MINNEAPOLIS.

FIRE, SMOKE, ASHES.

Carlson Brothers' New Boston Sash and Door Factory Utterly Destroyed.

Henry Armstrong Makes Dupes of Local Ministers and Others.

How a Jefferson School Teacher Lost and Found a Purse.

Substance of Sermons by Wilkinson, Simmons and Morrill.

Northeast Minneapolis had a $12,000 fire last night, and as a consequence is minus one of the chiefest industries, a sash and door factory. At 10:10 an alarm was sent in from the corner of Fifteenth avenue northeast and Tyler street. The whole Northern sky was ablaze with red light, and to pedestrians on the streets in the central part of the city it looked as if the whole town was about to be consumed by the ever ready and voracious flames. The fire proved to be in the New Boston Sash and Door factory, located on Tyler street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth avenues northeast. The sash and door factory is operated by Carlson Bros., and the building belongs to G. H. Tennant, in fact it is part of the Tennant planing mill plant. The fire originated in the shaving house belonging to the planing mill, and it was but a few moments before the sash and door factory was ignited and ablaze. Then the dry kiln caught fire, and in a short time all the buildings were rendered useless. The contents of the building rendered it impossible for the firemen to put a stop to the fire. The wind was also high, and blew the sparks in every direction. The firemen did excellent work in keeping the flames away from the planing mill, which adjoins the factory and receives its motive power from the same engines. It is estimated that the loss will not go beyond $12,000, although one of the firm of Carlson Brothers said last night that their loss was nearly $10,000 and their insurance about $3,000. In this event the total loss will be larger.

SMOOTH MR. ARMSTRONG.

He Takes in the Ministers, Also a Boarding House.

Two weeks ago there arrived in the city a young fellow who gave his name as Henry W. Armstrong. He passed himself off as a young clergyman, whose home was in Montpelier, Vt. He was out here for his health, he said, and to secure a much-needed rest. He called on several prominent orthodox clergymen, and was received with open arms. He was very smooth—very smooth. He ran short of funds, and borrowed from the Orthodox clergymen. He has not paid them back, and never will, for Rev. Armstrong has left the city. He left the city in a hurry. He left between two days and forgot to pay his board, to the great sorrow of the lady who kept the boarding house where he stopped. This boarding house is located on Third avenue south and Ninth street. It is a fashionable boarding house, and the young clergyman from the East was given meat three times a day for the one price—the price which he did not pay.

The cause of Rev. Armstrong's sudden departure was a young lady—a young lady who came from Marshalltown, Io., with the express purpose of seeing him and causing his arrest. Armstrong spent last summer in Marshalltown. He was a clerk in a drug store there, and never entered the portals of a church, much less preached in one. He made love to the young lady who caused his departure from Minneapolis. He also promised to marry her, and it was with the intent of forcing him to comply with this promise that she came to this city. She called at the boarding house, and like a foolish girl, when she found he was not at home, left her name and said she would call again. She did call again, but alas! her darling Armstrong was not there. He had flown, and the landlady wept with the young miss over his departure. The clergymen who so kindly loaned the young adventurer money after receiving him with open arms and words of cheer, also wept. They will discuss the wickedness of the world and the proneness of men of the cloth to be taken in, at a meeting of the ministers to be held today.

It is learned that Armstrong has been working the young clergyman racket in almost every city in the West. He has managed to eke out a good living, and has had no end of fun. There is no telling how far his escapades might have carried him had not the young miss from Marshalltown discovered his whereabouts. The police of the city were notified concerning the matter, and they in turn notified the police of St. Paul. Armstrong is described as being a handsome fellow apparently about twenty-seven years of age. He has dark-brown hair and delicate little "side-burns" of the same color. He dresses well and walks after the fashion of underfed clerical students.

A SCHOOL EPISODE.

How Miss Ames Found Her Stolen Pocketbook.

There was a great stir in the Jefferson school, on East Seventh street, Friday afternoon. One of the teachers, a Miss Ames, lost a pocketbook containing $50 in money and a number of valuable papers. It was during recess, when all the children were out at play, that she left her pocketbook on her desk and sauntered out to watch the curly-headed urchins play leap-frog and pull each other's hair. She became so absorbed in the pastime of the little ones that she forgot her pocketbook, forgot her money and forgot, in fact, that she was standing tip toe on a mundane sphere. When the bell announced by its ting-a-ling that recess was over Miss Ames returned to the school room and to her desk. She cast her eye about the school room to see that no one of the tow heads had forgotten to return at the sound of the mystic bell. Then she cast her eye upon the desk where she had left her pocketbook containing her little fortune.

Horrible horrors! The pocketbook was not there. It had disappeared, whither she knew not. Miss Ames is a sensible young lady, and knew well that the pocketbook could not have taken to itself wings and flown away. It had been removed by mortal hands, and the chances were that the mortal hands were attached to the body of some one of the tow heads in the school. She inquired of the little folks if they had seen the pocketbook. There was a breathless silence when the question was asked, but of course no one had seen the missing treasure. The principal was notified, and the principal, being a lady of rare sagacity, knew what to do at once. She ordered an official investigation and search.

A searching committee was formed, and, with stern faces, the teachers who were members of it proceeded with the grand search. Every freckled-faced youth in the room was subjected to the search. No matter whether the teacher tickled him or not while she was insinuating her fingers through his pockets, he had to squirm and bear it. The money could not be found, and the investigating committee and Miss Ames were in despair. Finally a little fellow with red hair and eyebrows and winkers to match exclaimed like George Washington that he could not tell a lie. He knew who the youthful robber was, and told the name before that frightened school. The thief was the son of a Hennepin avenue saloon-keeper. The name of the little fellow will not be given, for his father is not responsible for the conduct of his degenerate young son.

It is understood the young fellow was spanked. If he was not the investigating committee did not do its duty. The money was given back to Miss Ames, and the army of young school children breathed freely once more.

ON LAWBREAKERS.

Rev. William Wilkinson Talks to the Y. M. C. A.

Yesterday afternoon there was a large gathering of men to hear Rev. William Wilkinson in the Young Men's Christian association. During his address he said:

"Every large city has a large number of persons who cannot or will not obey the law. Many of these persons are more to be pitied than blamed, of course. Some transgress out of sheer perversity, so a distinction and a difference must, in any just judgment, be made in our estimate, and in our treatment of prisoners. The simple paragraph we scan so quickly and forget so soon, after laying down a newspaper, has in it, alas! too often, a concealed story no words can tell, and which it is not in the power of bitter tears to atone for. Seriousness of the whole is increased by the fact that these reports are so numerous. I shall not speak about the great multitude of cases in which men are arrested, tried and convicted, and under a false name, pay a fine and depart. They shall have attention at another time. I shall now only speak about those who are not given a fine, or who being fined, have neither the money to pay it nor the friend who will.

In Minneapolis last year 1,668 such persons found a place in the workhouse. Out of this number only ninety were women. It is said often that it is the ignorant who are the law breakers. Only forty-five of this whole number could not read, while 1,607 could both read and write, and not a few of them had an excellent education. We often hear it said that certain religious views are responsible for the lapses into crime, or, if not that, then some churches have more criminals than others; but it is never satisfactory to reason thus, for nearly all religions had representatives in the abode of punishment. Two hundred and thirty-six persons in the workhouse, were married and had children. What a deplorable fact is this, that father or mother should be in prison! How keen, in many instances, the degradation was felt to be I well know, for I have seen the families.

The vast majority of respectable people who go to church do not know what is taking place all around them. They hear the words central police cells, or workhouse, and they think they are places for "the lowest of the low," for persons who are not fit to be spoken to, who have a right only to be punished. Every man, every woman sent to the workhouse has a heart, a head, a history behind and a future before, and is a member of the state, and often of the church. They do belong to the human race. These persons have a right to expect Christian treatment.

I know it is easy to pile up the agony, to paint the picture all dark, to say it is impossible to reclaim them, to quote statistics to tell sad experience of confidence misplaced, and work which looks thrown away—and to make all this excuse for duty left undone; or, on the other hand, to say, in an off-hand manner, how a city should be managed and the transgressors of the law dealt with. All this can be done by those persons who never gave the subjects one hour's thought; but the best men in all cities and in every party who have been in authority and who have engaged in work to raise the fallen, know how hard it is, how much faith, wisdom, care, perseverance and love are demanded. It there is one thing sure it is this, that men who cannot be redeemed by faultfinding, or criticism, or preaching terror, are in the reach of pure, hopeful, helpful love. Whether or not the question here—how to deal with our prisoners—is understood by the people or not, one thing is sure: Our duty is not done when we have left the whole matter in the hands of delegates to deal with it. I plead for a public interest in the class of people who are gathered into the police courts, and if it is extended to the police, who are charged with keeping public order, it will do good. I plead for wise, just, firm, but sympathetic, helpful treatment of men sent to the workhouse, because it is the only plan which will do good. The church should make this its care. The city, in all her interests, in her safety, in her good name, and in the cause of humanity, needs to supply all needful things to secure the restoration to places of useful work, these children of sorrow. We must never forget that every man and every woman who has once been to the workhouse is disgraced—a woman almost irretrievably. So this makes it so hard to reform, to elevate and to bless the persons who come out. I have known more than 2,000 men and women who have been there, and say, in all honesty and truth, every principle of religion and every consideration of policy dictate more attention to these people than we have ever given to them.

LUXURY OF THE HEBREWS.

Rev. H. M. Simmons on the Ancient Economic Theories.

At the First Unitarian church yesterday morning Rev. H. M. Simmons spoke on the "Luxury of the Hebrews," and contrasted their ideas with those of modern political economists. The sermon showed that the conflict between the poor and the rich, between labor and capital, reaches back into the mists of antiquity. Authority was quoted for the statement that the ancient Egyptians, whose civilization began before the dawn of history, discussed all the phases of the labor problem now agitating the present generation. Of the Hebrew prophets, Amos, who wrote about 800 years before Christ and 2,000 years after the brilliant days of the Egyptian civilization, was a great champion of the poor. He reproves the rich and says:

"Your treading is upon the poor, and ye take from him burdens of wheat; ye have built houses of hewn stone, but ye shall not dwell in them."

Amos speaks reprovingly of those "that lie upon beds of ivory, and stretch themselves upon luxurious couches, and eat the lambs out of the flock and the calves out of the midst of the stall." He prophesies that the Lord will smite "the winter-houses and the summer-houses and the houses of ivory."

"Modern writers," said Mr. Simmons, "particularly Renan, have criticised Amos as being deficient in his philosophy and knowledge of political economy. It is asserted that the luxuriousness of the rich affords employment for the poor, and thus greatly aids in the distribution of wealth. If a lady of fashion in Paris spoils, in the mazes of the waltz, in a single night a lace dress which it takes thousands of hours of labor, at a vast expense of nerves and eyes, to make, labor is benefited thereby, because another one must be made for the fashionable lady. The argument seems plausible to many. But does waste create wealth? Is destruction of wealth the way to make wealth? Luxury and waste may aid in the distribution of wealth, and may be necessary under certain social systems. Certainly, should the rich suddenly cease their extravagance and go to work the poor would be driven to desperation. It is true that the desire for wealth has done good, and some have asserted that it has done more good than the desire for knowledge. This desire for wealth has created trade, and thus aided the evolution and diffusion of knowledge. But wealth can be better distributed by check than by waste. The making of a hundred dresses for those who really need them would be more righteous employment for labor than the making of the one dress, their equivalent, for the rich and fashionable lady. The old Hebrew prophet may have been about right after all."

SWEET CHARITY.

Rev. G. L. Morrill Says Sermons and Tracts Not Enough.

Last evening at the Calvary Baptist church G. L. Morrill made reference to the circular sent out by the Associated Charities, and took occasion to give his views upon the subject, as his Baptist brethren had at their meeting a week ago, at which he was not present. He said in substance:

The winter of discontent of the poor in our city should be made glorious by our charity for the poor. If the times are hard for us, they are harder for them. It is ridiculous to try and touch the head or heart of a man with a tract or sermon when he is shivering and starving. The gospel of lip and heart must be supplemented by the gospel of life and hand. Pure and undefiled religion is not only to keep ourselves unspotted from the world, but to visit and help the fatherless and widows in their affliction. We prove our piety by our philanthropy.

Christianity is creed plus conduct; religion is ritual plus reality. The soul which has surrendered to Christ is to be separated to His service. The word Baptist should mean brotherhood of beneficence. Christ came to make men brothers, and we prove our Christianity by our care for others.

The church does not always do its charitable duty. It often forgets to make homes a logical prelude to heaven's streets of gold. In the providence of God societies have been organized to do work which properly belongs to the local church. It is useless for us to lament the absence of the poor from our churches so long as they can get needed practical aid elsewhere in case of sickness and death.

Humanitarianism has borrowed all the good it possesses from religion. The church, as nothing else, places liberty, equality and fraternity on the enduring basis of God's fatherhood and Christ's brotherhood. The standard of pure religion is not in our self, but in the Scripture, which declares we should feel for the fatherless as the divine father feels for us. Our father's will is only done on earth as in heaven, when we as churches unite our prayers and alms in a personal interest for all for whom the Christ gave himself, and who said, "The poor ye have with you always."

TRUEDELL AGAIN.

He Is Wanted for His Old Trick of Horse Stealing.

Henry Truedell is wanted by the police again. The inspectors want him for stealing a horse and buggy from Herbert Hosford, the liveryman at 114 Twenty-sixth street east. Truedell was arrested about a year and a half ago for stealing a horse and buggy from Thompson Bros., 813 Thirteenth avenue south. He was tried and sentenced to serve six months in the prison at Stillwater. The information which led up to his arrest was furnished by Truedell's mother-in-law and at the time the case created quite a stir. It appears that the six months passed behind prison walls did not cure Truedell of the habit of going away with other people's equines, for about a week ago he hired a rig from Hosford and never returned with it.

Hosford did not know Truedell and allowed him to have the rig without asking any questions. When it was not returned he reported the case to the police. The inspectors have hunted high and low for the horse thief, but cannot find even a clue to his whereabouts or where the rig was taken to.

AMUSEMENTS.

"McCarthy's Mishaps" opened a week's engagement yesterday at the Bijou, The matinee performance was fairly well attended, while the house was crowded in the evening. The play has undergone some changes for the better, and a number of new specialties have been added. Miss Marguerite Ferguson is without doubt the star contortion dancer of the stage. Her other specialties are equal to any, while little George Ferguson, her brother, dances like a veteran. Their father, and also the father of the play, is as much of a farce-comedian as ever, although he omits that wondrously funny knock-about act that he and Mack used to do. The singing of the company is up to the standard of farce-comedy productions. The audience is favored with operatic selections, topical songs, and yesterday an attempt was made to sing an adaptation of "ta-ra-ra-ra-boom-de-ay," by four young ladies of the company, which was resented by the audience, and they were unmercifully guyed. This song will probably be omitted the rest of the week.

Tonight Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew begin a return engagement at the Grand opera house of three nights and Wednesday matinee. They will present Sardou's sparkling comedy, "A Scrap of Paper."

Dr. Campbell Buried.

Rev. L. M. Campbell was buried yesterday from the First Presbyterian church, of which he was formerly pastor. Rev. J. S. Beach, pastor of the church, conducted the services. He was assisted by Rev. Daniel Stewart, who preceded Dr. Campbell as pastor of the First Presbyterian, and by Rev. J. C. Whitney, the first pastor of the church. Both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Whitney spoke in eulogy of the dead to an audience that crowded the church. After the service a long line of carriages followed the remains to Lakewood. Last night Dr. Black preached a sermon on the life of Dr. Campbell.

The "Big Mit Gang."

The police yesterday arrested two members of the so-called "big mit gang" and locked them up at the central station, where they gave the names of John Johnson and Henry Hanson. The men are accused of having enticed a stranger into one of the low saloons on Washington avenue south and fleecing him out of $75 in money and a valuable watch. This is but one of many similar cases. They occur every day, and complaint after complaint has been made to the police.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Immanuel Danish Evangelical Lutheran Formally Opened.

Yesterday morning, in the presence of an audience that overflowed the seating capacity of the auditorium, the new Immanuel Danish Evangelical Lutheran church, Twenty-second street and Twenty-eighth avenue south, was dedicated to the cause of religion. The dedicatory services were held in the morning at 10:30. Rev. J. J. Kildsig, the pastor, conducted the services. Ministers from all over the state assisted him, among whom were: Rev. J. Hanson, president of the state Evangelical Lutheran association; Rev. A. Johnson, of Albert Lee; Rev. J. Rohe, of Osakis; Rev. E. A. Woarup, of Owatonna; Rev. Hjortsung, of St. Croix Falls; Rev. F. C. Jenson and Prof. A. S. Nelson, of Bean, Neb. Several local ministers and professors of Augsbery seminary were also present. Last evening addresses were made by several of the visiting clergymen. The new church is one of the handsomest in South Minneapolis.

A New Park Scheme.

There is a scheme on foot to turn Sandy lake and some of the land lying north and east of it, to Central avenue, into a park with handsome driveways. The lake covers about fifty-five acres of land, and, with the seventy acres surrounding it, the park would be a fine one. Petitions are being circulated by owners of property in the vicinity, and they will soon be presented to the park board. The Northeast Improvement company, whose interests lie in the direction of the proposed park, has offered to give $25,000 towards putting the park into shape, provided the park board thinks it advisable to make another park.

The Night Schools.

The first week of the night schools has proved successful, and Supt. Jordan is elated in consequence. The schools opened last Monday night with an attendance of 1,000, and this number has steadily increased each night. On Friday night there was an attendance of 1,300.

The monthly meeting of the Hennepin County Teachers' association will be held in Curtiss college next Saturday. The meeting promises to be an interesting one, and an extensive programme is being prepared.

Curran's Bad Accident.

Harry Curran, a brakeman on the Soo road, met with a terrible accident early yesterday morning. He was coupling cars in the yard at the Soo shops when a coupling pin became dislodged and flew up, striking him in the forehead. His skull was crushed in and his nose was broken. He was taken to the Asbury hospital, where Dr. Dunsmore attended him. It is thought he will die.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon a football game was played on the campus between the freshman class of the university and the Minneapolis Central High School team. The game resulted in a score of 24 to 0 in favor of the high school boys. The freshman team have not been in practice long enough to play well together.

The young ladies of the freshman English class who are to be excused from examination gave testimony of their gratitude to their instructor, Mr. Babcock, by presenting him with a box of beautiful roses. He expressed his appreciations and distributed the roses among the members of the class, keeping only one for himself.

Yesterday closed the work of the first term, and tomorrow examinations will begin. The new rule exempts certain ones in some classes, but it is not expected to make much difference except in a few branches.

O. H. Rask was the delegate of the local chapter of Phi Gamma Delta to the convention held at Philadelphia. The next convention will be held in Minneapolis.

Monday night Phi Kappa Psi initiated George S. Johnson and Edward T. Reed, '95, and Hamilton Lawrence and William Wendall, '96.

Senorita Alcala will have charge of the class in Spanish next term.

The Phi Gamma Deltas gave a match apple party last Saturday night.

The engineers' meeting yesterday was addressed by Prof. Appleby.

The registration up to date in the medical department is 247.

The agriculturists are to have a social.

Shortening the Time.

New York Weekly.

Friend—Doesn't the ride back and forth to the country every day seem very long?"

Mr. Suburb—Long? It's too short. When I take the train in the morning I know I've got to pitch in and work like a horse the moment the train reaches the city. That makes the ride seem too short, doesn't it?

"I presume it does. But how about the ride back?"

"Well, I always remember after I start that I've forgotten something my wife wanted particularly; so that ride is always over too quick."

A MOTHER'S KISS.

There's the kiss of a sister so loving and true,
Whose impress but lasts till the morrow.
The kiss of a wife when adversity comes,
A token of grief or of sorrow.
The kiss of a husband o'erburdened with love,
The seal of a tender affection.
The kiss of a friend who doth conjure up dreams
In his mind of a past recollection.
The kiss of a child sweet and pure as the rose,
Or the lily that blooms in the valley.
The kiss of the sweetheart ere parting at eve,
And longing, tho' late, yet to dally.
The kiss of a nephew, the kiss of a niece,
The kiss of a father or brother,
All taken together and salted to taste,
Can't compare with the kiss of a mother.

—M. J. DONNELLY.

Woman's great danger.

No man can ever know the devoted martyrdom of many women.

Unselfishly a woman works and *suffers* that home and loved ones may be happy.

When it seems as though her *back would break*, when she grows irregular, faint, *irritable*, loses all interest in society, gets the "blues," is crushed with that indescribable feeling of "bearing-down," *then take care.*

The cause of all her trouble is some derangement of the *Uterus or Womb*, perhaps the *development of a tumor*, or cancerous humor,—anyway give it instant attention.

Lydia E. Pinkham's "*Vegetable Compound*" is the sure cure.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

Notes From the Busy Mill and From the Workshop.

Gossip of Interest to the Countless Toilers of the Land.

Happenings of Special Note in the Various Fields of Industry

Where Mechanic and Artisan Hold Sway Night and Day.

