IS :: THE :: SEA :: SERPENT :: A :: MYTH ?

6 BY PROFESSOR FREDERIC A. LUCAS. XXXX Curator of the Division of Comparative Anatomy at the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

A SHERE ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS ADDRES ADDRESS ADDRESS



be some gigantic creature whose occasional appearance gives rise to report that the sea serpent has been met with? While the majority of scientific men would also say no to this question, now and then one might be possible in spite of the fact-that no day swam the greatest of sharks, creaanimal.

It is true that the sea serpent has an aggravating way of keeping out of sight of those who are most desirous of making his acquaintance, and neither bone, tooth, nor scale of the monster has ever fallen under the eye of a scientific observer. But while need not necessarily imply that he has no existence. It is not so long ago that whalemen's stories of giant squids were generally disbelieved, and not until one or two moderate sized specimens were taken on the coast of Newfoundland was their authenticity considered as definitely established.

There is certainly a very considerable amount of testimony to the occurrence of some huge, snake-like creature, sufficient, as Professor Wilson notes, to establish any ordinary fact in credence, the reader may easily ascertain by referring to The Strand for August, 1895, where it is published in considerable detail. It will not do to say that all these statements are based on a misinterpretation of some familiar thing-a whale, a school of porpoises. n flock of birds, or drifting kelp-for the average ship's officer is well acquainted with such objects. Moreover, neither flocks of birds nor kelp occur in some of the places named, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that some animal was seen with which the observer was guite unfamiliar.

Oudemans, a Dutch naturalist, was so impressed with the belief that such an amount of testimony must rest on a firm foundation of fact that he wrote a book to show that the animal seen was an enormous seal-like creature of primitive type, which now and again came within the ken of seafaring men. That such a creature should be so seldom seen is not surprising. One may be on the ocean for weeks without catching a glimpse of a sail, and if a ship with towering masts and spreading canvas escapes notice it is small wonder that an animal which rarely puts its nose above water should not be more generally known.

Says Professor Andrew Wilson: "Many of the tales of sea serpents are amply verified when judged by the ordinary rules of evidence, and . . . certain gigantic marine animals, at present unfamiliar or unknown to science. do certainly exist." And the late Dr. G. Brown Goode wrote in the introduction to "Ocean Ichthyology:" "It can not be doubted that somewhere in the sea, at an unknown depth below the surface, there are living certain fishlike animals, unknown to science, and to the surface and give foundation to pent. The head of this animal was

there a sea serpent? To | those huge reptiles with equally huge this question scientific men names, brontosaurus, atlantorsaurus would unanimously answer and their relatives, the greatest of them is estimated-mark the word-at No. But if not a veritable scaly snake, may there not eighty feet, but the largest yet secured

measures but sixty feet. With the Eocene period there came into being hosts of new creatures to take the place of those that had recently disappeared, and among them some of the largest marine animals that found who would admit that this is have over lived. In the seas of that

naturalist has ever set eyes upon the tures, to judge from their teeth, from seventy-five to 120 feet long, though their bodies were so perishable that "an estimate" is the best that can be given. But even if we conservatively lop off a score or so of feet from this estimate it still leaves them of goodly proportions. In company with these sharks was a whalelike animal called this is very much to his discredit, it is from the shape of the teeth zeuglodon. a habit shared by other animals, and voke toothed, though first named basi losaurus (king lizard), from a piece of its backbone which was supposed to have belonged to some reptile. Until recently this animal was not very well known in spite of the abundance of its bones in parts of the Southern States, but while there are certain points about its structure that we would like

to have cleared up, we have a pretty good understanding of its skeleton and appearance.

Now before proceeding to describe Zeuglodon let us run over a few of the a court of law. How abundant is this characteristics ascribed to the sea sertestimony, and how well entitled to pent. Naturally it is always a long animal and rather slender; the head is usually of moderate size, and is often reared far out of water; the back is adorned with a mane or fins, and the body is sometimes said to be clad with scales; finally, locomotion is often said to be by vertical undulations, portions of the back alternately appearing and disappearing. To take the last point first, it may be said that such a mode of progression is so extraordinary that this part of the description is used as an argument against the existence of the sea serpent. Snakes swim as they crawl, by curving the body from side

