

About the year 1788 the boats and sails of the drum then used in the service were put into a permanent shape. The tattoo, or beat of the drum calling soldiers to their quarters at night, was once called "tattoo," from the Dutch word signifying "no more drink to be tapped or sold."

SWELLINGS IN THE NECK

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures swellings in the neck. For three years all my strength seemed to go into the swelling. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave me strength, relieved distress in my stomach, and best of all, entirely removed the swelling. I am now Mrs. Winifred. In the best of health, weigh 130 lbs. Mrs. H. C. Swanson, Union County, Millbury, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

KARL'S GLOVER ROOT IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN. CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, RUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. **KONO** The Favorite Root Power for the Teeth and Breath, 50c.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH **THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.** No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and cinch them on easily and quickly, leaving the clinch smooth and strong. Sufficient to be made in the leather nor cur or for rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All harness, uniform or ass-sets, put up in boxes. Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. **JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.**

THE KIND THAT CURES DANIEL C. EGGLESTON, Cortich, N. Y. **HELPLESS AND SUFFERING, FAINT AND WEAK FROM RHEUMATIC TORMENT, YET CURED BY DANA'S.** DANA SARRAPARILLA CO. DANIEL C. EGGLESTON, Cortich, N. Y.

DANA'S SARRAPARILLA My stomach is WELL, no pain in my shoulders and arms. DANIEL C. EGGLESTON, Cortich, N. Y. **BUGGIES at a Price** 100 Top Buggy, \$25. 150 Top Buggy, \$35. 200 Top Buggy, \$45. 250 Top Buggy, \$55. 300 Top Buggy, \$65. 350 Top Buggy, \$75. 400 Top Buggy, \$85. 450 Top Buggy, \$95. 500 Top Buggy, \$105. 550 Top Buggy, \$115. 600 Top Buggy, \$125. 650 Top Buggy, \$135. 700 Top Buggy, \$145. 750 Top Buggy, \$155. 800 Top Buggy, \$165. 850 Top Buggy, \$175. 900 Top Buggy, \$185. 950 Top Buggy, \$195. 1000 Top Buggy, \$205. **U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., 61 E. Lawrence St., Cincinnati, O.**

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY. **GOITRE CURED** SEND FOR FREE Circular. **AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE** For Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. **RIPAN'S TABLETS** For Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. **RIPAN'S CHEMICAL CO., New York.**

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless, every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. **BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.** Sold by all druggists.

THE FAIR'S "BIG THINGS."

EXHIBITS OF ENORMOUS SIZE AT THE EXPOSITION.

A Cheese Weighing 22,000 Pounds, a Gold Nugget Worth \$6000, Three Enormous Hides, Etc.

THE love of things enormous with which Americans are credited should find satisfaction if not surfeit at the Fair. Abnormal size seems to be the central idea of the whole conception, and almost every building contains, besides exhibits collectively great, single objects eclipsing all others of the kind yet known. In structures themselves, this type is shown by the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, which possesses dimensions hitherto unapproached in the history of architecture.

It is 1687 feet, or nearly one-third of a mile, in length, by 787 feet in width; the ground floor has an area of over thirty acres; the central hall is 1280 feet by 890 feet, and this space is covered by one tremendous roof 237 feet high in the middle and wholly independent of central support. The great trusses sustaining it have a span of 382 feet. The building is three times as large as St. Peter's in Rome. The pyramid of Cheops could be piled up inside its walls, and the Roman Colosseum, which seated 80,000 persons, would occupy but one-sixth of its space. To look even casually at half the exhibits in such a place is out of the question; both mind and body are unequal to it. The roof is reached by elevators, naturally of the world's greatest. As one ascends, the throng below is no longer of human beings, but pigmies moving in and out of toy bazaars. Upon the roof is the great promenade, half a mile in length. At the corners are the four largest search-lights yet made, one of which has an illuminating power equal to that of 194,000,000 candles. It throws its light upon Milwaukee, ninety miles to the north, and for Lincoln Park, but fifteen miles distant, it is almost a noonday sun.

Everything is immense—fearfully and wonderfully immense. Over in the Agricultural Building, across the Grand Basin, one is reduced relatively to about the size of a rat before a monster cheese weighing 22,000 pounds. This was made at one of the Government experimental dairy stations in the Dominion of Canada. It was brought to Chicago on a special train, timed to stop at various places en route, and bear upon its outer case the autographs and affectionate good-speeds of thousands of farmers who went to see its triumphal progress. From Chicago it goes to the great house of Lipton & Co., and will then travel over the British Isles, the wonder of wonders to the English yokel. It is rather remarkable, considering its size, that its quality should grade up, as it does, with the best fancy cheese. In the Dominion there are over 1500 successful co-operative factories. The Government has five large experimental stations, and does much to advance the industry. Perhaps that accounts for the fact of Canada's exporting more cheese than the United States.

