

WHY THEY PAINT THEIR FACES.

Apaches paint their faces for the Red Man's Ceremonial Custom.

"Why do Indians paint their faces?" I have asked that question of hundreds of Red Men, and have received but one answer. Of all the tribes that I have visited but one has a legend accounting for the hideous decorations that are to be seen on the faces of Indians under all ceremonial circumstances.

"I was sitting at a camp fire in a village of Jacarilla Apaches one night listening to the stories and legends that were being told, when I propounded the old question again, hardly expecting even the usual expression of ignorance that hides so many of the thoughts of the Indian. To my surprise, however, I received the answer that I least expected."

"Long ago, when men were weak and animals were big and strong, a chief of the Red Men who lived in these mountains went out to get a deer, for his people were hungry. After walking all day he saw a deer and shot at it, but the arrow was turned aside and wounded a mountain lion which was also after the deer. When the lion felt the sting of the arrow he jumped up and bounded after the man, who ran for his life. He was almost exhausted, when he felt his strength give way, he fell to the ground, calling on the big bear, who, you know, is the grandfather of men, to save him. The big bear heard the call and saw that to save the man he had to act quickly, so he scratched his foot and sprinkled his blood over the man.

"Now, you know, no animal will eat of the bear or taste of his blood. So when the lion reached the man he smelled the blood and turned away, but as he did so his foot scraped the face of the man, leaving the marks of his claws on the bloody face. When the man found that he was uninjured he was so thankful that he left the blood to dry on his face and never washed it at all, but left it until it peeled off. Where the claws of the lion scraped it off there were marks that turned brown in the sun, and where the blood stayed on it was lighter. You know, all men paint their faces that way with blood and scrape it off in streaks when they hunt or go to war."

BIG COAL PILES.

They Are Worth from \$36,000 to \$40,000 Apiece.

Thousands of tons of anthracite and bituminous coal are shipped from South Amboy, N. J., and from Perth Amboy, just opposite. The Lehigh Valley Railroad docks at Perth Amboy are among the largest of the kind in the world, while those owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this town fall little short of the capacity of the Lehigh docks.

In the shipment of coal from these ports, one of the problems which is continually puzzling the railroad companies is to keep the rolling-stock constantly in motion. For a number of years the coal was allowed to stand in the cars until the vessels were ready at the docks to receive the cargo. At times there would be three or four hundred cars loaded with coal in the South Amboy yards practically tied up for two or three weeks. As it was to the interest of the company to keep the cars continually moving, it became a serious matter. The difficulty was finally solved, and now in place of the train after train of cars in the South Amboy yards may be seen immense piles of coal, half the size of a large circus tent.

As soon as a train load reaches South Amboy the cars are unloaded and the coal placed in these piles by means of an ingenious device consisting of traveling elevator buckets held in position by large swinging derricks and operated by a small engine. The coal falls from the outlet under the cars and is carried to the top of the heap by means of the endless elevator. Here it lies until ready for loading, when it is reloaded in the cars by means of the same apparatus and transferred to the hold of the coasting steamer or "tramp" ocean steamer.

As a rule, the piles usually contain about 9,000 tons each, and each is worth \$36,000 to \$40,000, according to the market value of the coal. At times there are twelve or fourteen of these coal piles in the yards at South Amboy. Recently canvas has been used to cover each pile to prevent the coal from "rusting," which, while not affecting its burning qualities, detracts from its market value. This canvas covers cost \$1,000 and \$1,500 each, and the stock-yard looks as though Barnum's Circus had found a permanent camping place. The immense piles of coal create no feeling of wonder to the local residents, who look upon them as a matter of course, but they are a

source of great wonderment to the residents of the city, whose conception of a large amount of coal is at best vague.

NATION OF TOBACCO USERS.

We Consume Yearly Five Pounds to Every Man, Woman and Child.

It is evident from the internal revenue receipts from the consumption of tobacco that we are a nation of chewers, smokers and snuffers. This is discouraging to those who rail against the vice, but then they have the satisfaction of knowing that the indulgence costs the smoking public dear. Just how expensive it is to use tobacco cannot be easily ascertained, but it may be gauged from the fact that the revenue from tobacco alone during the fiscal year 1894 was \$28,617,898.62.

Surely a nation that can afford to expend such an amount in taxes on tobacco—for of course the tax comes from the consumer—to say nothing of the cost of the material, must have money to burn. That, of course, is its end—burned up, chewed up or snuffed up. And despite the magnitude of the sum the internal revenue tax from tobacco in 1894 shows a decrease from that of 1893 of \$3,271,818.12. The falling off is naturally attributed to the hard times.

