

THOMAS AND BRICE.

OHIO'S DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR.

Both Gentlemen Fixing their Fences for the Meeting of the Legislature.

The Belief Prevalent that a United States Senator Will be Elected on Second Ballot.

Mr. Brice's Manager Says Thomas' Claims are Absurd, but is not Over Confident—Montana's Two Factions Meet and Ballot Separately—Items.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 1.—The highest temperature was 49°, the lowest up to 10 p. m., 32°, and the mean 39°, with fresh south winds and warm, cloudy weather, shifting about noon to west and northwest, with clearing weather and falling temperature, low followed by rising barometer.

LAST YEAR, on January 1, the highest temperature was 40°, the lowest 30°, and the mean 35°.

FOR MISSOURI—Fair, slight light rain or snow in eastern portion; colder northerly winds; cold wave.

FOR KANSAS—Fair, colder northerly winds.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Latest Items by Telegraph in Condensed Form.

Lord Salisbury, who is suffering from influenza, is making favorable progress toward recovery.

Mr. Kennedy, the new lord mayor of Dublin, assumed his duties yesterday.

Le Siecle, of Paris, has advices from St. Petersburg that the czar is still confined in his bed and that his doctors fear complications in his case.

The London Star says that the marriage between Miss Gwendoline Caldwell, of America, and Prince Murat, has been arranged. Prince Murat, the Star says, will accept any allowance that Miss Caldwell may grant him.

President Diaz, of Mexico, at a reception given to Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, yesterday, spoke kindly of the relations between the United States and Mexico.

Senator Marimon, Mexican foreign minister, was suddenly taken ill last night and is confined to his bed.

The condition of Representative John B. Lawler is unimproved. He is still delirious.

The influenza in a mild form is prevalent at Athens.

Sixty officials in the postoffice at Dublin have the influenza.

OHIO'S SENATORS.

Thomas and Brice Beginning the Fight in the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 1.—The Ohio legislature will convene next Monday. The body is Democratic in both branches. The caucus to name candidates for the organization will be held this week. One of the most important duties of the legislature will be the selection of a United States senator to succeed H. B. Payne.

Among the candidates, Thomas, with a good force of voters, has been the subject of many days to meet the members-elect who are coming in. The managers for Mr. Brice have been here for several days looking after his interests, and the belief is that they will be able to nominate one on second ballot after the respective members have complimented their local candidates.

Mr. Brice, it is reported, will arrive tonight or tomorrow and take personal charge of his canvass.

Forty votes will be required in caucus to nominate. The Thomas managers claim they will show a strength of thirty-one on the first ballot and will gain steadily till he is nominated. They give no figures for these claims and the Brice managers consider them ridiculous. McMahon has not opened headquarters but is expected here tomorrow.

Mr. Thomas stated tonight he thought he was gaining the estimation of the people of Ohio. Thomas' friends claim he can do more for the party than any other man; that he can hold all Democrats and acquiesce McMahon can hold all ranks of the farmers and workmen.

Another argument advanced is that he was the only one who has courage enough to make the fight in the legislature and that the other candidates came into the race only after the victory was won. The Brice managers are raising the question that he is the only logical candidate, as chairman of the national committee he can do more good for the party in the state than any other candidate, and that he has won the honor by substantial party service. They also claim he is the only candidate who does not claim to be a statesman and further, that the attention of J. B. Townsend, manager for Brice, was called to the claims of the Thomas men, and said he did not desire to enter into a discussion of the situation. He saw no change in the position of the candidates and thought each had his friends. Mr. Townsend said further, "Members of the legislature who have canvassed the matter pretty thoroughly, understand the feeling of their constituents, and no doubt have determined on their course. All this talk about a change of sentiment is mere speculation, but I suppose it will continue until the caucus assembles. As a matter of course, expect to win the fight, but are not making any extravagant claims."

BALLOTING FOR SENATOR.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 1.—The Democratic house and five senators met at noon for a joint session, but no quorum was present. The informal ballots taken for United States senators indicate their choice of W. A. Clark, of Butte, and Martin Maginnis, of Helena.

The Republicans of the senate and house met in joint session at noon to ball for United States senators. Colonel V. T. Sanders was elected unanimously on the second ballot. For second senator the ballot stood: Maud Richards 11, Herch S. Fowler 4 and Carpenter 1. The joint session dissolved until tomorrow.