A little distance on is another enormity. This is a temple, thirty-eight feet high, made of 30,000 pounds of chocolate. Under the dome sits a finely executed figure of Germania after the famous bronze statue at the Niederwald, on the Rhine. Near our entrance in the Transportation Building is the model, to all appearance real, of the largest steam hammer in the world. It represents the one used by the Bethlehem Steel Company of Pennsylvania. The falling part of the hammer alone weighs 125 tons and has a drop of 16 feet. With this hammer the largest armor plates are made, exceeding in size, probably, any manufactured by rolling.

Further on in the Baldwin Locomotive Works exhibit is the last and greatest of railway engines. This is a kind known as a decapod, and is several sizes above the big engines—called mugs. It has five connecting driving-wheels on either side and weighs 100 tons. After the Fair it will be used on the Erie Road. In the Mining Building may be seen the largest nugget of gold in existence, the Maitland Bar nugget, which weighs 344.78 ounces, contains 313 ounces of fine gold, and has a value of \$6003. Several larger nuggets have been found and are shown by model, but this is the real metal. In the same building is the largest piece of coal ever taken out. The block weighs twelve tons and has been shipped here from Wigan, England, where it was mined. In the Machinery Hall is the enormous Westinghouse electric lighting plant. This is the largest installation in the world, and consists of twelve dynamos, each supplying electricity for 10,000 lights of 16-candle power, or for 15,000 when forced to the utmost capacity. The Westinghouse Company has also the largest and most perfect switch-board ever used. This is made up of 26 dynamo panels and 40 feeder panels.

Near by is a marvel in the way of a belt. It is of three-ply, oak-tanned leather, 8 feet wide by 203 feet long. One can scarcely imagine what giant machinery such a belt is to turn, yet it has its use, as with few exceptions these great things are made under contract, and not primarily for exhibition. They represent the growing needs and powers of the times. In the Shoe and Leather Building the objects most noticeable for size are three hides. One, that of a bullock, contains 250 square feet of leather. It is split into four layers, but left joined at the neck, and while so intact each layer has been beautifully dressed in a different color. The whole may be fairly considered the highest point yet attained in tanning and dressing.

Another is that of a walrus, and weighs, tanned, 300 pounds. On account of its great thickness of one and a half inches the tanning required three years. The third and largest hide ever tanned is that of an enormous elephant. This weighs 500 pounds, is 20 feet from trunk to tail, and 17 feet at its greatest width. These extremely thick hides are used by such companies as the Meriden Britannia in polishing plate. In the same building is the largest piece of bark ever scaled, a piece of hemlock bark 12 feet 5 inches by 6 feet 4 inches.

In the Forestry Building is a mahogany log from Mexico 42 inches square and 41 feet in length, which, considering both length and thickness, is very remarkable. If the wood were figured instead of having a straight grain the one log would have a value of over \$30,000. The largest plank in existence is that of a finely finished piece of California redwood sixteen feet five inches wide, twelve feet nine inches long, and five inches thick. It is very doubtful if a tree will be found to yield such another. A cross-section of a California redwood tree exhibited, fourteen feet in diameter, shows from its rings that it was already six feet six inches in thickness when Columbus discovered America.

In the Krupp exhibit, which has a building to itself, is the much-talked-of greatest gun of the age, a 120-ton rifled gun, sixteen-inch calibre and forty-six feet in length. The gun is for land fortification and is reputed to be destined ultimately for Italy. It is said to be able to throw a projectile weighing one ton a distance of twenty miles. In the castle of Dover is an old gun bearing the legend: "Swab me out and keep me clean, and I'll carry a ball to Calais green." Modern war engines are realizing the bravado of ancient times. At the end of the Plaisance near the Fifty-ninth street exit is the Ferris wheel, the gigantic iron circle which supplies the place of the Eiffel Tower. Here the wheel of the country fair has developed into a vast metal structure 250 feet in diameter. To its rim great cars are attached, and in them one seems to sweep through the heavens. Leaving the wheel one goes home oppressed and exhausted by the great things he has seen, the leagues he has wearily wandered, and dreams perhaps that he is chained under the mighty hammer, or hides trembling from hideous Cyclops, whose one terrible eye is the colossal search light.—New York Post.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Vandyke brought portraiture to the highest degree of perfection. The wealth of the Russian State Church is almost incalculable. James Frost and Annie Winter were married in North Missouri recently. The best specimens of alabaster carvings have been exhumed at Nineveh.

