PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—The violinist, August Wilhelmj, has rented his much-admired villa on the Rhine for a number of years, and will take up his permanent residence in Berlin.

—Dr. Jessup, of the British Medical Association, says that the wearing of high-heeled shoes so alters the center of gravity as to cause a return to the habit of "tailless apes, who walk on their toes."

—Dr. Alfred, of Ocala, Fla., has a copy of the Baltimore *Advertiser and Journal* dated August 23, 1773. In it is a graphic land advertisement by George Washington, offering twenty thousand acres of the finest and richest land in the world and situated in the Kanawha Valley, W. Va.

—Recent measurements of their coffins show that the average ancient Roman could not have been more than five feet five inches tall. The mummy of Cleopatra measures four feet six inches. Within the last five hundred years the height of the English aristocracy has considerably increased.

—Chauncey M. Depew recently received a couple of handsome blue China vases from the French Government in recognition of his connection with the Bartholdi statue celebration, and as a graceful compliment for his services as orator on that occasion. They are exquisite specimens of workmanship.

—"One of the drollest of recent things," writes a London correspondent, "is a statement by G. F. Watts that many years ago he lent one of his paintings seven feet high with two life-size figures of young Saxons doing sentry duty on a cliff, and not only had it not been returned, but he is unable to remember whom he lent it to."

—While Mrs. Shepherd, daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, was in San Francisco she dined at a fancy Chinese restaurant. Birds' nest soup, sharks' fins and emperor's tea were some of the high-priced dainties which were especially relished. She bought all the tea of that brand the restauranteur had, the price being seven dollars a pound.

—The famous English "bone-setter," Mr. Hutton, who died recently, had no learning. He neither "walked the hospitals" nor ever learned the names of all the crevices in the human skeleton. If he had had all the bones of the human body thrown down before him he would have been at great pains to arrange them in order. Yet trained men sent patients with dislocations to him.

—C. N. Fain, of Carrollton, Ga., has in his possession the inaugural address delivered by ex-President Polk, November 14, 1839, after his election to the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. The address is handsomely printed on a piece of white silk, eighteen by eighteen inches, and was presented to Captain Fain's grandfather, and will no doubt pass through the hands of many generations to come, as it is a relic worth preserving. The address is considered as one of the ablest ever delivered by the distinguished ex-President.

—Minneapolis thinks that it has the fastest typesetter in the country. His name is Miln and he came from Sioux City. He is known as the "Missouri River Rusher," but his experience, until very recently, was confined wholly to country newspapers. He was put on a case and worked seven successive nights, pasting up a string of 101,000 ems. This is an average of 14,428 ems per night. The work was on straight matter. He can set 2,000 ems per hour with comparative ease.

Composition of Rails.

It is stated that the average composition of rails manufactured at the five well-known German establishments of Horde, Krupp, Wikowitz, Phœnix and Reschitza, is as follows: Carbon, 0.31; manganese, 0.33, silicium, 0.08; phosphorus, 0.09; sulphur, 0.01; and copper, 0.14. But the composition of rails from the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean railroad, and which are said to have proved better in respect to wear than the above, averaged as follows: Carbon, 0.83; manganese, 0.69; silicium, 0.15; phosphorus, nearly 0.05, and sulphur, 0.05. It further appears that although on German railroads the rolling stock is lighter, and the speed of the trains slower than characterize French railroads, yet, with equivalent conditions in respect to track, the difference in the wear of the rails is ascertained to be as much as 1 to 1.5, in favor of those manufactured in France.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A CABINET-MAKER'S LUCK.

Some men are born rich, some acquire riches and others have riches thrust upon them. To the latter fortunate class belongs Mr. Charles A. Johnson, who resides at 375 W. Ohio street, Chicago, and who was the lucky holder of one-tenth of ticket No. 13,646 which drew the first capital prize of $150,000 in the October 11th Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company.