NOONAN VEToes THE BILL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 1.—Just before the daily papers went to press this morning Mayor Noonan sent a note to them saying that he had vetoed the gas bill recently passed by the municipal assembly, popularly known as the robber gas bill. It is a New Year's gift which the citizens generally will be very grateful for.

WANTS SUBSIDY NOW.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The Hamburger Nachrichten reports that the East African company threatens to recall its representative, Vohsen, if the government postpones until the new railway bill for subsidizing steamships for the African trade.

PATTI DIDN'T SING.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 1.—With four of the leading artists of the Italian Opera company today with the influenza, the auditorium today presented a gloomy appearance. The four are Tamagno, Valda, Pettigiana and Nerdica. Only Mena Patti of the leaders is in good health. "You are well, are you not?" her manager asked her. "Perfectly," said Mena Patti. "Then you can sing tonight?" "For \$4,000." The manager who was the spokesman, withdrew and stalked about with a solemnity that was intense. Finally Mena Patti was secured and the specter of Patti's cool \$4,000 proposal was laid. The madman did not care. She expressed herself as being more desirous to see the work of the pupils of the Chicago conservatory, and they at once offered to arrange a special entertainment for her benefit to take place tomorrow.

CATHOLICISM IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—The Novoye Vremya says that the appointment by the pope of bishops for Russia shows evidences of a reactionary spirit on the part of the hierarchy. Russia, the paper says, has always been tolerant in religious questions. The Catholics in Russia enjoy equal rights with Protestants, Armenians and Gregorians. The settlement of the Episcopal question in Russia will certainly be an advantage to the vatican, and will prove that the pope was right when he considered the clergy's interference with politics. "FEARS" is the purest and best soap ever made.

NO FIGHTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 1.—Mayor Shakspeare has issued a proclamation prohibiting all prize fights, glove fights and other pugilistic encounters and instructing the chief of police to stop them and use whatever force necessary to do so. The mayor expressed the opinion that it is impossible to have fair fights even when given under the auspices of the most reputable citizens, hence the proclamation. This will necessitate the Kilrain-Vauquelin fight coming off in a neighboring parish.

SLAVIN BADLY KNOCKED OUT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A challenge to Richard K. Fox from London intimates that Frank P. Slavin has found something more than a championship in England. This something is a sweetheart who is to be a bride. She is a barmaid and served at the hotel where the Australian made his training headquarters at Margate, the Nayland Rock hotel. Edith Slater is the name of the fair one who has captured the pugilist's heart.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla stops the menses discharges of catarrh, and cures the complaint.

PORTUGAL'S LAW MAKERS.

LISBON, Jan. 1.—King Carlos will open the cortes tomorrow. The chamber of deputies will not be organized until the end of January. Questions to be submitted by the opposition concerning the internal and colonial condition of the government will be discussed early in February.

A TEXAS VETERAN DEAD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1.—Filipulet Kimball, a veteran of the Texan army of independence, died here this morning. For the last decade he has been dependent on Hartford charity, Texas granting pensions only to veterans actually residing in the state.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. Ask your druggist for Ayer's "Aromatic."

"REFLECTOR" BUYS THE "GAZETTE."

AMBLEE, Kan., Jan. 1.—The Reflector Publishing company purchased and took possession today of the entire Abilene Gazette plant, good will, etc., and the Gazette has been absorbed by the Abilene Reflector. No change in the Reflector's management or name will be made. The Gazette for many years the leading paper of central Kansas.

THE GOVERNMENT VICTORIOUS.

LA LINDERA, Jalisco, Jan. 1.—The government forces are completely victorious over the insurgents in the province of Oaxaca and the revolution is suppressed. The rebellious town of Coahuila has been taken and General Rivera has fled.

LARGE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—The police have discovered the existence of a deep laid and widely pervading plot against the life of the czar. The nihilists are abundant in the city, and their terrorism and resorting to methods more secret.

BECHAN'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ills.

Writing to Oblige the Lady.

Col. Thomas, one time member of congress from the city recently, and among the old days told the following about Thaddeus Stevens:

"Thaddeus Stevens was sitting in his office one day with a few friends, when he walked in an old lady, wearing a poke bonnet, blue goggles, and carrying a green alpaca umbrella. She looked around the room as if in search of some one, and then said solemnly: 'Can you tell me where to find Thaddeus Stevens, the Apostle of Liberty?'"

