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WANTS TO DIVIDE CHINA.

That is Said to Be Japan's Aim Now—The Lesson to the Chinese.

A prominent diplomat who was once stationed in China, and whose name would carry weight because of his acquaintance with Oriental affairs if diplomatic usuage would permit its use, believes that the division of China into three powers, is the end Japan aims to achieve through the war.

"That plan was known to have been cherished by Japan eight or nine years ago," he said. "Certainly the war can no longer be considered one to establish the independence of Corea, since that has been gained. It has apparently become a war of conquest, and it looks as though China would soon be driven to appeal to other nations to intercede in her behalf.

"The impression that the Chinese are lacking in personal courage is incorrect. It is a question mainly of leadership and organization, although one factor to be taken into account is the low esteem in which the military profession is held in China.

While the lesson of the war may lead China to adopt Western ideas so far as they concern the organization and equipment of her navy and army, there is little probability that it will have any effect in changing her complicated civilization, which has endured the test of many centuries satisfactory to her.

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POPULAR SCIENCE.

Acids destroy bacilli.

Gas motors for street cars are successful in Germany.

Bacteria exist in enormous numbers in freshly laid eggs.

Some scientists claim ether obeys the ordinary laws of gravitation.

Neither bright iron nor steel will rust in pure air or in pure water.

Several recent investigators have found that the disease microbes do not have fixed and invariable forms, but that there are numerous sub-varieties.

The three small bones stretched in a chain across the middle ear are named the mallet, the anvil and the stirrup, from real or fancied resemblances.

A new filling for thermometers for registering extreme heat has been made of sodium and potassium. The boiling point of this alloy is 1100 degrees above zero.

The Italians have established a water power electric plant at Tivoli, and will transmit 2000 horse power eighteen miles across the Campagna to Rome. The streets of Rome will then be lighted by electricity.

A new glass for fire screens is made by Herr Zsigmondy by adding ferrous salts to ordinary glass. It is claimed that the absorption of heat is very largely increased without affecting the transparency to light rays.

The uses of foods in the human economy are three—first, to build up and maintain the various tissues which compose it; second, to sustain the temperature at a proper degree; and, third, to supply energy and force of action.

The application of photography to the determination of bridge vibrations and deflections under various loads is at present being studied by the French department of public works, and is thought likely to prove of practical use.

According to a recent pamphlet by an Italian doctor a sure way of restoring life in cases of syncope is to hold the patient's tongue firmly. After two other doctors had worked for an hour without result over a young man who was apparently drowned, he thrust a spoon into the patient's mouth, seized the tongue, and worked it violently until the patient gave signs of life.

It has been found after an examination of the eyes of 150 cats, as well as the eyes of the Felidæ in the Zoological Gardens of London, that the natural shape of the pupil in Felis is circular. Although under various degrees of light, one might get every shape from the circle through all degrees of oval to a perfectly vertical line, yet instillations of atropin or cocaine solutions caused every pupil to become a true circle.

The Action of Glaciers.

Travelers who have merely glanced at the enormous masses of ice that form themselves into glaciers can scarcely realize that these apparently solid bodies are capable of motion and slowly glide in some given direction, after passing over many hundreds of feet of space. And while it might be understood if it were simply state that they traveled down an incline, there appears to be a contradiction of natural law when scientists declare and demonstrate that they move over hills and through valleys, obeying some irresistible mandate of nature in their onward course. One of the earliest instances drawing attention to the movement of glaciers was the finding of the body of a tourist some thousands of feet from the place where he was known to have perished by falling into a deep ravine on a mountain side. The spot was marked, and every effort was made to recover the body, but without avail. He was on his bridal tour, and the case was so peculiarly sad that local interest was centered in the accident and the place where he fell was pointed out to tourists, thus firmly fixing the point in the minds of the residents. Forty years afterward the body of the lost bridegroom was found at a point far down the valley. It was fully identified by articles found upon it and was in a perfect state of preservation. The theory generally accepted is that the continually accumulating weight of ice and snow breaks up and crushes the lower stratum of the glacier and furnishes it a soft and yielding bed, on which it glides, propelled by the tremendous weight and pressure upon and behind it.—New York Ledger.