A *Traveler* reporter, hearing of his good fortune, called upon Mr. Johnson to congratulate him and hear from his own lips the story of his profitable investment. He found Mr. Johnson a very intelligent young Swede, twenty-seven years of age, a cabinet-maker by occupation, who six years ago came to America and found employment at his trade in Chicago. Being of sober, frugal and industrious habits, his wages were sufficient to maintain him comfortably, but would not permit of much to be laid aside for a rainy day. Having three times before purchased tickets in the lottery and drawn nothing, his joyful surprise may be imagined when he found that his last investment of one dollar had brought him a return of $15,000. The money was received by Mr. Johnson through the American Express company on October 21, just ten days after the drawing, and is now deposited to his credit in one of the banks of the city. When questioned regarding the use to which he would put his fortune, Mr. Johnson said: "I shall remain in Chicago and at once build a comfortable house, furnish it elegantly, and marry the young lady to whom I have for some time been betrothed. For the present I shall continue at my trade, and later I may engage in business for myself." Mr. Johnson is pleased with the promptness with which the Lottery Company forwarded the amount of his prize, and especially is he delighted that he can now marry and maintain in comfort the lady of his choice. He is a sensible as well as a fortunate young man, and will, without doubt, make good use of his suddenly acquired wealth.—*Arkansaw Traveler*, Nov. 5.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Gives Some Wholesome Advice to an Impecunious Swell.

"If Cataline Rombustus Pierson ar' in de hall to-night I should like to hev him step dis way," said Brother Gardner, as he wiped his spectacles on his elbow and turned his gaze into the southwest corner.

Cataline, who is a young man of twenty-two, very stiff in the back and of ancient ancestry, came forward with a bland smile on his face and his coat buttoned very tightly around him.

"Brudder Pierson," continued the president in a fatherly way, "I has had an eye on you fur some time back. Ar' dat a dimun pin you has on?"

"No, sah—it's glass."

"I thought so. Is dar any thing at de eand of dat watch chain?"

"No, sah."

"Gold chain?"

"No, sah."

"How's dat suit of cloze, Brudder Peirson—paid fur or not?"

"N-no, sah, but I'ze gwine to pay."

"Oh, you ar'! De tailor was ober to see me las' nite about 'em. Please let me see dat big roll of money you war' carryin' around yesterday."

"I dun took it apart, sah. It was only a two-dollar bill wrapped around a rag."

"Jist as I 'pected! How's yer bo'd, Brudder Pierson?"

"Three weeks behind, sah, but I'ze gwine to pay up."

"Dat's good news. Owe any borrowed money?"

"Y-yes, sah, but I'ze gwine to pay it back."

"Den, to sum up, you doan' own de cloze on your back. You ar' cheatin' de public wid a glass dimun, a brass watch chain, an' you am dodgin' creditors in ebery direction. All dis fur what? To put on a leedle style. Brudder Pierson, you am a deceiver; you am a hypocrite; you am a liar. Dar am a heap ob white folks just like you. Sooner dan let de world know dey am poo' dey will commit a crime. Whar dey orter w'ar kaliko dey will buy velvets; whar dey orter pay deir milk bills dey will use deir money to go to de grand opera. Meet 'em on de street an' you'd think dey owned a bank. Go to deir homes an' you'd think you'd stumbled into de poo'-house.

"I doan' understan', Brudder Pierson, why you feel called upon to swell. Dem cloze won't hide yer black face; dem fashnubal gaiters won't reduce de size of yer feet; a brass watch chain an' a glass dimun am not gwine to boost ye into high society an' hold ye thar very long. How does you reason dis case, Brudder Pierson?"

"I—I doan' know."

"Well, sah, you resoom yer seat. De nex' time you appear heah dat chain an' dimun must be missin'. I'll give you just two weeks to part yer h'ar away from de middle. In abo' fo' weeks, if dat bo'd-bill sin't paid up an' de tailor feelin' safe about his money, sunthin' will drap. It will drap hard, an' it will hit you! Dis club believes in kaliker shirts an' cash down fur grub; in stoga shoes an' house-rent all paid up; in Kentucky-jeans an' no bill at de butcher's; in paper collars an' no dodging creditors. Sit down, Brudder Pierson, an' think it ober."—*Detroit Free Press.*

DICKENS' CHILDHOOD.

The School-Boy Days of the Most Famous Novelist of the Century.

