

married Miss Lucy Tracy Lee of New York. In consequence the former Miss Lee now becomes Lady Grimthorpe. The new Lord Grimthorpe is forty-nine years old and for many years has represented the Whitty division of Yorkshire in parliament. He is a good speaker and a man of considerable ability, but he does not possess that diversity of talents and astounding energy which caused his uncle to be regarded as one of the most remarkable men of his time. He is a good hunter, architect, statesman, clock-maker, church-rector and author, and possessed of unbounded faith in his ability in whatever he does. He played the violin and enjoyed nothing so much as having a fight on his hands. The estate is not a large one—something over 5,000 acres—but Lord Grimthorpe left in addition a large fortune and as a successful banker his nephew has already accumulated a snug little pile of his own.

OTHER OLD FOLKS.

The late Lord Grimthorpe was by no means an isolated example of longevity in the British aristocracy. There are several more still living whose existence disproves the popular notion that wealth and titles promote early decrepitude. Lord Clwyd has just entered upon his ninety-sixth year. Lord Field was ninety-two in August, and the Earl of Cranbrook, once the vigorous and eloquent debater, Catherine Hardy, who counted Gladstone for the representation of Oxford university, will be ninety-one next October. Lord Masham became a notable character last January, and he is still a good shot. Lord Brampton will be eighty-eight in September, and the Duke of Rutland eighty-seven in December. Several other noblemen might be mentioned who have passed the four-score milestone, and are still going strong. I very much doubt if any class of men contains such a large percentage of hale old veterans as the house of lords. These examples cannot afford much satisfaction to those moralists who are continually prating about the advantages of poverty and frugality and the hard work necessary to make a fortune for oneself. All things considered, those who are born to beaver have good reasons for considering themselves lucky.

CARNegie AND DUKES.

Andrew Carnegie recently declared that he did not take much stock in dukes, but his return to Skibo castle each year is marked by increasing appreciation of a ducal style of living. He is now residing in London for a few weeks while the castle is being put in proper shape for his residence. Orders have gone forth that the household staff be increased, and that the house be put in proper shape for his residence. He is now residing in London for a few weeks while the castle is being put in proper shape for his residence. Orders have gone forth that the household staff be increased, and that the house be put in proper shape for his residence.

A RACING STABLE.

It is reported in sporting circles that the Earl of Suffolk will set up a racing stable next year, and that he will have his horses trained at his place near Malmesbury, in Wiltshire. Since the racing track lost the support of such stalwarts as the late Duke of Westminster, Captain Macdonald, Sir John Blundell, Maple and Captain Mitchell, members of the Jockey club have been trying to get wealthy men to take up the sport and among others approached is the Earl of Suffolk, who ceased to be regarded as an important peer when he married Miss Daisy Leiter. His American bride, it is said, quite approves of his decision. Horse racing is one of the passions to royal favor. In other forms of sport the Earl is an enthusiast and probably is as well noted for his various games as any man in England. It may not be generally known that he once edited "The Encyclopedia of Sport."

AFRICA COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

When Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter of Newport, R. I., were in England last year they gave instructions to a well-known firm of house and land agents to secure a country residence for them in view of an anticipated visit this season. The agents told Mr. Carter then that it would be much easier to secure a London house during the time which is known as the London season than to find a suitable country residence, because the owners of such places, if they are persons of any standing in society, are always a part of their entertaining in the country, so as to give the people on their estates a chance of making a little extra money. Mrs. Carter, however, declared that she must have a country residence in England at any cost, and so a fine mansion called "The Croft" near Rugby, in Warwickshire, has been leased for her merely for the season, but for a number of years. It is on the property of the Earl of Crewe, and has not had a permanent tenant for a long time. It is situated in a district noted for hunting and polo, to both of which forms of sport Mr. and Mrs. Carter are devotedly attached. Mrs. Carter has had the house largely refurnished.

AMERICANS FROM CAIRO.

Harry MacLaughlin of Philadelphia has arrived in London from Cairo, where he and his wife and children have been spending some months combining business with pleasure. He had a London residence for last year's season, but he found that the climate did not suit his children, so he has decided not to risk it this time. He is looking out for a place in Scotland, where he must have a tennis, croquet, golf and mixed fielding. Being of Scotch extraction he says he likes to be among his own people and spend his money there as well. The MacLaughlins do not mean to abandon altogether the idea of sharing in the festivities of the London season. They will come to town occasionally, and put up at some of the fashionable hotels, where they will entertain their friends.

