Took the Hint.

Sir Henry Hawkins was once pre elding over a tedious and uninterest ing trial, and was listening, appar ently with absorbed attention, to a tedious and uninteresting speech from a counsel learned in the law. Presently he made a pencil memorandum, folded it, and sent it by the usher to the counsel in question. This gen-tleman, on unfolding the paper, found these words: "Patien:e Competition. —Gold Medal, Sir Henry Hawkins, Honorable Mention, Joh." His per-oration was wound up with as little delay as possible.

Zeke Was Down on 'Em.

The present diabolical dressmak-er's device of balloon shoulders was denounced as long ago as the time of Ezekiel, that prophet having uttered this solemu warning: "Thus saith the Lord God: Woe to the women who sew pillows to all armholes!" The doubting can verify this curse by turning to Ezeklel xiii., 18.—Waterbury American.

No Vetoes There.

No British sovereign has vetoed a Parliamentary bill during the last 185 years.

STATE OF ORIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,

LICCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CRENEY makes eath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be curred by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURS.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

SWOTH to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL SEAL

Hall's Catarrh Cure Istaken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. Chener & Co., Toledo, O.

Jerusalem is still supplied with water from Solomon's Pools through an aqueduct built by the Crusaders.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimenials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price \$1; by mail, \$1.15.

Soap is legal tender in Dueretaro, Mexico, Soap money in that town is not cur-rent in any other.

Send like, silver, for reproduction of Vicksburg (Miss.) Citizen of July 2, 1861; commenced by secessionists, captured and finished by federals; printed on wall paper; a most interesting and valuable souvenir of the rebellion; address, Fanikner Bros., Mariouville, Mo.

The Colossus of Rhodes was cast in over 100 pieces and fitted together. Why so hearse? Use Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup. 25 cents at druggists,

There are over 70 miles of tunnels cut in the solid rock of Gibraltar.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over-cating. Beecham's no others. 25 cents a box. Scientists have invented a device which makes a sunbeam audible.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kid-neys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manfactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



BUCCIES at 1 Price

CARTS & HARHES

OF TOP BURRY. 1872

Fran. Top Surry. 1872

1 Pan. Top Surry. 1872

1 Price

1 Pri



ELECTRICITY

WONDERS OF ELECTRICAL SCIENCE AT THE FAIR.

The Long-Distance Writing Machine Electrical Appliances For Cooking and Cloth-Cutting-Hatching Chickens in Electric Incubators-Submarine Telegraphy.

After a person has examined the exhibits of the Electricity Building, he might well bid adieu to sensation of aston/shment, writes a Chiengo correspondent of the New York Post. He is in a mental attitude which ne-Post. He is in a mental attitude which accepts all things as possible. When he has seen real thunderboits made and launched, facisinate letters and drawings transmitted by electricity, even chickens hatched and rousted by electricity, eradulity is likely to be his chief characteristic, and nothing afterwards can seem very surprising. ards can seem very surprising. In the west gallery the Gray National Tel-

wards can seem very surprising.

In the west gallery the Gray National Telantograph Company make an exhibit of the last and, one might almost say, greatest electrical marvel. Professor Elisha Gray has been known to the world many years for his improvements in telegraphy, but his latest invention, the telautograph or long-distance writing machine, quite eclipses his previous efforts. More or less has been heart of this device in the last few years, but if has only recently been perfected for commercial uses. It consists of two instruments, a transmitter and receiver, each provided with a roll of paper of convenient size for writing. Both together are about half the size of a type-writer. In writing at the transmitter, an ordinary pencil is used, near the point of which two small cords are lastened at right angles to each other. These connect with the instrument, and, following the movements of the pencil, regulate the current impulses which guide the receiving-pen at the distant station. The paper is shifted forward by a little lever, giving an electric impulses which moves in a like manner the paper in the receiver at the other end of the line. The receiving pen is a capillary glass tube supplied with ink and placed at the junction of two aluminium arms. The electrical impulses conducted over the wires move the pen of the receiver simultaneously and in the same directions as the pencil of the sender, and an ink tracing is left which is an exact reproduction in every dot and flourish of the original writing or drawing. The ex-

By another electrical manning the speed and direction of a ship are indicated. This instrument is connected with the compass in such a manner as not to interfere with its movements, and at the same time to show a continuous chart for each lifteen minutes of the distance traversed and any variation that may have taken place in the course.

