ITS LEGAL ASPECT.

Necessity knows no law,
But her rulings no man can budge
Decisions are often raw
When Necessity acts as judge.
But, however aggrieved you feel,
Just pay up your costs and trudge;
You bet there is no appeal
When Necessity acts as judge.
—Chicago Record.

The Wolves —OF— The Baraboos.

BY FRANKLIN WELLES CALKINS.

One of the most stirring encounters with wolves related in central Wisconsis is that of the two Barbours—father and son—and "'Liph" Jones. It took place among the big woods of the Baraboo Bluffs. The Barbours had a cabin in the woods at that time, and were making logs of the great white oak timber.

Heavy snows fell in February and about the first of March of that year, and when there was no crust the choppers had often had to wade to their knees to and from the bluff. Anxious to get a lot of logs down to the river in time to make a raft for the spring overflow, the choppers cleared a wide roadway, or rather rollway, down the bluff. They began at the top at a point where a great many of the logs already cut could be "drifted" down with "handspikes" until they should be at the brink of the descent, which pitched off rather suddenly. From this point the logs plunged and slid and rolled some 300 yards or more down a swift incline, lodging in a bayou-like depression, a sort of elbow from the river, at the foot of the bluff.

The stumps in the rollway were cut so close to the ground that they interfered only when the snow was light—barking and sometimes splintering a log. A week's rolling would clean off a moderately heavy snow, and when the stumps showed too bumptiously, the rollers would quit that part of the work, and wait for a fresh snowfall.

One evening at sunset, when the men had just finished skidding the last log up on the pyramid at the brink of the bluff, Perry Barbour, a youth of 17 years, suddenly rushed for the flintlock musket which leaned against a tree. The others saw that Perry meant to shoot a yearling fawn, which was plunging in the snow not 20 yards distant. It sank above its knees at every jump, and was nearly worn out with running.

The boy's shot killed it.

"Good for you, Perry!" 'Liph Jones shouted for they needed fresh meat.

The words were hardly out of his mouth when there was a sudden burst of yip-yip-yi-yi-ying, and the astonished loggers saw, coming over the rise of the bluff, one, two, three, a dozen, a countless pack of big gray wolves running laboriously, tongues lolling and breath steaming. They were hot upon the trail of the deer.

Perry stared at the lunging brutes an instant, and then, dropping his gun, ran to the fawn and siczed it by the hind legs.

"I'm going to have this deer!" he shouted. "Shoo! shoo! Hi-yi-yip!" and he hurried backward, dragging the carcass after him.

But the big brutes, emboldened by their numbers and maddened by a long, fruitless chase, came on at full jump, yelping viciously.

Three of the foremost actually pounced upon the head and fore parts of the deer, and had nearly jerked the animal out of Perry's grasp before his father and 'Liph came up and beat them off with their spikes.

The boy pluckily held to his game and dragged it back to the log-pile, while the two older men followed, holding back with their spikes the snapping pack, which increased in numbers every instant. Four wolves were knocked sprawling, and yet when the three men had reached the log-pile with the deer, the whole savage crowd was pressing upon three sides, snapping, yelping, bounding over one another, and back and forth as blows were aimed at them.

It began to look to the men as if it would be a fight for life. The biggest and boldest of the pack did not hesitate to leap directly at the loggers, with vicious snaps of the teeth that sounded like the clicking of so many pairs of shears, and yet the brutes were careful to keep beyond the swing of the clubs. Perry, however, while the others were fighting, succeeded in dragging his venison to the top of the pyramid.

'Liph and Perry's father then sprang upon the logs, and climbed to the top of the pile where the boy now stood. One hardy wolf immediately followed with a jump, alighting on the lower logs; but a downward sweep of 'Liph's handspike knocked him heels over head, and sent him limping and howling away with a broken leg. This had the effect of intimidating the pack from making any immediate attempt to rush upon the loggers.

The wolves—'Liph counted 38 of them—squatted about, licked their jaws anxiously, or shifted back and forth as if tempted to make a leap upon the logs.

The besieged stamped about upon the top of their pyramid, shouted and waved their clubs to scare the beasts. But the gaunt horde, desperate with fasting, pressed about the log-heap on all sides with snapping jaws and eyes that, even in the deepening twilight, gleamed ferociously.

Aside from immediate danger at the jaws of the brutes, the situation of the men soon became most uncomfortable, for the night was coming on with a cutting wind from the north, and their outer coats were all hanging upon the stump of the first big log they had rolled down to the heap after dinner. Exposed as they were on the brow of a bluff facing the north, the cold wind pierced to their bones the more quickly because in tugging at the logs, they had been sweating.

