NOTES AND COMMENTS.

he San Francisco Call says that re is no State in the Union save lifornia that can celebrate her ristmas holidays with an ice pal- festival in one place and a picnic id blossoms in another.

Bear's oil," so long and favorably own as beneficial in promoting the owth of the hair, and as improving appearance, is now very seldom nuine, as all kinds of bland oils, veg- ble and animal, have been used un- that name, and generally with ben- to the user, as the genuine oil is arce, and soon becomes rancid.

Reports from Alaska show that many h finds are being made in the north- gold fields by small miners. As esult many of the miners will winter ere in order to begin prospecting rly in the spring. Many have hard- enough to eat to keep them alive, t they are determined to brave all the chance of making a fortune.

It is not often, even in England, that ree generations of one family sit in arliament at the same time. This is e case, however, with one family, nce Lord Warkworth was chosen represent the South Kensington ondon) District in the House of Com- ons. His grandfather, the Earl of orthumberland, now eighty-five years d, is naturally a member of the House Lords, while his father, Lord Percy, presents the Berwick District in the ouse of Commons. Lord Warkworth only twenty-four years old.

The bounding West is pushing along ward fame. "Owney," the postal- erks' pet dog, is a four-legged ad- ertisement of the enterprise of Ta- oma. The distance between this city nd the "metrolopus" of the State of ashington is all that remains to be ompleted of his journey around the orld. Is it possible that the citizens that pushing village by the Pacific re so busy hunting wealth that they ave neither time nor inclination to sit the outside world and send their ogs out as representatives of the Pa- he slope idea, "Get there, somehow, t get there?"

A corporation has just been formed Los Angeles, Cal., for the purpose exploiting the gold fields which are id to exist in the sand along cer- in portions of the shore of the ocean tween Redondo and Santa Monica. he corporation has a lease on a mile d a third frontage on the ocean, hich it proposes to treat as soon as roper facilities in the way of ma- hinery, etc., can be placed upon the rounds. Already, it is said, an an- lysis has been made, with the most romising results, and the company xpects to develop an important min- g industry.

The Chicago Telephone Company has ntroduced into its switch-board room, here a small army of "central" girls re employed, a new system of air- upply that is very successful. The oul air of Chicago is first washed by orcing it through an artificial rain- torm. The water absorbs all the soot, irt and micro-organisms in the air, eaving it pure as that of the moun- ains. The washed air is then dried, eated and forced into the closed room, nd the entire air supply is renewed very three minutes. The filthy dregs eft in the water by the air is a witness o the dirt that has to be breathed in by the average Chicagoans.

Reports of the Turkish massacres in Armenia during the past half year ave often told how the Turkish wo- men strove to incite the men to slaugh- er. In the New York Sun is printed a letter from the city of Aintab, bout the November butchery of the Armenian Christians there, in which here was this painful passage: "What e heard was the indescribable roar f the mob, pierced by the sharp re- orts of guns, with now and then hrieks of agony or fear, and over all nd most horrible of all the loud, shrill zulighat,' very like the cry of our northern loons, prolonged and sharp- ened, raised by the Turkish women rowded on the roofs and cheering on heir men to the attack." Surely hese women must be among the radlest and worst of human wretches.

Robert Perry, a Chicago contractor, who has been spending two months in Johannesburg, South Africa, says: "I want to warn Americans to keep away rom that part of the world. There is nothing to go there for. The climate s unhealthful, living is exorbitantly igh, and the people who are there re almost in a starving condition. Natives do all the work in the mines, which are all owned by Barnato and Rhodes. The place is a desert where arcely anything grows, and there is water famine most of the time. Ev- ry imaginable thing is taxed heavily. Even Pretoria's own paper has printed warning to the world to keep away rom the place. The people who have ved there ten or fifteen years are away behind the times. When I told them bout the motocycle and the kineto- cope, they thought I was telling fairy ales, and would not believe me."

Dr. Nathan Oppenheim writes in alyhood: "Our usual method of re- aking and of [illegible] lsehood is [illegible] roof for [illegible] ustoral [illegible] g at a [illegible] member.

[illegible] for lying only after tried and proved ability to recognize, discriminate, and tell the truth; in addition, only after it has been definitely decided that his physical and mental conditions are normal; after we feel sure that his environment has been so normal, sweet, and clear that every predisposing cause from this side has been removed; after we have eliminated all facts which could possibly act in the way of making subjective impressions, of whatever intensity, which might lead the child to a misapprehension and misstatement of facts.

Miss Emma C. Sickles, who achieved considerable reputation for the courageous part she played in the Indian uprising at Pine Ridge Agency in 1890, has received a gold medal from a society in France, whose motto is "To save or to perish." Miss Sickles was a teacher in the Indian school at Pine Ridge Agency, and was well acquainted with all the Indians. When the uprising occurred in 1890 she volunteered her services as a mediator to the War Department. Secretary Proctor and General Schofield sanctioned her enterprise. She managed at great personal risk to get into the camp of the hostile Indians, and although the massacre of Wounded Knee took place, she has always maintained that by giving General Miles timely information of the intentions subsequent to that she averted a wholesale slaughter at the agency.

A Montana man who has just visited Cripple Creek says: "There are nearly 20,000 people there and it is difficult to get hotel accommodations. Mining men and people from all parts of the country are flocking there in great numbers It's 'Cripple Creek, Cripple Creek,' from one end of the State to the other. The people of Denver can talk of nothing else but Cripple Creek, and even in Omaha and the cities further east, the district is attracting genuine attention. The markets are flooded with Cripple Creek stocks. Like any other district, some of the properties are good, but most of them have really no claims. The ore, as you know, is rich, and fortunes are being taken out daily. The boom has inflated prices so that every man with a hole in the ground is holding his claim at fabulous prices. Cripple Creek is all right, but the present boom cannot last forever."

Statistics of the production and workings of the great Anaconda mines in Montana, not hitherto ascertainable, have been made public through the sale of nearly half the capital stock to Englishmen, and are given in the Engineering and Mining Journal. These copper mines are the largest in the world, the Rio Tinto in Spain ranking next, and those of the Calumet and Hecla, on Lake Superior, the third. The Anaconda mines have been sunk 1,200 feet and have more than 3,000,000 tons of copper ore in sight. They can yield 6,000 tons of fine copper per month. Besides the mines the plant includes a hotel, town properties, a railroad, sawmills, coke and electric plants, machine shops and the like; in all about $15,500,000 in cash has been expended upon the property. Besides the copper, the Anaconda Company is the second largest producer in the world, ranking next to the Broken Hill mines, that metal being contained in the pig copper; the silver product of 1895 amounted to 5,500,000 ounces fine, with 22,000 ounces of gold. The profit on copper for the last six months has averaged 4 cents per pound. The output per year is estimated at 50,000 tons; at present prices for copper it is expected that in 1896 $3,000,000 will be paid in dividends of 2½ per cent. on the 1,200,000 shares, leaving about $1,000,000 of profits reserved for working capital. The report of the experts closes with these words: "The attractive features of the Anaconda are that it can now produce much more copper than any other company and at a smaller cost per ton," due to the silver and gold now recovered by improved processes. Altogether no one has before been able to learn what a really great mining property the Anaconda is.

To Smooth the Wrinkled Brow.

For centuries women have sought for some device, lotion or application that will drive from the brow the wrinkles that dull care or creeping age has placed there. A Philadelphia woman has just secured a patent upon a device which she believes will arrest the enemies of physical beauty.

It is mechanical, and consists of two bowed arms of watch-spring steel. At the ends of the arms are pads faced with chamois. The arms fit around back of the head, and are adjusted to draw the flesh back until it is smooth. The device is to be worn over night, and the inventor claims that the wrinkles are thus removed.

A Unique Specialty.

In Berlin there is a shorthand writer with a unique specialty. He attends all funerals of prominent persons, and takes down verbatim the addresses of the officiating clergymen. Then he prepares highly ornamented copies of the addresses and sells them to the friends of the euloglzed dead. His business is so good that he has taken an assistant, and has advertised for [illegible] member.

OLD CLIFF DWELLINGS.

Interesting Discoveries in Arizona's Mountain Regions.

Probably there are very few, if any, towns in Arizona that can boast of the interesting surroundings of Eaglestaff. Within a radius of ten miles are to be found the famous cliff dwellings, the beautiful San Francisco peaks, the ancient cave dwellings, and the well-known bottomless pits. Here the every whim of the geologist and philologist can be satisfied. The former has for his investigation the San Francisco peaks, which are over 13,000 feet high, and which are said to contain every geological stratum known.

The cave dwellings, reached by a ten mile drive through a beautiful country, are full of interest. Reaching the mountain and beginning its ascent, we find broken pieces of pottery strewn in every direction, and walking further up until we reach within 500 or 600 feet of the top, we first begin to encounter the caves, which average from twenty to forty feet in circumference.

Descending into these about fifteen feet, we find ourselves in the midst of a circular chamber, with openings leading from each side into other chambers of equal or smaller sizes. By kicking up the ground in the cave a person will frequently find choice pieces of pottery. Around the outer edge of the caves there are walls, evidently placed as a fortification. The general character of all the caves is the same.

Continuing the ascent to the top of the mountain, you will find a large, square plateau, which is fenced off by a rude stone wall, and here are found large stones, which were evidently used by the dwellers for the grinding of their corn, etc. They bear great similiarity to those used by the Indians and Mexicans of to-day.

Coming down from the ancient mountain and following the road several miles to the southeast, the tourist comes to the cliff dwellers' abode. Here, in a large canyon, from 1400 to 1600 feet deep deep and several miles long, are found the last dwelling places of these mysterious people. As you approach the brink of the canyon, tier after tier of these dwellings rise before you, some hewn into the solid sides of the canyon, with a door opening of about four feet square.

Following the trail down the canyon about half a mile, we come to a different class of dwellings from these. Here, under large, overhanging cliffs, the ancient builders have constructed rude walls of masonry from the floor to the top of the cliffs, thus making an apartment with the cliff for the roof. In these are found remnants of old fire ovens, and now and then a piece of pottery or stone work, which would lead a person to believe that they were in some way connected with the cave dwellers, as the relics found in both places are almost identically the same.

The question yet to be solved is whether these dwellings in the cliffs and in the caves were permanent homes or merely places of refuge in time of danger. The latter theory appears to be the most plausible in the case of the cave dwellers, as their places of dwelling are all very difficult of access and are fortified by stone walls, and from the further fact that the surrounding plains are thickly covered with broken pottery, which would indicate the presence of a resident population.

Sources of Ivory.

African ivory is now conceded to be the finest. The first quality of this comes from near the equator, and it has been remarked with regard to this fact that the nearer the equator the smaller is the elephant, but the larger the tusks. The ivory from equatorial Africa is closer in the grain, and has less tendency to become yellow by exposure than Indian ivory. The finest transparent African ivory is collected along the west coast between latitudes 10 degrees north and 10 degrees south, and this is believed to deteriorate in quality and to be more liable to damage with increase of latitude in either direction. The whitest ivory comes from the east coast. It is considered to be in best condition when recently cut; it has then a mellow, warm, transparent tint, as if soaked in oil, and very little appearance of grain or texture.

Indian ivory has an opaque, dead white color, and a tendency to become discolored. Of the Asian varieties Siam is considered to be the finest, being much superior in appearance and density. The ivory of the mammoth tusks is not very much esteemed, particularly in England; it is considered too dry and brittle for elaborate work, besides which it is very liable to turn yellow. As a matter of fact, the largest tusks very rarely leave Asiatic Russia, being too rotten for industrial purposes.

Damage Caused by Cannons.

Krupp guns are certainly not desirable neighbors, even in times of peace. The inhabitants of Essen suffer much in nerves and house property from the trials of the heavy guns close by. Many houses and walls show large fissures from the shocks and many are actually unsafe. At the latest experiments all the doors and windows at Essen flew open at every discharge.

Band of Assassins.

