AFTER ALL BIG FIRES.

[illegible] MAY BE SEEN IN THE [illegible] CELEBRATION.

[illegible] Happen, I Will Tell [illegible] Should Be Done Above The New York Fire[illegible], Policemen, Purchasers and Adjusters Do.

After a fire is over, what then? The average citizen sees only a heap of smoking ruins and thinks that nothing remains to be done but to clear them away and build anew. But to the initiated the details of the work are manifold. There are four bodies of men actively concerned with the ruins.

First, the firemen. They distract the red dragon. He may be lurking under any of the heaps of bricks, ready for a fresh outbreak. So they do what they call searching. They turn over all the smoking piles and drench the embers and put down the neighboring walls and decks on guard until everything is cold. Sometimes they have to do this a week, and their work after the fire is very laborious, as in the Park place fire, whereas many lives were lost.

Two days after the fire was over there were still fifty firemen at work on the ruins putting out the bodies and watching the place to make sure that no flames would start up again. Many of these fifty men worked for forty-eight hours consecutively, with only three hour intervals for meals. At the great fire that destroyed the Hermann[illegible] it was found necessary to wait more than a week before the ruins were cold enough to be safe.

Second, the police. They protect the firemen from the crowds of citizens who come to look on and the property rescued from the rubble was come to look. They draw what is called a fire line about the burning building and keep it up after it is turned till the work of the firemen is done.

Third, the fire patrol. This is a professional band of property rescuers, maintained by the insurance companies. It was organized forty years ago and was then composed entirely of members of the volunteer fire department. In 1869 it was incorporated under a charter which empowered it to save lives and property at fires. In the first place it really was a patrol, walking about the streets from 7:30 o'clock each evening till 3:30 o'clock next morning to watch for fires. Now it is called to fires in the same way as the regular fire department. Its men used to wear the same uniforms as the firemen, but there was a row over that and now they are distinguished by red stripes.

THE FIRE PATROL.

The men of the fire patrol go out with trucks, one truck from each station. Each truck carries eleven men and carries ladders, hooks, sheets, crowbars and twenty-four immense tarpaulin coverings, with which the fire patrol ruines into a building comparatively safe from fire, but deserted with water, and covers up the goods there. The patrolmen usually work under the firemen. For instance, if there is a fire on the fourth floor they are busy on the third floor and the floors below covering up goods with the tarpaulins and removing them out of the way of water.

They also follow the hose lines where water is used, ready to cover up the goods if fire to stop all leaks in the hose or set buckets under the leaks or protect goods from spray. They don't tell till the fire is over whether the property they are saving is insured or not; therefore they go about without paying any attention to the question.

The fire patrol follow the firemen and fix things up, saving all they can for the insurance companies and stopping all unnecessary damage. When the firemen and police have gone away the fire patrol stays with the agents of the companies, guarding the goods till the insurance is settled or the rescued property is removed to a place of safety.

After all is said and done at the fire proper, come the insurance adjusters poking about the ruins. This is a small, high priced body of shrewd and experienced men, whose business is to find out on behalf of the insurance companies how much the loss was. An insurance adjuster will always tell you that his is a judicial function, just as a district attorney always contends that he is acting judicially, though the prisoner may not think so. The frequent seldom agrees with the insurance adjuster. He is sent on behalf of the insurance companies, and is on the watch for fraud.

THE ADJUSTERS' WORK.

The arrions work does not usually begin till the ashes are cold. Insurance companies don't take inventories of the property insured nowadays. The contents of a store are constantly changing. They wait for the insured to make out his claim in detailed form. Then they call for the books and the vouchers. Maybe all books and vouchers are burned. In that case the memory of the owner must do its best to supply the deficiency.

Frauds are frequent, and the adjusters are usually in business for themselves—not attached to any particular company, but hired by the job, just like lawyers or private detectives. They have to keep their eyes wide open.

In cases like the Park place fire, where everything becomes a heap of ruins in an instant, and no books or papers or material evidence of any kind is left, the adjusters have to depend on careful scrutiny of the itemized claims but in numbers of other cases where the fire department does its work rapidly the adjusters make most astonishing finds.

After the insurance is settled the owner of the building pats the ruins up and down. There are a number of contractors in the city who will buy them on speculation.—New York Recorder.

Enthusiasm in the New World.

It is a remarkable fact that in two kinds of environment, inhabitants of the New World, the little bristles, which are the innervative appendages, are greatly enlarged in the tail segments. In one of these, the Diademata winnifei, the little fin is situated on a very enlarged and of a peculiar form, so that the creature must be able to retain a very firm grip upon the soil. These facts are surprising, as an argument is perhaps to animal by which we should expect such manifestation of energy and yet, on the other hand, Mr. Brunner discourses about the intellectual possibilities of bulky, the chimpanzee, may be expected as having moved the whole animal creation on a peg or two in natural caliber.—Chambers' Journal.