The tea crop is small.
Frisco tans walrus skins.
Our fruit exports are growing.
Uncle Sam has 70,000 lawyers.
China possesses the finest lead.
Banjo parchment is wolf skin.
Railroads report a car famine.
Iceland has only two policemen.
A pair of boots has 2,000 stitches.
Uncle Sam has 8,000,000 negroes.
Maine raises the best sweet corn.
Chicago handles 1,300 trains daily.
Parisians eat snails as a delicacy.
Electric heaters give satisfaction.
The average watch has ninety-eight pieces.
There are 800 shades of false teeth.
Australia makes 100 kinds of wine.
Berlin will have an electric L road.
Japan has thirty-four cotton spinning mills.
Our 385 electric roads cover 4,000 miles.
The electric loom was invented in 1854.
Curling irons are heated by electricity.
Borneo makes beer from the pepper plant.
The Lake Superior district has 100 mines.
Lord St. Leonards is the grandson of a barber.
A Puget soundranch has 100,000 chickens.
London handles 250,000 letters annually.
We have one pauper in every 1,000 inhabitants.
Fifty-year-old Tokay costs from $15 to $50 a bottle.
Emperor Charles V. carried a twenty-seven-pound watch.
Colorado is to have a Dutch colony of 2,000 families.
Physicians' carriages have the right of way in Berlin.
Jarrah, of Australia, is the most indestructible wood.
Japanese workmen are building the "Hoodoo" in world's fair grounds.
It costs $9 for a five minutes' talk by telephone from New York to Chicago.
Electricity was first transported from place to place in portable form in 1881.
There are now in the United States twenty-one law firms composed of husbands and wives.
Two Siamese monkeys have been trained by a Goshen, N. Y., farmer to pick cherries.
Whisky may be made from molasses, beetroot, potatoes, tomatoes and many other substances.
Wire glass is about one-fourth of an inch thick and in it is imbedded a meshwork of strong wire.
All the pawnshops in Moscow, Russia, owned by Hebrews are shortly to be closed by order of the government.
Electrotyping has been applied in an ingenious and effective manner for the preservation of lace forms in metal.
Sheet iron kites, to enable a vessel when in distress during a storm to communicate with the shore, have been suggested.
The ocean is more productive than the land. An acre of good fishing ground will yield more food than an acre on the best farm.
The electric street cars of Albany, N. Y., are provided with an automatic device that shows the name of each street just before it is reached.
A hippometer, to record the number of a horse's paces, and the distance he has traveled, has been invented by an officer in the French army.
The highest viaduct in the world has just been erected in Bolivia, over the River Lea, 9,833 feet above the sea level and 4,008 feet above the river.
Gold is so very tenacious that a piece of it drawn into wire one-tenth of an inch in diameter will sustain a weight of 500 pounds without breaking.
The first ship canal on the line of the present Suez canal was projected by Necho, an Egyptian king, about 600 B. C. The two seas were actually united 270 B. C.
California fruit growers, who have so successfully competed with the prunes of Bordeaux and the raisins of Valencia, have now attacked the fig trade of Smyrna.
A society was organized in New York in 1765 for the encouragement of American woolens. The society rules forbade eating mutton or lamb, or the slaughter of sheep.
The new iron monuments being placed on the national boundary line in Arizona and New Mexico are seven feet high, and weigh 800 pounds each. They are placed five miles apart.
In New York the fastest elevators are in the Union Trust company's building on Broadway, near Wall street. They shoot up or down, carrying 3,000 pounds, at a speed of 600 feet a minuet.
Miss S. B. Fuller, of New York city, is the first woman to receive a government contract for engraving. She is a practical wood engraver and prepared the first manual of instruction in that art.
In 1860 our product of hardware was valued at $190,000,000; in 1888 at $970,000,000. The annual addition to the output was $6,000,000 a year between 1840 and 1860, and $25,000,000 a year between 1860 and 1888.
The youngest barber known to work in a shop is Nellie Wick, aged fifteen, in the Globe toilet saloon, King's road, Chelsea, London, states an exchange. She recently shaved five men in twelve minutes, and received a silver medal for so doing.
A French electro-metallurgical company, which employes the Herault-Kilian aluminum process, asserts that it will be able to sell the aluminum at a price equivalent to less than 15 cents a pound, provided it is in a position to dispose of a yearly output of 3,000 tons of the metal.
The furnace with its belongings at the great iron works of Siegen has been raised seven and a half feet. It weighs 100,000 tons. The staging had been erected in the most solid manner, and it took only five hours to raise that enormous weight to the required level.
In the limited space between Worth street and the Battery, in New York city, where there are many large wholesale houses, it is stated that 15,000 women are employed as typewriters. A single typewriting machine company finds employment, through its various offices, for 10,000 women a year.
The Southern Pacific company has just completed the ferryboat Solano, which can carry forty-eight loaded freight cars at a time. She is 424 feet long, with a beam of 116 feet. On her decks are four sets of tracks, and her two vertical engines are fed by eight steel boilers, each pair with a separate smokestack.
In Cass county, Idaho, there is a marble quarry fifteen miles one way by twenty miles the other, and in some places 800 feet in thickness, making it the largest deposit of marble in one body in the world. Not one but twenty kinds of marble are to be found within the boundaries of this vast field of unhewn headstone.
Five hundred hands are at work on the bridal veil of Princess Margarethe of Prussia. The veil is made of 500 different pieces, all the work being done with the needle, and the pieces, each of which requires ten days for completion, are to be joined by the most skillful lacemakers in a pattern which will appear as the work of the same hand.
The United States gold dollar contains 25.8 troy grains. The ordinary pound, avoirdupois, contains 7,000 grains; therefore $1,000,000 in gold coin weighs 3686.4 pounds avoirdupois, or over a ton and a-half. The standard silver dollar weighs 412.5 grains, and $1,000,000 in the United States silver coinage will weigh 56,981 pounds, or nearly 28¼ tons.
St. Joseph's church, in La Crosse, Wis., has a novelty in church lighting. A hardwood frame surrounds an image of the Virgin Mary and the child Jesus, while below is the name "Maria." On the frame are thirty-two one-candled power lamps, alternately red, white an blue, while the name is in seventy-two red globes. A star above the picture is made up of sixteen pure white globes.

PROGRESSIVE HAMMOCKING.

A New Game Invented by a Very Knowing Western Girl.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The young people in one of St. Louis' prettiest suburbs are in a state of feverish excitement over a new game that has been devised by some of their number. It is called "progressive hammocking," and is so full of golden opportunities in a sentimental way that it is destined to become very popular with the youth of both sexes.

A bright young girl, to whom, with several others, is due the credit of having given this new diversion to the world, thus describes it:

"You see, each girl is provided with a hammock, in which she reclines, gracefully or ungracefully, according to the extent of her experience in hammocking, during the game. The hammocks are hung far enough apart so that no one can see or hear her neighbors, and above each is suspended a Chinese lantern with a number on it, but these, of course, will be blown out early in the proceedings. A chaperon is required—preferably two—a lady and a gentleman. To start the game the boys draw numbers from a hat, and then each hunts up the hammock which corresponds to the number drawn. At a given signal he begins to tell the girl in it a love story. By the rules the story must be impersonal.

"But, of course, they won't be. That," she added, with a laugh, "is a matter that lies with the story-teller and his conscience. Well, at the end of fifteen minutes the chaperon beats a tom-tom and the boys move up one hammock, and each tells another story to a new listener. The stories, mind you, must all be different—that is, one cannot tell the same story to two girls."

"And they must all be love stories?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly. Oh, it's more fun. The boys out there are scouring the country for short love stories. De Maupassant is in great demand. But some of them draw on their own experience for material. Well, when the rounds had been made, and each of the six, say, has told six pleasing tales to six tender maidens, a secret ballot is taken, the girls voting for the best story teller and the boys for the best listener. That's where the funny part comes in, for, of course, each girl will vote for the man she likes best, and vice versa; hence the chaperon will become the sacred repository of one-half dozen true love tales."

What about the prizes?"

"There will be six first prizes on each side, and no boobies," and the fair schemer laughed heartily at the success of her efforts to devise something new and startling in the way of summer amusement.

ARSENIC THE FAVORITE.

In India the Natives Seem to Prefer it as a Means of Murder.

London News.

Cases of poisoning appear, from the report of the chemical analyzer to the government of Bombay, to be painfully common in India. In the "Kambekar street" case the son of a wealthy Menon, being dissatisfied with his father's allowances, conspired with the cook to destroy all the members of the family who stood in his way. Five persons having actually died of strychnine thus administered, the cook turned queen's evidence and the murderer has been hanged. In Godeypore a young girl was on the eve of marriage with a man who did not meet the approval of her friends.

The friends got over the difficulty by putting arsenic in his food. In Poonah the servant of an European nurse robbed her mistress of some money while she way lying ill. Some people in these circumstances would have sent for the police. The Poonah nurse preferred to put arsenic in the pilferer's soup. In the Kaladgi district a woman applied to a "mahir" for a charm to stop the quarrelsome habits of her husband. The charm, which was in the form of a white powder, proved perfectly successful. The man died, and so did his dog, who ate the remains of the food. Arsenic, which is obtainable without the slightest difficulty in Bombay, always heads, it is said, the chemical analyzer's list.

A Washington Lullaby.

Sleep, baby, sleep,
Those echoes long and deep,
You must not heed, for the cause is plain,
These men are shooting to bring down rain,
Sleep, baby, sleep.

—Washington Star.

Mrs. Ed. Swan
Duncanville, Ill.

Sick Headache

21 Years of Suffering Ended by One Bottle of

HOOD'S

The intense misery of those who suffer with sick headache is beyond description. The wonderful success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing this trouble warrants us in urging all who are afflicted by sick headache to give this medicine a trial. Read this:

"Few people suffered as much as I have with sick headache. I have had it by spells for 21 years, sometimes as often as

Three Times a Week

I would get up with it, suffer all day, **go to bed with it,** and have it all night. I tried everything that was recommended, but never was cured until about a year ago, when

My Mother-in-Law

Persuaded me to try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am glad to say that it cured me, and **I have not had a sick headache** since I took the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done me a great deal of good in other ways, and has increased my weight **from 122 to 142 pounds.** I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough."

MRS. ED. SWAN, Duncanville, Ill.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Globe, Nov. 21.

Our "Misfit" Carpets fit one thing—your pocketbook.

1-3 OFF

Misfit Carpet List,

AS PROMISED.

Like the prima donna, we hereby advertise for this season our "Last Appearance" of One-Third Off "Misfit" Carpets. We have 200 or 300 in our work rooms, besides this list, which we shall cut and sew as fast as possible, but when these are gone the chapter closes, as we have raked and scraped until everything in our stock that could possibly be called a "short Length" has been made into a "Misfit."