The great work of General Church in Apulia was the destruction of the Decisi and the execution of their chief, the Abate Ciro Annichiarico. The rank and file of this society consisted wholly of murderers, none being admitted to membership unless he could prove that he had killed at least two persons in cold blood. Ciro, its chief and founder, was a renegade priest, the list of whose personal homicides is horrible and tedious. But his power was so great that no peasant or noble dared betray his secret. The people, too, believed him to be a stregone; and it was said that his death was only effected by a silver bullet from his own carbine, which, "of course," broke the spell of his enchantments.

So confident and fearless in themselves were the Decisi that the chiefs wore a silver death's head round his neck, and openly carried a dagger with inscriptions identifying the owners as members of the band. They had several rites and ceremonies, and banners and trumpets; and the other societies, such as the Filadelfi and the Republica Salentina, were affiliated to them. The greatest blow struck at the Decisi was the direct result of this affiliation. At a campo of the Filadelfi, presided over by a rich lawyer of Lecce, a decree of death to Generale Giorgio (as they translated Church's name) was formally pronounced. It was sent on to the Decisi for execution, which called a meeting to comply with the amiable request. But "Giorgio" had got wind of the meeting, and the terror was trapped in the nick of time.

America's Finest Game.

Wyoming is again to be hunted over for elk, deer and moose to restock the Scottish highland preserves, owned by wealthy Britishers. Colonel William Root of Laramie has received an order from the old country and in a few days will take the field with the purpose in view of capturing the wary animals and preparing them for shipment. He has sent over a number of animals before and says that great care is to be taken in shipment. The deer ship well and stand the travel in good shape, while the elk and moose are more delicate and have to be fed dainty things, and repay attention often by dying during the voyage over the Atlantic.

Wyoming and Northern Colorado are about the only places left in the United States where there is wild game in abundance. It will be remembered that a shipment of Wyoming game was made several years ago, at which time a great hubbub was raised all over the country against the methods of stocking the English preserves at the expense of the Americans. The game to fill the latest order will, in all probability, come from the northern part of the State, which is sparsely populated and in which the kings of the mountain forests abound.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Arizona was first in the market with this season's oranges, beating California by a week or so. U2.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.

John Rogers, of Portland, Or., is 104 years old, and is hale and active. He says his father was 105 years old when he died.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. S. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Comes to stay

There is more than one food which will cause the body to increase in weight. A free supply of sugar will do this; so will the starchy foods; cream, and some other fats. But to become fleshy, and yet remain in poor health, is not what you want. Cod-liver oil increases the weight because it is a fat-producing food. But it does far more than this. It alters, or changes, the processes of nutrition, restoring the normal functions of the various organs and tissues.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, is pure cod-liver in a digested condition. So that, when a person gains in weight from taking Scott's Emulsion, it is because of two things: First, the oil has acted as a fat-producing food; and, second, it has restored to the body a healthy condition. Such an improvement is permanent: *it comes to stay.*

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (*Ask your doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable*—always *uniform*—always *contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.*

Put up in 50-cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. W. C. Lewis, who is connected with the artistic advertising department of the Youth's Companion, and resides at 33 Dwight Street, Boston, relates that he had his attention called to Ripans Tabules by a business acquaintance who expressed a high opinion of them. Mr. Lewis was a good deal troubled with what he describes as a nervous, bilious condition that appeared to be brought on from time to time by high pressure work or special mental activity or excitement, such as would be common at periods of unusual nervous tension. It has become his practice at such times to take a Tabule—just one—at the moment that he observes the difficulty approaching. It makes no difference when it is. A favorable result is invariably apparent within twenty minutes. The only noticeable effect is that he feels all right in twenty minutes if he takes the Tabule; while if he does not the nervous, uncomfortable feeling intensifies and leads to a bad afternoon and tired evening. He carries one of the little vials with him all the time now, but doesn't have occasion to apply to it anything like as often as he did at first. Nowadays there are frequent periods of from a week to ten days or even two weeks during which he finds that he has no occasion whatever to make use of the Tabules, but still carries them in his pocket, just the same, so that they may be ready if an occasion occurs.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

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POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six boxes $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

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"Knowledge is Folly Unless Put to Use." You Know
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THEN USE IT.