

## BUILDING THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Thousands of Men at Work on the Great Structures of the Exposition at Buffalo.

It requires a large force of men to construct the buildings of a great big exposition. The various workers employed in the construction of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., and in the carrying on of the large business of the exposition company are numerous enough to populate a small city. There are more than 3,000 men engaged in the mechanical and other labor upon the buildings of the exposition and the work upon the grounds, and the number is steadily increasing. They are employed in creating the framework of the buildings, making the staff and placing it in position on the exposition structures, in painting the staff exterior of the buildings, in grading and planting, in digging canals, nursing shrubbery and trees, and in the performance of a thousand and one other details. As they march out of the grounds promptly every afternoon at half-past four o'clock, they constitute a formidable looking army. Besides these, there are hundreds of other employees engaged in the Service building and in the offices of the exposition in the Elliott Square building, drafting plans, and making working drawings, carrying out the instructions and ideas of the various heads of departments, in providing for the publicity of the exposition and in transacting the hundreds of different things which must be attended to every day in order that the great enterprise may be carried through to success.

## EVERY METAL NEEDS REST.

Constant Use Is Said by Authorities to Lessen the Durability of Iron and Steel.

It may sound strangely to hear persons talk about a "tired steel ax," or a "tired iron rail," but that sort of talk is heard along railways and in machine shops and is considered correct by the New York Herald. "The idea of inanimate metal becoming weary!" may be your thought, but experts familiar with the ways of machinery say that work makes it tired and that it needs rest, as you do. "What caused the axle to break?" asks the railway superintendent. "Fatigue of the metal," answers the inspector. That answer is frequent and often accordance with the facts. At times axle breaks or a rail parts or a wheel separates under much less than the usual strain and the most careful examination possible will show no defect or weakness. This leads engineers to charge fatigue of the metal with the results of steel can tire as well as muscles of brawn, and metal that does not get its rest will cease to do its duty and may cause great damage. As so the engineers say; and assert without rest the affinity of the molecules of the metal for each other becomes weakened until the breaking point is reached. Then comes trouble. Workers hold the same opinion, and that razors must have a rest or else cannot keep an edge on them, and by men who shave themselves keep more razors so as to make a vacation for recuperation possible.

## PEOPLE LIVE IN LONDON.

Night Population of the City Proper Is Decreasing Very Rapidly.

London city proper is losing the little familiarity it once enjoyed as a place of residence. In 1861 it had a population of 2,000,000; to-day it has but a quarter that number. These figures, of course, represent the night population of the city—those who sleep within the walls of the old city. During the same day population—those who do business or perform labor in the city has increased. In 1866 it was 1,700,000; in 1891, 3,013,844. Those who have moved across London bridge about 11 o'clock in the morning do not to be told about the vast stream of humanity which flows cityward at that hour. But it is almost incredible that no fewer than 2,000,000 persons live in the city during a single period of 24 hours. The ascertained number for 1900 was 1,186,094, and the succeeding years must have brought the figure to 2,000,000. One cannot help remarking that the permanent population should have sunk so low. No wonder the numerous and beautiful churches are so empty. The city is now more than a congestion of warehouses and shops. The change is particularly noticeable in such streets as Fleet street, where John Milton was born, and the Mermaid tavern once stood. But those were in the days when the green fields were near and London was a country suburb.

## Discoverer of Cape Nome.

Cape Nome mining camp was discovered by a reindeer driver named Hagerberg, in connection with a sailor named Lindblom and a miner named Brintensen. The latter are American citizens. Other Laplanders employed by the reindeer herds and a large number of Swedes also were employed at Cape Nome. The Laplanders sold their claims to the U. S. for \$150,000, and Mr. Hagerberg purchased from both foreigners several other claims, making a total investment of about \$300,000.

## Designating the Married.

Married and unmarried women of the United States of Colombia, Venezuela, are designated by the Laplanders which they wear flowers in their hair. The married women wear the white and the unmarried wear the red.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for November 25, 1900—Sober Living.

[Prepared by H. C. Lorington.] THE LESSON TEXT. (Citus 2: 1-15.)

