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### Royalty on a Picnic.

Princess Beatrice, escorted by her husband, Prince Henry, of Battenberg, recently made a brief trip to the French coast. Their Royal Highnesses preserved the strictest incognito, and not a word about their excursion has leaked out in the French or English papers. They were taken for American tourists, and enjoyed themselves immensely at St. Melo and elsewhere, mingling with the crowd and entering into the fun. They visited Mont Saint Michel, and cheerfully joined in the rush for seats at the table d'hote after watching the cooking in the kitchen. Princess Beatrice had secured a place, when a young woman opposite said: "Would you mind changing with me, so that I may sit next to my young man?" The request was, of course, granted.

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### POPULAR SCIENCE.

Average creamery butter contains about fifteen per cent. water.

Lieberkuhn estimates that the extent of respiratory surface in the human lungs is not less than 1400 square feet.

The electrical railways of this country numbered 467 at the end of last year, with a total mileage of 5446 miles.

During an eclipse of the sun the crocus, tulip, red and blue pimpernel, convolvulus and celandine close their flowers.

Our moon weighs one-eightieth as much as the earth. No other satellite in the solar system exceeds one-one-thousandth the weight of its planet.

In the Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow, Scotland, they have a crow's nest from Rangoon made of iron wire obtained from carbonated water bottles.

Measurements of human hair prove that its fineness depends much on color, and that it varies from the 250th to the 600th of an inch in diameter.

The State Geologist of Minnesota insists that there is underlying Minneapolis a never-failing river of pure water abundant for the supply of the needs of the city for all time.

Dr. Kingsett, the chemist, holds that, since ozone is produced by trees of the balsam family, the pine, fir, larch and eucalyptus should be planted freely in and about cities and towns.

Dr. Gunther, a privat docent at the Berlin University, has discovered a bacillus which lives in the soil, whereas the bacilli hitherto known live in water or in animal organs alone. So far as is yet known it is harmless.

Steel railway ties are now advocated for tropical countries. They cannot be destroyed by fire; they are no temptation, as wooden ties are, to white ants, and their weight prevents them from being carried off by floods.

A Portland man has applied for a patent for an ether bicycle. He uses the vapor of ether instead of steam in generating power. The machine complete will weigh sixty pounds, and is expected to develop a speed of sixty miles an hour.

The chief engineer of the Chicago Telephone Company says in Electrical Engineering that there are in this country now in daily service 600,000 telephones, with 500,000 miles of wire, over which 600,000,000 messages are annually transmitted.

An authority on hypnotism says that hysterical persons are very difficult to influence. They are so wedded to their own fancies—mental and physical—that they prove very obstinate hypnotic patients. Even if an influence is gained, it passes off very quickly.

Mr. Preece's paper before the British Association at Oxford on "Signaling Through Space" contained some interesting accounts of recent experiments and discoveries in this line. In addition he said: "There is every reason to believe that we have detected distinct disturbances in our telegraphic circuits due to great electrical storms in the sun's photosphere, 92,000,000 miles away."

Oxygen is likely to play an important part in the submarine boat soon to be built for the navy. It has been found that a comparatively small quantity of oxygen from time to time admitted to a submarine chamber will keep the air of such a chamber for hours in the condition to sustain human life. Instead, then, of carrying large volumes of compressed air in many heavy metallic receivers, a single receiver filled with oxygen may be carried. This makes possible an immense economy of weight and space.

### Yellow Cur and Coyote.

There were three of us in a wagon driving from Springdale, on the railroad, to Hunter's Hot Springs, says a writer in the Northwest Magazine. We had forded the sloughs that during the season of high water in the Yellowstone cut off the approaches to the bridge—the water filling the wagon-box and taking the horses almost off their feet at times in the swirl of the current. One of the dogs from the hotel joined us on terra firma—a mild-faced yellow cur with no fighting qualities. He was trotting along on the road a few rods ahead of the horses when there came loping across the open country a big coyote, making straight for him. Away went the dog and after him the wolf. The dog made a stand and took a account of the wolf; then the wolf ran and the dog pursued, but as soon as the dog had overtaken his enemy he changed his mind about attacking him and turned back. Now the wolf gained courage and took up the chase, running the yellow cur clear up to the porch of the hotel at the springs. The party in the team got a good deal of fun out of the novel turn-about hunt. Mendenhall, the landlord, whipped up the team and we bounced along at a tremendous pace, shouting "go it wolf" and "go it dog." The landlord yelled encouragement to Stub, the dog, but Stub had no mind for a tussle with the sharp toothed, long-nosed brute, and was happy to gain the shelter of the hotel. The coyote trotted off across the hills. "What things a fellow will see when he hasn't his gun with him," remarked one of the men in the wagon.

