

Indigestion

Every form of indigestion promptly yields to the specific action of Brown's Instant Relief. Chronic dyspepsia can be cured if this remarkable remedy is used as directed. 25c. All dealers.

Norway Medicine Co., Norway, Me.

CURIOUS CULLINGS.

Nora and Josephina Blasek, two girls who are joined in the same manner as were the Siamese twins, recently arrived in England from Germany.

A bench of seven magistrates at Walsall, England, announced that they were "equally divided" in opinion of a case and that no decision would be given.

A weary traveler on an English railway left inscribed on the side of one of the cars, "Passengers requested not to pick flowers while the train is in motion."

Fremantle, West Australia, has some queer names. The mayor is a Cadd, the chief printer is Cant, a contractor named Thick has just sued a local soap preserving company, and a man named Offspring Webb was fined recently for keeping an unlicensed dog.

GOWN GOSSIP.

Changeable silk poplin is one of the handsomest of the season's fabrics.

Street gloves are on the masculine order and fasten with one large button.

Felt and beaver hats are trimmed with scarfs of self colored or contrasting mousseline de soie.

Purple and red, brown and copper and orange and bronze are modish combinations for gowns and hats.

Sealskin garments are trimmed with bands of sabeline or marten, and moleskin is used as garniture for astrakhan and caracul.

The best all around fur to buy is mink. It is not expensive as furs go, it wears well and is never entirely out of fashion.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. A WOMAN'S REMEDY FOR WOMAN'S ILLS.

The Times' Daily Short Story.

Winning a Husband

[Original.]

"Aunt Jane, I wish to confide in you."

"What is it, dear?"

"I love some one who is indifferent to me. Do you think it permissible in a girl to try to win a man?"

"Certainly. I won my husband."

"Good gracious! How did you do it?"

"I will tell you the story, but you must remember that every case is different from every other. I first met George at a dance and was very much pleased with him, though he showed no particular interest in me. It was then customary for girls to ask young men to call, and I invited him to do so on the evening of our first meeting. In giving the invitation I didn't do it timidly, but cordially. He accepted with equal frankness, and we were in rapport from that moment.

"Now, it all turns, my dear, on being in rapport. If two people of opposite sex are not congenial they will make little or no headway in a love affair. I contrived a number of meetings with my victim, but they came about so naturally that the poor fellow never suspected that I had lain awake nights thinking how to manage them. He was without the slightest suspicion as to my intention. Indeed, he regarded me as a friend, a strong friend whom he could confide in. He even told me that he had been quite captivated by another girl. Instead of decrying her, I told him that she would make him a very good wife. Of course I assumed that she would be jealous of me and make spiteful remarks about me or damn me by faint praise, and I knew this would turn George against her. Whether she did so or not I never knew, for George was too honorable to tell me. But I did not need to be told, for I could see by her treatment of me that she would not be likely to say anything good of me.

"Mind you, during this time I paid especial attention to such matters as are effective in winning a man or the omission of which is likely to turn him away. I never let him catch me in working clothes, though I admit, being conscious of looking well in dusting costume, I got up a very becoming one and, having promised to let him know if I could keep an engagement with him if he would call at 9 o'clock in the morning, took pains that he should find me dusting the parlor. At this meeting I saw for the first time admiration in his eyes. Whenever he called in the evening or I met him in company I was always dressed as becomingly as possible.

"When I considered that the proper time had come I purposely stood very near him one evening as he was taking his leave, so near that my lips were in close proximity to his, and, thus tempted, he kissed me. I didn't box his ears or take him to task in any way. I simply looked at him with an expression of injured modesty. He apologized, but the kiss doubtless tasted so good that he wanted another. I told him firmly that since we were simply friends any repetition would not be permitted.

"Soon after this, despite all I could do, he drifted away to the other girl. I believed that no passive resistance would keep him from acting foolishly—for his attentions were bestowed upon a pretty wax doll sort of creature—so I took pains to let him see that I was in the matrimonial market as well as other people. I encouraged another man. Men seldom know that they want a woman till they find somebody else does, or, more especially, that she wants somebody else. I saw at once that George had been brought to his senses. He tried to see me alone, but for a time I thwarted him in doing so. Indeed, when he met me in company and asked if he could call the next evening to see me a few minutes in private I told him that I had an engagement with his rival.

"The more I put him off the more eager he became. Having discovered he wanted me, he was in terror lest he should lose me. I dared not reassure him too soon, for he might discover that after all my rival was his chance, so I simply kept him from seeing me alone till I felt that he would commit himself beyond recall. Then when he asked for the sixth time for a moment in private I told him he might call that day week.

"When he came he was trembling like a leaf. He was badly rattled and an easy prey.

"I want to know," he asked angrily, "if you are engaged."

"By what right," I asked laughingly, "do you make such a demand?"

"Pardon me. I did not intend it as a demand, simply a request."

"I was not aware," I replied, continuing my haughty tone, "that ladies were asked such questions by their friends. Engagements are usually announced in good time."

"Then you are engaged?"

"I did not say so."

"But you implied it."

"I did not. My words are not to be construed either as affirmation or denial. But why do you intrude upon my private affairs? Have you not enough to do to attend upon your ladylove?"

"Then he denied that he had any ladylove other than I, whom he had loved all the while, and all that, and I permitted him to take my hand while he poured out a great deal that was true and a lot that was untrue. At any rate, we were engaged, and I had secured the man I wanted, whereas if I had not angled for him I never would have got him. But to this day he thinks he did all the courting himself."

"Upon my word, auntie, I wish I could do something like that, but I couldn't."

LIEUT. PEARY'S ARCTIC VESSEL

Devices For Ice Fighting in the Explorer's New Ship.

ARMOR TO PROTECT HULL

Copper Sheathing Will Be Overlaid on All Parts of the Hull's Bottom Exposed to Water.

Encouraged by his previous performances, Commander Robert E. Peary of the United States navy is now having built a new craft for his final dash for the north pole, says the New York Herald. This new ship will be very remarkable in many ways.

The vessel is technically described as a three masted fore and aft schooner rigged steam vessel, with auxiliary sail power.

The ship will be 164 feet long on the load water line and 180 feet long from the tip of her stem to the after side of her hull. Her maximum beam over her guard will be nearly thirty-five feet, and when laden she will draw nearly seventeen feet of water.

The keel, stem and sternpost will be built of heavy white oak, and over the regular keel there will be a stout false keel of the same material, which will bear the rub of thick ice and grounding. The frames will also be of white oak and closely spaced. The deck beams will be of very thick yellow pine, unusually well supported and fastened to the frames by big through bolts.

Amidships these beams will be supported right up from the keelson by steel stanchions so arranged that they may be set up by bolts to take up any "give" in the structure during the course of construction. To insure exceptional stiffness to the hull there will be heavy yellow pine diagonal braces, very securely fastened, at every frame. While cutting up the space between decks, this arrangement gives just that resistance to the pressure of ice upon the bottom and bilges that

The Inevitable Victor

in the war against coughs and colds is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pleasant to take and always reliable.

Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

will cause the vessel, like a melon seed pinched between the fingers, to rise and free itself of the stress.

Above all things it is essential that the vessel should not leak, and to insure this and to take the constant rub of the ice the hull will be covered with a double course of five inch planking. The inner course will be of yellow pine, and the outer course, which will be immediately subjected to wear, will be of well seasoned white oak. The inner course will be calked when finished and made securely water tight. Over the inner course will then be laid a sheathing of tinned hemp or tinned canvas. After this is thoroughly secured the outer planking will be laid and bolted with exceptional strength to each frame.

After this planking in turn has been calked and the seams all filled with pitch heavy copper sheathing will be overlaid on all parts of the bottom exposed to the water. To take the rub and grind of the floating ice the bow, the sides along the water line and the stern will be further protected by steel plating. At the stem this plating, which will be an inch thick, will reach from the keel all the way up to three feet above the load water line and extend aft for quite twelve feet. The water line plating, which is three-eighths of an inch thick, will be a continuous belt five feet wide, one foot only being above the water.

Outside, in line with the main deck, the vessel is fitted with a very strong guard strike of white oak secured to each frame by through bolts of steel riveted inside. This guard strike is further strengthened by a heavy angle bar of steel, which in turn is fastened with special care.

The purpose of this guard strike, apart from being a buffer, is to help to lift the vessel out of the water as the ice crushes about her. As can be seen, the ice will press against her sides, and then as they offer first resistance it will rise and catch under the counter of this guard and bodily raise the vessel. In case the ship, on the other hand, has been frozen in a thick pack of ice and wishes to free herself hydraulic jacks will be set upon the ice and brought to bear upon the underside of the guard, and these in turn will raise the craft, and as she is permitted to settle back her weight will tend to break a way clear. This is a peculiarly novel arrangement.

The coatings to all hatches are made of great strength and are nearly as high as the top of the bulwarks. As a result the boat's effective freeboard is really higher than it seems. Internally the craft is subdivided by a number of very stout bulkheads, so that she is therefore built with a number of water tight divisions. These bulkheads, apart from adding in this way to the security of the ship in case of accident, give so much more strength to the hull.

To further add to the strength of the hull and to increase the warmth and habitability of the ship in arctic waters the whole inside of the craft overlying the frames will be snugly ceiled with yellow pine planking three inches thick. The living quarters will be comfortably and substantially finished, but there will be no attempt whatever to give decoration to this part of the craft.

For motive power the vessel will carry a single engine of the compound condensing order, and Commander Peary says it will be equal to a continuous economical development of 1,000 indicated horsepower, and when occasion requires—such, for instance, as bucking a floe of heavy ice—the engine will be able to develop half as much again.

Shooting Through Glass.

A rifle ball was shot through a pane of glass, making a hole the size of the ball, without cracking the glass. If the glass be suspended by a thread it will make no difference, the thread not even vibrating.

Privilege of a Russian Order.

A remarkable peculiarity is said to belong to the Russian cross of St. Andrew. All who are decorated with it have the right to demand a pardon for one Russian subject condemned to death.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOUBAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and cures itching, and restores the complexion to its natural beauty. It is the best of its kind, and is so famous that we have it to be sure its property made. Accept no imitations. Full of similar names. Dr. T. Felix Goubaud is a lady of the highest rank in France. As you ladies will see them, I enclose the name of 'Goubaud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada, and Europe. FERO, T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 87 Great Jones St., N. Y.



IS SIGNED BY DODGE

Affixes Name to a Transcript of His Testimony

BEFORE MR. JEROME

Bar Association Has Taken No Recent Action on Alleged Sharp Practices of Dodge Attorneys.

New York, Dec. 26.—Charles F. Dodge, who arrived here from Texas, under indictment for perjury last Friday, was discharged Saturday, and is now awaiting to testify before the grand jury in District Attorney Jerome's investigation into the Dodge-Morse matrimonial tangle, was still kept under close surveillance today by county detectives. He kept closely to his room, No. 532, in the Broadway Central Hotel, being guarded alternately by Roundsman Beery and County Detective Hammond, one or the other of whom kept him watched constantly, and saw that no one except those permitted by Mr. Jerome saw him.

In spite of reports that Dodge is ill, the impression prevails about the hotel that there is nothing the matter with his health. It is said that he has not been attended by any physician since his arrival here.

Assistant District Attorney Garvin called upon Dodge this morning and secured his signature to a transcript of the stenographer's notes of his testimony at the conference in Mr. Jerome's office Saturday afternoon. Mr. Garvin had nothing to say about the case.

Mr. Jerome arrived at his office at 10 a. m., and at once went into executive session with a corps of four stenographers. It is understood that he is busily at work preparing evidence in the Dodge case for the grand jury, which will meet to consider it on Wednesday.

Edgerton Winthrop, who is chairman of the grievance committee of the Bar Association, says there has been no recent action taken in the Dodge case.

It has been learned, however, that some time ago, before the Texas authorities surrendered Dodge and it looked as if Dodge was going to remain in Texas and out of the jurisdiction of the New York courts, Mr. Jerome took the matter before the Bar Association by calling attention to several bits of what he thought queer practice on the part of certain prominent lawyers. Nothing was done, and as the case now stands the Bar Association has no knowledge that any of its members have been guilty of sharp practice in the Dodge-Morse suits.

GLEANINGS.

The Turkish soldiers at Makri, near Smyrna, shut up their officers in the barracks to enforce payment of their overdue pay.

The island of Java, owned by the Dutch, has an external trade equal to that of Cuba, an area equal to that of England and a population of 30,000,000.

Korean women are beginning to clamor for more rights. They want to begin by having names of their own. At present a Korean woman is known simply as M's daughter or N's wife and so on.

Meat is seldom seen on the breakfast table in Austria and Germany, nor is much use made of the prepared cereals so popular in America. Wheat rolls and rye bread form the staple breakfast food.

In view of the fact that many regions in Hungary are without physicians, it was urged at the recent congress of medical men at Siofok that the government should supply medical service in these regions in order to check the disgraceful infant mortality and improve the physique of the populace.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

The eleventh international Sunday school convention will be held in Toronto, June 23-27, 1905.

The Rev. Thomas A. Schofield has been appointed by Bishop Olmsted as second archdeacon of the diocese of Colorado.

The Rev. Dr. Camden M. Coburn has been nominated for the chair of practical theology in Drew Theological seminary. He is pastor of the St. James' Methodist Episcopal church, Chicago.

The Rev. John M. Carroll, president of St. Joseph's college of Dubuque, Ia., who has just been made bishop of Montana, has for his diocese the entire state, and the Catholic population is scattered over 146,080 square miles.

Antioch Presbyterian church, Callaway county, east of Mexico, Mo., has a remarkable record. During the eighty-five years of its existence it has never been without a pastor more than a month at a time, and in all that time it has had only three pastors.

FLOWER AND TREE.

Scarlet flowers stand drought better than any other. The white poplar can be used as a natural lightning rod.

Heather will last longer out of water than almost any other flower.

At Schoubrunn, the Austrian emperor's palace, is the finest collection of orchids in the world, numbering 18,000 plants.

A new flower, a large yellow poppy, has been introduced into England from Tibet. It is called the Neomorphus integrifolia.

For years wealthy patients have paid \$3.00 for this identical prescription.

Roderic's Wild Cherry Cough Balsam

Used in daily practice by one of the late leading physicians of Portland, Me.

Will positively relieve and cure the most distressing cough and hardest cold. Every bottle guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

Price 25 cents. Extra large bottles at all grocers and druggists.

A WORLD'S FAIR PROBLEM.

Question of What Shall Be Done With the Government Building.

The approach of the end of the world's fair at St. Louis has raised a question, What shall be done with the Government building? on which some thing like a quarter million dollars has been expended, says the New York Post's special correspondent at Washington. It is customary at the close of all such shows for the owners of the different buildings—most of these being, of course the property of the management—to put them up at public auction, where contractors bid them in for the material that can be saved and used elsewhere. The purchase of salvage rights involves the obligation also to take a building to pieces and carry away its parts, so that not only are a few dollars turned, but the ground is cleared and the exposition company saved a good deal of labor and expense in putting things once more into order.

At one exposition, where the government had put up an acceptable building at a cost of something like \$125,000, it had to be knocked down to a salvage contractor for \$5,000. This was the value set upon it by a board of appraisers in behalf of the government, so that there was no such thing as withdrawing the property from sale. Every exposition law carries a clause authorizing the official appraiser of the Government building and its sale to the highest bidder, but with the proviso that preference shall be given to the management of the exposition and the municipal authorities in the city where it is held. In the present instance the option of purchase will be given to the city of St. Louis and to the exposition company, neither of whom has yet come forward with an offer, but it has been reported that the city will make a bid, with a view to keeping the building where it is and using it for a park museum or some thing of that sort.

Of all the buildings erected at expositions since the era of these shows began this one is by all odds the finest. The great steel trusses used in its construction will doubtless raise its appraised value, even for salvage purposes, to somewhere about \$25,000 and if this upstart price seems prohibitory to the city fathers there are railroad companies which would beyond doubt be glad of the chance to buy all such heavy material. Outside of its framework and a very solid foundation the building does not amount to much, being made chiefly of wood and staff and the latter being so affected by the climate that it has been kept in order only by a considerable expenditure in dribslets through the last six months.

APPENDIX AS MEMENTO.

Cleveland (O.) Man Contributed It to a Social Club's Cornerstone.

The appendix of Robert L. Ireland was recently placed in the iron box of the cornerstone of the Tavern club in Cleveland, O., by that gentleman himself, who said, as he dropped it into the receptacle:

"Such is my love for this club that I give part of myself into the keeping of the cornerstone."

The ceremonies attending the laying of this cornerstone by the Tavern club which is one of the ultra fashionable ones of Cleveland, were very mysterious, being performed on Halloween night with dark and mysterious rites says the New York Herald. The hour was midnight. Of course nobody was supposed to tell, but the story got out.

Ireland is at present a member of the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co. He married a sister of Senator Hanna and is a member of the exclusive clubs of Cleveland as well as being prominent in society. A few weeks ago Ireland was operated on for appendicitis. The operation was entirely successful, and the appendix was preserved in alcohol.

Harry Devereux deposited a shoe from his famous stallion McKerron.

International Dance.

Arrangements are being completed by the City of London International Commercial association for the holding of an "international society dance" on December 1, at which a thousand guests from the various trading centers of Europe will be present.

The Restless Japanese.

The Japanese are as restless and nervous as Americans. In strange contrast with Koreans, Chinese and other orientals.

ANECDOTE ABOUT WALLACE.

Why One of the General's War Orders Was Disobeyed.

"I was never so badly frightened during my whole course as a soldier," said General Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben-Hur," one night to a Washington representative of the Louisville Courier-Journal, "as I was over an experience that befell me while encamped near Paducah, Ky. I was in command of a brigade, and we had been after the 'Johnny Rebs' hot and heavy. Several skirmish clashes had occurred, but they were brave, game fellows and fought back with might and main on each occasion. One night I made a feint to withdraw the troops down a valley, intending to move back and reoccupy the ground before daylight and lead the enemy, who would be expected to follow, right into our ramparts unawares. The surroundings were all such as to aid the project. The maneuver was executed as I had planned. In the gray dawn of the morning I was seated in front of my tent, when I was attracted by some noise and, facing about, saw the outline of a company marching up the valley and headed in our direction. The Johnnies, thought I, and instantly gave the command to fire. There was not a movement nor the discharge of a gun among all our men. Three times I repeated the command, shouting at last in my loudest and sternest voice, 'D—n it, why don't you fire?' At that Captain Ross of the Eleventh Indiana stepped forward and said, 'General, that company belongs to us.' Day was now breaking clearer, and as I strained my eyes I saw that the company carried the Union flag. Well, sir, I was paralyzed with emotion. My blood ran chill, or, rather, stood still and seemed to freeze in my veins. Had my order been obeyed the whole company would have been wiped off the face of the earth. It was a sensation I shall not forget to my dying day and comes back to me oftener than any other of my army experiences.

"It happened in this way. In the company which came so near being butchered not a man from the captain down could speak or understand English. They had joined one of the regiments from Missouri and were Germans, one and all. When the order was given for the march and counter-march they had no idea of what was meant and lost the way coming back or got separated from the detachment in some manner I never knew about. They were returning to camp when I mistook them for rebels, and had it not been that the sight of the men was keener than my own it would have been their last expedition."

TO TELL TEMPER BY RAYS.

Deep Red Means Passion; It Pink, Goodness, Says London Physician.

The New York Herald publishes the following from its London correspondent:

Experiments numbering over 300, conducted over a term of three years, have convinced Dr. J. Henson Hooker of Nottingham place, London, that the rays emitted by the human body differ in color according to the character and temperament of the person, and he gives the following curious particulars in a letter to the London Lancet:

"The rays emanating from a very passionate man have a deep red hue. One whose keynote in life is to be good and to do good throws off pink rays. The ambitious man emits orange rays, the deep thinker deep blue, the lover of art and refined surroundings yellow, an anxious, depressed person gray.

"One who leads a low, debased life throws off muddy brown rays, a devoted, good meaning person light blue, a progressive minded one light green and a physically or mentally ill one dark green.

"I know perfectly well that these statements will be received by many with an amused smile of incredulity, as many other so called discoveries at first, but I also know perfectly well that sooner or later they will become accepted facts. Nor is there anything remarkable or unreasonable in all this when we consider that man has been thousands of years (Max Muller is my authority) in evolving his color sense to its present point. There is no Sanskrit word the meaning of which has any reference to color. Xenophanes knew of three colors of the rainbow only. Some 15,000 or 20,000 years ago man was only conscious of one color. Later red and black were distinguished and still later yellow and then green.

"As our senses become more refined surely we shall evolve the power of detecting more refined hues. We have not yet reached the point of finality in rays."

Innovation in Locomotives.

E. H. Harriman, the railroad president, has ordered for use on the Union and Southern Pacific system a locomotive expected to make 100 to 120 miles an hour and run from ocean to ocean without a stop, says the Chicago Tribune. The locomotive is a fireless, smokeless, waterless power house on wheels. It needs no coal and throws no sparks or cinders. Its builders say it can carry enough fuel for a 3,000 mile run. Theoretically this has all been figured out to a mathematical certainty, but it has yet to be practically demonstrated. The new engine uses a combination of compressed air, fuel, oil and electric power and is an application of the Diesel type of engine to a locomotive. It is building at Providence, R. I. The Diesel engine, which heretofore has been used only for stationary work, is to be made to drive a dynamo, which will provide the electrical power for the locomotive.

Fashionable Color For Gowns.

"Embrance" is a new fashionable shade of color for winter gowns. It is named after the peculiar tint of purple worn by cardinals in semistate.