There is no money for us in this scheme, but it does place our stock in the sweetest, cleanest kind of shape: hence, indirectly, we are benefited.

We again repeat for the benefit of those who may not know what the "New England" "Misfit" Carpets are, that they comprise every short length in our stock; in fact, as soon as a roll of Carpet is cut down so that there are less than two good-sized Carpets left, it is rolled into our cutting room, where it is cut into one or two Carpets, as the case may be, thence to our sewing room, thence to our "Misfit" pile where it is marked at Remnant Price, and these are the prices scheduled below; also any Carpet which for any reason has been made up and not delivered; also any Carpet which for any cause has been returned to us. The prices below are subject to a still further discount of One-Third. There is where your fun comes in.

No.	Description.	Size.	Price.	No.	Description.	Size.	Price.
155	Tapestry	9x8-6	$8.00	899	Ingrain	13-6x15-10	$17.50
269	Brussels	6x8	15.00	900	Ingrain	15x15	19.00
275	Moquette	6x8	13.00	991	Ingrain	13-6x15	16.00
416	Axminster	10-7x16	65.00	993	Ingrain	13-6x14	15.50
419	Brussels	10-3x16	63.00	696	Ingrain	12x16	19.00
420	Wilton	11x16	45.00	708	Ingrain	9x14-6	9.50
488	Ingrain	9x9	8.00	710	Tapestry	13-6x13-6	22.00
544	Velvet	A15x15	44.00	720	Brussels	8-4x13	26.00
579	Brussels	8-3x11-5	22.00	722	Brussels	12-10x14-9	43.00
606	Velvet	12-9x14-9	40.00	727	Ingrain	12x13-6	14.50
607	Velvet	13-6x10-6	30.00	730	Ingrain	12x13-9	13.00
609	Velvet	15x15	45.00	731	Ingrain	12x13-9	13.00
614	Brussels	6x8-10	14.00	734	Ingrain	12x13-9	13.00
616	Ingrain	9x11	10.00	735	Ingrain	9x14-4	9.50
632	Ingrain	12x12	15.00	736	Ingrain	12x13-9	13.00
1024	Matting	1x13	8.00	746	Ingrain	12x13-8	15.00
1185	Tapestry	6x12	15.00	769	Ingrain	12x16	17.00
454	Tapestry	7-3x8-3	12.00	801	Brussels	10-6x7-2	18.50
1186	Moquette	6x12	15.00	804	Velvet	10-3x10-6	26.50
747	Ingrain	15x15-6	21.00	810	Ingrain	12x15-7	6.00
750	Ingrain	9x16	14.00	815	Ingrain	18x19-6	28.50
752	Ingrain	12x14-7	16.00	819	Velvet	15x15	41.50
754	Ingrain	12x14-7	16.00	821	Ingrain	15x16-6	21.00
757	Ingrain	13-6x12	13.00	822	Ingrain	13-6x14-7	17.00
759	Ingrain	15x13-10	14.00	823	Ingrain	12x15-6	14.50
762	Ingrain	12x13-7	15.00	825	Ingrain	13-8x15	18.50
770	Ingrain	12x13-1	14.00	827	Brussels	8-3x11	20.00
771	Ingrain	13-10x15	17.00	828	Brussels	8-3x8-3	15.00
774	Tapestry	15-6x12-11	36.50	829	Tapestry	11-6x12-9	22.00
776	Brussels	14-4x13-6	35.00	830	Brussels	12x13-6	20.00
777	Brussels	11-4x10-6	27.50	832	Brussels	14x13-6	33.50
778	Tapestry	10x9-11	14.00	833	Ingrain	15x16-6	22.50
783	Ingrain	12x13-6	14.00	834	Ingrain	15x14-8	17.00
1239	Velvet	9x10	15.00	836	Ingrain	13-6x16-2	19.50
1094	Velvet	6x8-6	10.00	837	Ingrain	14x13-6	14.50
675	Ingrain	9x11-3	10.00	838	Ingrain	14-12	12.50

The above is just half the list. Bring your measurements.

Be sure to remember in computing the Actual Net Cost of the above Carpets to deduct ONE-THIRD from the prices scheduled. For instance, No. 269 is scheduled at $15. Deduct ⅓ and you have $10, which is the net cost of the Carpet.

Scan the list, and if you see a size which corresponds or approximates the dimensions of your room, come to the feast.

Perchance the size of your room may not appear above. Never mind, come just the same, for our sewing room is feeding our "Misfit" pile hourly.

P. S.—Very Short Lengths of Carpets, running from 2 to 10 yards, at exactly ½ prices. These