

CLOUD STORIES.

EVERY MAN MAY BE HIS OWN WEATHER PROPHET.

Different Forms and Colors of the Telltale Wanderers in the Sky--What Each Denotes.

Every one knows that there cannot be a storm or any considerable change of weather without clouds in the sky, and there is almost as much difference perceptible in clouds as there is in faces. It must not be supposed that clouds always foretell a storm, for, while we find them indicative of storms, we also find them telling as certainly of pleasant weather. Sometimes they inform us of wind, too, and it is the character of the clouds that must be studied to get at the truth, which is then made plain as a pikestaff. Very little careful attention and practice will enable anybody to read this language of the clouds. It is a language, although a language of signs more expressive than if expressed in words. You have doubtless seen the dead mute speak with his fingers, and noticed that changes in the forms made with his fingers change the meaning intended to be expressed by him. It is just so with the clouds--changes in their forms change their meaning. These changes are no mere chance work, for one certain change always indicates the same thing.

Clouds are not all of one kind, for there is a great difference in size, formation, color, and other things, which make them indicative of totally different conditions to come. Years ago Luke Howard, an English Quaker, whose business carried him into the open air for a considerable part of the day, completed a fine classification of clouds, which has been in use from that time to this. It was one of the most wonderful phenomena ever witnessed in the sky that led Howard to study the clouds. It was the dry fog of 1783 which overspread Europe entirely, and a part of Asia and America, reaching to the summits of the Alps, and continuing from one to three months, according to the locality. During the time occupied by this phenomenon great terror prevailed among the people, and it was concluded that this time, at any rate, the end of the world was at hand.

When Howard began his study of the clouds he noticed that there were three different principal kinds. These he denominated "cirrus," "cumulus," and "stratus." It takes only the glance of an ordinary sort of man to see the difference between these clouds. The cirrus is the highest of all clouds, and you have seen it in the form of white filaments, which are sometimes called "mare's tails" and "cat's tails." When they stretch across the blue sky, like delicate lace-work, they are very beautiful. We are told by travelers that on the summits of lofty mountain peaks, from which they could look down upon the heavier clouds, they have seen these wispy cirri floating overhead, apparently as far away as when seen from the valley. Upon a calm, summer evening, long after sundown, these clouds may be seen reflecting the most delicate tints of colors from the last rays of sunlight which illuminated the higher region of the atmosphere. It may be interesting to know that the cirri are composed of small crystals of ice, and these and their derivatives cause the halos which are seen, at times, about the sun and moon.

It was probably cirro-strati which caused a great display of "moon dogs" and circles some fourteen years ago, at Denver, and excited so much astonishment among the superstitious people who never wait for a common-sense explanation of such phenomena. The cirrus clouds indicate both storms and clear weather, according to their appearance. It is a sign that settled weather is at hand if they appear in their most delicate forms after stormy weather. After fair weather has lasted for some time, if they show themselves in parallel streaks, they are the first indications of an approaching change. Stormy weather close at hand is indicated by cirri when greatly tangled and knotted, and if their borders show faintly and with considerable indistinctness, rain is surely coming.

Cumulus clouds are characteristic of summer. You have heard the farmers call them "thunder-heads" when they raise their white, rounded summits, glittering in the sun like silver, above the horizon. The same farmers will tell you that in such form they are the forerunners of a thunder storm. Sometimes, and not infrequently, these mountainous-looking clouds exceed in size the great peaks of the Andes and the Himalayas. On a warm, pleasant day, if these cumulus clouds appear, not very large, but distinct, though perhaps soft in outline and resembling cotton balls, they indicate fair and dry weather. When they grow larger, darker, and more formidable looking, they always foretell storms. If you will watch them carefully, you will realize that just before a rain they will seem to throw off little fleecy clouds around their edges. The great German poet, Goethe, who

said of them, that as long as cumuli have sharply defined borders and a white color, a continuance of good weather may be expected. Soon after sunrise cumuli clouds often form and temper the intense heat of a mid-summer day. The weather will remain serene if they gradually disappear toward evening, but if they grow darker and more numerous as the sun goes down you may rely upon it that there will be considerable rain. This, surely, is plain to any man of ordinary intelligence who is ever favored with a view of the sky, but this is not all. The cumuli are capitals or condensed summits of invisible columns of vapor rising from the earth, and they do not attain nearly as great a height as the cirri. Cumuli are generally from half a mile to two miles high. Cirri vary in height from two or three miles to six or eight miles. The stratus is most common at night and during the winter.

