MINIMO JOURNAL.

FROSTBURG, MD., AUGUST 6, 1887.

JOHNNY'S FAITH.



"I say, hold on, will some one please Head off that old umbrella? Hi! everybody stop, I say I know it wants to run away

With yonder little fellow. "He thinks he's having lots of fun-To judge him by his laughter; But then I've not the slightest doubt His mother doesn't know he's out. Or she'd be coming after."

But Johnny didn't care a bit For all their fun and joking: For through the dusty streets and heat He toddled on and minded not,

Although it was provoking. For was this not the very day The people set for praying That God might send the welcome rain So earth would bud and bloom again And urge her fruits delaying?

Since vanished spring and thirsty earth Felt not the slightest showers; Each blade of grass had turned a whisp, The leaves were all adry and crisp; And faded were the flowers.

The scorching meads no longer held The clover sweets for grazing; The thirsty herds the fields forsook; And, panting, by the vanished brook Stood sadly, mutely gazing.

The skulking curs looked wildly forth From eyes to madness turning: Lapped eagerly each stagnant pool, Or vainly sought the shade to cool The inward fever burning. And many an anxious heart that day Was sore with fear oppressing;

They prayed the drouth might have an

And heavens above in mercy send A deluge of a blessing. Still Johnny followed with the rest And innocently eyed them;

While many a kindly face and sad Smiled to behold the little lad Trot patiently beside them. Upon the steps the parson stood To greet his congregation, And as they passed within he cried,

"Lord, send thy mercy in a tide Of blessed inundation." And then a smile came o'er his face As Johnny's form drew nearer. "Now why," he asked, "do you, I pray, Bring your umbrella out to-day; The sky was never clearer?"

Said Johnny with his little face Serene with trusting power, "Tause, sir, I doesn't want to get My dwess, and shoes, and stockings wet, When Dod sends down the shower." Now, bless your trusting little heart! Such faith! Who could resist it? And taking him in his embrace He looked within the childish face And reverently kissed it.

HOTELS IN SPAIN.

Caravanseries Which Fail to Satisfy Fastidious Americans. The hotels in Granada are very good, but lack the conveniences to which Americans are accustomed. Candles are the only lights in the chambers, as is the rule in most countries in Europe, and are always charged extra for in the bill, unless special stipulation is made with the landlord at the beginning. Spanish cooking is decidedly below par, and tastes chiefly of tomatoes and garlic; but the hotels frequented by many travelers generally have a French chef and serve a French bill of fare. The servants are poorly paid, and in favorite tourist resorts depend almost entirely on gratuities for their money. One chambermaid in Granada, for examp received from the hotel thirty reales, or \$1 50 | due to the suffering produced by the convula month, and she, with the help of a twelve- sions attending the act of swallowing. occupied by from forty to eighty guests, meals at a Spanish hotel are coffee, chocolate stewed kidneys, and then a steak or chops closing with coffee or fruit; and last, th good quality, both red and white, is always suffering progressively increases. included as a matter of course, and is kept Milk is only secured as a regular thing | This, however, is true in most diseases. reservoir at the door. There is one or two cows in every place, kept mostly as curiosiout the cow is driven up and milked in plair sight, to show that no deception is practiced.

CHARMS OF THE CHARMERS.

Some Hints to Homely Maids Upon the Art of Fascination. marry at all. But this simply corroborates | to watch the latter until it is determined what every man of character has found out | whether the symptoms of madness are by experience, that some women possess a present or not.

ny homely girl who wishes to read graphic portrayal of the art of coquetry and the manner in which it sometimes rises supe- scribed in medical writings for upward of rior to any consideration of physique has | twenty centuries. only to read Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre." This power is most always a natural endowment, and to cultivate it is about as hopeful attack of hydrophobia. Fortunately, howcultivate musical or poetical talent | ever, the measures of prevention commonly where none exists naturally. But I can give | employed, such as cauterization or excision | knew a slattern or a melancholy woman or development of the disease in a large pro- just spoiling Bible prophecy, and ought to be a scold who ever possessed this indescribable | portion of cases. When such measures of | stopped."-Elmira Gazette.

NESS IN MAN.

Statistics Do Not Bear Out the Popular Idea Concerning the Forty Days of Midsummer-How Rabies Shows Itself and its Effects on Animals-Pasteur's Method.

The forty days of midsummer, from July 3 to August 11, are usually called "dog-days" in the almanacs. During these six weeks, it has been supposed, dogs more frequently go tistics do not bear out this supposition. Rabies or dog-madness is about as frequent at one season as another. The only requisites for its spread are the inoculation of the poison or germ which produces the disease upon susceptible individuals.

Madness in dogs manifests itself in two principal varieties-the furious and the paralytic. Before the outbreak the animals appear peevish and irritable or depressed They are restless and frequently change their position. They lose their appetite and soon show an inclination to swallow all sorts of indigestible things. They walk with difficulty and a peculiar trembling of the hind legs shows itself. Those dogs who have been obedient pets lose their friskiness and others become shy and perverse. The mouth is covered with a stringy saliva—there is usually a discharge from the nose, and sometimes attempts to vomit. This condition humor continues for a period varying from one to three days, during which time the

maniacal stage develops. In this stage the dog shows a great tendency to disobey commands and stray away, eight or nine days after the poison is inserted. a strong desire to bite human beings or animals getting in his path, the voice officers, who vaccinate every one exposed to ing time and patience for great results. building and gymnasium, three cottages, changes and there are undoubted hallucina- smallpox, and so often prevent the spread of It has taken nearly three generations to an ho-pital, printing office and several the landscape conveys to the stranger s tions. Instead of the usual short, interrupted this loathsome disease. The inoculation of gain the confidence of the few Sioux In- additional improvements at a cost of bark, the dog howls. The mouth and the modified rabies poison is supposed to act throat are dry, the tongue and nostrils in a similar way; and hence the employme swollen, the eyes red and sensitive to light, of the Pasteur method, even after the person and the breathing increased in frequency.

