip, about \$300.

····

after that point it depends somewhat on les over the British border. They were the bargain made with the Chilkoot In discovered, as has been said, by a party dians, who pack supplies through the pass,



STONE HOUSE AT THE FOOT OF CHILKOOT PASS.

be done but sit about a fire in a vain enleavor to keep warm, for darkness exists nost of the time, and the life seems like hat of a man uncomfortably scated at the bottom of a well.

ter falls so low in Biness that no one will recognize it; that it goes down to 70 de-grees and lower. During all this kind et winter up in the Yukon region little can

ometimes even a little bit hot, but not for long. In that time, too, there is almost continual day, for that end of the earth (if it may be so called) is the one that is pointed directly at the sun.

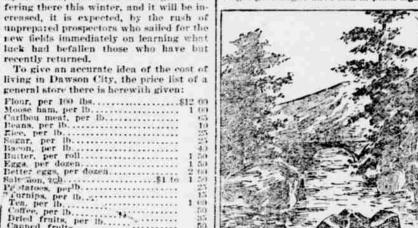
But as the summer brings warmth and daylight it also brings mosquitoes. And

such mosquitoes! Creatures that buzz and bite in such a way as to make the lreaded Jersey variety seem by comparison like the silvery, angelic, sweetly, humning fancies of a peaceful dream. The travelers who return from the Yukon region tell stories of how brave and strong nen, courageous enough to undertake the perils a journey to that country involves, actually break down and sob in utter desperation and despair under the torments of these terrible pests. The ice and the "magnificent distances" of the country are tion or to journeying to the gold fields; the squitoes must ever be remembered. Of course, in the southern part of Alaska, where Juneau and Sitka are situated, the winters are not so rigorous. There A dancing Christian is never shod the weather is comparatively mild, and in with the preparation of the gospel of

summer is said to be delightful. But peace. Juneau and Sitks are infinitesimal as compared with the whole country, and they re not an index to what is furnished far ber up and farther inland. Industries of Alsaka. When travelers were asked as late as school should either look happy or dis wo or three years ago what were the in the attempt. principal pursuits in Alaska they replied,

of course, that fishing and hunting furthe population. What else was to be expected from a population made up in the main of Eskimos and Indians? In the part of the body exposed when we are punish them, and passed almost right Sitka district there are magnificent for ests and lumbering is an industry, but is the barren, ley north the occupation of the Indian was to shoot and trap the bear, the fox, the otter and the other anito prove it as Daniel had. bear, the fox, the otter and the other animals whose fur would bring a price in the markets of the world, to catch the us to handle money, we would never scals and spear the whale and catch the other fish or game that could be turned into money. Salmon canning is the great industry of the Kadiak district, and has not love his Bible, is never marked by

been for years. Of late, however, the other industries of Alaska have sunk almost out of sight be cause of the new gold flurry. Mining, of course, is the industry of the white man Virgin gold might have lain in plain sight

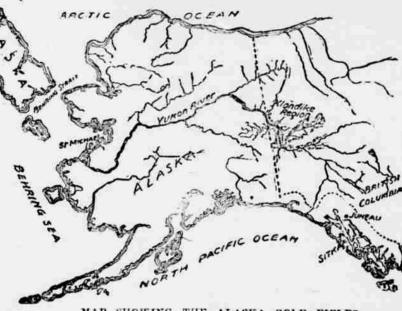


INDIAN RIVER.

in the rocks to a limitless extent and in think that in the part of America where (all probability the Indians and the Est this is done the temperature outdoors os would never have touched it. Food during the winter months seldom rises and furs are the glandard of value with them. Gold fills no Eskimo stomachs and keeps no Eskimo body warm.

ordinary value, while all old-timers pre In sluicing the dirt is shoveled into th

sluice box, through which water is rapid-



MAP SHOWING THE ALASKA GOLD FIELDS

such more than that of a ward divisio In acquiring the Alaskan territory, up at the far east corner of Maine to the of the Ainskan mainland. This is taking account of the little island of Attu, ,000 miles out in the Pacific, beyond the Invalian group, which, since the purbase of Alaska, has really been our west ern land limit. The United States, thereore, may almost say with England that he sun never sets on its possessions.

Dawson City.

