after his mother died, leaving him another million. By diligent application he managed to squander this in eight years, when he came to this country, landing at San Francisco and beating his way to New York, where he has since resided. Now an uncle in Alexandria has died and left him a third fortune. Constantine says he will take care of this one.

Diplomatic Complications in the Orient.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Servian Government has communicated with M. Ribot, French foreign minister, regarding the Porte's diplomatic intervention between Bulgaria and Servia, the Porte having protested against Servia sending troops, ostensibly for manoeuvres, on the Bulgarian frontier. It is reported that Ribot advised Servia to adopt a pacific attitude and refrain from any offensive demonstration against Bulgaria.

A Rumor Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—It is reported on good authority that the rejection by the Government of Venezuela of the reciprocity treaty with the United States is incorrect. The treaty was not rejected, but the Government sent it back, asking that it be modified, for the reason that the concession contemplated would increase the national revenues 30 per cent. The Venezuelan Government was willing to concede half of that.

Destroyed by Fire.

KATONAH, Pa., August 30.—The bicarbonate department of the Pennsylvania Salt Company was destroyed by fire this morning; loss, $200,000.

The Austrian Emperor Ill.

PARIS, August 30.—A dispatch to *L'Estandre* from Vienna says that the Austrian Emperor shows symptoms of insanity. She is very secretive, among other things developing a bizarre confidence in which to appeal to public. The medical experts called by the Emperor pronounced the case a grave one, being associated with a hereditary malady.

The "Pinto" at Kiel.

BERLIN, August 30.—The commander of the Chilean corvette "Presidente Pinto" has asked the German authorities for permission to dock his vessel at Kiel.

English Thrift Shown in the Case of Lace.

The fancy that obtains among fashionable Englishwomen for the making and mending of fine laces has not only thrift to commend it, but is always evidence of their having had aristocratic grandmammas. The sewing on lace is an essentially feminine art, and as essentially capacious work, for it brings out beautiful taper fingers to the best advantage; and yet it can be dropped at any minute to listen to a sweet nothing and be promptly picked up again to assist in telling a tender. How many people know that in the day when rich laces formed the chief decoration of a costume even queens were careful of them!

An old picture of Henrietta Maria by Claud Le Fevre shows just how highly this queen appreciated the worth of the handmade lace that formed her cuffs. Over each was drawn a ruff of very, very thin muslin, through which the lace could be seen, although it was perfectly preserved from dust and grease. The unhappy queen lives on the canvas an example of thrift that some Englishwomen today might well imitate.—New York Sun.

Dimensions of the Kimberley Mine.

When first opened the Kimberley mine had an area on the surface of about fourteen acres, and diamonds were found only within this area. Beyond the well defined limits of the mine the black shales of the silver-bearing series crop out, and as the mines were opened deeper this material fell in and greatly hindered the progress of mining. This shale was called by the miners "reef." The reef continued to assume an angle of rest until the original surface area had been increased to thirty acres, when a depth of 450 feet had been reached in the mine.

Had this been better understood in the first instance different methods of mining would have been followed, and the mine, which was worked on the open quarry plan, would have been worked, as it is now made compulsory to do, by outside shafts and headings. The mine was first opened in 1871, and by 1882 the amount of material actually taken out was over 20,000,000 tons, which yielded 17,500,000 carats of diamonds, which were sold for over $95,000,000.—Engineering Magazine.

Introduction of Phosphorus Matches.

It was not until 1832 that the phosphorus friction match was first introduced on a commercial scale, and improvements rapidly followed, which have produced the firesaving article as it is sold by the billions of boxes today. For a long time the phosphorus, which has always been the most important ingredient, was found a perilous thing to deal with. It consumed multitudinous accidents, and was also the cause of widespread disease in the factories. The complaint was of a most dreadful character, causing decay of the jawbones of operatives; and it has been found that ventilation and cleanliness do away with it. Owing to the danger of fire from the explosion of matches the "safety" variety has grown much in favor of late years, the phosphorus necessary for ignition being combined with the mixture applied to the surface of the box, instead of forming part of the tipping substances on the splints themselves.—Washington Star.

Interesting Queens.

Mr. E. A. Morgan, of Wisconsin, serving in The Box Keepers Review, recommends in introducing queens the plan of first caging the removed queen a few minutes in the cage that is to be used in confining the new queen. The theory is that the old queen leaves a scent in the cage that the bees recognize and then mistake the new queen for their former sovereign. Mr Morgan stops up the entrance to the cage with good candy and allows the bees to at once begin the feast, eating out the candy. He says he has practiced this method three years, sometimes in terrible drouths, and never lost a queen. He often found a queen laying in three queens from the hives that the old queen was removed.

HE DIDN'T AMOUNT TO SHUCK.

There was Bobbie Burns on Bob,
Who was second;
Some of his friends thought
He was better nor any prophet
What so on could long so back people
On the spot;
But Bob, the prophet, waitsed the chance,
Because he didn't amount to shucks.