The paroxysms of rage are frequently interrupted by periods of comparative quiet, termination of the many worthless and home which gradually increase in frequency and less curs will reduce the opportunities for i duration until the third or fourth day, when | fection and thus indirectly act as preventive the paralytic stage is usually developed. | measures. The hind legs become powerless, the voice hoarse, the pulse rapid and the breathing difficult. The dog sinks into a stupor, sometimes varied by convulsions, and generally expires on the fifth, sixth or seventh day

after the outbreak. In the quiet or paralytic form of madness the rabid manifestations are either absent or very much toned down. In other mad animals-cats, wolves, horses, goats, etc.-the symptoms are very similar to those in dogs. In rabbits the paralytic form is most frequent. When a rabid animal bites another, or a human being, the poison which may be assumed to be a germ capable of multiplyin itself in the blood or tissues is inoculated and gives rise to the disease in the individual bitten. This germ has not yet been demonstrated, although the brilliant discoveries of M. Pasteur, of Paris, render its ex-

istence very probable. M. Pasteur has, by a long series of patient researches, demonstrated that the greatest virulence of the poison of dog-madness resides in the brain and spinal marrow of the affected animals. He has also shown that by a method of modifying this poison, "cul tivation," as it is called technically, the tensity of its effects could be greatly dimin-Reasoning from the analogy be- every day. tween hydrophobia and other infective diseases, the thought occurred to Pasteur that possibly the terrible effects of a bite from a mad dog might be averted by a method of treatment somewhat resembling vaccination. After patient investigation such a cheap instrument can be only half he published his results; and although he sent. has been severely criticised and even violently assailed by scientists, both of his own and other countries, the opinion of the medical profession is gradually changing in his favor. A commission of the finest scientific men in Great Britain has just completed an investigation of Pasteur's methods and re-

sults, and reports that the claims which have

been made by Pasteur and his adherents are

In man the poison of dog-madness gives rise to the most terrible suffering, which is partly physical and partly mental. The siderable reigning. most prominent symptom is spasm of the muscles of respiration, which is brought about by attempts to swallow, deep i spiration or the slightest touch. Even a light current of air striking the patient will bring on an attack. The suffering produced by attempts to swallow is so intensified by the mental excitement that even the sight of fluid will cause a convulsive seizure. Hearing the splash of water will have the same effect. From this remarkable symptom the name of the disease in man, hydrophobia, meaning literally fear of water, is derived. There is good reason to believe. however, that the fear of liquids is entirely

Hydrophobia does not follow immediately and had to carry all the water in the upon the bite of a rabid animal. Usually a period of from one to two months elapses after the bite before any symptoms manifest or tea, with a roll on rising; a breakfast at | themselves. Most of the cases reported in about noon consisting of, always first, eggs | which hydrophobia broke out many months some form or other, then fried fish or or years after the bite are mythical, and deserve no credit. The disease almost invariamaza redonda or table d'hote at 6 P. M. bly proves fatal within five days after the of seven or eight courses. Wine of a very outbreak, during which period the horrible

In many cases which are pronounced hyone to every two persons, and these are al- drophobia the diagnoses of even experiways refilled when the bottom is reached. enced physicians may be called in question from goats, and is drawn from the natural honest medical man will claim infallibility in this branch of his art. When the public ties, and their milk is considered very pre- comes across a doctor who professes never If any over-fastidious person insists | to make a mistake in diagnosis, he will be a upon having cow's milk with his coffee, the good man to avoid. He is entitled to the suspicion of all fair-minded and honest

people, and he generally gets it. One of the difficulties in arriving at an accurate diagnosis in cases of hydrophobia is the well-known fact that the profound terror of the disease frequently induces a mental condition in which the patient imagines that | usurer is satisfied with letters-I.O.U. he has an attack. If, as so frequently hap-I would like to say a word about homely | pens, the dog that inflicted the bite is immegirls and matrimony. If there be anything | diately killed, it is often impossible to deterthat impresses itself on my mind in strolling | mine whether the animal was rabid or only the sidewalks of this city and scrutinizing angry and provoked to bite. As hydrophothe thousands of people I meet every day, it | bia cannot be communicated by an animal is that many of the prettiest women do not | not rabid at the time, it is always advisable

power to win men's hearts which is entirely | The fact that these difficulties of diagnosis independent of personal beauty, either of between real and fancied hydrophobia freface or figure. This art seems to consist in | quently occur, has led a number of physithe concealment of their own feelings under | cians, some of them of ability and scientific the cover of cheerfulness, joyousness and a culture, to doubt whether such a disease as spice of friendly ridicule and contempt for their victims. At least that is a part of it, for agination, hysteria, lockiaw, inflammation of it many a homely woman has inspired a of the brain or delirium tremens, say these man with a passion which has led him to re- gentlemen. But the large majority, includgard life or honor as a secondary considera- ing the most eminent and conservative of the profession, firmly believe in the existence of a disease which has been observed and de-

> Death is the certain consequence of an of the wound, are effectual in preventing the for the final burning up of the world? It is ernment schools there, they have little Labor men.

attacked by hydrophobia and die.

