days. Vessels of the fourth class for the first three years and the remaining seven years, once a week, fifty-two trips per year, fifteen and ninety days; the increased service to be performed in vessels of the third class. The bidder was the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at $9.53 cents per mile for vessels of the fourth class, and $1 per mile for vessels of the third class.

The next bid, No. 42, New York to Cuba, thirty-six trips per year. The bidder was the Pacific M. S. Steamship Company, $1 per mile.

No. 47, San Francisco to Hongkong, by Yokohama, once every twenty-eight days, thirteen trips per year, vessels of the third class, and once in two days for the first two years and once in two weeks, twenty-six trips per year, in vessels of the second class, for the remaining eight years for the first mentioned thirteen days to and from Yokohama. The bidder was the Pacific Mail Steamship company at $9 per mile for vessels of the third class, and $2 per mile for vessels of the second class.

No. 48, New Orleans to Cuba, several Central American points once in two weeks, vessels of the third class, four-six days each way. The bidder was the Pacific Mail company, at $5 cents per mile for vessels of the third class. The postmaster general expresses the opinion that this bid terminated the bid.

No. 49, Galveston to Laguayra, returning via Carthagena and Colon, three times a month, vessels of the fourth class, weekly to Rio; John R. Clark and associates of Chicago, at $9.53 cents a mile.

No. 51, New York to Buenos Ayres, touching at Montevideo, eighteen days outward, once in three weeks, aggregating seventeen trips per year, vessels of the second class, to Montevideo, and vessels of the third class, to their ports of destination. W. H. Hughes, of New York, was the bidder at $1 per mile.

No. 53, New York to Santiago, Cuba, via Nassau, once in two weeks, fourth class, six days each way. The New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company was the bidder at 9.53 cents per mile.

No. 62, New to Havana, once a week, third class, three and three-fourths days each way, the same bidder at $1.

No. 64, New York to Tampa, Mexico, via Havana, Progreso and Tuxpan, returning via Vera Cruz, Frontero and Havana, once a week, third class, the same bidder at $1.

No. 66, New York to Laguayra via Curacao and Puerta Cabello, three trips a month, third class, six days to Curacao, Indian, Bliss and Dalbert, New York, $1.

By the time received at the postoffice department today the last offers for service upon those new performing service, the time of voyages upon various routes is reduced in amount varying from 10 to 50 per cent. This, of course, necessitates additional ship, and including four new routes proposed for, it would seem there must be not less than seventeen ships built at a cost of not less than $1,000,000. If all the bids are accepted the amount of subsidy required will be about $1,500,000. When the full service is in operation, the service under the postal shipping bill will require about sixty ships of all kind, carrying the American flag. The department has had knowledge of negotiations that are in progress for other routes upon which bids have been offered for various reasons, notably, New Zealand, a service where the difficulty seems to be that the New Zealand authorities esteem it the idea of improving the service between that country and this by making custom house in the Spanish company, the claim arising that some of the vessels shall carry the New Zealand flag, which would be contrary to the stipulations of the postal subsidy bill.

Some Remarkable Feat of Strength.

E. P. Kendall gave a remarkable exhibition of his skill and strength with a ten pound dumbbell at noontime. He matched himself against eight strong men employed upon the grade work about the county court house, and agreed to put up from shoulder to arm's length a ten pound dumbbell more times than the eight men could. Kendall has a limb which makes it necessary for him to use crutches, and so he is of very slight build the result of the contest appeared to be a foregone conclusion.

One after another the eight men took their places. Kendall keeping time with each one, and after the eighth had dropped his arm from sheer exhaustion Kendall smiled pleasantly and ran up his score of consecutive lifts to an even 1,000. He then went with a twelve-pound ball to 800 lifts, and he was a brother who knew the world's championship.

The chute of lotos in the lake on the west side of Central park near One Hundredth street, New York, continues, and there are thousands of seed vessels, full brown blossoms and buds. A young woman has been sketching the scene daily for some time past. The length lake that adjoins the park stand upon the edge of the lake and laces the blossoms.

