THREE DOVES.

Proved of more use than five fowl.
Are you tired of the old, old song?
Then we will find a new one for you.
The little one without—Charity.

Gives the complete man's child,
Dresses the hair and keeps it in place,
Restores the color of gray hair and turns it to the
Brown color of your childhood's lightest gray.

Is more brown, or lighter and
Yellow, never and not unmoved.
Will cure of its light brilliance
Or brown does by constitutional health.

Quick relief of scanty secretion
Higher duty and a clean scalp
Best remedy of all necessity.
This cause with natural health and vigor's gain.

Ah, show my heart that science for some
Why have people with money to spend
Go and the other hand, with similar means
They stand on Right instead Doctor's Cures
Free.

Pt. Scientific Free and secret
Book in each vial as regards your health
Free to each purchaser
We do not send it to the mail.
Before Patents Lasting in New York Sole
Agents.

IRISH CONSTABULARY

THE ROYAL POLICE FORCE ON THE EMERALD ISLE.

An Island Guard That Is Distributed All Over Ireland—How the Force Is Constituted, Equipped and Disciplined—Some of the New Age Irishmen.

The Irish constabulary has been in existence in its present form which has been gradually organized and improved, was a semi-military force in Ireland from 1836 to 1840. Before its ranks the people were protected in Ireland by laws enforcible appointed by the grand jury and the land. In almost. They were quite incapable of enforcing any authority, and the fact that they were armed and equipped in a different manner in nearly every county interfered with their harmony of action and good. Goes to present the most indicative example when a number were assembled together for any particular job. Mr. Drummond, who had a great hand in organization, soon after his appointed to Ireland, reported them with the constabulary of Ireland, as it was not called. This force was uniformly armed and equipped and was controlled by one central authority in Dublin.

From time to time the force was increased and additional duties were imposed upon it, until now it numbers nearly 11,000 men, and in addition to performing the ordinary police work for all Ireland with the exception of Dublin, which has its own police force of its own, also perform the duties of revenue officers, taking agricultural statistics, the census, etc., and lately many of the constabulary were employed to regulating the distribution of relief in the congested districts.

At 1 rate said, the force now consists of about 12,000 men, who are graded as head constables, sergeants and constables. It is officered by an inspector general, Mr. Arthur Kemp; a deputy inspector general, three assistant inspectors general, thirty-six county inspectors and 37 district inspectors, the latter being drilled into three classes, according to their seniority.

The admission to the force as an officer is their personal qualifications. The successful candidates have no difficulty in obtaining a nomination from the lord lieutenant but as very few vacancies occur annually the competition is unusually keen and candidates require to be exceedingly well posted in the subjects on which they are examined.

Candidates must be unmarried and under twenty-six years of age, and must be able to undergo a severe medical examination as to their physical qualifications. The successful candidates are sent to the Dublin depot as cadets for three months, during which period they are on probation and receive only the pay of a sergeant—viz., £72 6s. per annum.

At the expiration of about three months the cadet is usually appointed a third class district inspector, who he pay, with allowances for a horse, a house and a servant, etc., is increased to close on to £300 a year, and as soon as a vacancy occurs he is drafted off to a county, where he is placed in charge of a district, under a county inspector, and then his responsible duties may be said to commence. From time to time he is moved from one district to another, gradually rising to the position of first class district inspector, when his pay is increased to between £400 and £500 a year, including allowances. His next promotion will be to the rank of county inspector, when his pay is slightly increased, and in this rank he will probably remain, retiring at the age of sixty-five on a pension of about £500 a year.

The rank and file are mostly all Irish and only the sons of farmers. Once admitted they are also sent to the depot to be drilled and put through a course of musketry, as they are armed with the Snider carbine. After becoming efficient they are drafted off to counties and districts. No man is taken who is less than 5 feet 8 inches in height, and all must produce a good character and be able to read and write well. No little difficulty is experienced in getting recruits but there great is present the number of 400 candidates on the roll kept by the commandant of the depot in Dublin. The pay is very good, rising from about £40 yearly to about £70 as a hard constable, including allowances.

The men are mostly dressed in a dark green uniform, and are armed with Snider carbine, sword bayonet and baton. The latter is the only weapon usually carried, except at night and in disturbed districts, when it is usually supplemented with a revolver or carbine.

There is exceedingly little crime among the men, drunkenness being almost the only serious offense, and that being very rare, which is rather a wonder when you consider in what desolate and secluded places two or three constables may be stationed with no officer near them.