### A Strong Point About Early Rising.

That was a strong point made by Mrs. Phoebe Hanaford in an address one day last week condemnatory of the present system of educating children. Making them early risers, as she put it, in classes was productive of making them conceited all the forenoon of life, and sleepy all the afternoon, the energy which should have been stored to meet the trials of later years being all dissipated in their youthful days.—New York Times.

## A WOMAN'S HEART.

### ONE DISEASE THAT BAFFLES THE PHYSICIANS.

**The Story of a Woman Who Suffered for Nine Years—How She Was Cured.**

*(From the Newark, N. J., Evening News.)*

On the summit of a pretty little knoll in the heart of the village of Clifton, N. J., stands a handsome residence about which cluster the elements of what is regarded by the country people round about as little short of a miracle. The house is occupied by the family of Mr. Geo. Archer, a former attache of the police department of New York City, but who now holds a responsible position with the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Archer's family consists of his wife, a sprightly little woman, who presents a picture of perfect health, and a son, twenty-seven years of age. No one would suppose to look at Mrs. Archer now that she was for nearly nine years, and less than two months ago, an invalid so debilitated that life was a burden. Yet such was the case, according to the statements made by Mrs. Archer and her relatives to a reporter who visited her pretty home recently.

In 1885 she strained herself in running to catch a boat. Then ensued a long spell of illness, resulting from the tax upon her strength. Doctor after doctor was consulted and while all agreed that the patient was suffering from a valvular trouble of the heart, none could afford her the slightest relief.

"Oh, the agony I have suffered," said Mrs. Archer, in speaking of her illness. "I could not walk across the floor; neither could I go upstairs without stopping to let the pain in my chest and left arm cease. I felt an awful constriction about my arms and chest as though I were tied with ropes. Then there was a terrible noise at my right ear, like the labored breathing of some great animal. I have often turned expecting to see some creature at my side. The only relief I obtained was when I visited Florida and spent several months there. On my return, however, the pain came back with renewed force.

"Last July," continued Mrs. Archer, "I was at Springfield, Mass., visiting, and my mother showed me an account in the *Springfield Examiner*, telling of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My mother urged me to try the pills, and on November 25th last I bought a box and began taking them, and I have taken them ever since, except for a short interval. The first box did not seem to benefit me, but I persevered, encouraged by the requests of my relatives. After beginning on the second box, to my wonder, the noise at my right ear ceased entirely. I kept right on and the distress that I used to feel in my chest and arm gradually disappeared. The blood has returned to my face, lips and ears, which were entirely devoid of color, and I feel well and strong again.

"My son, too, had been troubled with gastritis and I induced him to try the Pink Pills, with great benefit. I feel that everybody ought to know of my wonderful cure and I bless God that I have found something that has given me this great relief."

Mr. Archer confirmed his wife's statement and said that a year ago Mrs. Archer could not walk one hundred feet without sitting down to rest.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred.

### WORDS OF WISDOM.

Necessity is the great-grandmother of industry.

Sleep is hardly an excuse for a man who snores.

Life is worth the living only when you go at it right.

Trust a woman with your heart but not with your pocketbook.

"What is love?" is no more unanswerable than "Why is love?"

Charity is warranted not to rip, tear, ravel or run down at the heel.

Death overtakes the coward, but seldom the brave man until his hour has come.

Don't treat your employes as though you had hired their souls along with their bodies.

The liberal mind is always open to conviction; there is always room for improvement.

It is so easy for a man to find a man worse than he is that he thinks he is tolerably good.

The man who is always wise for others has great difficulty in being wise for himself.

**Catarrh Cannot Be Cured**

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
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Self-confidence is an excellent thing if there is good reason.

**In Olden Times**

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

It's a good plan when you get the worst of it to make the best of it.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

There are 51,000 brewers in the world.

**Success in Life**

depends on the little things. A Ripans Tabule is a little thing, but taking one occasionally gives good digestion, and that means good blood, and that means good brain and brawn, and that means success.

Hollow glass building bricks are in use.

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

Paris store clerks get commission on sales.

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

Chicago is said to have 207 millionaires.

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

The man who goes out to meet trouble will have a short walk.

