

WILL POWER OVER ALL.

The New York State monument on the field of Gettysburg, to commemorate the deeds of the soldiers of the Empire State on that eventful battlefield, is fast nearing completion. The monument, the loftiest and most imposing that will mark the field of Gettysburg, is ninety-six feet high from



THE NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT. The splendid shaft that will commemorate the deeds of New York's soldiers on the famous battlefield of Gettysburg.

the base line to the apex of the surmounting figure, while the national monument only rises to a height of sixty-five feet. The base line is twenty-seven and one-half feet square and the diameter of the bronze drum, ornamented in emblematic figures and compositions, is nine feet nine inches in height and five feet three inches in diameter. Higher up is a polished granite shaft thirty-three feet in the perpendicular, and surmounted by an ornate capital and above all is the commanding female figure of victory, with outstretched palm and laurel. On the four sides of the square pedestal are bronze panels, telling in raised letters, of the heroism of New York's sons. The appropriation for the monument is \$50,000.

Was it Hypnotism.

As I was coming down town a few days ago I met Grizzly in the car, and as we were old chummies and had not seen each other for a few weeks, I greeted him very cordially. "What's new in the papers this morning?" I inquired, to set the conversation ball comfortably rolling. "Paper isn't out yet this week. Say, I hear they have discovered gold in California."

I looked at him a little curiously, and before I could make up my mind what he was driving at, he said: "No use talking, Gen. Taylor is our man for president."

Then I looked at him rather closely to see if he showed any symptoms of insanity in his eye; but he was in appearance as calm and rational as ever. "Now that we've got the Mexican war closed up in good shape and the Oregon question settled, it is time we—"

"Say!" said I breaking in upon him, "Are you crazy or just giving me a whirl of some kind?"

He looked at me blankly for half a minute, and then a smile began to spread over his face.

"I beg your pardon, old man, I believe I am getting a trifle off. You see, I got one of those forty-year-old dictionaries as a premium the other day for subscribing to a newspaper that is of no earthly good itself, and it just keeps my mind working about forty years behind the times. Let's get off and take something."—West Shore.

On a supposition. "What's the matter here?" asked an officer as he came along to the house of a colored man on Beaubien street to find the man at the gate with a club in his hand at midnight.

"Reckon somebody was a-trying to git in, sah," was the reply.

"Of co'se dey was!" added his wife from the shelter of the doorway.

"Robbers?"

"But, man, what on earth have you got in the house to tempt robbers?" asked the officer.

"It ain't what we has dun got in dar, but what de robbers 'posse dey'll find."

"But what could they suppose?"

"Wall, sah, I was down at de bank to get de 'bout hittin' a job. P'raps some robber stole me. P'raps he dun got de ideah dat I drew out a thousand dollars in cash. Wouldn't dat bring him up hear mighty sartin'?"

"You'd better go in and go to bed," advised the officer as he sauntered on.

"Yes, sah; but not now, sah. We heard sunthin' go woash-biff-squash! right by de front door, sah, an' we hain't gwine to lie still an' let dem robbers git no bulge on us! Good-night, sah, but I'll circle aroun' a bit wid dis club an' let 'em know Iza prepared fur business."—Detroit Free Press.

As to the omnibus. In the case of a South Carolina negro, charged with stealing chickens, an entire colored jury was put on, and they found him guilty in two minutes after being sent out. Hereafter South Carolina chickens have hardly been considered property, and their loss was considered an act of Providence.

Keep Tally to Yourselves. A Western agency advertises to send 150 articles of everyday convenience about the household for the sum of thirty cents. If you bite, and if the articles turn out to be 150 pins, don't let your neighbor know it. The more guileless the better for trade.

A CITY OF PERFUMES.

THE FOLKS OF GRASSE LIVE AMID SWEET ODORS.

Great Fields of Flowers Along the Roads—Peeling and Cleaning Flowers for Conversion Into Perfumery.

