

SHEEP OF LEBANON.

Curious Forcing Process to Fatten Them for Slaughter.

Harry Fenn, the artist, has written for St. Nicholas an account of his visit to the famous cedars of Lebanon, which place is also noted for its silk. Mr. Fenn says: "Whoever a handful of earth can be made to rest upon a ledge, there a mulberry plant grows. It is a picturesque and thrilling sight to see a boy lowered by a rope over the precipice, carrying a big basket of earth and cuttings of mulberry twigs to plant in his hanging garden. The crop of leaves, fodder for the worms, is gathered in the same way. By such patient and dangerous industry have these hardy mountaineers been able to make their wilderness of rock blossom into brightly colored silks. Not a single leaf is left on the trees by the time the voracious worms get ready to spin their cocoons, but a second crop comes on later, and a curious use is made of that."

The tree owner purchases one of those queer big-tailed Syrian sheep, the tail of which weighs twenty pounds when at the full maturity of its fatness, and then a strange stuffing process begins, not unlike the fattening of the Strasburg geese. When the sheep can eat no more the women of the house feed it, and it is no uncommon sight to see a woman going out to make an afternoon call leading her sheep by a string and carrying a basket of mulberry leaves on her arm. Having arrived at her friend's house, she squats on the ground, rolls a ball of mulberry leaves in her right hand, and slips it into the sheep's mouth, then works the sheep's jaws up and down with the other hand till she thinks the mouthful has been chewed enough, when she thrusts it down the throat of the unfortunate animal. The funny part of the business is that probably half a dozen gossips of the village are seated around the yard, all engaged at the same operation. Of course, the sheep get immensely fat, and that is the object, for at the killing time the fat is fried out and put into jars, as meat for the winter.

Sincerity.

My soul, art thou sincere? I do not ask if thou art consistent. I have seen the sun upon the mountains while the valleys were still in shade, but I did not call the valleys insincere. I have heard music on the waters when the land was in silence, yet I did not, therefore, say that the land was untrue. I have seen the primrose lift its head when there was no flower to greet it, yet I did not on that account deem it a hypocrite. But is it a painted primrose, an artificial primrose? I can reverence any flower of the heart, however lowly. I can reverence the first bud of its spring, for it tells of the Christ that is to be. I can reverence the last rose of its summer, for it tells of the Christ that has been here, and therefore is not far away. But I cannot reverence the manufactured flower, the paper flower, the waxen flower. I cannot reverence the imitation of the structure when the spirit is not there. The time for figs may not be yet, and there is no blame. But do not paint the fruit before the time. Do not deceive the thirsty traveler by a dream. Do not pretend that thou hast to-day what waits till tomorrow. Do not seek to shine with more light than is in thee. Thy light may be only a dawn, but God's dawn is better than man's gilding. Be true to thyself, O my soul.—Rev. Dr. George Matheson.

Another Barrier Broken.

Vienna University has accepted the inevitable and granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine for the first time to a woman, the Baroness Possauer von Ehrenthal, who recently was admitted to practice in Austria after passing the requisite state examination. She had received the degree from Zurich many years before.

Every man thinks more of his wife than he ever admits, and few women love their husbands as much as they claim at the funeral.

The Grain-O Law Suit.

The damage suit against the Genesee Pure Food Co. is at an end. They settled it and took it out of court, and as a practical result, Grain-O is in greater demand than ever. The new plant, only just completed, is to be dedicated so that not only the old friends of the delicious food drink which completely takes the place of coffee, but the new friends it is making every day, can be supplied. Suits may come and suits may go, but Grain-O goes on forever.

Thirty years ago the B. & O. bought steel rails in England at a cost of \$112 per ton in gold. Some of this rail is still in use on short branches and is in marvellously good condition. It is pear-shaped, and was intended for use with wooden splices.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Bristle bed and breathe free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Powder is a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and it instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Powder makes tight-fitting shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Pico's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1891.

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

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or grip; 10c.

Scrofula Cured

"When three months old my boy was troubled with scrofula. There were sore places on his hands and body as large as a man's hand, and sometimes the blood would run. We began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon took effect. When he had taken three bottles he was cured." W. H. GARBER, West Earl, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Cures all Liver, Kidney, and Hood's Pills. Sore Headache, 25c.

"BOOM" TOWN OF TENTS.

PICTURESQUE SCENES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Great Increase in Hayden's Population When the Ex-Slaves of the Cherokee Tribe Receive \$300,000 From the Government—Riches of the Osage Nation.