Dawson City, the center of the new mining region, although sixty-five miles

distant from the Klondyke, is said to be a

typical mining town-minus the guns

The British Government enforces its laws

Dawson, and those laws prohibit the

ase of firearms, so few men carry guns

The laws of the camp are enforced by

mounted police, whose captain is a civil

officer. Though there are said to be 3,000

people in Dawson, few houses have been

built, for the principal reason that lumber

is \$100 per 1,000 feet. The general fear

is, of course, that there will be great saf-

general store there is herewith given:

eggs, per dozen.

Rubber boots

recently returned.

The Great Yukon River. The principal river in Alaska, the Yu on, up which prospectors have to work their weary way to reach the gold fields, was called by Schwatka, the Alaskan Nile. It rises a little more than 200 miles bove Sitka, in the southern part of Alaska, and then strikes northward, following a broad circle to the west before empties into Behring Sea through an xtensive delta. Six hundred miles in rom the coast it is more than a mile wide and the volume of its water is so great as to freshen the ocean ten miles

The principal cities of Alaska are Ju eau and Sitka. They are both thriving fowns, and probably they will thrive from now on, for a time at least, as they ave never thriven before. Alaska is ruled a territorial governor, who now is J. . Brady, recently appointed by President McKinley to succeed James A. Sheakley, Among the things Alaska has done for this country aside from stirring up the present gold excitement one of the most rward was to involve it in disputes with England on the boundary question and he seal fisheries business. Both of these isputes threatened war, but white-wing ed peace settled over the situation in each ase and brought the suggestion of that newly invented English-American institu tion-arbitration. However, the boundary

gave the population of the territory as 30,329, of whom 4,416 were whites 82 blacks, 1,568 half-breed Indians and Eskimos 13 785 natives not Eskimos (Indians), 2,125 Chinese and S,400 Eskimes. The number of whites has probably been more than doubled since then, however, as the Alaskan gold fever set in in mild form three or four years ago. One would hardly think of going to Alaska for the social advantages of the place.

Neither could it be said that a reasona constructed individual would go there for the climate. In winter the thermor

holes are filled with quicksilver; the dirt, bough the United States moved its cen- gravel and small bowlders are washed ter, figured in geographical mines, not in over the quicksilver, but the gold adhered to it. When a miner "cleans up," some rancisco. The country now extends times every night, sometimes once a week, om about the 65th degree of longitude the water is turned off and the sluice box the oil lamps for warming the dwellholes are cleaned out.

In panning, the dirt is put into a gol pan—about the size of a small dishpan.
This pan is made of copper. The miner squats beside a stream, dips water into the pan, oscillates it with a motion that can only be acquired by experience, and gradually sloughs out the water, dirt, gravel, etc., retaining the gold in the para. Gold being the heaviest substance, it is of course the ensiest to retain in the pan-A pick, a shovel, a gold pan, water, and of course, some gold are the only essen tials of placer mining. Machinery is only necessary in placer mining where large areas of ground that yields only moder ately are worked, and then only for hy-draulic power in washing down the dirt.

## INTERESTING FIGURES.

In England and Wales the death rate from typhoid fever has declined from 277 per million in 1876-80 to 135 in 1891-94. Sarah Siddon's patchhox and toothpick brought in \$19 at a recent auction sale her silver pocket nutmeg grater \$20 and a gold locket with a lock of her hair

The largest order for carpets ever given for a single hotel, it is said, has been given for the new Astor Hotel, New York, adjoining the Waldorf. It has 1000

A chime made of eighteen bronze tube-granged in two parallel rows and struck by hammers working from a keyboard has been set up in the town hall of Levilamp, bearing, respectively allois Perret, near Paris. The tubesvary in length from 4 1-2 feet to 9 feet and in weight from 57 to 100 pounds. Says the Financial News: "A ten-cen

says the Financial News: "A ten-cent silver piece put out at 5 per cent. com-pound interest in the days of Pontius Pil-ate would to-day aggregate a sum suffi-cient to buy a planet like ours, with all its property, at a hundred per cent. above its appraised value, and possibly a dozen more."

There are no remaining public lands in any of the States of New England, in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky or Texas, There are 25,000,000 acres of public lands in Alabama, 28,000,000 in Horida, 32,000,000 in Horida, 32,000,000 in Horidan and 31,000,000 in Wisconsin. The other public lands are in the Western States and in the Territories.

