METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—The joint book committee of the Methodist Episcopal church adjourned this evening, to hold its next meeting in New York. The committee favored the transfer of the management of the San Francisco business to Cincinnati and Chicago. It has formerly been done in New York. Rev. Frank Crane was confirmed as editor of the Omaha Advocate.

THE DOWLING ROBBERY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 16.—A special from Hot Springs says that the police have arrested C. C. Magruder, charged with being the principal in the well-known Dowling diamond robbery at New Orleans late in January. None of the diamonds were found, and the man denies connection with the robbery.

A DOUBLE KILLING.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 16.—A double tragedy occurred at Hagerman on the Snake river last night. James Cross was under arrest for robbery, and the officer in charge of the prisoner stopped at a ranch. Samuel Barker and Robert Wilson, witnesses against the prisoner, were there. Cross, procuring a revolver, shot both dead, and then rode on. A posse is in pursuit, and lynching is possible.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Feb. 17.—Henry A. Redmond was today convicted of manslaughter in the first degree at Chandler. Two years ago he married a young girl in Kansas, took her to Chandler, where they lived in poverty in a tent for two months. She was one day found dead, and later the crime was fastened upon her husband.

CHEROKEES BY ADOPTION.

VINITA, I. T., Feb. 16.—The white adopted citizens of the Cherokee nation have started a movement to test their rights in the court of claims, and suits will probably soon be brought in their behalf for a proportionate share of the Cherokee strip money now due from the government.

THE RHODE ISLAND MUDDLE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16.—The Democratic members of the legislature, in caucus this evening, decided to invoke federal aid to oust Governor Brown. On suggestion of ex-Governor Davis, it was voted to forward resolutions to congress, explaining the present legislative situation, and asking the government to interfere and compel the senate to meet the house in grand committee.

THE CORDAGE TRUST.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 16.—A mortgage was filed here today by the United States Cordage company to the United States Trust company of New York, to secure bonds in the amount of $5,700,000. The mortgage is on the different cordage plants in the United States.

DON'T WORRY YOURSELF

and don't worry the baby; avoid both unpleasant condition by giving the child pure, digestible food. Don't use solid preparations. Nature intended infants should be raised on milk. The Gail Borden Eagle Condensed Milk is the safest solution of the problem.

THE MINT COUNT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The assay commission met in the cabinet of the mint today and received the report on counting, assaying and weighing. The report showed that all the coins were within the limit of tolerance as to weight and fineness.

FOREST FIRES.

MONTEREY, Mex., Feb. 16.—Extensive forest fires have been raging for several days in the mountains surrounding this city, and the scene at times is of the most sublime nature. Thousands of acres of timber and good grazing lands have been burned over, and much other property destroyed. No reports of loss of life have been received.

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE CHURCHES.

First Unitarian church, Board of Trade hall, Rev. W. S. Vail, pastor—Service at 11 a. m. Rev. T. B. Farbush of Chicago, western superintendent of Unitarian churches, will preach Sunday morning on "The Larger Thought of God." Mr. and Mrs. Garst are expected to sing. All are invited.

First Baptist church, at the Y. M. C. A. building, corner First street and Topeka avenue—Regular preaching services in the auditorium at 10:45 a. m., and missionary concert by the Woman's Foreign Mission circle at 7:30 p. m. L. A. Hall, pastor. Subject of the morning sermon: "Some Foundation Truths—What They Are and How to Know Them." Evening, ladies will preach a good sermon. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. All services begin promptly on time. B. Walden, chorister.

St. John's church, corner Topeka avenue and Third street, Rev. John F. von Herrlich—Services at 11 a. m., and 4 p. m. Morning subject: "The Origin of the Church—What It Is and Why We Should Join It." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Young People's chapter, subject, "The Object of the Lenten Season," 5 p. m. All cordially invited to be present.