The Origin of Visiting Cards.

It is said that we owe the invention of visiting cards to the Chinese, and that even so long ago as the Tang dynasty (fifth to) visiting cards were used by Chinese. No ladies, however, strictly the observance in regard to the paying of visits to the Chinese do but the cards they use for this purpose are very different from our dainty bits of white paper, being large enough to fold twice, and of a bright red color.

A stout Indian woman whose weight is never less than 300 pounds is a familiar spectacle in Iowa. Her. The injury to the walls or edges of the street commissioner but he will the women that hereafter she must walk in the middle of the street.

The recent heavy crops of wheat and corn are already showing their effect upon the world's money markets. Wall street is seeing in the time it has been for years, and the other days of gold from Europe has already ceased over $5,000,000.

A farmer, while at work on a neighbor's farm, recently, was approached by a tramp who requested the work was offered and he he did so, and the tramp then made off with the farmer's coat in the pocket of which was his pocket book containing $40.

Fifteen cents which are properly spent will be expended with a sheep shed and wind breaker, when without it being taken, while at a cost of not more than $100 and it is practically impossible to count it.

HOW TO MAKE SILHOUETTES.

An Exquisite Method of Taking a Photograph Without Apparatus at Home.

The candle or lamp may be placed on the table or the distance that is found most to make the prettiest shadow. The light should be on a level with the head of the subject so that there will be no distortion of the features by the curve coming in contact with the shadow. The head should be turned slightly and slowly a number from side to side the profile one is sent perfectly the shadow, so it may be so when the head is turned either to the one side or the other. Have the "model" sit upright, that the chin may not be drawn to fold or a back sense. Place the lady a little back, to give an independent, multiple, firmly set chair, or not so far back that it looks crowded.

In the good image the silhouette will probably look somewhat of many shadow. Don't let the model "pretend" an expression of pretty face. Let him be a person or an artist can catch the expression of pride on the paper before you. Let the model be sure to have the light on one of the sons, and then let the subject maintain that position and expression, unless and naturally, with an opening up of one month or perhaps a little of the lips.

While so are steadily for a second, quickly and from from the outlines of the shadow and the paper with pencil or crayon. Watch the edges of the hair and outlines it nearly in its waves. Remember that is matter of secondary importance, but that you pay close attention to the line of the head of the nose to the bridge of the nose, and the mouth, pendulous, remaining, entirely, perhaps, of Roman nose or nose itself. Catch the nearly angle of curve where the nose turns into the upper lip as exactly as possible, and the exact curve of the lips, chin and line or dimple in the chin. Let the lips be slightly open, and the model should pant, that you have the form of the chin and the lower lip, and the curve of the chin, sometimes and that by strong expression contour that will preserve the character intact. And there you are.

This is the simple silhouette, and for it has a few minutes an equipment. A model dress can be made in a very short time by the operator, which the lady's dress is. They may be filled in on a holiday, a spare evening or a rainy Saturday. For many years, liquid blacking or dark ink will do to 20 in the outline, and then the interior in the blacking leaves or a mixing brush. The pencil outlines some of those to recently followed.

Do not finish the silhouette on to the edges of the paper. Let the lower part of the shoulders and bust go unsmoothed. Draw a curve downward from back to front, beginning just below the ear outline and touching the front of the outline at about the center of the eye or little above. This will give the effect of a medallion bust and a much more finished look to the work when completed.—St. Nicholas.

Queen Louise Kellogg's Fame.

I paid a visit to Queen Louise Kellogg Rothbaum as we now come to New Holland, Conn. Every same she was explosion of Mme. Kellogg has had to contend in this place, and from time to time and her name comes to pass a variance, but, as it were, hundred, there is a reason for the period and the previous ex-ment, in the place and bought in, nothing sooner for to hold a house there. The house can hold a dozen for years—one is a medly and a delightful meeting is to me. Mme Kellogg alone but are steady. It is on the side of a crooked hill, and has the springs up in, which are has turned to rock number into a cistern, which keeps the house beautifully supplied with water.