1. But speak thou the things which become sound doctrine;
2. That the aged men be sober, grave, temperate, sound in faith, in charity, in patience.
3. The aged women likewise, that they be in behaviour as becometh holiness, not false accusers, not given to much wine, teachers of good things.
4. That they may teach the young women to be sober, to love their husbands, to love their children.
5. To be discreet, chaste, keepers at home, good, obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed.
6. Young men likewise exhort to be sober minded.
7. In all things showing thyself a pattern of good works; in doctrine showing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity.
8. Sound speech, that cannot be condemned; that he that is of the contrary part may be ashamed, having no evil thing to say of you.
9. Exhort servants to be obedient unto their own masters, and to please them well in all things; not answering again;
10. Not purloining, but showing all good fidelity; that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things.
11. For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men.
12. Teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world;
13. Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ;
14. Who gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.
15. These things speak, and exhort, and rebuke with all authority. Let no man despise thee.

**GOLDEN TEXT.**—We should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world.—Tit. 2:12.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

This date has been set aside as the world's temperance Sunday, the Scripture passage selected by the international committee to be studied emphasizes the lesson of sobriety in every phase of life. In our day the greatest intemperance is that relating to the use of intoxicating liquors. Virtues of a Sober Life.—It has been noted that in the first 11 verses attention is called to 19 virtues. (1) "Be sober," or, according to the revised version, temperate—referring especially to the use of wine. (2) "Grave;" conducting oneself with due propriety of demeanor. (3) "Temperate;" This is rendered "sober-minded" in the revision, and calls for a perfect control over the impulses. (4) "Sound in faith;" We must not only have faith, but the right kind of faith; such makes life healthful and wholesome. (5) Sound also "in charity," and (6) "in patience;" Here we have three great essentials to any Christian character—faith, love and patience. (7) "In behavior as becometh holiness;" The revised version says "reverent in demeanor." Reverence is one of the virtues much lacking in our modern life, or at least one we could cultivate to good advantage more assiduously. (8) "Not false accusers;" Or, not slanderers. Aiding in the circulation of unfounded rumors, or unkindly gossip, is not becoming to a Christian. (9) "Not given to much wine;" The revised version again gives us the key when it says "enslaved" to much wine. Giving oneself over to immoderate drinking means the losing of one's independence. (10) "Teachers of good things;" If we have learned the right way of living, it is only right to try to persuade others to adopt it, too. (11) Love of home is the virtue inculcated in verses 4 and 5, and love of home is a distinctly Christian trait. (12) "Be sober-minded;" This to young men who are apt to live by impulse, and trust to age and experience to imbue a frame of mind that should early be cultivated by all means within reach. (13) "Showing thyself a pattern of good works;" Try to be what you want others to be. The best preaching is honest practice. (14) "In doctrine showing incorruptness and sincerity;" Doctrine means teaching. (15) "Sound speech;" The matter and manner of speech count for much. (16) "Obedient unto their own masters, and to please them well;" This to servants, and this includes employees and others who for part of the time at least are not wholly their own masters. Note that the apostle places importance on being "well pleasing." (17) "Not purloining;" That is avoiding dishonest practices of any kind. (18) "Showing all good fidelity;" Faithfulness in every relation of life is a virtue that should be perfected. "Adorn the doctrine;" "The beauty of holiness" is not always apparent in Christians, but should be made to appear in all. The doctrine should be commended by the beauty of the life. Incentives to Sober Living.—One reason for living as the apostle exhorts all to is "the grace of God." It is a loving Providence who looks after the welfare and interest of His children. To live in accordance with the divine plan ought to be our highest ambition. Another incentive is that the time is coming when, at "the glorious appearing of the Great God," we shall hear His commendation: "Well done, good and faithful servant." A third incentive is that Christ died that we might be redeemed from sin.

### Spear Points.

There are no dead saints. The better days will come only as you do your best to-day.

The more intensive your faith the more extensive your influence.

The church without a prayer meeting is a body without a heart.

If you give no place to the devil you will not go to the devil's place.

While we are close to Christ we never find any weight in His yoke.

The Christian who knows God, will praise Him every day of his life, whether he feels like it or not.—Ram's Horn.

## THE LOVELIEST WOMAN.

Margaret Fuller Would Have Exchanged Her Intellect for Emily Marshall's Beauty.