to side, and the sea snakes of the Indian Ocean are even less able than their fellows of the land to move otherwise, since their bodies are compressed, which enables them to get a better hold on the water. Fishes, and particularly long-bodied fishes, such as els and ribbon fishes, swim in a similar manner, and so did the great extinct marine reptiles just mentioned. But Zeuglodon was the one animal specially modified for vertical movements, and if the sections of his backbone be laid out end to end, it will be found that the complete backbone has a very decided upward curve in the front portion. Moreover, Zeuglodon is the most slender animal for its size

with which we are acquainted, and, while certainly attaining a length of fifty to seventy feet, was not more than six or eight feet in diameter at the thickest part, and this is far less than the chest measure of any whale of equal length. And as there are giants among all sorts of animals, individ uals that for some reason far exceed their fellows, so an occasional Zeugio don might have run up 100 feet, and this, as Kaa said of himself, would be a very fair length even for a sea ser-

EDUCATION IN JAPAN. the Teacher is a Patriarchal Gentlemas

Seated on a Cushion If you can imagine a long room in a ong house with thatched roof, dark plastered walls, broad doorways closed with paper covered lattleed frames which slide in grooves, bare floors cov-wed with perfect fitting straw mats, some tiny tables, one by two feet in size and eight inches high-if you can magine this, then you can conceive of in ancient schoolroom in Japan.

(P)

Again, if you can imagine a patriarchal old gentleman, with sparse beard, a head half bald, a small twig of hair turned back on the top of his head, then seated on a little cusbion behind one of the tiny tables on which is a flat stone inkstand, a manuscript school book and a long bamboo pencil at one end of which is a fine pointed brush for writing; then think of some tiny children-a half dozen probablythe boys' heads shaved, except for a streular bunch of hair exactly at the grown, the girls with long tassels of straight black hair hanging in front of each ear, all dressed in little flowing garments with sleeves like the wings of birds-these children sitting behind other little tables, their brushes in hand, and writing, from the teacher's lictation, strange shaped characters on coarse copy books-imagine this, and you have an ancient Japanese school in session, both teacher and pupils sitting upon the floor.

They never went beyond reading and counting upon the soro-ban (abacus) Things have changed now. The old has utterly passed away. A most effident educational system, Western in theory and practice, is now in full operation throughout Japan. Commolious common schoolhouses, and im posing college and university buildings are dotted all over the country, A thoroughly graded system operates from the primary school to the Imperial University, which ranks with the highest American institutions. The official or government schools are worked out to cover the whole field of education except the rollgious feature. and this they are endeavoring to supply by an eelectic system of morality,

both Oriental and Occidental, Besides the regular course, which extends from the common school through the high common school, the middle school, the high school, to the university, there are government technical schools for every branch of trade and the professions-commercial, army, navy, agriculture, textile, mechanics, law, medicine, normal, language, etc. The government maintains a special school for the teaching of every modern language of importance - English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Italian, Chinese and Korean. But the English language precedes all other languages, and it is making such rapid progress that it is destined to become

the spoken language of the nation. One serious criticism against Japan's educational system is that it discourages private schools. Pupils of private schools of equal grade and ef ficiency with the government school cannot pass on to the upper official schools with the same facility as pupils of the government schools. When we remember that the government schools are not free schools, and that many excellent private schools sup ported by foreign capital give students an education practically free, this discrimination of the government would seem to be unwise, and it is likely to be corrected in the near future.

The American nation should be espeially proud of Japan's educational scord, since it is from America that Japan has taken her lessons in Westnu learning .- Harper's Weekly.

The Razor a Saw.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review I Trade" says: Notwithstanding sev of Trade eral unsatisfactory features the volume of trade continues large, and the dis tribution of merchandise taxes shipping facilities. Announcement of a concert ed effort to restrict production of pis iron indicates that supplies have begut to accumulate, Railway earnings con tinue to show gains, for September thu far exceeding last year's by 8.7 per cent and those of 1901 by 17.2 per cent. Traffic blockades occur to some extent, although the movement of farm products is still unseasonably smal New labor controversies have begun out a number of serious troubles have

been averted, and on the whole th number of men idle voluntarily has di minished. Enforced idleness in the iro and steel industry is more than offse by resumption of spindles at cotto-

Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending September 24 aggregate 3.050.480 bush els, against 1.909.083 last week, 5.077.07 this week last year, 4.470,352 in 190 and 3.242.810 in 1900. For twelv weeks of the cereal year they aggregat 36.214,681 bushels, against 59,000,137 in 1902, 74,127,105 in 1901 and 38,743.66 in 1900. Corn exports for the weel aggregate 770.230 bushels, against 787. 167 last week, 74.952 a year ago, 585.70 in 1901 and 2,156,171 in 1900. Fo twelve weeks of the present cereal yea they aggregate 11,605,251 bushel-against 091,827 in 1902, 11,224,692 iv 1901, and 38,333,118 in 1900.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Spring clear, \$3.75@3.90; bes Patent \$5.00; choice Family \$4.25. Wheat-New York No. 2, 87c; Phil adelphia No. 2, 821/2; Baltimore No. 2

Corn-New York, No. 2, 58c; Phila delphia No. 2, 56@561/2; Baltimore No 2, 60c.

Oats-New York No. 2, 42c; Phila delphia No. 2, 415/2c; Baltimore No. 2 42C

Green Fruits and Vegetables.-Ap ples-Maryland and Va., per brl, fanc; \$1.00/01.10; do, fair to good. 75c/0\$1.00 Cabbage-Native, per 100 \$3.00074.50 do, New York State, per ton \$16.00 18.00. Cantaloupes-Anne Arunde Gems, per basket \$40@75c. Celery-New York State, per dozen, 200040c Carrots-Native, per bunch 1@11/2 Corn-Native, per dozen, field, 8@100 do, per dozen, sugar 127/15c. Dam sons-New York, per 10-lb basket 27 @30c. Eggplants-Native, per 100 -@\$2.00. Grapes-Concords, per 5-lb basket 11@12c; do, Niagara, do, 130 14c; do, Delaware, do, 13@14c. Let tuce-Native, per bushel box 40@50 Lima beans-Native, per bushel box poc@\$1.00. Onions-Maryland an Pennsylvania, per bu 55@05c. Peaches -New York, per 2-basket carrier \$1.00 @1.50; do, Western, per carrier, \$1.50 22.50: do, nearby pie fruit, per bos 51.00/21.25. Pears-Eastern Shore St.00@1.25. Pears-Eastern Shore, Bartlett, per basket 50@60c; do, pe box75@\$1.00; do, Eastern Shore, Dute ess, per basket 20/030c. Plums-New York, per 10-lb basket 10/025c. Pump kins-Native, each 21/26 3c. Quinces-Eastern Shore, Maryland, per basket 50@70c. String beans-Anne Arundel per bu, green, 200025c. Tomatocs--Anne Arundel, per 58-basket 150025c do, measured bu 300035. Watermelou--Anne Arundel, per 100, selects \$15.0; @16.00; do, prime, \$8.00@10.00.

Potatoes, — White — Eastern Shore Maryland, per brl, No. 1, \$1,50@2.00: do, seconds, 75c@1.00: do, native, per bushel box 60@70c; do, Maryland and Pomochania Pennsylvania, prime, per bu 650700 Sweets-Yellows, Maryland and Vir ginia, per brl \$1.80@1.85; do, per flour barrel \$2.00@2.10; do, red, per brl \$1.23 @1.50. Yams-Virginia, per bri \$1.50% 1.75; do, Potomac, Maryland, per br \$1.50@1.75.

Provisions and Hog Products -- Bulk clear rib sides, 01/2c; bulk clear sides 044c; bulk shoulders, 9c; bulk backs, 18 lbs and under, 8c; sugar-cured California hams, 81/4c; canvased and uncan-vased hams, 12 lbs and over, 15c; refin-ed lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 91/c;

Trouble Brewing for Abel.

The man who runs the elevator at a terminal railway station was accosted n a dull time of day, not long ago, by

a tall countrywoman with an expression on her face compounded of fright and determination. "Could I ride up high as you go?"

she asked, in a husky tone. "Sure, rest'rant top floor," said the elevator man, and after facilitating her entrance with a judicious shove he slammed the door and started his car.

At the top floor he flung open the door and attempted to assist his passenger She waved off his hand, however, and me.

wook her head with great decision. "I thought I'd need something to cat

after it." she said briskly, "but 'tisn't what I'd been led to expect, and now all I want is to get downstairs again, take the four o'clock train for Pratt's Corner and tell Abel Jowders what I hink of him.