"Something's got to be done!" shouted Mr. Barbour to 'Liph, who was still making demonstrations at the wolves. "Something's got to be done or I'll freeze plumb to death, let alone being eat up by these vermin!"

'Liph turned about. "Tell ye what," said he, "let's fling that fawn down the bluff, and while they're chawing it up we'll run for home."

Even Perry, who had been so foolhardily anxious to save his game, saw the wisdom of this plan, and seized the hind legs of the fawn to assist 'Liph. Together they swung the deer to and fro, once, twice, three times, and as it weighed not more than 60 or 70 pounds, they flung it several yards down over the brink before it struck the smooth, steep surface, where it slid rapidly for some distance.

The whole surrounding pack of wolves had been jumping back and forth with expectancy as they watched 'Liph and Perry heaving the swaying body of the deer; and now the horde rushed all together pell-mell down the bluff in the wake of the carcass, overhauling it, pouncing upon it, and piling upon and over each other in their desperate eagerness, a confused and scrambling mass of jaws, legs and tails.

As the loggers, immensely relieved at the sight, craned their necks to look down at the turmoil, an inspiration came to 'Liph.

"They're square below us!" he cried. "Let's give 'em a log. It'll smash the whole crowd!"

With the backwoodsman's quick instinct for action, the three sprang together back of the top log, a 20 foot cut nearly three feet in diameter. The elder Barbour and 'Liph thrust their handspikes into the crevice and got a "bite" against the lower log, and Perry in his eagerness heaved with his shoulder for want of a spike. A steady pressure upon the ends of their levers raised the big log above the level of its opposite and lower neighbor, and an extra heave tilted it over.

From the top of the log-pile the great trunk plunged, going over the brink of the bluff straight down upon the struggling pack, as if discharged from a catapult. The clamor and struggle of the piled-up mob of wolves prevented them from seeing or hearing, until the huge missile bounced directly among them. Then the destruction, the howls, the bounds of the survivors! 'Liph said it was "like striking your fist into a tin plate full of parched corn." Those animals which had escaped crushing leaped and scrambled in every direction, frightened out of their wits, some of them darting off over the brush and debris into the woods on either hand, and others plunging with tremendous springs directly down the roll-way, the log bumping and booming close upon their heels, with a noise and rush that might well have scared the boldest of animals.

To the hindmost of these wolves a curious thing happened. He was overtaken and the log rolled over him and left him kicking. Then he scrambled to his feet and fled howling along the side-hill. He had been overtaken just above a hollow that contained considerable snow, and into this he had been pressed deeply.

The triumphant logmen gazed long enough to discover that seven dead wolves lay scattered about the carcass of the deer, and that an eighth, severely hurt, was dragging itself toward a brush-pile. Then they set to and heaved over log after log, until six had gone booming and crashing down the bluff. Then, fearing that the pack, which was still very numerous, might return when their logs were exhausted, they picked up their coats and the gun and hurried across the bluff, making a slight circuit to keep high, clear ground in getting to their camp. They saw no more wolves that night, however.

They did not return to the scene of their exploit until the next morning, when they found the pack had returned some time in the night, and cleaned the bones of the fawn. Seven dead bodies of big, gray wilves lay close about untouched, and the wounded one was also found dead under a brush-pile.—Youth's Companion.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The child is father of the man.—Wordsworth.

On their own merits modest men are dumb.—George Colman.

The gods approve the depth, and not the tumult, of the soul.—Wordsworth.

Necessity is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves.—William Pitt.

Sweetest melodies are those that are by distance made more sweet.—Wordsworth.

Conscience has no more to do with gallantry than it has with politics.—Sheridan.

When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself public property.—Jefferson.

A life spent worthily should be measured by a nobler line—by deeds, not years.—Sheridan.

Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won.—Duke of Wellington.

To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.—George Washington.

The impulse to patiently wait and the impulse to trust are both the voice in the soul of that eternal power on which it is stayed.—G. S. Merriam.

It takes far less insight to discover defects than it does to discern noble and lovely qualities. "It requires a god to recognize a god."—Lilian Whiting.

Love is the genius of the heart, penetrating depths, passing behind snows, revealing secrets. Only whom we love do we ever truly know.—Charles Beard.

The Diamond's Origin.