The house was planned entirely by Mme Kellogg. It is neither Queen Anne, Colonial nor Romanesque. It is individual and comfortable, and there are than homes that have not four rooms, but there more money. The plants is half tropical that is, the roof is formed by the cornice and the lower part of the house is open, so that the breezes place through. But it plays gently, for it does not blow out the lamps which stand on the table and bookcase, tables where there is no room to find the place with its soft light.

The mantelpieces are a feature of the house. Every one of them was bought from New York dealers in second hand building materials, and Mme Kellogg has been setting them up for the time when she would build. The mantelpiece of one of the lot, and one of the mantelpieces I ever saw, cost her $250. The firm that repaired it for her offered her $50 for it, and would have sold it for $100, but she didn't say it to sell. One night search for a Dutchman and not find such another. There is only one lacking about this house. But, as I have said, Mme Kellogg has always been travelling in Spain, and for the last twenty years she has been bringing with that idea in view, and this is the result.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

Point of the Cheap Woman.

"The wife that the people who design dresses, or rather those who make them up, for patterns, would not always draw on possibly second." The speaker was a little lady of plump figure, who is very partous of her shoes but some time and shows to appear any plumper than necessary. "If you will look in any fashion magazine or publication with a woman's page in it you will find that every female represented in it is a long, slim lady with an impossible waist and impossible limbs. That is, if she has not enough to be long and slim as the lady. Now I never saw any such women in life. Contrary that lack well enough in outside would not do for me at all. Fleshy people and stout people are never taken into consideration by the fashion-mongers at all. It's a shame, for there are a great many of them, and some of them are of those quiet formal women you see all the while in the fashion plates."

Homogeneous well above that the plump lady was right.—New York Herald.

In England, as here, the very extreme of the upper lip seems to be very plainly. Usually it is parted in the center and waved, as also there is a soft fringe in back, while at the back there is a curved point that is not one that is trained and then pointed.

A Prehistoric Find.

A tunnel containing the skeletons of several prehistoric people has been discovered on a farm near Carthage, Ills. The skeletons lay in all conceivable positions, and are supposed to be those of prehistoric people. It is in the hope of that the latter is the site of an ancient battlefield. The skeletons are of unusual size and the tools, in the shells are larger than those of ordinary human beings. The antiquarians of Carthage are high have received permission to explore the cave, and a scientific antiquarian has been sent for to aid in the investigation.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Idea for Mothers.

Here is an idea for the mothers of young children, emanating from John Hancock, who, because the children of which are seen the acknowledge of allowing the young to study the stars or display the wisdom of the ages: "Put whom is the larger? Is it the "Little people" who modestly wave up his hat but to bring her and childhood over which he exercises power? Or, age our Revolutionary fathers? Thirty, the big man and little man? Is he bent in the back where commanded his power? Is he big to display his art or these little eyes?"

Mr. Lowe, Was and Found.

Albert Tillert is one of the best known young men about town. He was employed in the Northern Railway office and now is the Pullman office. To the friends he was known as a confirmed bachelor. Great was their surprise when he returned to the city two months ago with a pretty lady whom he introduced as his wife. She was a resident of the neighborhood of Georgetown. He intends to a rich Blue Grass stock farm.

The happy couple after their marriage visited Florida and were recently in Chicago. Mr. Tillert said he had left a month ago to Georgetown.

Mr. Tillert emphatically says that he cannot make her know. His friends, so far as ascertained, are pleased with the old time, but Albert called a halt. They consented.

Tillert gave out to his friends in Georgetown a story of good luck, to fell at a social friends he dropped which are the next Janitor. One day Mrs. Tillert, enclosed, had no more look into the street eyes and noticed the lady friend to the street. He is in this city—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Killed a Bear with a Pocketknife.