The long banks of clouds which we first noticed in the southwest, which indicate a coming northeast storm, are one of the varieties of stratus, and they always appear in the form of strips of broad, low curtains, covering more or less of the sky. The night stratus is formed of mists from swamps, rivers and moist ground, which generally rise and change into small cumuli on summer mornings. The other kind of stratus, which appears at considerable heights in the fall, winter and early spring, is an invariable forerunner of stormy weather. It is not always that these three kinds of clouds appear in these most simple forms, but they frequently mingle together, and four varieties of these derivative clouds have been distinguished. Two of these are natural enemies, namely, the cirro-cumuli and the cirro-strati. The first is a fair weather and the last named a foul weather indicator, and when they meet after a summer's storm has somewhat cleared, there is always war in the sky.

A Great Work Accomplished.

The death of Emily Faithfull at the age of sixty recalls how much has been accomplished in the past forty years in opening up avenues of employment for women. When she began the agitation with her little band of female compositors in 1860 there was scarcely a thing which the sex could do for self-support except teaching, sewing and going out to service. Now women are to be found in almost every vocation followed by men. There are women architects and lawyers, doctors and preachers, editors and compositors, bookkeepers and clerks--in short they have turned hand and brain to everything honorable and profitable that they could find to do. The progress made by every nation has always been determined by the position occupied in it by women; and the industrial rank of the United States is shown by the opportunities they have given their daughters to earn their bread.

Happy, it is now come to the pass that no woman who, from choice or necessity, desires to make her own living need hesitate because her sex debars her from consideration with employers. How many a burden of dependence has been lifted and how many hungry have been fed because of this changed attitude no one can tell. Occasionally a protest has been raised, and now and then there has been a man so mean spirited as to cry out against the competition, but in general it has met with nothing but approval. No man lives, worthy the name, who would not like to shield his womankind from the hard battles of life, but since this is possible only for the fortunate few he must rejoice that they can fight, when necessary, from positions of vantage. The whole noble band of women toilers, from shop girl to teacher, artist or writer, have been benefited by the efforts of Miss Faithfull, and all mankind as well.

Hard On the Watches.

Men who own watches--at least a number of men--had wry faces yesterday, on account of the effect the weather had on their timekeepers. "Last night," explained one of the complainants, "I wound up my watch as usual, but when I took it out of my pocket this morning to consult it I found it had stopped. I remembered positively to have wound it, so I promptly came to the conclusion that it needed a jeweler's attention. When I showed it to the jeweler he said that the mainspring had snapped, and instead of saying 'I had wound it up too tight or blaming me with the mischief, as the average jeweler would have done under such circumstances, he informed me that the weather was the mischief-maker. The sudden drop in the temperature last night contracted the steel spring and snapped it. I would not have thought much more about it had he not showed me three watches he had just fixed with new springs which had been affected like mine. Several other people told me they had the same trouble."

"She threw herself at his head, but she didn't get him at that." "Certainly not. Girls can't throw."

A TRADES SCHOOL.

Carpenters, Printers, Plumbers and Telegraphers.

The trades school of St. George's Protestant Episcopal parish, New York, is the successful evolution of an idea to keep youngsters out of mischief at night. It occurred to the rector of the church that it would be a good plan to arrange some form of entertainment that would attract a certain class of boys in the parish evenings. From this arose the Boys'



Club of St. George's. Only carpentry and drawing were attempted at first, but the plan met with success from the outset, and soon other floors were taken, and plumbing, printing and telegraphy were added, and then manual training for the little chaps too small to try the trades, that their hands might be trained to use the tools when the time came to essay the higher branches.

Now 250 boys work six nights a week in the school, and as many more regret that lack of room deprives them of the benefits of the instruction given there. Many of the pupils are employed during the day, but gladly work at the trade school benches at night, that they may soon be able to earn an artisan's wages.