At Emporia Avenue M. E. church, corner of Morris street, the pastor, Alexander B. Bruner, will preach morning and evening. Pray for God's special blessing upon the revival work in the evening. Get your financial obligations to the church adjusted quickly, as there are but four more weeks till conference.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner of Thirteenth street and Lawrence avenue—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. The Rev. C. S. Nusbaum of Kingman will preach at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting at 12 m., and young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Brown Memorial Reformed church, corner of Topeka avenue and Lewis street—Services by the pastor, Bruce Griffith, at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Subject of the morning sermon, "The Syrophoenician Woman." Subject of the evening sermon: "The Christian Business Man." Young People's Society Christian Endeavor service at 6:30 p. m. An invitation to attend these services is extended to all.

Dodge Avenue M. E. church, J. W. Anderson, pastor—Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Junior League at 3 p. m. Everbody invited.

Plymouth Congregational church, corner Lawrence avenue and Second street—Services at 10:45 a. m., conducted by Rev. R. M. Tunnel, principal of Fairmount institute. Sunday school at 12 m.; Young People's Society Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. No evening service. All are cordially invited.

Church of Christ, Scientist—Services 11 a. m., Mrs. Anna E. Tucker, speaker. Sunday school, 12 m.; Bible reading, Wednesday, 6:30 p. m.; study of Sunday school lesson, Thursday, 2:30 p. m. Hall southwest corner of Market and First streets. You are cordially invited to any or all of these meetings.

At the First M. E. church, on Lawrence avenue, between Second and Third streets, Don S. Ooit, the pastor, will preach in the morning at 10:30. In the evening the choir and Sunday school will give a praise service. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., W. E. Stanley, superintendent; Junior League meets at 9:30 a. m., in southeast class-room; Epworth League devotional service at 6:30 p. m.

West Side Presbyterian—Services at 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor, L. H. Shane. Sabbath school, 3 p. m.; the Young People's Society Christian Endeavor praise service will be omitted. The evening service at 7:30 will be in charge of the young people, in observing Christian Endeavor day. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

United Presbyterian church, corner Ohio avenue and First street, Rev. James A. Lawrence, pastor—Public worship at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Temptation." Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Central avenue services: Preaching, 3 p. m.; Sabbath school, 3:45 p. m.; Boys' Brigade drill will be held on Monday evening hereafter instead of Saturday; Junior Christian Endeavor on Thursday at 4:15; prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.; Bible class at 8:15. You are cordially invited to worship with us.

Olivet Congregational church, Fred Grey, Pastor—Services Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. All are welcome to all these meetings.

First Presbyterian church—The pastor, David Winters, will conduct services at 11 a. m., tomorrow. The subject of the sermon will be: "If and Why. A contest about Gods." The Sunday school will meet in the east room of the church at 3:30 p. m.; the Senior Christian Endeavor will meet at 6:15 p. m. Major and Mrs. Scott of Erie, Pa., will begin a series of evangelistic temperance meetings at 3 p. m. The major will speak at the service at 7:30 p. m. The series of temperance meetings will be continued through the week at 7:30 each evening except Saturday. Major and Mrs. Scott are distinguished temperance evangelists. All the temperance leagues in the city are expected to unite in the meetings.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Archbishop Satolli has only men servants in his house. His interpreter is the only one who speaks English. He has but one fad, and that is a fondness for birds. In almost every room of the house there is a cage of birds, and the whole residence seems like a mammoth aviary.

—A nominee for congress in one of the New York city districts, to fill a vacancy, is Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg, whose initials, as a staff writer, have appeared under some of the most important matter, political and otherwise, that has been published in the New York Tribune.

—It is said that Harriet Hosmer, the famous American sculptress, can wear as many medals as a hereditary Genoa duke. She has lived in Europe almost continuously for twenty years, and has been a tremendous worker. She says if she could live her life over again she would stay more in her own country and keep in touch with her own countrymen.

—Mrs. Emily E. Ford, who died very recently in Brooklyn, was the widow of Gordon L. Ford, a former publisher of the Tribune; the mother of Washington Ford, the statistician; the granddaughter of Noah Webster, of dictionary fame, and last, though by no means least in these athletic days, the mother of Malcolm W. Ford, at one time the champion amateur athlete of America.

—King Oscar of Sweden, on his way to Christiania the other day, passed through a small Norwegian town, which had been elaborately decorated in his honor. Over the door of one rather gloomy-looking building there was a flaring inscription with the words: "Welcome to his majesty." The king asked what building it was, and received the reply: "Our town prison, your majesty."