One morning about three weeks ago George Pump, of Chesterfield, Va., found two bears running a deer, but as this was no usual occurrence in his neighborhood he paid no attention to it. Later in the day while about to cross the Appomattox river bridge below his house, he was surprised to recognize the echoes of the same two bounds he had heard in the morning, and this time the bears were in sight. Nothing in the world has greatness, which, on investigation, proved to be an enormous black bear and his mate in such a manner that Sopson his friends efforts he could not release himself.

Mr. Pump had no weapon after that a pocketknife, but he attacked the animal with that, and succeeded after a desperate struggle with the Dumpsiby bear in cutting his throat. The bear fled and most $200 had was getting his price on the hoof, but he soon accomplished this, and your humble servant had a piece of the venison for breakfast the next morning.—Cor. American Field.

Science's Rings Disappear.

According to Professor George Gill, Cousins, of the Washburn observatory, Madison, Wis., the phenomenon of the disappearance of the rings of Saturn has passed. Since in 50 seconds rays the earth in its orbits about the sun passes through the plane of the rings of Saturn so that they are viewed edgewise now and the earth. The rings are so thin that they have disappeared altogether from sight in an ordinary telescope, while in the more powerful ones the planet appears to have a fine needle through it. The appearance of the rings of the moon's disappearance and reappearance of special interest to astronomers, since it furnishes information with regard to the nature of these appearances and otherwise attainable.—Philadelphia Ledger.

School Savings Banks in England.

There has been a large increase of the number of children in the schools of England since 1891. 1, when the free education act went into force. The managers of schools advised the parents of the children to put into savings banks for the benefit of their children the three pence per week that had previously been paid for the education of such child, and school savings banks were established in 2,000 schools. Nearly 1,000,000 children receive these deposits. This advice was followed by large numbers of parents in various parts of England, and the banks being already been of service. In the city of Manchester, for example, more than 1,000 new accounts have been opened in three the first month. The small funds thus deposited will be useful to the children hereafter.—London Letter.

Cheap Coal Production.

At this season of the year so many people are caught napping at a disagreeable from their hearth and home and warm cellars that it is a good time to mention that a great value of newspapers as coal protectors. Let the papers in Brooklyn and then folded into several thicknesses and placed among the coal. If they are also wrapped in strips around the arms it will be found that they exert a beneficial influence.

Professional economists who utilize everything, even build tin cans and stoves, are quite handed in their praises of old newspapers, and use them for things for quilts, stuffing for beds, pillows, dress linings and sole protectors.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Thunderbolt and the Barbed Wire.

A wicked Connecticut thunderbolt got hold of a Tartar at the Cheney farm at North Haven a few days ago when it tackled a barbed wire fence that multiplies the lightning by Mr. Cheney. The bolt hit the fence near the house, split it in two, and the divided bolt went entirely around the field in opposite directions at the same time. Dewitt Wright, who was working against the bolt, had been sent pretty well, though the bolt yanked out of the ground eleven rods that carried the wires.

Some Children Growing Too Fast

Become pitiful, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fix them and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF Lime and Soda.

They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that as a PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF LUNGS OR COLDS, IT IS THE BEST OF ALL KNOWN FORMS OF OIL.

ASTHMA TO SUFFERERS

Dr. R. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic should always be used. It prepares the body for the Pulmonic Syrup and Mandrake Pills. Any one of these is good, but the best results are obtained by using all three. Twenty five cents a vial.

Scrofula

is more especially than any other hereditary disease, and for this simple reason. Arising from impure and poisoned blood, this disease lurks in the system, ready to manifest itself on the slightest provocation, which are numerous of white humor, then is a point of fatal the when the whole body can be covered with a mass of white humor, and therefore the sufferer should be especially careful to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is recommended to this end, and therefore the sufferer should be especially careful to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels every trace of the disease and gives to the blood the purity and color of health. Get Hood's.

"Many years ago I was troubled with a bad humor on my face, which I could not cure. I tried a long time and finally it left me for years. The disease came back with me to give me Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we did. The humor soon left me and I have not seen it since. We recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to our friends." Mrs. E. C. Dewey, 4 Lincoln St., Cleveland, O.

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