The bones or tombs of over 200 giants have been found in various parts of Europe. The rate of pulsation is 120 per minute in infancy, eighty in manhood and sixty in old age. The very first pages of human history, the annals of the Egyptians, record that the progenitors of our race were worshippers of the dog.

The first savings bank was instituted at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787. It was intended for servants only. In 1792 another was opened at Basel for persons of any class.

A railroad built to run from Hot Springs, Tenn., to Laurel, S. C., a distance of twenty-four miles, has a gauge of only twenty inches, making it the narrowest gauged road in the world. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, if bad fish was sold to the poor, the knavish fishmonger was decorated with a necklace of his unsavory commodity, and was then perched on a stand in the market.

From the Amphictyonic league, 1498 B. C., to the treaty of Zurich, in 1859, no fewer than 8697 treaties have been concluded, out of which only one has been respected—the Methuen, between England and Portugal.

Australia has sent to the World's Fair a gold nugget weighing 3040 ounces, and an astronomical clock forty-five feet high which shows the movements of the sun, Mercury, Venus, the earth and the moon.

In India a huge funnel of wicker-work is planted in a stream below a waterfall, and every finny creature coming down drops into it, the water straining out and leaving the flabby prey in the receptacle, all ready to be gathered in.

Wedgewood's investigations of the action of light on chloride of silver were begun in 1802. Daguerre's experiments began in 1824; his invention of daguerreotype plates was made public in 1839, when a pension was granted him by the French chamber of deputies.

The town in England best provided with places of worship is the ancient one of Rochester, where there are 145 churches and chapels. Fifty belong to the Church of England and ninety-five to the Nonconformists. The Church of England accommodates 24,448, and the Nonconformists 61,850 persons in sittings.

An Oregon Girl's Good Deed. An unknown girl saved a train with 250 passengers from destruction in Oregon. She was on her way home from a party when she discovered that a rail had been removed on a high trestle, and then she procured a lantern and signaled an approaching train. She then went modestly on her way and never waited for thanks.—Detroit Free Press.

NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

New York and Buffalo have each three women architects.

Fifty-two flounces from skirt hem to bodice line by actual count are on a recent Paris gown seen in New York.

A novel insurance company has been started in France, with the object of supplying girls with dowries when they marry.

Miss Kate Smita, a pretty and highly educated young lady of Louisville, Ky., has received a diploma as a professional embalmer.

A fashion in stationery for out-of-town use is a rustic paper with the name of your house printed in rustic letters at the top.

Lady Burdett-Coutts is editing a volume dealing with the philanthropic work of English women. There is no one who knows the subject better.

Bombay has a sorosis and a cooking class. Recently at a competitive examination over 100 Parsee girls cooked a long list of Indian delicacies to show their proficiency.

The three essentials for a pleasant room, says Alice Donley, are space, the opposite of crowd and clutter; form, the opposite of chaos and confusion; and color, the opposite of black.

The late female candidate for Mayor of Topeka, Kan., Mrs. Anna Potter, is alleged to wear a calico dress and brogan shoes, while her fingers and her ears glisten with \$10,000 worth of diamonds.

Mme. Ida Lane Ney, of Vienna, has discovered a new use for cigar ribbons. She made a gown of 3000 narrow ones, with strips of plain black dress goods. This gorgeous robe was greatly admired at a soiree in Vienna.

The daughters of Mrs. Jefferson Davis have decided to settle in Richmond, Va. Winnie will write for the papers and magazines, and the other daughter, who is married, will have her household to fill up her time. Mrs. Davis also will pass her old age there with her daughters.

Miss Elizabeth Green, of Detroit, seems to be the representative of American beauty in Europe just now; she is turning Parisian heads at present, while at the silver wedding festivities the Queen of Italy had her nephew sent away on military service to keep him safe from the pretty American.

Dainty girls not only line their bureau drawers with silk delicately scented, but they also keep a large sachet to cover over the entire drawer after it is filled with its miscellaneous contents. A pretty one is of pale lavender embroidered with violets, and another of white brocade and rose buds.

Euphra Dunn, of West Point, Ga., five years old, is the youngest telegraph operator in America. She has been about the railroad station, where her father is agent, a great deal and quickly picked up the Morse alphabet. She can call up operators along the line and talk with them in childlike fashion.

Mrs. Tyack is an English lady who has explored what were hitherto deemed inaccessible parts of the Himalayas. She is an ardent sports-woman and has accumulated a great number of bear, leopard and tiger skins as trophies of her skill. She is about to publish a record of her adventures.

The ex-Empress Eugenie of France is the godmother of 3884 French children who were born on March 16, 1886, the day of the birth of her son, the Prince Imperial, who was killed by the Zulus. The ex-Empress had promised to stand in that relation to the children born on the same day as the Prince Imperial.