In view of the absolute hopelessness of the perative. When a person is bitten, the wound should be cleansed with hot water and immediately thoroughly cauterized. Nitric acid, caustic potash or concentrated lye may be used, but the best cautery is hot In the absence of anything more ap propriate, a stove poker may be heated to a red heat and then bored into the wound in order to thoroughly destroy the virus in the wound and the tissues for some depth An ugly scar will very likely result, but in most cases a surgical operation later will remove

any great deformity.

The method of preventive inoculation with which the name of Pasteur is inseparably connected consists in inoculating persons who have been bitten by rabid animals with a virus which has been modified by cultivation in sterilized bouillon. The poison undergoes certain changes which are not clearly under stood, but which appear to weaken its effect so that it can be inoculated without producing any ill consequences. As the modified viru produces its effects in a shorter period of time, the inoculated individual becomes protected against the outbreak of the disease. While this seems very mysterious at first sight, has a perfect analogue in vaccination. known that the incubative, or, as it may termed, the ripening stage of smallpox is twelve to fourteen days. In other words an unvaccinated person exposed to small will not be taken sick with the disease until at least twelve day after the exposure. It takes that length of time for the poison to incubate, hatch out or ripen. The disease produced by vaccina tion, on the other hand, is fully developed

is bitten, is perfectly rational. A strict dog law and rigid measures of ex-

GEORGE H. ROHE, M. D. CASUAL OBSERVATIONS.

SOMETHING TO TAKE ON TRUST. Truth! Yes, we do not doubt she speaks With all becoming fitness; Like some contemporary freaks We read of-never witness.

NO PARTING THERE. A love-sick Milwaukee woman recently married a bald-headed man. She claimed that she could not exist away from him, influenced, no doubt, by that gray and wrinkled gag-"There'll be no parting there."

EASY WHEN NOT TEMPTED. In shunning folly and offense, To say "I will" does not suffice. One needs a calm indifference, A disposition cold as ice.

GIVING A SAVING EQUIVALENT. The policemen of Constantinople receive only six dollars per month for their services. Still they will not starve, as they have a beat

WHEN IT IS WEAK. A Frenchman has invented a telephone which costs but sixty-two and a half cents. The half cent is for the message which over

AN EXCEPTION. "Thrice happy they who prompt desire," A phrase we can't agree to, Since we have more than we require, From every dry mosquito.

SOME REASON FOR IT. It is stated that the first umbrella appeared in England in the year 1777. Naturally it was in sovereign time when there was con

SADDEST WHEN HE SINGS. It is the hen-pecked benedict Who sings a little song we know; Whom frequent scoldings do afflict, "Man wants but little hear below."

A VEXED QUESTION SOLVED. A medical journal speaks of humor in th stomach. Now, we know what the famou Buchard ate: aliter-ate-ah there!

THE ORTHODOX MAN. The chap who always seems intent On questions orthodox Is he who drops the copper cent In the collection box.

Then looks about with pious mien And pompous air remote; Till one would think it must have been A twenty-dollar note.

A GRAVE AFFAIR. Berlin has a paper devoted to cremation so whoever exchanges badinage with its ed itor must expect a "hot retort." TAPPING THE BELLES.

Over 100 saloons in Buffalo employ bar-. The expression tapping the kegs will now have some significance among so man' "Beer Belles." ALONE IN A CROWD.

When your retiring friend borrows a dollar from you at a horse race, it is a loan in a EASILY SATISFIED.

The world is satisfied with words, but the SOLVE AND HEED. Why is a decollete bush like a great wrong? Because it needs redressing.

NO REASON IN LOVE. The death of love is near at hand, When love to logic doth resort; And lovers seek to understand Some reasonable way to court.

