

A STRONG MAN CONTEST.

Trial of Strength Between Two Men of Muscle.
Sampson, who advertises himself as the strongest man on earth, and an athlete from Birmingham named J. Montgomery, had a trial of strength at the Liverpool. Sampson, according to the conditions, was the first to lead off, commencing with a barbell weighing 172 pounds. This he lifted from the ground with his two hands up to his chest, and then over his head and on to his shoulders following this up by bringing the barbell back again to the floor. Loud applause, of course, followed this, but it was as nothing compared to that which greeted Montgomery when he accomplished the same feat. The Birmingham man, however, did not pass through the ordeal by any means so carefully as did his opponent. There being a certain amount of clumsiness apparent. Balancing the barbell was next on the list. As usual, Sampson did his utmost without an effort. Montgomery, when his turn came, rivalled his opponent, after a desperate effort. Next the challenger, by a supreme effort, hoisted over his head with one hand the same barbell. In response, the Midland man did likewise, amid great applause, the excitement now reaching fever pitch. Two iron bars selected by the referee were now introduced, Sampson lefing over by bending the one supple to him by striking it on his bare arms and straightening it again in the same manner. His opponent, amid great excitement and amid great applause, followed suit. Now commenced one of Sampson's particular feats. Standing on a chair, with his feet strapped, he got hold of the aforesaid barbell, and bending backward dropped it on the stage. Steadying himself once more, he again bent back until his hands reached the barbell, and by an almost superhuman effort he triumphantly recovered himself and hoisted it above his shoulders. Montgomery advanced to the front. The act of putting it down he did very cleverly, but in picking it up it was apparent that he was in dire straits, and no sooner had he hoisted it up than he fainted away and had to be removed from the stage. Mr. Henderson, who presided, stated that Mr. Montgomery was unable to proceed any further, but that, as he succeeded in all his feats which had been set him, he would be satisfied if Sampson would break a shilling which he had in his pocket. To this the "Strong Man" readily conceded, and it was scarcely in Sampson's hands ere it was in two halves. The umpire now came forward and announced, amid tremendous applause, that Sampson had won. (Pail Mail Budget.)

Medicine Among the Mongols.

Medicine also is much sought after by them. While I was at Dulankuo nearly every one in the village came to see me, and most of the people asked for medicines, whether they were suffering from any complaint or no. There were in great demand, as all the villagers had rheumatism, and the tighter the plasters stuck the better they were held to be. I had with me a bottle of Eno's fruit salts, and tried to give some to the people, but when they saw the salts boiling and fizzing they thought there must be some magic about the medicine and would have none of it. Most of their troubles, sores, and eye diseases come from dirty habits, but one can never persuade them of the necessity of keeping clean. A friend of mine was once travelling among the Mongols, and an old crane came to him and begged some medicine to put on a sore. He told her that before applying the salve it would be necessary to wash herself. She gave it back to him, saying, "I am sixty-seven years old, and I have never washed in my life; do you suppose I am going to begin now?" Mongol physicians feel the patient's pulse on both wrists at the same time, and never ask any questions; or at least none concerning the origin and progress of the complaint, nor if they did it would be held that they had shown ignorance in their profession.—(Century.)

Women as Inventors.

The steady increase of patents granted to women since scientific studies have been opened to them explains in part why inventions by that sex have been heretofore so rare. A list recently published gives the number of patents granted to women inventors by the United States Government, from the year 1790 to July 1, 1888, and two thousand three hundred. After 1809 to 1815, only one patent was issued. From 1857, the number of women inventors increased rapidly. In 1870, the number was sixty; in 1887, the number reached one hundred and seventy-nine. If last year's list were published, it would probably show a still more marked advance. And these inventions take a wide range, from mere household and dress inventions, to railroad journal boxes and submarine telegraphs. In addition to the better scope and invitation for inventive genius which wider knowledge gives, the more independent position of women now requires that they should base on their part to apply for patents that would have been necessary at an earlier period.—(New England Magazine.)

Lake Mysteriously Drained.

In the year 1881, with scarcely a tremble of the earth, the high and rocky strip of land which separated the large lake in the rear of the city of Manzanillo, Mexico, from the sea suddenly parted and the waters poured out into the harbor. The immense amount of water which poured through the narrow chasm may be better calculated by consulting the figures of R. Zapparo, the civil engineer, who declared that the volume represented 1,000,000 gallons a minute during the three days it was rushing through the break. The lake was full of alligators and the harbor swarming with sharks. When the monsters met a water battle immediately ensued here, and was closely watched during the three days it lasted by almost the entire population of Manzanillo. It may be mentioned that the sharks finally triumphed.—(St. Louis Republic.)

How to Avoid Choking.