The most interesting town in the Indian Territory and one of the wonders of the year, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Record, is Hayden, where the Government has been paying off the Cherokee freedmen. A few weeks ago it was only a postoffice, with one store and a blacksmith shop. In a few days it became a busy town of 4000 people, mainly colored. The one intent of the population was to receive checks from the Government of which they are the beneficiaries.

When the Cherokee Nation liberated its slaves during the Civil War a



HAYDEN BEFORE THE PAYMENT.

treaty was arranged between them and the Government that the freedmen should be received into that Nation as citizens and hold land in common with the Cherokees. When the Cherokee strip was sold the Indians forgot the provisions of the treaty and wanted all the money, but the Court of Claims gave \$300,000 to the freedmen and it was the distribution of this large sum that brought the people together.

Hayden is twelve miles from the railroad and the gathering was all housed in tents, for there was no time to make permanent dwellings if there had been an intention. The Indians and freedmen were accompanied by a



TYPES OF THE CAMP.

large number of fakirs, who had the most enticing devices for the money to be paid out. They put up a "Midway Pleasure," where all sorts of games were in progress. Then, to swell the crowd, there were hundreds of business men who have been selling goods to the freedmen for months on credit, trusting in the coming of this auspicious time for their pay. The total number of freedmen on the rolls was over 4500, and each share was worth \$188.74. The payment was made by family, and on account of the tangled relationship of a race that was so lately slaves, the making of the rolls proved to be a tremendous task. The identification of the members of the families was no less onerous, for



HAYDEN DURING THE PAYMENT.

they all look alike to the stranger. The public school is one of the unknown factors of Indian life in this section and there are few who can read and write.

The camp has been the most orderly in the history of the Indian Territory payments. In former cases there has been always a larger attendance of the tough element which has made the nights hideous. Here the nights were wild about the midnight hour and then the "fellows" who want to cut a dash are in their element. Then it is that the Alkali Ike is ready to go out and shoot a few holes in the atmosphere without warning. Girls with red ribbons in their hair are here and they "do" the town of tents in the most approved fashion, while the old folks are having a shouting prayer meeting, after the manner of the colored folks of the South. The brethren from Oklahoma are numerous and they are usually of the sort that has the money-making craze well developed. There is an attempt to keep gambling off the grounds, but with small success.

Over in the Osage portion of the territory over member of the tribe is wealthy. The men are handsome and the squaws are not bad-looking. They are few in number and are decreasing every year. Now there are only 345 voters in the tribe and they are the recipients of the bounty that might well make a prince happy. The tribe has 1,000,000 acres of land and about \$9,000,000 in the United States Treasury, on which the interest is \$400,000 a year. This is paid every three months and it amounts then to \$34 for each man, woman and child in the tribe. Of the \$400,000 one-tenth is set aside for education and the children are all sent to school. They go to Catholic boarding schools and are not allowed to take the apportionment if they are not in school. The Indians, too, have a large amount of rent from their land, which they lease to the cattlemen for cash.

Frequently the leading men go East on a visit and travel in Pullman cars,

as do other luxurious Westerners. They take their families to Europe and have for their servants white men and women who are tempted by the princely wages to forget that they are the superior race. While fullbloods wear in the council chamber, and sometimes on the street, the full robes of the Indian warrior, for the most part they are dressed in the ordinary fashion of the whites. One of the wealthiest men, who by the way has twelve children, lives in a house that is the equal of any city residence, having cost \$10,000. It has all the improvements of plumbing and heating and is as comfortable as could be desired.

The Osage nation is ruled by a council of fourteen members which is chosen once in two years and which is in continuous session. It meets whenever there is anything for it to do. The present council wants to draw from the fund in the national treasury a sum equal to \$600 for each member of the tribe and spend it in beautifying the lands of the nation, in building roads and in erecting public buildings. They promise that the money shall be used to good advantage, but it is doubtful if it will be allowed. The elections are like those of other states, except that the electors go up to the judges and announce their choice of members of the council. No ballots are used. The lands of the Indians are separated by a strip of public domain about a quarter of a mile wide and this cannot be tilled. This tends to keep the Indians from quarreling and makes the courts of the nation comparatively free from business.

The ambition of many of the frontier white men to become rich has led them to marry squaws of the Osages. They can do so, if the woman is willing, without any other formality than the paying of \$20 for a license. This does not give them any part of the trust-fund distribution, but their children are so entitled and some of the men thus married are wealthy from the start that they got in this way. The whites of course are in favor of drawing out of the National Treasury the money for improvements, as each member of their family will get a share. The fullbloods, on the other hand, are somewhat jealous of the movement, and prefer to let the United States keep the cash and pay them only the interest.