Margaret Fuller once expressed the willingness to exchange her fine intellect and all her accomplishments for the beauty and attractiveness of Emily Marshall (who had been her schoolmate), writes William Perrine of "The Loveliest Woman in All America," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Miss Marshall stood before us a reversion to that faultless type of structure which artists have imagined in the past and to that ideal loveliness of disposition which poets have fancied in the golden age," was the verdict of a Boston gallant, one of the fair beauty's neighbors, recorded in after life, when his judgment was unprejudiced. Such was the homage which the people of Boston would sometimes bestow upon Miss Marshall that one night when Daniel Webster, then beginning his career in the United States senate, visited the Federal Street theater the applause which the audience showered upon him was not greater than the cheers with which it welcomed the divine Emily. In New York she caused such a sensation that one morning ten gentlemen at one time were seen in her escort, and 60 left their cards for her. When she went to such summer resorts as Saratoga the crowds at the hotel would form a lane through which she might pass as they waited to view her going to and from her coach, and it is a Philadelphia tradition that when she visited that city one of the schools was closed earlier than the usual hour to give the young girls a chance to see the famous belle. Indeed, women looked upon her with an admiration which they seldom accord to beauties.

### AUTHOR MADE A HIT.

He Finally Brought His Novel to a Close in Advance of His First Purpose.

One of the most popular novels of the day had a strange history which might have been considered fatal to its success had it been considered in advance. A New York author whose books are always sure of a certain degree of popularity finished all but the last few chapters of a novel. Try as he might, it was impossible for him to complete the story satisfactorily. So he put the book away and for two years it lay unfinished on his desk, although the author thought of the work from time to time without being able to get any nearer the solution of the plot, says the New York Sun.

Finally he lost all hope of ever completing the work and decided to end it at a point several chapters in advance of that at which he had ceased to write. With this abrupt and unexpected ending the novel went to a publisher, was accepted and turned out one of the most popular novels this author has ever written. One of the most praised features of the book is its unconventional ending, which is said to be just explicit enough to satisfy everybody without going into artistic detail. And the author was at one time so discouraged about the ending of the book that he had almost given up the idea of submitting it to any publisher.

### JUDGE AND HIS DOG.

An English Jurist's Love for Animals Brings Him Into Ridicule.

It is learned from the English papers that Baron Brampton, longer and more familiarly known as Sir Henry Hawkins, or as "Old 'Arry 'Awkins"—as the good people of London called him at times—has just celebrated his eighty-third birthday. There is probably none of Queen Victoria's judges, either on the active or on the retired list, who knows so much of the seamy side of life as does Baron Brampton. He is the hero of more stories than have been told of any other occupant of the judicial bench, living or dead. His constant companion, and most devoted friend, a singularly restless and clever little terrier, figures in many of these. For instance, once when the nervous little animal was dragging his venerable master violently along by its leash, a member of the criminal classes, who knew both master and dog very well, indeed, called out loudly: "Why, Bill, don't go it so 'ard, the old 'un is 'blind!" Lord Brampton's excessive love for animals on another occasion prompted him to interpose when a learned counsel had been talking about "evidence to hang a dog" and to ask what would be sufficient evidence for that purpose. "That, m' lud," replied the lawyer, with significance, "would depend very much on whom the dog belonged to!"

### Cat Fond of Ice.

A tobaccoist in South Fourth street is the owner of a one-eyed tom-cat, which is an ice fiend. The cat's name is Jerubbaal. He sits on his owner's doorstep every morning and waits for the ice man, and when the latter puts the customary cake of ice on the pavement, preparatory to opening the door, the cat eagerly runs to pick up the little pieces which are generally chipped off. The cat holes the ice in his mouth until it dissolves. On occasions the cat mews until his owner gets the pick and breaks off some pieces for him. Summer or winter, Jerubbaal must have his ice.

### Armor for Soldiers.

On the threshold of the twentieth century the British war office has resorted to armor for the protection of its soldiers. Orders have been given for the purchase of a number of small steel shields to cover the vital parts about the heart. The shields weigh about seven pounds and in tests have turned bullets at 700 yards.

## CHINESE CIVIL SERVICE.

Positions in the Customs Service Are Attractive and Are Eagerly Sought.