The last pensioner of 1812 in the lowa-Nebraska district died recently.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

manhood.

eA day.

try to be good on Sunday.

not make a crooked path.

en first does good on earth.

in July.

seem to think so.

facing the enemy.

plate their sin.

have an empty pocketbook.

close resemblance to Christ.

The treasure that is laid up in heav

well, will not lose the old sheep,

light on a white lie, it it jet black.

There is a kind of religion that

If we would get where God cantrust

The life of the Christian who does

It should be the atm of the Christian

to so live that the windows of heaven

When a man who gives nothing

There is joy in heaven; over; one sin-

per that repenteth, even though he has

een a member of the church for years.

FIREPLACES OF SNOW.

Has Some Singular Fentures.

there are hundreds of fires built in fire

low as 40/or 50 degrees below.

large rivers that flow into the Arctic

houses, usually dug out in a solid snow

drift. Like all Eskimo winter houses

low tunnel, and opening out of one

side of this tunnel there is a fireplace

I never had a chance to go out to the

ivers with the deer hunters, but one

winter there, was a snow fireplace built

in the Cape Smyth village, near our

A young man and his wife moved

down from Point Barrow after winter

had set in, and, as there was no accom-

modation for them in any of the per-

found the house pretty cold and un-

omfortable, in spite of the large stone

lamp that was burning all the time.

The entrance tunnel was about ten feet

long; at the left hand as you entered,

and close to the door, was the fireplace.

This was about two and a half feet

snow, with a smoke hole at the top

and a stick across at the proper height

to hang a pot on. When the first fire

is built in such a fireplace. there is con-

soon as the fire is allowed to go out

this freezes to a herd glaze of Ice,

which afterward melts only a very lit-

tle. These fireplaces are used only for

cooking, as the Eskimos rely wholly on

stamps," writes Fannie Mack Lothron in the Ladies' Home Journal. "In

England, seven years before, Rowland

Hill, 'father of the penny pest,' intro-

duced the 'sticking plasters,' as the stamps were contemptuously called. John M. Niles, our Postmaster-General

at that time, tried herolcally, but in

vain, to move Congress to authorize stamps for this country. His successor

Cave, Johnson, was, more, fortunate, and the bill desired/was approved on Johnson, was, more, fortunate

March 3, 1847, the stamps not being

I sued, however, fill August, though

the time appointed was July 1. Only

two values of new stamps were in-

traduced in/1847-a five and a ten cent

"The first purchaser of stamps in the

United States was Henry Shaw, the

father of Henry Wheeler Shaw (better

known as 'Josh Rillings' the humorist'

Mr. Shaw was in the Postmaster-Gen-

eral's office on August 6, 1847, when

Mr. Shaw, perhaps with an eye to-future fame, took out his wallet, count-

ed out fifteen cents and purchased one of each/variety. The "five' he kept as a curiosity, the "ten" he presented to

built of snow slabs.

inter Life in Northern Latituces

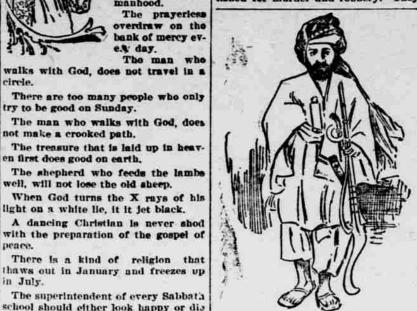
prays for the conversion of the world,

he is clubbing a pine tree for/apples.

will always be right over his head.