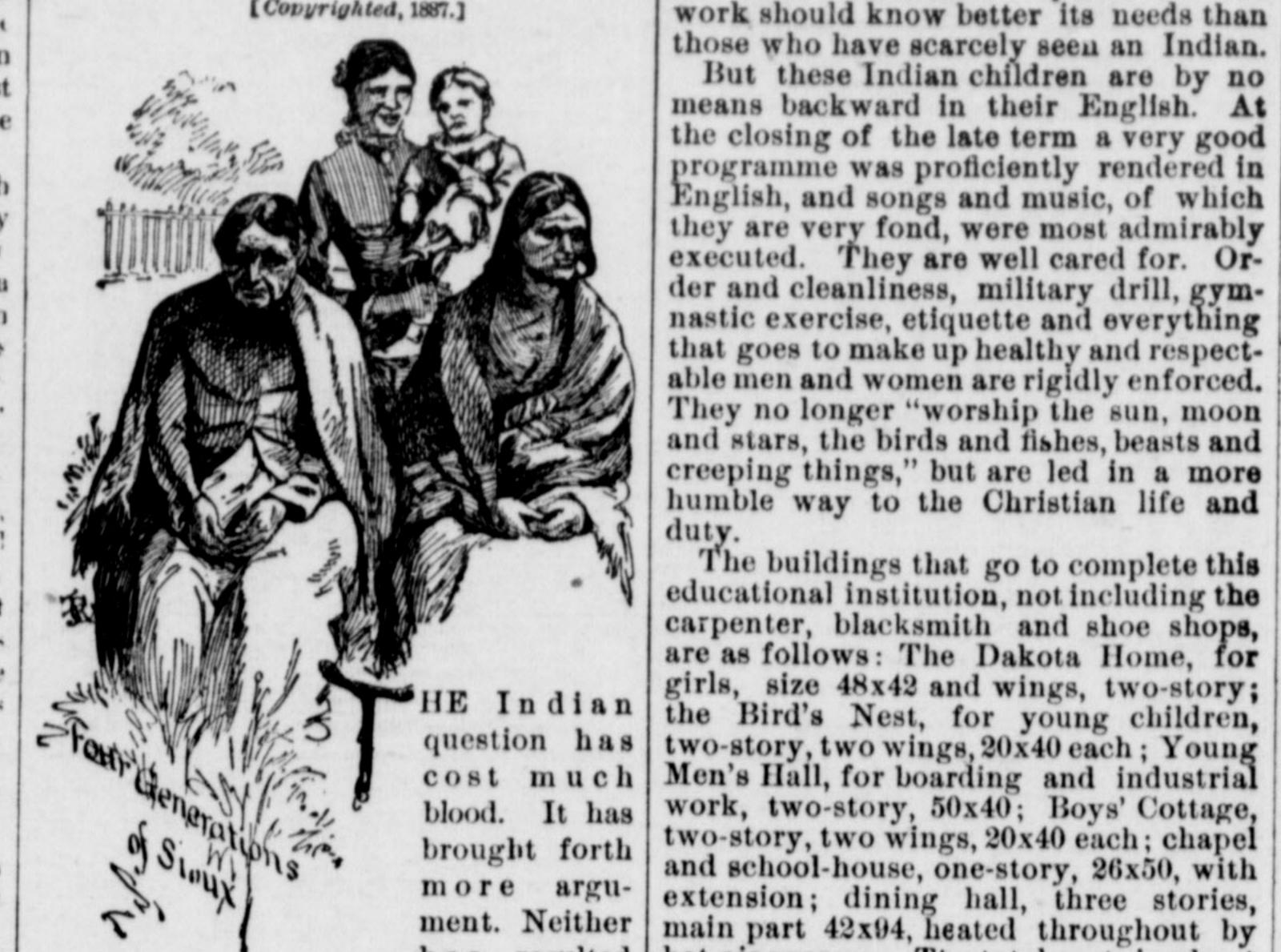
When passion's ardors briefly pause And impulse yields to careful art; Then truth will vanish from the cause And mind may win, but not the heart. They are the knaves who deftly woo, In shrewd and systematic way; They parley only to undo And every trusting maid betray.

CHAD. McCOY.

Discounting Bible Prophecy. A farmer stood at the Ithaca gas well yesterday and sadly declared it was just ruining asked to explain he said: "If the oil and gas

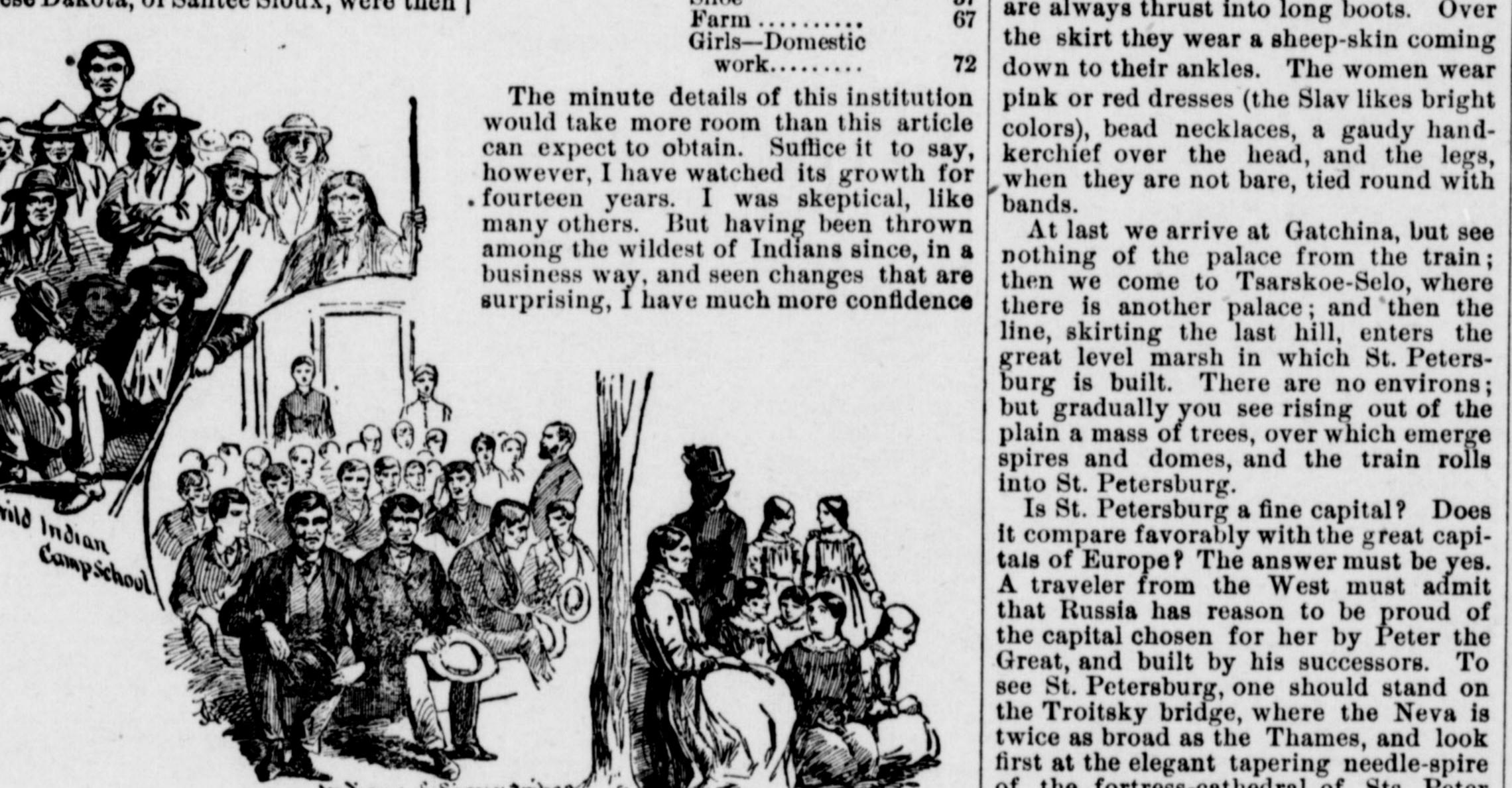
Hope is the nurse of young desire.