—Twenty-three countries and sixteen languages are represented in the seven thousand volumes comprised in the Women's library at Chicago. This will form a nucleus for the collection of the literary work of women in the future, as it will be placed in the permanent Women's Memorial building to be erected in Chicago. Along with the library catalogue, soon to be issued, will be published a complete bibliography of women's writings up to the present time.—Harper's Bazar.

—Very rare books, now in a double sense, are Prof. Tyndall's "Glaciers of the Alps" (1860) and his "Hours of Exercise in the Alps" (1871). For several years the author was unable to obtain a copy of the former. "I am told by a friend," he wrote to a certain bookseller, "that you have two copies of my book. The price is high, and this is in a way very gratifying to the author. And as, unfortunately, I have no copy myself, I shall be glad if you will send the books to me at the price named."—Outlook.

—Horace Greeley had a high opinion of the merits of poetry, to judge from the following extract of a letter he wrote to his friend, Mr. Ransom: "As to prose, it is not worth writing, except for bread. To live it must be poetry, only unmarked by rhyme. I have written acres of it in my treadmill way, with sometimes a good paragraph, but it can never live a year; and a good prose work can hardly survive a century. Where are the American prose writers before Irving? Where are the British novelists before Scott? Yet Shakespeare and Milton live on forever."

HUMOROUS.

—"What a weary look that young woman has?" "Yes; she married the man she wanted."—N. Y. Journal.

—Boarder—"Is this genuine vegetable soup?" Waiter—"Yes, sir; fourteen carrots fine."—Rochester Democrat.

—Customer—"Why do you call this the 'after Christmas' rose?" Florist—"Because it hasn't a scent."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Agnes—"Well, I want a husband who is easily pleased." Maud—"Don't worry, dear; that's the kind you'll get."—Elmira Gazette.

—He—"Why do you regard marriage as a failure?" She—"So many make use of it to get money belonging to others."—N. Y. Herald.

—A servant girl, writing home to her parents, said: "I am sorry I have no money to buy a stamp for this letter."

The Rugged Child

is largely an "outdoor" product. Fresh air and exercise usually produce sound appetite and sound sleep. Sickly children obtain great benefit from

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites, a fat-food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

ARE OUT OF SIGHT.

It Is Permissable to Present a Lady with Garters During Lent.

Senators Want to Stop This—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. George Gould and Others Have Received Garters as Presents.

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PERHAPS the difficulty arising out of the unclothed condition of Augustus St. Gauden's emblematic young man has caused the action of a committee of the United States senate with reference to garters—women's garters—to pass entirely untouched. It is not generally known that the Lenten season, in accordance with the dictates of French fashion, is recognized among people of fashion and wealth as the appropriate time for making a present of a pair of garters to a lady. This assertion, which is strictly accurate, can only excite surprise because most persons are too poor to afford to present a high priced pair of garters to anyone, and hence the class which feels interest in the style in garters is necessarily a small one. Thus very few are aware that Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Waldorf Astor and Mrs. Potter Palmer have not only received presents of jeweled garters, but are admitted authorities on the subject.

But it was only recently that the garter question came up for consideration among members of the senate. It seems that the committee on post-offices and post roads, of which Senator Cameron is chairman, had its attention called to an announcement, which has been appearing in the journals of the country and is but a specimen of many similar cards which the Lenten season renders timely.

GARTERS AS THEY SHOULD BE WORN—TWO INCHES ABOVE THE KNEE.

The announcement called upon the love lorn youths of the land to present their inamoratas with a pair of garters embellished with several different mottoes of which the purchaser could have his choice.

It was desired that steps be taken to make such announcements unlawful, as opposed to public morals. The garter men had their representatives before the committee, which includes Senators Hill, Vilas, Irby, Mills, Hunton, Mitchell, of Oregon, McMillan, Wolcott, Dixon and Washburn. The garter men declared that their industry gave employment to hundreds of work-people and that the most noted society women and men in the country purchased garters ranging in price from one dollar to five hundred dollars.

"But these mottoes," said the chairman, "are they not suggestive?"

The garter men's representative declared that the society women of the country wore garters on which mottoes appeared and that they were in many cases on the garters which men of fashion presented to women of fashion.

"Heavens," exclaimed Senator Irby, "I'd like to see any man present my women folk with the things."

And in the midst of a loud laugh the matter went over.

However, there is no danger that the traffic will be interfered with. The New York jewelers are the ones who thrive most upon the present Lenten traffic in these objects, and they are the recognized authorities on etiquette connected with the subject. Anyone who enters the great marts of the precious stone trade may see stacks of high priced and bejeweled garters, all mottoes and gems, exposed for sale at prices which denote that only the wealthy can invest in them.

1. The Rajah garter owned by Mrs. H. C. Taylor. 2. Mrs. J. J. Astor's garter. 3. The garter of Mrs. C. Vanderbilt. 4. Mrs. Paran Stevens' garter.

[Drawn from Descriptions.]

As noted, Mrs. Paran Stevens and the princess of Wales are mainly responsible for the garter fad among their respective countrywomen. It is not deemed proper for a married woman to receive a present of a pair of garters from anyone but her husband or a near relative. Similarly, an engaged girl may with propriety receive such a present only from her fiance. Thus Frederick Gebhard gave a pair of pearl and golden garters to the young lady to whom he was engaged. Hobart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor bought for his wife the celebrated rajah's garters seen at the world's fair for which, it is said, he paid five hundred dollars. Cornelius Vanderbilt presented to his wife only a week ago a pair of diamond garters. It may be noted that it is not good taste to have a motto on garters which are jeweled. But in the absence of a gem of any kind the motto is imperative.

Why the Lenten season should be the chosen time for making presents of garters has never been satisfactorily explained. It is true that among the French, through whom the craze has assumed its present proportions, no man ever presents a pair of garters to a woman except in Lent. At any other time such a gift would be deemed an insult. Nor is it permissible for a man to present his gift in person. The garter should invariably be sent by mail or express with a note in the package, in which the objects must be described as "clasps." In would be in bad taste, for instance, for a woman to receive a pair of garters from her fiance in propria persona. The gift should be acknowledged by letter—never verbally.

It is unfortunate that this whole subject of presenting garters should be considered ludicrously. It is vulgar to treat any such subject humorously even in print. For instance, such women as Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Seward Webb, Mrs. Coleman Drayton, Mrs. George Gould, and others, as noted, have received such gifts with no more concealment than would be striven for in the case of the presentation of a ring or brooch. In any large city, and more particularly in New York, men of position and influence step up to the jewelry counter and ask to see the garters with the utmost composure. Mr. Barton Willing, the brother of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, gave an impetus to the trade when he returned from France shortly before his sister's wedding, and in Philadelphia there was a veritable garter rage that winter.

High priced garters are bought by men only. The present Lenten season has witnessed an extraordinary revival of the garter fad, for the reason, it is supposed, that the gifts made at Christmas were necessarily curtailed in quantity owing to the hard times.

Many of the creations which attract so much attention in the windows are from France, a country which has long reigned supreme in this fad. Hence the prevalence of French mottoes on them.

As to the probability that the senate committee will feel called upon, in accordance with the appeal of a Comstockian society, to put a stop to the alleged free and easy style of garter advertising literature, that is not likely. There are too many influential interests. But if they did it would crush an industry which is already beginning to attain proportions. For instance, there is an American garter clasp in the market which is admittedly superior to anything of the kind yet produced and which is manufactured in silver and gold for shipment to France in quantities.

Young men who make Lenten presents of a garterian nature should be careful to see that the clasp is what is technically termed padded. Otherwise there is likely to be a compression of one of the most sensitive portions of a girl's leg. The jewelers usually have circulars which give diagrams on the subject of garters. Very few young men are aware, for instance, that a certain patent clasp which is excellently adapted to the conformation of a slender girl's limb would be most inappropriate for the contour of a stout young woman's adipose tissue. It is necessary to get the advice of some experienced person beforehand, if one is not versed in this matter.

When a girl gets such a present she should be careful not to wear the articles just above the knee. That is, a jeweled garter should be adjusted at least two inches above the knee joint, as there is otherwise danger of a compression of the ganglionic nerve. The ungraceful gait of many otherwise well-poised girls is due to carelessness in this respect. It was Berry Wall's boast before his marriage that he could tell whether a girl was wearing her garters properly or not by the way she walked.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY.

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.

DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Eccentric Wit.

When Artemus Ward's business manager once asked him about his Puritanic origin he replied: "I think we came from Jerusalem, for my father's name was Levi, and we had a Moses and a Nathan in the family, but my poor brother's name was Cyrus; so, perhaps, that makes us Persians." When the humorist began his lecture he would sometimes describe it by saying: "One of the features of my entertainment is that it contains so many things that don't have anything to do with it," and in the middle of his lecture he would stop and say: "Owing to a slight indisposition we will now have an intermission of fifteen minutes." The audience would begin to feel uncomfortable at the thought of staring at vacancy for that time, when, rubbing his hands, the lecturer would continue: "But, ah—I will occupy the intermission by telling a few stories." It is said that even his business letters were eccentric, and that once in writing to a publisher who had made some alterations in his manuscript, he said: "The next book I write I'm going to get you to write."—Youth's Companion.

A Serious Defect.

A hungry pedestrian had put up for the night at a wayside inn, and found the supper rather scanty, the most substantial part of it being a single sausage.

With a fault-finding look and gesture he called the innkeeper to his side.

"Is that the best you can do in the way of a sausage?" asked the traveler.

"Why, now," said the host, "isn't it good?"

"Oh, it's good enough, perhaps, but the ends of it don't suit me."

"The ends! What's the matter with them?"

"Too near together," said the hungry man, and the innkeeper took the hint.—Youth's Companion.

—The register of a country hotel in Maine one day recently contained names of Mongolians, Russians, Prussians, Italians, Turks, Greeks, Canadian French and Germans, each written in the owner's language.

THEY DREAD HIM.

European Courts Again to Be Invaded by the Shah of Persia.

His Conduct on Former Visits So Shocked Royal Society That It Held Its Hands Up in Unaffected Horror and Consternation.

"The shah is coming again! Good Lord, deliver us!" Such is the fervent litany of the courts of Europe. For it is announced that during the present year Nasr-ed-Din, the king of kings, will descend from the peacock throne and make a tour of the chief capitals of Europe as the guest of the sovereigns thereof. To say that the news causes consternation is to put the case too mildly. It is a reign of terror. The coming of the shah will have much political significance. Of that, according to the Philadelphia Times, there is no doubt. And merely on that score it is perhaps well that he is to come. Affairs are in a bad way in Persia. There is widespread discontent with the shah's rule, based chiefly on the allegation that he is subservient to European influences. Of this discontent priests are the chief promoters. Indeed, the whole priesthood of the empire is hostile to the shah, and its hostility is scarcely disguised.

Certain it is, at any rate, that the Russian government is in close sympathy and active alliance with the Persian priests in their opposition to the shah. And the chief object of Nasr-ed-Din's approaching visit to Europe is, first, to see what aid and comfort he can get from England, Germany and Austria for the maintenance of his throne; and, second, failing that, to make the best terms he can with Russia. On these grounds alone there would be no objection to his coming, for England has set out to build a railroad through Palestine and Syria to India, or to the Persian gulf at the least, and it is therefore highly desirable to get on the closest possible terms of friendship with the shah. And that end could far better be effected by having him come to England than by sending any number of ambassadors to him at Teheran. The trouble is, however, that he comes not merely as an important political personage, but as a most offensive individual personage as well, and it is in this latter capacity that he has literally stricken with dismay and horror the courts of Europe, where his last visitation is only too well remembered.

His first visit to Europe was made in 1873 and his second in 1879. He came again in 1889, and it was then observed that his manners had not in the least improved. He still insisted, for example, on throwing under the table his plates and other dishes as fast as he got through with their contents. Perhaps that is the approved Persian table etiquette. But in a sumptuously furnished European palace, with china as fragile as eggshells and worth its weight in gold, it is, to say the least, rather trying. At his first dinner as the guest of Queen Victoria, in 1889, it is said, he thus destroyed a thousand dollars' worth of rare china. At all subsequent meals a number of waiters were kept standing close behind him to snatch up his plates the moment he seemed done with them, or at least to take them from his hand before he could throw them under the table. Even despite these precautions he broke several things and hit some of the other guests on the feet and shins with the dishes.

On one occasion the shah was seated at the table next to one of the most stately and dignified royal princesses of Europe. He was helped to some asparagus, cooked in a peculiarly delicious manner. Picking up a stalk in his fingers, he sucked the end of it with evident delight. Then turning to his fair neighbor he exclaimed: "Ba! ba! How good it is!" and thrust the same stalk into her mouth for her also to taste.

Nor was his conversation less embarrassing than his table manners. Talking with a nobleman of great distinction, he suddenly asked:

"Is that your wife over there?"

"Yes, your majesty."

"But she is old and ugly. Why don't you get rid of her and take a new one, one of these young and pretty women?"

As he spoke in a tone perfectly audible to the lady under discussion, and indeed to most of the company in the room, the sensation produced may best be left to the imagination. Nor was the scene less embarrassing when the shah one evening approached one of the royal princesses and began to pat and pinch her plump shoulders, saying: "Ah, you are the kind of woman I like! You are not all bones! I will get rid of one of my wives and take you in her place!"

The shah is, however, as a matter of fact, a particularly amiable and kind-hearted man. For this he has been noted since his boyhood. It is a matter of authentic record that the shah on a certain occasion was about to set forth on a tour through his dominions, attended by all his court and a vast retinue, all of whom were actually on the road, when he found his pet cat fast asleep on the identical fur mantle which he wished to wear, whereupon he sat him down to wait until puss should of its own accord wake up and leave its couch; and that not coming to pass for some time, the court and retinue were dismissed for the day and the start postponed until the morrow, when, be it observed, the shah's attendants took good care that no cat again should use the mantle for a bed.

Paper Stockings the Latest.

A Berlin trade journal announces a new German invention—viz., paper stockings. It is told that the stockings are made of a specially prepared impregnated paper stock, which has an extraordinary effect on perspiring feet. The moisture is absorbed by the paper as rapidly as it is formed, and the feet remain dry and warm, while the constant temperature maintained in the shoes is said to be a great preventive of colds.

Merely Asked for Form's Sake.

Borer—Good morning. I hope you are not busy to-day?

Mr. Busyman—I am—very? Why?

Borer—Because I'm going to take up three or four hours of your time.—Chicago News.

Bad Judgment.

She—It seems to me you would not show good judgment as a poker player.

He—Why not?

She (yawning)—You always persist in staying.—Truth.

POND'S EXTRACT

WILL CURE

Sore Throat, Lameness, Influenza, Wounds, Piles, Earache, Chilblains, Sore Eyes, Inflammations,

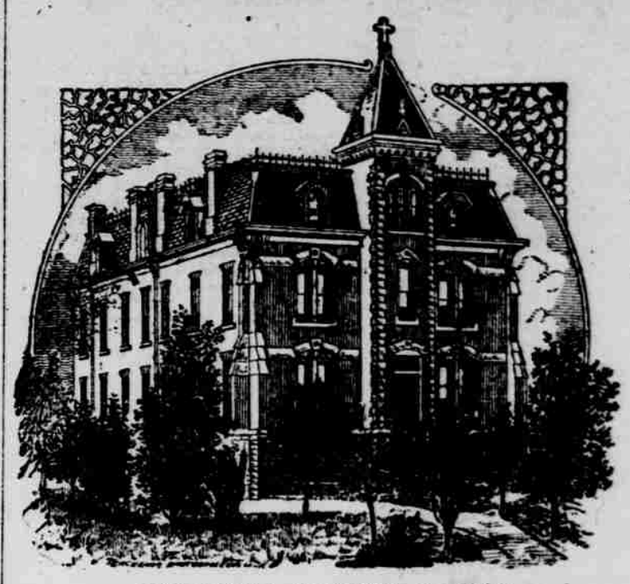
Hoarseness, Frost Bites, Soreness, Catarrh, Burns, Bruises, Sore Feet, Face Ache, Hemorrhages.

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

'AVOID IMITATIONS. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE."

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ALL HALLOWS ACADEMY.



FOR 1893-94. WICHITA, KANSAS.

This Academy, established in 1887, possesses every advantage that parents can desire for the general improvement of their children.

The site is attractive, and, as experience has proved, most advantageous for the promotion of good health. The grounds are neat and spacious, affording means for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise.

The Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M., being especially devoted to the instruction of youth spare no pains to win the heart to virtue, and they impart to their pupils a solid and refined scholarship. With a vigilant and immediate superintendance, they provide for the want and comforts of the children intrusted to their care.

Studies will be resumed the first Monday in September.

For further particulars apply to the

SISTER SUPERIOR,
All Hallows Academy, Wichita, Kansas.

CAPERS OF A GEORGIA STORM.

A Sort of Kindly Carefulness Characterized All Its Pranks.

Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston, the writer of southern plantation sketches, tells some wonderful stories about Georgia weather. He admits that he would not believe them himself were it not for his unbounded faith in everything Georgian in general, and his personal knowledge and unlimited confidence in the veracity of the men who told him the stories in particular.

"I heard them," he said, "while on a visit to my old home in Hancock county, Georgia, some years ago, and I know that they are true. We had a big storm down there about ten years ago; the folks called it a hurricane, the weather men said it was a tornado. But, hurricane or tornado, it cut some queer old capers. Col. Humber, over in Putnam county, saw the storm coming up and knew it was going to be a big one. There were a number of ladies at his house, and, of course, his first thought was for them, so he got them all safely in their rooms and went down into the large hall which ran through his house and shut the door. Now, Col. Humber is a big man—weighs about two hundred pounds. When he got down stairs he found the storm was blowing through his hallway, and before he knew what had happened it had picked him up, carried him out on his lawn, and laid him down—not roughly, but gently. At the same time it took a heavy stone and brick chimney off the house and laid it on top of him to keep him in place. It didn't throw the chimney on him, but laid it down with so little force that only his leg was broken. In a moment or two another gust came along, picked up the chimney and carried it off, and Col. Humber crawled back into the house.

"That same storm went a little further on till it came to a barn in which were two horses, two mules, and two cows. These were in separate compartments. With a whirl the roof of the barn was taken off as clean as a whistle and carried away, and while the stock was wondering what had happened, a section of the storm went in the top of that barn, lifted those horses and mules and cows high up in the air and set them down again without hurting one of them. But the queer part of the proceeding was that when it had those animals in the air the tornado changed their position so that when it set them on their feet the mules were where the cows had been, the cows were in the horses' apartments, and the horses were occupying the mules' stalls.

"But that storm hadn't finished cutting up its capers. It struck a house in the same county and made its way into a lady's chamber. A bureau was standing against the wall, having on it a lot of such traps and trinkets as ladies usually have—cosmetics, bottles and so on. A bandbox with a few laces inside was standing by its side. The wind took that bureau, moved it to another part of the room, but didn't disturb the bandbox. It went into another lady's room, picked up a trunk filled with clothing, carried it out of a window, and wafted it over into Hancock county—my own county—and deposited it in a field forty miles away from the house from which it had been taken. It was found there unbroken the next day and returned to the owner, whose initials were stenciled on its end. I am glad, however," remarked the genial colonel, as he wiped his forehead, "that the storm didn't carry that trunk more than forty miles. I couldn't have believed another mile.

"Georgia is a great state," he continued, "but even such storms as that do not occur often. To prove that such queer things do happen, there is a section of a telegraph pole in the museum of the state university. This pole has a light cypress shingle sticking through it, about half of it projecting from each side. That shingle was picked up in a storm and blown clear through the telegraph pole and left sticking there."—N. Y. Sun.

Not Too Bold.

New Boarder—One thing I'll say for these eggs. There's nothing bold or impudent about them.

Landlord—Bold or impudent? I don't understand.

New Boarder—Why, not a bit too fresh, you know.—Buffalo Courier.

Different Circumstances.

"So you married a telephone girl on account of her sweet voice, eh? Are her tones as dulcet as ever?"

"Er—well—they might be if they were at the end of two or three thousand feet of wire as in the old days."—Indianapolis Journal.

Matrimonial Felicities.

His Wife (as they start for the call)—That necktie of yours is horribly loud.

He—Well, no one will hear it while your hat is in the neighborhood.—Chicago Record.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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