JUST GETTING READY.

James H. Kelly of New York, and his sister, who only recently arrived in London, have taken a nice family house at Theobalds, just on the borders of Epping forest, where they propose to do the work and entertaining as soon as they get fixed up. Mrs. Kelly's original intention was to have a town residence but this being her first visit to England she wants to see more of what is interesting in direct Britain and Ireland, and has concluded that the management of a town house during the London season would leave her little energy for touring. Mr. Kelly is said to be an enthusiastic sportsman and while he is enjoying himself in that way his sister will travel through England, Scotland and Ireland. She will spend some time in the English lake district, pass through the highlands of Scotland, and visit the Killarney district in Ireland before she returns to the Epping Forest house. Later in the season she and her brother will go to Scotland to fish. Before they return to New York they will try to arrange for the renting of a house in one of the inland counties for the hunting season.

LADY MAIRY.

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DOES THE SUBTLE LIGHTNING LIVE?

(Continued from page thirteen.)

phenomenon, mainly that of lightning, while reviewing the troops in the Capitan Marsh. An English nobleman named Butler witnessed the following fact. In the town of Evesham 10 harvesters had sought refuge under a hedge during a storm. Lightning struck and killed four, who were left as it were. One was found holding in his fingers the staff which he was about to take. Another had a little dead dog on his knee and had one hand on the animal's head. The lightning burst forth under the right ear and passing out by the left.

"We sometimes find lightning taking a part in judicial matters. On July 20, 1812, a negro named Norrie was to be hanged for murder in Kentucky. Just as he was stepping on the platform a formidable stroke of lightning killed him. The sheriff was so impressed by this occurrence that he resigned. "Or, again, it may play the physician. In September, 1848, at Romulus, France, a French keeper named Poul was standing on his dovecote watching the storm when a stroke of lightning upset him and killed him to the end of the world. He remained unconscious for a time, and lived for 10 hours. Having had rheumatism for some years, he could not take a step without the aid of a stick. Since then, he no longer is a quiescent stick, but can do what he likes. "Politics also appear to have their power of attraction. When McKinley ran for the presidency with Hobart a large army had been built by an ardent Republican named Abner Millham and decorated with lithograph pictures of the two. During a storm the building was several times struck by lightning and seemed wrapped in flames. No harm was done, but it was found that the pictures had disappeared and all the sheets of them were traced on the wall.

"Ball lightning is the most mysterious form of lightning. It sometimes takes the shape of a ball and with the most evil nature. And yet it is usually not necessarily pushed to the extent of death; fainting, fright, looting a house or destroying a building sometimes suffices to quiet it. Its shape is not always spherical, though generally so. Sometimes it has a flame like a shell, or else is quiet as a shooting star. It is like a ball of orange, and moves so slowly that one can follow it for several minutes.

"Once at Marseilles I entered a house like a ball of fire. A plate struck the feet of a girl who was kneeling, rebounded to the ceiling, struck her foot again, then the ceiling, and rebounded thus three or four times with perfect regularity, and finally went out through the keyhole. The girl only had the feeling of a slight cramp in the legs and could not walk alone for several weeks. "One day at Secondary two boys, one aged 12 and the other 16, were playing in the street, when they saw a ball like an orange shining toward them. One touched it with his foot. It exploded, killing him instantly. His comrade was thrown down, but was not hurt. "This goes to prove that people should not play with lightning. It does not like to be interfered with, and the less one which it reserves for the imprudent are cruel. "The strange fancies of lightning is for undressing its victims. Once a woman dressed as a man was caught in a storm, her clothes and shoes were torn off by lightning and thrown away, so that she had to wrap up in a sheet in order to reach the nearest village. Shoes or clothing may be destroyed or nearly unsewn, and the wearers left un-buried.

"On July 5, 1888, at Vold, two workmen who had sought shelter under a willow were hurled more than four yards without being injured. On Aug. 2, 1892, at the Prince Eugene barracks, in Paris, lightning fell while the soldiers were going to bed. There in bed were killed to their feet, while those standing were thrown down.

"Dr. Gaultier de Claubry was one day struck without having any injury that he had received. It was a stroke of lightning that he never grew again. Laine Lecloup, a 20-year-old girl at Freshwater, had a furrow cut in her hair, as if shaved with a razor, when the lightning had passed.