How to Delay Be[illegible]

A Prominent Physician Of Rome Has Will Frees to [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of the "plenitude of [illegible]" [illegible] now so prevalent held to [illegible] and [illegible] discussion. [illegible] said, and filling her [illegible] to read, and who will say [illegible] we are not a disappointed nation? Now, disappointed is [illegible] modern mode of living, age, one of the great primal causes of premature baldness is exclusion. Indeed, we can have no doubt on this point when we remember that scrutinizing has also induced the "chimney pot," probably to aid and abet.

Very many of the "bleak and barren towers" we see around us are also due to dyspepsia. The moral therefore is: Look after your general health. At the same time, loss of hair is not always caused by loss of health. It frequently proceeds from purely local causes, and, as these causes can be counteracted against, perhaps you will allow me to tell what to do and what not to do in order, under ordinary circumstances, "to keep their hair on."

Avoid tight fitting hats and collars, also close fitting wraps, unless those in of some precious material. The case former prevent a due supply of blood to the parts, hence the hair papillæ are pent, as it were, so as to almost suffocate all the time the hats and collars are worn. The caps supplied either, which sets up irritation, and stimulates by that most stubborn form of dandruff, namely, pityriasis (i. e., a branny scurf). Also that headgear which is not porous should be ventilated at top and sides, to allow a free current of air.

Never sit or stand with the top of the head near a gaslight or lamplight. The heat thereon set to opt to produce the scaly tissue and drive up the hair bodily.

Don't wash the head oftener than once a fortnight, when first rub in the yolk of an egg and thoroughly dose out with warm water, into which has been thrown a pinch of borax. Dry carefully and apply a little pure olive oil.

Beware of that common practice, dipping the comb in water when arranging the hair. It promotes decomposition and rancidity of the animal oil, and so leads to "retting."

If the hair be naturally dry apply a little olive oil occasionally. If naturally oily, occasionally wash away the excess of sebaceous secretion by means of a tablespoonful rapid water and soap bark.

Salt water is most injurious to the hair, for which reason when sea bathing wear an oil cap.

Always treat the scalp as if you loved it. Take to heart Dr. Godfrey's dictum that "Every touch affectionate delivers a tingling as the scalp should be soft and soothing; every injudicious blunt and mild." Don't use stiff brushes and wire combs, and in all cases brush gently. Also, always brush out the hair before attempting to comb it, and use the comb as little as possible.

Have the ends of the hair clipped every a month, if only to prevent them from splitting; but don't chop crop.

I can vow, sir, that thousands of your readers would be benefited by following the above instructions.—Henry Williams, M. D., in London Telegraph.

The Giant's Chair.

In Dolgelly, in the north of Wales, there is a mountain celebrated in folklore, poetry and song as Cader Idris, or Idris' Chair. The hollow, semicircular excavation on the top of the mountain has given the peak its name, according to the Welsh tradition the depression was caused by the Giant Idris long ago if it as a chair. There is a local tradition in North Wales that whoever passes the night in the Giant's Chair will be found in the morning either dead, crazy or endowed with the highest poetical aspirations.

Idris is variously represented in Welsh tradition as a prince, magician, sorcerer and astronomer, the only thing on which all authorities agree being his immense stature. The "Lake of the Three Pebbles," which lies at the foot of the Giant's Chair, contains three large blocks of stone, which Idris is said to have once poured out of his boots. The smallest of these stones will weigh a ton and a half.—St. Louis Republic.

A Monkey's Heroism.

The following story of a monkey's heroism is told by an Indian paper: "A large cobra one day was very much attended to his master and to the baby boy, who was the joy of the whole family. One day a fire suddenly broke out in the house, and everybody was running here and there to put it out, while the little boy in his cradle was almost forgotten, and when they thought of him the sickness was all in flames. What could be done? As they were looking up and wondering, a large hairy hand and arm opened the window and, presently the monkey appeared with the baby in his arms, and carefully slipped down over the porch and brought the child safely to his mother."

An Odd Hair Wreath.

Miss Hattie J. Chipps, who lives near Budd's Lake, N. J., has finished portraits of hair from the heads of over 2,000 individuals into a large wreath of over 1,000 flowers and leaves. This unique oddity is composed of hair of every shade and color known to the anthropologist. The young artist spent over a year in collecting the locks of hair before commencing work on the wreath.—St. Louis Republic.

The Good Old Times.

Old Man—Talkin 'bout courses, sir, in our young up to th' ole fashioned one thing clean, with one chore.

Young Man—Only one chore? It must have been so enjoyable.—Good News.

Too Sorry.

Hostess—Please play something classic, professor—play something pretty.

Professor—Vich vill you hat vish, mevam?—New York Weekly.

Pernicious Tobacco.

The Poisons Not Confined to the Leaves, But Pervades the Whole Plant.

In the case of pernicious tobacco the stripping of the stems from the leaf causes the leaf to fall into two lateral halves, which are placed on top of each other in such a manner that half of one leaf of the leaf alternates with the space of the other. These are then tabled into what are called "tentports." These tentports are folded upon themselves, side by side, and are placed in strong boxes, which are about twelve inches square, and subjected to pressure.