Snake-Eating Snake.

A wonderful snake has been added to the collection of the London Zoo. This is the ophiobaphus elaps, which Sir Joseph Fayrer denominates as "probably the largest and most formidable venomous snake known," growing, as it does, to a length of twelve or fourteen feet or more. Its technical name ophiophagus means "snake-eater;" and there seems to be no doubt that this snake feeds on other ophidians, although it also devours birds, fish, frogs and small quadrupeds.

It is found in India, Burmah and the Philippines, in Java, Borneo and Sumatra, and is more common in Bengal, Burmah, Assam and South India than in the northwest and central part of the Indian region. The snake is a near relation of the famous cobra di capello, and, like the latter, possesses a hood, which, however, is narrower than in the cobra. Most snakes get out of man's way and will avoid rather than court attack; but the snake-eater is said to be an aggressive ophidian, and not only attacks of its own free will, but will even pursue an enemy.—New York Advertiser.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Quick Feet."

TEXT: "When Herod's birthday was kept, the daughter of Herodias danced before them and pleased Herod."—Matthew xiv., 6.

It is the anniversary of Herod's birthday. The palace is lighted. The highways leading thereto are all ablaze with the pomp of invited guests. Lords, captains, merchant princes, the mighty men of the land, are coming to mingle in the festivities. The table is spread with all the luxuries that royal purveyors can gather. The guest, white robed and anointed and perfumed, come in and sit at the table. Music! The jests evoke roars of laughter. Riddles are propounded. Repartee is indulged. Toasts are drunk. The brain is besotted. The wit rolls on into uproar and blasphemy. They are not satisfied yet. Turn on more light. Pour out more wine. Music. Sound all the trumpets. Clear the floor for a dance! Bring in Salome, the beautiful and accomplished princess. The door opens, and in bounds the dancer. The lord is enchanted.

Stand back and make room for the brilliant gyrations! Those men never saw such sportive motion. Her feet seem to skim in the reel and bounds with the bounding feet. Herod forgets crown and throne and everything but the fascinations of Salome. All the magnificence of his realm is as nothing now compared with the splendor that whirls and tiptoe before him. His body sways from side to side, corresponding with the motions of the enchantress. His soul is thrilled with the pulsations of the feet and bewitched with the taking postures and attitudes more and more amazing. After awhile he sits in enchanted silence, looking at the flushing, leaping, bounding beauty, and as the dance closes and the tinkling cymbals cease to clap and the thunders of applause that shook the palace begin to abate the enchanted monarch swears to the princely performer, "Whatsoever thou shalt ask of me I will give it thee, to the half of my kingdom." Now, there was in prison at that time a minister of the gospel of the name of John the Baptist, and he had been making a great deal of trouble by preaching some very plain and home sermons. He had denounced the sins of the king and brought down upon him the wrath of the females of the royal household. At the instigation of her mother Salome takes advantage of the extravagant promise of the king and says, "Bring me the head of John the Baptist on a dinner plate."

Hark! to the sound of feet outside the door and the clatter of swords! The executioners are returning from their awful errand. Open the door! They enter, and they present the platter to the salome. What is on the platter? A new glass of wine to continue the uproarious merriment? No. Something redder and costlier—the ghastly, bleeding head of John the Baptist, the death eyes still in the eye, the locks dabbled with the gore, the features still distressed with the last agony.

This woman, who had whirled so gracefully in the dance, bends over the awful murder with a shudder. She greets over the blood, and with as much indifference as waiting maid might take a tray of empty glassware out of the room after an entertainment she carries the disfigured head of John the Baptist, while all the long palace shout with laughter and I think it a good joke that in so easy and quick a way they have got rid of an earnest and outspoken minister of the gospel.

