

Gray Wolves in Montana.

The gray wolves are on the rampage in the northern part of Gallatin county, Montana. Already they have killed hundreds of calves and in some instances have been known to attack steers and cows that became separated from the herd. They do far more damage than the sneaking coyote, for the large wolves are much stronger, are more fleet, and when hungry they are courageous and take desperate chances. The gray wolf is the fiercest of his species, and many a man in the great woods of the East and North has been killed by them, says the Portland Oregonian. A few days ago a farmer in the northern part of the county shut two large-sized colts in a corral while he took his team to a field. When he came back after the colts a few hours later he found both had been killed by the wolves. Another stockman, while riding over the hills, came across two large steers that had been carying on an unequal fight with wolves. The two steers were surrounded by a number of big gray creatures and several coyotes, which had been running the cattle about. The steers were badly bitten and they were nearly exhausted with the unequal struggle. At the appearance of the stockman the wolves and coyotes slunk away. When the winter finally sets in and it becomes a difficult matter for them to get a calf or a sheep, the stockmen fear that these wolves will become desperate. They will then go in bands and will undoubtedly attack almost anything that might furnish them a meal.

The average man knows just enough about whist to be abused by his partner when he gets into a game.

MY BLOOD

Became overheated, causing pimples all over me, developing into large and dreadful



Mrs. Caroline H. Fuller, Londonderry, Vt.

Running Sores, the worst on my ankle, I could not stop. Soon after I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and two bottles entirely cured me and gave me renewed strength and health. Mrs. C. H. FULLER, Londonderry, Vermont. Remember

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MINING WHITE MARBLE.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS HONEY-COMBED WITH QUARRIES.

The Largest Opening in the World is in Vermont—The Diamond Drill Revolutionized the Industry.

VERMONT furnishes more than sixty per cent. of the marble used in the United States for building purposes, and almost all that goes into graveyards and public monuments, and the greater per cent. of the Vermont marble comes from Rutland County. The man who first discovered the possibilities of the quarries in Rutland County traded an old horse for the property. The original owner had become disgusted with the land, for nothing would grow on it, and he swapped a fortune for a decrepit nag which was dear at \$15. The gold craze of '49 urged men to risk their lives and endure the greatest hardships to find the yellow metal, and the marble craze in Vermont which followed the discovery of the rich deposits of pure white marble caused men to pour money into holes and sink fortunes in the ground. The Green Mountains are pock-marked with abandoned quarries, and the quest for the fortune which awaited a man at the bottom of a rich marble quarry sent prospectors into New Hampshire and all along the backbone of the Green Mountain State.

Until the diamond drill was invented prospecting for marble was almost always a matter of 'guess-work. But the faithful detective which bores its way into the earth's crust and brings back a piece of everything it touches placed marble-hunting in the list of exact sciences. The diamond drill is a cylinder of steel which has black diamonds fixed in the edge of its cutting surface. The diamond-studded cylinder is driven into the earth or outcropping stone, and as it twists its way further into the crust it cuts out a core which enables the prospector to judge of the quality of the marble, if the drill goes through marble, and the extent of the deposit. Sometimes, however, the enthusiastic prospector and his moneyed men who are back of the enterprise are sadly fooled by the diamond drill, for the drill might be bored in the direction of the layer and not through it. If the layer is thin, and the drill bored with the grain, the core might indicate a thick deposit, and the truth would not be known until thousands of dollars had been spent in opening the quarry. Over \$100,000 has been expended in opening a quarry before a single dollar's worth of marketable stone was taken out.

When all the tests show that the marble is there, and enough of it to pay for the working, the top rock, usually of limestone, is first stripped off. Blasting powder and dynamite are employed in stripping the quarry, and the blasts are small, and the quarrymen proceed carefully, for if the powder should penetrate the marble it would do serious damage. When the top stone is cleared away and the top layer of marble is exposed, channeling machines similar to those which are at work in the rock out of the sanitary canal are started. They are worked by steam or compressed air, and they travel back and forth, cutting the marble into the widths required. Sometimes the diamond borer, or quick-acting diamond drill, is used to slice up the marble. It makes holes near together, the holes being connected by webs of marble. These borers revolve about 1500 times a minute and when the marble is not too hard work rapidly. When the channeling machines, or diamond-borers, have cut the marble into slices the stone is cut away at either end so that the quarrymen can get at the bottom of the layers that have been cut. Then steam-drills bore holes into the bottom of the layer from eight inches to a foot apart. Iron or steel wedges are placed in these bottom holes and driven in until the whole block of marble is broken away from its bed and lifted up. Sometimes blocks or strips forty to sixty feet long are thus cut out of the solid rock. The huge block is divided into blocks of the required size by boring holes and breaking it with iron wedges. If slabs or tiles are wanted the smaller blocks are taken to the saw and sawed into strips. Several strips are sawed at once. The saw is made of steel strips without teeth. They play back and forth over the block and cut the stone by means of the sand and water which are continually fed under the metal strips.

The marble quarries of Rutland lie in a valley and extend over an area of only about half a mile square. The layers uncovered vary in thickness from two to ten feet. In this limited space the best marble is quarried, but marble is found over a large extent of Vermont. The farther south from Rutland the marble is the coarser-grained it is. On the other hand, the marble found north of Rutland is finer-grained than the Rutland marbles, but it is full of little cracks, so fine that they are not noticed in the quarry, but when the marble cutter or Sawyer takes the block and begins to work upon it it flies into bits and acts like a piece of highly tempered steel which has been plunged into cold water when it is hot. Geologists say that in the remote ages Vermont was an arm of the sea, and that marble was made of the remains of corals and shells which had been subjected to a great pressure and a high heat, and that the reason the marbles north of Rutland are finer-grained and brittle is because the heat and pressure were greatest there.

Marble is quarried in New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Tennessee, Georgia and Vermont. Large deposits are said to exist in certain West-

ern States, but they have not been developed. The largest single quarry opening in the world is said to be in Proctor, Vt.

Vermonters use machinery to compete with Italy in quarrying marble. The beautiful marble of Carrara, Italy, is all quarried by hand, but the Italian quarrymen take more risks, for they do not hesitate to use powder for blasting the marble itself. The powder penetrates the marble, and though it may not be noticed at first the black specks are sure to come to the surface in a few years. The Italian Government has tried to break the Italian stonecutters of this bad habit, but they persist in hanging on to primitive methods and doing what has been done in the 500 quarries in the mountains around Carrara ever since gunpowder was used for quarrying purposes. The Carrara quarrymen literally takes his life in his hands in many of the quarries, for he often is swung over the side of the marble precipice and "ching-chugs" with his hand drill suspended in mid-air. When this aerial quarryman has drilled his holes and loaded them with blasting powder, he is pulled out of harm's way and the marble block, ripped from its lofty bed by the blast, tumbles down the mountain side, sometimes being shattered into fragments.—Chicago Record.

WISE WORDS.

Our sympathy is cold to the relation of distant misery.—Gibbon.

Next to love, sympathy is the divinest passion of the human heart.—Burke.

The generous heart should scorn a pleasure which gives others pain.—Thomson.

With the soul that ever felt the sting of sorrow, sorrow is a sacred thing.—Cowper.

Shame on those hearts of stone that cannot melt in soft adoption of another's sorrow!—A. Hill.

All sympathy not consistent with acknowledged virtue is but distinguished selfishness.—Coleridge.

More hopeful than all wisdom or counsel is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.—George Eliot.

One of the greatest of all mental pleasures is to have our thoughts often divined, even entered into with sympathy.—L. E. Landon.

Open your hearts to sympathy, but close them to despondency. The flower which opens to receive the light of day shuts against rain.—Beattie.

To rejoice in another's prosperity, is to give content to your own lot; to mitigate another's grief, is to alleviate or dispel your own.—Lyon Edwards.

Our sympathy is never very deep unless founded on our own feelings. We pity, but we do not enter into the grief which we have never felt.—L. E. Landon.

To commiserate is sometimes more than to give, for money is external to a man's self, but he who bestows compassion communicates his own soul.—Mountford.

Sympathy wanting, all is wanting. Personal magnetism is the conductor of the sacred spark that puts us in human communion, and gives us to company, conversation and ourselves.—A. B. Scott.

No radiant pearl, which crested fortune wears, no gem, that twinkling hangs from beauty's ears, not the brightest stars, which night's blue area adorn, nor rising sun, that gilds the vernal morn, shine with such lustre as the tear that flows down virtue's manly cheek for other's woes.—Darwin.

Chinese Discipline.

Admiral Lang, of the Chinese service, tells how one night he returned to the deck of the Chinese warship Ting-Yuen and found it utterly deserted. The sentry's gun was lying against the bulwarks, but the sentry himself was invisible. The Admiral proceeded to the stateroom of Admiral Ting, who is now in command of the Chinese Navy, and found that worthy deeply engaged in a game of cards, his partner being the sentry. Rage leaped from the eyes of the English officer, and, though he did not say much, the sentry thought it prudent to return to his duty. Then Admiral Lang "went straight" for his Celestial confere, and asked what his strange proceeding meant. Admiral Ting took it very calmly, and blandly explained that, all the officers and men being away from the ship that night, he felt lonesome, and having no one else with whom he could while away the time pleasantly, he had sent his boy for the sentry to play a quiet rubber, which the entrance of Admiral Lang had interrupted.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Singular French Timopiece.

The latest among these curious timopieces is constructed as follows: A sunflower of silver protrudes from a white crystal vase, graceful in shape and soberly decorated. The stalk is of brown gilt, the leaves green, the petals yellow, and the heart of the flower oxidized. Hour and minute marks are engraved around the heart of this sunflower, which faces the looker-on. A lady-bird of spotted red enamel gold apparently rests on the flower, on the line dividing the heart from the petals. This pretty insect, which moves imperceptibly by means of a mechanism hidden within the flower, shows the time. By only close inspection can one detect the time divisions on this original dial, which is granulated all over and is bluish-black. As to the hollow circular line on which the lady-bird travels, it is completely invisible.—Jeweler's Circular.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

INITIAL LETTERS.

An easy way of putting large initial letters on pillow-cases, pillow-shams and towels is to use white carnation braid to cover the stamped lines. The braid is so woven that when applied it has much the effect of raised or padded embroidery. It should be wet and dried before using to prevent shrinking. It is applied to the pattern by sewing it "over and over." The same braid is very pretty when used to outline a pattern on the border of a tea-cloth, either on white or colored linen or denim.—New York Post.

THE BREAKFAST OATMEAL.

Mrs. Rorer gives a succint and simple formula that is infallible if carefully followed: Add four heaping tablespoonfuls oatmeal to one quart of boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt; mix, and put the whole in a double boiler. Fill the lower boiler with boiling water, stand the inside boiler in this, and boil rapidly twenty minutes, then push the boiler to one side of the range, and cook slowly over night. The oatmeal must not be stirred after the first mixing—it cannot burn in a double boiler, unless the under boiler becomes dry—as the stirring makes the mush starchy or waxy, and also spoils its flavor. Oatmeal made after this receipt will be light, each grain separate, but swollen to three times its original size, and will have a delicious flavor. Turn it out carefully into the dish, without stirring or breaking the grains.—American Cultivator.

DUSTING.

The ideal maid is the maid who dusts properly. But where do we find our ideals? Not in our own parlors, as a rule, but in parlors of other women, who do the dusting themselves.

The careful housekeeper will have faded upholstery, dull woodwork and badly defaced carving unless she is willing to pay the price of eternal vigilance. She must go over everything herself when she has a new maid and insist on that worthy looking and listening attentively. She must give her a feather duster, soft silk old handkerchiefs for the piano and the polished mahogany, and cheesecloth duster for ordinary use. The marbles and ornaments must have a separate duster from the furniture, and a large soft piece of muslin can be used to polish the picture glasses with. A chamous and a little oil do for finishing touches for the mahogany and polished oak and a soft brush must be used to penetrate the crevices of carving. A whisk broom is also necessary for the upholstered furniture, and a cane dust beater is well used twice a week.—New York Advertiser.

THE SOURING OF MILK.

A professor in the Michigan Agricultural College speaks of atmospheric microbes from the foul air of stables getting into milk and causing it to "sour and spoil." This language implies that the souring of milk must of necessity result from its contact with air that is impure. Instead of this the souring is always the result of contact of the milk with the oxygen of the atmosphere. There are always some impurities in air, and these cause it to spoil, the oxygen making this spoiling more rapid. If all impurities could be kept out of milk, it would sour without spoiling. But when milk is in contact with air no matter how pure it may seem, this is impossible. Souring thus necessarily means that the milk will continue to ferment until it becomes rotten or spoiled. The Michigan professor, however, makes a mistake in suggesting the possibility of milking through tubes into close cans, in order to keep out the injurious microbes always found in the air. The air always fills the open space in the cows' teats, and thus the milk even before it leaves them must have some impurities. The only way to have milk entirely pure is to sterilize it by subjecting it to enough heat to destroy all injurious microbes. No care in milking can ever entirely prevent their entrance into it.—Boston Cultivator.

RECIPES.

Chocolate Cookies—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, four eggs, one cup of grated chocolate, one-half teaspoonful of soda. Flour to roll thin. They are better with age.

Home Dabs—One cup of fine hominy boiled two hours in a quart of milk; while hot, add a little salt, two eggs well beaten, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Drop from a spoon on a tin sheet, and bake a light brown.

Salt Mackerel Broiled—Soak the mackerel for a while in lukewarm water; take up and wipe dry. Dip in melted butter, then in beaten egg, and roll in bread crumbs. Broil and serve with lemon juice and parsley, or maitre d'hotel butter.

St. George Pudding—One cup each of raisins, suet and molasses; three cups of flour, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of allspice, one teaspoonful saleratus, two eggs. Boil or steam four hours. Serve with wine sauce.

Rusk—Melt half a pound of butter and mix it with two-thirds of a pint of milk, add flour to make a thick batter and three tablespoonfuls of yeast. Set the batter in a warm place until light. Beat two eggs with half a pound of granulated sugar and work it into the batter with the hand. Add a teaspoonful each of salt and cinnamon, and flour enough to make it sufficiently stiff to mould into cakes the size of biscuit. Let them rise till a spongy lightness. Bake fifteen minutes in a hot oven.

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A Bond of Sympathy.

I was in the saloon of a steamer on the west coast of Scotland last Christmas holidays, and there fell into conversation with a melancholy man, a brother Scot, sentimental, like all the race, and also, as presently appeared, lamentably drunk. "It's a sair world this," said he. I said I thought there wasn't much the matter with the world, as far as I knew it. "Aye, weel," he said, "but ye ken I'm a plumber, and it's aye a sair world for a plumber." I condescended with him, though secretly glad to hear that that perverse and evil race were thus afflicted. "And what's your trade?" he asked. I said I was a schoolmaster. "Gie's yer hand," said he, "I'm fu' o' seempathy; we baith belang to a puir despised calling."—London Spectator.

General Rule.

Among Baron Haussmann's recollections of his earlier experience as a public administrator, is one of an interview with Casimir-Perier, grandfather of the French President, not long before that much lamented statesman died, in 1832, of cholera. Young Haussmann had been making an official tour of the district of Poitiers, and on his return to Paris was summoned before Casimir-Perier, who had recently become President of the Council.

The young man had to answer a thousand questions, many of them of a delicate nature—about the condition of political parties in the department, the possible influence of the administration in the legislative elections, and so on.

In the course of the conversation something was said about the wife of one of the prefects, whereupon young Haussmann spoke warmly of her domestic virtues, with which he had been greatly impressed.

"Oh yes," said M. Casimir-Perier, "but she is too common a body for a town which contains so many well-bred and cultivated people." And he added, laughing: "I shall be obliged to establish, by the side of my cabinet, a marriage bureau for my functionaries. Look out for yourself!"

But the wary statesman gave his youthful subordinate a practical hint about the diplomacy to be observed in the treatment of such themes. As Haussmann had his hand upon the door, the President called him back.

"By the way," said he, "a young officer ought always to find the wives and daughters of deputies amiable and even pretty."

That was all; but as Haussmann went down the stairs, he remembered to have spoken slightly some time before of the wife of a certain deputy, who was as tiresome as she was ugly. He wondered, he says, how the President of the Council could have heard of the matter, but he accepted the rebuke and laid to heart the lesson.

His Love for Liquor.

A Wilkesbarre (Pa.) man, overcome by the craving for drink and having exhausted all his resources for procuring more rum, emptied the ashes of his wife's first husband out of a silver urn and sold that.

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SAPOLIO

Dangerous Place to Live.

The number of deaths caused by wild animals is increasing greatly in India, snake bites heading the list last year with 21,000 victims. Of 2,800 persons who were killed by animals, tigers killed nearly 1,000; leopards, 291; wolves, 175; bears, 121, and elephants, 68. Ninety thousand head of cattle were destroyed, an increase of 9,000 over the year before. On the other hand, 15,000 wild beasts were killed, including nearly 1,300 tigers and over 4,000 leopards, besides almost 120,000 deadly snakes.

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cheerful spirits and the ability to fully enjoy life, come only with a healthy body and mind. The young man who suffers from nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from unnatural, pernicious habits usually contracted in youth, through ignorance, is thereby incapacitated to thoroughly enjoy life. He feels tired, spiritless, and drowsy; his sleep is disturbed and does not refresh him as it should; the will power is weakened, morbid fears haunt him and may result in confirmed hypochondria, or melancholia and, finally, in softening of the brain, epilepsy, "fits", paralysis, locomotor ataxia and even in dread insanity.

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