TRADE IN WILD BEASTS

LARGE DIMENSIONS TO WHICH THE INDUSTRY HAS GROWN.

Handling Exhibits For the Menageries and Zoos of the World—A Farm Where the Animals Are Restored to Health After Their Ocean Trip.

Out of the vast range of human industries it would be difficult to select a calling which at first sight offers less in the way of remuneration than that of the man with a literal elephant on his hands to dispose of, writes J. P. Hebard, in the New York Post. There are so few people who want an elephant, in the first place, that it is hard for one not versed in the secrets of the business to see how the regular barter and sale of these huge beasts can be a source of profit. For all this, the fact remains that the trade in not only elephants, but ostriches, camels, tigers, leopards and any other kind of wild animal, is better to-day than ever before, and large fortunes are being made at it by concerns all over the world.

Not far from Jersey City, on the road to Newark, there is a cluster of rough, unpainted barns, surrounded by a high board fence, which at first glance bears a close resemblance to the out-houses frequently seen on old New England farms. A closer inspection, however, reveals the fact that one of the buildings is of unusual height and built entirely of roughly squared logs, heavily spiked together. A most unearthly din, made up of squeaks, roars, yelps and boys in every conceivable key, proclaims still further the unusual character of the place.

This group of shanties off the main line of travel from the city is Madden's animal farm, known to every showman and zoologist in this country and Europe. Here at different seasons of the year can be found anything from a baby elephant fresh from India to a Manx cat, trained to all the tricks dear to the heart of the showman.

Madden is not himself a collector, and acts really as agent for a large animal house in Germany. He is a sort of jobber, and stands between the collector and those in search of wild beasts. When a showman loses one of the inmates of his menagerie, or desires to make an addition to his stock for the next season, he lets Madden know six months in advance, and the animal is produced, sleek and fat and in prime condition, to be put upon exhibition. It is this matter of condition which makes Madden a necessary party to the transaction.

Animals of all kinds, and particularly wild beasts, unaccustomed to the restrictions of a life in captivity, are very poor travelers. Camels and lions invariably suffer torments from seasickness, and, in fact, frequently die from that and fright during an ocean voyage. As any one who has ever seen any of the North German Lloyd ships discharging their occasional cargoes of animals at Jersey City can readily believe, Madden's charges frequently reach his farm more dead than alive. His is the task of bringing them back to life, training them to docility in confinement, and rendering them generally fit for the show or park as the case may be.

In addition to his other department, Madden, a year or so ago, started a training school where animals are not only cared for and put in good physical condition after their arrival in this country, but are also trained for the ring. This is coming to be one of the most profitable branches of the business. In speaking of it the proprietor said:

"When I first opened my present plant we had three small sheds and a lean-to, where we kept the cattle and deer. That was fifteen years ago, and the demand for animals was so small that it was all we could do at first to eke out a living. So many new parks have been started with zoological gardens attached, in different cities of the country, within the last ten years, however, that we always now have all the orders on hand we can attend to.

"When a consignment of animals reaches us from the other side," he continued, "the first thing we have to see to is that the animals are able to be moved from the ship. You think that is strange, don't you! But it's a fact. You have doubtless noticed how difficult it is for you to walk when you first land after a long sea voyage. Well, I have seen an elephant that had been landed too soon after a stormy trip stagger about the streets for all the world like a drunken sailor, only on an alarmingly larger scale. Two days spent quietly aboard ship in the dock is usually enough to give them their land legs.

"The elephants and camels and other cattle, as we call them, that can walk on their own legs, are taken at night from the ship to the farm, so as to attract just as little attention as possible. Sometimes, if the animals are in perfectly good condition they are reshipped in the course of a week to the people who ordered them. If they are ill, however, we do our best for them here. That isn't much. There is little to be done for a lion or tiger that is slowly grieving itself to death, except to make it as comfortable as possible, and try by giving it food according to its palate to win back its interest in life. There are certain simple remedies and stimulants which we mix with their food which have a good result usually, particularly in the case of the monkeys. Monkeys are remarkably responsive to drugs, and take to quinine as naturally as the veriest 'shaker' that ever lived in a swamp.