This is an accident liable to happen to hungry persons eating hastily, or to children, and calls for the greatest self-control and presence of mind on the part of those who are present. The substance which causes the choking may either be at the top of the throat, at the entrance to the gullet, or lower down. If at the upper part of the throat prompt action will often remove it, either by thrusting the finger and thumb into the mouth and pulling the obstruction away, or, if it cannot be reached so as to pull it away, a piece of white cloth, a quill, or even a penholder—anything at hand—should be seized and pushed down as a probe, so as to force the substance down the gullet. Ticking the back of the mouth with

HOW SOME MEN PROPOSE.

One Person Who Is Interested In The Subject.
"I am a crank," said the club man, "on the subject of proposals. I would rather hear a story of how a man asked the woman he loved to marry him than take a trip to Europe. I don't know why I take so strong an interest in this, unless it is that I had such a hard time to get my wife to accept me. I had been in love with her for years. I had proposed to her seven times, and she refused me every time. Finally I went to her in despair and said: 'Well, Mollie, I've asked you to marry me seven times, and you have declined my name. I'm going to ask you once more, and if you don't marry me, I shall go out West and stay there.'"
"Well, Jack," she said, "if you feel that way about it, I'll marry you." To this day she cannot tell me why she refused me so often to marry me after all.

THE PEACE DANCE.

The Most Engaging of Indian Ceremonies Described.

The dance of the calumet, or pipe of peace, is one of the most engaging of Indian ceremonies. While preparations are being made for this dance all is excitement in the Indian village—everybody talks about it. The chief bustles around buying ribbons and beads to decorate the stem of the pipe of peace and make ready for the rites soon to be performed. The chief who is to be honored with the dance keeps within the lodge engaged in meditation and smoking the fragrant kinickinnick. The young braves attire themselves as gorgeously as their means will permit, and the young squaws add an extra touch of vermilion to their bronzed cheeks. The day finally arrives chosen by the principal men of the tribe for the ceremony, and about noon the chiefs appear in the doors of the lodge gaily decorated and painted for the suspicious occasion. Chanting in a low tone an invocation to the Great Spirit, and shaking their rattles, they wave their calumets with their beautiful blue stems adorned with war eagle feathers, making their medicine charms and shaking their rattles. They enter the lodge and enter the lodge, which is large in proportion and covered with earth. At its farther end four of the principal men of the village sit engaged in ceaseless singing and drumming. Before each lie medicine sticks. Two of them entering immediately engage in dancing and waving their calumets and shaking their rattles. In the center is a fire, over which a kettle of buffalo meat is boiling, presided over by a chief constantly engaged in smoking kinickinnick. These ceremonies, with little variations, are repeated incessantly for four days. On the fifth day the important part of the rites begins.

After an invocation from the roof of the lodge and the dance within, a procession is formed and all proceed to the prairie, carrying two buffalo skulls painted red. The musicians seat themselves in a long row, sing and dance and pass the calumet from one to another. The procession is then reformed and the pipe of the lodge of a principal chief of the tribe is introduced as an introductory song and dance a delegation of braves, including the musicians, depart to the lodge of the one upon whom the honor of the dance had been conferred to conduct him to the place where the honors of the occasion awaited him. After marching several times around the fire the honored chief is surrounded by the head men of the tribe, musicians and others, and an address is now made by one of the principal men, urging all before him "to throw to the medicine." Each responds in turn, coming forward singly and bestowing presents of guns, blankets, calicoes, scarlet and blue cloth, beads, finely worked buffalo robes and everything within the possession of a Dacotah band of Indians. When all the presents are given the dancing ends, the music ceases and the crowd disperses, while the chief begins to distribute among his friends the presents he has received. This dance of the calumets is one of the most important of all the dances and medicine feasts of the North American Indians, and is always given in honor of some member of the tribe, who ever after is regarded as one of the most distinguished. By this ceremony he is especially confided to the care of the great spirit, who will henceforth take particular care of and provide for all his wants. Success will attend for all his efforts in the chase and on the war-path. Many scalps will hang from his girdle and adorn his lodge poles. He will steal many fine horses from his enemies; buffalo meat will be abundant, his children will never cry for food and he himself will forever after bear a charmed presence in battle.—(Chicago Herald.)

A Minister's Maneuver.

Frederick A. Atkins tells the following story as illustrating the tact often displayed by street preachers. An open-air preacher was addressing a crowd in the east end of London, when a drunken soldier came up and loudly ridiculed the whole service. Finding that it was useless to argue, the preacher quickly decided on his course of action. "Ah, my friend, you're no soldier; you've only borrowed those gay red clothes. No servant of the Queen would get drunk and interrupt a peaceful service." Of course the man warmly protested that he was a soldier, and invited the preacher to try his "fer-well," was the reply. "I will. Now then, stand at ease." This the soldier did as well as his drunken condition allowed. "Right about face." This also was accomplished with some trouble. "Now, quick march!" And off he went, marching down the Mile End road, unable, apparently, to see through the open-air preacher's successful maneuver.—(Chicago News.)

