The Finus are an upright, faithful and hospitable people. A writer in the Saturday Review speaks of their honesty as proverbial, and proceeds to give some experience of his own as illustrative of the scrupulous and even "heroic" manner in which they tell the truth, and the whole truth, under the most difficult circumstances.

"This seems to be exactly the kind of apparatus I am looking for," I said to a merchant in Helsingfors, as I looked at an article worth about \$75; "I will buy it at once if, knowing what I want it for, you can honestly advise me to take it."

it at once if, knowing what I want it for, you can honestly advise me to take it."

"No, sir," he answered, "I do not recommend you to take it, nor have I anything in stock just now that would suit you." And I left the shop and purchased what I wanted elsewhere.

"Here's your fare," said I to a peasant in the interior, who had driver for three hours through the woods in his dresky, as I handed him four shillings.

"No, sir, that's double my fare, he replied, returning me half the money. And when I told him he might keep it for his honesty, he slightly nodded his thanks with the dignity of one of nature's noblemen, from which defiant pride and cringing obsequiousness were coually absent.

Ground for Suspetion.

The French have a proverb, "Qui securises s'accuses," he who excuses himself, accuses himself. This was evidently in the mind of M. de Solilhac, whose anusing account of his ride in a diligence is quoted by the Baron du Casse in his volume of "Sourvenirs." My companion in the coupe was a litigant who was going to Neufchatal to sustain a lawsuit against a M. de Hollonde, of Amiens, who demanded of him the payment of a dobt, and who repudiated as false the receipted bill which my companion showed.

He gave me the argument in his defense to read, and I had no sooner looked it over than I hastened to put in my pocket my purse, which I had placed in a pocket of the carriage. He exclaimed with considerable feeling that in taking this precaution I did him an injustice.

I replied, "Monsieur, I have read your defense."

I replied, "Monsieur, I have read your

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The people who have sometimes not tered the very unsafe generalization that "women have no sense of humor" must be unacquainted with the genuine American girl, whose gift for a sort of humor which almost seems to be the peculiar property of this country—comical comparisons and odd exaggerations—is beyond doubt very great. A certain young New York girl of 18 is will known to her friends to possess this sense of humor. Of a particularly haughty and repellant woman she remarked: "She steps as if the ground were not good enough for her to walk on, and therefore she always wears rubbers!"

She said of a young man who had not much liking for hard work, but who complained that he could find nothing to do: "That's why he wears glasses; he has worn out his eyes looking for something nice to do."

She remarked one day of a particularly dishevelled specimen of a Skye terrier, 'Dixie, you are the most ravelled little dog; you must have been woren without any selvage!"

Of a very, very old house, superficiall "spruced up," she said that "nothing held it together but the paint."

She advised a young man, who was excessively proud of his bass singing, who had sung a very low note, to "let another tuck out of his voice."

There was humor, as well as pathos, in her remark of a forlorn and very thin old horse:

"Your thing! It looks as if it had been pastured for twenty years on a plowed fleid."

It was a Western girl who, is visiting an Eastern acquaintance who was very proud of her descent, and who showed her first one and then another precious possession which was "ancestral," exclaimed pensively:

"Dear me! I haven't so much as an old white hat to prove that I ever had a grandfather!"

Another girl, who was a student at a school of technology, and who happened to be extremely slender, furnished a "chemical analysis" of herself, which, after enumerating several articles of clothing in the style of chemical ingredients, ended with the item:

"Of girl, a trace."

This kind of humor is very different from the biting wit which us

"Then," said Lady Blessington, "I suppose your lordship was smuggled?"

Carried the Dispatches.

