seals indulge in savage natures to consolidation, and tear and cut one another terribly with their sharp teeth. The stronger ones secure favorable positions along the beach, while the weaker and the young males, or "bachelors," as they are called, take up positions farther back. Their "bleating" resembles the sound made by sheep, and the roaring noise they make when fighting can be heard for miles on a still day.

made by sheep, and the roaring noise they make when fighting can be heard for miles on a still day.

The males remain on the islands for time or four months, and during that time never take any nourishment and only sleep by "fits and starts," as they are terribly jealous and watch their flocks of females with great care. When the males first arrive they are fat and sleek, but gradually their long fast and constant worry reduce their flesh until they return to the water only skin and constant worry reduce their flesh until they return to the water only skin and bones. The females give birth to but one "pup," as their young are called immediately after landing; but they feed regularly and go and come to and from the sea at their own sweet will. They seem to be able to recognize their own young ones by voice alone, and can pick them out from the many thousands that herd together. The pups cannot swim at first, but after much awkward tumbling and scrambling in the shallow water soon teach themselves.

The animals are very gentle and are to free much awkward tumbling and scrambling in the shallow water soon teach themselves.

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Being a very modest girl her size was once of worry and anxiety to her, so much so that three or four years previous duch of the red water of the death she could not be induced to ecompany her parents to the neighboration in vising where they did their market dided of pneumonia, probably coupled where they during that the grown and the stone of the fatty of the purp cannot be a supposed to have a dided

They Are Taken, and the Value of Their Skins—A Source of Food for the Esquimaux.

While on my way to Newfoundland last fall on the Red Cross Line steamship Miranda, we stopped to take on some passengers at Halifax. Among them has a six-footer whom you would have taken for a Down East Yankee if it had not been for his strong German accur. The turned out to be a sealer, in fact, regular seal poacher, on his way to Newfoundland to try to pick up a crew for his schooner, which he had just purchased at Halifax. He was quite a character, and gave me may interesting facts about his scaling trips, which from his account must have been very profitable. He had been caught by the Russian authorities and imprisoned and fined, but neither this nor the hardships of the long voyages seemed to deter him in the least from trying his luck again. He found no trouble in shipping a crew of hardy seal gunners at St. John's, though the pay, \$13 per month and found, seemed very small for so hard at tip.

He calculated that it would take him at least five months to reach the scaling grounds, but he promised each man 50 cents extra for every seal they shot and saved. I was surprised to hear him say that he expected to take his wife along with him, and it seemed to me, as we were plunging through the heavy seas in an howling gale in our stanch steamer that it was carrying devotion pretty far to make that long and dangerous voyage around Cape Horn in a small schooner.

He gave me the following interesting account of the fur seal whose skins are prepared by the furiter. They breed on a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean known as the Pribylor Islands of Alaska. The males make their appearance there about the first week in May, and about June 1 land in grean numbers. The females begin to land about the middle of June. A full grown male will weigh 500 pounds but the females are much smaller and lighter. The males aliandle in surge of the further of th

Af Lenormous woman.

A funeral and burial took place at Newton, Ill., some days ago which attracted more than the usual amount of attention on account of the size of the person who had died. Miss Rosella Kibler died at the house of her father, John C. Kibler, a prominent Jasper county farmer. At the time of her death she was nineteen years of age and weighed 508 pounds, being without doubt one of the largest persons known considering her age. She is supposed to have died of pneumonia, probably coupled with fatty degeneration. Her growth had been most marked during the last tive years.

Being a very modest girl her size was a source of worry and anxiety to her, so much so that three or four years previous to her death she could not be induced to accompany her parents to the neighboring village where they did their marketing.

Some idea of her size may be formed

FACTS ABOUT SEALING.

are killed every season and their skins sent to Europe to be made into the best qualities of patent leather.

SEAL OF ALASKA.

Seals in the North Atlantic—How They Are Taken, and the Value of Their Skins—A Source of Food for the Esquimaux.