Back of Cannes, though not very far, the town of Grasse lies in a land of flowers, writes Henry Haynie, in the Pictorial. Held in place by a washbelt of orange groves on the abrupt declivities of the last counter-fort of the mighty Alps, the city of perfumes looks like a gigantic agave hung on the rocks, in front of arduous peaks which shelter the nymph of the crystal urn in the mystery of grottoes. Up there is the route followed by imperial eagles, the very road which Napoleon followed when he made rapid flight from Elba to Paris. Silver-leaved olive trees veil the hills, cactus empurples them, and date trees balance their crowns of leaves in the morning breezes. Here, there, everywhere, innumerable country houses dot the verdure with white points that glitter and sparkle in golden sunlight. On the right a long blue line of sea, out of whose enchanting, cerulean waves Venus Anadyomene stepped forth in days of mythology. This sea forms a curve beneath the fret work of Esterel, while on the left the last streak of coast sinks at the end of one of the Lerin islets. A sea of sacred prow floating eternally at anchor.

Grasse has a position manifestly indifferent to lines laid down by modern surveyors. There is a disdain of horizontal so as to take advantage of perpendiculars. The squares are crossings merely, the streets cleft, and the upper stories, the dim-looking buildings would surely run into each other if they were not kept in good order by arched buttresses. Ground floors have rude bossage that are distant imitations of those in Florence. There are old sculptured doors, under ogives, that are openings to the windings of stone staircases. The shops remind one of the apothecary's stall where Homer got his poison, and a sombre church with squat pillars and square towers that have their foundations in darkness, and whose frontage is high up in a provincial sky, is placed on two crypts where ghosts abound. It is these sort of things that stamp the old Roman station with a personal charm which, in the perpetual opposition of light and shade, unexpected contrasts collide, cause the qualities of both to become evident, and will assist mine host, Rost, in giving sensations of pleasure to her most gracious majesty.

You ride from Cannes on a narrow streak of railway that runs through olive orchards and fields of roses, and when you reach Grasse you are in a country of odoriferous essences. Where there would grow potatoes, Grasse folks plant roses, and heliotrope takes the place of green peas. Carpets of geraniums, mignonettes, jonquils, tuberoses and violets diaper the country. When I last visited a part of France the perfumery establishments were in full operation. The winding and a sep't streets of the town were encumbered with wagons, carts and beasts of burden transporting flowers from fields to factories. Shepherds returning from the mountains brought with them thyme and wild lavender, fennel, mint and rosemary. In the streets, steamers and pistils came down in showers, the streams ran bergamot for all I know, and the dust of the road may have been put in scent bags.

I entered one of the houses where an industrial kitchen manipulated and converted into extracts and pomades the petals of flowers. Roses and orange blossoms were being distilled, and the head of the firm showed me everything. It seemed to me that there was not enough handkerchiefs in all the world to soak up the contents of the many bottles I saw down there, or sufficient heads of hair in the two hemispheres to absorb the varied pomades that were being packed. It is a business of necessity the utmost celerity must attend these manipulations, seeing that the perfection of the products is due, first of all, to the impeccable freshness of the raw material. You should see the activity displayed by women as they peel and cleanse flowers that were collected before dawn, and which are in immense heaps in workrooms, free from sunlight. The one I visited was the crypt of what was once a Franciscan monastery, and the bones from sepulchres which had previously paved the sanctuary had not all been carried away. As country wagons brought in large bundles of perfumed spoils from rose fields and orange groves, the air was filled with a rubbish that was mixed up with the remains of ten human generations.