"'Old Thad' blushed."

"'In Thaddeus Stevens,' he replied very shortly."

"'You Thad-de-us Stevens, the Apostle of Liberty?'"

"'I reckon I am, ma'am.'"

"The old lady dropped her parasol, made a rush towards Stevens to kiss him, and when he held her off, she said:

"'I came from Bucks county to see Thaddeus Stevens, the Apostle of Liberty, and to take home with me a lock of his hair.'"

"The Apostle of Liberty took off his red wig, handed it to her, and said:

"'There it is, ma'am. Take as much as you want.'—New York Tribune.

Why 1890 is Not a Leap Year.

The following explanation will show you why the year 1890 will not be counted among leap years: The year is 365 days 5 hours and 49 minutes long; 11 minutes are taken every day to make the year 365 1/2 days, and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Caesar's arrangement. You may ask: 'Where do those eleven minutes come from?' They come from the future, and are paid by omitting leap year every 100 years. But if leap year is omitted regularly every 100 years, in the course of 400 years it is found that the eleven minutes taken each year will not only have been paid back, but that a whole day will have been given up. So Pope Gregory XIII, who improved on Caesar's calendar in 1582, decreed that every century year divisible by four should be a leap year after all. So we borrow 11 minutes each year more than paying our borrowings back by omitting three leap years in three centuries and square meters by having a leap year in the fourth century year. Pope Gregory's arrangement is so exact and the borrowing and paying back balanced so nicely, that we borrow more than we pay back to the extent of only one day in 3,866 years.—St. Louis Republic.

Brooklyn's Crowds.

The Brooklyn club this season has earned the title of champion in point of attendance at its home games. At the sixty-nine championship games played in Brooklyn there were \$38,600 present, or fully 50,000 more than have before attended any one club's games in a season. Had the St. Louis club played its full quota of ten games it is probable that their attendance record had been crossed by 25,000. That club has the top record of the season in three particulars. It drew the largest attendance of any series with 30,360 in eight games; the largest crowd in any one game with 39,914, and the largest Sunday crowd with 14,974.

BOTH SIDES TOLD.

The Present Status of the Baseball Matter.

THE BROTHERHOOD WILL PLAY.

A Dispassionate Consideration of the Differences Between the Old and the New Leagues—There Must Be No Hippodroming if Success Is to Come.

The chances for the success of the Players' league are now being speculated upon in certain quarters, but so great is the partnership displayed by the arguments that an unbiased person finds it difficult to obtain a fair basis for a definite conclusion.

Inasmuch, however, as the players and their capitalist friends have at least arranged matters so that a start is virtually assured, a prospective view from an unbiased standpoint, and with a consideration of the sensible portions of the arguments of partisan disputants, may well be made. Primarily, therefore, all sentiments must be cast aside, and the true cause for the split between the League and players be considered. This shows us that in this case, at least, money is the root of whatever evil exists. It also shows us that the financial prosperity of the Players' league is the end aimed at, and that the League's success will be gauged by the amount of financial property attained.

This being admitted, it then becomes necessary to discover what the sources of revenue are on which the Players' league will depend. Its adherents claim, and with truth, that the sympathy of the mass of the people is with the players; that those who labor for day's wages are in accord with the new League and will give it their support, and that all lovers of the game will patronize their contests. But it may be asked: Is baseball supported by 'the mass of the people' and by 'those who labor for wages'?

This is problematical, and there are evidences that a negative reply would prove correct. Generally speaking, people who labor for wages are those who work for an existence, and have little money to waste on luxuries, of which baseball is surely one. Of 'the mass of people' who sympathize with the players, this is also true and more, that of this 'mass' the percentage who can afford either time or money is almost infinitesimal.

Practically speaking, baseball is supported by people who are not to be classed as either laborers or wealthy people. They are 'class' unto themselves, un-democratic as this may appear. They are young men and old men, who belong to that class known as clerks, Clerks in insurance offices, in brokers' offices, in banks and mercantile counting rooms, where wages are paid them that admit of more than a mere living, and where working hours are shortened during the summer. To this must be added the patronage of the rich and the transient trade of the percentage of 'the mass of people,' and these combined support the game. This then shows the class of people who swell the coffers of baseball clubs and enable the latter to pay princely salaries and other expenses. Therefore, in proportion to population as this class is, is the percentage of patronage to a club in any city. New York, Boston and Chicago have the largest proportions; therefore, these clubs pay the largest salaries to players, biggest dividends to stockholders and make successful clubs there located.