The dispute among geologists as to the origin of the diamond seems to have been settled by Professor Bonney in a paper read recently before the Royal society. In the localities from which the previous supply had been drawn, both in India and in Brazil, the gem occurred, like a pebble, in certain gravelly materials, but had not been traced back to any rock that gave an indication of its genesis. But soon after the discovery of diamonds in river sands on the Orange and Vaal rivers, in South Africa, they were found in a peculiar material, not of a superficial character. At first extremely incoherent and of a brownish buff color, it assumed, as the miners dug deeper, a dull dark greenish or bluish tint, and became harder. In this stuff which they called "yellow ground" and blue ground," according to its color, lay the diamonds, together with several other minerals, such as garnet, various iron ores, olivine, augite, and its allies. Digging was begun nearly 30 years ago, at first unsystematically; but from these early efforts the great diamond-mining industry has been developed, and the excavations have been carried near Kimberley to a depth of more than 1400 feet. Here the rock has become so much more solid that it is at first about as hard as ordinary limestone.—London Standard.

"Out of the Mouths of Babes."

A 13-year-old girl wrote the following to her brother, who is in exile for reasons unknown to the young sister: "Mother says I may write to you, and I will, because it is not well to forget one's family. I wouldn't worry if I were a man like you. A girl can't help things, but most things a boy wants he can have by working for them and all the others by praying."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Mean Man.

"Look, Alfred, here's a hat that would make me look 10 years younger."

"If that's the case I can't buy it for you; you would become entirely too young for me."—Fliegende Blaetter.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The insect Vedalia cardinalis, introduced to California to feed on scale insects, has succeeded so well in its work that there is nothing left for food, and they are now in danger of disappearing through starvation.

Professor Newcomb has calculated that in 5,000,000 years the sun will have contracted to one-half its present diameter, and it is unlikely that it can continue to radiate heat sufficient to maintain life upon the earth longer than 10,000,000 years in the future.

The sight is much less keen than thought. When revolved at a speed no faster than 24 times a second, a disc, half white and half black, will appear gray. We also hear more rapidly than we can count. If a clock-clicking movement runs quicker than 10 to the second, we can count four clicks, while with 20 to the second we can count only two of them.

Mr. Beddard, in his new book on whales, reminds readers that although the imagination is apt to picture the giant reptiles of the Jurassic and Cretaceous animals, yet in fact there is no evidence that the earth has ever contained, either on the land or in the sea, creatures exceeding the whale in bulk. The mammoth was larger than the elephant, but the ichthyosaurus could not match the whale for size, although with its terrible jaws it would doubtless have been the whale's master.

Mastication does not separate fresh bread, but condenses it into a soft, doughy, glutinous mass, very difficult for the saliva to affect. In weak stomachs, the saliva-coated ball, like any foreign body, irritates the stomach and brings on indigestion. If the person is strong and has plenty of outdoor exercise, the new bread is finally digested, but the effort of digestion is greater than it should be, and is liable to overcome the strength and produce more or less of trouble. Stale bread is more "crumbly" and does not stay together so firmly in a sticky mass.

Cyclones or general storms may be 1000 miles in diameter. Hurricanes operate on a path averaging six to 800 miles wide. Tornadoes are very much smaller. They may be only a mile wide at the top and but a few feet at the bottom, but they are much more dangerous than either a cyclone or a hurricane. They form in all parts of the temperate zone—at sea they are water spouts, and on the desert they are sand storms. Sometimes a whole family of tornadoes will be born at once from the same cloud. As many as 15 tubes have been observed at one time.

THE MOOSE HUNTER.

How the Sport of the Maine Woods Tries a Man's Mettle.

There is no better test of what there is of a man than to strip him of the conventionalities and accessories of civilization and leave him to his own resources in the heart of a wilderness like that of Maine. Some of those whom the world esteems great and wise would starve forthwith, while many of those who live and die unknown to fame would "wax and grow fat." There is one denizen of the Maine woods that stands pre-eminent in the time, patience, labor and skill involved in his capture, and pre-eminent in power to thrill the steadiest nerves and cause the blood to flow in quick throbbing beats like quicksilver in the veins.

The sportsman who has not confronted a bull moose in his native wilds has missed an experience which is worth the best year of his life. I speak advisedly, for I have been there. Imagine, if you can, a huge bundle of muscular power, reared on great, stilt like legs to a height of seven feet, with bristling mane, and eyes which gleam viciously from beneath broad, massive antlers which sway with the huge head eight to ten feet above the ground.