In one way and another the people of the United States use a great deal of tobacco, estimated by bulk. The figures show the consumption to be about 311,000,000 pounds for the year 1894, or, on the basis of 60,000,000 population, nearly five pounds per annum for every man, woman and child in the country. To those who have thought that the unpleasant habit of snuffing has gone out of existence it will be interesting to learn that the total domestic production of the article for the year was 11,627,092 pounds. Think of the enormous number of pinches this represents. Despite the falling off in the revenue, it is a curious fact that the decrease is less from snuff than from any other form of tobacco except cigarettes, which actually shows an increase. The percentages are approximately as follows: Cigars and cheroots, 68.5; chewing and smoking tobacco, 31; snuff, 5. The increase in cigarettes is about 125 per cent.

A LUCKY ACCIDENT.

Why a "Jackstone" Maker Turned His Attention to Puzzles.

As an example of how a remunerative specialty in hardware forced itself on a receptive and appreciative Yankee, the following incident will be of interest:

Among the manufacturers small castings are often put in revolving cylinders with pickers or stars made of cast iron, having usually six points, the extremes of which are about an inch apart.

They are also familiar to toy dealers, who sell them to children as "jackstones." The pickers, together with small castings, are put into the tumbling barrels, so that any particles of sand adhering may be removed and a better finish given the castings.

A large and well-known New England concern, which, in addition to the other lines, manufactures serewrenches largely, formerly used a peculiarly shaped malleable iron ferrule, with irregular openings at the four sides and circular openings at the two ends, weighing about an ounce.

Some of these ferrules chanced to be a part of the contents in one of the tumbling barrels.

When the barrel was opened the attendant noticed, what to him seemed almost incredible, that the picker with all its prongs was inside the ferrule, the openings of which were comparatively small. The observant mechanic logically concluded that as it had got in it could be got out again.

The phenomenon was brought to the attention of parties who decided to apply the idea in a puzzle, and the result has been that the original manufacturers are now making the two parts under contract, in ton lots, while the first order is said to have netted a profit to the promoters of \$1,700.

A Find in Harmony.

An immense quantity of music, some which had not been disturbed since the time of Frederick the Great, was discovered in the royal castle at Berlin about six weeks ago and has been found to comprise almost the whole of the music performed at the Prussian court from the middle to the end of the eighteenth century. The work of sorting and editing the collection has just been completed and the catalogue consists of 400 pages. It includes many forgotten operas, a quantity of ballet music, early symphonies and chamber works, folk songs and dances, and a splendid collection of military music. This music will be a picnic for any young composer of original music who wants to become suddenly famous.

The value of Montana, mines and all, is \$19,000,802.

HIS SIXTH SENSE.

A Cashier as a Judge of Human Nature.

Judging the solvency of a customer by an inspection of his personal appearance has proved fatal so often that the practice is not now indulged in to any great extent by experienced business men. Most of those who have tried it have soon found themselves victims of misplaced confidence and have gone to the other extreme in consequence.

The veteran cashier of a large Broadway concern has a well defined notion that he can tell an honest man from a crook—or even from an amateur scapegrace banking on his father's credit—by looking him over. His theory is based on thirty-five years' experience, during which time, he says, he has made so few errors in judgment that they hardly count.

"I can safely say," said this man, "that there is not a large business house in New York that has lost less money on bad checks and bad debts than this—I have made it a practice for thirty-five years to have a little talk with every stranger who wishes to open a new account or to pay for a purchase with a check, and I think I have made very few errors."

The Life of a Freight Car.

An average car, such as is used on most of the roads, is guaranteed to run 50,000 miles, though good cars often far exceed this guarantee. The makers of the trucks, however, will make good any defects occasioned by wear and tear if the damage occurs before that distance is made.

A flat car costs about \$300, a box car is worth about \$500 and a refrigerator is valued at \$800 to \$1,000. They are built in a most substantial manner and thoroughly inspected every time that they are delivered from one road to another. This is very important, as one car that were to break down while the train is in motion might result in the most disastrous wreck.

When a car is destroyed in a wreck or consumed by fire the road in whose possession it was at the time of the accident is responsible for the loss. It is optional with the road whether the car will be paid for or a new one built. In either case the value must be given with a deduction of 6 per cent. per annum for each year that the car has been in service, as the wear and tear and decrease in value will amount to that amount.

Vast Amount of Poison.

The extent to which a chimney can poison the atmosphere has been scientifically determined by a test made in Berlin. The soot which comes out of the chimney of a single sugar refinery was gathered for six days and found to weigh 4,800 pounds.

STRANGE DISEASES.

Women More Often Attacked Than Men. From Evening Sentinel, South Norwalk, Ct.

With all the great discoveries of medical science and with all the knowledge that is disseminated by the literature of medicine, there are still diseases or peculiar conditions of the human system that completely baffle the physician and his remedies.

A Sentinel reporter heard of a case of this kind, recently, in the person of Mrs. Henry Bussing, of 31 West street, So. Norwalk, Ct., and called on her and learned from her own lips the story of her restoration to health and happiness.