FUL AND INFLUENTIAL. for each child, has recently issued an or-The Santee Indian Normal Training School der compelling the use of English exclu sively. This, however, will be rejected -Hiawatha's People of Use in the World as being one of the principal foundations -Tradesmen and Preachers Being Fitte for the Future-Their Great Advance. misunderstood by our statesmen. Those [Copyrighted, 1887.] work should know better its needs than those who have scarcely seen an Indian.



in much prac- \$40,000. There will be built during the Advantage is taken of this fact by our health tical good. It is a question requir- coming two years a new girls' hall, a dians that have in any way advanced. \$23,000. The great majority have not discovered what genuine confidence is yet. That "a good Indian is a dead one" may satisfy | Eastern schools to be educated, the longings of the ideal inhabitant of twenty-six are taking theological the "wild and woolly West," but it has struction. The studies, with the number long since been demonstrated that he is not a natural-born fool. He is undevel- Arithmetic-Advanced........... 63 oped, like the wild prairie that he is wont to roam. In turn, by cultivation and English Composition..... training, he can be made to bring forth show that practical, industrial education and soap make a wonderful difference in Reading—English

his growth toward civilization. In 1834, twenty years before Longfel- Physiology and Hygiene..... Revs. Thomas S. Williamson and Stephen R. Riggs, two missionaries, established Drawing.. the Dakota mission in Minnesota among the very people of whom the poet sang. These Dakota, or Santee Sioux, were then



It was a "Wo-wa-pe." A "wo-wa-pe" consisted heretofore of rude paintings or ment based on theory. ED. A. FRY. hieroglyphics. The figures of men and horses, of battle axes and 'scalps, drawn with coal or cut in bark, told the story of a war party. Rude pictures of pipes and | Some Reflections by a Chicago Paper Upon | horses' feet, with other such hieroglyphics, told a man's history. But to these two and discouragements of those early days, we owe the written language of the Sioux, which existed only in sounds. They began by making letters in the ashes with a stick, and then transferring them to the wall until progress was made years' patient work, they translated the New Testament from French into Da-

kota, and it was printed in the new language. This new language in types and in book form was also a "wo-wa-pe." In 1862 the terrible Minnesota massacre occurred, in which these Indians figured largely. They were finally captured, some of them hung, and others banished to the wilds of Dakota, where, becoming dissatisfied, they were removed to the present reservation in Northern citizens, having taken land and the advantages of their elective franchise. Seventeen years ago Rev. Alfred Riggs, the eldest son of Rev. Stephen

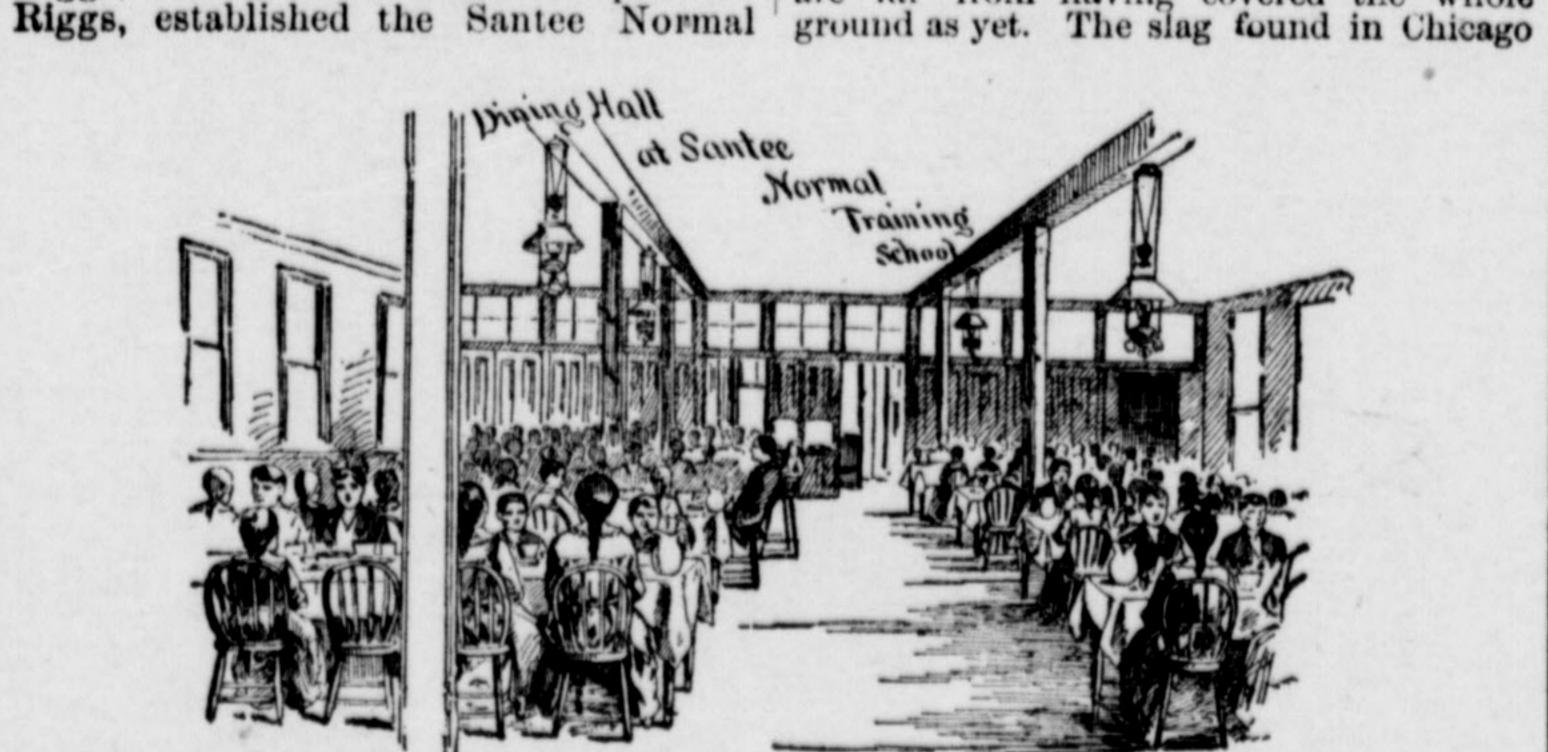
ORIGIN OF METEORS.

Industrial Work—Carpenter shop.

Blacksmith

a Disputed Subject. A good many people in France seem to faithful missionaries, amid the privations | have been "fooled" by a magnificent meteor which traversed the northern half of that country the 17th of June, and burst into several pieces at a height of little less than twenty-five miles. One of the pieces fell at

This suggests the possibility of a mistake in one is accustomed to in Paris and its imi-Examination of a great many masses undoubted meteoric character has resulted Nebraska in 1867. They have not thought in the formulating of what may be called a Duke Alexander, uncle of the Czar), are of war since. Some have proved good creed about the appearances which must be colored a delicious creamy warm terra presented by a mass of matter claimed to be | cotta. meteoric in order that the claim be admitted. It is not, however, outside the bounds of cobability that the curious in these matters



Training School at Santee agency. It was | eight years ago and the silex picked up in | mosaics of saints—huge, convention his co-laborer. The work commenced with small beginnings. The purpose was preters and business men for the Sioux | the theory. There would seem to be more penter work have been successfully carried on. Farming and other industrial work have had some attention, though not as extensively as the future will call

Here boys and girls from the wild Indian camps of frontier agencies of Montana, Dakota and Wyoming are brought Bible prophecy todig such things. On being and taught to work with hands and minds. With possibly a slight knowledge of English, as taught in the govpractical knowledge of its use. The Indian vernacular is, therefore, used in most studies at this school. This is done was the annoyance, and withdrew from the because it is the easiest road to knowl- field.-Gospel Age.

aught that is known to the contrary, and | child and of the savage is delighted by trouble in accepting the French than the cannot be improved upon.-Chicago Tribune.

Very Rude of Mand. Maud and her George Washington were in the parlor and Maud's father was laving country needs. We don't want any third party in the shape of Prohibitionists or

"That is it precisely, papa," replied Maud; to by the choir of men and "a third party is an annoyance anywhere." robed in cassocks and surplice Maud's father counted noses, concluded he

ST. PETERSBURG.

are taught, but the principal object being the Christianizing of these Indians as

which allows the school \$27 50 a quarter

of Indian civilization. It seems to be

nastic exercise, etiquette and everything

able men and women are rigidly enforced.

They no longer "worship the sun, moon

humble way to the Christian life and

are as follows: The Dakota Home,

BY THE GREAT CZAR.

A City that Any Nation Can be Proud o The Magnificent View from the Troitsle Bridge-The Line of Terra-Cotta Color Archducal Palaces Facing the Neva.

who have had a life's experience in the It is forty hours in the train fro Berlin to St. Petersburg. On first cross But these Indian children are by no ing the frontier you see but little diffe the closing of the late term a very good ence, for you pass through Russia's Ger programme was proficiently rendered in | man provinces. These provinces wer English, and songs and music, of which in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuri they are very fond, were most admirably conquered from the pagan Slavs by executed. They are well cared for. Or- Teutonic Knights (a religious order similar constitution to the Knight that goes to make up healthy and respect- Templars), and by them colonized with German merchants. Until quite lately they were allowed a large amount self-rule, and German was used as the official language; but it is so no longer Yet the provinces still show their origin The buildings that go to complete this for all the great landlords and all the educational institution, not including the business men are of German blood and carpenter, blacksmith and shoe shops, the language of business is German, al-