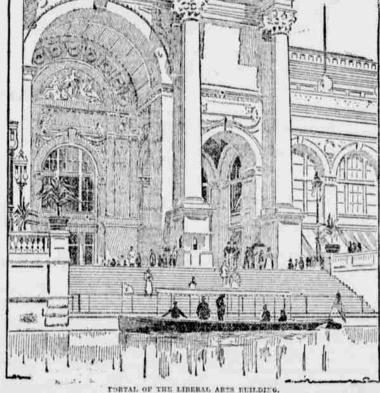
a continuous chart for each linear minutes of the distance traversed and any variation that may have taken place in the course.

In submarine telegraphy the Commercial Cable Company make a very instructive and interesting display. After the soveral fall-ures of 1857, 1853 and 1865 of the attempt to connect Europe and America by cable, success was achieved in 1866. Since that year electrical communication has remained unbroken between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, and submarine telegraphs have multiplied, until now the different lines of the globe have an aggregate length of 136,600 miles. The Atlantic Ocean alone is at present spanned by ten cables in more or less continuous use. The Commercial Cable Company's system is composed of two main cables from Capa Canso in Northeastern Nova Scotia to Waterville on the southwest coast of Ireland. From the latter port the cable is laid to Bristol, with aerial lines to the chief cities of England, Wales and Scotland, and another to Havre with an underground line to Paris. At the American end a double cove cable runs from Cape Canso to Bockport, Mass., with aerial lines to Boston and New York, and a second cable running direct from Canso to New York. The efficacy of the last line was well demonstrated during the blizzard of 1885, when it was the only one open from New York to the outer world, and messages to Boston and other places were transmitted by way of London. The total length of eathes operated by this company is 6035 nautical miles. In the exhibit here the whole process of transmitting messages between Europe and America is shown. An artificial cable with all the properties of the real Atlantic cable is employed; signals sent through it and received by the recording instruments are of the same shape and occupy the same time in senting from one side of the Atlantic to the other.

Visitors are permitted to send souvenir desputches through this artificial cable, and by the content of the same shape and occupy the same time in senting from one side of the Atlan

one side of the Atlantic to the other.

Visitors are permitted to send souvenir despatches through this artificial cable, and by watching their course through transmission and reception, obtain a correct idea of the whole operation. Many people suppose that cablegrams are received by means of flashes of light, but it seems that that system is practically abandoned. The messages are recorded on a paper ribbon with a fine glass siphon no thicker than a hair; the ribbon moves at the at the junction of two aluminum arms. The electrical impulses conducted over the wires move the peen of the receiver simultaneously and in the same directions as the pencil of the sender, and an ink tracing is left which is an exact reproduction in every dot and flourish of the original writing or drawing. The exhibit is arranged like a central station, and any two subscribers might be placed in communication through it in the same way as they now are upon the telephone; one writes what he wishes and keeps or destroys what he same upon the telephone; one writes what he wishes and keeps or destroys what he wishes and keeps or destroys what he same upon the telephone; one writes what he wishes and keeps or destroys what he wishes and keeps or destroys what he wishes and keeps or destroys what he manufaction in the headwriting of the sames of the transaction. Accuracy and secretly are secured, the wires cannot be tapped or the message overheard, no operator is necessary, and any kind of figures from the following at the same instant his own fa-



miliar writing. This invention is in many points much superior to either telephone or telegraph, and it is quite sure to encroach considerably upon their domain. Negotiations might be conducted between parties in widely separated places and contracts signed and exchanged without their coming together, or minute instructions be given to bankers or brokers without any room for misunderstanding or dispute.