You will all admit, whatever you think of that style of amusement and dress, that from many curses it has crowded out all indecent conversation. You will also admit that it has made the condition of those who do not dance, either because they do not know how or because they have not the health to endure it, or because of conscientious scruples they must decline the excessive, very much invisible. You will also admit, if you think it has passed in many cases from a recreation to a dissipation, and you are easily able to understand the bewilderment of the educated clergyman, who, coming home tired out on Saturday night, finds that three-fourths of the women in the congregation are exhausted, turned to the proprietor of the house and said, "Why don't you allow your servants to do this for you?

You are also willing to admit, whatever you may be in regard to the amusement that I speak of, that all fashionable dancing is not of the kind I have described, and that in many of the professional homes in which I can enter freely, and that I am a familiar visitor, and in many of the first circles of social life, dancing is conducted in an orderly manner, all respectable and decorous. I am by principle, by temperament and conscious theory opposed to the practices I have described, although I would not call them sinful in all cases. But I am not in favor of dancing, and I am not in favor of it because I have seen so many of the young and beautiful, and I may add the noble, ruined by it. Parents, I appeal to you! Is it nothing to you that your children are exposed to the temptations of the ballroom? Is it nothing that in many cases they are compelled to associate with those whose character is not above reproach? Is it nothing that in many cases they are compelled to associate with those who are not in the habit of observing the proprieties of life? Frivolity has lost the battle for 10,000 souls. Oh, what a belittling process to the human mind this everlasting question about dress, this discussion of fashionable infinitesimals, this group, looking askance at the glass, wondering with an infinity of earnestness how that last geranium leaf does look, this shriveling of man's moral dignity until it is not observable to the naked eye, this Spanish inquisition of a tight shoe, this binding up of an immortal soul in a ruffle, this pitching 97 of an immortal nature over the rocks when God created it for great and everlasting enjoyment!

With many life is a masquerade ball, and as at such entertainments gentlemen and ladies put on the garb of kings and queens or mountebanks or clowns, and at the close put off the disguise, so a great many put their whole life in a mask, taking off the mask at death. While the masquerade ball of life goes on they trip merrily over the floor, gemmed hand is stretched to the gemmed hand, and gleaming brow bends to gleaming brow. On with the dance! Flush and music and laughter of immeasurable merrymaking!

But after awhile the languor of death comes on the limbs and blurs the eyesight. Lights lower. Floor hollow with sepulchral echo. Music saddened into a wail. Lights lower. Now the maskers are only seen in the dim light. Now the fragrance of the flowers is like the stealing odor of the roses from garlands that have lain long in the vaults of cemeteries. Lights lower. Mist gather in the room. Graves open as though yawned by sullen earthquake. Sin caught in the curtain. Scarf drops from the shoulder of beauty—a shroud! Lights lower. Over the slippery boards in dance of death glides many a fair form, never to rise again. Stamp and death. Stench the lamp works almost extinguished. Torn garments will not half cover the liberated feet. Choking damps. Stillness. Feet still. Hands crossed. Voices hushed. Eyes shut. Lights out.

Oh, how many of you have floated far away from God through social dissipations, and it is time you turned. Or I frequently fear there were two vessels on the sea in a storm. It was very, very dark, and the two vessels were going straight for each other, and the captain knew it not. But after awhile the man on the lookout saw the approaching ship, and he shouted, "Hard a-starboard! hard a-starboard!" and they turned just enough to glance by and passed in safety to their harbors. Some of you are in the storm of temptation, and you are driving on and coming into the very midst of collision. Change your course! Hard a-starboard! Turn, for many will be die, O house of Israel!

Pretty If Not Useful.

A many feet of the Chinese art is a bureau and bedstead made at the factory of an English potter as a wedding gift for the Duke and Duchess of York. These frail pieces of furniture are as perfect in not as useful as if they were made of wood. The large mirror of rare weather in panes, but in their hearts, so that they light the mirror at night, are only electric lights.

A Costly Dinner Service.

The silver dinner service which Mr. J. W. Mackay has with him in Europe is worth $1,000,000. Her has had built $875,000 in weight of pure silver and then paid another $125,000 for the work done upon it. The above is reckoned to be one of the most costly silver sets ever in use in the world.

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FLOUR—Balto. Best Ext.		@ $ 3.85
" High Grade Ext.		3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59¼	59¼
CORN—No. 2 White	56	60
OATS—Southern & Penn.	25	25
RYE—No. 2	52	52
HAY—Choice Timothy	12.00	13.00
Good to Prime	12.00	12.50
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	9.00	9.50
Wheat Blocks	5.00	6.00
Oat Blocks	7.00	7.50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@ $ .85
" No. 2		.60
PEAS—Standards	1.60	2.00
" Seconds		.90
CORN—Dry Pack		.80
" Wet		.75

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 7	@ $ 7¼
CITY Cows	4	4¼
Southern No. 2		4

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$ .50	@ $ .58
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HOGS PRODUCTS—Sides		@ 8
Clear ribsides	9¾	10
Hams	13½	14
Mess Pork, per bar		16.75
LARD—Crude		7
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BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	27	@ 28
Under line	24	25
Roll	24	22

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Fancy	11½	@ 11½
N. Y. flats	11½	11½
Skim Cheese	6	7

EGGS.

EGGS—State	18	@ 18½
North Carolina	16	17

LIVE POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	11½	@ 12
Ducks, per lb	9	10

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1.50	@ $ 2.50
Sound common	3.00	4.00
Middling	6.00	7.00
Fancy	10.00	12.00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4.25	@ $ 4.50
Good to Fair	3.80	4.12
SHEEP	2.00	3.00
Hogs	6.00	6.25

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ .10	@ $ .11
Raccoon	.40	.45
Red Fox	—	1.00
Skunk Black	—	.80
Opossum	.22	.23
Mink	—	.80
Otter	—	.80

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3.10	@ $ 4.20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	55	55¼
RYE—Western	48	50
CORN—No. 2	54	54¼
OATS—No. 2	31½	32¼
BUTTER—State	15	25½
EGGS—State	20½	21
CHEESE—State	8	10½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3.60	@ $ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	54	54¼
CORN—No. 3	57	58
OATS—No. 2	35	35½
BUTTER—State	26	27
EGGS—Penns. ft	19½	20

A MAN WITH A HISTORY.

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE THAT BEFELL JOHN W. THOMAS, OF THETA, TENNESSEE.

Afflicted With a Peculiar Disease—His Body Covered With Lumps—Could Not Eat and Thought He was Going to Dry Up—His Recovery the Marvel of Tennessee.

(From the Nashville, Tenn., Banner.)

Mr. John W. Thomas, Jr., of Theta, Tenn., is a man with a most interesting history. At present he is interested in blooded horses, for which Maury County is famous.

"Few people, I take it," said Mr. Thomas to a reporter who had asked him for the story of his life, "have passed through as remarkable a chain of events as I have and remained alive to tell the story.

"It was along in 1881, when I was working in the silver mines of New Mexico, that my troubles began; at first I suffered with indigestion, and so acute did the pains become that I went to California for my health, but the trip did me little good, and I fully impressed with the idea that my last day had nearly dawned upon me, I hurried back here to my old home to die.

"From simple indigestion my malady developed into a chronic inability to take any substantial food, I was barely able to creep about, and at times I was prostrated by spells of heart palpitation This condition continued until one year ago.

"On the 11th of April, 1893, I suddenly collapsed, and for days I was unconscious, in fact I was not fully myself until July. My condition on September 1st was simply horrible; I weighed but seventy pounds, whereas my normal weight is 165 pounds. All over my body there were lumps from the size of a grape to the size of a walnut, my fingers were cramped so that I could not more than half straighten them. I had entirely lost control of my lower limbs and my mind troubled so that I could not drink without spilling the liquid. Nothing would remain on my stomach, and it seemed that I must dry up before many more days had passed.

"I made another round of the physicians, calling in one after the other, and I by the aid of morphine and other medicines they gave me, I managed to live though barely through the fall.

Here Mr. Thomas displayed his arms, and just above the elbow of each there was a large irregular scar in as large as the palm of the hand and of a purple color; the space covered by the mark was sunken nearly to the bone. "That," said Mr. Thomas, "is what the doctors did by putting morphine into me.

"On the 11th of December, 1893, just eight months after I took permanently to bed—It shall never forget the date—my cousin, Joe Foster, of Carters' Creek, called on me and gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, saying they had cured him of partial paralysis, with which I knew he had all but died. I followed his directions and began taking the medicine; as a result I stand before you to-day the most surprised man on earth. Look at my hand, it is as steady as yours; my face has a healthy look about it; I have been attending to my duties for a month. Since I began taking the pills I have gained thirty pounds, and I am still gaining. All the kinks have disappeared from my body except this little kernel here in my palm. I have a good appetite and I am almost as strong as I ever was.

"Yesterday I rode thirty-seven miles on horseback; I feel tired to-day but not sick. I used to have from six to four spells of heart palpitation every night; since I began the use of the pills I have had but four spells altogether.

"I know positively that I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I believe firmly that it is the most wonderful remedy in existence to-day, as I every fact I have presented to you is known to my neighbors as well as to myself, and they will certify to the truth of my remarkable cure."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not sold in proprietary medicine form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape at fifty cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

The Late Urgent Elephant.

It appears from trustworthy anecdotes that the Asiatic elephants in a few months of captivity acquire the rules of conduct which it is necessary to impose upon them. The speediness of this intellectual subjugation may be judged from the fact that, after a short term of domestication, they will take a willing and intelligent part in capturing their kin-fred of the wildern ss, showing in this work little or no disposition to rejoin the wild herds. In the case of no other animal do we find anything like such an immediate submission to the ways of civilization. We have to account for this eminent peculiarity of the elephant on the supposition, which appears to be thoroughly justified, that the creature has, even in its wild state, a type of intelligence and instincts more nearly like those of man than is the case with any other wild animal, and affinity with human quality which is perhaps, only approached by certain species of birds. It appears from the observations of naturalists that the family or tribe of wild elephants is a distinct and highly sympathetic community.

$100 Reward. $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of test monials. Address

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A STEEL shaft is to mark the historic battlefield of Braddock.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

One of the hardest lessons to learn is that we are made out of the same kind of clay as other folks.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all kidney and bladder troubles. Pamphlet and consultation free. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Dandelion is taking a great interest in music these days. Perhaps he is studying the piano. "Not the bat-y."

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts. 50 cts. $1

The present is made up of the fragments of the past.

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

The highest peak of the Rocky Mountains is Mount Brown, British America, 15,900 feet.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Don't nurse a good intent; give it immediate exercise.

FALL MEDICINE
Is as important and as beneficial as Spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, material storms, and the prevalence of fevers and other serious diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and the body by health vigorous, by taking Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla. "My little boy fourteen years old had a terrible scrofula bunch on his neck. A friend of mine said Hood's Sarsaparilla cured his little boy, so I procured a bottle of the medicine, and the result has been that the bunch has left his neck. It was so near the throat, that he could not have stood it much longer without relief." MRS. ISA HOOD, 324 Thorndike St., Lowell, Mass. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25 cents.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The pumpkin is Mexican and African.

John Calvin was a cooper's apprentice.

The title "reverend" was first applied to clergymen in the seventeenth century.

Nearly a million and a half dollars remain unclaimed in the New York savings banks.

It takes fifty tons of paint to cover the 125 acres of surface of the Forth bridge, Scotland.

A perfectly formed face is one-third forehead, one-third nose, one-third upper and lower chin.

A German military writer has figured out that in the Franco-Prussian war 1300 shots were fired for every man killed.

A cod caught off Flamborough, England, the other day was found to have fifty-nine fish hooks, all baited, in his stomach.

The holystone used in cleaning the decks of ships is so-called from being originally used for Sunday cleaning and because the seamen have to go on their knees to use it.

Lord George Hamilton has a curious mannerism, which takes the form of tearing up paper into small fragments. His presence in the House of Commons is always indicated by a trail of this kind.

The egg product of the United States in 1893 amounted to $17,000,000 dozens, valued at $100,000,000. If the value of the poultry sold is added, it makes the annual output of this industry about $300,000,000.

A Copenhagen (Denmark) paper reports an interesting archæological find on the Island Falster—two bronze trumpets, such as were used at sacrifices 2500 years ago. They are two yards long, and highly adorned.

Claney Matthews, a colored woman, 110 years of age, died at Little Rock, Ark., the other day. She was born in Perry County, Alabama. She retained her vigor of mind and body until a few days before her death when she broke down.

Shoemakers' lasts are now turned out by machinery and in great quantities. The most skillful shoemakers purchase lasts in an unfinished state at low prices and finish them to suit individual customers. The finished lasts wholesale now for what seems a trifle compared with prices when lasts were made only by hand.

A death from a remarkable cause occurred in Walker County, Georgia, recently. A lady who was riding to church reached out her hand to pluck a twig from a bush by the roadside and was bitten on the finger by a katydid. Her hand and arm soon began to inflame and swell, and in a few hours she died in great agony.

Fine violins are made in this country, but we don't compete with German manufacturers in making cheap ones. There are imported violins that are sold at wholesale, with strings complete ready for use, as low as fifty cents each; there are violin bows that are sold at wholesale as low as eighty cents a dozen. Instruments of this sort are sold mostly in the West and South, and large numbers of them are sold.

Manners in Korea.

It is manners, in Korea at least, for the girl to get up first in the morning, sweep the room, roll up the bed (a mattress spread on the floor), and then begin the preparation for breakfast, which is not served until 10 o'clock. The girl in Korea is not much the worse for eating, though she is welcome to such knowledge of the native script as she may be able to pick up from her mother. It is proper for the boy to rise early enough to go around to his father's apartment and greet him with "Have you had peace in your sleep?" and then to busy himself around the front of the house, sweep the house or see that it is swept and then go to his studies. He goes to school before breakfast. Children stand in the presence of parents and superiors with eyes cast down, hands folded reverently, and for the rest they are supposed "to be seen and not heard" unless spoken to.

Insa hao, "making the bow," is a part of every child's training. It is the greeting in the morning and farewell at night. If had a servant who thought he could not begin his day's work until he had made his morning bow to me. Then there are the salutations at New Year when everybody calls on his friends. The highest officials in Seoul hasten to the royal palace to present their congratulations to his majesty; the second rank calls on the first and so on down to the children, who do a large part of the calling on the first day of the year. The calling lasts up to the fifth day.

As a natural result of their training the children are well behaved. A more orderly school than the one I taught for five years while in Korea I never saw, is the testimony of H. G. Appenzella. In some respects, therefore, our children can learn from those who do not have the benefit of a Christian civilization.—Over Sea and Land.

Fishing With Dynamite.

"The method of fishing by exploding a dynamite bomb under the water and then gathering the killed or stunned fish that rise to the surface is not very favorably regarded," said D. L. Mason, of Manchester, England, yesterday. "I have a friend living near me who when he first heard of this method thought he would try it, and the experiment came near costing him his life. Early one morning he went to a pond near his place, carrying with him a dynamite bomb, with which he intended to 'make a haul' of the trout in the pond. He lighted the fuse and threw the bomb into the water. To the great consternation of my friend his dog, that had followed him, immediately plunged into the water, swam to the floating bomb, seized it in his mouth and turned to swim ashore with it. The man tried in every way to make the dog drop the terrible object, but the animal showed the excellence of his training by holding fast to it. When he saw that the dog was determined to bring it ashore the man took to his heels. The dog came ashore and followed him at a more rapid rate with the bomb, its fuse burning, still in its mouth. It was a wild race for a high wall not far away. My friend was in despair, for he knew the bomb would explode presently with murderous force. He reached the wall, and scrambled over it just in time, for at that instant the bomb exploded. The unfortunate dog was blown to atoms, but the man escaped with a severe shaking up and a disposition to fish in the future with a hook and line."—New York Advertiser.

What is a Mahdi?

"El Mahdi" can best be translated as "the guide." Moslems generally are looking for the coming of a prophet. Sunnis and shiahs agree in expecting the appearance of a Mahdi or Messiah. But they differ as to the manner of his manifestation. Sunnis believes the coming Mahdi to be a new prophet. Shiahs hold that he will be an Imam, who has disappeared, but will reappear as the expected Messiah. —Blackwood's Magazine.

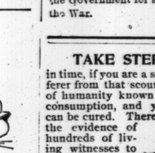
An elephant's sense of smell is so delicate that it can scent a human being at a distance of one thousand yards.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

ELECTRIC FLOOR-PLANER.

The Lawn-Mower Principle Applied to a Planing Tool.

Applying the lawn mower principle to the making of a planing tool, a Scotch engineer, Malcolm Sutherland, of Dumbarton, has designed the rather unique piece of apparatus shown in the annexed sketch, and consisting, in brief, of an electrically driven revolving cutter, mounted in a frame on rollers, which, by means of handles, can be moved about in exactly the same way and quite as easily, it is claimed, as the garden tool mentioned. The lawn-mower resemblance, in fact, is perfect. The frame, or rather base plate, is of steel, and carries the cutter on its under side, while the motor is placed on top and drives the cutter through intervening gear wheels, giving it a speed of 3,000 revolutions per minute. The hind roller of the base plate, which follows in the cut, is fitted with eccentric journals, so that, by moving a lever, they can be raised or lowered, and the depth of cut nicely adjusted. The principal field of the machine—the one, in fact, for which it was specially designed—is the planing of ships' decks, taking off the pitch and inequalities of the



THE ELECTRIC FLOOR-PLANER.

seams of deck plank after being laid and calked. This work has usually to be done under circumstance of considerable inconvenience and disagreeableness, the carpenter having to go down on his knees, driving a jack-plane before him, together with wood shavings and other things less clean. Ordinary floor planing, however, can obviously be done by the machine with fully as good results, so that it is not necessarily restricted to shipyard use.

ELECTRIC "SUNSTROKE."

A New Danger to Which Workmen Are Exposed.

In the train of modern scientific and industrial achievements has come a number of new physical ailments—the price that civilization appears to be called upon to pay for its advancement, says the Western Electrician. Electricity is credited with two or three of these recently diagnosed disorders, and physicians are now paying more attention than ever before to the effect of the electric current and electric phenomena on the human body. Just now, in France, some of the doctors are endeavoring to find a remedy for what has borne the clumsy and misleading name of "electric sunstroke." This modern affection frequently befalls workmen employed in factories where metals are fused or welded by the arc process. The light produced during the period of connection is of course intense, and even at a distance of 30 feet the rays produce a painful, hot, pricking sensation, like that of a burn on such uncovered portions of the body as the throat, face and more especially the forehead. The skin of the parts affected is said to become either copper-colored or assumes a bronze hue; the eyes, in spite of black glasses, are so intensely dazzled as to be useless for some minutes, after which anthopsia or yellow vision sets in, everything appearing saffron-colored; the conjunctiva are inflamed and there is a gritty feeling as of sand under the eyelids; there is frequently considerable p