Almost hidden in one of the inside pages of the new Army Register is recognition by the President of an act of heroism performed years ago by a private named James Bell, who is now a messenger at, army headquarters at Chicago. In 1876 Bell was a private with Gen. Terry on the Big Horn River during the war against the Sioux. A detachment of troops under Gen. Crook was at Powder River and many leagues distant. It was imperative that Gen. Crook be given dispatches vital to the interests of this command; but the country swarmed with the hostile Sioux and the seouts under Gen. Terry's command said that an attempt to communicate with Gen. Crook would result in the death of the messenger and loss of the dispatches, and that the undertaking would be hopeless. So the project was given up; but Bell heard of his commander's wishes and he volunteered to accomplish the dangerous task. His offer was accepted and he accomplished his mission safely, although he had many narrow escapes. The result of his journey was that Gen. Crook's men surprised a force of Sioux and routed them. As a reward for his bravery Private Bell now wears a medal and possesses also a certificate of merit signed by President Harrison.

certificate of merit signed by President Harrison.

There Are Various Methods.
Several methods of distinguishing precious stones from their imitations are commonly employed. One well-known method is by means of the tongue. On touching the precious stone to the tongue the gem is very much colder than its imitation. But this test is far from reliable, as imitations made of quartz are as cold as any precious stone. The diamond and garnet alone excepted, all precious stones are distinguished from their imitations by having double instead of single refraction; that is to say, by giving a double instead of single image of a candle flame. Even when the gem is in setting, it is comparatively easy to ascertain the fact of a double or single refraction by looking down into its facets and ascertaining whether an image is single or double. There is an instrument, called the lithoscope, which in difficult causes, is employed to determine the question, and does its work with infallible certainty. Persons accustomed to handle precious stones, however, need neither test nor instrument, but rely on the eye, and are rarely deceived. Like bank clerks who feel that a note is not right, though at first they may not be able to point out the difference between the genuine and the counterfeit; experts in gems detect the spurious at a glance.

Wire, 1-500th of an Lech in Dianueter.

wire, 1-500th of an Inch in Dianueter.

In an interview recently published, a wire manufacturer made the following statement: "We are at work just now on some pretty small wire. It is 1-500 of an inch in diameter—finer than the hair on your head, a great deal. Ordinarily fine wire is drawn through steel plates, but that wouldn't do for this work, because if the hole wore away ever so little it would make the wire larger, and this would spoil the job. Instead, it is drawn through what is practically a hole in a diamond, to which there is, of course, no wear. These diamond plates are made by a woman in New York, who has a monopoly of the art in this country. The wire is then run through machinery, which winds it spirally with a layer of silk thread that is .0015 of an inch in thickness—even finer than the wire, you see. This wire is used in making the receivements of ocean cables, the galvanometers used in testing cables and measuring insulation of covered wires."

"Now, little boys, can you tell me," said a Columbus teacher, "what the efsaid a Columbus teacher, "what the ef-fect of tobaceo is upon the system. Lit-tle Billy, who has wrestled with his first chew, promptly held up his hand. "Well, Billy, what is the effect?" "Makes ye wisht ye wuz dead!"

A GREAT CORRAL.

THE IMMENSE CAVALRY DEPOT BUILT DURING THE WAR.

for the Army—How the Sick and Disabled Were Treated—A Stam-pede at Night.

In the spring of 1863 it was determined to erect near Washington a great depot where Cavalry and artillery horses could be received and trained for the field and where, when from any cause they were unserviceable, they could be cared for and, if found practicable, doctored and fed into a serviceable condition, or if not, condemned and sold.

Few if any of our readers living in Washington are ignorant of the location and surroundings of Giesbore Point, but for those who are not so fortunate it may be briefly stated that it is located at the north end of a level stretch of land which skirts the hills on the Maryland side of the river, commencing just south of the confluence of the Anacostia with the Potmac, and is from one to one and a half miles wide, and in length extending some distance south of Alexandria.

A gentleman by the name of Young owned a fine farm there, on which it was decided to erect the depot. A large field of ripening corn covered a portion of the plain. This was cut and shocked in about the time it takes to tell it, and engineers were at once at work laying out streets, waster works and not forgetting the cheeraful sutter. Agents were at once dispatched to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to hire men, and hire them they did by the thousands. Contracts were made for large quantities of pine lumber of all descriptions, to be delivered at the earliest moment practicable. Great plans were drawn and great rows of structures of nearly every possible design, under the combined efforts of thousands of carpenters, skilled and unskilled, soon began to struggle into shapes more or less pretentious, according to the purposes for which they were to be used. At first the employes outnumbered the horses, but this condition of a flairs is did not last long, although the pay rolls showed something over 6,000 hands of all grades at one time. Great wharves were built, and soon a fleet of vessels were anchored adjacent, laden with all descriptions and varicties of supplies.

The purchase of horses at this dep

place.

Horses in all stages of disease and disability soon came pouring in from the army and the agents previously spoken of as having been sent to the large cities of the north to hire men were daily forwarding hundreds of drunken, diseased, worthless bummers, many of whom were physically unable and many others unwilling or too ignorant to lead a horse to water. Bounty jumpers, draft evaders, thieves, newly-arrived enigrants and desperadoes of all descriptions were among the daily arrivals. Many of these, when they saw the character of the duties which they were expected to perform, took the first opportunity to leave, and it was no infrequent thing to have the number of such in one night more than equal the number received the day previous. The maximum of employes of all grades was reached in December, when my requisition for daily rations mounted to over 7,000 for civil employes.

Stables with separate stalls for each horse were constructed with a capacity of upward of 25,000 horses. A reservoir was constructed on the hill south of the Government Insane Asylum, which was supplied by hydraulic rams from the river and in return furnished running water to every stable and mess house and hospital at the depot. This is mentioned as an indication of the completeness with which the construction was carried out.

In less than a year the total expenditures for construction had mounted to about two million dollars and Uncle Sam was the owner of the finest cavalry depot in the world. All business pertaining to the purchase, issue to the army and the receipt of unserviceable horses came to be done with great precision and in the most approved business manner.

The transactions between field quartermasters and the depot were at times simply enormous, thousands of horses found an asylum until again fitted for active service in the field. At one time in good order and in the hands of competent surgeons, where thousands of horses found an asylum until again fitted for active service in the field. At one time in a pasture a

the number of unserviceable animals far exceeded the capacity of the stables and we were compelled to confine between six and seven thousand of them in a pasture around which the fence was none too strong and of very lasty and imperfectly understood even by experienced herdsmen and drovers, the perienced herdsmen and drovers, the effect on confined within limited boundaries by fences. The leading peculiarity may be said to be in an extreme of timidity at night and a disposition of the times in a straight direction regardless of eight weeks will be desired with the maximum at night had been noticed as being a part of the pastime of these very sorryle looking animals, and fears expressed that they might break through the fence; but an each stropho. One evening I had occases into twist Washington, and with a companion drove over in a light road wagon. There was no moon, but a fair starlight night on our return about 12.00 a.m., and will be considered the control of the world of the control of the control of the world o

peculiar roar which seemed to come over the brow of the hill in waves grew more and more distinct, it began to be a question what would become of us, if the stampeding animals were on the road to Washington, as it would be sure death for us to be caught by this stream of frantic animals. Driving as rapidly as possible, we had arrived at a point about half way from the bottom to the top of the hill when the head of the column appeared on the brow and began to thunder down on the wide expanse of roadway. For us to stop, go on, or turn and drive the other way was in either case almost is used eath. I had the whip and reins, and looking to the left I descerned a deep ravine into which it occurred to me I could force our horse and thereby save him and such portions of our wagon as were not destroyed by the plunge as well as our own lives. A short stroke of the whip and a vigorous pull on the left rein sent our old gray plunging down the decility. Each of us sprang for our lives form the wagon and escaped without serious injury. The maddened stream of brutes were just upon us—one-half a second more delay and we would have been trampled to death by the thoroughly panie-stricken animals, which, by the hill toward the river. As we cleared the road and went down into the ravine our horse fell and the wagon was upet, but no very serious damage was done to either. Gaining an eligible position, from which to view the galloping, neighing, snorting herd, I discerned an officer in full uniform riding madly in the line and seemingly entirely absorbed in that kbefore him.

I at once shouted to him, "What horses are those?" but without turning his head the words came floating back to me on the midnight air." D—d if I know" and disappeared in the "madding crowd."

Perhaps few of those who read this eversaw a herd of horses under similar conditions. They were, to say the least, anything but handsome brutes in their normal condition, but under the terrible revous excitement which now seemed to possess each and every one of them, the

ever saw a herd of horses under similar to conditions. They were, to say the least, the anything but handsome brutes in their normal condition, but under the terrible nervous excitement which now seemed to possess each and every one of them, they appeared to be transformed into thorough-bred Kentucky racers. With theads and neck elevated, nostrils and eyes distended and a springiness to the pleap which would have done credit to Tenbrook or Harry Bassett in their apalmy days, it may well be said that the stampede of the 6,000 horses was a rare sight. On they rushed, down through the little village of Uniontown to a point where the road on the south side of the Anacostia leaves the main thorough-fare. Here a division took place, a portion of them keeping on and crossing the Navy Yard bridge to Washington. Hundreds trying to run through the river were soon swamped in the mud and drowned, but by far the larger number took the road to the right and passed on toward Bladensburg and finally dispersed in small squads throughout a greater portion of lower Maryland. Righting our horse and wagon, we were soon at the depot, where another peculiar spectacle was presented.

It seemed that when the hereak through the fence was made about 350 of the animals took the road which led to the issuing corral, the superintendent of which heard them coming and at once opened stable stadiating in every direction from a circle. Inside of this circle stood a large mess house, leaving a roadway around it of about forty feet wide. As soon as the horses had passed in the gates twere closed and here commenced probably the most unique race on record. Never slacking their speed they commenced to run from right to left around the house, and despite all that could be done, continued their mad career for a full hour and a half. It appeared that finally, by mutual consent, they gradually tecased their wild chase and became reasonably quiet. The net result of the whole affair was a loss to the government of about 400 head of horses.

Business at th

discussing the invention the other morning.

"It has been the aim of my life," said Arnold to Jones, "to produce a fowl that would combine weight with youth."

Jones nodded.
"It is easy enough, of course, to fatten an old fowl. But the product is pretty apt to be tough. Spring chickens are always tender—that is, genuine spring chickens, but they are too small to make much money out of."

Jones nodded agan.
"Well, I experimented and experimented, and at last I have what I call an unqualified success. It is a cross between the Plymouth Rock rooster and the Dorking hen, and the chickens I have raised have in the short space of eight weeks acquired a weight of twelve pounds."

Jones eyes threatened to fall out on

tauri.

But Arcturus is 11,500,000 times as far away as the sun, and if our sun were away as the sun, and if our sun were between the control of the control

times larger than Jupiter; but Arcturus, if our information is correct, is 550,000 times larger than the sun.

By the side of such a majestic orb out sun, grand and overwhelming as it is in our own system, would dwindle to an insignificant star.

Contemplating a world so vast, endowed with such mighty energies and rushing with such resistless force through the great deeps of space, we cannot resist the questions: Whence came this blazing world? Whither is it bound? What is its mission and destiny?

Is it simply a visitor to our sidered alalay, rushing furiously through it like a comet? Is it being constantly fed and chalarged by the worlds it encounters and the meteoric matter it gathers up in its wonderful journey?

What would be the effect if it chanced to pass through the nebula or a star cluster? Was the new star which suddenly blazed forth in the nebula of Andromeda in 1876 due to a similar cause?

As this mighty aggregation of attractive energies sweeps along his celestial path, thickly bordered with stellar worlds, how many of those worlds will yield forever to his disturbing forces?

How many will be swerved from their appointed courses by his irresistible newer? How many will plunge into his hiery bosom and be swallowed up as a pebble is swallowed up by the ocean?—

Scientific American.

A BONELESS CHILD.

A Curious Freak of Nature in Georgia.

Georgia.

The Athens (Ga.) Banner has a curious story to tell concerning a child that is body. It says:

"There is in the State of Georgia today a child eleven years old but very little larger than when it was born, and without a bone in its entire body.

"A citizen of Athens tells us this, and he is a gentleman of undoubted veracity. The names of the parents and the place where they reside are not given, as they are sensative upon the subject.

"This curious freak of nature is suggested at present by a story going the rounds of the press concerning a woman in New York gradually becoming ossified. She noticed the ends of her fingers becoming stiffened, and one day knocked one of her fingers against a table and broke off the end joint. It was a solid bone and very brittle. Her nose and feet are now turning to bone.

"On the other hand, here is a human being without a bone in its body. If the former is a curiosity, what must be this latter?"

"The child in question was born with

A Big Mistake.

The moulting process is one that debilitates and prevents hens from laying. Many farmers and poultry-raisers at this season kill off their old tens, because they think they have stopped laying and are fat. This is a great mistake; the proper material should be furnished them with their food to and phosphates. Mr. John R. Jones, of Suffield, Conn., says: "I am a breeder of Mottled Javas. I have been using Sheridan's Condition Fowder for years. I find it very valuable for poultry in the moulting season; it helps the growth of feathers. I use it also for show birds." I.S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send further particulars to anyone free.

The good health of every woman depends greatly upon herself, delays, through false modesty are dangerous; Lydia E, Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure nine cases out of ten.

The original cost of Central Park, New York, was \$4,000,000.

ETT: stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 661 Arch St., Phila.. Pa. Constantinople, Turkey, has nineteen daily papers.

A physician recently said, "probably Lydia E. Pinkham has done more for womankind than all the doctors combined; a woman un-derstands those matters better than we do."

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Couders-port, Pa., say Hadi's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

Mexico will have a \$2,000,000 exhibit at the World's Fair. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water.Druggists seil at 25c.per bottle

The smallest is the best

The smallest is the best in pills, other things being equal. But, with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, nothing else is equal. They're the best, not only because they're the smallest, and the easiest to take—but because they do more good. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels in a way the huge, old fashioned pill doesn't dram of. Think of trying to regulate the system with the ordinary pill. It's only good for upsetting it.

These are mild and gentle—but thorough and effective, no pain—no griping. One little pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic. The best Liver Pill known. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured.

Put up in sealed vials—a perfect vest-pocket remedy, always convenient, fresh and reliable.

They're the cheapest pill you can buy for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. It's a plan peculiar to Dr. Pierce's medicines.

You pay only for the good you get. Can you ask more?

"German

G. Gloger, Druggist, Watertown, Wis. This is the opinion of a man who keeps a drug store, sells all medicines, comes in direct contact with the patients and their families, and knows better than anyone else how remedies sell, and what true merit they have. He hears of all the failures and successes, and can therefore judge: "I know of no medicine for Coughs, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness that had done such effective work in my Coughs, Sore than the feetive work in my Coughs, Sore Species's

or Hoarseness that had done such effective work in my family as Boschee's German Syrup. Last winter a lady called Hoarseness, at my store, who was suffering from a very severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge a bottle, and it the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief.'' ©



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Both the method and results when syrup of Figis taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

mend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will pro-cure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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ASTHMA P. Eard Bayen, B. Babba, N. L.

When slovens get tidy they polish the bottoms of the pans:-When SERVANTS & are given SAROLO they are never tired of cleaning up

Two servants in two neighboring houses dwelt, But differently their daily labor felt; Jaded and weary of her life was one, Always at work, and yet 'twas never done. The other walked out nightly with her beau, But then she cleaned house with SAPOLIO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION