# MEN OF MIGHT.

**Strong Nerves and Buoyant Blood made by Dr. Greene's NERVURA BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY.**

NEW LIFE AND HOPE FOR WEAK AND DESPONDENT MEN—OVERWORK AND VITAL WEAKNESS LOSE THEIR TERRORS—MAGIC INFLUENCE OF DR GREENE'S NERVURA.

WHO ever heard of a nerveless hero?
What despondent warrior ever won a battle?
What great idea was ever evolved from a sleepless brain?
What high ideal or lofty aspiration ever came from low vitality?

It is the blood and nerves that move the world physically, mentally, and morally.

Napoleon had nerves of steel at Austerlitz and dyspepsia at Waterloo.

King Richard suffered the agonies of insomnia the night before he met Richmond on the fatal field of Bosworth.

Low vitality, nervous weakness and ex haustion causeamajority of failures in every walk of life.

Are your nerves weak, shaky, and unstrung?
Are you unable to sleep at night or do you have dreams?
Is it irksome to move, work, or think during the day?
Do you have dizziness, loss of memory, dimness of vision?
Do you have the blues, despondency, depression of mind?
Are you troubled with weak back, tremors, trembling, or palpitation?

These are some of the symptoms of nervous debility, vital weakness, nervous and physical exhaustion from over-work, excesses, and abuses.

The exhausted and hopeless feelings which you experience are merely symptoms of the disease.

A thorough revitalization is what you want.

Science has provided a specific for nervous debility, vital weakness and vitiated blood. It is the discovery of the famous Dr. Greene, and is known as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Under the magic influence of this wonderful medicine the nerves soon regain their lost power and the spirits become buoyant as the body grows strong. The reinvigorated blood courses through the veins, substituting health and vivacity for lassitude and despair.

Thousands of people—judges, statesmen, merchants, and workingmen—testify from personal experience to the prompt and permanent benefits of Dr. Greene's Nervura. The great good it has done for them it will certainly do for you. It is a sin to suffer when relief is within reach.

**There are many cases of complex character which patients cannot fully understand. Dr. Greene cordially invites all such sufferers to consult with him fully and freely, personally or by letter, at his office, 35 West 14th Street, New York City. There is no charge for such consultation and every communication is absolutely confidential.**


# THE REGULAR ARMY

## Radical Changes It Will Be Subjected to by Reorganization.

## MANY PROBLEMS TO BE MASTERED

### General Rearrangement of the Personnel Requisite.

### A TREMENDOUS TASK

A competent military critic, who has carefully studied the new army reorganization act, declares that it will subject the regular military establishment to greater and more radical changes than have ever occurred at any one time in its history. He asserts that not only does it involve more careful and intricate labor on the part of the War Department officials than the reorganizations of 1866 and 1869, but promises, especially as regards the lower grades, to result in a more general rearrangement of the personnel of the army. Aside from all this, however, he claims to voice the general sentiment of the army in stating that apart from some minor details affecting the status of a few particular classes of officers, the new law is most satisfactory as a whole, and will result in unmeasured good to the military service, both with respect to general efficiency and specific individual advantage.

Under it he states that the regular army will at last be organized on the lines recommended and urged by military authorities for the past twenty-five years, and promises that degree of elasticity which would be equal to meeting the emergency for a quickly required army, pending the naturally tardy work of organizing and equipping volunteers.

Speaking of the proposed changes in general, he declares that they involve not only the introduction of a large, entirely new element into the regular service, but provides for the fortunate selection at this time of that new element from the experienced and well-trained younger officers of volunteers. In this respect the regular army is delighted. As a rule in times past enlargements or curtailments of the regular establishment have worked grave injustices to veterans who, having no political backing and relying upon military service alone, have been jumped and overslaughed by younger men. This was especially so in 1866, when volunteers twenty-six years of age were appointed colonels over men who had graduated from West Point in the forties.

But it is not so now. While providing openings in the regular army for aspiring young volunteers, the regular officer already in the service will be carefully guarded in his rights.

**Derangement of Regiments.**

Nevertheless it will cause extensive derangement of the personnel of regiments and will in a great measure tend to upset that regimental esprit which prompts officers to espouse the respective regimental claims of particular achievements and traditions. This condition relates exclusively to the line of the army. The personnel of the staff will not be materially affected, inasmuch as the additions to the staff being all at the bottom will enable the older set to be advanced each in his own corps or department, wherein each may cling to that esprit of corps which all are wont to maintain and cherish. Of course, so far as the three arms of cavalry, artillery and infantry are concerned, they will remain separate and intact, unmixed with each other as in 1866, and the votaries of each may still contend and banter with each other over alleged special merit and usefulness. But on the creation of new regiments the doubling of the cavalry strength, the one-third increase of the artillery and the one-fifth increase of infantry, the changes in the personnel of regimental organization must necessarily be very decided.

For example, of the 1,966 line officers of all grades on the army list of today 860 will be promoted by the new law. Of the total 469 officers of cavalry 270 will be promoted, of the 349 artillery officers 250 will be advanced, and the same will be true of 340 of the 1,147 officers of infantry. As far as practicable promoted officers will be assigned to their old regiments, but naturally obstacles to this plan will arise by reason of the scattered distant stations of officers, and besides it may be decided to make a general redistribution of regimental officers so as to preserve a system of equalized rank and experience in both old and new organizations. Officers who desire especially to waive advantages of regimental status and to remain with old regiments in whose service they have long shared will doubtless be gratified, but all in all the wholesale promotions bid fare to cause a general upheaval of regimental personnel.

**Extensive Changes.**

Some idea of the extensive changes likely to occur in this regard may be had from the statement that over 2,500 new commissions must issue, one-half of which will be for appointments from the volunteer force and civil life to the 920 vacancies of first and second lieutenants of the line and 288 available vacancies of first lieutenants, captains and majors of staff, not including the 200 two-year service volunteer surgeons and assistant surgeons, the twenty-four retained volunteer quartermasters, the thirty dental surgeons and the veterinarians provided for. The vacancies to be caused by promotions and retirements and appointments to fifteen brigadierships will create new places to be added to those for which original appointments of volunteers may be made, excepting, of course, the number of vacancies to be reserved for the annual promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the regular army and for this year's graduating class of West Pointers. The civilian aspirant, though he be handicapped by the preference to be given to volunteer officers, will not be debarred altogether, as aside from all considerations the President is vested with full discretion to proceed according to merit and fitness of applicants.

**Interesting Comparisons.**

Usually in times past after our wars, reorganization of the army meant simply reductions and muster out; but now it calls for both muster out and muster in—for disbandment of a volunteer or temporary army and the replacing of it by a newly recruited and entirely reorganized permanent army. Not only will the twenty-five new regiments have to be withdrawn from active hostile campaigning, brought home, mustered out and paid off, but fifteen new regiments of regulars must be quickly assembled to take their places. In estimating the serious task devolved upon the War Department by the delayed passage of the new army law, it is not forgotten that after the great civil war the rapid disbandment of Grant's immense war armies of nearly a million men was rightly proclaimed a masterpiece of military administration. At that time within the brief period of four months between May and October, 1865, over 800,000 volunteers had been mustered out and returned to their families.

That, however, was after peace had been accomplished. No longer were men needed to campaign, as now, against a hostile enemy, and all the disbanded troops were in adjacent localities, within comparative stone's throw of the national capital, instead of, as now, over ten thousand miles distant. Now, the change affects the army to be mustered out and that to be enlarged and reorganized. More than that, the disbanded army must be withdrawn and replaced with due regard to military precautions and legal obligations—a task, indeed. Aside from this some idea of the immense amount of labor that will be involved in the required changes may be conceived by the knowledge that for nearly every vacancy for which those outside the regular army will be available there will be hundreds of applicants, whose papers must be handled by the War Department. The President and Secretary of War will, of course, be mercilessly importuned by the friends of the legion of military aspirants before making the fifteen hundred or more appointments to fill vacancies, from veterinarians up to judge advocates, all of whose commissions they must sign. Besides the task of preparing these additional appointments the War Department must prepare the twelve hundred or more promotions caused by the new law. In each case making out a new commission for the President to sign, the Secretary of War to countersign and the adjutant general to record and certify.

**Unparalleled Technical Work.**

President McKinley will sign in the neighborhood of 3,000 new commissions, including the new commissions of commanding generals and all the twenty-one general officers, excepting the two present major generals. Indeed, not only will all the generals, nearly all the colonels and lieutenant colonels and a majority of the majors within the next year or two bear commissions signed by President McKinley, but a large percentage of the entire army before March 4, 1905, will hold their authority by his "trust and confidence" in their "patriotism, valor, fidelity and ability." Never before in the history of the regular army has any one administration had so much directly to do with its personnel, and never before in the history of modern armies has a national war office had thrown upon it so much technical labor to be performed within such a limited, brief period.

Nearly all the officers of cavalry and infantry and many of the artillery officers who are to be promoted and assigned to new regiments, as well as the great bulk of those who are to be promoted in and transferred to and from the old regiments, are in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. They are all more or less remotely separated into minor garrisons, and the greatest care will be required to secure expedition and avoid confusion and error.

Then, again, the enlisted men for the new regiments must be quickly enrolled throughout the United States, assigned, uniformed and organized, under command of a sufficient number of officers, who must be somehow found in this country to take charge of and conduct the newly formed regiments to the Philippines. All in all, it is a heavy task, especially for the adjutant general's and quartermaster's departments, but so thorough is the understanding of all requirements and so perfect the system of procedure by skilled officials no one doubts the final successful accomplishment of the work.

**No Dread Now.**

As a rule army officers in times past have had little occasion to feel elated over reorganization measures. As a rule, indeed, they have contemplated with dread and fear any likely disturbance of the military establishment. They remembered that after the war of 1812-14 the regular army, which had been increased from less than 7,000 to about 38,000, was largely reduced in a manner which cost many officers their commissions. It was so, too, after the Mexican war, when the regular army suffered radical reduction, and especially so during the whimsical shuffles before 1861 and after 1865, when the regular army was increased and reduced. But not so now, and especially the younger officers are indeed truly elated. Under the provisions of the new law the average period required to advance from subalternism to a captaincy was from sixteen to twenty years.

Now it is less than seven years for some cavalrymen, less than two years for some artillerymen and less than five years for some infantrymen. The greatest promotion has been and will be in the artillery, which has trebled in size, so that now under the new law youngsters who were commissioned as second lieutenants in April, 1898, will jump the grade of first lieutenant altogether and become full-fledged captains at a possible age of twenty-three—a possibility which in the peace status army of twenty, or even ten, years ago would have produced heart failure on the part of old captains who had waited vainly for promotion before retirement at sixty-four years of age. So great will artillery promotions be that when all the second lieutenants of artillery now in the service are promoted in the next few days to first lieutenants and captains there will still be 111 vacancies of first lieutenant.

While the cavalry has been doubled in size by the new law, promotion to the grade of captain has not been accelerated as in the artillery. Nevertheless, when all the second lieutenants of cavalry are promoted in the next few weeks there will still be fifty-five vacancies for first lieutenant of cavalry, and the present second lieutenants will enjoy a gain of from five to eight years over the old regime of promotions. In the infantry the second lieutenants will not all be so fortunate. Of the total 270 on the list today only 175 are sure of immediate advancement to the next grade, leaving about ninety-five of those appointed in the past sixteen months to bide their time a while longer, unless they succeed in being transferred to the artillery and cavalry to fill some of the 166 vacant lieutenancies, as would seem partly right and fair for them, if not for the best interests of the service and the volunteers.

**Quick Promotions.**

These quick promotions of young men will naturally give a roseate hue to army career. But it is safe to assume that in years to come history will again repeat itself, and ultimately the usual stagnation of military promotion, which in times of peace always comes sooner or later, will again prevail. A few years ago it was possible to find second lieutenants serving in their tenth and twelfth year of service in that grade, first lieutenants drawing at least three and sometimes four "fogies" of five years each, and captains old enough to die in their twenty-sixth year in that one grade. But whatever comes, such is army life in nearly every generation, and the man who selects it usually does so either with or without good reason, with his eyes open.