"He's been holding it over me for the last six months-ever since stock-holders' day-that he'd rid in an eleva-tor and I never had. He's got one share of stock in the railroad, and what with that and his talk about the way his tair rose and his suspenders bust with the tremendous speed in the elevator, and how folk that stayed at home had no notion of the gimp it took to ride in one, there's been no living with him But you just let me get home! I left him housed with a grippy cold so I know he'll be there."

The Chinese Carpenter.

"Did you ever get a Chinese carpen-ter to stop up a hole in the floor?" asked one flat dweller of another. The other had to admit that he had not. Then the first proceeded to tell his wonderful tale, which the listener would not believe until he tried an Oriental for the same purpose the next month. "There was a worn place in the floor that needed patching, and I thought I'd

how my wife what a carpenter I was

 I sawed a square section of the lanks out. But I cut my hand the rist minute, and had to send for the Linaman who has a shop right around the corner. When he got to the door he grunted something that sounded as might mean 'Where?' and I pointd to the square hole over in a dark

a minute. Then he turned around and walked out. I thought-weil. I didn't know what to think. I was so amazed, I couldn't understand his giving up such a simple job. I was still puzzling wer it half an hour later when I heard knock. He said 'Wow,' or some ther word like it, and held up a square board. Then he walked over to the dark corner of the room and-what do ou think? He put the square in, and t fitted just as if it had grown there. And he had just taken a peep at the tole from where he was standing in

The flat dweller's tale is no fairy story. That's the way a Chinese car-penter stops a hole in the floor.

The Bureau of Forestry.

It is interesting to note the evolution It is interesting to note the evolution of what was formerly the Division, but now the Burcan of Forestry. The work has enlarged its scope immensely in the last few years, until now it em-braces a much wider area of interests than one would suppose belonged to the noble science of forestry. Besides the work expected to com-

Besides the work expected to come from it as a matter of course, such as the conserving of national parks and government timber lands, there are host of other specialized branches o this interesting profession. It in cludes the chemical investigation o tanning extracts from native wood It in and barks; the production of turpentin by "orcharding," a new system while bids fair to revolutionize the whole dustry pertaining to that house remedy; then there are the testing and classification of timber in regard to strength and durability; the best way to stop sand drifting by tree planting, and many others of a similar nature. The report of the Forester for 1002

A Maiden's Troubles.

Helen-Gertrude lay awake almost the whole night last night worrying. Clifford-What was she worrying about?

"Oh, she's afraid the man she is go ing to marry may love her more for her money than for herself." "Why, Gertrude hasn't any money to speak of."

"I know, but she has a rich relative mewhere in the old country, and she

thinks he may leave her something." "But does her fiance know of this rich relative?" "Oh, she hasn't any fiance yet; she's

thinking of the time when she will have

Clara-Pa, George says he isn't hali ood enough to be my husband. Pa-Humph! He talked to me as if he was plenty good enough to have ne for a father-in-law.

FITSpermanently enred. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kiln 's Great ferve Restorer, §2trial bottle and treatiseire Dr.R.H. KLINE, Ltd., 901 Arch St., Phila, P.,

Sawdust and other mill waste is now used in paper making in Texas.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, aliays pain, cures wind colic, 25c, a bottle

A stock of Indian corn uses up thirty-one pounds of water during its season.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds. -N. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1903.

France spends thirty-five per cent. of her resources on military preparations. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the

brightest and fastest colors. Banking institutions have no use for the

no account man

Catarrh Cured at Nome. Three preparations in one package. Ask your dealer for "lor, Hartley's Great Remedy." He sure you get it,

Falt in Birth Bate.

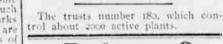
The best calculation that can be made shows that the average number of children in the white native family a century ago in the United States was more than six; in 1830 It had fallon to less than five! in 1860 to less than four; in 1872 to less than three; in 1900, among the "upper classes" in Boston, to less than two.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward's: any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Eall's Catarrh Curo. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Tole Io. O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Che-rey for the last 15 years, and believe him per-lectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obliga-tions made by their firm. Where & THEAR, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Ohio, WALDING, KINNAN&MARVIN, Wholesale Drug-

pists, Toledo, Ohio, Hall's Catarra Careis taken internally, wi-ing directly upon the blood and mucous sur-faces of the system. Testimonials sent from Price, 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Draggists-Hall's Family Pills are the best Wealth of Languages.

