To Bottle an Egg.

"If you were to see an egg enclosed in a bottle with a neck so narrow that it would scarcely admit of the passage of an object just one-half the size of the egg, it would give you just cause for wonder and amazement, wouldn't it?" Mr. R. W. Brandon said to me.

"And yet it is an exceedingly simple and easy trick to perform. In order to accomplish it with entire success an egg of any size may be taken and placed in a quantity of vinegar, enough to cover the egg completely, and in the vinegar it should be allowed to stand for three or four days. During this time the vinegar will gradually absorb all the lime in the shell, thus rendering it as soft and pliable as a piece of cloth, but without altering its appearance in the least. The egg may then be taken and forced through the neck of a bottle, one not too small however, but due care should be observed in this, for any punching or scratching with the fingers will be apt to perforate the shell. The best way to get it through is to roll it out slightly between the palms of the hands. The bottle should also be held so that the egg will slide easily down the sides and not drop. Once the egg is inside, fill the bottle half full of lime water and let it stand thus several days.

The shell will absorb the lime, and in this way resume its former hard and brittle condition, after which the water may be poured off, and in the perfect egg in a narrow-necked bottle one has decidedly curious object."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

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 first electrical railway was that of Siemens, at Berlin, in 1879.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y

British India now employs over 1,000,000 people in its cotton industries.

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

Of American animals the moose, elk and caribou are natural trotters.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Ten-elevenths of the world's people are north of the equator.

London possesses a curiosity in the Southwark eel market, which is said to have been held regularly for over 300 years.

Immense Circular Saw.

The largest circular saw in the world has just been made in Philadelphia. It is seven feet four inches in diameter, and will be used to cut pine stumps into shingle bolts.

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.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

No Milk While in Mourning.

When an Arabian woman is in mourning for a near relative she refuses to drink milk for a period of eight days, on the principle that the color of the liquid does not harmonize with her mental gloom.

Rev. George Folsom, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., has been in the Presbyterian ministry 52 years, having graduated in 1852 from the Theological seminary in Auburn, N. Y.

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

A Household Remedy Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, besides being efficacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. It is a fine Tonic, and its almost supernatural healing properties justify us in guaranteeing a cure of all blood diseases, if directions are followed.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $5. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

SENT FREE BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, together with valuable information. BLOOD BALM CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution — lasts longer — goes further — has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute — there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day. R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

STANLEY'S CAREER.

THE AFRICAN EXPLORER'S LIFE A ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

Eploration of the Congo by Livingstone's Successor Led to Partition of Africa—How He Met Dr. Livingstone in the Dark Continent.

Sir Henry Morton Stanley's life was a romance. Born in Denbigh, Wales, Jan. 28, 1841, into obscurity so dense that his real name, John Rowlands, was for a long time a mystery; into poverty so great that some years of his boyhood were spent in the St. Asaph Union workhouse, he rose to a famous journalist, an explorer of world-wide eminence, a legislator in the house of commons of Great Britain and a social figure in the most eminent circles of the world.

He was about 16 when he first came to this country, shipping as a cabin boy on a schooner bound for New Orleans. It was there that he met his first friend and protector, Henry Morton Stanley, a merchant, who is said to have adopted him, and whose name he took.

Mr. Stanley died intestate and the lad was thrown upon his own resources. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army, but being taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing, won his liberty by enlisting in the Federal navy. For his bravery in swimming through a storm of shot and shell to attach a hawser to a captured Confederat vessel he was promoted to be acting ensign on the ironclad Ticonderoga.

His public career began with the Abyssinian expedition of 1867-68, in which he acted as a newspaper correspondent. Succeeding in sending the first news of the close of the campaign to London, he attracted the attention of the New York Herald, which gave him a number of roving commissions. On one of these he ascended the Nile, on another he interviewed the chiefs of the Cretan revolution (1868-69) and he was sent eventually to Spain in time to witness the scenes that followed after the departure of Queen Isabella from Madrid.

In his book, "How I Found Livingstone," he has told how, on Oct 16, 1869, a sudden telegram called him from Madrid to Paris, and how the proprieter of the Herald asked him:

"Where do you think Livingstone is?"

"I really do not know, sir."

"Do you think he is alive, and that he can be found; and I am going to send you to find him."

And these were the instructions he received, as recorded by himself: "Draw £1000 now, and when you have gone through that, draw another thousand, and when that is spent, draw another thousand, and when you have finished that, draw another thousand, and so on; but find Livingstone."

Mr. Stanley did not hesitate. His journalistic training had accustomed him to implicit obedience. Just as he had done when the Herald had given him 10 minutes to consider whether or not he would accept the mission to Abyssinia, so now he merely drew a long breath, and agreed to find Livingstone living or Livingstone's bones dead.