The praveries

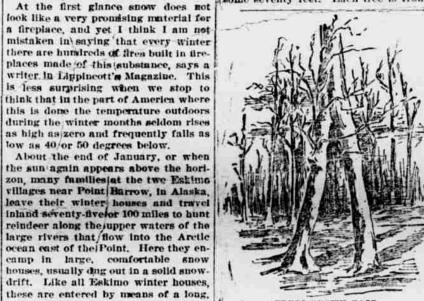
Varning Notes Calling the Wicked to A Wild and Warlike Tribe on the Britich Indian Frontier. A few weeks ago a strong body of ONFIDENCE I Waze is beat back a column of British the tie of friendtroops and native auxiliaries, on the Afghan frontier of India. The Waziris Game worth catching, must be are a tribe on the borders of that fron-tier, and are one of the wildest and most war-like tribes on the frontier. Their character has long been established for murder and robbery. They



FUITER KRAN, A TYPICAL WAZIEL Shrinkage in spiritual life is not have in former years received more growth, and yet there are people who than one exemplary lesson for the im-The armor of God covers only that Sir Neville Chamberlain was sent to through Waziristan. It was in 1879 The man who has true faith, will that they again became troublesome, force. Sir William Lockhart had to be sent to Waziristan only three years ago with an expedition, and at the end pected to preserve law and order in the he made arrangements that were exeality. From these previous experiences it seems likely that these natives will probably receive a severe punish-

### TWIN ASH TREES.

They Joined Together Fifteen Feet Above the Ground. A' remarkable twin tree growth is shown in the accompanying cut reproduced from the Scientific American. Some people seem to have an idea The original photograph was taken by



ridge or ione sided coalescence. Her :e, the union must have taken place when the trees twere saplings. Is this a matural graft," or did some Indian possibly use the saplings as par

themselves a small but from blocks of slow rate of growth of the blue ash) made them a visit one afternoon and white settlers in Ohio. Thereis a Class of People Who are injured by the use of coffee. Re-cently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarier as much Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cis

Letters of patent have just been issued overing the manufacture of yeast foam rom Rocky Mountain sage brush.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your foot feel swollen and hot, and get tired caselly. If you have smarting feet or tight sinces, try Allen's Foot Ease. It cooks the foot and makes walking easy. Cares and prevent swellen and sweating feet, blisters and callons spots. Religues corns and bunions or all pain and gives rest and confort. Try it to-day. Sold by all drundsts and shoe stores for 50 cents. Trial package FREE. Address, ALLEN S., OLESTED, LeROY, N. Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syruptor children ecthing, softenathe gums, reducing inflamms ion, allays pain, cures wind colle, 25c, a bottle

I can recommend Piso's Curefor Consump-tion to unferers from Ashma. - E. D. Town-send, St. Howard, Wis., May 4,1896.

Over 17,000 different kinds of buttons ave been found in pictures of mediaeval

THE WAZIRIS.



ment for their most recent outbreak.

hat dropping a nickel in the church Prof. William Werthner, of the Daybasket now and then, will nicked ton high school. The tree stands near Waynesville, O. It is a very symmetrical coalescence of two blue ash trees, five feet apart atithe ground and at fifteen feet above joining to form a perfeet trunk that extends to a height of some seventy feet. Each tree is from



difteen to eighteen inches in diameter and each trunk, as well as the uppe

thole, is perfectly normal, nor does the fork show any signs of a flattening.

of his wigwarm support, and tie them so tightly as to induce a conlescence manent wooden houses, they built The size of the trees (considering the

square and neatly built of slabs of What was known as Maine's oldest school house, situated in West Gardiner, was destroyed by fire recently. It was built

siderable melting of the show, but as 104 years ago. RUPTURE

Cure Guaranteechby DR. J. B. MAYER 101: ARCH ST., PHILA., PA. Ease at once; no operation or delay from business. Consultation free. Endorsements of physicians, ladies and prominent citizens. Send for circular. Office bours 2 A. M. to I P. M.

The frog industry is growing. A sta-istician enumerates fifty-seven frog Uncle Sam's First Pestage-Stamps—tistician coumerates "fifty-seven f
"Fifty years ago—in July, 1847—Un-farms now in successful operation"
cle Sam issued his first postage—various sections of the country.

Southeastern Europe now has millions of people who are far less advanced than he Japanese.

The 3,000,000 people of Texas are enjoying three watermelons per capita this summer. It would take 30,000 cars to

thamp, bearing, respectively, the por-firait of Finaklin in a bronze tint, and Washington in black.