Charles Dickens was a very little and a very sickly boy, but he had always the belief that this circumstance had brought to him the inestimable advantage of having greatly inclined him to reading. When money troubles came upon his parents, the poor little fellow was taken away from school and kept for some time at an occupation the most distasteful to him, with every surrounding that could jar on sensitive and refined feelings. But the great hardship, and the one which he felt most acutely, was the want of the companionship of boys of his own age. A few years later on, we read in "Mr. Forster's Life" a school-fellow's description of Charles Dickens:

"A healthy-looking boy, small but well built, with a more than usual flow of spirits, inclining to harmless fun, seldom or never, I think, to mischief. He usually held his head more erect than lads ordinarily do, and there was general smartness about him."

This is also a very good personal description of the man. I have never heard him refer in any way to his own childish days, excepting in one instance, when he would tell the story of how, when he lived at Chatham, he and his father often passed Gad's Hill in their walks, and what an admiration he had for the brick house, with its beautiful old cedar trees, and how it seemed to him to be larger and finer than any other house; and how his father would tell him that if he were to be very persevering, and were to work hard, he might perhaps some day come to live in it.

I have heard him tell this story over and over again, when he had become the possessor of the very place which had taken such a hold upon his childish affection. Beyond this I can not recall a single instance of any allusion being made by him to his own early childhood. He had a wonderful attraction for children, and a quick perception of their character and disposition; a most winning and easy way with them, full of fun, but also of a graver sympathy with their many small troubles and perplexities, which made them recognize a friend in him at once.—*Golden Days.*

The perquisites of a minister's life are as a general thing over estimated. An old clergyman firmly believed this who had received a call to a small church in the eastern part of this State from his much larger parish in Massachusetts. A delegation from the church was sent to urge him to accept the call. He asked them what the salary was. They replied that it was about $500 per year, but that the people were very generous and were continually bringing in things to the minister. "Well," said he, "I don't wish to offend you, but I must positively decline. And now let me give you a bit of my experience: In my younger days I received a call to a small parish where, as in the case with your people, they were very liberal. It was their custom to always give the minister a ball of butter when they churned and a quarter of veal when they slaughtered. I accepted the call. Things went along as they represented during the first year. After that there began to be a falling off in their donations until I soon received hardly any thing. I began to make inquiries. One of my parishioners told me I gave perfect satisfaction, but the people had begun to 'raise their calves.' And it has been my experience," continued the old minister, "that donating parishioners soon begin to 'raise their calves.'"—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—There is a woman in Wayne County, W. Va., who is the proud possessor of a beard four inches long.

—"What's the matter with your eyes, Joe?" "Been sifting ashes, Bill. The wind's against me, no matter how I turn." "I never get ashes in my eyes, Joe." "How do you avoid it?" "I let my wife sift them.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—A leaf of the giant water lily (Victoria regia) has been known to measure 24 feet 9½ inches in circumference, its weight being nearly 14 pounds. One of the flowers was 4 feet 2 inches in circumference, with petals 9 inches in length and weighed 3½ pounds.

—How fast does a snail really travel? We speak of a "snail's pace," but what idea does the expression convey to us beyond the general one of extreme slowness? Some one of an inquiring turn of mind has recently determined by measurement that the proverbial "pace" is precisely a mile in fourteen days.

—"Yes," said Miss Breezy, of Chicago, "it is a pleasure to dine at the Wabashes. Mr. Wabash is naturally hospitable, and, aside from the general excellence, every thing is served in a way that is positively delightful to a person of cultured tastes. And her soups are delicious. Why, do you know," went on the young lady, "that last evening I was served to soup three times, and could easily have gone one more."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A little lad who is accustomed to say his prayers every night has made it his especial petition for a week past to ask for "pleasant weather." As may be understood, the daily responses have not been very encouraging to him, and when he got to this point in his little prayer last night he stopped short, opened his eyes and asked his waiting mother in plaintive voice: "Mamma, do you think God will say 'Chestnut,' if I ask for that pleasant weather again?"—*Providence Journal.*

—The wearing of men's clothes in public places by women has been common enough in Paris to draw the attention of the prefect of police, who has published the law bearing on the case. It prohibits women from appearing in men's attire in other than carnival days without authorization from the police. Lately, the story goes, a young woman dressed in man's garb and wearing the decoration of the Legion of Honor appeared in an official box and accompanied by an official personage at the Opera-Comique.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Photographic outfits are being placed on board all United States men-of-war with the purpose of illustrating despatches. All points of value in navigation are to be photographed and the pictures are to be preserved for reference at the Navy Department. The officers are encouraged to qualify themselves as photographers. So long as there is no demand for the creation of the office of photographer general of the navy with seventeen assistants with the rank and pay of commodores, the new departure will be a good thing.