While on my way to Newfoundland last fall onthe Red Cross Line steamship Mirauda, we stopped to take on some passengers at Halifax. Among them was a six-footer whom you would have taken for a Down-East-Yankee if it had safe that as many as 50,000 are killed amuly in the far North. Its flesh is said to be more palatable than any of the others.—[New York Recorder.

Children Indulge in It.

"Gambling is the ruling passion in Mexico," said Charles F. Hughes, of the City of Mexico, who was a Palmer House guest, while on his way to New York, says the Chicago News.

"Every one, from children ten and twelve years of age to old men and women, indulge in it. Every member of every class of society tries to win the favor of the fickle goddess Fortune, for gambling is not looked upon by Mexicans as a most glaring vice, as it is by Northerns. The former are more lenient in the matter of public morals.

"Each saloon has various games of chance, but the whir of the wheel and the click of the ball one notes after passing various zealous guards in the resorts of your city are seldom heard there.

"Monte is the national Mexican game."

sing various zealous guards in the resorts of your city are seldom heard there.

"Monte is the national Mexican game, as faro and poker are the American, and rouge et noir and baccarat the French. Monte tables are run within sight of the passers by; of course these of which I now speak are the public games, wherein all who wish may participate.

"Private games of monte are quite common in some of the houses of the weatthiest citizens of the balmy country. Poker is also a very popular game, and the stakes are frequently very high.

"At one home to which I am often invited there are four admirers of the game, and each one is a shrewd and calculating player. This quartet is composed of father, mother, son and daughter.

"Of course, the stakes for which they play are only enough to make it interesting," but the fact remains that the parents encourage more or less the youthful members of the family in the fascinating pastime.

"But instead of looking at the matter in

ful members of the family in the fasci-nating pastime.

"But instead of looking at the matter in the light of a more rigid disciplinarian, the father, a well-to-do-merchant, often speaks of the clever way in which his daughter—or his son, as the case may be —'called his bluff,' and his wife proudly exhibits a dazzling pair of diamond car-rings she won from him with a ten high flush.

flush.

'In alleys, upon the street corners, in old buildings and in every accessible place, street boys and girls can be found playing with some device for gambling. To take gambling from Mexicans would mean to deprive them of their most fascinating pastime."

Catching Terrapin.

Catching Terrapin.

In the shoal water along the coast south of Cape Henlopen, terrapin are caught in various ways. Dredges dragged along in the wake of a saling vessel pick them up. Nest stretched across some narrow arm of river or bay entangle the feet of any stray terrapin in their meshes; but these require the constant attendance of the fisherman to save the eatch from drowning. In the winter, in the deeper water, the terrapin rise from their muddy quarters on mild sunny days and crawl along the bottom. They are then taken by tongs, their whereabouts being often betrayed by bubbles.

Turtles will rise at any noise, and usually the fisherman only claps his hands, though each hunter has his own way of attracting the terrapin. One hunter whom I saw uttered a queer guttural noise that seemed to rise from his boots. Whatever the noise, all turtles withis hearing—whether terrapin or "snapper"—will put their heads above water. Both are welcome and are quickly sold to the marketmen. The snapper slowly appears and disappears, leaving scarcely a ripple; and the hunter cautiously approaching usually takes him by the tail. The terrapin, on the contrary, is quick, and will descend in an oblique direction, so that a hand-net is needed unless he happens to come up near by. If he is near enough the man jumps for him. The time for hunting is the still hour at either sunrise or sunset.—[St. Nicholas.

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The Elixir

Hood's Sarsaparilla

THE "MAGIC" OF LEARNING.

It Makes Possible All the Wonders
Achieved by Man. Nothing is more astonishing to barbarous or primitive people than the use of figures, diagrams and mathematical formulæ by engineers

barbarous or primitive people than the use of figures, diagrams and mathematical formulæ by engineers and architects. There appears, we will say, among the people of some mountain region of Northern Mexico an American civil engineer. He makes surveys and drawings and computations. Then he goes away, leaving his drawings and eaclulations with others. Men with picks and shovels go to work in his track constructing a railway. Tunnels are cut through mountains from opposite sides, and meet, inch for inch, in the center. Great embankments are laid, and to make them there is just enough earth brought. The surface of the grade follows an even line as far as the eye can reach—a wonderful thing to these untravelled natives.

All the while the men who build the railway consult the drawings and calculations of the civil engineer. Everything is done according to them. Is it any wonder that the simple lookers-on regard this wonderful paper, which opens the mountains and spans the valleys, as a bit of sorcery, a magician's touchstone?

An African Prince, visiting Paris during the great exhibition, sees the Eiffel Tower, a thousand feet high, slenderly built of iron in such a way that every foot of the material contributes to the strength of the structure, or to the architect's scheme of decoration. Nothing is superfluous. When the African Prince returns to his people, he can only give them this account of the matter:

"These white men are wonderful magicians. None of our fetish men can do such things as we have seen. They have there a school of necromancy, where men are taught to make lines and figures in such a way that great exherce of iron are builty to make lines and figures in such a way that great exherce of iron are builty to make lines and figures in such

magicians. None of our fetish men can do such things as we have seen. They have there a school of necromancy, where men are taught to make lines and figures in such a way that great palaces of iron are built. "It is thus that a white man of Paris has built a tower which seems so pierce the clouds, and which at night is lighted with fires of many colors. And all that, as it was told to us, by means of lines, and rules of numbers and figures.
"But when the white men sought to explain these lines and designs, we understood nothing of what they told us. No doubt they meant that we should not understand the secret. For if we knew their magic, their power would be lost."

But the "magic" of the civilization of the white man is no secret. It is simply the magic of patient research and industrious application. Nor is its possession limited to those who are not able to go to college.

Every student in the public schools may treasure up scientific knowledge which will be of the "utmost practical value to him when he goes out into the world. Here is an illustration:

Not long ago, in a New England public school, there was a boy who took a decided interest in natural philosophy. He said he was going to be a plumber, and he wanted to understand the facts that lay at the bottom of his future occupation.

His father was a poor workingman, and could not afford to send the boy to college. But he permitted him to finish the course at the high school. The boy never ceased to pay particular attention to natural philosophy.

After he left school, he went to work for a plumber. When he had been at work about a year, there arose a great deal of trouble about certain valves that belonged to an important and costly apparatus which had been supplied to many people. No one could make these valves work after they had been in use a short time.

As there was a great deal of value at stake one practical plumber after

SMUKELESS POWDER.

A Chicago Man Tries Hite Eard at Mak"Yes, this smokeless powder they are talking about in Europe," said a Chicago drugsist, is few evenings ago, "is undoubtedly a great discovery, but I know something about such things myself. I had a little experience with high explosives once which nearly cost me my life. I was a student then and my favorite study was chemistry. I had always had a penchant toward experimenting with explosives, gaseous, fluid, and solid, and in the course of my work in the was chemistry. I had always had a penchant toward experimenting with explosives, gaseous, fluid, and solid, and in the course of my work in the laboratory I finally evolved one of such terrifle power that I don't think any other to equal it has ever been found. It was a fullminate, and when I had succeeded in producing the first few grains of white powder I decided to try it. A half grain was all I used. I didn't know how powerful the stuff was. I put it in a big iron mortar, suspended a pestle over it by a thread, and fixed a cord so by jerking it I could let the pestle fall. I retired to the other side of the room, pulled the string and—well, I was knocked down, two windows were shattered and I had to pay \$150 for delicate apparatus ruined by the explosion.

"Knowing how frightfully dangerosion.
"Knowing how frightfully danger-

snattered and I had to pay \$150 for delicate apparatus ruined by the explosion.