Nowadays the essence of roses is gathered less poetically than it used to be, but there is, however, just as much care taken in distilling the water that comes from the alembic. The perfume once cost as much as \$140 a ounce, and it does not fetch that amount at present. The price fluctuates between \$400 and \$500 the litre, when the year is a fair one, and has increased at least a third since the rigorous winter of 1883. It takes nearly 13,500 pounds of roses to produce a single pound of essence. That made in Grasse is of a dark green, and comes in a tin. It is considered far superior to the oil of the Balkans, which is easily recognizable by its weak, yellow color, and is more often than not falsified. As for neroli, or essential oil of orange blossoms, it is obtained by the same processes. The price per litre varies between \$100 and \$120, and sometimes goes up as high as \$200. A kilogramme of flowers produces a gramme of essence, that is to say, one-hundredth part of the flowers gathered, even much less than that if it be the commencement of the season. The city of Cologne, although itself the possessor of no odors except the exhalations from its fetid gutters, which carry stink and stink, however, is a great manufacturer of perfume. Violets are harvested from 15th of January to April 15, the Grasse country alone handling from 290,000 to 325,000 pounds of them. Jonquils bloom in February and March, then come the orange blossoms and the roses, lasting from April 29 until the 31st of May. The territory of Grasse produces 8,500,000 pounds of orange blossoms, 1,800,000 pounds of rose leaves. Mignonette is collected from May 15 till the end of June, and gives 50,000 pounds. Jasmines yield 294,000 pounds, and tuberoses over 145,000. Finally comes cassia, which gives a concentrated perfume, and which begins to flower in Oc-

tober and finishes when the roses commence again. Such is the annual cycle of the principal flowers with which the chief industry of Grasse is fed, though in this nomenclature I do not mention lavender and rosemary, both greatly used in perfumery, but which are by nomadic distillers who take their alembics about with them from department to department.

A Lucky Man.

Colonel Samuel Daskam, first Selectman of Norwalk, Conn., and one of its most prominent citizens, paid a visit to New York recently and returned \$2,000 richer than when he left home. In 1852 Mr. Daskam was engaged in the jewelry business in Troy, N. Y., and had as an apprentice, a young man named Peter Sheridan. In 1853 Mr. Daskam sold out and went to New York and shortly thereafter opened a store in Maiden Lane. Sheridan accompanied him to the metropolis and through Mr. Daskam's influence secured a good position. Being desirous of starting in business for himself, Sheridan induced Daskam to lease a store at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twelfth Street and stock it with goods, putting Sheridan in full possession. One morning the store was not opened as usual, and it was discovered that Sheridan had decamped, taking almost all the stock. The police were notified, but nothing was heard of Sheridan for six months, when it was reported that he was dead. Sheridan had a half brother who went to California, where he acquired a moderate fortune, and a short time ago returned to New York. He learned from Sheridan's sister his scurvy treatment of Daskam. The girl was dying of consumption and said that she could not die in peace until the wrong had been righted.

Joseph Sheridan, the half brother, went to Norwalk and had a talk with Mr. Daskam, and arranged a meeting at the Astor House in New York. The meeting occurred, but previous to leaving Norwalk Mr. Daskam deposited all the valuables usually carried about his person in the Norwalk Town Clerk's safe, as he was somewhat afraid of being bunked. He then proceeded to New York, and before he had been five minutes in Mr. Sheridan's company twenty one-hundred-dollar bills were handed him by that gentleman. Even then Mr. Daskam thought the bills were counterfeit until he walked into a bank and secured a certificate of deposit for \$2,000.—[New York Times.]

An Ancient Egyptian Lock.

Among recent discoveries in Egypt was that of a lock supposed to have been in use more than 4,000 years ago, by which reckoning it would considerably antedate the Pharaohs of the Exodus, the days of Moses, and even of Joseph, and would reach back well towards the reign of Cheops and the building of the Great Pyramid, no matter how green and small it may have been, and has several times had a bud open after three weeks of waiting.

Poppies are a joy if you can buy the buds, they open so perfectly in water, with the same rich colors and dainty texture of petals. Forget-me-nots will last from two to four weeks if once well started, but the pretty leaves must nearly all be cut away and the stems put deep in the water; then the stalks will grow and every tiny bud blossom beautifully. A clear glass is the best to put them in. A bunch of "Wandering Jew" cut in late October will last for a week or more, no matter how green and small it may have been, and has several times had a bud open after three weeks of waiting.