After twenty-four hours these tentports are taken out and repacked in the same manner as before, every twenty-four hours for a period of a week, the idea being evidently to subject the tobacco to a uniform pressure throughout. After this period has elapsed the tentports are repacked every three days for about two weeks. During all this time the tobacco is subjected to a constant, steady pressure with a view of its most primitive kind.

I should not forget to state that after the tobacco has been placed in the press one week a block price forms out of the bag which has a thousand ohs, are supplied freshly cut from the flyed pieces of substantially 10 by 18 inches, are laid out, and on these the tentports are opened, or, to use the term of the English speaking Americans, the tentports are unravelled, good care being taken never to separate one leaf.

The largest leaves are laid upon the extremate line, so that when rolled the largest leaves will be found on the outside of the cigarette, and the smallest leaves will be found on the inside. The smaller leaves are placed longitudinally upon the larger ones until three and one-half to four pounds are placed upon the piece of extremate, the ends of which are turned inwardly. The extremate and contents are now rolled into cigarettes, the ends of the extremate are pulled out and a string tied to each end to prevent the cigarettes from opening, and the whole wrapped in a chalkeline, usually made of cotton.

The wrapping is performed in the primitive manner that characterizes the operation throughout. Use is made of a wheelbarrow and a rope, the end of the rope is made fast to the cigarette, passed around a post driven into the ground, down it is made fast to the cigarette, and with each turn of the cigarette the process is continued. This is continued until the whole of the cigarette is extended, the rod is made fast by passing it through each cigarette. The cigarettes are then taken out of the press, but before it is placed upon the market, it is allowed to age, which is usually from six months to a year. During this time the tobacco is allowed to undergo a slow fermentation, which gives the aroma and taste that distinguish this tobacco from all others.

The amount of perique grown and manufactured has averaged, during the five years preceding 1890, 19,000 cigarettes of four pounds per annum. Wholesale tobacconists have expressed the belief that perique, if properly treated, would prejudice women, with as fine flavor as that produced by the old and primitive manner just described.—Pharmaceutical Era.

How a Ring Keeps Cool.

Although one may not keep cool, it is some satisfaction to read how others manage to do so. Take the king of Siam, for instance. He is said to have in one of his country palaces a wonderful pavilion. It was built by a Chinese sculptor as a refuge for the king during the extreme heat of summer. The walls, ceiling and floors are formed of pieces of plate glass an inch thick. They are so perfectly fitted together with a transparent cement that the joints are invisible and so fluid can pass through. A pavilion is twenty-eight feet long and seventeen wide, and stands in the middle of a large lake made of beautifully colored marbles.

When the king enters the pavilion the single door is closed and cemented. Then the sluice gates are opened and the basin is filled with water. Higher and higher it rises, until it is seen through the roof of the lake and finally, as it reaches the ceiling, it with the open air. When the heat of the sun is so great that the water almost boils on the surface of the Bangkok Sanitarium this pavilion is quite cool. And this is the way the king of Siam sets himself off in the warmer. It sounds very delightful.—Exchange.

An Automatic Wrapper.

One of the most ingenious and of the same time practically useful among the automatic machines which have been introduced is a device which, after weighing and sealed packages in them automatically whose large quantities of goods, such as fine cut tobacco, starch, etc., are constantly put up. The operation by which this result is accomplished, though decidedly novel, is not at all complex in any particular, the machine consisting merely of a series of forming blocks, receptacles, folders, grippers and fingers all acting in mutual harmony, so that the packages are uniformly and continuously produced.

The forming blocks successively take the paper, which is subsequently folded and gummed at the end, the paper being then plunged into receptacles filled with the commodity with which they are to be filled, finally folded on top and sealed.—New York Sun.

How Two Merchants Close.

A merchant refused to hire us a clerk a young man whose pantaloons, he confessed, were worn at the knees and seat, because he judged that a good clerk would not thus wear his clothing. In another case a merchant chose from twenty applicants the one who stopped to wipe his muddy feet before entering his office, and whose finger nails were clean.

"It is attention to little things that makes a good clerk," the merchant said.—Youth's Companion.

Silver Thaw.

"Silver thaw" is a name applied to white phenomenon of frequent occurrence at Bay Ness observatory. It consists of rain falling when the air is below freezing point and congealing whenever it reaches the ground. Of course the pipes to an intensive of the temperature, which is lower on the mountain top than at greater depths, and being largely associated with a peculiar distribution of pressure, it is of considerable "forecasting" value.—New York Journal.

MRS. GRAHAM'S

Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream

It is a cosmetic in the means in which that form is produced, and has permanent beautifiers. A cosmetic a soft, smooth, fine, velvet skin, and to make the complexion clear and transparent. It is a cosmetic that produces the finest, most and most delicate complexion. It is a cosmetic that produces the finest, most and most delicate complexion. It is a cosmetic that produces the finest, most and most delicate complexion