"Sometimes it splits a man neatly in two, as with an axe. This happened to a miller, boy at Gries on Jan. 20, 1868. He was cut straight up from the legs to the top of the head.

"In 1899 lightning struck a mirror, making 10 holes in the gilt frame. Voltaire is never named and transcribing it to the face of the mirror, while the quicksilver on the back was traced in the most beautiful designs.

"We all wish things to be, but they are determined by causes. So it is with the pestilence without knowing any cause, internal or external cause, she is less capricious than we believe. These curious facts show us once again that our knowledge of the universe is incomplete, and that a study is interesting in all its phases.

"It is certain that electricity has in nature a part more important than we generally think, and that in human life it is almost essential. It is a force nearly unknown. Sensitive beings notice this at the approach of storms, and feel the most extraordinary relief.

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When the storm has passed, we have here a physical influence followed by a moral influence, the two coming very near together with the residents of our planet.

"And what," I asked, "seem to be the causes for the most frequent accidents? If no general law can be detected, are there not at least evidences of the principal causes of destruction?" "The summer particularly abundant in such accidents," M. Flammarion answered, "and more especially the months of May to October, inclusive. It is furthermore noticeable that more men are killed than women.

"In France alone more than 10,000 people were killed by lightning during the nineteenth century. For 1,875 men there were 1,452 women, or about one-third. This has sometimes been attributed to differences of nature, to organic electricity, or to clothes. It is probably due to the simple fact that there are less women than men in the fields, and they are consequently less exposed.

"Even in France (said) as the country is the distribution of accidents from lightning is irregular—rare in some places and recurring every year in others. Mountainous regions are the most exposed. In Paris there are few accidents, because people are comparatively little exposed, and the lightning strikes trees or buildings. The electric charges pass into metal works, such as telegraph wires, lightning rods, etc. The Eiffel Tower is often struck, but is not injured.

"The victims may be divided by order of frequency into five classes: 1. Under trees. 2. In the open country, especially if they hold tools in their hands or are leading an animal. 3. In churches, especially if holding a bell rope, and invariably those ringing a bell in a storm. 4. Track keepers' houses. 5. In towns.

"The great gathering of animals generally are dangerous in thunderstorms; entire flocks are destroyed. They naturally run together from fright, and being in front of a large service as conductor. Steam also rises in a column from this living mass and opens a channel for the electric current.

"The trees are frequently struck by lightning, then poplars, elms and pines. Fruit trees are about the mean, and those enjoying the greatest immunity are olive, maple and ash. Height counts for something in this, and also isolation, the dampness of the soil and the form of the foliage and of the roots.

"There are three ways in which protection against lightning can be found: 1. Certain precautions should always be taken during storms. The first and most important is to avoid standing under trees. Telegraph wires are dangerous on account of the spark which may act as induction. Disturbing the air opens a way for the electric fluid, and therefore one should not run in a storm, and on no account ring a bell. Herds of animals should be scattered.

"But in spite of all precautions there will remain certain families about lightning which renders its observation peculiarly interesting. One can only hope that its sparks may tend to grow more frequent. Struck by lightning, often from one to 10 kilometres long, the longest known is 18 kilometres, and yet some last only one-hundredth of a second. With a link of the instantaneousness of these fleeting apparitions, we are amazed by their incomparable activity? Are we not dumb with admiration before the magic force of this electric fluid capable of hurrying into space rivers of whose sinuous courses extend on vast spaces in a time almost unappreciable to our senses?

"Thunder is the eddying and transcribing of the lightning and is heard at more than 40 kilometres, rarely at more than 20, and its general limit is 15. Cannon, on the other hand, are heard at 40 kilometres, and bombardments at 100. It is said that the battle of Waterloo was heard at Creil, in France, 200 kilometres away. So the thunder made by the hand of man is less powerful than that of nature. But then it is infinitely more vicious and makes infinitely more victims.

In the wild state, coming directly from the atmospheric regions, the electric fluid is the most dreadful messenger of the air. Conveyed by the agency of men, it has added powerfully in the progress of modern civilization. It lightning should be tamed and its sparks directed, its services would be incalculable. And this is a possibility within the limit of science.

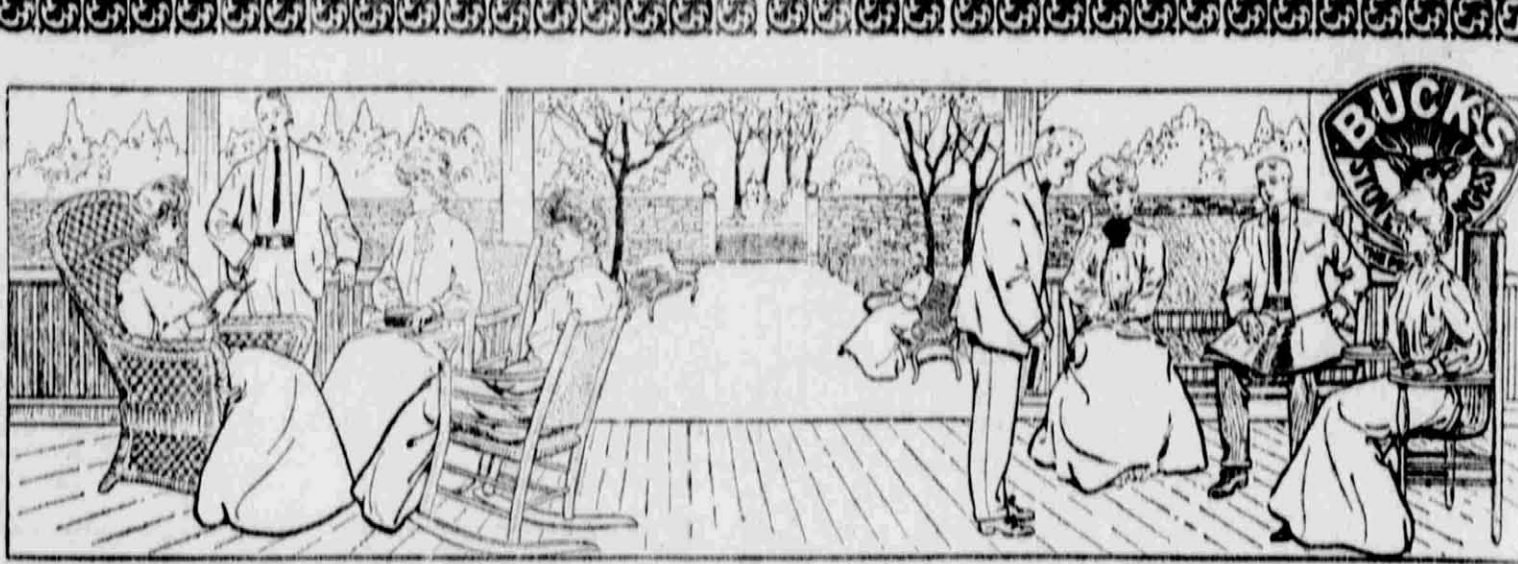
THE TARANTULA-KILLING WASPS.

The tarantula killer is a bustling, unquiet creature. When running on the ground its wings vibrate continuously. When it sights its prey it flies in circles around it. The tarantula trembles violently; now runs and hides; now,

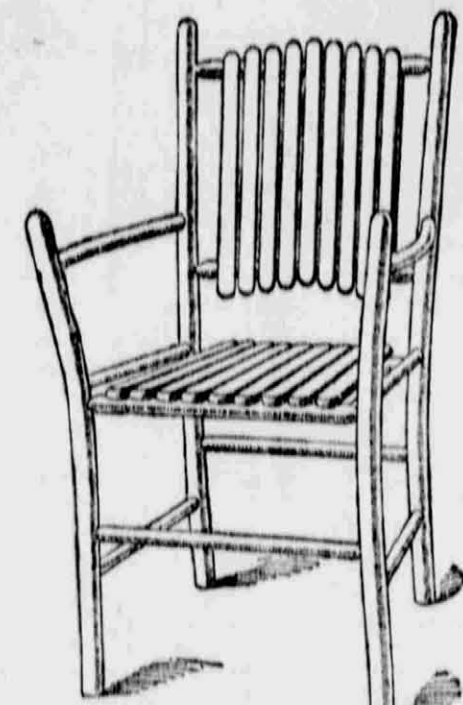
rising rampant, shows signs of flight. The watchful huntress finds a favorable moment, darts upon its victim with curved body, and thrusts in its sting, if possible, into the soft abdomen. Often the spider is at once paralyzed, but a second and even a third wound is sometimes necessary. The victor seizes its motionless prey with its jaws and drags it to a hole previously dug. She thrusts it in, deposits an egg upon it, and covers it up. In this case the bulk of the tarantula insures sufficient food for the offspring, and one alone is provided, as seems to be the case with the cicada-killing wasps. But the mud dauber and her ilk, which select smaller prey, garner many, rarely sealing a cell ere it is quite full.—Harper's Magazine.