While the new army bill will make a bonanza of quick promotions for the younger set, such as has never before occurred in quasi-peace times, the older set will not derive near as much immediate benefit. In the line of the army, for example, of the 860 promotions only fifteen will be of lieutenant colonels, thirty of majors and but seventy-five of senior captains. The promotion of fifteen colonels to the grade of brigadier general, and a possible five additional promotions and retirements of colonels will make a total of 140 field officers and senior captains of cavalry, artillery and infantry—a total of 140 as compared with about 760 promotions of subalterns. In the several grades of the staff department the promotions will be much less than generally imagined, making a total of 220, including eight lieutenant colonels, nineteen majors, thirty-eight captains and 155 first lieutenants. The adjutant general's department will have but one promotion of a major to lieutenant colonel under the new law, and the inspector general's department but one promotion to colonel and two to lieutenant colonel, but the former will have an increase in the lower grade of eleven officers and the latter an increase of seven.

These figures both for line and staff show greater advantages and benefits for the younger set, but the new law holds out to the older and higher graded officers much greater hope for future advancement than to the younger class, whose time for stagnation of promotion is sure to come.

## WILHELMINA'S WEDDING GOWNS.

### Robes and Wraps and Furs to Make Any Woman Envious.

The Hague Corres. London Telegraph.

The wedding dress is, of course, a matter of supreme interest in connection with the happy occasion, and I have just enjoyed the privilege of seeing what will be perhaps the most magnificent bridal robe of modern times. It has been designed, as it is to be finally made up, by Messrs. Nicaud of Paris, and meantime the marvelous embroideries, which will constitute one of its most notable features, are being executed in the Royal School of Art Needlework, in conjunction with the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam. This institution follows closely the model of our own similar school at South Kensington, and is directed by Mme. van Emstede Winkler, a lady who is a practical worker herself. She has selected her eight or nine most highly skilled students, one of whom, Mrs. Tue Laer, is an American by birth, and for some weeks past the ladies have all been continuously employed upon their beautiful task. The entire dress itself is to be of cloth of silver, so exquisitely supple and fine in texture that it suggests those Indian muslins of our grandmothers which "could be pulled through a ring." It has been specially woven, and, naturally, at great cost. It will be made up over the richest white glace silk, and the bright shimmer of the tissue is even enhanced thus. The whole front of the jupe will be worked in a tapering design, harmonizing with the train, broad at the hem and narrowing toward the waist. The full court train of two and a half meters on the ground falls from the waist, and is surrounded by two broad bands of the embroidery.

The general idea of this is detached sprays of orange blossom and their foliage connected in artistic style by scrolls and ribbons. Each one of the clusters of the flowers has a single fully opened bloom, and is surrounded by buds more or less developed. Fine seed pearls are being used for these, while the foliage is indicated by silver threads and paillettes. In addition to the pearls and paillettes no fewer than six kinds of silver-bullion twist are employed to produce the different effects required, and most of the interlacing ribbon suggested is highly raised, or in technical term, "couched." The embroidery is worked upon the silver tissue and the white silk foundation as well, thus imparting to it richness as well as firmness. No work is to appear upon the bodice, which, according to Dutch custom for a state wedding, will be cut low. It is to be draped with Brussels lace, of which the queen possesses an extremely valuable collection, both of antique and modern examples, and the veil will be of the same lovely order. It is impossible to imagine a dress more regally appropriate for the wear of a fair queen-bride. The queen mother will wear at the ceremony a dress of a beautiful tone of heliotrope velvet, the bodice draped with lace and mousseline de soie.

Another very splendid robe of state has been intrusted to Messrs. Hirsch of Amsterdam. At the conclusion of the honeymoon it is the intention of the queen to come and spend some days in the capital city, and while there to hold a court or reception in the famous ballroom with its 120 feet of length and its impressively high white marble walls. Here, it will be remembered, the young queen gave the great banquet to the members of the peace conference, and it is a noble setting to any grand scene. The dress that the queen will wear on this occasion will be of the richest white velvet, with a full train deeply bordered and fully lined with the choicest ermine. To be worn with it there will be a cloak to match of white velvet and ermine, and all the great fur markets of the world have been ransacked to find skins of the highest quality and faultless match. Incidentally I learned that her majesty's favorite furs are sable and ermine, while her favorite colors are white, green and a shade of soft pale gray. There are hints that the trousseau includes several tailor-made dresses and four riding habits cut on severely plain English lines, with safety skirts, but the afternoon and evening dresses are not yet sufficiently advanced to describe in any detail. It is, however, hoped that the queen will permit her Dutch costumiers an opportunity of exhibiting their triumphs to invited and privileged people, but it is well known that her majesty does not care to encourage mere inquisitive curiosity. So far, all sanction to photograph the private rooms of the palace at The Hague and Het Loo has been refused.


# SYRUP Of FIGS.

## Never Imitated in Quality.

### An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well-known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly, and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the company printed on the front of every package.

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# THE HOOLIGANS OF PARIS

## ROUGH GANGS BY WHICH THAT CAPITAL IS SCOURGED.

### Are Criminals Through a Long Line of Ancestors — Various Stages Through Which They Pass.

From the London Express.

The Hooligan is far from being an essentially London product. Every big city has its own particular sample of the genus. The Paris specimen was never more conspicuous than now. For the last two weeks he has been the steady topic of the newspapers in the French metropolis, and peaceful citizens from end to end of the gay capital have been scared by his exploits.

In the French school of crime the curriculum is by no means so simple as in other countries. Elsewhere the course usually comprises only two stages, and from being a rough or "tough" one advances rapidly until he is graduated as a thief or full-fledged criminal.

In Paris the criminal is usually the result of a long line of breeding. His father was probably a thief, and his grandfather perhaps enjoyed the distinction of being guillotined. Even with these precious equipments, however, he only rises to be a robber or assassin by the usual steps of progression.

**Their Origin and Training.**

Nearly all the criminals of Paris—that is, those that are regarded as belonging inalienably to the criminal classes—are the children of a mother or father, or both, who some time or other, and perhaps habitually, have fallen into the clutches of the law. When the son approaches manhood he inevitably becomes what is known in Paris as a "voyou," an idle ruffian, whose only daily occupation consists in consorting with his kind and doing odd chores for the neighborhood pickpockets and house thieves.

If he fails to prove an adept in his apprenticeship his father forces him to become a "camelot," under which title he peddles stolen goods through disreputable localities.

In due course of time, whether "voyou" or "camelot," he generally advances to the grade styled "souteneur." This is a social category that is essentially Parisian. In return for the physical protection that he bestows upon some female of his own standing he is enabled to live without toiling, except for the periodical necessity of thrashing some other ruffian or assaulting some hapless stranger, the latter usually drunk.

In the usual order of things he may ultimately become, first, a "filou" or pickpocket, and if he attains skill and renown in this line he falls inevitably under the notice of illustrious patrons, who train him to become, like themselves, a "cambrioleur," which means both house thief and burglar.

**Thorough-Paced Criminals.**

The Paris lawbreaker almost invariably passes through all these stages before being considered as having risen to the height of his profession. There are a thousand and one details characterizing each of these successive periods of probation which tend to make the Paris criminal a thorough-paced, all-around, unadulterated scoundrel, second to none in the universe.

One of the most conspicuous exemplars of this type of Paris criminal was tried the other day for murder. He has a family name, but it was lost sight of, and in the police and court records and among the lawbreakers of the capital he was simply known as "Milo."

His career was that of all the Paris ilk. He had passed through the various stages of criminal education above described, and, happening to kill an old woman he only meant to strangle temporarily, was arraigned for murder. With him in the dock were three fellow criminals, one of them a woman; and the chief witness against them was a former partner in crime, then under sentence for robbery.

The tales the informer told of Milo's escapades in every line of infamy would qualify that eminent citizen for the title of King of the World's Hooligans.

**The Danger.**

The trial informed Paris of one disagreeable fact: That her criminal population has lately acquired the habit of banding together for the commission of crime. While peaceful citizens were still shivering with fright at that fact, Paris was shocked by the news of another horrible crime. The dismembered remains of an unknown man were found in different parts of the city. This murder came as a challenge to the police. Certain facts discovered, and certain inferences, led to the belief that this murder, too, had been committed by an organized gang. Working on this assumption the police net was spread in all directions and daily hauls averaging hundreds of malefactors have been made.

Hot and fast came more crimes—one, another murder in the streets, in the immediate neighborhood of the place where a part of the dismembered body had been found only a few days before. Who knows? Perhaps this was the work of an untrapped band snapping its fingers at the police.

But the corralling of the lawless still continues, and Paris prisons today are bursting with tenants. The Hooligans of London are as a shrinking handful to the regiments of the species that are under lock and key in Paris. Not even the police themselves know the titles of all the organized groups of desperadoes they have captured, although the identified assortment is large enough to start a directory.

## LAMP CHIMNEYS.

### Millions Made in This Country for Home Use and Export.

From the New York Sun.

"The lamp chimney," said a man acquainted with the trade, "seems a simple sort of thing, but there are not many things of more common use the world over, and in the aggregate the number sold is enormous. In this country there are 12,000 men and boys employed in making lamp chimneys, and the chimneys produced number millions annually. The greater number are now made west of the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, where the majority of the glass works of the country are located, many of them in the natural gas regions.

"The first glass works in the country was established in Boston, and formerly the glassmaking industry was principally in the east. Now there are not nearly so many glass factories here as there once were.

"One not familiar with the business might be surprised with the great variety in which lamp chimneys are made. Lamps are made in these days in very great variety by many makers, and of course there are made chimneys suitable for all of them. There is one American lamp chimney maker who, counting sizes and styles, produced 600 varieties. Among the great variety of chimneys made there are some that are of common use everywhere, and then there are some that are specially suited to demands in this or that part of the country and are not in demand in other parts.

"Lamp chimneys are not only made in far greater variety than formerly, to fit perfectly every sort of lamp, but they are also made better than ever. In fact, lamp chimneys have advanced with everything else. But enormous and increasing as the production is, the demand scarcely keeps pace with the increase in the population, this being especially true of cities in which gas is more and more used, and here in New York, for instance, by users through slot gas machines, which have some influence on the sale of lamp chimneys. Still the number of lamps used here is enormous. There are plenty of people burning gas, for instance, who have as well three or four lamps, and the number of people here who use lamps alone for the purpose of illumination is very great. There are used in New York and its vicinity millions of lamp chimneys annually.

"There are received in this city from western manufacturers, for domestic consumption, I suppose, about four car loads of chimneys weekly, running from 1,500 to 2,000 dozen chimneys to the car. These are sold to jobbers, who distribute them through their trade to customers in the city and hereabouts and to customers at greater or less distances away. Perhaps half of these chimneys, or rather more, are used in the city or within fifty miles of it. To the chimneys thus brought here are to be added those produced here, the eastern chimneys being made chiefly for the local trade and for export.

"We import a few lamp chimneys of the cheapest and of the best grades, the cheap chimney from Germany and the costlier from France, but these imports cut only a small figure in the total consumption, and we export lamp chimneys in great quantities. We send very few to Europe, though we do sell them some of our best chimneys. But outside of Europe we sell lamp chimneys everywhere. We come into competition in some parts of the world with the Germans, who make chimneys very cheaply, but our exports are increasing and we send chimneys, as I said, everywhere; to Mexico, the West Indies, South America, South Africa, China, in fact, to all lands in which lamps are used, all around the earth."

# FLEECE OF ANGORA GOATS

## MILLION POUNDS ANNUALLY PRODUCED IN UNITED STATES.

### Statement Issued by the Department of Agriculture Respecting Grades and Values.

The Department of Agriculture annually receives thousands of letters of inquiry concerning Angora goats, and in view of the interest taken in the subject Mr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, recently made some investigations on the subject. It is estimated, he says, that there are about 400,000 Angora goats in the United States, and that their annual production of fleece is over a million pounds.

The history of the Angora goat in the United States, Mr. Salmon says, has been marred by the carelessness or indifference of occasional writers for the press, who have often been inaccurate as to dates or facts, and also by others whose interests have doubtless led them into exaggerations. The real facts of its history, however, are so few and so simple as to prompt that venerable breeder, William M. Landrum, to say that they would make but a very small book. During the administration of President Polk the Sultan of Turkey requested of him that he recommend some one who would experiment in the culture of cotton in Turkey. Accordingly, Dr. James B. Davis of Columbia, S. C., was recommended, and he received the appointment. The work done by Dr. Davis appeared to be highly gratifying to the sultan, and so, upon his return, in 1849, the sultan, desiring to reciprocate the courtesy of the President, presented him with nine of the choicest goats in his dominion. Col. Richard Peters, writing in 1876, says of these animals: "These doubtless were selected from the herds of Angora, a district of country lying among the Taurus mountains, which traverse Asiatic Turkey, and which derives its name from its principal city, situated about 200 miles east of Constantinople." It does not seem, therefore, that Dr. Davis encountered any great difficulty in securing this first importation of Angora goats into this country.

"Of the nine Angoras imported by Dr. Davis, seven were does and two were bucks. Besides these, according to Col. Peters, there came in the same lot one pure-bred Thibet doe, several head of crosses between the Angora and Thibet goats, and quite a number of grade does bred from the common short-haired ewes of the country and his Angora bucks.

**The Cashmere Fleece.**

"The soft undercoat of the Cashmere is known as 'pashum,' and is the product from which the famous Cashmere shawl was made. Mr. Wm. M. Landrum, who was probably the first in this country to discover that our so-called Cashmere goat was the Angora instead, through investigations made about 1861, also states that there is a difference between the Cashmere shawl and the Paisley shawl. These are often referred to as being the same shawl. While the filling of both shawls was of pashum, the chain of the latter was made from the kid fleece of the Angora. Pashum is combed out in the spring, and is worth, when cleaned, in the country where it is produced, from $1.50 to $2 per pound.

**Most Useful of Animals.**

"A large class of people in some way have become possessed of the opinion that the goat is practically a useless animal. They do not reach conclusions upon investigations, however, and do not discriminate between the different breeds. To them a goat is a 'goat,' and there the argument ends. Investigations prove that the Angora goats are not only classed among the most useful of the domestic animals, and have been so classed for thousands of years, but their usefulness is manifested in a variety of ways. The fleece, called 'mohair,' furnishes some of the finest of fabrics among ladies' goods and is used in various other manufactures; their habit of browsing enables the farmer in a wooded locality to use them to help in subjugating the forest; their flesh is exceedingly delicate and nutritious; the milk, though not so abundant as with the milch breed of goats, is richer than cow's milk; their tanned skins, though inferior in quality to the skins of the common goat, are used for leather; their pelts make the neatest of rugs and robes; they are excellent pets for children; a few of them in a flock of sheep are a protection from wolves and dogs; their manure is noticeably helpful to the grass which follows them after they have cleaned away the underbrush. These are all vital subjects of varying degrees of importance, and will be considered here under appropriate heads.

**Browsing and Pasturage.**

"In those localities where valuable land is completely subdued by brush the goats are considered of more value for the purpose of clearing it than for their mohair or meat. They thus become one of the farmer's important tools. Their value in this respect must be measured by the value of the land which they will render cultivable. It is said that in Oregon, where Chinamen had been paid as high as $20 an acre for clearing off brush goats had done the work even better. Sprouts will spring up behind men's work, but goats will keep them down until they cease to appear. True, the goats require more time than men, but their work is better.

"One of the first questions to be considered by a man who is about to embark in stock raising of any kind is the markets for his surplus. This question is first because it is the principal one and all important. The one who proposes to begin with a flock of thoroughbred or high-grade Angoras, such as will yield merchantable mohair, will not need to consider markets, as the increase will be employed to produce mohair; but a large number of flocks will be built up in the future, as they have been in the past, by the use of does of the common breed. It will be ascertained that the fleece of low grades is barely worth the cost of clipping it; that the skin is not so valuable for leather as that of the common goat; and that, as a rug or robe, the pelts are not so valuable as those of the higher grades. Therefore, if there is to be any profit from this part of a flock, there must be a market for the meat.

"The reason goats are not seen oftener in the market reports of receipts and shipments is that they pass as sheep. It is stated, however, that increasing numbers are seen in the larger markets. In the Union stock yards of Chicago as many as 8,000 were received in one week last year. While the goats pass as sheep, they are also sold to consumers as sheep. The difference is very slight in some places. In Kansas City, for instance, the sheep bring about one-half a cent per pound more than goats. The packers buy them as goats and sell them as sheep in the form of dressed meat or canned."

**The Story of a Hymn.**

From the Ladies' Home Journal.

As a writer, as a poet, there were few in the literary world of London (in the forties) who had not heard of Sarah Flower Adams, the gifted woman to whom all Christendom today pays homage in its love for her immortal hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." It was written in 1840, and had subsequently been set to music by Eliza Flower, and included in a collection of hymns written and composed by the two sisters. Only within that year had their book of "Hymns and Anthems" been published, and the hymn that was destined to inspire the world had then been heard but once or twice and within the walls of a single church—South Palace Chapel, London.