"The part of the work which appeals to me most, though," the speaker continued, "is the training school. It is there that I now get my chief enjoyment in life. Besides myself there are two other trainers, and since we opened the school we have turned out three different troupes of dogs, six monkeys and a troupe of ponies. At first thought, that does not seem like much to show for a year's work, but but when you consider the length of time it takes to make one animal perfect in his specialty, the size of the job is apparent.

"We have had our greatest trouble so far with the ponies. It is a remarkable fact that of all the animals which come under the hand of the trainer the horse is the most difficult to teach. Dogs, monkeys, cats and elephants have quite largely developed reasoning powers. This is, of course, particularly true in the case of the elephants. You show a dog what you want him to do, and handle him in a proper manner, so as not to destroy his spirit, and in nine cases out of ten he will take to his trick as naturally as a duck to water. Every step in the progress of teaching him even the simplest thing has to be gone over and over until it has become a matter of instinct for him to do the things taught him, each at its given signal. I have known a dog, on the other hand, to go off in a room by himself, and go through his performance without a word of command, purely for the love of it.

"An old trainer friend of mine, by the way, had a dog that developed a trick of his own, which put thousands of dollars into his owner's pocket. You may possibly have seen it. The dog climbs a ladder, thirty-five feet high, fires a pistol from the top, and then jumps into the arms of his master on the stage below. Well, that dog always slept with a caretaker outside the high wire fence in which the other dogs were confined when the troupe was in quarters, until the owner of the troupe decided that it was unwise, and had him locked up with the others every night. In the morning, when the man awoke, that dog would be found regularly in his accustomed place, no matter how carefully he had been shut up the night before. On investigation, they found that the dog climbed the wire netting, just as a man would a ladder, and from the top jumped to the floor. His owner decided to transfer his energies in that direction to another field, and a large profit was the result, for the trick made one of the biggest hits in the history of animal-training."

CURIOUS FACTS.

While demolishing an ancient church at Lalinde, near Perigueux, some workmen found an egg, apparently in a perfect state of preservation, embedded in the mortar of a wall that had been standing for fully 800 years.

Many of the fruits and vegetables now eaten in England were almost unknown to our forefathers. Not until Henry VIII.'s time were either raspberries or strawberries or cherries grown in England, and we do not read of the turnip, cauliflower and quince being cultivated before the sixteenth century, or the carrot before the seventeenth century.

Upon the graves of the dead in the Turkish cemeteries little vessels of water are placed for the benefit of the birds, and some of the marble tombs have basins chiseled out for the same purpose, the superstition being that birds carry messages about the living to the dead, and, like everybody else in Turkey, are suspected of being spiteful unless something is done to curry their favor.

A very ingenious wedding present has been received by a French bride from one of her relatives, who is a geographer. The present is a silver sugar bowl in the design of a terrestrial globe, the upper hemisphere forming the cover. The map of the earth has been elaborately engraved on the outside, and the route taken by the newly wedded pair is indicated by a line of lapislazuli, the names of the towns at which a stay was made being inserted in enamel.

Not long ago the perfectly preserved body of a man was discovered in a sealed-up cave in the French Pyrenees, where stone was being quarried. Beside him were some implements of stone and a drinking cup made of bark. There were also the remains of a fire, and some bones of animals, which fell into dust soon after being exposed to the air. The body was wrapped in what is probably the skin of a cave bear. The man must have been large and athletic.

An unusual sight was witnessed at a funeral at Horsell, England, the body being drawn to the chuchyard in a four-wheeled farm wagon painted red and blue, and attached to which were a couple of farm horses. The funeral was that of Richard Brettell, solicitor, of Chertsey, and it was his last request that he should be conveyed in this manner to his grave. The journey from Chertsey to Horsell occupied two and a half hours, and six farm laborers walked by the wagon the whole distance, in addition to which they bore the coffin from the vehicle into the church.

The Size of the Head.