"Two years ago," said Mrs. Bussing, "I became afflicted with a peculiar disease. I didn't know what it was, neither did two of the best physicians of Norwalk, with whom I doctored steadily for over a year. At the end of that time I was no better; in fact, I think I was growing worse. The symptoms of my trouble were swelling of the face and body, great difficulty of breathing, sleeplessness, a weakness at the knees, until I feared sometimes that I should lose the power of walking. It was a great exertion for me to go up stairs or even about the house. I suffered terribly from loss of sleep, and was almost a lost miserably body. "A lady friend spoke to me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but I had taken so much medicine without finding any relief that I did not have much faith in them or anything else. About two weeks after that, however, I commenced taking them. In four days I began to feel their beneficial effects, and I continued to improve until to-day I consider myself practically a well woman. I took only a few boxes, but keep them in the house to use whenever I feel the return of any of my old symptoms. Although I never had a very rosy complexion, I looked like a corpse; now the color has returned to my cheeks, and I am altogether a different person."

Mrs. Bussing's sunny countenance, bright eyes and cheerful demeanor as she talked with the newspaper man were a most convincing indication that she had escaped from disease and was glad to let it be known. Her friends, she said, marvel over the cure the Pink Pills had effected, and many to whom she had recommended them had used them with good results.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuritis, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for female peculiarities, such as suppression, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In many cases a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price. Write to the nearest druggist or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Curiosity of the Antelope.

Alec had the oddest experience of the whole hunt at the same water-hole a few weeks afterward. He had crawled on a bunch of seven and was lying where I was when I shot my buck. He was waiting for them to better together so that he could get a better shot, and while lying there thoughtlessly kicked up his heels like a little boy. The antelope had made no sign that they suspected anything wrong, but they saw his heels waving back and forth and instantly all was commotion. We stopped the heels very suddenly and lay there confounding his stupidity, when we noticed that the whole bunch was moving up toward the spot where those mysterious things had been seen. He understood it at once. His heels made a new kind of flag, and he was not slow to act on the suggestion. He waved them again and again the antelope stopped to gaze at the curious black things moving slowly back and forth up there on the ridge. When the boots dropped out of sight again, the antelope, impelled by their fatal curiosity, moved nearer to them. So they kept it up until the bunch was not seventy-five yards away. Presently he got two of them in range and drawing a fine sight he fired and they both fell. The others wheeled like the wind and were off over the ridge, but not before another bullet cut down a buck.—Outing.

All Flowers Were Once Yellow.

Yellow and white. Botanists are agreed that the earlier petals were yellow, and that originally all flowers were of that color. The order of development of color in flowers appears to be yellow, pink, red, purple, lilac, up to deep blue—probably the highest level—while white may occur in any normally colored flower, just as albinos are found among animals. As flowers become more specialized, they become more dependent upon the visits of special insects, purple and blue flowers, for instance, benefiting most from and being most preferred by bees and butterflies. A French authority states that about 4,290 species of plants are utilized for various purposes in Europe. Of these only about one-tenth have an agreeable perfume, the others being either inodorous or having an unpleasant smell. One thousand one hundred and twenty-four species out of 4,200 are white, and 187 of these have a scent; 931 (77 perfumed) are yellow; next in order comes red, with 823, of which 84 give forth a perfume; then blue, 594 (34 scented), violet 408, only 13 of which have any perfume. The remaining 400 kinds are of various shades of color, and only 28 of them have a pleasant smell.

A Golden Brick.

The government assay office at Helena, Montana, is receiving a great deal of gold from the mines of the Northwest, and lately cast a brick eleven and one-half inches long by five and one-half inches wide and three and one-half inches deep. The weight was 1,437 ounces, or nearly 120 pounds troy, and the value at \$20 per ounce was \$28,740. The question being asked why the gold is cast into such large and unwieldy masses, the answer given is that if it were run into small ingots for transportation to the mints, in case of a hold-up of the express the road agents could not get away with and conceal a large brick so readily as they could the smaller bars or ingots.

Nothing Like Being Exact.

It is reported that the professors of the Illinois Experiment Station have been amusing themselves by counting the seeds in a pound of blue grass, and find that there are exactly 2,185,000. A pound of Timothy gave 1,421,000; orchard grass, 457,000, and there are 155,000 in a pound of tall meadow fescue. What surprises us is that there should be in every instance just an even thousand and no odd hundreds. It may be all right for Illinois, but things never come out in that way in this part of the country. We are willing, however, to take the professors' word for the correctness of the various counts, not having the time to verify their figures.

South Carolina's wealth of all kinds is estimated at \$133,500,135.

The little State of Delaware might be bought for \$39,951,643.

GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 600,000 copies had been sold at the regular price of \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this most complete, complete, interesting, and valuable work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little book with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing only, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The Free Edition is precisely the same as those sold at \$1.50 except only that the book is bound in strong manila paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly.

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