Part of the duty of the men in these country places is to patrol at night, every patrol being out from three to six hours, a portion of the time being always spent in outlook with a view to preventing assassinations, etc., one of the most dangerous duties of the police is to protect the tenantry and landlords as an eviction.

In addition to the ordinary police there are but three troops of a small number of force whose members are usually quartered in the larger towns. The force has always been conspicuous for its soldierly bearing, loyalty and steadiness, and also for the extraordinary efficiency displayed in performing police and detective duties under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty.—New York Herald.

Finest Made from Five Leaves.

Germany contains a number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of tissues and similar textiles from pineleaves. When spun and woven the material resembles being.—New York Journal.

Progress of the Country Town.

An eastern man traveling westward had occasion not long since to stop one night in Springfield, O. Springfield has a population and for from 15,000. To the man who thinks there is no city in the country but New York, Chicago or Boston, as the case may be, Springfield just comes a mere public village. The stranger dropped into the street from his hotel in the evening. What he did or did not expect to see he does not say. But what he did see was a city as brilliantly lighted as the finest streets of New York itself. An "opera house," as it look, was near by. He entered and found it as elegant and splendidly appointed as many of the best eastern theaters. One of the most popular plays of the winter in New York was at that time being performed upon its boards in a manner which would have been creditable to the theaters in New York.

The eastern man opened wide his eyes in astonishment. How much like New York to offer in the way of city adventures that this country town can to Chicago not pointed. He has not answered the question satisfactorily to himself yet.

Springfield is only a type of the grand young towns throughout the country. While New York was fighting over the bill for electric street cars every small cities had already for years possessed a splendid system of rapid transit of this kind. Being newly laid out, their streets are not narrow, crooked and dingy, like the older thoroughfares of eastern cities, but are broad, clean and beautiful. Every such town has its free public library. Where are there such in the older cities?

Invention and modern progress have steadily pressed forward to the aid of the country town. Village improvement societies are making it a reality forever. Banks are becoming solid and beautiful, while trees line the streets of the country town, they parks in front of every dooryard are twinkling with flowers. In many village streets there is not an inch as a scrap of paper to be found. Electric lights make the night of the village as brilliant as that of the great city. Fruits and vegetables all come to the market with the fresh flavor on them. In towns of a few thousand inhabitants water works supply pure water in abundance. Ere long there will be electric lights in private homes.

Each town has its own tasteful and artistic "opera house." Some of these village public halls are gems of beauty. Here the great lecture, the concert, the popular play are given exactly as they are in the city. The public schools are better than they are in the big city, for they are out of politics. Modern transition has made the city pick up to towns to the country, and cooperation, combination, is the magic that has wrought it all. The village has the advantages of the city, and plus air, liberty and green trees besides.

Yet another ingenious and important adaptation of electricity is a device for making it ring the chimes on church bells. This seems so reasonable an invention that the wonder is nobody thought of it sooner. However, Mr. F. Atwood, of Orange, N. J., appears to be the first man who has made the idea practicable. Put into words, which do not tell a tithe of the trouble it has cost Mr. Atwood, he has attached electrical wires to the various bells which ring the chimes. The other ends of the wires are attached to a keyboard similar to that of a piano or organ. The player sits quietly down to this keyboard, watch in hand, pass the church organ, and plays the air to be rung out by the chimes. Each touch upon the keys completes the circuit which sets on the bells, and up in the church tower they ring the air the organist plays upon the keys a hundred feet below. A phonographic attachment enables the player to hear the bells playing, so that he can give the expression he wishes to the music.

A floating bottle containing a note has made a record as a globe girdler. It has gone along with that of George Francis Train, and did not make half the fuss about it. J. S. Huffman, off sea off Cape Cod, throw into the water a bottle containing a note requesting the finder of the bottle to communicate with him. This happened June 14, 1888. The bottle drifted eastward and eastward over the ocean till at last, June 20, 1890, two years and fourteen days afterward, it was picked off the coast of New South Wales, Australia. The finder was Mr. James Jonathan Clarkeatty, of Port Talbot, and he immediately wrote a note announcing the fact to Mr. Huffman, who in the course of time received the letter of New Orleans, after it had traveled after him through three postoffices. It is difficult for even a bottle to be lost in our enlightened age.

The Indian Is Vanishing.

The Last Indian scarcely patiently he is weary of life and the chase and old age has broken out with cold and quiet eyes he could rise to worship and be at rest. There is far behind the quiet gate, and he seems to say, "Tell me of an object worthy of admiration." In reply the government often offers rubbers, the tobacconists always offer Cheat.—Nineteenth Century.