This money came from the sale of the Indians' former home in Kansas, which it stands was Samuel Chapman, and he, in 1762, sold it to Joshua Baker. It has changed owners several times since then, its present proprietor being Alexander Atherton. The surface of the bowlder, as smooth in some portions as if it had been operated on by a prehistoric workman in stone, shows fantastic shapes and traces. Many persons have supposed that all this was the result of the storms of centuries beating upon it. Careful examination proves, however, that these factors had little to do with the present appearance of the bowlder. To the scientific eye the marks of the glacier are clear and distinct. It is the ice that made this strange carving and produced the almost polished surface. Just how far the rock extends into the ground has never been ascertained.

Seals and Sand Storms. You say the seals on Pribyloff Islands catch the females when they go out to sea to feed. That is not so, as they never go out to feed. As for the pups dying on Tolstoi rookeries from the loss of their mothers being killed at sea, that is not so; they are killed by sandstorms. Tolstoi is the only rookery that is affected by sandstorms, and only one part of it, and at this particular part is the only place where dead pups are found.

It would be something to the credit of the company if they would build a board fence, like a snow fence on the plains, for about 500 yards on Tolstoi rookery. It would save the lives of thousands of pups.—San Francisco Examiner.

Made a Curious Legacy.

A curious probate suit has come up in the English law courts. An old gentleman, lately deceased, left a half-million dollars to found and endow a church on the condition that every Sunday, before service, the whole of the thirty-nine articles shall be read by a clergyman outside the church door. Disinherited relatives are contesting the validity of the will.

A Religious Duty.

The fears of many, when the territory was opened to the settlers, that there would be frequent outbreaks of the Indians and consequent scalping have not been realized. The Indians having sold their lands to the whites seem to have made up their minds that they are on honor to behave themselves and they do so. They keep on their reservations and any wrong doings that are reported are usually of the harmless order.

It is plain that they are taking on the customs of the whites, and some Kansans who went down to the territory to fleece the poor redskin at one of the pay days, taking with them about \$300, had to send home for money to pay return fare. They made

up their minds that the Indian is not quite such an unsophisticated individual as he is purported to be in the pages of Fenimore Cooper.

The one thing that they cannot break themselves of is the habit of begging. At all the stations squaws and children sit, waiting for victims. The paposes will be shown for a nickel and for a quarter there will be a circus performance.

HUGE ROCK OF MYSTERY.

Connecticut's Great Bowlder, Largest in the United States.

The Connecticut Legislature has been considering the purchase of the State of Cohegan Rock, located midway between New London and Norwich, and said by many persons to be the largest bowlder in the United States. It is eighty feet long, seventy-eight feet high, contains about 70,000 cubic feet of stone, and is estimated to weigh 10,000 tons. It is unquestionably a relic of the glacial period, and was deposited in its present resting place very many centuries ago.

Connecticut, says the New York Herald, has long been a famous stamping ground for the geologist and paleontologist. Almost everybody who is at all familiar with ancient birds and beasts remembers what is known to science as the Connecticut sandstone footprints, footprints of birds so gigantic that it appalls one to think what they must have been like. Especially around Montville are there many mute evidences of the glacial period, the stone of Cohegan being the most notable.

This stone has been studied by the most famous geologists of the United States, but none of them has ever been able to state with accuracy just what variety it is. The strangest feature is that in appearance and in grain it is totally unlike any other stone found in Connecticut or New England, this lack of resemblance extending to other and smaller bowlders, which were also evidently deposited on Connecticut soil by glaciers.

Indian tradition says this stone was for centuries used as a council block by the red men of Connecticut. The first white man to own the land upon



ROCK OF MYSTERY.

which it stands was Samuel Chapman, and he, in 1762, sold it to Joshua Baker. It has changed owners several times since then, its present proprietor being Alexander Atherton.

The surface of the bowlder, as smooth in some portions as if it had been operated on by a prehistoric workman in stone, shows fantastic shapes and traces. Many persons have supposed that all this was the result of the storms of centuries beating upon it. Careful examination proves, however, that these factors had little to do with the present appearance of the bowlder. To the scientific eye the marks of the glacier are clear and distinct. It is the ice that made this strange carving and produced the almost polished surface. Just how far the rock extends into the ground has never been ascertained.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

She Original Uncle Sam.