Tell us Bobbie, how we fare
Into their part
When we come up each month
Before our Maker's throne?
They say he'll search records—
Is that so?
But Bob he stood and smiled,
Ah he!
As Bill was here, or there or will,
In half shell.

Some order kept up below,
Every soul to make a dollar,
But he was a free and easy—
Bob was.
Everybody was never back at work,
As we all knowed to the work.

At this and Bill he neared south—
Ah he!
As he, with his eyes set upward
Hung 12 feet on a limber saplin
To his neck for a good one perhaps,
But he did.
His spirit as well as body fell or stuck,
They stuck him like a thousand pins.

He talked so well as knew so much,
Books as such.
That he was broadway up yonder
In the even tenor spirit's sphere,
And takes out his tobacco somewhere
Is his mind.
The easy way he has watch the clocks
Because he didn't amount to shucks.

Tell what he Bob, Bob as that,
Who was second?
Never was that Bob's friends so
Tho and Bob are good shoemakers,
But he drives Boston Baker's
Brother's.
As all these hung above the Bucks,
As Bob, who didn't amount to shucks.
—W. Cole in Pittsburg Dispatch.

How Long Can the Cat Stand It?

There's a cross eyed cat in a certain Main street drug store. Like some other homely creatures, the cat is remarkably intelligent, and the store keepers have not been slow to turn its sagacity to account. In this as in other drug stores the people around the soda fountain are continually dropping their change on the floor.

The cat has been trained to skulk about the soda fountain, and to run, catch and swallow all coins dropped by customers before they can pick them up. Of course the customers can't demand the money of the druggists. Indeed they seem rather amused at the cat's strange appetite for metal, not suspecting any design in it.

Every night about 11 o'clock, just before closing for the night, the druggists administer a powerful emetic to the cat, which promptly disgorges a quantity of coin the amount on hot days sometimes reaching $1 or $2, which is credited on profit and loss. There are few cats that can thus earn $12 to $13 a week, and the owners of this cross eyed animal very naturally value it highly.—Buffalo Courier.

A Hopeless Task.

There is in New Zealand a tree which proves fatal to birds in an altogether singular way. The seed vessels give off a sticky fluid, and many a fly finds itself imprisoned in the gummy stuff. Those flies in their turn attract small birds, and they also get so covered with the fluid that they are unable to dry themselves. The fresh air, so to speak, and birds come, as it were, glued to the ripe clusters which they prepared to eat. The sun birds cannot rise without help, so lie there a prey to other animals.—Brandon Bookman.

The New Navy.

The creation of the American navy of the new time began in 1883. From the close of the war up to that time the greatest republic on the globe was a by word among its nations, so far as its naval resources went. In 1883 congress began to build a navy anew. It was work from the ground up. During the years we had been lying idle in wooden construction, Italy, France and England had been experimenting and studying naval architecture. This had advanced with giant strides. It had been revolutionized indeed. The revolution had been accomplished by the invention of the American ancestors of Ericsson, it is true, but the modern warship had far outstripped the original idea.

This was the condition of affairs when with characteristic vim the American people, through their congress, took up the task of building a navy. The rapidity with which the work has progressed has astonished Europe. The British shake their heads at the boldness of the American naval architects in designing warships according to their own ideas, but the deviations made are required by American needs, as the secretary of the navy explains.

Our navy, completed and in construction, now numbers thirty-three vessels, not counting torpedo boats and the smaller fry attached. Thirteen vessels have already been completed. These are all steel hulls, armored and sheathed. The largest of them so far is the Maine, launched some six months ago in the Brooklyn navy yard, the vessel of which a newspaper wit remarked that, being named for a prohibition state, she ought to have had a bottle of cold water broken over her bows instead of a bottle of champagne. The Maine is a vessel of between 6,000 and 7,000 tons.

Fourteen ships—three already completed—and the Texas, similar to the Maine, were built according to foreign plans. Those hereafter to be constructed will be built on plans evolved at home. Among them will be five cruisers of the second class, a number armored ship, practice vessel and a harbor defense ram. These not mentioned are well on the road to completion. To build a warship requires at least two years, some requiring a much longer time. In addition are cruisers of four original types, and three heavy battleships for actual fighting over and above number. One of these will be able to hurl its tons of steel in a single broadside volley. But it is to be hoped that foreign powers who want to fight as well wait a few years.

Ellen Terry—I learned that to do one's work well one must work continuously, and live a life of constant self denial for that purpose.

PEACHES IN BAD SEASONS.

Opinions Expressed by Western New York Horticulturists.

At the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society of Western New York, a subject discussed and reported upon as follows, was: "What varieties of peaches have given crops in past unfavorable seasons?"

Mr. Hopkins, of Lewiston, reported Peach as being most favorable.

Mr. John G. Chase had one tree of Early Rivers which had given a good crop five years in succession.

Mr. Dutton, of Youngstown, had a full crop of Early Rivers.

Mr. Bronson, of Geneva, reported favorably of Smiling Early Rivers and Hill's Chili.