—Careful estimates of damage sustained from the cotton worm, upon an assumed value of $50 per bale on the number of bales less than an average crop, give, as the annual loss for the fourteen years prior to 1878, in several of the cotton States, the following amounts: Georgia, $3,912,000; Louisiana, $4,487,000; Alabama, $4,789,000; Mississippi, $6,150,000; Texas, $7,406,000; and in nine of the principal cotton States the following result: A possible loss of $30,000,000 in years of general prevalence of the caterpiller.—*St. Louis Republican.*

SMUGGLING AT NIAGARA.

How American Goods Are Carried Across the Canadian Line.

Quite a thriving smuggling business is done by boatmen on the river, and at least three Fort Erie boatmen make their living this way, while there are dozens of others who carry contraband goods occasionally. Two Fort Erie fishermen, who were drowned last winter, had their boat loaded with five hundred pounds of coal, which caused the craft to capsize on the ice-floe when a break-up occurred on the lake.

The penalty for smuggling into Canada is heavy, and there are some queer wrinkles in the law. For instance, the informant gets a large percentage of the proceeds of a seizure. Then, if a person should smuggle a small amount of goods while entering the larger part, the whole is subject to seizure. When Root & Keating's confidential clerk, Erp, embezzled several thousand dollars, he built a fine house over the river in Fort Erie and furnished it in excellent style. He entered his household goods on the free list as having been used several months, but afterward smuggled over several lace window curtains. A Fort Erie woman, who got into Mrs. Erp's confidence, informed the officers, and every thing in the house was seized. The informant got a large part of the furniture, and has some of it now in her house in the village. The seizure so broke up Erp that he returned to Buffalo and gave up all he had left on condition that he would not be criminally prosecuted.

A veteran boatman said to-day: "Smuggling is going on all the time along the Niagara river front. It is mostly from this side into Canada. Small boats are used, and every evening dozens of parcels are carried over. Fort Erie people get seven-eighths of their supplies from Buffalo, and seven-eighths of this pays no duty. They bring the goods down to the water front and leave them with some boathouse keeper or friend and give some boatman over the river a tip to ferry them across. They'll do it for twenty-five cents and deliver the goods after dark. The Canadian officers are honest enough, but they have got too much to watch and can not cover every point.

"I ferried over four young fellows one night who each had a new suit of clothes. People save fifty per cent., on some things and then they can't get what they want over in Canada. Poor coffee costs forty cents a pound, when just as good can be got in Buffalo for twenty-five cents. Tea is the same way. You can not get a decent pair of shoes in Fort Erie. Housekeepers go to the city, order ten or twelve dollars worth of goods to be delivered at a certain place along the river, and during the night the goods are transferred across.—*Buffalo Cor. Chicago News.*

—Fremont County, Wyo., sheared sixty-five thousand sheep this season, yielding five hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of wool.

—A talented pianist, Mme. de V sitting at dinner by the side of Colonel Benedict, asked him in an amiable tone: "Colonel, are you fond of music?" "Madame," replied the warrior, rolling his eyes savagely, "I am not afraid of it."—*Norristown Herald.*

GERMANY'S NEW CANAL.

The Costly Waterway Which Is to Unite the North Sea and the Baltic.

It has been the dream of German statesmen for years past to open water communication between the North Sea and the Baltic. Those two bodies of water form a portion of the northerly boundary of the German Empire, but between them stands the Kingdom of Denmark. There is already communication between the two seas by way of the Eider river and the Kiel canal, and also by way of the Strecknitz canal, which furnishes an outlet from the Elbe river into the River Trave, and thence into the Baltic. But a broader, shorter and deeper avenue of connection was needed than these afford. This is to be furnished by the North Sea and Baltic canal, the work on which was formally begun a short time ago.

