

OMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

In the western part of South Dakota, is one of the most wonderful natural curiosities in the world, yet it is so little known that even its name is rarely heard outside of the immediate vicinity. This is the cave mountain. This mountain is part of the range, yet it is almost detached from the surrounding mountains and stands in a park. The mountain is a literally honeycombed with caverns, which run in every direction through it, and in some places form tunnels which run clear through the mountain. It is estimated that there are fully three hundred distinct caves, not counting those which connect with others as separate ones. From the appearance of some of the cavities they have been used at some time in the past by men who have made their homes there. It is supposed by certain scientists that an ancient race of cave dwellers used them for homes, and probably assisted nature in fashioning them from the rocks in the mountains. One of the largest caverns bears evidences of man's handiwork in that the walls have undoubtedly been smoothed down, and in one place an excavation has been made in one side and a raised dais gives indications that it was used as a sort of throne room. In another cave are the remains of a dungeon. There is a deep cavern, almost circular in shape, about twelve feet from top to bottom. On the sides, at the bottom, are indications that at some time some one has tried to cut steps in order to get out. There were no human remains found in any part of the caverns.

A GERMAN statistician recently published the results of his investigation of the relative ages of husbands and wives in the various capitals of Europe. He found that the conditions in Berlin, where the Bureau of Statistics does excellent work, corresponded, upon the whole, with those in other cities. He discovered that marriages are most frequent where the husband is two or three years older than the wife. Women under twenty years of age, however, usually take into themselves husbands six or seven years older than themselves. The cases in which the man was a year younger than the woman were almost as numerous as those in which he was six or seven years older. The first condition was true of 6.7 per cent of all married couples, and the latter condition of 6.4 per cent. The cases where the husband was six or seven years younger than the wife were also just as numerous as those where he was thirteen or fourteen years older. Only two cases were discovered where the husband was thirty-five years the senior; one case where he was forty-seven years older, and one case where he was the older by forty-six years. One case was discovered where the wife was thirty-four years older than the husband. Twelve and three-tenths per cent of all men who marry women under twenty years of age, according to the statistician, are between twenty-six and twenty-seven years old.

SINCE the telegraph has been brought to about as near the point of perfection as it is likely to attain, and telegraphic communication has been established to the remotest parts of the world, it has become very difficult for rogues to escape its searching ways. Once in a while a fugitive from justice manages to elude his pursuers, but the Electric Review thinks, if the party sought is of sufficient importance to be in special request his whereabouts are likely to be discovered. One of the most notable instances of failure in that respect on record is that of Marsh, late president of the Keystone bank, Philadelphia, who has thus far managed to elude arrest, but it is generally conjectured that if certain parties desired his presence his present home could be readily determined. Among the many instances of the detective powers of the telegraph is the discovery of the whereabouts and the arrest of Rudolph Jaeger, the Rothschild runaway cashier, who fled, leaving behind him a defaulting record amounting to \$400,000. He was arrested in Ramleh, Egypt, and will be brought back to Frankfort-on-the-Main and made to answer for his crime. But for the telegraph his arrest would have been next to impossible.

Two travelers have lately arrived at Shanghai, China, whose names deserve not an unimportant place in the roll of distinguished explorers. They are Captain Bower, of the Seventeenth Bengal Cavalry, and Dr. Thorold, of the Indian medical staff, and their claim to distinction rests upon the fact that they have journeyed through Tibet by the longest route that can be taken through that mysterious country. They followed an imaginary line drawn from the Cashmere frontier in the northwest to the Chinese province of Szechuen, where it adjoins the southeastern border of the territories of the Delai Lama. They were upwards of ten months in Tibet, and a great part of their journey lay through a series of elevated table lands, seldom lower than 15,000 feet above the sea level. On approaching Lhasa they were turned back, when within eight days' journey of that city, by the officials; but after some parleying were permitted to proceed on promising not to attempt to enter the Thibetan capital. No foreign travelers have before followed the same route.

PROBABLY no other part of the world, save possibly the Yellowstone Park, has so many natural wonders as Modoc county, Cal. The first in point of historic interest is the *Yellowstone*, a lake of the Modoc range, which is a full of caves, and full of water.

faint murmur to show their course through the bowels of the earth. In many of the caverns an army of men could hide, and in some places the intense heat of the rocks is evidence that internal fires are raging. In all parts of the country can be found mammoth hot springs belching forth water strongly impregnated with minerals, and often close by will be caves of the purest ice. Medicine Lake is a wonder that draws many visitors annually—a body of water that does not contain a living thing, and at certain hours of the day is full of a gelatinous, sponge-like substance, that sinks and leaves the water clear. At the lake are two mountains, one of pure obsidian, the other of pumice stone, in layers.

It is still an open question whether madstones extract the poison of a mad dog's bite. The following points on madstones were recently given to a reporter by an old Texas hunter: "When a deer was unusually hard to kill, running a good ways after receiving a dead shot, old hunters searched for the madstone in them, locating it generally in the maw, or upper part of the paunch. The color of the deer has nothing to do with it. Forty-five years ago my father shot a deer which ran half a mile after it was shot, although the ball grazed the heart. An examination disclosed in the maw a yellowish or brown stone, somewhat smaller, but the shape of a biscuit. In other deer killed by my father he found these stones of various sizes, generally the size and shape of a nutmeg. My mother saved a number of them, and she found them valuable in curing risings and for use in case of stings by bees and insects. They absorb the poison, which is afterward extracted by throwing the stone in tepid water."

The popular belief that a wound in the heart will produce instant death is erroneous. In most cases it does, but there are some animals and some men who will live quite a while after the heart is torn to pieces. Bears have been known to kill their pursuers after having been shot in the heart, and there are many cases on record in which men have fought desperately after receiving such a wound. A recent shooting at Lincoln, Neb., furnishes an illustration. A man named Montgomery walked out of a dining room after being shot, but the autopsy on his body showed that a bullet had driven a large link from his watch chain into one of the ventricles of his heart.

WILLIAM M. DAVENPORT, of the town of Leyden, Mass., is one of the most remarkable examples of a man's power of triumphing over natural disabilities. He is totally blind, and has been from boyhood, but instead of becoming a beggar or sitting down for others to support he set out to make a living, first as wood-sawyer, then as a tinsmith. He now owns a farm of 700 acres and is reputed to be worth \$75,000. He knows the geography of his farm and is a good judge of the nature and character of the soil. For years he has been looked upon as one of the best judges of live stock in the county, and he is frequently employed as a judge to guide buyers in the market.

PETER McKEEVER, a Chicago restaurant keeper, was committed to the detention hospital on complaint of his wife and a friend, George W. Couch. At the hospital a straitjacket was necessary to prevent McKeever from tearing off his clothes and doing injury to himself. McKeever is an American, forty-five years old. "For the last two or three years," his wife said, "he has taken scarcely any solid food, but has subsisted almost entirely upon coffee. Although we tried to persuade him to change his method of living and abstain from coffee, for we saw that it was impairing his mind, we were unsuccessful."

A LOCAL paper of Burlington, N. C., says a man of that town has a dog and a calf that have formed a strange attachment. Lately the dog has been given bread as a diet, and as soon as he gets his ration, he hunts up the calf and gives it the bread, which the calf eats and seems to relish. When the calf is fed the dog receives a share of the meal or bran. The only explanation for this attachment is that they have been kept in the same stall for some time.

A PARTY of sportsmen, while on a fishing trip at the head waters of Maiden Creek, in Pennsylvania, placed twenty brook trout tied to a string in shallow water to keep fresh overnight for the next morning's breakfast. The next morning one of the party, on going to get the trout, found two immense water snakes clinging to the string. They had together swallowed six of the trout, and were held fast by the string.

A CURIOUS people have just been described by Dr. Paul Ehrenreich as inhabiting the *Rivers Araguay*, in Brazil. These are the Karaya, the men and women of whom speak different dialects. Their love of animals, not a common trait in the savage character, is peculiar.

It is said that an incredibly large number of Frenchmen apply every year licenses to wear the decoration of the Lion of Persia. Were it for not the income derived from the sale of brevets of that order, the Persian Ambassador in Paris would not be able to maintain his embassy there.

TWINS were born to the wife of James Thompson of Mount Vernon, Ind., not long since, one a boy and the other a girl. The strange part of this is the fact that the boy was born with a heavy beard. The child is healthy, well developed and bids fair to live.

THOMAS was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Cantel of Wilberton Township, Illinois, in 1852. He is a healthy, well developed child, and is now a year old.

QUEER ANIMALS IN MINES.

Albino Flies and White Bats—Found Below the Earth.

In connection with the resumption of mining along the famous "Blue lead," in this section, a most peculiar discovery was made. Among the mines now being worked is the old Potter mine, owned by Mrs. Ben Bishop and rechristened the Bishop mine. When the Bishop mine was first reopened one of the Will boys entered a dry slope leading to a second shaft whose existence was unknown, owing to a thick growth of brush and trees about it, and had nearly reached the shaft when he noticed a large number of flies buzzing about him in a very troublesome manner. He made several slaps at them, and accidentally caught one.

On examining it by the aid of his lantern he was nearly startled into letting it go by the uncanny appearance of the insect. It was absolutely white, with the exception of its eyes, which, having the usual red color, seemed unusually large and prominent. The red-eyed white fly, while not being common, is not unknown in the older mines, particularly the deep coal mines of the East; but this is the first time, so far as known, that they have been found in any California mine, where access to light and the open air are too easily obtainable for flies to remain below long enough to fade out.

Scarcely had Mr. Will recovered from his surprise at the white flies when he was startled again, this time by the whirring sound of a rattlesnake's musical apparatus. Looking carefully around, he saw the eyes of the reptile and threw a rock at them. The rattling promptly ceased, and a mass of white, glistening convolutions writhed into view from behind a protruding boulder. A couple more rocks dispatched the creature, which proved to be a rattler of over four feet long. One of the rocks thrown had knocked off a good part of his snakeship's rattles, so his age was not to be discovered, but he must have been an old fellow. The color of the snake was pure white. Though a temperate man, Mr. Will was not fully satisfied that he was in his ordinary condition of sanity until he had dragged his prizes back to the newly opened shaft and listened to the expressions of surprise of his companions at the appearance of the two captures.

Prof. Harlow Ballard, Buffalo, who was visiting Bangor in search of mineral specimens, secured the snake and several specimens of the white flies, which he has preserved and shipped to the East. The Professor is of the opinion that the flies are the offspring of some imprisoned in the slope years ago by the rising of the water in the lower workings. The old and partially filled shaft allowed air, but no light, to enter the slope, while the stream flowing into the slope may have provided them with food.

The snake, he thinks, may have been carried down by the water while very young, as it is scarcely possible that it is thirty years old, which it would have been had it remained there ever since the mine was flooded. What the reptile ate during its long captivity is among the mysteries. Since the reopening of the Bishop mine the white flies have entirely disappeared, and a few which Prof. Ballard kept in a small glass case resumed the colors of ordinary house flies within a week after exposure to the light.—San Francisco Examiner.

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So many husbands and wives are living apart in the little town of Kensington, Kan., that society is all broken up on account of it. Nobody dares to give a party, but fortunately there are two churches.

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Colds caught in warm weather are just as certain to make slow but sure destruction of the lung tissues as any other. Dr. Hazzie's Cough Cure enters the most delicate folds of the respiratory organs, and a miraculous cure is promptly effected. No opium. Sold by prominent druggists. Made and manufactured by A. F. Hoxie, Buffalo, N. Y.

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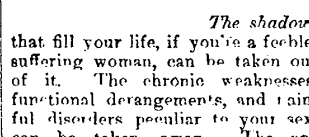
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WORDS OF ADVICE

FROM A NOTED PHYSICIAN.

A Former Student of Sir Morrell Mackenzie, of London, England.

Every physician of extensive practice admits the difficulty—nay, almost hopelessness—of treating Nephritic (kidney) troubles successfully. After seventeen years' experience in practicing my profession I had reached the same conclusion, and that our usual therapeutical agents were wholly inadequate to cope with such diseases, when my attention was called to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.



I have always been prejudiced against the use of patent medicines, a failure peculiar to the members of my profession, but here was a preparation discovered by an old and scientific physician whose wide experience, extending over many years, had given him exceptional advantages for treating disease successfully. Was it not, then, possible that I had found a cure where other had failed? I determined to test the matter.

Shortly after arriving at this conclusion a young man came to consult me who had been a great sufferer from Kidney and Liver troubles for many years. He had been treated by a number of our leading physicians without obtaining any relief, and came to me at a last resort though with very little faith in my ability to effect a cure. I prescribed Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for him, and after taking the first bottle his condition was materially improved. He continued the treatment until he had used three bottles when he was entirely cured and to day he is the possessor of robust health and vitality. Since then I have prescribed Swamp-Root for a number of my patients, and always with the most gratifying results, and I believe it to be the best remedy for all Kidney, Liver and Bladder complaints both chronic and acute, known to the world, if not an actual specific.

With Dr. Finner's U. & O. Anointment I have cured the most stubborn cases of hemorrhoids, or piles, of ten years' standing which had been pronounced incurable after all the approved remedies had been tried without avail.

It is needless to add that experience has confirmed my entire confidence in Dr. Kilmer's preparations, which I frequently prescribe for my patients and invariably with the happiest results; therefore it affords me great pleasure to most cordially recommend them to suffering humanity and to the medical profession, as I feel sure they will accomplish all an I even more than is claimed for them in any instance.

Yours Respectfully,
C. F. BROWN, A. M., M. D.
Suspension Bridge, N. Y., April 23, 1892.

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