Mr. Willard had Hoag's Surprise which did well; follows Early Rivers in ripening; is freestone, and does not rot. The old Hill's Chili did remarkably well. Horsefoot did well; produces a crop every year, and hardy in fruit buds—a very important thing. He thought a good deal of Horton's Rareripe, a seedling of Early Rivers, and absolutely freestone.

Mr. Rupert said Wager did well; but some one else said it was almost worthless, while Mr. Isaac stated that he would not plant it. Replying to a question Professor Bailey said no peach was absolutely free from the yellows.

Mr. Ford, of Auburn, spoke of Hatfield as a fine grower, fine fruit and open nearly. Mr. Willard mentioned the Hatfield as one of the best, and Professor Bailey said it was being planted a good deal in Delaware.

Mr. Bronson reported Wager uniformly good as to season, fine quality, good bearer, does not overbear and is the best combination that grows. He thought the gentleman who spoke inclusively of this variety did not have a good one stock.

Mr. Smith, of St. Catharines, thought Wager fine, and Mr. Hoag agreed. Mr. Green said the original Wager was fine, but the story went that it could be propagated from seed, and seedlings have been sent out and the trees taken from them. Mr. Hogue had Wager, but the trees were not taken from seedlings. Mr. Hooker set out some seedlings and they proved poor.

Mr. Benjamin Wing said Alberge was raised in Georgia. It resembled Crawford, but is a little larger, is yellow and a freestone, hears shipping.

Mr. Snow asked if curculio is much of any obstacle to the peach. Mr. Hopkins thought the past season the first time he had noticed it work any detriment to orchards. He found the yellow peaches preferable to his locality.

Early Cultivated Orchids.

Among the ornamental orchids that require rest or intermittent temperatures, the lycaste are regarded as the most easily grown. For beginners in this branch of gardening, according to American Garden, lycastes are certainly more note entitled. Not only are these

LYCASTE SKINNERI, VARIETY ELEGANS.

kept healthy with little trouble, but their flowers are borne in abundance, and as the old foliage remains until the new growths are completed, the plants always present a handsome and leafy appearance.

Lycaste Skinneri is par excellence the orchid for beginners, standing a dry atmosphere better and remaining longer in bloom than others. Other desirable species in this genus are L. aciantha, L. Barringtonia, L. Deppei, L. virodor and L. cruenta. L. Harrisiae, depicted in the cut reproduced from American Garden, differs in some respects from the previously mentioned species. The illustration represents the finest variety of it that is known, it is named Elegans. The flowers are three inches across, with oblong sepals; the petals are every white and waxy in texture; the lip is large, the side lobes bright green and the color primrose, yellow and white.

Worths of Nuts.

An experienced florist says: "If I were restricted in my gardening operations to the use of four species of plants, then without hesitation I would choose hardy roses, lilies, rhododendrons and clematis."

At a meeting of the Southern California Horticultural society, the native California flowering pea (Lathyrus splendens) was spoken of as one of the most beautiful of native flowering plants.

Pruning the currant may begin at planting by shortening the last year's growth nearly one-half. The annual pruning ought to be done before the buds start in the spring.

The value of American vines as a means of restocking the French vineyards injured by the phylloxera grows each season additional evidence.

To prevent the laying of eggs by the peach tree moth some enthusiasts grow a mound of earth about a foot in height around the trees. Great things are claimed for this method.

Some singular verdicts have been rendered in the past few months in murder cases. They arise from an incomprehensible aversion to the hands of jurymen to the hanging penalty. In cases where the sentence for murder in the first degree is hanging and nothing else it is difficult to see how a sentence of imprisonment for life can be pronounced. Yet this has been done. Either the accused was guilty of murder or he was not in several of the instances. If he was guilty of it, then it must have been murder in the first degree, yet the court manages to shuffle around the death penalty in some way. A notable case was that of the Arab who is believed to have killed the old woman "Madame Poisson" in New York city.

My Nerves Are All Right

And I have gained in weight 15 pounds in a month, as the result of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, says Mr. G. H. Bass of the firm of Bass & Kelly, Rochester, N. Y. "I feel about

Chronic Dyspepsia

My digestion being very bad, and I was troubled down from exertion so that I could not sleep nights. But my stomach is now in good condition, and I do all the work I can, for gratitude to the Hood's Sarsaparilla."

"Water-Brash

And dyspepsia troubled me for 15 years, and some various things I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The effect is marvelous as I seem to be almost entirely cured." J. M. Jackson, 427 10th Street, Toledo, Ohio. If you suffer from

Indigestion

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Let this cut stand who never saw before, And see what others have seen about this door.

HAZARD'S "Sporting Rifle."
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A Warning To Horse-Owners.

The Putt Nail in this Shoe certainly saved the horse from which it was recently taken in Worcester, Mass. One point of the nail came out in the proper place for clinching, but on removal the blacksmith who shod the horse. The other point went in the direction shown in the illustration, proving the truthfulness of the first called the "Quick," from which the horse was made lame for one nearly two weeks.

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75c Figured India Silks for 45c
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90c Black Gros Grain Silks for 65c
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Only one Dress Pattern to each customer.

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Look at our elegant line of Ladies' and Children's Blouses at the following extremely low prices:
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