The new canal, which is to run through the province of Schleswig-Holstein, will be about 65 miles long, 197 feet wide at the surface of the water, 85 feet wide at the bottom, and to be of an average deep of 28 feet at mean high water. The cost of construction is estimated at 156,000,000 marks, or about $38,000,000. Prussia pays about a third of the expense of the work, the remainder being borne by the rest of the Empire. The canal, therefore, will be broad enough to readily permit the passing of one vessel by another, and be deep enough to float the largest war vessel yet constructed. It is estimated that the work will be completed in about seven years. The labor of construction will be greatly lessened by the fact that for a portion of its length the projected canal will pass through one canal already built. The latter will be simply widened and deepened. The whole work will be under the supervision of the Government.

During peace the canal will be open to the ships of all nations. It will shorten the route between any of the British, French or American ports and any point on the Baltic Sea by about 240 miles, which means a saving of time of about three days for a sailing vessel, and twenty or twenty-two hours for a steamer. The expectation is that the toll which will be exacted of trading vessels will pay the expense of maintaining the canal, not including interest on the investment. This tax, which will include pilotage, towage, lighterage and other expenses of that class, is to be at the rate of about eighteen cents a ton. The entire revenue from this source, it is anticipated, will reach a total of about $1,100,000 a year. An inducement for using this waterway, aside from the shortening of the distance between the two oceans which it will bring about, will be the greater safety which will be assured, the route around the Denmark capes through the Skager Rack and the Sound being more than ordinarily perilous at certain seasons.

Of course the primary purpose of the canal will be military, not commercial. Germany's two greatest naval stations are Wilhemshaven and Kiel. The former is on the North Sea, and the latter on the Baltic. The canal will shorten the distance between these points about 425 or 450 miles. It will render the voyage between them also much safer than it is at present in case of war. Under existing conditions a power like Great Britain or France, either of which is stronger than Germany on the water, might be able, by blockading the sound between Sweden and Denmark, to prevent all co-operation between a German fleet on the Baltic Sea and another on the North. When the canal is finished a blockader will run a risk of being attacked by the united fleets simultaneously. The only drawback to the canal from a military point of view is the possibility of its freezing so thickly as to render it impassable for about three months out of every twelve.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE FEAR OF DRAUGHTS.

Suggestive Comments on the Cause of Colds and Kindred Ailments.

Foul dusts in rooms can not be got rid of by any amount of sweeping and carpet-beating. The only thing that will remove and replace it is a current of comparatively pure air from the outside. Except in very cold weather there should always be two open windows in each room, on opposite sides. "If we should follow that advice," the horrified reader will exclaim, "we should all catch a fatal cold. Don't I remember a dozen colds I got by being exposed to a sudden draught? Only a few nights ago, when I occupied a seat near the door of a theater, the door was left open during the intermission, and the draught, though pleasant enough gave me a bad cold. No, thank you. No draughts for me!" This logic seems good, yet it is utter sophistry. As a metaphysician would say, the draught was only the occasion, not the cause, of the cold. The real cause was the foul, hot air in the theater, which demoralized your skin and relaxed its blood vessels, so that they were unable to react suddenly and endure the healthful, cool air from the street. In other words, it was not the draught that gave you a cold, but the sudden transition from hot to cold air. Such a transition always is injurious to the skin, whether it be from hot to cold or from cold to hot air. But if you are not overheated a current of cold air is never injurious. As one of the greatest authorities on hygiene, Prof. Reclam remarks: "Draughts are not injurious unless we are in a glow. To healthy persons they can not possibly do so much harm as the stagnant air in a close room. The fear of draughts is entirely groundless, though it affects most people in a manner which is simply ludicrous." It is high time to acquit draughts of the charge of being the cause of our colds and to convict the true culprit, the injurious hot-house atmosphere in our rooms. Why do people on river excursions or on ocean steamers, where they are exposed to terrible draughts, never "catch colds?" Simply because their skins are not previously broiled in hot-houses.—*The Epoch.*

—A little daughter of William Carren, of Mink Hollow, which is in the Catskill Mountains, was picking berries, on Wednesday, when a bear popped out of the bushes and seized her. She called for help, and the house dog ran to her and pitched into the bear, and the little girl was enabled to get away and run home. A bear hunt was organized, and the dog was found half a mile from the scene of the attack, bleeding freely. The bear got away.

—Fifty thousand gallons of grasshoppers have been gathered and burned in Algeria this year, with apparently very little effect to abate the plague of these insects in that colony.