It was not, however, until after the year 1860, when the present well-known tune was composed for it by Dr. Lowell Mason of New York, that the hymn attained its widespread popularity. Up to that time it had attracted but little notice. Through the spirit of Doctor Mason's sympathetic music it was quickened into glorious life and brought within the reach of every congregation and every Christian soul. But this was long after the author of the hymn had passed away. She died in 1848, without knowing of the triumph and the glory that awaited her work. Her grave in the little village of her birth is unmarked by any monument to her fame.

**Looking Forward.**

From Life.

Daughter—"Yes, he proposed to me—and made me just shudder!"

Mother—"Why, he has a fair income, and is quite respectable."

"Ah, but, mamma, how could I intrust my whole future to a man so reckless and improvident as to want to marry!"

Some estimation of the disorganized and miserable state of the Belgian government railways may be gathered from the fact that recently while a train was traveling at a moderate speed one of the carriages dropped to pieces. The passengers were shaken up, and one man had both his legs cut off.

For a Cold in the Head Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

## Quaker Longevity.

From the London Times.

A correspondent writes: During the denominational year ending in 1900 there were reported the deaths of 299 members of the Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland. The proportions were 159 males and 140 females. The average age at death was a little over sixty-one years seven months. A table compiled from the returns shows that there is a very limited mortality of children, and that it is chiefly in this respect that the death rate of the Society of Friends differs from that of the general population. Only fourteen deaths out of the 299 were reported as those of children under five years of age; between five years and twenty years the number was nine; between twenty and thirty years the deaths were sixteen; and the same number was that of the deaths between thirty and forty years. From forty to fifty there were twenty-two deaths; from fifty to sixty there were twenty-four; and from sixty to seventy years there were sixty-two deaths. From seventy to eighty years the number was fifty-seven; and from eighty to ninety years sixty-nine. There were eight deaths of "Friends" between ninety and one hundred years, and there were two deaths of persons over one hundred years. One of the latter died at Croydon in her one hundred and first year; the other had passed one hundred and one.

"Now," we asked him, "who should be considered the star of your company?"

"The bloodhound, me boy, the bloodhound," said the gentleman that played Legree. "He has something to eat every day, whether the rest do or not."—Indianapolis Press.


# A CAUSE OF HEADACHE.

ONE VERY COMMON CAUSE, GENERALLY OVERLOOKED.

Headache is a symptom, an indication of derangement or disease in some organ, and the cause of the headache is difficult to locate because so many diseases have headache as a prominent symptom; derangement of the stomach and liver, heart trouble, kidney disease, lung trouble, eye strain or ill fitting glasses all produce headaches, and if we could always locate the organ which is at fault the cure of obstinate headaches would be a much simpler matter.

However, for that form of headache called frontal headache, pain back of the eyes and in forehead, the cause is now known to be catarrh of the head and throat; when the headache is located in back of the head and neck it is often caused from catarrh of the stomach or liver.

At any rate, catarrh is the most common cause of such headaches and the cure of the catarrh causes a prompt disappearance of the headaches.

There is at present no treatment for catarrh so convenient and effective as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new internal remedy in tablet form, composed of antiseptics like Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Blood Root, which act upon the blood and cause the elimination of the catarrhal poison from the system through the natural channels.

Miss Cora Ainsley, a prominent school teacher in one of our normal schools, speaks of her experience with catarrhal headaches and eulogizes Stuart's Catarrh Tablets as a cure for them. She says: "I suffered daily from severe frontal headache and pain in and back of the eyes, at times so intensely as to incapacitate me in my daily duties. I had suffered from catarrh, more or less, for years, but never thought it was the cause of my headaches, but finally became convinced that such was the case because the headaches were always worse whenever I had a cold or fresh attack of catarrh.

"Stuart's Catarrh Tablets were highly recommended to me as a safe and pleasant catarrh cure, and after using a few fifty-cent boxes which I procured from my druggists I was surprised and delighted to find that both the catarrh and headaches had gone for good."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at fifty cents per package, under the guarantee of the proprietors that they contain absolutely no cocaine (found in so many catarrh cures), no opium (so common in cheap cough cures), nor any harmful drug. They contain simply the wholesome antiseptics necessary to destroy and drive from the system the germs of catarrhal disease. ja29,m,fo3