When we talk of the United States Government in a familiar sort of way we call it "Uncle Sam;" and you have often seen pictures of Uncle Sam—a long, lean, old-fashioned Yankee, with a high hat and with a swallow-tail coat and breeches marked with the stars and stripes of the flag. The way in which the United States came to be called Uncle Sam is this:

During the war of 1812 the United States Government entered into a contract with a man by the name of Elbert Anderson to furnish supplies to the army. When the United States buys anything from a contractor, an inspector is always appointed to see that the goods are what the contract calls for, and that the government gets full value. In this case the government appointed a man by the name of Samuel Wilson, who was always called "Uncle Sam" by those who knew him. He inspected every package and cask that came from Elbert Anderson, the contractor, and if he found that the contents were all right, the package or cask was marked with the letters "E. A.—U. S.," the initials of the contractor and of the United States. The man whose duty it was to do this marking was a jovial sort of fellow, and when somebody asked him what these letters meant, he said they stood for Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam. Everybody, including "Uncle Sam" Wilson himself, thought this was a very good joke; and by and by it got into print, and before the end of the war it was known all over the country; and that is the way the United States received its name of "Uncle Sam."

Mr. Wilson, the original "Uncle Sam," died at Troy, N. Y., in 1854, at the age of eighty-four.—St. Nicholas.

Tender-Hearted King.

Louise Phillippe's manuscript notes on 2,227 sentences of death delivered by the Courts during his reign, and sent to him for his signature, have been presented to the French Academy by the Duc d'Anjou. They show the King's reluctance to have the death sentence carried out, even in extreme cases, the slightest pretext being used to commute the sentences.

Judicious Expenditures Cause Big Returns.

To the merchant who is happy if he can sell his goods at an increase of ten to twenty per cent, over the cost, how almost incredible must it seem that typewriting machines and bicycles, which cost from about sixteen to twenty-five dollars to manufacture, can be sold for \$100—or even \$50—each.

What machines are more universally used to-day than these two, excepting the sewing machine?

How hard the merchant struggles for his ten per cent. profit while the typewriting machine and the bicycle sell at a price which is from four to six times the cost of manufacture.

Judicious and continuous advertising has made this possible.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

It is probable that, in the near future, every employe of the B. & O. will have a distinctive uniform. Train men are now neatly attired, but the receivers desire that each employe have either a badge, cap or suit that will identify him as a B. & O. man.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

Russian farmers hold an average of 27 acres to each family.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes healthy and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and \$1.00 all druggists.

France is the most thoroughly cultivated country in Europe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CUNNEY & Co., Toledo, O.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.
E. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED.

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvellous cure for which has been discovered called "Anticrag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like. If "Anticrag" is not kept by your druggist, send one dollar to the Newco Chemical Co., 68 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid. In plain wrapper, with full directions, to save secrecy. Information mailed free.

BANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal laxative we have tried. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
25c 50c
Maple and booklet free. Ad. STOKING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Cal., or New York, 211.

"Don't Put Off Till Tomorrow the Duties of Today."
Buy a Cake of
SAPOLIO

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Also Backache.

I cannot speak too highly of Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine, for it has done so much for me. I have been a great sufferer from kidney trouble, pains in muscles, joints, back and shoulders; feet would swell. I also had womb troubles and leucorrhoea. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition, and all my other troubles are cured.—Mrs. MARGIE POTTS, 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright. I was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before. I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine.—Mrs. E. F. MORRIS, 1043 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became irregular, and I was troubled with leucorrhoea. I was growing very weak. I had been to many physicians but received no benefit. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It is the best kind of medicine that I have ever taken, for it relieved the pain so quickly and cured the disease.—Mrs. LILLIAN CRIPPEN, Box 77, St. Andrews Bay, Fla.

A COOL BOTTLE
of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.
HIRES
Rootbeer
should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.
Solely by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold every-where.

New Fork Crown
In the 1897 Columbia models a feature of special importance is the double fork crown. It is a special construction which we have tried and found to be the strongest. The crown is encased in nickel-cased escutcheons, excluding dust or dirt, and giving a rich, distinctive finish, so that at a glance the fact that the Columbia is apparent.
1897 Columbia Bicycles
STANDARD OF \$100 TO ALL THE WORLD.
1896 Columbia, \$75.
HARTFORD, next best, \$60, \$50, \$45
POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

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HOW TO BUILD ASK
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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.