Pansies, marguerites and violets all freshen up wonderfully, even after they have been worn or carried until but a little withered heap, if they receive the proper attention. And it is the same old story of loosening the clippers, clipping in late October, and hanging up the dainty little heads in fresh cold water. Almost invariably after a bath and rest they are as fresh as tired human flowers after the same treatment.

In our small city houses growing plants take too much room. Cut flowers are easily obtained, but very expensive, therefore it pays to take good care of them and learn how to keep them fresh and sweet. Most flowers keep better with very little foliage. You must use separate stems for the green effects. Some rose leaves can usually be kept if care is taken to cut off some part and watch the first day or so that the flower does not droop.—[Chicago News.]

Sisal Hemp in Florida.

"The people of this country pay \$5,000,000 each year for sisal hemp fibre grown in Yucatan, wherewith to make cordage, binding twine, and so forth," said a government official to a Star reporter. "It is a great waste of money, because the same material can be produced just as well in Southern Florida as in Yucatan. Capitalists are interesting themselves in the matter, and a new industry of extensive proportions is to be developed on the peninsula." Sisal, besides being one of the most admirable fibers in the world for the purposes mentioned, is a most interesting plant. It is a growth of huge green bayonet-shaped leaves, each one from four and a half to six feet in length and varying from one and one-half inches thick at the base to half an inch thick at the center. When it is from six to eight years old and quite mature it sends up from its middle with great rapidity a huge central stalk or mast twenty-five feet high and three inches in diameter. From the upper half of this stalk small branches grow out, each one of them succeeding in capturing a Presently the blossoms wither, the petals drop off and in their place leaves appear. Within a few days where each plant has been a complete little sisal flower has developed, attached to an extremity of the parent stem. When it is mature it drops upon the ground, and, if it manages to come in contact with the mother earth, proceeds to take root and become a growth like its progenitor.

Hoarded Gold of India.

"Very few people know what an enormous amount of gold is stored up in India," said Samuel W. Clinton, of Bombay, at the Hotel Imperial. "As fast as gold is brought into India it is bought up by the banks and banking houses and stored up as just so much capital. You see that after they get the gold is not used in circulation, but bills of exchange are issued with the gold as security, and with the silver money of India these bills of exchange form the currency. You would hardly believe that India has stored up in her vaults over \$676,250,000 in gold, and the troublesome part of it is that the Western Hemisphere or European countries never will get any of it back again. That is not the way the Hindoos do business. They have great faith in gold and get all of it they can."—[New York Telegram.]

The Shark of Sharks.

The shark of sharks, the real "man-eater," and the one most dreaded, is the white shark. This variety reaches a length of thirty-five feet and a weight of 2000 pounds. Its head is long and flat,

THE INVENTOR.

Fields for Future Work, and Requirements to be Observed. A writer in one of the Boston papers asserts that of all men the successful inventor has the best right to be called a self-made man. "He must," says the same writer, "possess three general characteristics peculiar to all men who achieve success in life, but in more full development than most others, to wit, ingenuity, enthusiasm and perseverance." Like the true poet, his soul is in his work; but his is the poetry of substantial achievement, which gives wealth, as well as happiness, to mankind. It is desired to harness the forces of nature for human benefit, the inventor devises the harness in the shape of machinery to operate with. Every comfort which we enjoy in civilization bears the sign manual of the inventor's skill. Our clothing, furniture, the luxuries we can command, are all largely due—at least their best utility and excellence are—to the genius of the inventor.

CARE OF CUT FLOWERS.

The care of cut flowers is something few women seem to understand. Hundreds of dollars are spent in purchasing lovely flowers that are allowed to perish all too soon, just for the want of a little attention. The delight of having one's room brightened by fresh flowers is so great that more time and care would readily be bestowed upon the perishable beauties if those who cared for them knew the great difference it would make whether they were merely put in water or whether they were "nursed" and "petted" a little.