In the north gallery another recent and elever application of electricity is shown by its use in cooking. Electrical overs, models of convenience and neatness, are exhibited. They are made of wood, lined with asbestos to prevent radiation of heat, and are lighted inside by an incandescent lamp. The temperature of the oven is indicated by a thermometer, and a large mica-colored door shows the progress of the cooking within. Wires offering resistance to the passage of the electric current, and thus producing the heat, are disposed in the oven, and switches placed at different points emails one to apply the heat wherever desired. If a turkey is roasting more rapidly on one side than on another, instead of taking it out and turning it about, a second switch is closed and the temperature is raised as required. All sorts of utensits are provided with attachments through which a current may be pissed; coffee is boiled and steaks are grilled with electricity; flatitions have small silk-covered copper wires fastened at the back so that a high and text that place ceases to have resistance easies to have resistance easies to have resistance easies to have resistance easies to have resistance contact with the bottom, or that place care that place of any the current and contracts signed anchors, contract with the bottom, or the like, the current at place of injury is known. Some instance of injury is known. Some instance of injury is known. Some instances of extraordinary second in which the corrent and cease is mentioned in which instructions were sent to London brokers, the business done, and answer received, all within s models of convenience and neatness, are exhibited. They are made of wood, lined with asbestos to prevent radiation of heat, and are lighted inside by an incandescent lamp. The temperature of the oven is indicated by a sthermometer, and a large mica-colored door shows the progress of the cooking within. Wires offering resistance to the passage of the electric current, and thus producing the heat, are disposed in the oven, and switches placed at different points emole one to apply the heat wherever desired. If a turkey is roasting more rapidly on one side than on another, instead of taking it out and turning it about, a second switch is closed and the temperature is raised as required. All sorts of utensits are provided with attachments through which a current may be passed; coffee is boiled and steaks are grilled with electricity; flatirons bave small silk-covered copper wires fastened at the beck so that a high and even heat is maintained at the bottom, while the top, made of a non-heat-conducting substance, remains quite cool. In fact, conditions seem so changed that the kitchen becomes almost a parior and cooking a pastime. In this display there are also registers from which rooms may be electrically heated.

In the south gallery chickens are hatched in electric incubators, and the records of other processes, or even of the maternal hea.

In the south gallery chickens are hatched in electric incubators, and the records of other processes, or even of the maternal hen, are completely broken. Wires are led through compartments where, by means of switches and thermostadis, an absolutely uniform temperature is maintained throughout the period of incubation. The time is lowered from twenty-one to nineteen days, and almost every egg produces a histy chick. Another contrivance is an electric cloth-cutting machine. This is for use in large clothing manufacturers' shops, and it is said to save one-half of the labor while giving better results than are obtained by any other method. It does its work with the greatest cuse and precision, and costs for motivo power less than \$5 per month.

An electric bootblack is the next noveity, One sits in a comfortable chair, and puts a nickle in the slot, when at once one brush eleans the boots and another give them a radiant shine.

In one of the cases the advance of telegra-

cleans the bools and another give them a ra-diant shine.

In one of the cases the advance of telegra-phy is shown by contrasting a Morse receiver of 1893 with the original Morse machine of 1897. Near this exhibit is an interesting witness to Cyrus Fields's labors. It is the grappel with which the broken cable of 1895

NOVEL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

NOVEL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The most novel musical programme yet given at the Fair attracted a large audience to Festival Hall. Wagnerian music, Irish jig dances by pipers and the rude tom-tom beating by Oriental tribes followed in rapid succession until the audience was dazed. This was one of the popular attractions arranged by the special committee to increase the attendance at the Exposition.

The first number on the programme was "Tannhauser," by the Royal Intantry Band of the German Village. This was followed by Irish melodies by singers from Lady Aberdoon's Irish village. Then there was "yoding" by the Swiss mountain trio. Fifteen Javaness musicians beat trowangss and played on sootings and trumpets. The songs and dances of the Dahomeyans proved an attractive feature, being followed by characteristic songs and dances by the Indian chiefs and squaws of the Plaisance. The grand concluding feature was a medicine song and scalp dance by Chief Crasy Horse.

PERSIA AT THE PAIR. The Imperial Persian section in the Agricultural Building has been opened to the
public by the Commissioners without ceremony. The subjects of the Shah have brought
together a magnifecent display of Persian
tapestry, rugs, carpets, art wares in brass and
other metals, ancient and modern weapons,
jeweled and chased and inial with blades of
finely tempered steel. The walls of the heautiful pavilion are completely covered inside
and outside with rugs from the looms of the
Shah's dominion.

FIVE THOUSAND HOMELESS.

BOUTH CHICAGO SWEPT BY FIRE.

Half a Million in Property Lost, 50,000 Panic Stricken Inhabitants. Five Blocks of Homes and Business Houses Laid

A fire which, in the extent of the territory it covered, rivals Chicago's historic confla-gration, began in South Chicago Thursday The 50,000 inhabitants were precipitated into a panic second only to that which characterized the conflagration of 1971. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. Two bundred houses were de-troyed and 5,000 people were made homeless,

The fire started in a three-story brick building at the corner of Ninety-first and Superior avenue. Within two hours it had consumed 3) buildings and five blocks of the greatest industrial suburb of Chicago, Among the first buildings to fall were the First Methodist Church and the German Lathernn Church. Then the fire was detected burning in a dozen places further

After Superior avenue the flames crossed Outario avenue. Buffalo avenue, sheckins wand Green Bay avenue to the take. The district between Superior avenue, and the lake was filled with frame-structures and burned rapidly, as the strong wind, carried clouds of smoke, laden with sparks, and embers in all directions.

rapidly, as the strong wind carried stonds of smoke, laden with sparks and embers in all directions.