It was not until December, 1870, that Stanley sailed from Bombay to Zanzibar, which he reached on Jan. 6. 1871.

Stanley found that he would have to hire a body of 200 men for at least a year and carry with him immense stores of cotton sheetings, brass wire and beads, which take the place of specie among the barbarous tribes along the way.

Each of his men was engaged for $6 a year and provided with a flintlock musket, powder horn, bullet mould, knife, hatchet and powder and ball for 200 rounds. To cross the rivers along the way two boats, one seating 20 and the other six men, were procured.

Stanley had been fortunate enough to secure the services of three men, who had been respectively in the expeditions of Speke, Grant and Burton. Under their guidance the journey from the coast to Ujiji was safely made, though under great hardships and peril. At Unyanyembe they had passed a caravan which had been sent to the relief of Livingstone by Sir John Kirk. At that place Stanley had been obliged to leave many of his men who were sick, including Shaw. At last, on Nov. 10, 1871, after a march of 236 days, the expedition, with flags flying and guns firing, entered the town of Ujiji, where they were speedily surrounded by a crowd of wondering natives.

Suddenly, Stanley heard a voice on his right say in English: "Good morning, sir," and a black man announced himself as Susi, the servant of Dr. Livingstone.

"What! Is Dr. Livingstone here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you sure?"

"Sure, sure, sir. Why, I leave him just now."

And so Stanley, scourging himself to keep down his furious emotions, arrived at the head of his caravan before a semicircle of Arab magistrates, in front of whom stood an old white man, with a gray beard.

Stanley walked deliberately up to him, took off his hat and said:

"Dr. Livingstone, I presume."

"Yes," said he, with a kind smile, lifting his cap slightly.

Then Stanley explained his mission. It was a great day for the old explorer. Stanley bore letters from his children.

"Ah!" said the old man. "I have waited patiently for years for letters."

Livingstone and Stanley became fast friends, and there is no doubt that the older man exerted a great influence over the younger. Together they explored the northern extremity of Tanganyika. Livingstone believed that the Albert lake had some communication with the Nile system, but one result of this exploring tour was to disprove this theory. On March 13, 1872, Livingstone and Stanley parted, and the latter began his return march to the coast, which he reached on May 8, 1872, after encountering terrific floods and storms.

When the news of the success of the expedition reached civilization is was hardly credited at first, but Stanley's arrival in London with Livingstone's letters and diaries put an end to all doubt.

Stanley's next visit to Africa was as a war correspondent, accompanying Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition to Coomassie. On reaching the island of St. Vincent from Ashanti, in 1874, he first heard that Livingstone was dead, and that the body was on its way to England. Stanley himself was in time to attend the funeral in Westminster Abbey.

Standing by the open grave he formed the resolution to take up the work which Livingstone had been unable to accomplish.

One day Mr. Edward Levy Lawson, now Lord Burnham, editor and proprietor of the Daily Telegraph of London, asking him what work had been left undone by him on the continent of Africa, he replied:

"The outlet of Lake Tanganyika is undiscovered, we know little or nothing of Lake Victoria, and therefore the sources of the Nile are still unknown. Moreover, the western half of the African continent is still a blank."

Stanley added that if he survived long enough he would accomplish all this work. Thereupon a cable was sent to New York asking the Herald if it would join the London Daily Telegraph in sending Stanley again to Africa. A laconic "yes" was speedily flashed across the wires. Immediately the fitting out of the expedition was begun. On Aug. 16, 1874, Stanley left England for Zanzibar, where the Anglo-American expedition was finally organized with a total force of 355 persons, including 36 women, 10 boys and four Europeans, Stanley, the two Brothers Pocock and Frederick Barker. The line of march covered nearly half a mile.

On Feb. 27, 1875, the south end of Lake Victoria Nyanza was reached after great difficulties, repeated attacks from the natives and some losses by death and desertion. In his boat, the Lady Alice Stanley accompanied by 11 men, circumnavigated the lake.

Livingstone, in his researches between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika had proved the existence of a large river flowing to the north under the native name of Lualaba. He had imagined it to be the Nile, an opinion generally accepted by geographers.

Stanley, sailing down the river from the furthest point which Livingstone had reached to the Atlantic, identified it with the Congo, and so proved the existence of a magnificent equatorial waterway in the very heart of Africa—the second largest river in the world.

This discovery filled up an enormous blank in the map of Africa. Its political importance cannot be overestimated. It led directly to the founding of what is now the Congo Free State, and indirectly to the scramble for Africa among the European powers which has now left but an insignificant portion of the continent unpartitioned.

In January, 1878, Stanley returned to London, where he published the story of his adventures and discoveries in "Through the Dark Continent."