**Pure Blood**

**Gives Perfect Health—Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood.**

"I became troubled with *sores* which broke out on me from the lower part of my body down to my ankles, dark, flat and

**Very Painful.**

Hood's Sarsaparilla cleared my system and healed the sores in a short time. It also improved my

**Appetite**

and benefited my general health. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all." L. P. THOMAS, Postmaster, Burton's Creek, Va.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

**Hood's Pills** are the best. 25 cents per box.

## REV. DR. TALMAGE.

### The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

**Subject: "The Looking Glass."**

TEXT: "And he made the laver of brass, and the foot of it was of brass, of the looking glasses of the women assembling."—Exodus xxxviii., 8.

We often hear about the gospel in John, and the gospel in Luke, and the gospel in Matthew, but there is just as surely a gospel of Moses, and a gospel of Jeremiah, and a gospel of David. In other words, Christ is as certainly to be found in the Old Testament as in the New.

When the Israelites were marching through the wilderness they carried their church with them. They called it the tabernacle. It was a pitched tent, very costly, very beautiful. The framework was made of forty-eight boards of acacia wood set in sockets of silver. The curtains of the place were purple and scarlet and blue and fine linen and were hung with most artistic loops. The candlesticks of that tabernacle had shaft and branch and bowl of solid gold, and the figures of cherubim that stood there had wings of gold, and there were lamps of gold, and snuffers of gold, and tongs of gold, and rings of gold, so that skepticism has sometimes asked, Where did all that precious material come from? It is not my place to furnish the precious stones. It is only to tell that they were there.

I wish now more especially to speak of the laver that was built in the midst of that ancient tabernacle. It was a great basin from which the priests washed their hands and feet. The water came down from the basin in spouts and passed away after the cleansing. This laver or basin was made out of the looking glasses of the women who had frequented the tabernacle and who had made these their contributions to the furniture. These looking glasses were not made of glass, but they were brazen. The brass was of a very superior quality and polished until it reflected easily the features of those who looked into it, so that this laver of looking glasses spoken of in my text did double work. It not only furnished the water in which the priests washed themselves, but it also, on its shining, polished surface, pointed out the spots of pollution on the face which needed ablution.

I have to say that this is the only looking-glass in which a man can see himself as he is. There are some mirrors that flatter the features and make you look better than you are. Then there are other mirrors that distort your features and make you look worse than you are, but I want to tell you that this looking-glass of the gospel shows a man just as he is. When the priests entered the ancient tabernacle, one glance at the burnished side of this laver showed them their need of cleansing. So this gospel shows the soul its need of divine washing. "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God." That is one showing. "All we, like sheep, have gone astray." That is another showing. "From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot there is no health in us." That is another showing. The world calls these defects, imperfections, or eccentricities, or erratic behavior, or "wild oats," or "high living," but the gospel calls them sin, transgression, filth—the abominable thing that God hates. It was just one glance at that mirror that made Paul cry out, "Oh, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" and that made David cry out, "Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean," and that made Martin Luther cry out, "Oh, my sins, my sins!" I am not talking about bad habits. You and I do not need any Bible to tell us that bad habits are wrong, that blasphemy and evil speaking are wrong. But I am talking of a sinful nature, the source of all bad thoughts as well as of all bad actions. The Apostle Paul calls their roll in the first chapter of Romans. They are a regiment of death encamping around every heart, holding it in a tyranny from which nothing but the grace of God can deliver it.

Here, for instance, is ingratitude. Who has not been guilty of that sin? If a man hand us a glass of water we say, "Thank you," but for the 10,000 mercies that we are every day receiving from the hand of God how little expression of gratitude—for thirst slaked, for hunger fed, for shelter, and sunshine, and sound sleep, and clothes to wear, how little thanks! I suppose there are men fifty years of age who have never yet been down on their knees in thanksgiving to God for His goodness. Besides that ingratitude of our hearts there is pride—who has not felt it?—pride that will not submit to God; that wants its own way—a nature that prefers wrong sometimes instead of right, that prefers to wallow instead of rise up.

If you could catch a glimpse of your natural heart before God, you would cry out in amazement and alarm. The very first thing this gospel does is to cut down our pride and self sufficiency. If a man does not feel his loss and ruined condition before God, he does not want any gospel. I think the reason that there are so few conversions in this day is because the tendency of the preaching is to make men believe that they are pretty good anyhow—quite clever, only wanting a little fixing up, a few touches of divine grace, and then you will be all right—instead of proclaiming the broad, deep truth that Payson and Whitefield thundered to a race trembling on the verge of infinite and eternal disaster. "Now," says some one, "can this really be true? Have we all gone astray? Is there no good in us?" In Hampton Court I saw a room where the four walls were covered with looking-glasses and it made no difference which way you looked you saw yourself. And so it is in this gospel of Christ. If you once step within its full precincts, you will find your whole character reflected, every feature of moral deformity, every spot of moral taint. If I understand the word of God, its first announcement is that we are lost.