A pack of stag hounds was lately brought into Montana, to kill wolves upon the sheep and cattle ranges. They prove strong, fleet and plucky, beating the wild marauders in every instance, even when outnumbered two to one. Their sole diet is cornbread and buttermilk.

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1888 of the sterling Medical Annual known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1888 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

At Haverhill, Mass., an unknown man threw vitriol in the face of Miss Mamie Mahon, fatally injuring her.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet or occupation. For sick-headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidneys, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "Pellets." By druggists.

The Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, Iowa, has been opened for occupants.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal **Scott's Emulsion** with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PRIM, M. D., Alabama.

THE "OLD RELIABLE."

Ashland Tidings, October 28, 1887.

The "Old Reliable" job presses manufactured by Palmer & Rey at San Francisco are preferred by many of the best printers to any other first-class press made. The quarter-medium purchased by the Tidings office about a year ago has been run on all kinds of work, often at a high rate of speed by our water power, and has given entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,
W. H. LEEDS.

The National Grange will hold its next meeting at Topeka, Kansas.

"Good deeds," once said the celebrated Richter, "ring clear through Heaven like a bell." One of the best deeds is to alleviate human sufferings. "Last fall my daughter was in decline," says Mrs. Mary Hinson, of Montrose, Kansas, "And everybody thought she was going into consumption. I got her a bottle of Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription,' and it cured her." Such facts as the above need no comment.

Charles H. J. Tyler, United States Minister to Liberia, has resigned.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will invariably give relief. *Sold only in boxes.*

THIS MEANS YOU!

If you want Watches, Clocks, Rings Brooches, Pins Diamonds and other things you can get them all from Feldenheimer the jeweler of Portland.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

Cameline improves and preserves the complexion.

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP

DANGER FROM LIGHTNING.

An Interesting Report Prepared for the German Government.

From a recent report by Dr. Hellman on statistics of lightning damage in Schleswig-Holstein, Baden and Hesse, it appears that the danger from lightning in these parts (unlike the case of other parts of Germany) has been decreasing of late years. Soft-roofed houses are fired about seven times oftener than those with hard roofs. Windmills are struck 52 times, and church and clock towers 39 times oftener than ordinary houses with hard roofs. The marshy regions in Schleswig-Holstein are the most dangerous; and the land about inlets of the east coast the safest. With like conditions, the relative danger decreases the more houses are grouped together. In Baden the danger varies more than in any part of Germany (about Heidelberg it is 24, and in Waldshut 265 per million houses). In Hesse, the low plain of the middle Rhine is the most dangerous part. In the fifteen years 1868-83, there were killed by lightning for every million men in Prussia 4.4, in Baden 3.8, in France 3.1 and in Sweden 3.0. The geological nature of the ground, and especially its capacity for water, has important influence. Thus, calling the danger on lime 1, that for sand is 8, while for loam it is 22. This is partly why most of South Germany and Austria is less dangerous than North Germany. There are four factors affecting the lightning danger to buildings; two physical—unequal frequency of storms and geological character; and two social—variable population and mode of building. Of all trees oaks are most frequently damaged, beeches most rarely (in the ratio of 54 to 1).—*N. Y. Post.*

—Some Mexicans were caught robbing a freight car on a siding of the Mexican Central a few days ago, and the station agent telegraphed to headquarters as to how to proceed. The reply was—"Prosecute vigorously." He replied to this with, "Can't do it in this case, as they have been executed, but will do so in the next."—*Wall Street News.*

We have been informed by Colonel A. Andrews, who has just returned from the East, that his Diamond Palace will be open every evening until further notice. We have examined his magnificent stock of diamonds, watches and jewelry, and must confess that we never saw its equal in this or any other city.

It will certainly pay intending purchasers of goods in his line to go a few blocks out of their way and examine his choice stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they can save at least from 20 to 25 per cent. In the line of diamonds and watches, he has the largest stock of any house in the State, and his prices defy competition. Parties in the interior will do well to send their orders direct to Colonel Andrews, stating the article wanted and the price, and leave the selection to his good taste, judgment and honor, and they may be assured of being justly dealt with. If the goods do not suit, they can be exchanged, or the money refunded. Goods forwarded C. O. D.

The Diamond Palace is situated at 221 Montgomery street, San Francisco, under the Russ House.

Russia is massing troops on the German frontier.

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Henry Ebert shot his wife and himself at Jersey City.

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