Professor Pearson, a biologist, has renewed the investigation into the question of the relation between size of head and intellectual preponderance. If the workingman has a smaller head on the average than the professional man, Professor Pearson points out that the difference is due to better nutrition. But apart from such a wide comparison he arrived at stricter conclusions by the investigations of measurements made on Cambridge undergraduates whose careers were known. The results given show that there is no marked correlation between ability as judged by entry for an honors examination and the size or the shape of the head. When schools were selected for testing the question essentially similar results were obtained. A third series of researches of wider extent resulted in the conclusion that very brilliant men may have a head slightly larger than the average, but Professor Pearson adds that the increase is so small that it cannot form any element in our judgment of ability.—Baltimore Sun.

American Dentists the Best.

American dentists are acknowledged to be the most skillful in the world. Many of them are practicing with great success in Europe. In Germany they are subject to considerable annoyance. Their American diplomas are not respected. They cannot buy anything at a drug store except on a prescription signed by a German physician.

Counterfeiting in India.

Many natives of India are said to be deriving large fortunes in counterfeiting silver rupees. The mint officers say they are unable to tell the difference between the real and false coin. The cheapness of silver aids the coiners.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

International Lesson Comments For June 15.

Subject: Paul Crosses to Europe, Acts xvi., 6-15—Golden Text, Acts xxii., 15—Memory Verses, 9, 10—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Introduction.—With this lesson we begin Paul's second missionary journey. We are now entering upon a new epoch in the development and growth of the church. This widespread missionary effort by which the gospel was carried into Europe has probably accomplished more for civilization and religion in its far reaching results than any other expedition in the history of the world. We now leave this most interesting history, during the remainder of the year, and with the next quarter resume our studies in the Old Testament.

6. "Phrygia." This is an undefined region round about Antioch of Pisidia. Hurlbut thinks the reference here is to "a tour among the churches at Iconium and Antioch." There is nothing to show that he preached in any new churches in this district. "Galatia." The great central table-land, north and east of Phrygia. This is his first visit to this province. Into a single sentence is compressed the labor of months, of which we can obtain a deeper insight through the epistle to the Galatians, which shows that the gospel was at first received with enthusiasm, but as quickly forsaken when Judaistic teachers appeared to pervert his influence. "Forbidden." Either by some special providence, or by direct communication of the Spirit, in order to lead them into a wider and more important field, the very heart of civilized heathendom. The restraint was only temporary. Three years later Paul came to Ephesus (18: 19), and for three years preached to Jews and Greeks in Asia. Chap. 19: 10; 20: 31. "Asia." Not the continent, nor Asia Minor, but the Roman province, bordering on the Aegean Sea, of which Ephesus was the capital.

7. "Mysia." A province on the Aegean Sea. "Assayed." Were intending to go. "Bithynia." Northeast of Mysia, on the southwest shore of the Black Sea. "Suffered them not." The Spirit by irresistible intimations restrained Paul so that no other route remained open except that one on the seacoast, and thence to Europe.

8. "Passing by." They were obliged to pass through Mysia in order to reach Troas, but "they omitted it as a preaching place." "Came to Troas." A noted seaport, where travelers from the upper coasts of Asia commonly took ship to pass into Europe. Here Paul and his assistants, Silas and Timothy, were joined by Luke, the writer of this history, and a native of Antioch, who to the profession of a physician had joined that of a Christian minister, or evangelist.

9. "A vision." This was the third supernatural revelation; not a dream, but a walking vision. "A man." Not an actual representative, stood before Paul, but probably an angel in the form of a man. The heathen do not present themselves before us, but God casts a shadow of their need, and Himself calls us. Not lack of visions, but lack of obedience is ours. "Macedonia." This most celebrated country lay to the north of Greece. Thessalonica was its capital. "Come over." Understood by Paul to be a call from the Lord to preach in Macedonia.

10. "Immediately." The vision, the voice, and the call for help, were all God-sent, and Paul was ready the moment the way was made plain. "Endeavored." By seeking for a ship in which to cross the Aegean Sea. "Concluding." (R. V.) After they were not permitted to remain in Asia, they were no doubt rejoiced to receive direct leadings from the Lord as to their field of labor.

11. "Samothracia." A rocky island in the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Thrace, half way between Troas and Neapolis. "Neapolis." The same as Naples. The seaport of Philippi, sixty-five miles from Troas.