In 1879 he again went to Africa to found, under the auspices of the King of the Belgians, the Congo State—a work which engaged all his energies until 1888.

His last expedition to Africa was for the ostensible purpose of succoring Emin Pacha, whose position in the Equartorial Provinces, since the abandonment of the Sudan by Egypt, was supposed to be one of great peril. The supposition was found to be an error, but the book "Through Darkest Africa," in which Stanley told his story of adventures, was received with great popular favor.

Of his later years the record is less spectacular. His marriage to Miss Dorothy Tennant in 1890, his American lecture tour, his election to the British parliament in 1895, his acceptance of the title of G. C. B. in 1899 kept him intermittently in the public eye, but even in parliament he was content not to cut any conspicuous figure.

Senator Nelson Stops Interruptions.

An old friend from Minnesota came down to Washington the other day to visit Senator Nelson. In the room of the committee on commerce they had a good long chat of old times, during which Mr. Nelson told about an experience he once had on the hustings.

"There was a man in my audience," said he, "who insisted on asking questions. I told him to wait, I would answer his question after a little. But I had not more than started again with my speech than he interrupted again. This performance was repeated two or three times. When I left the stage, walked down to his seat, grabbed him by the throat, and choked him till he signaled that he had had enough.

"Sitting on the platform where I spoke was a minister of the gospel. 'That fellow,' said this minister, as I returned to deliver my speech without further annoyance, 'is the same scamp who has frequently interrupted me in my pulpit. I am glad you have shown me an effective way to treat him.'"—Washington Post.

Hanku, China, exported nearly $2,000,000 worth of wood oil last year. It is used for making varnishes and soaps. Satisfactory experiments in growing the oil tree from seed have been made in California.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

CROP OUTLOOK IS GOOD.

Inquiry for Structural Steel Disappointing as Compared With Last Year.

Summarizing the commercial situation, R. G. Dun & Co. says: Industry suffers from an epedemic of ultra conservatism, emanating apparently from the theory that a season of depression must come every 10 years, while the coincidence of a Presidential election furnishes another precedent. As a result stocks of merchandise have been reduced, railway traffic is lessened, preparations for future business are curtailed, and less money is distributed in the form of wages; while those having capital to invest confine their attention to the highest prices of bonds or hold back for still lower security prices. All these factors have combined to produce a reaction entirely out of proportion to the natural readjustment that was really started by abnormally high prices of raw materials and other excessive costs of production resulting in accumulation of goods that could not be sold at a profit. Retrenchment has made considerable progress, wage earners as a rule recognizing the importance of accepting reductions in pay. The lake strike has been adjusted, leaving little friction between employer and employe.

As the season advances the crop outlook improves, and there is no fundamental weakness in the Nation's commercial or financial position. Evidences of contraction in business are numerous, however, railway earnings thus far available for May showing a loss of 7.1 per cent, as compared with 1903, and bank exchanges at New York for the last week lost 25.4 per cent yet at other leading cities there was a small average increase of 3 per cent. Conditions in the leading manufacturing industry are practically unchanged. Thus far the railways have ordered little rolling stock or supplies, and the inquiry for structural steel is disappointing in view of the fact that building plans filed during May were more numerous than last year. As to values of contemplated work, there were notable gains in Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Indianapolis and Minneapolis, offset by heavy decreases in New York, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Detroit. Prices of minor metals are lower and demand small, except that exports of copper continue liberal. Considering the favorable official and private crop reports wheat has ruled remarkably firm, the high prices having a natural effect on foreign demand.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—No. 2 red	$ 99	1 00
Rye—No. 2	81	82
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear	59	60
No. 2 yellow, shelled	56	57
Mixed ear	55	56
Oats—No. 2 white	46	47
No. 3 white	45	46
Flour—Winter patent	5 30	5 35
Straight winters	5 10	5 20
Hay—No. 1 timothy	14 50	15 00
Clover No. 1	12 50	13 00
Feed—No 1 white mid. ton	25 00	26 00
Brown middlings	23 00	23 50
Bran, bulk	22 00	23 00
Straw—Wheat	9 50	10 00
Oat	9 50	10 00

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery	$ 20	21
Ohio creamery	17	18
Fancy country roll	13	14
Cheese—Ohio, new	8	9
New York, new	8	9

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb	$ 14	15
Chickens—dressed	16	17
Turkeys, live	20	22
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	18	19

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bus	1 40	1 50
Cabbage—per bbl	2 25	2 50
Onions—per barrel	3 25	3 50
Apples—per barrel	3 00	3 50

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent	$4 90	5 20
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 01	1 02
Corn—mixed	57	58
Eggs	17	18
Butter—Creamery	19	20

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent	$5 15	5 35
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 01	1 02
Corn—No. 2 mixed	54	55
Oats—No. 2 white	48	49
Butter—Creamery, extra	17	18
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts	17	18

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents	$5 00	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 06	1 07
Corn—No. 2	57	58
Oats—No. 2 white	44	44
Butter—Creamery	17	18
Eggs	18	20

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Cattle.