Imagine yourself standing, if you have strength to stand, in front of this frightful apparition, and only a few yards distant, with the knowledge that if you don't kill him he will very likely kill you, your heart throbbing so painfully that your ears fairly ache with its pulsation, the blood racing through your veins like molten lead, the sweat starting from every pore in your skin, while your brain labors in vain to regain control of the wild tumult which possesses you. Imagine all this, if you can, and then multiply the sensations which it calls up two or three million times, more or less, and you will have a result which approaches the reality in magnitude. The man who sends every bullet straight to the mark under such conditions as these should be excused if he brags a little about it afterward. He should also be excused if he does some very foolish things when he sees the awe inspiring monster collapse under the paralyzing shocks of the well directed bullets—i. e., dropping his rifle and trying to hug himself, attempting to turn somersaults which only land him on his head, trying to shout the good news to everybody within a hundred miles, and only succeeding in making a poor little squeak somewhere down in his throat, trying—but let us drop the curtain. The ethics of sportsmanship forbid me to disclose all the absurd things even the most sedate and dignified of our craft will do on such an occasion.—Forest and Stream.

A Watchmaker.

The late Aaron Dennison was called "the father of American watchmaking." He was interested in his work, because he hoped thereby to benefit his fellow-man.

Often he worked late into the night, so late that his loving wife would go and beg him to "wait until tomorrow." One night she said to him: "Are you not going to bed at all? What are you doing?"

And he turned and slowly answered, "I am trying to make it possible for every poor man to have a watch"—a result which he very nearly accomplished.

Intelligent Pet White Rat.

A pet white rat that does tricks like a little dog and shows real affection for its mistress is one of the attractions, especially to the children, of a White Mountain resort. The rat traveled with its owner all the ways from Philadelphia to enjoy the cool breezes. The little fellow answers promptly to the name of Babe, and enjoys the freedom of the house while at home. His faith in human nature has as yet received no shock, and he knows no fear where people are concerned.

High Farm Wages.

It is a noteworthy fact that farm wages run highest in Scotland, where schooling has long been better than elsewhere.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

PENSIONS GRANTED.

Wilkesbarre Mayor Makes a Wise Ruling. Carousal Winds Up in Bloodshed. New Glass Company.

Among persions granted last week were: William H. Fultz, Mount Union, $8; Robert P. Thompson, dead, Coalport, $12; Lehman L. Koons, Port Royal, $6; Lerina Thompson, Coalport, $8; Robert Stroble, Natfona, $6; Hiram Gooden, Waynesburg, $8; Warren M. Dewitt, Beaver Falls, $8; Jackson Pugh, Tarentum, $8; Harmond Clouse, Confluence, $10; John A. Harman, Stahlstown, $8; William M. Boone, Coalport, $10; William G. School, Richfield, $25; Ephraim Moyer, Port Royal, $8; Samuel F. Swauger, Coalport, $10; William C. Larimore, New Brighton, $8; Robert Z. Newton, New Brighton, $12; Isabella Wylie, New Galilee, $8.

Sentenced to the western penitentiary when a dying man, death finally released and ended the misery of Millard Fillmore Johnson, one of Clearfield county's most prominent officials and citizens, after serving less than four months of a four years' term. He died at 8:30 o clock Sunday night, of cancer of the stomach. Johnson was but 35 years of age and was connected with some of the leading families of Clearfield county. He was elected auditor of the county a few years ago and was regarded as one of its most upright and efficient officers. Last spring Clearfield county had a sensation. Auditor Johnson was charged with approving illegal charges amounting to thousands of dollars. He was brought to trial, and after a long and bitterly waged legal contest was convicted.

What is said to be the longest and steepest inclined plane in the country was put in operation Wednesday at the quarries of the Conemaugh Stone Company, just east of Conemaugh furnace, Cambria county. The incline is 1,475 feet long and the grade is 52 feet to the 100. Five cubic yards of stone will be lowered at a time, and it is expected that a trip can be made every 10 minutes. This will permit of an output of 300 cubic yards daily, which will make 60 car loads, or two train loads.

The soldiers' orphan schools have reopened with 1,169 children. The number of applicants for admission is constantly growing smaller, and it is expected by the commission that in a few years it may be found convenient to abandon the schools at Chester Springs, Hartford and Uniontown and concentrate all the children at Scotland. The commission expects to ask the next Legislature for a special appropriation to be applied to the erection of additional buildings at Scotland.