The English language, according to a German statistician who has made study of the comparative wealth of languages, heads the list with the enormous vocabulary of 260,000 words; German comes next, with \$0,000 words; then Italian, with 75,000; French, with 30,000; Turkish, with 22,-500, and Spanish, with 20,000,



Bilious? Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative; all vegetable. Our st Gin Edget Sold for 66 years. Lowell, Stans. Catalog tree. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Wasa Want your moustache or beard

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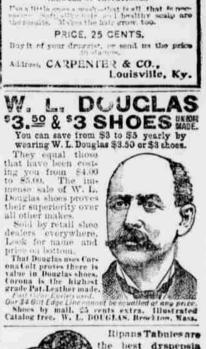
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good, Con

AN REDINSUMPTION TO

DROFS I quick relief and cures wors meas Book of testimonia s and 10 days' treatmen Free. Dr. H. H. GRELN'S SUNS, Box B. At ants, Gs



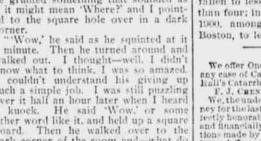
No Hair?



Take the curls out of it, make it soft and give

Carpenter's OX MARROW POMADE

(DEWARE OF IMITATIONS.)



such stories as those of the sea ser pent." of the skeleton, and was provided with

The hypothesis most commonly ac cepted, and one that fits admirably with many descriptions of the sea serpent, is that a giant squid has been seen swimming at the surface, the projecting tail serving for the head, while the long tentacles, dragging for fifty feet behind, constituted the body. Still, this does not cover all the cases on record, and it even remains to be proved body, and enable its possessor to reav that the great squids ever swim in the the forepart out of the water, and yet manner indicated. A more daring sug- at the same time swim steadily forgestion is that some of the extraordinary sea monsters that flourished when the earth was young are still living. and at the time of the Hassler expedition, in 1876, no less an authority than Louis Agassiz intimated that some animais thought to have been long extinct might still linger in the depths of the sea. The gar pike, that mailed freshwater tyrant, is common enough in parts of the United States to be a nutsance, and we find practically the same mane, or crest and scales, and there fish in Eocene strata of the West. The were some things about our Zeuglodon Port Jackson shark of Australia traces that might have suggested these. As his pedigree back to Carboniferous for scales, one good authority has writtimes. A great plesiosaur, swimming ten a paper to prove that the animal at the surface, with head raised and was a veritable mail-clad monster inneck outstetched, would harmonize well with some descriptions of the sea serpent. Mosasaurus and his kindred, subscribe to this.

the sea lizards, that abounded in our Cretaceous sea, are also among the animals that have been nominated for the post of sea serpentship. But truth compels us to say that the close of the and if-please note this if-any animals Cretaceous period, during which these creatures flourished, was most disastrous to living things, and scores of of the occurrence of the sea serpent. strange species were then blotted out of existence. Exactly what were the lodon that none of the Eocene mamcauses of such widespread destruction mals are known to have living reprewe know not, but Dana calls it "one of the most noted in all geological his- to be borne in mind that marine ani-And while "probably not a mals are less liable to change than the tenth part of the animal species of the dwellers upon land, and so conservaworld disappeared at the time . . . yet tive a naturalist as Dr. Gill wrote that the change was so comprehensive that it was possible, though far from prob to Cretaceous species of vertebrate is able, that some relative of Zeuglodon yet known to occur in the rocks of the might still be living .- Collier's Weekly.

American Tertiary. . . . Here ended not only the living species of dinosaurs, of mosasaurs and pterosaurs, but these tribes of reptiles." There is another objection to the majority of these animals which is that with the exception of one or two of the largest plesh saur they were entirely too small to fill the position of sea serpent, few among them reaching a length of even twenty-five feet. And here we may, perhaps, spring a painful surprise on the reader by saying that no animal has actually sured having a length of even will give the dime to the conductor. 100 feet, True, books, and among them fic books, say that the great rorqual, the longest species of whale, nometimes measures 120 feet from nose to tai, but no one has ever brought such a monster to bag, and the iargest that has fallen under a taye line structed but eighty-nine feet. As for

may be seen by a glance at the figure

Cope to agree with the writer in believ-

ing that the forepart of the body could

easily be raised ten to twenty feet out

of water in order to take a comprehen-

Among the picturesque features of-

ten ascribed to the sea serpent are a

sive view of the surroundings.