12. "Philippi." They did not remain at the seaport, but pressed inland about ten miles to the larger city. This was an ancient town, enlarged by Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great, who named it after himself. "A colony." Founded by Augustus. The civil magistrate and military authorities were Roman. The inhabitants did not settle as they pleased, but were sent out by authority from Rome, marching to their destination like an army with banners, and produced, when settled, a miniature Rome, with Roman laws, the Roman language and Roman coin.

13. "We went." Paul, with his fervent soul and strong intellect; Silas, with his zeal and prophetic gifts; Luke, with his scholarly culture and professional attainments; and Timothy, with his youthful earnestness. These were the gospel workers. A river side. There was probably no synagogue in the city. A place of prayer (R. V.). The Jews had such "places of prayer" sometimes in buildings, sometimes in the open air, as was the case in this instance. Because of ceremonial washings they were as often as possible near a riverside or on the seashore. Sat. The posture of Jewish teachers. Unto the women. Claudius had banished from Rome and her colonies all men known to be Jews, and so there were only women in attendance at this Hebrew service. The Macedonian women occupied a more than independent position, and were held in higher honor than in other parts of the world.

14. "Lydia." A woman of wealth and force. She had come from the very province where Paul had been, by the Spirit, forbidden to speak. The first Asiatic convert on European soil, as Cornelius was the first European convert on Asiatic soil. These two cases of Lydia and Cornelius were the two spans of the bridge which united Asia and Europe by the gospel. "Seller of purple." Lydian women were celebrated for the art of purple dyes and fabrics, the traffic in which was profitable, they being worn chiefly by the princes and the rich. Judge. 8: 26; Luke 16: 19. "Worshiped God." As a proselyte in the Jewish faith. Lydia and her household, worshiping God according to their light, were in the way of salvation. "Opened." Enlightened, impressed by His Spirit, and so prepared to receive the truth. "To give heed." (R. V.) She received and obeyed the truths of the gospel.

15. "Household." All who may be included in this term joined with Lydia in her new faith. "Faithful." If you have confidence in my profession, then do honor to me by coming into my house. "Abide." We have here the first example of Christian hospitality which was so lovingly practiced in the apostolic church.

Catch the Ring.

In order to play this capital game, the chairs are placed in a circle, just so far apart that each person sitting can easily reach the hand of another on either side of him. On person stands in the middle of the circle. A piece of string with a wedding ring or a larger ring of brass upon it, is then tied, of a sufficient length to reach all around the circle, so that each person may catch hold of it. The players are then to slide the ring along the string, passing it from one to the other, and the game is for the person who stands in the center to try to catch the ring. When he catches it, the person with whom he finds it is to go out into the center.

Forfeits may be added to this game, if preferred, each person caught with the ring paying forfeit.

A Cat's Queer Family.

In the barn of W. H. Bunch, at Plainville, Ind., a maltese cat is raising a family of three of her own kittens, two black kittens, two fox squirrels and a wild rabbit. The mother of the family is impartial in her devotion to the young ones. The two squirrels are the "black sheep" of the family, and they give the old cat considerable trouble by their friskiness.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says:

"Ease in the money market, favorable crop prospects, and confidence abroad are the encouraging factors which outweigh the disturbing elements of labor conflicts and unseasonable weather for retail trade at many points. Effects of the depressing influences are less keenly felt because they are believed to be only temporary, and confidence is expressed that with the resumption of work and normal temperature there will be a return to the liberal distribution of merchandise.

"Despite the short corn crop last year, the large yield of wheat and high prices for both resulted in the greatest value for the two crops ever recorded, which means that the agricultural sections are prosperous and other industries must share the good fortune by increased sales of products. Collections are prompt as a rule, and payments through the principal clearing-houses are well maintained. Notwithstanding diminished speculation, there was an increase of 1.2 per cent. at New York, compared with last year's exchanges. Returns as to transportation show that losses in grain movement are being more than made up elsewhere, railway earnings thus far reported for May showing a gain of 6.5 per cent. over last year and 19 per cent. over 1900.

"Failures for the week numbered 194 in the United States, against 148 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 27 a year ago."

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, $3.15a3.35; best Patent, $4.80; choice Family, $4.05.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 79¼a80c; Philadelphia No. 2, 83½a84c; Baltimore No. 2, 79a84½c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 72c; Philadelphia No. 2, 66a66½c; Baltimore No. 2, 66¾c.

Oats—New York, No. 2, 45½c; Philadelphia No. 2, 51c; Baltimore No. 2, 49½a50c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $14.50a15.00; No. 2 timothy, $13.50a14.00; No. 3 timothy, $12.00a$12.50.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Asparagus—Eastern Shore, Maryland, per doz, prime, $1.25a1.75; do, seconds, $1.00a1.25; do, wild, 75c.a$1.00. Beets—Norfolk, per bunch, 3a4c. Cabbage—Charleston, Early York, per crate, $1.00a1.25; do, North Carolina, per crate, $1.10a1.25; do, Norfolk, per brl, $1.10a1.25. Cherries—Maryland, per brl, $3.00a3.50. Cucumbers—Florida, per basket or box, $1.00a1.25; do, Charleston, per basket, $1.00a1.25; do, North Caroline, per basket, $1.00a1.50. Eggplants—Florida, per crate, $2.00a2.50. Green peas—Norfolk, per basket, 100a—; do, Rappahannock, per brl, $2.25a2.40; do, basket, $1.05a1.10; do, Potomacs, per brl, $2.40a2.50; do, Patuxents, per bushel, 90a92½c; do, York River, per brl, $2.15a2.30; do, per box, —a$1.00; do, per basket, $1.00a1.05; do, Eastern Shore, Virginia, per basket, $1.00a1.10; do, Anne Arundel, per bushel, 95a96c. Gooseberries—Maryland and Virginia, per lb., 3½a4c. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box, 50a70c. Onions—Bermuda, per box, $1.80a1.85; do, Egyptian, per sack, $2.75a3.00. Peaches—Florida, per carrier, $2.50a3.00. Radishes—Native, per 100 bunches, red, 60a75c; do, per 100 bunches, white, 50a75c. Rhubarb—Native, per bunch, 2a2½c. Spinach—Native, per bushel box, 20a25c. Spring onions, per 100 bunches, 75a90c. Squash—Charleston, per bushel box, 75c.a$1.25. Strawberries—Norfolk, per quart, 4a5c; do, Eastern Shore, Virginia, per quart, 5a7c; do, Maryland, per quart, 4a7c; do, Rappahannock, per quart, 4a6c; do, Anne Arundel, per quart, 6a10c. String beans—Charleston, per basket, green, $1.00a1.25; do, wax, $1.00a1.25. Tomatoes—Florida, per six-basket carrier, fancy, $2.50a3.00; do, fair to good, $1.75a2.25; do, culls, $1.25a1.50.

Potatoes—White—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu. No. 1, 75a80c; do do seconds, 60a70; New York, per bu, best stock, 75a80; do do, seconds, 65a75; Western, per bu, prime, 75a80; new Florida, per brl. No 1, $3.00a3.50; do, do, seconds, $3.00a3.50. Sweets—Potomacs, per brl, fancy, $3.50a4.00; North Carolina, per brl, fancy.

Butter.—Separator, 23a24; Gathered Cream, 22a23; Imitation, 19a20; Prints, 1-lb, 24a25; Rolls, 2-lb, 23a24; Dairy pts, Md., Pa., Va., —a23.

Eggs—Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 16½a17 cents.

Cheese.—New York State cheddars, 11½a11¾c; do do flats, 11¾a12c; do do small, 12a12¼c. Ohio—Flats, 10½a11c; do picnic, 11½a12c. Skims, 9a10c. Swiss cheese, 14a14½c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 12½a13c; old roosters, each, 25a30c; spring chickens, 30a32c; winter chickens, per lb, 18a22c; young chickens, 12a13c. Ducks, 10a11c.

Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 11a12c; cows and light steers, 8½a9c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Slow and 10c lower. Good to prime steers, $6.90a7.40; poor to medium, $4.75a6.60; stockers and feeders, $2.50a5.00; cows, $1.50a5.75; heifers, $2.00a6.00; canners, $1.50a2.50; bulls, $2.50a5.35; calves, $2.00a6.00; Texas-fed steers, $5.00a6.30. Hogs—Active and 5 to 10 cents higher. Mixed and butchers, $6.90a7.25; good to choice, heavy, $7.20a7.40; rough, heavy, $6.95a7.15; light, $6.70a7.00; bulk of sales, $7.00a7.25. Sheep—Ewes lower; wethers steady. Lambs, choice, strong. Good to choice wethers, $5.40a6.25; Western sheep, $5.25a6.25; native lambs, $5.00a7.00; native lambs, $5.25a7.00.

East Liberty.—Cattle steady; choice, $7.15a7.50; prime, $6.75a7.00; good, $6.75. Hogs slow; heavy, $7.20a7.35; mediums, $7.00a7.05; heavy Yorkers, $6.95a7.00; light do., $6.80a6.90; pigs, $6.60a6.75; roughs, $6.00a6.75. Sheep, slow, prime wethers, $4.90a5.10; culls and common, $2.00a2.50; choice lambs, $6.25a6.50; veal calves, $7.00a7.50.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Toledo cigarmakers won their demands.

The United States produces 29 per cent. of the world's coal.

New York's employers' liability bill will go into effect on July 1.

Buffalo labor men propose organizing a labor party for local elections.

All the labor measures before the Massachusetts legislature were killed in the senate last week.

Detroit street car men, as a result of an arbitration, were awarded a uniform rate of 23½ cents an hour.

Boston elevator men have the eight-hour day.

Mrs. J. C. Smith will supervise the construction of the lake channel in the St. Louis Fair Grounds for her husband

It is told that the gross membership of the labor organizations who are connected with the American Federation of Labor exceeds 1,000,000.

Judge Seawell, of San Francisco, has denied the petition of W. A. Cole and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for an injunction restraining the Building Trades' Council of San Francisco and its members from maintaining an alleged boycott against the plaintiff.

LIVE NEWS OF THE OLD DOMINION.

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

NEW CONSTITUTION IS ADOPTED.

Site for Arch Finally Chosen—Selection Was Made in Accordance With Wishes of Mrs. Jefferson Davis—Lynchburg to Have a Big Cigar Factory—Little Boy Drowned—Painters Quit Work at Navy Yard.

Virginia pensions: James W. Bodley, Staunton, $10; Benjamin H. Love, National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City, $8; John Brent, Broad Run Station, $8; Jarod D. Lounsbery, Norfolk, $12; William Cole, National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City, $12; Martha A. Harris, Quillin, $8; Daniel Kaarstetter, National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City, $6; George Ashby, Accomac, $12. Robert Turner, Fincastle, $10; Henry Williams, Newport News, $7.50; James Sanders, dead, Portsmouth, $12; Frank Smith, Portsmouth, $4; Louisa Sanders, Portsmouth, $8; Richard Long, Norfolk, $12; Frederick Jones, Favor, $6; Wm. Montague Roye, Lanesville, $8; Jacob Upperman, National Military Home, Elizabeth City, $8.

The new constitution was finally adopted by the convention, the vote being 90 to 10. All the Democratic members voted for the instrument, as also did two Republicans—Messrs. Mundy and Walter. The body adjourned until June 25, and in the interim the constitution will be engrossed, and, upon reassembling, the convention will certify it to the proper authorities.

The selection of boards of registration is completed.

The main work of the convention before the adjournment was the fixing of the terms of Circuit and County Court clerks. The present County Court clerks are continued as clerks of the counties after January 1, 1904, until January 1, 1906.

An amendment was adopted providing that in November, 1903, there shall be clerks elected in all the counties excepted for terms of five years, so as to make them conform to those of the others in the State. In the course of the discussion of this subject Judge Green, of Danville, created a sensation by a furious verbal attack on Alvah H. Martin, clerk of the Court of Norfolk County, saying he was an "octopus who had spread out his tentacles and corrupted everything within his reach from the Virginia Legislature down to the politicians of Norfolk county."

The board of directors of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association has yielded absolutely to the wishes of Mrs. Davis in regard to the arch to be erected to the memory of her husband. They have not done so in a very pleasant frame of mind, however. A telegram was sent Mrs. Davis asking whether she would prefer the monument erected at Twelfth and Broad streets, or in Monroe Park, a quiet, pretty place in the western portion of the city. A reply was expected immediately and the ladies assembled to receive it. After remaining in session four hours and Mrs. Davis giving no sign they grew angry and some wished to go ahead and consult their own wishes. Cooler counsels prevailed, however, and recourse was had to the long-distance telephone. A representative of Mrs. Davis was finally gotten to the New York end, and it was ascertained that Monroe Park was her choice The ladies thereupon reconvened and chose Monroe Park, but also adopted a resolution making it clear that the will of Mrs. Davis and not their own was being done. Considerable criticism is being made of the ladies for choosing the design of Louis A. Gudebrod, of New York. Competent art critics say that the only design really worthy of notice was that submitted by Waldo Story. The others are pronounced extremely poor.

The American Cigar Company, a branch of the American Tobacco Company, has accepted the proposition of the Lynchburg Industrial Association, and will establish in that city a cigar factory similar to those already in operation in Richmond, Petersburg and Danville The company will begin with 300 or 400 hands, mostly white girls, and will gradually work up to 1,500. The Industrial Association is to pay the rent of the factory building for the company for two years, and it is probable the Ivey Owen Snuff Company's late factory will be used for the business.

The Anti-Saloon League of Virginia is preparing to establish temperance saloons in various portions of the State. They will consist of reading rooms, parlors and soft drink counters. Several have already been established, and there has been a decrease of drunkenness in those localities.

Twenty-five first-class painters quit work at the navy-yard, Norfolk, rather than be disrated. They were told that in order to be retained they must register as second-class mechanics. Secretary of the Navy Moody recently rescinded the disratement order and the painters will ask an official investigation.

Ground was broken at Charleston for the new $85,000 hotel, which will be built by County Clerk E. W. Staunton and associates. The location is on Summers street, fronting on that street and the custom-house lot.

Governor Montague granted pardons to James T. Davis, serving a term of 12 years for assault in Pittsylvania county, and Joseph Clark, serving nine years for attempted assault in Alexandria.

Mrs. L. H. Rinker has received a check for $750, a gift from Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, for the monument to be erected in Our Soldiers' Cemetery, at Mount Jackson.

Tidings from Albemarle county are to the effect that Col. A. L. Rives, father of Princess Troubetzkoi, who has been critically ill of appendicitis, has improved somewhat.

Kanawha Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Charleston, has let the contract for a fine new temple, to be erected on the lot owned by the order, corner of Capitol and State streets.

While at play on the wharf at Wishart's Point, Earl, aged three years, son of Gilley Bunting, proprietor of the Wishart's Point Hotel, fell overboard and was drowned.

The grand jury of Buchanan county returned indictments against H. C. King, W. A. Wilder, C. L. Dixon and Watkins Blankenship for bribery of witnesses.

Shepherdstown is to have a system of waterworks. A. R. McCarthy, of Pennsylvania, has applied to City Council for a franchise.

Judge McDowell, of the United States Court, Harrisburg, fined a juror $20 for dozing.

The P. B. Orr Wood Company's plant, on Granby street, Norfolk, was burned. Loss, about $5,000.

Three negroes held up J. H. Price, of Kanawha Falls, and robbed him of $60, a watch and chain and revolver.

She Was Unruffled.

The young married couple who work off all of their mutual recrimination in public had been scrapping in a low, tense tone all the way out on the trolley car. She claimed, it appeared from the occasional word, that was a bit louder than low and tense, that she had caught him in the act of making goo-goo eyes at a young woman standing at the transfer station, and he was dampening his collar until it looked like a deck swab in a frantic effort to square himself by claiming that she was suffering from ophthalmia, or some other affection of the orbs. He didn't appear to be able to get away with it, however, and there was a hard, chill look on her face as she stepped off the car at the station. As the two started to walk off the platform, he accidentally trod upon the lacework at the bottom of her foulard dress. There was a sharp ripping sound, and the husband saw that he was in for more grief.

"Now, don't get excited," he exclaimed, soothingly.

"Oh, I'm perfectly unruffled," she replied, picking up the torn, foot-deep lace skirt ruffle, but she bestowed upon him a wait-till-I-get-you-home look that was so dark and drear that the married men around involuntarily shrivered in the hot air and buttoned up their coats.

One Thing Certain.