Having to lay upon my bed for 14 days from a severe bruise leg, I only found relief when I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Snow Liniment. I can cheerfully recommend it as the best medicine for bruises ever sent to the afflicted. It has never come a positive necessity upon myself. D. R. Byrnes, Merchant, Brownsville, Texas. 25 Cts., 50 Cts., \$1.00. Sold by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

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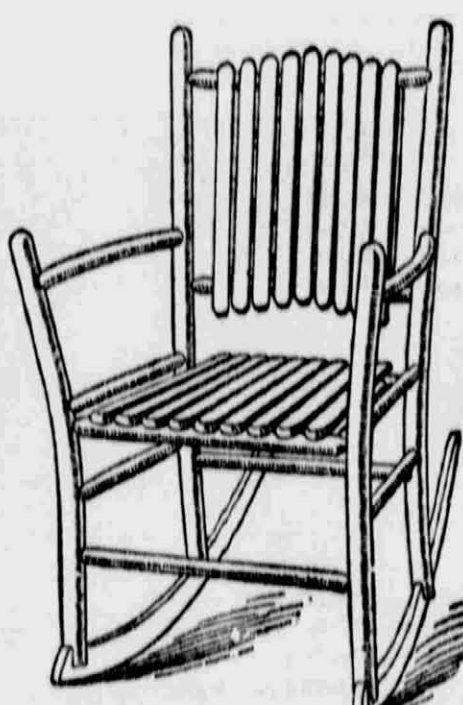


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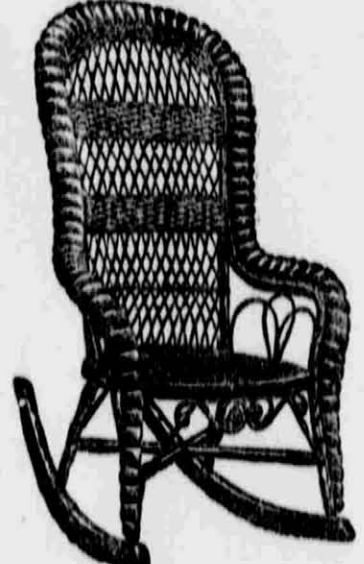
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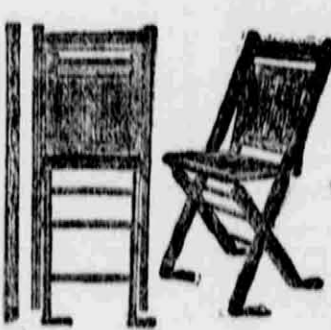
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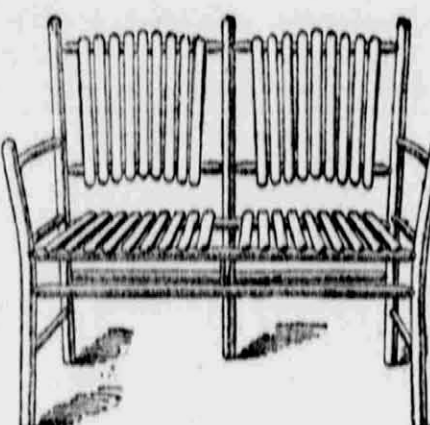
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THE TEETH AND GOOD LOOKS.

Prof. B. Symes Thompson, Gresham Professor of Medicine, in the course of an address at the Polytechnic, Regent street, on Saturday afternoon, March 11, on "The Evolution and Degeneration of the Teeth," remarked that while the bones of man and animals had decayed greatly during the past 6,000 or 7,000 years, the teeth had been preserved in a much better condition. Teeth were not part of bones, but part of the skin—they were, in fact, dermal appendages. Old people were surprised to find that when the teeth of the lower jaw decayed there was very little of the jaw left. This produced what was called the nut-cracker physiognomy. Referring to the fact that the ore-bill had an articulated rootlet in the form of a bird, which removed foreign matter, the lecturer enforced the lesson of the necessity of attending carefully to the cleaning of the teeth, and recommending attention to them at night as being more important than in the morning. In these modern days, he said, no child was given to the tooth, because everything was cooked for man, and that was the cause of the deterioration of our teeth in modern times. Had teeth, Prof. Thompson concluded, destroyed good looks.—London Standard.