Glory be to God, I find that this laver of looking glasses was filled with fresh water every morning, and the priest no sooner looked on its burnished side and saw his need of cleansing than he washed and was clean—glorious type of the gospel of my Lord Jesus, that first shows a man his sin and then washes it all away.

I want you to notice that this laver in which the priest washed—the laver of looking glasses—was filled with fresh water every morning. The servants of the tabernacle brought the water in buckets and poured it into this laver. So it is with the gospel of Jesus Christ. It has a fresh salvation every day. It is not a stagnant pool filled with accumulated corruptions. It is living water, which is brought from the eternal rock to wash away the sins of yesterday, of one moment ago. "Oh," says some one, "I was a Christian twenty years ago!" That does not mean anything to me. What are you now? We are not talking, my brother, about pardon ten years ago, but about pardon now, a fresh salvation.

If I want to find out how a friend feels toward me, do I go to the drawer and find some old yellow letters written to me ten or twelve years ago? No. I go to the letter that was stamped the day before yesterday in the postoffice, and I find how he feels toward me. It is not in regard to old communications we had with Jesus Christ. It is the communications we have now. Are we not in sympathy with Him this morning, and is He not in sympathy with us? Do not spend so much of your time in hunting in the wardrobe for the old, wornout shoes of Christian profession. Come this morning and take the glittering robe of Christ's righteousness from the Saviour's hand. You say you were plunged in the fountain of the Saviour's mercy a quarter of a century ago. That is nothing to me. I tell you to wash now in this laver of looking glasses and have your soul made clean.

I notice also in regard to this laver of looking glasses spoken of in the text that the priests always washed both hands and feet. The water came down in spouts, so that, without leaving any filth in the basin, the priests washed both hands and feet. So the gospel of Jesus Christ must touch the very extremities of our moral nature. A man cannot fence off a small part of his soul and say, "Now, this is to be a garden in which I will have all the fruits and flowers of Christian character, while outside it shall be the devil's commons." No, no. It will be all garden or none. I sometimes hear people say, "He is a very good man except in politics." Then he is not a good man.

A religion that will not take a man through an autumn election will not be worth anything to him in June, July and August. They say he is a useful sort of a man, but he overreaches in a bargain. I deny the statement. If he is a Christian anywhere, he will be in his business. It is very easy to be good in the prayer meeting, with surroundings kindly and blessed, but not so easy to be a Christian behind the counter, when by one skillful twitch of the goods you can hide a flaw in the silk so that the customer cannot see it. It is very easy to be a Christian with a psalmbook in your hand and a Bible in your lap, but not so easy when you can go into a shop and falsely tell the merchant you can get those goods at a cheaper rate in another store, so that he will sell them to you cheaper than he can afford to sell them.

I remark, further, that this laver of looking glasses spoken of in the text was a very large laver. I always thought, from the fact that so many washed there, and also from the fact that Solomon afterward, when he copied that laver in the temple, built it on a very large scale, that it was large, and so suggestive of the gospel of Jesus Christ and salvation by Him—vast in its provisions. The whole world may come and wash in this laver and be clean.

When our Civil War had passed, the Government of the United States made proclamation of pardon to the common soldiery in the Confederate army, but not to the chief soldiers. The gospel of Christ does not act in that way. It says pardon for all, but especially for the chief of sinners.

Now, my brother, I do not state this to put a premium upon great iniquity. I merely say this to encourage that man, whoever he is, who feels he is so far gone from God that there is no mercy for him. I want to tell him there is a good chance. Why, Paul was a murderer. He assisted at the execution of Stephen, and yet Paul was saved. The dying thief did everything bad. The dying thief was saved. Richard Baxter swore dreadfully, but the grace of God met him, and Richard Baxter was saved.

It is a vast laver. Go and tell everybody to come and wash in it. Let them come up from the penitentiaries and wash away their crimes. Let them come up from the alms houses and wash away their poverty. Let them come up from their graves and wash away their death. If there be any one so worn out in sin that he cannot get up to the laver, you will take hold of his head and put your arms around him, and I will take hold of his feet, and we will plunge him in this glorious Bethesda, the vast laver of God's mercy and salvation. In Solomon's temple there were ten lavers and one molten sea—this great reservoir in the midst of the temple filled with water—these lavers and this molten sea adorned with figures of palm branch and oxen and lions and cherubim. This fountain of God's mercy is a vaster molten sea than that. It is not adorned with palm branches, but with the wood of the cross; not with the cherubim, but with the wings of the Holy Ghost, and around its great rim all the race may come and wash in the molten sea.

But I notice also, in regard to this laver of looking glasses spoken of in the text, that the washing in it was imperative and not optional. When the priests came into the tabernacle (you will find this in the thirtieth chapter of Exodus), God tells them that they must wash in that laver or die. The priest might have said: "Can't I wash elsewhere? I washed in the laver at home, and now you want me to wash here." God says: "No matter whether or not you have washed before. Wash in this laver or die." "But," says the priest, "there is water just as clean as this. Why won't that do?" "Wash here," says God, "or die." So it is with the gospel of Christ. It is imperative. There is only this alternative—keep our sins and perish, or wash them away and live. But, says some one, "Why could not God have made more ways to heaven than one?" I do not know but He could have made half a dozen. I know He made but one. You say, "Why not have a long line of boats running from here to heaven?" I cannot say, but I simply know that there is only one boat. You say, "Are there not trees as luxuriant as that on Calvary, more luxuriant, for that had neither buds nor blossoms. It was stripped and barked?" Yes, yes, there have been taller trees than that and more luxuriant, but the only path to heaven is under that one tree. Instead of quarreling because there are not more ways, let us be thankful to God there is one, one name given unto men whereby we can be saved, one laver in which all the world may wash. So you see what a radiant gospel this is I preach. I do not know how a man can stand stolidly and present it, for it is such an exhilarant gospel. It is not a mere whim or caprice. It is life or death. It is heaven or hell. You come before your child, and you have a present in your hand. You put your hands behind your back and say: "Which hand will you take? In one hand there is a treasure, in the other there is not." The child blindly chooses. But God our Father does not do that way with us. He spreads out both hands and says: "Now this shall be very plain. In that hand are pardon and peace and life and the treasures of heaven. In that hand are punishment and sorrow and woe. Choose, choose for yourselves!" "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned."

An artist in his dreams saw such a splendid dream of the transfiguration of Christ that he awoke and seized his pencil and said, "Let me paint this and die." Oh, I have seen the glories of Christ! I have beheld something of the beauty of that great sacrifice on Calvary, and I have sometimes felt I would be willing to give anything if I might just sketch before you the wonders of that sacrifice. I would like to do it while I live, and I would like to do it when I die. "Let me paint this and die." He comes along, weary and worn, His face wet with tears, His brow crimson with blood, and He lies down on Calvary for you. No, I mistake. Nothing was as comfortable as that. A stone on Calvary would have made a soft pillow for the dying head of Christ. Nothing so comfortable as that. He does not lie down to die; He stands up to die, His spiked hand is outspread as if to embrace a world. Oh, what a hard end for those feet that had traveled all over Judea on ministries of mercy! What a hard end for those hands that had wiped away tears and bound up broken hearts!

And that is all for you! Oh, can you not love Him? Come around this laver, old and young. It is so burnished you can see your sins and so deep you can wash them all away. O mourner, here bathe your bruised soul, and, sick one, here cool your hot temples in this laver! Peace! Do not cry any more, dear soul! Pardon for all thy sins, comfort for all thy afflictions. The black cloud that hung thundering over Sinai has floated above Calvary and burst into the shower of a Saviour's tears.

I saw in Kensington Garden a picture of Waterloo a good while after the battle had passed and the grass had grown all over the field. There was a dismounted cannon, and a lamb had come up from the pasture and lay sleeping in the mouth of that cannon. So the artist had represented it—a most suggestive thing. Then I thought how the war between God and the soul had ended, and instead of the announcement, "The wages of sin is death," there came the words, "My peace I give unto thee," and amid the batteries of the law that had once quaked with the fiery hail of death I beheld the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.

I went to Jesus as I was,
Weary and worn and sad,
I found in Him a resting place,
And He has made me glad.

### The Wage Question.

On the principal manufacturing industries of New York the new tariff reduces the average duty to about 35 per cent. Does that equal the difference between wages in New York and wages in European countries? Not at all.

In England blacksmiths get $1.05 per day. In America they get $2 per day.

In England the average daily wages of carpenters is $1.28. In America they get $2 per day.

In Sumatra day laborers who raise tobacco get 25 cents per day. In America they get from $1 to $1.25 per day.

In England the average daily wages of machinists is $1.20. In America it is $2.50.

In England the average daily wages of painters is $1.20. In America it is $2.60.

In England bricklayers get about $1.20 per day. In America they get about $3 per day.

In Wales the furnace men employed in the making of tin plate get $1.75 per day. The furnace men employed in the tin-plate works of Pennsylvania get $3.50 per day—or they did under the McKinley tariff.

In Wales the blacksmiths employed on Welsh tin plate receive $1.32 per day. In Ohio and Pennsylvania the blacksmiths employed on American tin plate receive $3 per day—or they did up to 1893.

In England the average daily wages of brass founders is $1.25. In America brass founders receive $2.50 a day.

In Saxony an able-bodied weaver cannot get more than $1.50 a week. In America he gets $8 a week.

In Germany harness makers receive $3 a week. In America they receive $6 a week.

In Italy men work in the fields for 20 cents a day, and women for 12 cents a day. In America the same work would command 60 cents a day.

In Germany agricultural laborers receive 25 cents a day. In America they receive from 75 cents to $1 a day.

In India the farm laborer during harvest time receives 7 cents a day. In America the farm hand during harvest time gets from $1.25 to $1.50 a day.

By studying this list of comparative wage-rates workingmen can see that there is far more than a 35 per cent. difference between American and European wages. And the difference is still greater between American wages and South American or Asiatic wages—the wages of British India, for example, whose products are, by the new Democratic tariff, placed in direct competition with those of American labor.—New York Recorder.

### The Serpent's Trick.

The power of continuing motionless with the lifted head projecting forward for an indefinite time is one of the most wonderful of the serpents muscular feats and is one of the highest importance to the animal both when fascinating its victim and when mimicking some inanimate object as, for instance the stem and bud of an aquatic plant; here it is only referred to on account of the effect it produces on the human mind, as enhancing the serpent's strangeness. In this attitude, with the round, unwinking eyes fixed on the beholder's face the effect may be very curious and uncanny.

## VERDICT OF HISTORY.

### REPUBLICAN PROTECTION POLICY GLORIOUSLY VINDICATED.

**Vast Increase in the Country's Wealth, Commerce and Wages Paid in Manufactures During Thirty Years of Republican Rule—Disastrous Result of Abandoning Protection.**

The historic record of Republican policy and practice is expressed in the inexorable logic of fact as follows:

First—The wealth of the United States increased from $16,159,616,068 in 1860 to $65,037,091,197 in 1890.

Second—The wealth per capita of the people of the United States increased from $514 in 1860 to $1038 in 1890.

Third—The total amount paid as wages in the manufactures of the United States increased from $378,878,966 in 1860 to $2,282,823,265 in 1890.

Fourth—The amount paid per capita in the manufactures of the United States increased from $289 in 1860 to $484 in 1890.

Fifth—The population of the United States increased from 31,443,321 in 1860 to 62,622,250 in 1890.

Sixth—The total foreign commerce of the country increased from $687,192,176 in 1860 to $1,857,680,610 in 1890.

So it appears that while the population of the country doubled during the period of thirty years from 1860 to 1890 under a policy of full protection to American industry, the wealth of the country increased fourfold, the wages paid in manufactures increased sixfold and the foreign commerce of the country increased nearly threefold. The wealth per capita increased from $514 in 1860 to $1038 in 1890, and the wages paid in manufactures increased from $289 per capita in 1860 to $484 per capita in 1890.

One of the splendid results of Republican financiering is seen in the fact that the amount of annual taxation was reduced from $10.67 in 1870 to $5.43 in 1892.

The foregoing are official data of the Government. Every other possible expression of National welfare exhibits a corresponding progress during the thirty-two years of Republican rule. It is also a fact beyond all question that the country continued to prosper up to the year 1892, which was the high-water mark of prosperity in this country. And yet, in the face of all these facts, the New York Democratic platform uttered the shallow falsehood that the Republican policy, which had been marked by continued prosperity for thirty-two years, was the cause of the terrible revulsion which accompanied the advent of the Democratic party to power. Senator Hill capped the climax of political misrepresentation by reiterating this charge, and further declaring that the McKinley act had caused trouble in the National Treasury before the Democrats came to power on the 4th of March, 1893. This is ridiculous. The Treasury report of receipts and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1892, showed a surplus of $9,914,453.66, and the similar report made by Secretary Carlisle for the year ended June 30, 1893, showed a surplus of $2,341,674.29, even after the revulsion following the election of Mr. Cleveland had been in progress for eight months. Furthermore, it was a declared purpose of the McKinley act to reduce receipts very nearly down to expenditures, and receipts would not have fallen below expenditures but for the advent of the Democratic party to power.

The next year, the year ended June 30, 1893, when the free trade collapse had prostrated the business of the country, the Treasury showed a deficit of $69,803,260.58. At that time also nearly 2,000,000 laborers were thrown out of employment. In this whole matter the Democrats are stultifying themselves in the most absurd manner. The Republicans declared in 1892 that the abandonment of protection would surely and at once bring overwhelming disaster. The Democrats vigorously denied this, and predicted increased prosperity as the result of Democratic success.

The verdict of history is as plainly before the country as verdict of actual experience ever recorded, and it is an insult to the intelligence of the American people to suppose that they will not heed that verdict.

There is another very silly attempt being made by the Democratic leaders to deceive the people. They say all this distress has occurred while the McKinley tariff was in force up to the passage of the Gorman act of August 28, 1894. How long did it take the sugar refining interests to make an upward bound after the Senate Sugar Trust bill was reported? Only twenty-four hours. And in like manner it took not more than twenty-four hours for each and ever manufacturer in the United States to calculate just what effect the adoption of the Democratic tariff policy of 1892 would have on his interests and upon the wages he could pay. The manufacturers made that computation, and down went industries and wages with a crash.

JOSEPH NIMMO, JR.

### American Farmers and Markets.

Why send American gold to buy of foreigners any product which our own farmers can sufficiently supply? Why import any foreign manufactures of which our own operatives can supply all we need? Our laws properly exclude Chinese laborers and we talk of restricting other foreign labor immigration in order to save our own industrious laboring people from the ruin of alien competition. But the importation of the products of such foreign labor in competition with our own is even more disastrous to our industries than would be the presence here of the competing laborers. The imported products take from American citizens the labor of productives as fully as would imported foreign labor. With the laborers here they would make a market for some of our farm products and make a demand for homes in which to reside. When we import foreign wool we have that as perishable wealth, the foreigners have our gold in exchange, imperishable wealth. When we produce the wool here we have the wool and the gold both and a prosperous people besides. Our people should have American wages and the whole American market for their products.—American Economist.

### Frozen Facts.

The prices of hogs have fallen $1 per 100 pounds since the reciprocity treaties were abrogated. The farmer loses just that much on one item of his production alone.

The Free Trade papers, which exult because a dollar will buy as much of the necessaries of life as $1.10 or $1.25 would two years ago, fail to mention that it will buy twice as much labor as it would then.

Democratic papers assert that a dollar under the Gorman bill will buy of the necessaries of life about as much as $1.10 or $1.25 under the McKinley tariff. But what is puzzling thousands of American working people is where to get the dollar.

This Democratic Administration starts with a deficit of $74,000,000 the first year and the construction of a tariff which, even with the help of stamp duties and an income tax which they have revived, will not pay the appropriations they make. As a financial failure the policy of the Democratic party may be depended upon.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the Royal.

Cyrus Edson

*Com'r of Health, New-York City.*

### Blaine's Great Prophecy.

One of the most remarkable prophecies of American history was that made by the late James G. Blaine in a speech at Boston in 1888. Now that it has been verified to the letter, and all the miseries which the great Republican leader foresaw have been tasted for nearly two years past by the working people of this country, it is timely to recall its solemn words. It is almost exactly six years ago that Mr. Blaine spoke, as if with the power of second sight, as follows:

"Poisoned and excited by the wild statements of these writers and the demagogue appeals of Democratic speakers, the result will be that in the very near future these forces which are now working will be strong enough to defeat at the polls the party advocating the doctrine of protection.

"It must inevitably follow that uncertainty and doubt will ensue. The business men of the country, fearing the restriction, will decline to engage in business, consequently mills will shut down and the workingmen will be thrown out of employment.

"The people will then see, as we have never seen before, that they cannot be prosperous and have work while this principle is threatened.

"In the midst of this suffering they will learn that the only way that they can be prosperous and happy is to vote for the party that will build up the industries by which they have gained a livelihood—because they can see clearly that when a manufactory is shut down there is no demand for the thing which they have to sell, and that is their labor."

### Cleveland's Peculiarity.

Cleveland, Ohio, is the forest city, from the abundance of forest trees on its streets.

**Never Too Late or Too Soon.**

There is more lost in life from putting off from to-day till to-morrow what might be done on the instant than from any other cause. Fortune and fame have been thus wrecked, and in minor things it will not do to delay or trifle. A man hobbling on crutches for the rest of his life, caused by sprain, would have been a well, sound man, out of misery, if he had used St. Jacobs Oil when the mishap occurred. It is never too soon to get it, never too late to use it. The great remedy for pain never tarries; it will do its work in ten minutes if it is allowed to do so. Treat pain as you would a mosquito—knock it out as soon as it bites.

NEARLY every farmer who lives close to a town at some time in his life thinks of laying out a burying ground.

**MOTHERS**

and those about to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its torture, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding Nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and also the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child. During pregnancy, it prevents "morning sickness" and those distressing nervous symptoms from which so many suffer.

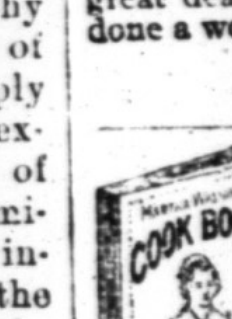
*Tanks, Cottle Co., Texas.*
DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
*Dear Sir*—I took your "Favorite Prescription" previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before.
Yours truly,
Corda Culpepper

**A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE.**

*South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.*
DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
*Dear Sir*—I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience the nausea or any of the ailments due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well.

MRS. BAKER.

We think it saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with leucorrhea also, and it has done a world of good for me.
Yours truly,
MRS. W. C. BAKER.



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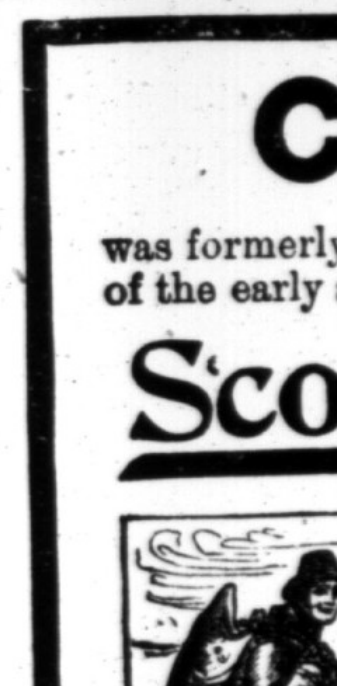

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### What Dollar Bills Weigh.

Several customers were chatting in a Lafayette avenue grocery store one evening recently when the grocer pointed to a half barrel of small beans and asked how many of them it would require to make a bushel.

Various estimates were offered. One man recklessly put the number down at 50,000, which occasioned a laugh from all the others, who had guessed a much lesser quantity, ranging all the way from 5000 to 20,000.

"Well, gentlemen," remarked the grocer, "you are all wrong. There are approximately 119,000 beans in a bushel."

No one was inclined to believe him until he showed them that it took sixty beans, selected at random, to weigh half an ounce. The rest of the calculation was simple.

"Now, then," said one of the party, "since we are engaged in guessing contests, how many dollar bills would it take to weigh as much as a silver dollar?"

One said 100, another said seventy-five, while the grocer, who knew all about beans, put the figures at 300.

"All wrong," remarked the man. "It takes just twenty-two." This was proven to be the case by experiment. —New York Herald.

### Ancient Roster of the Dead.

In primitive times, when men went into the fight, it is hardly supposable that anything like a roster was kept, no army bulletin printed, "Dead, Missing, Wounded." According to tradition, the method employed to record the losses in battle was simple. Before going into the fight every man took a stone and deposited it in a heap. After the battle the survivors took away each one a stone. Nothing was easier than to count those stones which were uncalled for. The remainder showed the loss of life.—New York Times.

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"I wish I had not eaten that salad."
"Why? I thought it excellent."
"So it was, but it has given me indigestion. It distresses me fearfully."
"Oh, that's nonsense. Swallow this. You'll be all right in ten minutes."
"What is it?"

**"A • Ripans • Tabule!"**

"Do you carry them around with you?"
"I do, indeed! Ever since I heard about them I keep one of the little vials in my vest pocket."

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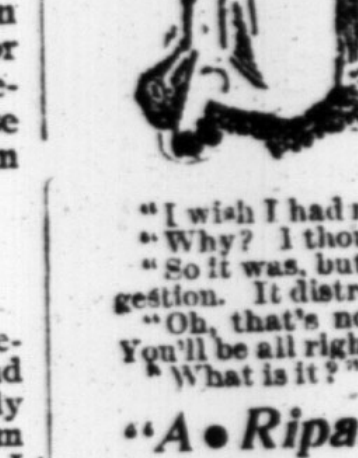

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