hot water before we begin shaving. and do you know why some ignorant a fine set of teeth, well adapted for men say a razor is 'tired ?' " asked the seizing and cutting. It will be seen "Well, this is all due to the barber. that Zeuglodon was just the reverse of fact that a razor is a saw, not a knife. the Tom Noddies, who were "all head and it works like a saw, not like a and no bodies." for by far the greater knife. Examined under the microscope portion of the creature was the tail. its edge, that looks so smooth to the And one of the most obvious uses for naked eye, is seen to have innumerably such a length and weight of tail would and fine saw-teeth. When these teeth be to serve as a counterpoise for the get clogged with dirt all the honing and strapping in the world will do not good-the rator is dull, and nothing will sharpen it. Then is the time the ward. Then there is a very peculiar ignorant say it is 'tired.' and stop using modification of the breasthone, which, it, but the wise know it is only taken in connection with the rest of clogged. the skeleton, led the late Professor

"The wise, though, don't suffer theit razors to get clogged. They dig theth in warm water before they use them. and thus the teeth are kept clean. It is pecause a razor is a saw that lather is used on the beard. The lather doesn't soften the beard, as so many people think; it stiffens it, so that it will present a firm and resisting surface to the razor."-New York World.

The Ribbon Fish.

Charles F. Holder, the naturalist, be-Hoves that what people see in the cased in a cuirass of jointed bones, alocean and mistake for sea serpents though other scientific men decline to are really ribbon fish. This curious deep-sea fish often grows to a large Taken all in all, some such creature size. Dr. Andrew Wilson, of the as Zeuglodon would accord better with University of Glasgow, chronicles that the average description of the sea ser-Lord Norbury, while trawling in the pent than any other known to science, Firth of Forth one day hauled up a ribbon fish which, when stretched upon of this kind exist, their appearance the deck of the ship, which was of would account for some of the reports forty tons burden, was longer than the vessel, or sixty feet in length. Says It may be justly urged against Zeug-Mr. Holder: "The fish is literally like a ribbon. Those handled by the writer were beentiful diaphanous creatures. sentatives, but, on the other hand, it is clear and fellvlike. The color was sil ver tinted with blue and splashed with binch tiger-like stripes. The forebead is very high, and from the top of the head rise a series of dorsal spines eight in number, a vivid coral in color, which when erect resemble pompons or a red mane, giving the fish a most fantestic appearance."

Man and Woman. A man will run as fast as he can to cross a railroad track in front of

The Hard-Working Human Heart.

Some one with an aptitude for statistrain. Then he will watch it till it goes out of sight. Then he will walk tics has been doing a little calculating on the subject of the human heart and cisurely sway. He seems to be all its activities. The normal heart, it ap-pears, beats about seventy-five times right and probably is. That is a man. A woman in a street car will open a in a minute; so that an hour's record sachel and take out a purse, take out would be something like 4320 beats Supposing that a man lived to be fifty a dime and close the purse, open the satchel, put in the purse, close the his heart would have beaten 1,892,160, satchel and lock both ends. Then she 000 times. If a son of this man, more robust than his father, should fill out who will give her a ulckel back. Then the Scriptural alloiment of threescore years and ten, his heart beats would number 2,649,024,000. It is easy'to anshe will open the satchel and take out derstand, after such a computation. why this hard working servant of the uman bodies so frequently wears out. -Harper's Weckly.

"Do you know why we dip a razo

Live Poultry. -- Chickens -- Hens. heavy to medium, -@13c; do, old roosters, cach 25@30c; do, young, large 2 lbs and over, —@15c; do, do, small 134 to 13/2bs, —@15c; do, do, small 134 to 13/2bs, —@15c; do, do, under 134 lbs, —@15c. Ducks—Young, 3 lbs and over, 11@12c; do, fancy, large, old white, 11@12c; do, do, small, -@toc; do, Muscovy and mongrels, to@tte Geese-Western, each -@-. Guinea owl, each 15/2 20c.

Eggs .- Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, loss off, per dozen -@22c; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Vir-ginia), loss off, per dozen 21@22c; Virzinia, loss off, per dozen -@21e: West Virginia, loss off, per dozen, -@21e. Butter-Separator 21@22c; Gathered Sream 19@20c: Imitations -@19c.

Liva Stock.

Chicago .- Cattle-Good to prime steers \$5.50(a.5.10; poor to medium \$3.00(a.5.25; stockers and feeders \$2.4 24.20; cows and heifers \$1.40/75.00 canners \$1.40/2.57; bulls \$2.00/74.60 salves \$3.50(0.3.75; Texas steers \$2.85(0) 4-25; Western steers \$1,0004.40. Hogs -Receipts today 18,000 head; tomor-row 18,000. Choice steady; others low-

row 18,000. Choice steady; others low-er; mixed and butchers' \$5,55(6,35) good to choice, heavy, \$5,85(0,60,5) rough, heavy, \$5,40(0,5,80; light \$=75(0, 5,3752; bulk of sales \$5,75(0,60,5). Sheep -Receipts 22,000 head. Market steady to toe lower; good to choice wethers \$3,40(0,4,35; fair to choice mixed \$2.25 (0,3,40; native lambs \$3,50(0,5,65). Herrs Island.-Cattle steady; choice \$5,30(0,5,50) prime \$5,10(0,5,25; fair \$3,75)

\$5.30@5.50; prime \$5.10@5.25; fair \$3.75 @4.25. Hogs active: prime, heavy \$4.40 @4.60; medium \$6.65@6.70; heavy Yorkers \$6.60(a.6.65; light do \$6.40(a.6.50; pigs \$6.00@6.25; roughs \$4.00@5.75 Sheep steady; best wethers \$3.85@4.00; culls and common \$1.50@2.00; choice lambs \$5.50@5.75. Veal calves \$7.00@ 7.50.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The Southern States raise 75 per cent of the world's cotton. The trusts number 180, which con-

trol about 2000 active plants. Railway earnings are \$1,000,000 a week greater this year than last. Forty-three per cent of the inhabit-ants of Cincinnati are of German blood.

A plague of white ants is devouring the wooden houses in New Orleans. The profit to the government on pennies pays the entire expenses of the mint

All Pennsylvania Railway passenger cars are to be lighted by electricity from storage batteries. Mexico is buying abroad about \$75,-po0,000 worth (gold) a year and selling

200,000 worth (gold) a year and selling abroad over \$195,000,000 worth. There is in the United States Treas-ury cash and bonds to the amount, in round figures, of \$1.080,000,000. During last year electrical railway companies ran their cars eleven times the distance from the carth to the sun, killed 1218 persons, and injured 47,429. The Germans arc c-pecial lovers of the cities. In the aineteen cities of above 200,000 population, 36 per cent of all the Germans in the country live.

is particularly encouraging in one poin -that which records in brief the chang ing attitude of private owners of large forest reserves. They are coming more each year to look to the Bureau for advice on the management of their for advice on the management of their property. This is given free by Uncle Sam on condition that the owner pay the bare expenses of an expedition to the forests to be looked over and advised upon. The owners are often quite willing to do this, for it means a more profitable management of their wood lands-and money is a most eloquent persuader.

Adding to His Vocabulary.

A North Baltimore youngster just five years old whose curiosity is far idvanced, caught the word "disappear ed" a few days ago and asked it meaning. It was explained to his grea entistaction. Not long after he calle

substaction. Not long after ne canes to see relatives and dropped out of sight under a table. "What's that for?" he was asked. "Tm 'just pearing' for a little while."

ALL TIRED OUT.

The weary, woruout, all-tired feelings come to everyody who taxes the kidneys. When the kidneys are overworked they fail to perform the duties nature has provided for them to do. When the kidneys fall dangerous fol-eases quickly follow, urinary disorders, diabetes, droprheumatism.

Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney and bladder ills. Read the following case:

Veteran Joshun Heller, of 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, 11L, says: "In the fall of 1800 after getting Doan's Kidney Pills at Cunningham Bros.' drug store in Champaign and taking a course of treatment I told the readers of the paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades During the interval which had elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically indorse the preparation today as I did over two years ago.'

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Heller will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Medical advice free: strictly confidential. Address Fos-ter-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box



nedicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is

relieved or cured by their ase. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of in health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripane Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.





GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, billousness, be blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indiges pains after enting, liver trouble, sailow skin and dissiness. When your bows regularly you are sitek. Constipation kills more people than all other disease starta chronic aliments and long years of suffering. No matter what alls you CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until yous get right. Take our advice, start with Cancarets today under absolute guarant money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C. Never sold in bulk, bookiet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

Bromo-Seltzer Promptly cures all Headaches