"Do you know, said the thoughtful man, who was always devising some way to become fabulously rich in a short time, "that the two great oceans contain something like 2,000,000 tons of silver in solution?"

"Is that so?" returned the practical man.

"It is," said the dreamer. "Does not such an extraordinary fact as that bring some wonderful new idea to your mind?"

"It does," admitted the practical man. "It gives absolutely convincing evidence of something I have long suspected."

"What is it?"

"That silver is not good to drink."

Dangerous Ice.

When the iceman called in the morning she told him that she wouldn't take any more ice from him as she could get it much cheaper from another dealer. The iceman was troubled for only a moment. Then he said, cheerfully:

"Indade, ma'am, but you don't want any of that ice; you can't use it for ice water, for it's been analyzed and is full of them deadly microscopes."

Negative Virtue's Reward.

"Why, papa," she urged, "you know Arbuthnot never drinks, chews, smokes, gambles, nor swears."

"Yes, I know," the rugged, unromantic old man answered, "but I don't want a chap for a son-in-law who merely doesn't do things."

Merrill's Foot Powder.

An absolute cure for all foot troubles. Guaranteed to stop all odor and excessive perspiration. Brings red, burning, smarting, tired and tender feet to a perfectly normal condition. A superior toilet article for ladies. This powder does away with the use of dress shields. Druggists, or sent direct in handsome sprinkle top tin package for 25c. EDWIN F. MERRILL, Maker, Woodstock, Vt.

A woman may be said to have reached the years of discretion when she no longer tells her age.

A Noted Teacher.

Prof. Walter Wilson, of the Savannah High School, says: "I feel it my duty to testify to the wonderful curative properties of Tetterine. It cured in a few days my son, whose feet were affected with stubborn skin trouble, after using other remedies without any benefit." 50c. a box by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist don't keep it.

Chopin rarely read anything heavier than a French novel.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Accept no substitute. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

It is very gratifying to get the better of an argument, but it doesn't necessarily prove that you are right.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lots of fellows who burn their bridges behind them have to swim back.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

It's the unexpected that never happens if you are expecting it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The better a book is the more it is talked about behind its back.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The bad boy says his mother's slipper must be hard to be felt.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC BEST FOR THE BOWELS 10c 25c. 50c. All Druggists

Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

Wills Pills Lead the World. Are You Sick?

Send your name and P. O. address to The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hagerstown, Md.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL FOR RHEUMATISM ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

CONGRESSMAN FITZPATRICK

Says Pe-ru-na is a Splendid Catarrhal Tonic.

Congressman T. Y. Fitzpatrick.

Hon. T. Y. Fitzpatrick, Congressman from Kentucky, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"At the solicitation of a friend I used your Peruna and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with catarrh or who needs a good tonic."

—*T. Y. FITZPATRICK.*

A Good Tonic.

Pe-ru-na is a natural and efficient nerve tonic. It strengthens and restores the activity of every nerve in the body.

Through the use of Pe-ru-na the weakened or overworked nerves resume their natural strength and the blood vessels begin at once to regulate the flow of blood according to nature's laws. Congestions immediately disappear.

Catarrh Cured.

All phases of catarrh, acute or chronic, are promptly and permanently cured. It is through its operation upon the nervous system that Pe-ru-na has attained such a world-wide reputation as a sure and reliable remedy for all phases of catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice free.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

FACE HUMOURS

Pimples, Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Skin Prevented by

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative purposes.

Complete Treatment for Humours, $1.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (25c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest case.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 60 doses, price, 25c.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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Ripans Tabules are the best medicine in the world. There is scarcely any condition of ill health that is not benefited by the occasional use of a Ripans Tabule, and the price—10 for 5 cents—does not bar them from any home or justify any one in enduring ills that are easily cured. A family bottle containing 150 Tabules is sold for 60 cents. For sale by druggists.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

THE URINE IS MY GUIDE

If you will send me a sample of your morning urine for chemical analysis, I will tell you by letter, the NAME, LOCATION and EXTENT of your DISEASE and whether CURABLE, or INCURABLE, free of charge. Distance is no barrier to success when science takes the place of guessing. Send five cents for mailing case for urine. My lecture on THE WATER DOCTOR sent free. J. F. SHAFER, M. D., 522 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS