MAKING MATCHES.

Machine that Cuts 10,000,000 Sticks a Day.

The operation of making matches from a pine log may be divided into four heads, namely: Preparing the splints, dipping the matches, box making and filling. When the timber is brought into the cutting room of the factory it is seized upon by a gang of men, who place it before a circular saw, where it is cut into blocks fifteen inches long, the length of seven matches. It is then freed of its bark and taken to the turning lathe, where, by means of a special form of fixed cutting band running its entire length, a continuous tool, the thickness of the match is cut off.

As the block revolves and decreases in

length, a continuous tool, the thickness of the match is cut off.

As the block revolves and decreases in diameter the knife advances and a band of veneer of uniform thickness is obtained. As the veneer rolls off the knife it is met my eight small knives, which cut it into seven separate bands, each the size of a match. By this one operation seven long ribbons of wood, each the length and thickness of a match, are obtained. These are then broken into pieces six feet long, the knotty parts removed, and they are then fed into a machine which looks and acts like a straw-chopper which cuts them into single matches. The machine eats 150 bands at the same time and a mechanical device pushes them forward the thickness of a match at each stroke of the cutter. This little machine with its one sharp knife can cut over 10,000,000 matches a day.

From the cutting room the snlints are

sempth, a continuous tool, the thickness of the match is out off.

As the block revolves and our eases in of veneer of uniform thickness is of veneer of uniform thickness is of a match. By this work is not seven long ribbons of wood, each the least of a match. By this work is not seven long ribbons of wood, each the least of the latter of the latter

Centuries and conturies before Dr. Jener the learned physicians of India and the east understood the merits of vaccination and practiced it. Dhanwantari, the Esculapius of the east, explains the method they employed in his sacred book, "Sayeya Granthano." Drs. Jackson, Morton and Wells dispute as to which of them is entitled to the credit of having discovered anesthetics. In the "Odyssey" Homer describes accurately the effects of an anesthetic under a name from which we get our word "nepenthe," the original word signifying "without suffering." The French academy possesses a venerable Chinese work which describes a preparation of hemp called "ma yo," used 2,000 years ago to deaden pain.

Nor was the science of ontics unknown.

A story about a certain Congressman who has interested himself much in naval affairs has been going the rounds of the war ships for some time. The naval congressman was invited to dine at the officers' mess by one of the licutenats. That evening in his honor they had a superb dinner. The table was covered with handsome service. There were word with being the constant of wine. The Congressman at well and drank heartily. Toward the end of the dinner he so far forgot his manners as to say in a loud voice:

"I don't see what you fellows have got"

be a bountiful supply of salmon this season.

Why the Fourth of March.

Why was the 4th of March chosen as the day on which to inaugurate the President? The first Wednesday in January land been appointed by Congress for the choice of electors for President, the first wednesday in March for the meeting of the new Congress and the inauguration of the new Congress and the inauguration of March, 1789, happened to be the 4th of March.

to complain of. I wish Uncle Sam fed me as well as he feeds you."

The officers said nothing. They looked at their plates and smiled. After the dinner the lieutenant who had invited him told him that the Government had nothing to do with supplying food for the officers; that the dinner was of their own purchase, as were all their dinners and breakfasts and suppers. Naval officers get \$9 a month for food. This twould not pay a week's board. So each set of officers club together and appoint so cot their number to buy the supplies each month. They then divide up the bills, each paying his share out of his salary.—[New York Sun.

The Studio of an Artist Who Decorates the Human Cuticle.

It is a generally known fact that the fourth or ring finger of the human hand is not on a par with the other fingers, it being the weakest, the least flexible, and the most rebellious in action. Scientific men explain this feebleness by the theory that the lateral tendons joining the ring finger to the others composing the hand in a measure paralyze its movements. To the majority of people it matters little that one finger should be inferior to the rest in strength; as a scientific oddity, however, it is worthy of note; to the pianist or the player of stringed instruments it is a source of considerable finconvenience. As art can in the present day remedy most defects which incommode us, a medical man has thought that something could be done to free the ring finger. He informs those interested in the matter that if they wish to have a strong, flexible fourth finger they have but to submit to a surgical operation, which consists in dividing the tendons of the hand. The operation, which is very simple, sarreely deserving of the name, has recently been performed on several New York, Boston and Brooklyn pianists.

[St. Louis Republic.]

FROZEN MUTTON.

A correspondent of the Journal de Geneva sends from La Platsa description of a visit which he paid to a manufactory at St. Nicholas, upon the Param, for the preparation of frozen meat. After pointing out that the essential thing for a manufactory of this kind is to be able to place the congealed meat directly on board the steamer without coming even for a few minutes into contact with the sun, he says that the manufactory in question has a wharf upon the river bank, at which vessels of 2,500 tons burden can lie at anchor, so that the carcasses of the sheep are conveyed direct from the freezing chambers of the factory to those of the steamer. Several hundred sheep selected by competent buyers are brought each day to the meadows outside the slaughter house and are allowed to rest for a few hours so that they may be killed in good condition. They are slaughtered and dressed so rapidly that twenty men can easily dispose of 1,000 animals in the course of the day. The carcasses are hung up to dry in a large chamber for several hours and they are then taken to the first freezing chamber, those carcasses which show the slightest sign of any wound or defect being put upon one side and sold at the market of the town. The first freezing chamber is only about 10 degrees Fahrenheit, as it is not desirable to let the meat be frozen too suddenly upon the surface, but rather that the cold air should penetrate gradually inward. After being for a few hours in the first freezing chamber the carcasses are taken into the second, where the temperature is as low as 30 degrees below zero, remaining there for three days, at the end of which is the same as that of the second freezing chamber and which will hold 30,000 carcasses) the steamer which is to convey them to England.

About three hundred thousand sheep were disposed of at the St. Nicholas manufactory last year, and it is estimated in the store house (the temperature of which is the same as that of the second freezing chamber and which will hold 30,000 carcasses) the steamer whi

Manufacture of Postal Cards.

Improvements have been recently made in rotary cutting machines, which have materially increased the rapidity with which postal cards can be manufactured. The cards are printed 100 in a sheet, and in the process of cutting the latter is first passed through a rotary slitting machine, which produces strips containing ten cards each. As these strips leave the machine they drop upon a division platform, which collects them in ten separate packs. The capacity of this machine is such that the number of strips cut in ten hours will make three million of single cards. The sheets are laid on the broad table of the machine, one at a time, and pushed forward to the knives, which draw the strip in and deposit it on the opposite side of the machine upon the receiving platform. The machine is usually operated by a man. The strips are laid against the guide plate before passing the cross cut rotaries two at a time. This feature of the operation requires special training on the part of the operator, who must be very expert from long experience. By the feeding of two strips at a time into the machine the output is almost doubled. It was at first denied that two pieces could be picked up every time, but a skilled operator was procured who not only demonstrated the plan to be a success, but later instructed all the other operators how to perform the same feat. The sense of feeling in the hand becomes so trained that mistakes rarely, if ever, occur. In the factory which supplies the government, in a working day of nineteen hours, from 7 a. m. to 4 a. m., with two hours out, the three machines used have a record of cutting 2,675,000 cards, which is equivalent to cutting 141,000 per hour for the entire number of machines, or 47,000 per cutter, or 783 cards per minute. As ten of these are cut to a strip, and as there are two strips to one feed motion, the operator has to perform thirty-nine separate motions per minute, a feat which is certainly unequalled in card-cutting where accuracy is simed at.—[Com

Centuries and centuries before Dr. Jenner the learned physicians of India and he east understood the merits of vaccination and practiced it. Dhanwantari, and the control of the control o

Japanese Lacquer Frauds.

and the large prices paid for the best of these, have corrupted their self-respect and overcome their love of art. They manufacture bogus ware of all descriptions, but their chief swindles are in fraudulent lacquers. Every one knows the beautiful boxes and cabinets, with their rich colors, fine gilding and bright varnish, that are called lacquers in the trade and form such beautiful decorative objects. The lacquer varnish is made of the gum of a peculiar tree, and it has the property of resisting everything but fire. A wooden bowl covered with old lacquer will not be injured by being filled with hot soup or boiled in water. Indeed, the Japanese use such utensils in their kitchens and on their tables. The secret of old lacquer is, however, lost, and modern ware of the kind is of the poorest quality. The wood warps, the varnish cracks and the colors are poor and liable to change. Consequently modern Japanese lacquers have no special value. Old lacquers, on the contrary, are worth many times their weight in gold, because they are as rare as they are fine. It is no wonder, therefore, that thousands of bogus old pieces of this sort are annually palmed off on New York's buyers, who think they are getting bargains, while they are, in fact, being grossly defrauded by unscrupulous tradesmen.—[New York News.

Savages in a Colorado Canon Who Had Seen Only One White Man.

Had Seen Only One White Man.

Colonel Holabird, of Los Angeles, has just returned to San Francisco, Cal., from an expedition in the canons of Colorado. He penetrated districts never before explored and found in an almost inaccessible canon 100 miles north of Williams, and near the Grand Canon of the Colorado, the Yava Supai tribe of Indians, who had never seen any white man except John D. Lee, the Mormon, who was shot for the Mountain Meadows Massacre. Colonel Holabird in relating his experiences said:

"These Indians are of the Apache family, but of ancient origin. The men are magnificent specimens. The valley in which the tribe has lived for many years in seclusion has only two ways of approach. It contains 2,000 acres and is

illy, but of ancient origin. The men are magnificent specimens. The valley in which the tribe has lived for many years in seclusion has only two ways of approach. It contains 2,000 acres and is inclosed by almost perpendicular walls country. Suddenly we came to two boiling springs under cottonwood trees. From these springs a river starts, which winds its way through a luxuriant valley. The water in the river is clear as crystal and so strongly impregnated with lime that it petrifies everything it touches. There are three immense cataracts in the canon. These look as if centuries ago a huge cottonwood tree had fallen across the stream and lodged. Mosses, ferns and creepers formed a barrier. All these turned to limestone. The grass caused the deposit to increase until the barricade extends across the canon making a fall of 350 feet. Along the front of these high catanects, limestone ridges have formed twenty to fifty feet one above the other. Over all these the water falls like a sheet of glass. Underneath, between the ridges, thousands of plants, with flowers in full bloom, are seen, while millions of hummingbirds dart in and out. The chief of the strange tribe is an old man of sixty, 'Captain Tom.' The name was given to him by John D. Lee. I found these Indians in a starving condition, subsisting on berries and grass seed. I appealed to the Government for them, but the Indian Department said it couldn't help wandering people.'' Geral Miles, who says he has heard of these Indians but could never get a guide to their canon, will investigate their condition.

Kaffir Humor.

The Kaffir, of South Africa, in the zoological studies which are traditional with him, is full of excellent humor, and generally preference is given in his illustration to beasts and birds that lend themselves to comic treatment. The imitative faculty is not always of the "proper" order. Indeed, I feel certain that these pantomimic interludes, as well as the dances indulged in by these shrewd, if unsophiscated, children of nature, would meet with immediate opposition by certain members of the city council if offered for representation on the boards of the London music halls. The Kaffir lives for love and fighting. They are the Alpha and Omega of his existence. Life is full of joy and excitement; death has for him no fear or terror. The piccaninee hears the song of love across its mother's shoulder as she crooms her impromptu ditties, with her companions working at the mealic tubs. When he can toddle the boy is to be found with his infantile comrades on the sand heaps or in holes, with tiny assagaies, practicing the art of war. Round the dark night fire the songs are chants of adulation to the native representatives of Mars and Venus, and encouragement toward the emulation of their deeds. Joy and humor, with fine flashes of poetry, abound in these gatherings, though the songs are, for the most part, mpromptu, sung to the traditional and iomewhat limited fund of music.—[London Times.

The body of Mrs. Hannah Armstrong Wilcox, who died in lowa, was buried recently at Petersburg, Ill., in the old family lot. She was seventy-nine year old, and was mother of the young mar whom Abraham Lincoln saved from the callows by disproving statements of wit The Japanese, until a few years ago, were renowned as a scrupulously honest people. Now, however, they are as bad as the Chinese. The heavy American demand for their artistic productions,

TOOK 233 DEGREES.

by a very few, who were recommended by the Grand Lodge, and they had to go to New York to get the thirty-third degree.

The lady studied a minute, unpinned the safefty pin that held her shawl together and put it in her mouth, took a long breath, and said:

"Where does my husband get the other 200 degrees, then?"

The prominent Mason said he guessed her husband never got 200 degrees unless he had a degree factory. He said he didn't understand the lady.

"Does my husband have to sit up with a corpse three nights a week?" she saked, her eyes flashing fire. "Do you keep a lot of sick Masons on tap for my husband to sit up with?"

The prominent Mason said he was thankful that few Masons died, and only occasionally was one sick enough to call for Masonic assistance. Why did she sak?

"Well, my husband began to join the Masons about two years ago, and he has been taking degrees or sitting up with people every night since, and he comes home at all times of the night smelling of beer and cheese. I thought at first that the cheese was the result of his going to the morgue to help carry brother Masons home after they had been found in the river. I have kept a little track of it, and I figure that he has taken 233 degrees, including the grand skyfugle degree, which he took the night he came home with his lip cut and his ear hanging by a piece of skin."

"Oh, madam," said the "prominent Mason, "there is no skyfugle degree in Mason, "there is no skyfugle degree in

"Oh, madam," said the prominent Mason, "there is no skyfugle degree in Masonry. Your husband has lied to you."

Masonry. Your husband has lied to you."

"That's what I think," said she, as a baleful light appeared in her eye. "He said he was taking the skyfugle degree, and fell through the skyfugle. I had him sewed up, and he was ready for more d-grees.

"After he had taken, I think, about one hundred and fifty degrees I told him I should think he would let up on it and put some potatoes in the cellar for winter, but he said when a man once got started on the degrees he had to take them all or he didn't amount to anything.

had to take them all or he didn't amount to anything.

"Sometimes a brother Mason comes home with him along in the morning, and they gab about a 'full flush,' and they both act full as they stand on the stops and gab about their 'pat hands' and 'raising 'em out' and 'calling' and 'bobtail flush.' Mister, is 'I stand pat' your password?"

The Mason told her it was not; that the words she had spoken was an expression used by men when playing draw poker, and he added that he didn't believe her lusband was a Mason at all, but that he had been lying to her all these years.

She sighted and said. "That's what

believe her husband was a Mason at all, but that he had been lying to her all these years.

She sighed and said: "That's what I thought, when he came home with a lot of ivory chips in his pocket.

"He said they used them at the lodge to vote on caudidates, and that a white chip elects and a blue chip rejects a candidate.

"If you will look the matter up and see if he has joined the Masons I will be obliged to you. He says he has taken all the 233 degrees, and now the boys want him to join the Knights of Pythias. I want to get out an injunction to prevent him from joining anything else until we get some underelothes for winter.

"I'll tell you what I will do. The next time he says anything about skyfugle degree and consistory nonsense I will use a washboard and cause him to believe there is one degree in Masonry he has missed."

By means of two new instruments—the neumatachograph and the neumatachometer—Professor Donders, of Utrecht, has been making some interesting tests of the rapidity of thought. He finds that the brain may elaborate a single idea in .067 of a second, though it is probable that the time required for the brain to act is not the same in all individuals. He believes, however, that "these instruments may be perfected until we will be able to determine the mental calibre of our friends without our friends knowing that we are testing their aptness," Other experiments show that for the eye to receive an impression .077 of a second are required, and for the eart to appreciate a sound .149 of a second are necessary.—[Trenton (N. J.) American.

Greeks In New York.

The Greek race is sending quite a contingent across the ocean to the New World. One class consists of those who come from the little kingdom and from Smyrna and the other large Turkish cities. They are intelligent and educated, and usually go into mercantile life as soon as they arrive in New York. The second class comes from the villages and fields of Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, and are illiterate and superstitious. They follow in the footsteps of the Sicilians and become bootblacks, peanut roasters, candy peddlers and the peanut roasters, candy peddlers and the like. —[New York Press.

The Census

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Color of Trout.

The color of a trout's back depends on the color of the tottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the color of the bottom of the river, but the trout which part and color from those which grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and thrive badly, and a middle-aged trout. Speaking generally, the grow slowly and third by a wing feature, and the safe from the slowly a

Most people would succeed in small things they were not troubled with great ambi



ONE ENJOYS

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