The whole area of five blocks was full of small fires. As the pine structures in which lived the workingmen employed in the large steel mills, and in which the smaller merchants of the place made their homes were leveled, those whose homes had not yet fallen fled with their goods and homes hold chattels to other portions of the city. Before the scores of engines had made the least appreciable effect upon the progress of the flames the increase docks of the Sunday Creek Cont Company were larrhing. Over 100,000 tons of coal were stored in the immense bins. At the same moment the A. E. Beck lumber yards were found to be burning. When the fire broke into the coal yards every engine that could be spared and the powerful steamer Vosemite, as soon as it reached the barbor, was brought to fight the canflagra ion.

When a dozen houses in the vicinity of

the powerful seamer Vosemite, as soon as it reached the barbor, was brought to fight the canflagration.

When a dozen houses in the vicin'ty of Superior avenue and Minety first street had been swept away in the whirlwind of the fire, the early fright of the people I can to give way to the panic, which in Another hour pricipitated a flying army toward the other portions of town Fanned by a hiff gale from the east the fire swept on until more than 250 c wellings and buildings were in ashes, making 5,000 people homeless and thusiling a loss of at least \$350,000.

The fire started, it is supposed, from a smooldering bouling started by two boys praying in the yard in the rear of William Gillis's house.

EAT EVEN THE FENCES.

Voracious Grasshoppers Devestate All

of Western New York. Reports from all the counties in Western New York agree in the respect that the ravages of grasshoppers are unprecedented. Farmers in Niagara county complain that the insects are so greedy that they not alone devour oats, buckwheat, corn and vegetables, but are eating the foliage of the trees and attacking fences. They are so ravenous as to eat weeds and even the bitter

burdock.

In Chautaujua county the vineyards are suffering from depredations of grasshoppers. Bushels of grapes can be picked up where the stems have been eaten in two by the hoppers. Florists and hesticulturists have tried poisonous washes for the leaves of their plants, farmers have set ducks, turkeys and chickens toose in the fields, but no one has done more than to turn the pests into the grounds of his neighbors. In the city grasshoppers are as thick as flies and the parks are full of them. All lawns and meadows are suffering and the pests seem to multiply like the locust plague in Egypt. Thousands of dollars worth of damage will be done in this part of the State.

FAIR PEOPLE FEEL BETTER.

The Attendance at the White City is Growing Larger Day by Day. Everybody interested pecuniarity in the

Fair is feeling better. It seems now as if expectations of a better attendance will be realized. The hotels in the vicinity of Jackson Park are filling up rapidly, and the restaurants are reaping the long waited for barvest. From 120,000 to 150,000 visitors can be counted on now on ordinary days. just as 20,000 or 30,000 could be 'counted on in the discouraging times of a month ago.

Consequently things are loosening up all around. The concessionaries are offering extraordinary attractions. The management is spending money liberally on special amusements. Day by day the peculiar features of the programme are getting more interesting, and the greatest show or earth is deemed by old visitors to be greater tuan ever.
Total admissions on Tuesday were 182,757
of which 152,380 were paid.

THE MONEY SCARE ABATING. Bank Failures Have Coased, Gold is

Coming Back and a General Feeling of Confidence Is Restored.

Viewed from a Treasury standpoint, the general financial situation of the country shows improvement, slight perhaps but it is believed permanent. Bank failures have almost entirety ceased, banks that have suspended under the financial stringency are resuming business; gold which poured out of the country is returning, and a general feeling of confidence is being restored.

erai feeling of confidence is being restored.
During the time that gold was being shipped to Europe the United States sustaintained a net less of \$63,000,000. This is now coming back and it is estimated that already \$25,000,000 has returned. This specie has found its way into the interior of the United States, much of it to Chicago. Some of it now figures in the bank balances, but much of it was absorbed by American securities.

DECIDED BY VOTE.

Toronto,Ont., Citizens Against Running

Sunday Street Cars.
The citizens, of Toronto, Ont., voted on the question of running street railway cars on Sunday. The vote resulted in the defeat of the proposition to run the cars by a majority over 1,000. Of the seven daily newspapers published here, but one advocated running street cars on Sunday.

The Weekly Crop Report. The weekly crop report says: Pennsylvania-Rain too late to materially benefit corn, potatoes and tobacco; late garden crops and pasture greatly benefited. Virginia-Corn fired in many fields, tobacco pastures and buckwheat short, Ohio-Crop conditions generally unchanged. Upland corn and late potatoes past help; tobac:o. light crop; large clover seed, fair, small total failure; tomatoes rotting.

Measuring the Power of Light.

The method of measuring the candle-power of light is simply to move an object along a graded scale, away from the light, until it ceases to cast a shadow; a mark on the scale at this point indicating the candle-power of the flame. It is apparent that the shadows thrown are to a great extent dependent on the intensity of the light. Thus water-gas, which gives a more intense light to a given area than coalgas, casts a strong shadow in the measuring machine, but when put to practical use it does not illuminate a room so well, not having so great diffusive power as a coal-gas light as the same measured candle-power. An analogous case is that of the sixteen - candle - power incandescent light. It is very intense, but does not illuminate a room as well as a gaslight of equal candle-power. What the public wants is better illumination, and it would seem that some other standard should be devised than the admittedly imperfect one of candle-power.

Month of Marriages.

In all countries more marriages take place in June than in any other

Highest Church Steeple. The highest church steeple in the world is that of the cathedral of Antwerp, 476 feet.

Rainfall at the Equator. At the counter the average annual rainfall is 100 inches.

WHILE IN THE WAR

Hood's sarsarilla Cures

Always the Favorite.

Although the rose was brought into greater prominence during the feud between the houses of York and Lancaster, which

Sent between the red rose and the white, A thousand souls to death and deadly night the emblematic rose of England was part and parcel of ancient history in England long before. There is (or was) a wild rose which trailed and climbed over the cathedral walls at Hildeshelm, with its roots in the crypt. This rose was said to have flourished there long before Charlemagne laid the foundations of that glorious edifice. Roman warriors had roses depicted upon their shields, and, indeed, for ages and in every clime the "queen of the flowers" has been a universal favorite. It is a worthy emblem of "the rose and ex-pectancy of this fair state," and long may it continue to be.—Home

For Summer Cookery

Royal Baking Powder will be found the greatest of helps. With least labor and trouble it makes bread, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

You Will Realize that "They Live Well Who Live Cleanly," if You Use

SAPOLIO

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life be-came a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received im-mediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely curednow weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va. @

THAT CURES

WESLEY STERRY,

Kidney Trouble for 12 Years,

ANA SARRAPABILLA CO., MISSESS-FOR 13 years I have been builty Missess-For 13 years I have been builty flusted with Kidducy Trouble. Two years por I hat "I Lin Grippe," which scaled in 19 beek. At times it was hard work for me to get ound. Last Feb. I had another stuck of "I Lin Grippe," which let us so had I could areily get increase the room. Our merman striked me to try a bottle of

SARSAPAK.

I did so, and have taken three bottles of SARSAPARLIA, and me bottle of DANAS FILLS,
and I am COMPLETELY CURED.
No tremble with Kidneys; no backnehet good appetite, and I never feit betne het good appetite, and I never feit betne het good appetite, and I never feit betne feit nor jife. You may publish that if you wish,
as every word is true.

Salvagaran STERRY.

Salvagaran STERRY.

Salvagaran STERRY.

Salvagaran STERRY.

GENTS - We are personally acquainted with Mi-sterry, and know his statements are true-ry. Respectfully. A. F. & C. F. MenEILL. Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Beifast, Maine.

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MARRIAGE PAPER FREE. 400 tadles and GUNNELS' MONTHLY, TOLEDO, OHIO.

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THE KIND

CLINCH RIVETS becomely smooth. Hequiring no hore to be more in he leasher not have for the flivels. They are atrong, lough and durable. Millions now in use All enaths, uniform or assorted, put up in baces. Ask your deniter for them, or send 406 in stamps for a box of 100, assorted size. Man'al by JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MANN. PNUBS IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS

THOMSON'S



BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

OTHE WALL PAPER MERCHANT SMITH SELLS THE BEST, THE CHEAPEST THE CHEAPEST

bancing up, and will be found of VALUEAS A SOUVENIR, AND FOR REFERENCE.

FRAZER AXLE Best in the World! GREASE Get the Genuine! GREASE Sold Everywhere!

CURING "To Mechanical Means to our science. You can learn more about our methods and success RUPTURE L. B. SEELEY & CO.

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Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
Jyra in last war. 15 anjudicating et was, atty since.

\$50,00 a day made by active agents selling the Best Typewriter is the world; exclusive territory given Address N. TYPEWRITER Co., Boston, Mass.

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