Prime heavy, 1450 to 1600 lbs	$6 25	6 50
Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs	6 00	6 25
Medium, 1200 to 1300 lbs	5 85	6 00
Fat heifers	4 00	5 00
Butcher, 900 to 1000 lbs	4 80	5 00
Common to fair	3 00	3 70
Oxen, common to fat	2 00	3 00
Common to good fat bulls and cows	2 50	3 50
Milch cows, each	25 00	55 00

Hogs.

Prime heavy hogs	$ 5 30	5 35
Prime medium weights	5 30	5 35
Best heavy yorkers and medium	5 20	5 25
Good pigs and light yorkers	5 15	5 20
Pigs, common to good	4 70	4 85
Roughs	4 00	4 40
Stags	3 00	3 25

Sheep.

Extra, medium wethers	$ 5 00	5 10
Good to choice	4 75	4 90
Medium	4 25	4 60
Common to fair	2 50	3 50
Spring Lambs	5 00	7 75

Calves.

Veal, extra	4 25	5 75
Veal, good to choice	3 50	4 00
Veal, common heavy	3 00	3 50

The self-made man never struck for shorter hours or shut down because the walking delegate told him to.

The largest apartment house in the world is the Ansonia, which is just completed at Seventy-second street and Broadway, New York. It is seventeen stories high, provides for 1,800 persons, has 16 elevators. The building cost $4,000,000, and rents range from $500 for a single room to $1,000 for a double suite.

When a man loses all his money it generally changes his appearance so that even his old friends doesn't recognize him.—Philadelphia Record.

JAPANESE BAMBOO.

Rapid Growth Said to be Its Most Wonderful Characteristic.

The word bamboo suggest to most Americans a faithful fishing rod or a dainty fan, says the National Geographic Magazine. To the Japanese and Chinese, who are the most practical agriculturists in the world, it is as indispensable as the white pine to the American farmer. They are not only dependant upon it for much of their building material, but make their ropes, mats, kitchen utensils and innumerable other articles out of it.

There are many varieties of the bamboo plant, from the species which is woven into mats to the tall bamboo tree which the Chinaman uses for the mast of his large boat. One variety is cultivated as a vegetable, and the young shoots eaten like asparagus, or they may be salted, pickled or preserved.

The rapidity of growth of the bamboo is perhaps its most wonderful characteristic. There are actual records of a bamboo growing three feet in a single day, or at the rate of one and one-half inches an hour.

Varieties of bamboo are found everywhere in Japan, even where there are heavy falls of snow in winter. It is a popular misconception that bamboos grow only in the tropics. Japan is a land of bamboos, and yet where these plants grow it is not so warm in winter as it is in California. Some of these varieties could be grown commercially in the United States.

Indian Got a Receipt.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota tells a funny story of an Indian on the Devil's Lake reservation. The Indian had paid a white man some money and wanted a receipt. In vain the white man told that a receipt was unnecessary. "Me must have paper to show owe white man nothing," said the Indian.

"Why"

"If me go to heaven," replied the Indian, "good Lord ask Injun if he pay his debts. Injun say yes. Good Lord ask Injun where is receipt, and what Injun going to do then? Injun can't go all over hell looking for you."

The white man wrote the receipt at once.

Fighting Beetles.

There are beetles in England (of the family known to scientists as telephoride) that are popularly called soldiers and sailors, the red species being called by the former name and the blue species by the latter. These beetles are among the most quarrelsome of insects and fight to the death on the least provocation. It has long been the custom among English boys to catch and set them fighting with each other.

The King of Denmark has a very valuable collection of bird's eggs, which includes specimens of nearly every kind in existence. The collection is considered to be worth about seventy-five thousand dolars.

The history of international arbitration shows that by decades, from 1840 to 1900, there were, respectively, 6, 15, 23, 26, 45 and 62 cases. In the last three years there have been 63 cases.

HOT WEATHER, NERVOUS WOMEN.

BLANCHE GREY.

MISS BLANCHE GREY, a prominent young society woman of Memphis, Tenn., in a recent letter from 174 Alabama street, says:

"To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost from lack of rest and irregular meals, I know of nothing which is of so much benefit as Peruna. I took it a few months ago when I felt my strength giving way, and it soon made itself manifest in giving me new strength and health."—Blanche Grey.

Peruna is without an equal as a nerve tonic and vital invigorator.

Buy a bottle of Peruna. If you do not receive all the benefits from Peruna that you expected, write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. REGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

P. N. U. 23, 1904.

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