Pincapple gardens planted two years ago at St. Petersburg, Fla., have proved so successful that the acreage given to them has been considerably increased.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Gure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c. Boston is so well pleased with the horseless fire engine which was recently added to her fire-fighting equipment that the Fire Commission has placed the order

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing. R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

LIGHT WITHOUT HEAT.

locent Discoveries Insure This in the Near Future. A discovery in science does not long emain undeveloped if it has any merit or practicability. In less than a month from the time Professor Roentgen discovered the celebrated X rays Edison and others had developed the discovery and adapted it to practical surgery. ce that time the evolution of the rays has brought them far beyond the dreams of the discoverer, and they have become a recognized force and factor in sciences of many kinds. The activity of our discoverers and investigators in the realms of science and the rapidity with which their fellows take up and develop their results, adapting them to daily use, make even so great a find as the rays an old story in a few days. We calmly accept and make use

too slight a value upon the labor which nakes this possible. The latest development of the Roentgen discovery is the result of some experiments by Professor Ebert, of Halle, and they go to show that the rays may yet be used to illuminate uses. By impinging cathode rays upon a mica mantle painted with sulphuric acid a very strong greenish white light was produced. According to a description, the lamp appears to permit a complete conversion of the electric current into light, the thermal rays which absorb so much electric energy being in this case entirely absent, and the light being without heat. Professor Ebert calculates that one horse power would be sufficient to produce 46,060,000 lamps of sixteen-candle power each, while at present it only produces thirteen and one-half lamps

of the results of these researches as a

of that power, owing to the use of electric energy in the thermal rays. From this point to that of practically of towns and houses by means of the developed rays is but the matter of a few years. The rapid application of lectricity to house lighting after Edison had solved the incandescent problem makes this certain. The new light will be immeasurably cheaper by reason of the saving of electrical energy and absolutely safe because of the absence of heat. The example which the glowworm has held out to man for centuries will now find its practical application in the light without heat of Professor Ebert. It remains only for the chemist to perfect this discovery into one of the greatest blessings which have befallen man.

Washing a Fine Art. Ever since spinning was a type of woman ever since spinning was a type of woman-ly industry, from age to age it has been expected that beautiful apparel should clothe women. To keep dainty belongings in good order it is necessary to have them properly laundered. This is especially true in the laundering of pretty summer gowns, which is now quite a fine art. To do the work properly, fill a tub two-thirds full of warm water, dissolve the fourth of a cake of Ivory Soap (which will not fade the most delicate colors), add it to the water; wash the articles through it, rinse first in clear and then in bine water; wring, dip in thin starch, shake out and hang on the line in the shade. When dry, sprinkle and iron. Gowns thus laundered will retain their freshness the entire sea ELIZA R. PARKER.

You cannot speak of living when the temperature night and day is 100. It is but a mere existence. And such is life in the valley of Peshawar, at the northwest corner of India, in the months of July and

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thom; on's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 15c. per bottl

choolyards for Playgrounds. Under the direction of the Board of Education of Philadelphia, twenty-one schoolyards in various sections of th city have been thrown open as playgrounds for the use of children who cannot enjoy the luxury of a summer at the seashore or in the country. These yards will remain open every week day from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. except Saturdays, when they will be closed at noon, until August 28. In the mornings, from 0 to 12 o'clock kindergarten teachers will be present to in struct the children in the useful and healthful forms of recreation, and the balance of the day the little ones will be left to themselves to dig in the sand heaps which will be provided or to play as they please, being under the care of the janitors of the schools, who have een sworn in as special officers, the better to maintain discipline and deal with any roughs who may put in an appearance. These playgrounds says the North American, will be godsend to the thousands of little ones for whose pleasure and health they have been opened. The idea is most praiseworthy and humane, and it will reap a heavy reward in the fall in the shape of many vigorous, healthy and happy little ones who might otherwise

heated season. The Quarrelsome Scorpion. The scorpion is the most quarrelso creature in the world. Two placed in the same box will always sting each other to death

waste away in the absence of some

appropriate fresh air spots whereon

they may romp and play during the

Ready for Business. The Western Union for many years had a contract with the Bell Company, by which the Western Union agreed to sta; out of the telephone field. That contract expired last fall. In anticipation of its expiration, the Western Union for ten or twelve years has been stringing copper wires for metallic circuit telephones, and now it has nine-teen thousand stations connected by these copper-wire circuits. The Bell Company has only about eleven hundred long-distance stations. The Western Union can put its long-distance telephone system in working order by simply attaching receivers and .

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