A Monster Block of Granite.

The Rockland (Me.) Opinion claims that the granite shaft quarried by the Bowdler Granite Company, in Vinal Haven, is the largest mass of stone ever quarried upon the face of the earth, and that if erected it will be the highest, largest and heaviest single piece of stone now standing, or that ever stood, so far as there is any record. It considerably exceeds in length any of the Egyptian obelisks, the tallest of which was brought to Alexandria from Heliopolis by Emperor Constantine and subsequently taken to Rome, where it now stands. This gigantic monument of factitious grandeur, as it now stands, is 105 feet high, ten feet square at the base and weighs 550 tons. It is understood that if General Grant's remains are removed to Washington, Maine will offer the Vinalhaven shaft as her share towards a monster monument to the great commander.

An Agricultural School has Just been Erected in the Peninsula of Jutland to which women are eligible.

The course of instruction includes the treatment of milk for cream, butter and cheese, care of cattle and poultry, chemistry, agricultural book-keeping and the calculation of percentage and application of weights and measurements in handling milk, fat, feed, etc. Besides this the young women are taught kitchen gardening, cooking, needlework and gymnastics. A class is intended to last from January till April, and during the summer the poorer pupils will be assisted in getting a profitable market for anything they raise or produce.

Woolen for Wear.

Some of our Iowa citizens scour their own wool and take it to the woolen mills and pay the manufacturers for carding, spinning and twisting into yarn or weaving it into cloth, at a given price per pound for the work, so as to be furnished with good, honest woolen goods of a given weight per yard, for winter clothing by day and night, all the year round with others. And they declare to me that this method of clothing themselves costs just half of the money to furnish the family in solid clothing for comfort as the common village store method. We inquired of a lady who did these things if the wool was weighed into the mill and the woolen goods weighed out of the mill on the same scales, pound for pound? She said: "Always, sir, except one pound in ten for burrs, tags or dirt. I speak in wool there is no waste to speak of." "What of the dyeing?" "In that as good by this method as Eastern work?" "No, sir. For Sunday wear we get better dyed and finished goods from the Eastern factories, but they do not wear as well as our own make, because they lack in weight. Few farmers (comparatively) know that woolen goods are made and sold by weight, the same as wool at first hands, and they think that a square yard of cloth of a given texture and finish is just as good as any, regardless of weight, because all these goods are sold by the yard to them."—(Farmers' Review.)

Women and Pennies.

"Where do women get so many more coppers than men?" was asked of a street car conductor by a New York Herald man. "Well, you see it is in this way," he replied, "there never was a woman who didn't love to go shopping, and then, of course, they are always on the lookout for bargains, and the consequence is where they trade everything marked sixty-nine cents, \$1.87, 99¢, and so on. It makes the women think they are saving money, and at the same time it makes us an awful bother, for in every purchase they make they get a lot of coppers, which they, in turn, unload on us poor conductors. Men don't give us coppers often, so we generally shove ours off on the women."

The Opium Poppy.

The opium poppy has been tried at various times from Connecticut to California. Within ninety days from sowing the seed the plant is sufficiently advanced to begin gathering the opium, but the process may continue for a couple of months and as the plants are ruined by a slight frost, it is apparent that it can only be profitably grown in the South, where it may have the advantage of a long season. It is stated that the best ground for the poppy is a light soil with rocky subsoil, the ground should be very rich and well drained. The time for sowing the seed would vary greatly in different sections of our country, but must not be done until the soil is thoroughly warm. The cultivation is that of any garden crop, consisting of hoeing, thinning and weeding. After the fall of the flowering leaves the pods, which contain the opium, begin to enlarge and are matured in about two or three weeks. The flowering continues on branches, or on other plants for some weeks unless cut short by frost.

Wedding Anniversaries.

The custom of celebrating wedding anniversaries with peculiar gifts dates back to the mediæval Germans, among whom, if a couple lived to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, the wife was presented by her friends and neighbors with a silver wreath. On the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary the wife received a wreath of gold. The custom has been enlarged upon until now we have the cotton wedding, which is the first anniversary; leather wedding, third anniversary; wooden wedding, fifth anniversary; tin wedding, tenth; silk and fine linen wedding, twelfth; crystal wedding, fifteenth; china wedding, twentieth; silver wedding, twenty-fifth; pearl wedding, thirtieth; ruby wedding, fortieth; golden wedding, fiftieth; and the diamond wedding on the seventy-fifth anniversary.

A Curious People.

The Japanese are a curious people. The Japanese planes towards him instead of from him. The Japanese horseman mounts his horse from the right side. The address of a Japanese letter is arranged in strict accord with the progress from the general to the particular. Thus, a Jap writing to a countryman in New York would place on the envelope: "The States of America, New York State, New York, West Tenth street, 115, Hoc, Yank." A Japanese always gives a gratuity upon his arrival at a hotel or restaurant instead of upon his departure. In drawing a cork the Japanese water never turns the cork-screw, but whirrs the bottle.—(New York Sun.)

The combined fortunes of the Astor families is now estimated at about \$200,000,000, but even they themselves could not tell the figures accurately.

There is some doubt as to whether William Waldorf Astor or John D. Rockefeller is the richer. Mr. Astor's property is the more safely invested, as it is almost entirely in real estate, which financial convulsions cannot effect to a great extent. His yearly income has been estimated at \$8,000,000, and his daily income at \$23,277. By natural increase, it has been estimated, he will in twenty-five years be worth \$698,012,500.

Let's reason together.

Here's a firm, one of the largest the country over, the world over; it has grown, step by step, through the years to greatness—and it sells patent medicines!—ugh!
"That's enough!"
"Wait a little!"
This firm pays the newspapers good money (expensive work, this advertising!) to tell the people that they will have faith in what they sell, so much faith that if they can't benefit or cure they don't want your money. Their guarantee is not indefinite and relative, but definite and absolute—if the medicine doesn't help, your money is "on call."

Suppose every sick man and every feeble woman tried these medicines and found them worthless, who would be the loser, you or they?

The medicines are Doctor Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," for blood diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription," for woman's peculiar ills. If they help toward health, they cost \$1.00 a bottle each! If they don't, they cost nothing!

German's Jay Gould.

G. H. Sachse, of Berlin, director of the Post and Telegraph Department of the German Empire, is at the Grand Pacific, accompanied by his secretary. The international postal agreement between Germany and the United States recently became a law. Mr. Sachse is here to complete arrangements of the agreement and to look over the system now under the control of Mr. Wannamaker.

"I have had the pleasure of examining the workings of your big Postoffice here," said the visitor. "Mr. Sexton was kind enough to devote two hours of his time to me, and I have gained much valuable information. When I return home I will startle the postoffice people with a few needed reforms and improvements. Our service, however, in some respects is superior to yours. It is divided into three departments—the postal, the telegraph, and the telephone. We employ more than one hundred thousand men, and unless something that is absolutely unpardonable is done by them they hold their positions for life. Dr. von Stephan, the Director-General of the Posts, has held his position for about twenty years. I have been connected with the service for thirty-six years, and have no fears but I shall always be connected with it."

Prepare For Spring

By Building up Your System So as to Prevent That Tired Feeling Or Other Illness. Now Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda

BEECHAM'S PILLS
ON A LEAF STOMACH.
25 CENTS A BOX.

CATARRH
Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.

A PLAIN THING
like SAPOLIO should make everything so bright, but "A needle clothes others, and is itself naked." Try it in your next house-cleaning

What folly it would be to cut grass with a pair of scissors! Yet people do equally silly things every day. Modern progress has grown up from the hooked sickle to the swinging scythe and thence to the lawn mower. So don't use scissors!

But do you use SAPOLIO? If you don't you are as much behind the age as if you cut grass with a dinner knife. Once there were no soaps. Then one soap served all purposes. Now the sensible folks use one soap in the toilet, another in the tub, one soap in the stables, and SAPOLIO for all scouring and house-cleaning.

5 TON SCALES \$60
JONES OF RINGHAMTON N. Y.
-VASELINE-
FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL, send us by mail one of our 5-ton scales, or one of our 500-gallon scales, or one of our 100-gallon scales, or one of our 50-gallon scales, or one of our 25-gallon scales, or one of our 10-gallon scales, or one of our 5-gallon scales, or one of our 2-gallon scales, or one of our 1-gallon scales, or one of our 1/2-gallon scales, or one of our 1/4-gallon scales, or one of our 1/8-gallon scales, or one of our 1/16-gallon scales, or one of our 1/32-gallon scales, or one of our 1/64-gallon scales, or one of our 1/128-gallon scales, or one of our 1/256-gallon scales, or one of our 1/512-gallon scales, or one of our 1/1024-gallon scales, or one of our 1/2048-gallon scales, or one of our 1/4096-gallon scales, or one of our 1/8192-gallon scales, or one of our 1/16384-gallon scales, or one of our 1/32768-gallon scales, or one of our 1/65536-gallon scales, or one of our 1/131072-gallon scales, or one of our 1/262144-gallon scales, or one of our 1/524288-gallon scales, or one 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