girls, size 48x42 and wings, two-story; though the peasants are Slavs. As you get further on into Russia, question has two-story, two wings, 20x40 each; Young long boots of the country people show cost much Men's Hall, for boarding and industrial that you have come into the land of mu and bad roads. All along the line see that monotonous beauty of every extension; dining hall, three stories, northern landscape: the wild thickment. Neither main part 42x94, heated throughout by grown forest in which pines and birch has resulted hot-air process. The total cost is about strive for the mastery, the sluggish river now broadening into a sedgy mere, and deep soft marshy meadows roughly sense of space; as of a country where every tree is not numbered, where there The attendance during the past year is much land and few men, where it is has been 195. Besides this number six cheaper and easier to make a fresh road advanced scholars have been sent to over a new bit of land than to repair the ruts of the old track. But when the sun goes down behind a hill, throwing a bright taking advantage of them, are as follows: light on the foliage of the wood opposite -a foliage not of a dusky blue-green, but with the dark pines relieved by the 163 lightest, freshest green, the green of the birches-and the light twinkles on the silver birch stems and the surface of the quiet river turns to gold, then one sees the Russian sunset as portrayed by in our milk can this morning. Tourgenieff with a glamour over its loneliness. At that moment the sight recalled the landscape seen so often in stage painting; and the Russian peasants are opera-chorus peasants, dressed in brightred skirts buckled round the waist and hanging loose over the trousers, which are always thrust into long boots. Over the skirt they wear a sheep-skin coming 72 down to their ankles. The women wear pink or red dresses (the Slav likes bright colors), bead necklaces, a gaudy hand-

> At last we arrive at Gatchina, but see among the wildest of Indians since, in a nothing of the palace from the train; business way, and seen changes that are then we come to Tsarskoe-Selo, where there is another palace; and then the line, skirting the last hill, enters the great level marsh in which St. Petersburg is built. There are no environs; but gradually you see rising out of the arrived in England in 1707. plain a mass of trees, over which emerge spires and domes, and the train rolls into St. Petersburg.

Is St. Petersburg a fine capital? Does it compare favorably with the great capitals of Europe? The answer must be yes. about it. A traveler from the West must admit that Russia has reason to be proud of He-No Tea, for its flavor being its natural the capital chosen for her by Peter the one, it is the best. Great, and built by his successors. To see St. Petersburg, one should stand on the Troitsky bridge, where the Neva is twice as broad as the Thames, and look first at the elegant tapering needle-spire of the fortress-cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, gilded up to the angel on top standing ten feet higher than St. Paul's, London, and looking all the more ethewilder than any northern Indians now in | for the present and future generations | real for the heavy brick bastions of the existence. Among these Indians fifty of wild men. This institution is doing prison citadel from which it escapes, and years ago a book was a marvelous thing. one of the grand works that will settle | which fortunately conceal the very ordi the Indian question cheaper than an nary church to which the spire belongs. army and more satisfactorily than argu- Then turn round and look at the long line of palaces facing the Neva remembering that every grand duke is allotted, on coming of age £10,000, to be spent in building. Perhaps the frontage of the palace is somewhat uniform, owing to the absence of decoration; but very imposing is the sight of the two facing the broad river. In the center is the huge winter palace of the Czar, next to it is the Hermitage picture gallery; palaces of the grand dukes; in the other Chaumont-sur-Loire, and the mayor of that direction, down the river, are the palaces place forwarded it to a scientist in Paris, who of the nobles; and the whole of this long decided that it is a lump of silex, and not a line of level roof is divided in the middle visitor from planetary space. This circum- by the tapering spire of the admiralty

stance recalls to mind a shower in Chicago | and backed by the overmastering gilded early in April, 1879. Several pieces fell near dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral. Further, Prairie avenue, and some of them were hot all this architecture is seen in a bright, the next morning when picked up. But an | clear light; there is no soot or smoke; examination by local men, who were either | the gilding is real glittering gold, not wise or otherwise, led to the conclusion that | yellow othre, and what is peculiar to the falling matter was not of celestial origin. Russia, instead of the starry white paint tations, the palaces of the Neva (except, of course, the marble palace of the Grand But, taken in detail, the cathedrals and

palaces are not architecturally satisfactory. St. Isaac's Cathedral is a large | Is proof of this. palladian pile in the shape of a Greek cross, enormously rich in material but wanting in freedom and proportion. Begun in 1819 and finished in 1858, its French architect, M. Montferrand, left nothing undone that could render his work unrivaled in costliness. The golden cupola rises to a height greater than St. Paul's by forty-five feet, although, from of the internal ornamentation almost baffles description. The dome of the sanctuary is supported by eight pillars, eight feet high, of malachite. There are two pillars of lapis lazuli, fourteer high, on either side of door of the iconostasis, flanked more pillars of malachite, thirty feet high. Between these pillars are modern the fruit of the early work of the father and France a month since may both have come and hideous, as are the stained-glass winfrom outside the earth's atmosphere for dows of the sanctuary. The eye of the to raise up teachers, preachers, inter- followed by a remodeling of some parts of lavish display of richness of material and by the glitter of gems; a civilized man finds infinitely more satisfaction one of the prime objects. Housekeep- Chicago matter as of celestial origin, but it is | viewing what the genius of the artist has ing, blacksmithing, shoemaking and car- going a long way to claim that scientific defi- accomplished, irrespective of the matenitions in this as in many other branches of | rial; and, if we accept some few fine Byzantine icons, showing only their faces and hands out of their covering of old gold, and perhaps an odd well-wrought silver candlestick, there is little here to attract his attention. In the services of the Greek Church, however, as conduc in this cathedral, there is much cans and Democrats are all the parties the is strangely beautiful. The dim mysterious light, the graceful vestments the fumes of incense, the wondro bass notes of the deacon responded robed in cassocks and surplices most artistic and reverential effect.

THEY DON'T LIKE YANKEES.

The Real Reason Why the London Society Papers Attack American Women. Some of the society papers make a great feature of attacks on the American element

in London society. There are two or three of the society papers which never miss an things about American ladies in London They are never weary of representing them as crazy after royalty, court favor, and eager in striving to make acquaintance with title One of the oftenest-repeated stories berlain and the United States minister to restrain this mob. I met the editor of one of the society papers

the other day and I asked him where he got all of his wonderful facts about America women. His reply was a strange confession am a great admirer of American women think they are the most agreeable and attractive class of ladies in the world. I go almost entirely with Americans in London. I would not sit down and talk with an English woman of any type except under compulsion. glish women are too dull and commonpl I prefer the society of American women. Next to them in vivacity and agreeableness I rank the French and the Irish ladies." "But why are you always criticising them so severely it "Oh," was his reply, "the is a paper gotten up for English women. women are very jealous of the prominence so I began this kind of running fire upon the fair invaders of the most sacred precincts of London society, and the result is an enorincrease in my circulation. Every ull, heavy-minded English woman believes that it is the presence of these American women in society which prevents her from receiving her due share of attention, and consequently she reads with great pleasure all of these attacks upon her successful rivals. The circulation of my paper has nearly doubled since I have adopted this innocen fad' of poking fun at and criticising the American women in London."-London Cor-

respondence New York World. A Henry George Division. First Tramp-Now, we've got to divide Second Tramp-Cert, pard. I ain't had nothin' to eat since Friday an' you ain't had no sleep for four nights. I'll take the pulle an' you take the feathers 'n go over in that air barn 'n enjoy yourself .- Tid-Bits.

It Reminded Him of Home. At the Circus: Wife-What is the next thing on the programme? Husband (reading bill)-Mme. Molar, the

woman with the iron jaw. -Oh, that must be nice! Husband-Homelike.-Boston Transcript.

Equal to the Occasion. City Consumer-Mr. Jacobs, I found an eel Milkman (unabashed)-Yes'm; my wife thought you'd enjoy a delicacy.-Manchester

The Country Safe. A militia company of thirty-six men and thirteen officers has been sworn in at Schuy-

ler .- Omaha Bee. SHORT ITEMS OF FACTS.

Briefly, a reputation which endures and increases with the progress of time, and which, after the lapse of many years, is more widely and firm y established than ever before, can only be founded upon superior merit. This is concisely the history of

He-No Tea. The first Tea sold in England was imported by the Dutch East India Company in 1556, and was shipped from Batavis the capital of India. The first China Green Tea from China

Use He-No Tea because it is pure. If you question its purity, ask your doctor If you like a fine flavor in Tea, then try

Every cent of the cost of He-No Tea is to be found in the drinking qualities. Nothing is paid for appearance; it is a very

homely Tea. The metal-lined packages in which you buy He-No Tea preserve its strength and flavor unimpaired.

Farmers, buy your Tea like you buy your horse-because he is a good worker. He-Ne Tea will do twenty-four hours' work a day and never tire. When you make up your mind to th He-No Tea, ask your storekeeper for it; he

can get it for you if he is a live merchant. Pure Tea like He-No Tea is a great temperance preacher; it will do more good Pure Tea is the poor man's friend; it is

economy to use it three times a day; it makes food go farther. One trial will establish the reputation of

He-No Tea, and you will thank this adverfrom there up to the bridge stretch the tisement for calling your attention to it. Notice that the genuine He-No Tea is always sold in metal-lined packages pound, half and quarter sizes. When you buy a package of He-Nagrea you know just what you are getting; it is

> He-No Tea is sold only in the paper bags of one pound, half-pound and quarterpound sizes, each bearing the trade-mark and the name of Martin Gillet & Co. The He-No of '87 is better now than ever before, because with the decline of the markets in China the very choicest leaf can be bought in its natural state, so as to sell here at the price He-No is sold at.

He-No Tea of '87 is better than it ever was; the steadily-increasing demand for it Hot He-No Tea is the best preventive of colds, and man can do more work and feel better with Tea than be can without. "He-No Tea cam upon us like the tele-

phone, and is now . recessity," writes a lady, and we get many such letters. Is it wicked to quote the Koran? Whether It is or not, you will find this: "The sting its heavy mechanical design, it would of the serpent is in the juice of the wine; seem to a person not apprised of the | the blessing of the prophet is in the herbs fact to be far less lofty. The costliness of the earth." Of course Mohammed's ref-

erence was directed to He-No Tea. The maxim that nobody is hurt by being abused is verified in He-No Tea. It has been more laughed at and abused than any article of diet, and all because it was an attempt (a successful one as it turns out) to show how simple a thing Tea really was, and what an absurdity it was to buy Tea because it was nice to look at. People in the cities where He-No Tea has been introduced know by experience the great merits It possesses, and we would like all at least to try it. They can speak for themselves. A quarter-pound package is very trifling in cost and will serve every purpose for test-

og the truth of what we say. HOW TO GET HE-NO TEA.

If you are a DEALER, write to Martin Gillet & Co., Baltimore, Md., and they will send you trade

If you are a CONSUMER, and your dealer or grocer does not keep it, then send to Martin Giller & Co., Baltimore, Md., in postage stamps or otherwise, 75 cents for 1-lb. package, 40 cents for 1/2-lb. package, or 20 cents for %-lb. package. This is the retail price, and they will send you, prepaid by mail, the quantity ordered, with full instructions. M RTIN GILLET & CO.,

> Established 1811, Baltimore, Md.