There is no fixed limit to the length of time which a Chinese customs assistant may spend at a port, says H. C. Whittlesey, in Atlantic. The average period is about three years. The chances then are that a man in a southern port will be ordered north, or that one on the Yangtze will be sent south. Promotion to the next higher grade often accompanies a transfer, and there is also the change of climate and the opportunity to see and learn more of the land, its customs and people. In the north the foreigner has an excellent chance to collect a variety of curios consisting of old coins, pieces of porcelain, antique bronzes, and choice bits of embroidery, while on the Yangtze and in the south he can suit a critical taste in selecting silk pieces goods, silver and gold articles of native workmanship, and wood and ivory carvings. At the end of seven years a member of the indoor staff completes his first period, as it is called, and is entitled to go home for a two years' holiday, and also to receive one year's full pay as a gratuity. Upon his going back to China for further service the customs pay one-half of the cost of his return fare. He then serves five years more, when he completes his second period, and can again go home on two years' leave and receive a second gratuity—and so on for as long as health and inclination may permit. . . . The conditions of an engagement in the customs are considered usually attractive on account of the generous salary, security of position, and prospect of sure advancement. Resignations rarely occur, and there are always more applicants than there are vacancies.

## CHINESE WOMEN SERVANTS.

They Are of Common Employment Among the Japanese—Few in America.

We are accustomed to think only of Chinamen as servants, because it is almost unknown for a Chinese woman to go out to service in this country, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. This is not the case, however, in Japan, some of the most efficient servants of that country being from China. A merchant from this country, who has been doing business in Tokio for several years, returned home recently, bringing with him two Chinese women as nurses for his young children. He says it is customary in Japan to place the very young children in charge of Chinese nurses, and when they are older to employ Japanese women. The reason given is because the Chinese women are so faithful in the care of babies.

A Chinese nurse will hang her head with shame if the baby cries. She thinks it is all her fault. She shivers over her charge with anxious care, and makes a great fuss if it appears that anyone is going to behave imprudently with the child. The stalwart father of the babies referred to used to go into the nursery and toss the little one high in the air. But the nurse never failed to remonstrate nervously: "You will kill them in their insides," she said.

The Chinese nurse expects to take entire charge of the child, preparing everything that it eats and washing its clothes. The nurse who came to this country with the American babies brought pebbles all the way from Japan with which she cleaned the infant's bottle. Chinese servants are regarded in Japan as much more reliable than Japanese.

## THE CANDIDATE'S RETORT.

An Electrifying Incident in England When the Candidate Was Ahead.

The duke of Leeds recently celebrated his thirty-ninth birthday at Hornby castle, near Bedale, where he generally lives with the duchess and his four little daughters when he is not on board the Corisande enjoying his favorite recreation of yachting. The prospect from Hornby castle is a magnificent one, overlooking, as it does, one of the most beautiful of the Yorkshire dales. The park is of great extent and the timber exceptionally fine, the greatest care having been bestowed on every individual tree. The present duke is a nephew of Lord Sydney, Godolphin Osborne, the famous correspondent (under his initials, S. G. O.) of the Times of a former generation, and father of the young priest of the Oratory, whose premature death a year or two ago was so widely regretted. His grace himself has always looked younger than his years and the happy retort is not forgotten which he once made on the hustings when a parliamentary candidate to a voter who called out to the boyish-looking speaker: "Does your mother know you're out?" "Yes, she does," promptly rejoined Lord Carnarthen, as he was then, "and on Monday evening she'll know I'm in!" And so she did.

## Bismarck on Diplomacy.

Men who think they are statesmen and diplomats by nature might, at any rate, consider the words of Bismarck: "Diplomacy," he says, "is no shoemaker's stool, on which one can sit, stretch a knee strap and put a patch on a hole; diplomacy is not a craft which can be learned by years and developed by rote on a roller; diplomacy is an art."

## A Celebrated King.

Once, after exposing the ridiculous blunders of the editor of certain old plays, James Russell Lowell concluded with the remark: "In point of fact, we must apply to this gentleman the name of the first king of Sparta." No one remembered, of course, what this was, but when they looked it up they found it was Eudamidas.

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