The instruction that they receive is of the best. The directors of all the classes are experts in their respective lines, and are paid to teach the boys. The carpentry class, which bends over the benches on the ground floor, is in charge of a cabinet maker who is in business for himself, and tables and desks and clothes horses and hat racks and various other products prove that his instruction has fallen on fertile minds. A master plumber imparts the secrets of his craft to aspirants who see visions of big fortunes in the near future, and the room in which they work is bright with joints and coils and connections, all done by the boys, and as well as any man could do them. Eight cases of type, flanked by a hand press and "proving galley" give aspiring young printers a chance to see themselves in print, and a foreman of a big job office gives the boys, as teacher, the benefit of his experience. The printers are already a means of money saving to the parish. They do all the church printing, and every month get out St. George's Industrial Herald, a publication devoted to the interests of the school. An expert has the class in telegraphy, and he not only teaches them how to send and receive, but makes them run lines, make repairs, store the battery and take entire charge of all the electrical apparatus. An electrical contractor has charge of the drawing class, while the manual training school is under a competent man.

Eyes and Wrinkles.

The wrinkles that come about the eyes have nothing to do with the disposition, as the wrinkles in the cheeks do, but are rather due to lack of care of the eyes. Women, as a rule, pay little attention to the eyes, going from extreme darkness to the brightest light many times a day, a thing which invariably leads to shrinking of the skin about the eye. They wear hats that rarely shade, and they read by the last quiver of daylight. But the two items dwell upon with most significance are the wearing of cross-barred and dotted yalls and the unfortunate dwelling in dark apartments common to city folk, where the eyes are strained in the pursuit of ordinary work.

None of these conditions are sufficiently vital to produce serious trouble with the optical nerves, yet strong enough to aggravate the skin into innumerable wrinkles around the corner of the eyelids, or plow furrows between the eyebrows. Regarding the remedies, the first to adopt is the cultivation of repose in talking. No other art is so successful a foe to wrinkles in any portion of the face. The next step is to wear plain vails, and when reading or writing hurriedly never consider it too troublesome to lift the black film away from the eyes. Then avoid sudden transitions from one degree of light to another. This is especially true with continual massage, delivered by two fingers on the lids and brows, will abolish or prevent wrinkles.

There are at present 8,000 languages spoken by the inhabitants of the globe, whose religious convictions are divided between 1,000 different confessions of faith. The number of males is nearly equal to the females.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

In China.

The Chinese have a remarkable superstition about the Chu River, which is the local name on the border for the Chiating. A considerable trade in drugs is borne along this river, for which a special class of boats, composed of very light boards fastened with wooden nails, is built. The natives say that the magnetic attraction of the bed of the river is so strong that were ordinary boats used the iron nails would be pulled out. Along the banks iron is mined in primitive fashion, and from geological evidence it is believed that the ore is very rich.

Why She Smiles Sweetly.

Sparkling eyes, quick beating heart, and the rosy blush of pleasure on the cheeks, makes the strong man happy when he meets his lady love. That's the kind of a man whose very touch thrills because it is full of energy, vigorous nerve power and vitality. Tobacco makes strong men impotent, weak and skiny. No-To-Bac sold by Druggists everywhere. Guaranteed to cure Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, etc. "Don't Take Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

For Well People.

Most medicines are for the sick. Some can be used with good effects by persons apparently well. Occasional resort to Ripans Tablets prevents attacks that result from disorders of the stomach and liver.

To preserve is better and cheaper than to repair.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "I shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe your Tablets cured my eye. I had a severe case of Catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

General Booth is planning to send a colony of 10,000 people to persons.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. It is the only medicine that cures any case of Catarrh. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The lighthouses of the world number more than 7,000.

How My Throat Hurts! Why don't you use Hale's Tonic of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

It has been definitely settled that an Italian fleet will visit England next year.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.--F. R. LOTT, 1365 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

Of the 107 members of the Utah Constitutional Convention only nineteen are lawyers.

Mr. Williams' Peppermint Cure for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

A drum of wood, with one drumstick, was not long ago found in a royal tomb near Thebes.

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SAPOLIO

Ivory Dust for Jelly.

Ivory dust for jelly is sold in London at six pence per pound. It is the waste which results from the manufacture of ivory into various articles, and a workshop will accumulate, according to amount of output, from five to six pounds in a week. The proportions are one pound of dust to a quart of water, boiled for eight or ten hours. The product is a clear jelly, which is strained and flavored to taste or diluted for the purposes of soup.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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