But what will happen when this patronage is divided? Well, if it be evenly divided, the existing clubs and those of the Players' league will, in all probability, be run at a loss. If it is not evenly divided, then the club securing the greatest amount has the greatest chance for financial success. And herein lies one of the great objections to the Players' league. Can its clubs command the greatest amount of this patronage? Who can say? Truly, as lovers of baseball, the people will go where they obtain most for their money or the best article. The people of this class are not so stupid as they are sometimes represented to be. The man who patronizes the players simply because they think them to have been oppressed, or the magnate because they believe them to have been wronged.

They will ignore all sentimentality when it comes down to a question of obtaining the value of their money. They will not merely consider the closeness of the contests between clubs or the sharp rivalry for the pennant, they will demand ample and good accommodations on grounds and easy and comfortable modes of travel to and from them. They will demand the services of known and talented players, and will not be content with the best of the existing clubs have, as a rule, the choicest sites in the most accessible portions of cities, they have an advantage which the Players' league will have great difficulty in overcoming.

The national league has also opportunities for obtaining the services of known and talented men who will prove more attractive than some of the old timers in the Players' league whose races are nearly run.

Experience proves that the great body of players change every three or four years, and, therefore, the National League may be temporarily embarrassed for talent, such embarrassment is not likely to be a long continued handicap.

The old League's record for having built up the game, and of having eliminated its objectionable features, are also factors in the fight, and will cause it to retain the patronage of those who love good ball and honest money.

If the new League, in addition to possessing the 'star' players, must give first of all good ball and honest ball to obtain the patronage of the 'class' that supports the game, and can retain that patronage, financial success will be possible. But other things are equally necessary.

The new League, to obtain the patronage, must make the public generally believe that there is nothing in the nature of a hippodrome in the playing; and while I believe the League will play as squarely and honestly as the Players' league as they stand in the old League, I also believe that they will have a gigantic task to convince the general public that the gate receipts do not enter largely into the question of victory and defeat.

Then there are other factors to be considered. The conduct of the clubs; the methods of management; the relative chances of two or more teams in one city; the effect produced if only a few clubs make money—all these and other considerations have great bearing on the question, 'Will the Players' league succeed?' W. I. HARRIS.

Slightly Mired.

The recent metropolitan engagement of Louis James in 'Virginitas,' recalls to a writer in The Dramatic Mirror how Macrea, in a tragedy, was victimized on account of that tragedy. The Numitioris couldn't remember his own name. 'You will remember it, sir,' said the tragedian, carefully pronouncing it for him, 'by the association of ideas. Think of Numbers; the book of Numbers. The Numitioris did think of it all day, and at night produced the following 'association of ideas,' the following extract:

Numitioris—Where is Virginia? Wherefore do you hold that maiden's hand? Cassius—Who asks the question? Numitioris—I, her uncle, postero-uterus!

THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Some Curious Facts About a Common-Place Subject.

To illustrate the immensity of the globe on which we live, it has been demonstrated that the loftiest mountain ranges, as compared with the diameter of the earth, are but as the roughness on the skin of an orange, and the deepest declivities are as if the orange had been scratched with the thumb nail. So, to all intents and purposes, the surface of the earth is smooth and unbroken.

This is true enough, but we can never ac-

Of the white and dark-skinned inhabitants of the world.

While walking along a city street a ten-story building seems to loom up as an impressive height, a church spire appears to pierce the sky, and the Eiffel tower, with its thousand feet of height, is one of the world's wonders.

Yet the white mountains, a comparatively insignificant range, are six times as high as the Eiffel tower, and it would take twenty-nine such towers, one on top of the other, to attain the altitude of Mount Everest, in the Himalayas.

The entire earth is thus roughened, wherever the ground projects from the sea, with the exception of a few deserts, and even then they do not lie perfectly flat, without exception, having a tilt like the roof of a house.

And these, as if nature intended to equalize matters, the watery portions of the earth are depressed, only much more so. That is to say, for every cubic yard raised above the earth's surface there are at least three cubic yards excavated.

All over the world rivers, big and little, continually scooping out channels and lakes from great depressions, and the mighty oceans are full of valleys and abysses in which mountain ranges could be buried.