"Knowing how frightfully dangerous the stuff was, and yet unwilling to quit experimenting, I fitted up a little laboratory of my own in an abandoned, stable about a mile from the college building. This was necessary, for the faculty notified me to stop monkeying with my fulminate on the college property. I worked away in my own improvised shop, however, and soon had an ounce or so of the stuff made. Then I invited a friend of mine, a good rifle shot, to come out with me and try it. I wasn't taking any more chances on testing it indoors. Well, we went to a little lake, about a quarter of a mile wide, I carrying the fulminate very daintily, you may be sure, and he his rifle. We took a boat, went out about a hundred yards from shore, buoyed a piece board and on it set the can with the fulminate in it. I only used half an ounce. Returning to the shore we took up positions on a little knoll, and I asked my friend to shoot at the can. He missed it the first time, but the second, coincidentally with the crack of his rifle, came a ripping crash like the heavens were being torn asunder. Both of us were thrown flat to the ground and half stunned by the concussion. I saw just a flash, a splitting of the waters to the bottom of the lake, and fell. When we arose an enormous wave rolled shoreward, and we could see the water for a hundred yards, all muddy, though it was very deep. We took the skiff and pulled out not he lake, and in a moment dead fish began to rise on all sides. The water was fairly covered with them in half an hour, all sorts and sizes floating on all parts of the lake. I think we killed every fish in the little body of water, for there were thousands of them. We were a mile from the college buildings, but when we returned we found everything excitement there. They thought it was an earthquake, for the walls had trembled, and dozens of panes of glass were broken. I've never given away the formula of my fullminate. It's too dange

even of scientists."—Chicago Times.

Curious Objection.

The curious fault is found with the mastless ships of the navy that they afford the crews no opportunity for exercise—the seaman having nothing to climb; they feel cooped up, and are showing a spirit of discontent. It is questionable whether such tame devices as horizontal bars and other mere gymnastic appliances would avail to restore the spirits of the men. The Darwinians may seize upon this fact as additional proof of the Simian descent of the human species.—Phila-descent of the human species.—Phila-descent of the human species.—Phila-descent of the human species. descent of the human species.—Philadelphia Record.

Daniel's Boots.

The boots which Daniel Webster was a farm at Franklin, N. H., are owned by the New Hampshire Historical Society, and are on exhibition in a shoe store at Concord. They are of kip leather, pegged soles and heels, with square toes.

Office seekers have strong filial affection, at least they always look after their pap.



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever pro-duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-ceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its 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.

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cure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Teals the Sores and Cares
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The Paris Rag-wickers.
A curious sec...s of su... 'ics establishes the value of the refuse of the Paris streets. The figures seem ... credible, and show that the rag-pickers discharge a duty of primary Importance. Working at night, busy under the gas lights with hook and panier, the value of what they collect is estimated at £2,000 each day. As suredly one half the world does not know how the other half lives. Of course the conditions of Paris life are exceptional. Population is very close, the tall houses are crammed with inhabitants, there are gardens as with us—there are but the houses and the streets. The Parisians have a way of emptying all kinds of lumber and refuse intig the streets, and then the rag-pickers gather in their harvest. A use is found for everything, and metamorphosis never ceases. All the details are interesting, though some are rather disturbing. Rags, of course, go to make paper; broken glass is pounded and serves as a coating for sand or emery paper; bones after the process of cleaning and cuting down, serve to make nail brushes, tooth brushes, and fancy buttons; little wisps of women's hair are carefully unraveled, and do duty for false hair by and by. Men's hair collected outside the barbers' serves for filters through which syrups are strained; bits of spronge are cut un and used for course the conditions of Paris life are nair by and by. Mean's hair confected outside the barbers' serves for filters through which syrups are strained; bits of sponge are cut up and used for spirit lamps; bits of bread if dirty are toasted and grated, and sold to the restaurants for spreading on hams or cutlets; sometimes they are carbonized and made into tooth powder. Sardine boxes are cut up into tin soldiers or into sockets for candlesticks. A silk hat has a whole chapter of adventures in store for it. All this work employes a regiment of ragpickers numbering close on 20,000, and each earning from twenty pence to half a crown a day. With all the wonders of our great cities we have nothing quite like this.

A vein of quartz gold was recently uncov-

A vein of quartz gold was recently uncovered at Craftsbury, Vt.

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Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure positively prevents predmonia, diphtheria and members of the control of t

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order, it is an unequaled remedy.

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B. L. Willers, of Mrs Jas. W. Kier, Alma, Neb. I give it Daughters' College, to my children when Harrodsburg, Ky. It roubled with Croup and never saw any preparation act like with my little daught. It is simply miraculous.

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are mothers who use Boschee's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs.

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