George W. Youngson, census supervisor of Westmoreland county, has announced that the population of Westmoreland county will slightly exceed 158,000. The addition of an orphan's court judge, the creation of the office of county controller and the abolition of the office of county auditor depended upon the population reaching the 150,000 mark. The fee system of paying county officers will also be abolished. The gain in 10 years has been almost 46,000.

Two talkative women worried Mayor Nichols, of Wilkesbarre, and then he made a ruling worthy of Solomon. One was arrested for slander, and when both came into court they had a war of words, which protests could not stop. They were put into a room together and told to talk themselves out. They did. After three hours they had talked all animosity away and become friends. With tears of happiness they assured the mayor that they loved each other dearly and he released them.

There are now 220 looms in operation at the Lock Haven silk mill. There are 40 looms that have been set up but are not in operation. In addition to these there is room for upward of 50 more looms, which will complete the capacity of the mill. At present 2,500 yards of silk are made daily, and shipments to New York are made twice a week.

William Kimmer and Absalom Conway, brothers-in-law, quarrelled over business matters in a blacksmith shop on the latter's farm, near Penfield, Clearfield county. Kimmer got a grub hoe and struck Conway, cutting his scalp to the bone. The doctors thing Conway is fatally injured. Kimmer fled to his home several miles away.

The barn owned by William Hites, at Darlington, Beaver county, was burned with all its contents, including a splendid matched bay team of horses valued at $5,000. The team was owned by Assessor R. A. Harrison, of Darlington, and was considered the best pair of horses in Beaver county. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Mrs. William Kirkpatrick, of Punxsutawney, died Tuesday afternoon at the Wayne hotel, DuBois, from the effects of carbolic acid, taken with suicidal intent. The woman was found unconscious in her room by the chambermaid, and all efforts to save her were unavailing. Her husband is State organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, at Birmingham, Ala.

At the meeting of Rutherford B. Hayes Post No. 167, G. A. R., of Oil City, Enoch Perrine, commander of the post, mustered into membership his father, Isaac Perrine, 87 years of age. The event was one of the most remarkable in the fraternity of the place, and has probably never been duplicated in this country.

The Wilkes rolling mill at Sharon, the only independent iron works in the Shenango and Mahoning valleys which is at present in operation, has quit taking orders, as it is impossible to get out the stuff fast enough. An order for 1,000 bundles of sheet iron has been refused. The plant is running day and night.

Seven colored men and women, two kegs of beer, a meat ax and shotgun were involved in a general mix-up, and as a result Nip Davis is lying at his home in Washington with a big gash in his skull, in a serious condition, while Fay Marsh is in jail, charged with a murderous assault upon Davis.

J. L. Myland, of New Castle, has announced his intention of building a mammoth cracker factory in that city at a cost of $75,000. The plant alone will cost $50,000, and it will give employment to 60 girls and 25 men. Several other New Castle capitalists will be associated with him in the enterprise.

The Parnassus Plate Glass Bending Company, a new corporation, will erect a glass bending plant at New Kensington. It will be under the direction of Thomas Connington, an experienced glass bender of London, Eng. The works will be completed within 60 days and employment given to 50 men.

Fire broke out in No. 10 vein of the Neilson shaft Tuesday at Shamokin has become so serious that the mine had to be flooded. The origin of the fire is unknown. Twelve hundred men and boys are rendered idle. The shaft is owned by J. Langdon & Co., of Elmira, N. Y.

An Object Lesson.

Only a few years ago and Sockalexis, a full-blooded Penobscot Indian, was a prominent figure in the baseball world. He was the star player in one of the big league teams, and his name was one to conjure with. Strong, wiry and agile, he was the ideal of an Indian athlete. He drew a large salary, and his future seemed unusually bright. To-day that same Sockalexis, or rather the same in name only, still a young man, is locked up in a Massachusetts workhouse on the charge of vagrancy. He is a victim of that worst enemy of his race. Fire-water has got the better of him, and now he is but a broken, shattered wreck of his former self. Sockalexis is a living object lesson of the evils of intemperance.—Washington Star.

MINES AND MINERS.

Cheap Power in Colliery Districts—Increase in Coal Exports—Other Items of Interest to the Craft.

During the last 20 years in the bituminous coal region of Pennsylvania 2,500 miners have been killed in mine explosions and other accidents, or one miner killed for each 385,600 tons of coal produced.

The Pittsburg Coal Co., Bay City, Mich., has at last completed its shaft down to the coal level and the miners are now at work driving entries preparatory for mining. It will take several weeks to complete this part of the work, but the company will be in a position to furnish fuel by the time the fall demand opens.

Cheap power distribution from the colliery districts, where cheap coal may be had, is again on the tapis. The idea, as of old, is to make gas from the waste coal and to use this in gas engines driving high-tension electric generators whose output is to be carried by wire to the various points of consumption. With the inevitable development of the gas engine the scheme is every day assuming a more practical aspect, and it would seem to require little more just now to give to the world in concrete shape the dreams of the past half-dozen years.

An interesting apparatus to be worn by rescue workers in coal mines has recently been patented in Vienna. It consists of an india-rubber cloth receptacle made in the form of a collar which is worn close about the neck. It serves as a breathing bag, as it contains a supply of quicklime for absorbing carbonic acid gas and water vapor. The face is enclosed in a mask, and oxygen for breathing is carried in a "container." A man wearing this apparatus, properly adjusted, can remain in a mine filled with irrespirable gas as long as his supply of oxygen holds out.

A man prominent in mining and labor union circles is responsible for the statement that a larger number of miners and laborers in the anthracite region are leaving here weekly for the soft coal regions about Pittsburg and estimates that fully 1,500 men have left Luzerne county for the West in the past three months. While most of the miners were Poles and Slavish, there were also many Germans, Irish and Welsh who are attracted West by the good wages offered.

Pehaps the most interesting phase of the rapid evolution of zinc production into one of the great industries of the country is the addition of the Arkansas district to the Southwestern field. Five counties of Northwestern Arkansas are coming rapidly into prominence because of the zinc deposits they contain. The counties are in the roughest portion of the Ozarks. Their topography consists of narrow but exceedingly fertile valleys, lofty ridges and tortuous watercourses, bounded by canyonlike cliffs, affording the finest scenery to be found between the Alleghanies and the Rockies. The broken character of the region has deterred railroad building.

Exports of coal from the United States during 1900 are likely to reach $20,000,000, against $10,000,000 in 1898, and $6,000,000 in 1890. In the seven months ending with July, 1898, the exports were 2,375,451 tons; in the same months of 1899, they were 3,006,082 tons, and in the corresponding months of 1900 they were 4,601,755 tons. During the period from 1890 to 1900 the exportation of coal has quadrupled. It is especially marked with reference to the American countries. To Cuba the exports in the seven months of 1898 were 114,655 tons, and in 1900 241,712 tons, while to Puerto Rico the exports increased from 2,261 tons in 1898 to 15,313 tons in 1900; to the Hawaiian islands the exports in 1899 were 10,381 tons, and in 1900 21,001 tons; to the Philippine islands the exports in 1898 were 4,810 tons, and in 1900 41,068 tons.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A Weekly Review of the Happenings Throughout the World of Labor in This and Other Countries.

Child labor in North Carolina mills has decreased fifty per cent. in the past three years.

The Journeymen Barbers' Union has begun an agitation in New York City for cleaner barber shops.

There is a growing demand in Atlanta, Ga., for an employment bureau under control of the city authorities.

The Central Federated Union decided to refuse labor statistics to the United States industrial commission.

A co-operative laundry is under the course of construction in Dayton, Ohio, by the striking laundrymen of that city.

The Taff Vale railroad strike in Wales has been settled, the company having acceded to the demands of the men.

Over 100 workmen in the glass factories of Belgium have decided to emigrate to the United States because of the failure of their recent strike.

A curtailment of production is announced by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Somersworth, N. H., thus affecting 300 operatives.

A well-known economist has figured out that out of ninety-eight chief national industries in a given year only twenty-nine gave men work 300 days in the year.

Boycotts in force against clothing manufacturers in Rochester, N. Y., have been raised by the United Garment Workers, these manufacturers having unionized their shops.

The wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has been signed by the Southern car combine for all its mills in the South. This means work for about 1,300 men.

There are so many women employed as binders in Washington that they have formed an active club, under the name of the Women's Bindery Union. Its object is to maintain a uniform rate of wages.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Count Leo Tolstoi's health is much improved.

The Japanese gold yen is being imported into India.

A coal famine now threatens the colony of Newfoundland.

The Congress of Peru has declared full amnesty for all political offenders.

Sweden is the latest foreign country to come to the United States seeking a loan.

Over $1,324,000 worth of subsidary coins were minted at Philadelphia in August.

The old Russian city of Riga will celebrate next year the 700th anniversary of its foundation.

Ten square miles of forest reserve in the San Gabriel reservation, California, have been burned.

In an interview Sir Thomas Lipton said that he intended to name the new challenger the Shamrock.

The proposed new Atlantic line of steamers will save eight hours in time from New York City to London.

Many residences in New York city have been robbed while the families have been summering in the country.

Western Manitoba and the Territories have been swept by a storm which has heavily damaged crops and property.

The Republic of Guatemala has imposed a tax of $70 a head on all cattle exported from the country. It is intended to be prohibitive.

The reform plan for the higher schools of Prussia now adopted renders the study of English obligatory, but only in the higher classes.

General Bartolomeo Maso, at Manzanillo, Cuba, has refused an appointment that might have conflicted with the chance to be president of the island.

Growers in Delaware are disappointed over the scarcity of tomatoes this year, the yield being only about two tons to the acre, while last season it was five and a half tons.

No Taste Better Than a Bad Taste.

The Germans and the Austrians have for many years drawn their teas from unknown sources, neither Indian nor Chinese. Hence the present complications in China will not affect them. When George Eliot and George Henry Lewes arrived for the first time in Berlin the latter craved for a cup of tea. "It tastes like nothing at all," he said when it was brought to him. "Then thank your stars," remarked his companion, "for it might taste bad."—London Illustrated News.

More than half the population of the earth has direct access to the Pacific.

The secretary of the interior has issued an order withdrawing from entry at the land office 300 square miles of territory in New Mexico. The section includes most of the more important cliff dwellings thereabouts, the intention being to make of it the Pajarito Cliff Dwellers' National Park.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The man who crossed Niagara Falls on Blondin's back lives in Chicago. Blondin was the greatest rope-walker of that day.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The Prussian government is about to take measures to preserve various kinds of trees that are in danger of extermination.

Drugs have their use, but don't store them in your stomach. Beeman's Pepsin Gum aids nature to perform its functions.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, the anarchist, threatens to throw the entire police

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Next to Gibraltar, Malta is the strongest fortress in the world.

Frey's Vermifuge makes happy homes and keeps the children well. Entirely vegetable.

In Colorado wild ducks have become so numerous that they are regarded as a nuisance, and some counties are offering premiums for their destruction. In nearly all other States these wild fowl are protected by the game laws.

All Women Know

That ordinary treatment fails to relieve painful periods.

They know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will and does and has, more than any other medicine.

Every woman knows about Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has cured.

But nine women out of ten put off getting this reliable remedy until their health is nearly wrecked by experiments or neglect!

Then they write to Mrs. Pinkham and she cures them, but of course it takes longer to do so. Don't delay getting help if you are sick.

She has helped a million women. Why not you?

Not Typewritten, Play Rejected.

Struggling authors who feel that their work waits long for appreciation may take some comfort from the history of a play which has been the one real success of the past year in London, a time when almost nothing has succeeded, not even war dramas. This summer one of the most prominent and successful of American actors sat in a box and saw the performance and suddenly realized that 14 years ago the play had been submitted to him. It was not typewritten, and the author's handwriting was so illegible that the actor never managed to get into the play.—Saturday Evening Post.

OUR CONSULS NEED MORE PAY.

Present Compensation is Inadequate to Properly Meet Requirements.

The meager pay of our consuls is a matter of whose importance congressmen who are themselves essentially provincial can never be convinced. Knowing little of any world but that in which they have moved and had their being, entirely ignorant of the established usage of diplomacy and the cosmopolitan society in which the consular representative must dwell, they forget that a proper consideration for appearances is an absolute necessity; and pettiness and meanness and certain sorts of small economy bring us into contempt and minimize our influence with European powers, which in their long experience have acquired a very salutary worldly wisdom. There is hardly a consulate in the world where the American representative is not the most shabbily housed, poorly served and poorly paid man among his consular associates. Frequently his means are so inadequate that he is unable to return in any proper degree, the social favors that have been shown him. Through parsimony that curtails expense here that the Government may be wantonly lavish with certain species of bold and notorious jobbery, its representatives abroad are often placed in the humiliating attitude of mere hangers-on—men tolerated, but not respected. It also explains why so many entirely objectionable persons are appointed to consular posts, aside from the confessed reward for purely political service, in which fitness, intelligence and ordinary good breeding cut no figure. Men of refinement, of culture and experience refuse to be so abased.—The Chautauquan.

Italy's Navy Ranks Seventh.

From 1860 until now Italy has spent 2,650,000,000 lire (£106,000,000) for her navy, but the increases in the Budget have been irregular and fitful and the greatest variations have occurred with the changes of governments. Thus the Italian navy, which in 1890 occupied the third place in the list of world's fleets, has now fallen to the seventh place.—London Daily Mail.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

HOW BIG EEN GOT HIS NAME.

Facts About the Famous Clock So Dear to the Hearts of Foreigners.

"Big Ben" has ceased from booming for a brief space, and a large section of London misses in consequence one of its most familiar sounds. But there is nothing very wrong; a little cleaning is being done. How many people know why the famous clock is called "Big Ben." The name, in fact, is that of the hour bell—which weighs 13 tons 11 cwt.—and was so called after Sir Benjamin Hall, who was first commissioner of works in 1860, the year in which the clock was first set going in the tower. It had, however, been in motion in the manufactory for some years before that date. Each of the four dials is 22 feet 6 inches in diameter, and the clock is 180 feet above the ground. The quarters are struck on four bells weighing from one ton to four tons each.

The large bell cracked before leaving the foundry, and a similar fate befell the second bell of the same size, the hours being struck for several years on the largest of the quarter bells. "Big Ben" the Second, after undergoing repairs, was again brought into use and has performed satisfactorily ever since. The clock part proper takes only about 20 minutes to wind, but the striking parts require five hours each. It should be remembered that the first stroke of "Big Ben" denotes the hour, the smaller bells indicating the quarters by the first stroke in each case.—London Sphere.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd. 931 Arch St. Phila. Pa.

The population of Finland includes 2,527,800 Russians.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Country roads in China are entirely undefined.

England Seeks to Retrench in Coal.

For illuminating purposes we now have gas and electricity, and, from the point of view of coal economy, the latter wins in a canter. In large supply stations steam engines are used to generate the electric current, and in smaller ones gas engines are employed; each has its advantages in its own sphere of action. It has been calculated that the ordinary gas flame consumes about 16 times as much coal energy to produce the same amount of light as does an incandescent electric lamp, and about 60 times as much as produces an equal illumination in the electric arc.—Pearson's Weekly.

India, it is said, is well able to spare 20,000 more native troops.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

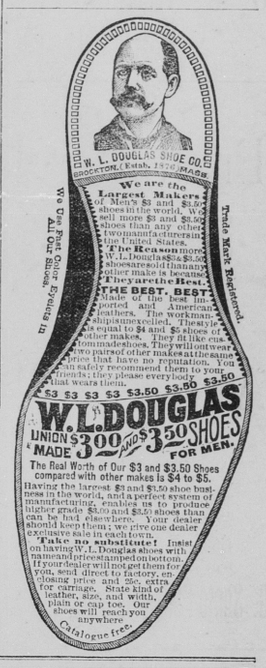
The average watch is composed of 175 different pieces.

"Well, I say that the very best of men don't know the difference between their souls and their stomachs, and they fancy that they are a-wrestling with their doubts when really it is their dinners they're a-wrestling with.

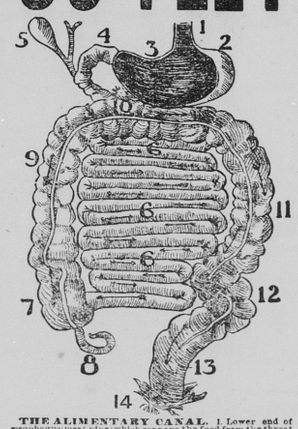
"Take my old man. A kinder husband never drew breath; yet so sure as he touches a bit of pork he begins to worry hisself about the doctrine of Election, till I say, "I'd be ashamed to go troubling the minister with my doubts when an Ayer's Pill would set things straight again."

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Comatone



30 FEET OF BOWELS



THE ALIMENTARY CANAL. 1. Lower end of esophagus (meat pipe) which conveys the food from the throat to the stomach; 2. Cardiac end of stomach; 3. Pyloric end of stomach; 4. Duodenum; 5. Gall bladder; 6, 6, 6. Small intestines; 7. Cecum; 8. Vermiform appendix; 9. Ascending colon; 10. Transverse colon; 11. Descending colon; 12. Sigmoid flexure; 13. Rectum; 14. Anus. The duodenum is continuous with the small intestines. The small intestine empties into the large intestine or colon at the cecum. The arrows indicate the direction which the contents of the bowels must take in passing through the alimentary canal.

are packed away in your insides and must be kept clean, in order and doing business.

It's a long way, with many turns and pitfalls to catch the refuse and clog the channel if not most carefully cleaned out every day.

When this long canal is blockaded, look out for trou