The Atlantic ocean averages a depth of 12,000 feet, quite deep enough to bury the White mountain range, the Blue Ridge and nearly all the Rocky mountain range.

About 100 miles east of New York the Atlantic is 600 feet deep, and then it deepens so rapidly that 300 miles from the shore it takes a line 16,000 feet long to touch bottom.

Off St. Thomas, in the West Indies, the bed of the ocean lies 28,000 feet below the surface, and that depression would certainly hold, without any trouble, the highest mountain in the United States, with about 3,000 feet to spare.

But even these depths, stupendous as they are, cannot compare with the awful abysses of the Pacific. This great ocean, covering an area of 77,000,000 square miles, does not shoal so rapidly as the Atlantic, but when it gets deep it stays deep.

Along the American coast for perhaps 200 miles out the depth ranges from nothing to 6,000 feet. Outside of this is a strip wherein the depth reaches 10,000 feet.

The water surrounding the Aleutian islands is comparatively shallow, but with that exception the Eastern Pacific averages from 12,000 to 15,000 feet in depth.

The western half of the Pacific ocean is a complete contrast to the eastern. Archipelagos and scattered islands are exceedingly numerous and shallow, yet it is in the western half that the greatest depths occur.

To the east of the Kurile islands and Japan there lies a crescent shaped piece of water, which well merits the name of an abyss. It extends from 30 degs. north latitude to 30 degs. north latitude, or for nearly 3,000 miles, and the average depth of this area is nearly 24,000 feet.

That is deep enough in all conscience, but the Pacific has another abyss still deeper. Lying like a ditch across the entrance to the Sea of Okhotsk is an abyss, where the United States ship Tuzarova found a depth of 4,655 fathoms, or 27,960 feet, a hole pretty nearly deep enough for Mr. Everest.

As said at the beginning of this article, we cannot realize what these depths look like. The only way to get the idea of a depression five miles deep, and our imagination is not equal to the task.

Mountains are within our ideas, and their imposing heights and pinnacles exercise no terrors for us; but any opening into the earth, unless perfectly shallow or very shallow, impresses us instinctively as fearful.

So it is quite as well for our peace of mind that we only know the depths of the ocean by the record of soundings.

It may be interesting to know how these depths are measured. There are several deep sea sounding machines, some very ingenious and complicated, depending on electrical and mechanical contrivances for measurements, but the general method are the same.

Ordinary soundings, that is, where the depth does not exceed 100 fathoms, are made by throwing the line overboard, attached to a plummet, and waiting until a steady measurement may be made while the ship is in motion.

But for deep sea soundings this method would be too crude. The ship must be brought to a standstill as nearly as practicable by throwing the sails aback, and the line dropped as perpendicular as possible.

The line is made of fine steel wire and the lead is a large iron ball, perhaps 100 pounds in weight. Through the center of the ball is run an iron cylinder, and when the ball touches bottom it is disconnected and left there, while the cylinder is drawn to the surface.

The bottom of the cylinder is cup shaped and filled with tallow, so that particles of the ocean's bed will adhere to the tallow, and thus give some idea of its formation.

The depth is measured either on the reel or by clockwork, and is aided by an electrical indicator, and an allowance is made for drift and slack.

Then, by a series of repeated measurements, an average depth is calculated which cannot differ very much from the true depth.—Golden Days.

The Terrible Locomotive.

It is well known that, when Stephenson predicted that his locomotive would draw a train of 'wagons' at the rate of twelve miles an hour, there were men of science in England who declared that no passengers could stand such a rate of speed and 'keep their heads.'

A similar prediction, made by the Royal College of Physicians of Bavaria in 1855, is now on record in the archives of the Nuremberg and Furth railway in that country. When it was proposed to build this line, the physicians of the country met and formally protested against it.

'Locomotion by the aid of any kind of steam machines whatever,' the Bavarian physicians declared, 'should be prohibited in the interest of the public health. The rapid movement cannot fail to produce in the passengers the mental ailment called delirium furiosum.'

'Even admitting,' the protest went on, 'that travelers will consent to run the risk, the state can do no less than protect the bystanders. The slight noise of a locomotive passing at full speed suffices to produce this frightful malady of the brain. It is at any rate indelible that a barrier at least six feet high should be erected on both sides of the track.'

But even the slow going Bavarians of the ancient city of Nuremberg became accustomed in a very short time to the terrible rushing of the railway trains; and so far from being afflicted with delirium furiosum, they smoke their pipes as calmly and phlegmatically as ever.—Youths' Companion.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Mrs. Mabone tips the beam at 233. Elsie Wheeler Wilcox is devoting herself to works of charity.

Lady Sandhurst is the first woman upon whom the franchise of the city of Dublin has been conferred for 300 years.

Miss Louise Phillips, the well known writer, has fallen heir to \$25,000, a portion of the estate of a deceased brother.

Miss Annis B. Edwards is descended from the elder branch of the DeWald family, whose head is the Earl of Leicester.

A Miss Leggett has been appointed assistant over to Normandy township, Northumberland, England, in the place of her father.

Mrs. Helen Olney Kirk, the wife of the historian, and the author of 'Margaret Kent,' is a slender little lady with a fine brow and expressive eyes.

Bertie Maria, who has been playing the piano in London with Sarasate, is called 'the finest pianist who has appeared since Esplanoff and Mautner.'

Geberle Greely, the only surviving member of Horace Greely's family, lives at

Chautauques with 'trusty' servants and leads almost the life of a nun.

Miss May Weeks is organizing a large Chautauque and dramatic establishment at Warsaw, Kansas, the entire staff of which will be composed of women.

Mrs. Helen Campbell, author of 'Prisoners of Poverty,' has taken charge of 'Woman's Work and Wages,' a new editorial department in Good Housekeeping.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is an honorary member of the Authors' club of New York, and the only writer of the gender sex connected with that organization.

The richest woman in Wisconsin is said to be Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, late president of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. She is worth several millions.

Miss Emma Coss, who has devoted her whole life to works of practical benevolence in London, enjoys the distinction of being the first female alderman in that city.

Mrs. U. S. Grant has been favorably mentioned as the successor of Mrs. R. R. Hayes in the presidency of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist church.

Mrs. Henry Greville announces that the old home of George Sand, Robecq, is now for sale. Mrs. Dudenov's left hand and study still remain exactly as she left them.

Mrs. Marie, who was the nurse of Otto of Bavaria when he was a child, is the only person who can now bring a gleam of intelligence to the face of the unfortunate mad king.

Among the able women socialist writers of London is Margaret Harkness. She is slight, with a pale, mobile face and a rapid, energetic manner, has an independent income of her own, and is generous, enthusiastic, and strongly individual.

Miss Yabel Echeverra, daughter of the Spanish consul at San Juan, and the richest widow on the Pacific coast, is just 17. She has a well matured mind, considering her youth, reads a great deal, and naturally is a fine conversationalist, caring more for the profounder discussions than for the frothy nothings which pass in a ballroom or a tete-a-tete.

Mrs. Amelia B. Canor-Brison-Barley-Porter-Ferguson-White-Martin-Comdine-Tenney is the full name of a resident of the Black Hills, Dak. She is now living with her third husband. Four of the former ones are dead and four have been divorced. She has no children living. She is now 48, and is a comely woman who has managed out of the station and alimony of her husbands to accumulate quite a comfortable fortune.

Hints for Baldheads.

Now as to the treatment for incipient baldness, thin spots and so forth. This, according to Good Housekeeping, is what an eminent physician said to a gentleman who consulted him for the first named trouble.

'Have you been accustomed to wash your head in soapy water?' asked the doctor.

'Yes, every morning,' was the reply.

'Well, that is the cause of this bald place; stop washing and begin brushing your hair. Use a bristle brush for fifteen minutes every morning and night. You may not notice any improvement for a year, perhaps not for two, but be assured you will have a fine crop of hair and never grow bald if you pursue this course.'

As fifteen minutes seems a very long while vigorously moving a hair brush hither and thither over the surface of your head, it would be well to inveigle one's friends into assisting, wouldn't it?

If the hair is falling out, remember that it is owing to an unhealthy condition of the scalp. First cut off about two inches of the hair, next wash in clear, cold, soft water, rubbing dry with a crash towel; then begin the fifteen minutes' brushing process, and in a few weeks you will see the tiny spines of new hair coming all over your head. Beware of being tempted to the use of any nostrum whatsoever, no matter how plausible the advertisement thereof; all are more or less injurious—generally more, as you will find out to your sorrow if you begin the use of them.

A Drawing Room Homily.

Is it not too bad, says Bishop Huntington, in a time when there is so much fact to be learned, so much work to be done, and