Roses should always have the end of the stem clipped off with a pair of sharp scissors and some of the pretty green leaves taken off. Do not crowd your vases. Give the flowers plenty of water and change the water daily. At night put all the stems neatly together and roll a newspaper about the upper part of the bunch, leaving no open space for the air to get in. Then plunge the flowers into a deep pitcher or jar full of water nearly to their heads, and put them in the ice-box, if you have one, or in any cool place where they will rest all night. Very drooping roses will thus come out fresh and stiff-stemmed in the morning. Some varieties of roses will keep a week if put to bed in this way each night. Another good way is to shut them up in a high pail with water to come up to their heads, the cover carefully closed and the pail put in an ice-chest or some other cool place. Lilies are more easily kept. They only need plenty of fresh water, a good light and to have the ends of the stalks clipped slightly from day to day. The writer has never failed to make a lily-bud open (bloom), no matter how green and small it may have been, and has several times had a bud open after three weeks of waiting.

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A Home-Made Bicycle.

There is a genius in Hartwell, whose name is Sloan Reeder. He is a colored lad who is about sixteen years old, and is an apprentice in a blacksmith shop. Sloan has constructed a bicycle out of raw material. The wheels are made of iron and steel rods, the beam of an old iron pipe and the saddle of scrap iron. It is very strong, and while not quite as light running as the factory machines, answers the purpose admirably. Sloan rides his bicycle with skill. He is at work upon another invention, but will not divulge the nature of it.—[Atlanta Constitution.]

BECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick-Headache.

The German Emperor wants ninety-four ships to command the Baltic and North Seas.

PETS stopped few by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. See his first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise, 50¢. Dr. KLINE, 937 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Kansas appropriates \$60,000 for seed for needy settlers.

Talk's cheap, but when it's backed up by a pledge of the hard cash of a financially responsible firm, or company, of world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealing, it means business!

Now, there are scores of sarsaparillas and other blood-purifiers, all cracked up to be the best, purest, most peculiar and wonderful, but bear in mind (for your own sake), there's only one guaranteed blood-purifier and remedy for torpid liver and all diseases that come from bad blood.

That one—standing solitary and alone—sold on trial, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

If it don't do good in skin, scalp and scrofulous diseases—and pulmonary consumption is only lung-scrofula—just let its makers know and get your money back.

Talk's cheap, but to back a poor medicine, or a common one, by selling it on trial, as "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold, would bankrupt the largest fortune.

Talk's cheap, but only "Discovery" is guaranteed.

A New Kind of Metal. A new kind of metal is reported from Birmingham, England, which is said to be non-corrosive, and will adhere to other metals of all kinds when properly applied. Its great use will probably be found in marine engineering, for coating iron and steel for propellers to prevent their pitting.

At Anaheim, Cal., a few days ago, 102 ostriches were sold for \$9,000.

THE CHINESE.

The Chinese spend \$200,000,000 annually on their religious worship.

If you are doubtful as to the use of Dobbin's Electric Soap, and cannot accept the experience of millions who use it, after the 24 years it has been on the market, one trial will convince you. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

Henry George says that the bicycle is the best thing ever invented for man.

TO DISPEL COLDS. Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

The once mighty Indian population of the United States has dwindled to 244,075.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know what from sugar, read what he says: TOLEDO, O., January 10, 1887. Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co., Gentlemen: I have been in the general practice of medicine for more than 40 years, and would say that in my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and with effect. It is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly, L. L. GOSNELL, M. D., Office, 215 Summit St. We will give \$100 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O., Sold by Druggists, etc.

Moreland, Montana, has a 100 horse-power plow. U 20

"August Flower"

There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says: "I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, and Constipation we know. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out of Constipation of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed."

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