The agreement adopted by Great Britain and the United States, and ratified by the senate, prohibits the killing of seals beyond the three mile limit by citizens of either nation while the arbitration is pending.

The Street of Candles.

We were in Is Calle de las Velas—the street of the Candles. It was the way which all devout ones had to take on their route to the shrine, and no one could worship there without a lighted candle in hand. Therefore there was an enormous business done in candles, which, to meet the requirements of the pilgrims, had to be of some bulk. The street was lined with booths for the sale of these, which were displayed in amazing quantities and in a variety of handsome shapes and attractive colors. Probably the idea was that the more elaborate and costly a candle the deeper held its sway in the hand before the altar, the greater the efficacy of the ceremony for himself.

The revenue from the sale of the candles was a prominent of the clergy—the parish priest—whose position was so snug and comfortable as to make him the envy of all his colleagues in that part of Mexico. The income from various sources during the fiesta was so great as to insure the cure a very handsome personal return, as well as to maintain the church in first class condition. I was informed that another priest had at Guadalajara brother of Tepatitlan was a year for his position, but the position was not entertained for an instant. These candles were not only paid for at goodly prices, but it was the rule that they must be left in the church at the end of the ceremony. The man therefore got the greater part of the wax back again, to be made over into fresh candles, for the economies very likely, with regard to the due economy of wax, were made conveniently short.—Sylvester Baxter in Harper's.

Dealing with an Indian Chief.

On one occasion the late Sir Donald McLean was commissioned by the colonial government to purchase a large tract of land from a Maori chief. For three days he Maori chief maintained the chief's guest. They rode, talked, ate and smoked together. Each night the logs of gold containing part of the purchase money were solemnly handed over to the chief for safe keeping and restored again to the commissioner's attendant in the morning. But not a word was spoken about the purchase of the land. On the third morning Sir Donald prepared to return. The horses were led around and farewells were exchanged.

"Do you your way in peace," said the chief.

"Dwell in safety in your village," replied the commissioner.

Then at last the Maori broke at his own game, gave in.

"Does not my friend know that I wish to sell the land? Why does he not speak about it?"

After that of course the business was soon settled.—All the Year Round.

Pulley Was an Imitator.

Curiously enough Pulley himself was an imitator, that is to say, he studied himself of another man's work by another processes of mechanical reproduction. Simultaneously with the production of Pulley's enameled pottery in the second half of the nineteenth century another celebrated artist, Frederic Brot, produced beautiful work on enameled pottery, in particular, fine cooperative dishes and covers, decorated with arabesque ornaments in low relief.

One of the best known and most popular models of these covers and dishes was reproduced at the time by Pulley in his enameled earthenware by molding from the pewter original, and the pieces when enriched with his splendid colored enamels were more beautiful and covetable things than the simpler prototypes. These ancient Pulley reproductions of Brot's pottery wares are now of the utmost rarity. The dishes and covers are never found together, and in fact very few examples of either are now extant.—Nineteenth Century.

Why Gold Is Rare.

Why is gold so rare? Simply because it is heavy. There are only two metals that are heavier, namely platinum and iridium. Remember that at the beginning the earth was a body of gas. By gradual condensation it became liquid, while now the whole of its mass, save only an outer crust, much thinner in proportion to the whole bulk than is the shell of an egg, would be a fluid hot for the fact that it is held together by tremendous pressure. Naturally, in the course of its formation about a center of attraction, the weightier particles composing the globe gathered about that center. Accordingly we find that the earth as a whole weighs five times as much as water, while the rocks forming the crust are only about 2 1-2 times as heavy as water.

DONT FORGET

that the quality of wine depends on the peculiar spot in which it is grown. Havana tobaccos make the choicest Cigars. Virginia leaf makes the finest tobaccos for the pipe. Moral—smoke Mastiff Plug Cut.

J. P. Penn Tobacco Co., Richmond, Va.

"August Flower"

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"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years; "last one and then "another preparation was suggested "same and tried but "to no purpose. At last a friend "recommended August Flower. I "took it according to directions and "its effects were wonderful, relieving me of those disagreeable "stomach pains which I had been "troubled with so long. Words "cannot describe the admiration "in which I hold your August "Flower—it has given me a new "lease of life, which before was a "burden. Such a medicine is a blessing "to humanity, and its good "qualities and "wonderful cures Jesse Barker, "is should be "made known to "everyone suffering with dyspepsia or biliousness." Printer, Huntsdott, Kansas. O. C. G. GREEN, Sole Mnf'r, Woodbury, N. J.

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