Mme. Madeleine Lemaire, who is perhaps the best known water colorist in Europe, is said to make a larger income than any other female artist in the world. She was commissioned to illustrate Halevy's "L'Abbe Constantin," for which she received \$3003, the largest sum ever received by a woman illustrator.

Mrs. Curry, who was envied by all the women in Washington because the Infanta Eulalia kissed her when she arrived at the capital, is the wife of the ex-Minister to Spain and the daughter of the late James Thomas, of Virginia, formerly a wealthy citizen of Richmond. She met the Infanta in Spain and they are excellent friends.

The Queen of the Belgians is said to be one of the finest harpists now living. A few days ago, on the occasion of her lady in waiting, the Countess Marie de Limburg Stirum, becoming a nun, she acted as sponsor, and after presenting the postulant at the altar, played a solo on the harp, to the great delight of the Sisters who thronged the convent chapel.

The newest hats are extremely simple, of coarse straw and a trimming of flowers and velvet, while the latest receipts for a stylish bonnet is "a little lace, a few jewels and much taste." A small square of guipure fitted to the head and trimmed with a panache of feathers is a new idea; and for dress toilettes a simple wreath of flowers with a velvet bow in front is bonnet enough for a married woman.

The girl whose proud title is the lady champion of England at tennis is Miss Dod. She won the position in 1887, when she was sixteen years old, and again in 1888. Then she retired from active work for a year or two, but when she resumed in 1891 there was no lack of skill in her playing, and she won her position of champion again. She is also an enthusiastic cyclist and a golf player of note.

Shortening Distance East and West.

The only surprising thing about reduction of the time between New York and Chicago is that it has come so late. Twenty hours are ample for a little less than a thousand miles. The waste of time that has deferred until so late a day the arrangement of this new table between the lakes and the seaboard has been at stations where the switching of rolling stock, the transfer of baggage and mails and the appointing of coaches have been done without that dispatch that has characterized the running of the fast expresses. An average of fifty miles an hour is fairly good, but it is not phenomenal. In fact, the American railway system has so rarely kept pace with the development of the ocean steamship service. Passengers arrived in Chicago Saturday who took ship at Queenstown the previous Sunday. All the difficulties of ocean travel taken into account, this is more impressive than making 1,000 miles in twenty hours without a mountain's range to cross and with no engineering problems of any perplexing nature.

The railroads throughout the country are likely to be stimulated to improvement of their schedules by the new express trains between the lakes and the Atlantic. The Southern service, so far as it is controlled in Southern centers, is in urgent need of speeding. The Southern planter ought to insist on better time for the valuable but perishable freights they send to Northern markets. Southern business men have everything to gain by bringing South and North more closely together. There has been considerable improvement during the past year in means of communication between Chicago and the Gulf; but the manipulation of neither passenger nor fast freight trains is yet what intelligence, energy and a little more outlay of money would easily make it.

The next step for No. 10 North and Eastern, as well as Western and Southern railway management, ought to be to popularize the improved service by lowering the rates. Travel is like postal service—the cheaper the stamp the greater the number of letters. The lower the railroad ticket the more the thousands that will use it.—Chicago Herald.

Woman's Influence in China. The laws and social customs of China make a woman's life a most restricted one in every way; and yet, in spite of all disadvantages, in no country is female influence more powerful. The women of China are the very backbone of the Nation, seeming to be born with a natural sense of honesty which is conspicuously absent among the men. While the mendacity of Chinamen is proverbial, the women are, as a rule, truthful, and have great strength of character. They make good wives, struggling bravely to restrain their husbands from ranshu drinking, opium smoking and immoderate gambling, vices for some of which most of them have a propensity. They are dutiful daughters and devoted mothers. It is only surprising that there are not more good men to be found among their sons. A Chinaman's most redeeming quality, however, is the warm affection and respect he generally feels for his mother. Their filial obedience is indeed remarkable. A mandarin some forty years of age will calmly remark that he must go here, or that he cannot go there, because his mother has bidden or forbidden him to do so! And woman's influence is not alone confined to the domestic circle. It is well known that Li-Hung-Chang, the great man of China, consults "Lady Li" on matters of importance, and to her credit let it be said that he is always foremost in favor of progress and a more enlightened way of governing the country. The Empress Dowager is also a woman of great intelligence; indeed, when the disadvantages of her education and mode of life are taken into consideration, it must be admitted that she is one of the most remarkable women of the age. That she is not, however, quite exempt from feminine vanity is shown by the fact that she was not long since admonished by the Board of Censors for dressing too youthfully.—New York Post.

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