

HE WON THE CASE.

A Story of Lincoln's Wonderful Mental and Physical Ability.

Professor Stevens was once working up a mining case for the government in a western state where Mr. Lincoln was practicing law.

Mr. Lincoln soon came in and made himself known. He said he also had to spend the evening making up an argument upon a mining case, and he knew less about mines than about anything else.

As Professor Stevens' case did not come up the next day he attended the court to hear Mr. Lincoln present his arguments.

Although Mr. Lincoln spoke for over an hour on the technicalities of mines and mining, he did not make a single mistake.

SHE ORDERS HIS CLOTHES.

And Takes Great Pains to Have Her Husband Properly Dressed.

The wife of a man who served with distinction as a cabinet officer during a recent administration entered a tailor shop near Fifth avenue a week ago and said to the proprietor:

"I am Mrs. So-and-so, and I don't suppose that women come into your shop very often."

"A good many women help their husbands to select their clothes," said the proprietor.

"Well, I am glad to hear that," said the woman. "I have bought my husband's clothes for him ever since we were married, and if I did not look out for them he would not have any clothes."

"He never thinks of them," she said. "I have been in Washington, though he was always properly dressed. Now I want some spring makes for my husband. I will select the samples for three suits, and I will tell you just how to make them."

"The proprietor found that this woman knew as much as the average man about men's clothes, and he accepted her directions. On the following day, when her husband came in, the proprietor recognized him from his pictures and said:

"Mr. So-and-so, your wife selected goods for three suits of clothes for you yesterday, and if you will step back I will show you the patterns."

"Young man," said the ex-cabinet officer, "I would not dare to interfere with my wife's selections. Just take the clothes as directed."

After the measurements had been made the ex-cabinet minister hurried out without asking what style of suits had been ordered for him.—New York Sun.

Compliment With a Sting.

Talk about delightfully put compliments! I heard a girl at supper deliver herself of a perfect jewel the other night. She leaned across the table—the table next to me—to say it, and she meant well.

"Oh, Miss Dum Dum," she said cordially, "I've got a trade at last for you!"

"A swap?" asked Miss Dum Dum, beaming with anticipatory delight.

"Uhuh!" answered the other. "Lieutenant Bulbul said it."

"Oh, do tell it!" pleaded Miss Dum Dum eagerly.

"It was an awfully nice one," said the first girl, "and Lieutenant Bulbul meant it too. He said you waltzed divinely. He said he was awfully surprised, too, to find it out, so I know he meant it. He said he wouldn't have thought from seeing you walk that you could dance at all!"

Beecher's Hard Luck.

One day in a town where he was to lecture Mr. Beecher went into a barber shop to be shaved. The barber, not knowing him, asked him whether he was going to hear Beecher lecture.

"I guess so," was the reply.

"Well," continued the barber, "if you haven't got a ticket you can't get one. They're all sold, and you'll have to stand."

"That's just my luck," said Mr. Beecher. "I always did have to stand. I've heard that man talk."—Lancet Home Journal.

His Choice of a Word.

Look robust," remarked the passenger to the young man in the seat opposite, "to what end has your life work been directed?"

"To both ends," was the reply. "I have the only first class hat and shoe store in our village."—Chicago News-Record.

THE SERGEANT'S GOLD.

It Never Reached the "Old Folks at Home."

Surgeon General Sternberg told a good story once of an experience he had by the civil war. He said that when he was going into the battle of Bull Run the Irish sergeant major of his regiment came to him with a big bag of gold coin weighing three or four pounds and said:

"Doctor, I know that I'm to be killed entirely, and I want you to take care of this money an see that it gets to the old folks at home."

There was no time to remonstrate or to make any other arrangement, and, dropping the bag into the surgeon's lap, the Irishman hurried away to his place at the head of the column.

Through two bloody days Dr. Sternberg carried that bag of gold with his surgical instruments, and it was a burden and an embarrassment to him.

He tried to get rid of it, but couldn't find any one willing to accept or even to share the responsibility, and he couldn't throw it away for the sake of the "old folks at home."

Toward the close of the second day the surgeon was taken prisoner. He lost his surgical instruments and his medicine case, but clung to the gold, and, making a belt of his necktie and handkerchief, tied it around his waist next to his skin to prevent its confiscation by his captors.

During the long, hot and weary march that followed the goldpieces chafed his flesh, and his waist became so sore and blistered as to cause him intense suffering, but he was bound that the "old folks at home" should have the benefit of that money and by the exercise of great caution and patience managed to keep it until he was exchanged with other prisoners and got back to Washington.

There he found his regiment in camp, and one of the first men to welcome him was the Irish sergeant major, who was so delighted to learn that the doctor had saved his money that he got drunk and gambled it all away the first night.

IN RIP VAN WINKLE'S LAND.

The Portuguese Colonies in Africa in a Backward State.

The Portuguese colonies in Africa are the Rip Van Winkle's land of reality. After three centuries of white dominion they remain pretty much in the condition in which Da Gama and his bold successors left them.

Here is a picture of what trade means in the favored region of Cabinda bay, where there is a single white trader who occupies a house of three rooms, with a "shop" 20 feet by 8 attached. The place is stocked with puncheons of some vile stuff called "rum" which are exchanged for palm kernels.

Knots of natives from the interior villages with loads of kernels begin to present themselves at the shop by 6 a. m., and when the trader at last makes his appearance there is a noisy crowd of kernel sellers and thirsty hangers on.

The exchange of rum for kernels is quickly effected, and by 9 o'clock in the morning the entire population may be seen lying under the shelter of the cocoanut palms either stupidly drunk or noisily quarreling.

The mingled uproar and snoring lasts till about noon, when there is a sudden return to sobriety, and the crowd clears away to the village to collect the means for another carousal.

On a "good" day the trader at Cabinda bay gets rid of about 100 gallons of rum, and he avers that the scene described is repeated every day in the year.

Next to rum and "civilization" the greatest curse of West Africa are smallpox and the sleeping sickness. From this last no case of recovery has ever been known, and so contagious is it that in the native Christian community every communicant has a separate cup from which to partake of the sacramental wine.—London Leader.

Cheap Cats.

General Sir Herbert Chermiside was formerly a consul in Asia Minor. Once, in a weak moment, he sent a couple of beautiful Angora cats as a present to a lady in Constantinople. The lady was so pleased that she asked him to send some more.

Sir Herbert gave his native servant some money and told him to go and buy two or three. Then came a demand for more cats from the consul's friends, and he gave his servant more money with which to buy cats.

This went on for two or three months, and the native servant waxed exceedingly fat. One morning, however, the general, on coming out of the consulate, was surrounded by a host of infuriated veiled women, who besought Mohammed to curse him because he had stolen all their cats. It appears that the native servant had pocketed the money for himself and gone round with a sack and confiscated every cat in the place.

The Old Shipplaster.

Probably the greatest profit ever enjoyed by the government as a result of the destruction of money was in connection with the fractional currency or shipplasters issued during the civil war.

The total amount issued was \$368,724,073, of which \$6,880,558 has never been presented for redemption.

A large amount has been preserved as curios by collectors, and occasionally even now it is offered for redemption.

Prompt Answer.

"My friend," said the long haired passenger to the young man in the seat opposite, "to what end has your life work been directed?"

"To both ends," was the reply. "I have the only first class hat and shoe store in our village."—Chicago News-Record.

THE WELL DRESSED MAN.

A Few Valuable Toilet Hints For Men of Limited Means.

It is, of course, a man's duty to appear as well as possible at all times in the presence and society of others. For him of little money there must be such a thing as dressing for occasions—that is, gauging his clothes according to what he expects to do and the people he expects to meet.

It is far better to wear one's old suits to one's business, provided they are not shabby, and one's less expensive ties, and one's somewhat worn gloves, and to keep one's never any more expensive clothes for the strictly social side of life.

The man of limited income will find it is better policy to look badly at the times when it counts least, and smartly at the times when it counts most than to take the middle course and, as a result, look neither one nor the other at any time.

Always keep one or two good suits, a pair of fresh gloves, a few pretty shirts, etc., in reserve, and then if a man says to you on Saturday morning, "Come out this afternoon and spend Sunday with me," you may accept without misgiving, as to how you shall look and what kind of an appearance you will present.

Whenever a suit is taken off it should be well brushed, the coat and waistcoat hung carefully over the hanger, the trousers neatly folded and laid away, and should be cleaned of mud or dust by the use of a damp cloth if necessary and always kept on trees, which can be bought for \$1 a pair at almost any bootshop.

Once in the course of every two or three weeks one ought to give one's wardrobe a thorough and critical examination, with a view to discovering not only whether any buttons need tightening, any small spots need removing, but also whether such articles as gloves, shirts, etc., would better be dismissed entirely or called from the reserve ranks into regular service.

Just a few words as to the buying of ready-made clothes. One may often see an inexpensive suit or coat of good cut and finish, be tempted to buy it without much regard to the quality of the material or much thought of how it will wear, and find that after a few weeks it looks shabby in spite of the best of care.

A NEW YORK CIRCUS.

Egyptian Caravan Trip That He Projected and Abandoned.

"Some years ago," said a St. Louis man, "I spent a winter in Cairo, Egypt, and while I was there a young New Yorker arrived who was the talk of the place as long as he staid. He had nothing but money, was not afraid to burn and was exceedingly fond of the smell of the smoke it made.

He was a young man of balls, dinners and slumming parties followed his advent, and he finally announced his intention of bringing his pyrotechnic career in the country of the pharaohs to a fitting close by making the journey to the second cataract of the Nile.

No dahabeh being available to make the trip in by water—they all having been engaged by more farsighted travelers—the young man determined to elect to make his trip by caravan and straightway started out to make it the most gorgeous and complete caravan that had ever crossed the desert, and he succeeded.

During the heat of the noon hours the tents are pitched, and men and beasts get through it as best they can. Judge of our surprise that evening when that gorgeous caravan again appeared in Cairo and announced as made that the trip had been definitely given up.

One of the guests explained the trouble later. It seemed that when luncheon was served the host drank off a glass of champagne and jumped to his feet in a rage. "What is the ice?" he demanded of his terrified valet, who was acting as butler. "Ice, sir! How can you get ice in such a place as this?" replied the servant.

"Do you mean to say I've got to drink hot champagne for two months?" his irate master demanded. And upon being informed that he had he promptly ordered the caravan back to Cairo, despite the protests of his guests and the so doing he had expended \$10,000 for nothing."—New York Tribune.

A Sensitive Policeman.

An irascible policeman of Paris arrested a peaceful citizen for carrying a "geometrician." The citizen was talking rather loudly to the proprietor of an old curiosity shop with whom he was at variance as to the value of alleged antiques offered for sale in the establishment.

The policeman, in an exasperated mood, entered the shop and expostulated with the citizen for shouting at the top of his voice.

"You are a geometrician," was the report of the person addressed.

"What is that vile name you called me?" queried the policeman.

"Go and study Euclid," replied the other, who was then seized by the collar of his overcoat and marched to the station. There the too sensitive policeman was informed by his superior officer that there was not even a shadow of a case against the person arrested.—London Telegraph.

Settled It.

Fudge—We came pretty near having a quarrel at our house. It was all along of a cat and a dog. We had a cat that my wife thought everything of, and when I brought home a dog she said it couldn't stay, and I said that the cat must go.

Fudge—And how did you settle the dispute?

Fudge—Oh, we didn't settle it at all. The dog did that. He killed the cat.—Boston Transcript.

Dreadful Uncertainty.

The wife—"Don't you think our daughter's voice improves?" The husband—"I don't know. It may be that as we grow older our hearing becomes less acute."—Philadelphia North American.

Satisfied Third For Knowledge.

Small Son—Papa, what is the difference between armor plate and fish plate? Father—the fish plate holds codfish balls and the armor plate holds cannon balls.—Detroit Free Press.

MAKING BIG LENSES

FOR TWO CENTURIES PARIS HAS HAD A MONOPOLY OF THE ART.

An Interesting Description of the Delicate and Complicated Process, Which, by the Way, is Surrounded With Much Secrecy.

The making of big lenses has for nearly two centuries been a most jealously guarded monopoly of Paris, the process being surrounded with a good deal of secrecy. The lenses used in the great telescope at the Paris exposition measure 49 inches in diameter, and those of the Yerkes telescope 40 inches, and the story of their manufacture is very interesting.

A crucible of the proper capacity, having been bricked into the oven situated directly over the furnace, the mouth of the crucible only being left exposed—is heated very gradually for about 30 hours or so, when it becomes white hot. It is then ready to receive the glass producing substances. These are thrown in, a small shovelful at a time, and very soon begin to bubble and boil at a tremendous rate.

Were too much thrown in at once the mixture would boil over just like milk and be lost. To fill the crucible completely, therefore, it is one of great importance that the contents be allowed to go on simmering for another ten hours or so, at the end of which time the crucible resembles a vat of molten asphalt.

Up to now it has been mere child's play. The real heating has not begun. The furnace being put in full blast, the temperature in the crucibles rises until it is sometimes as much as 3,500 degrees Fahrenheit. At a temperature such as this the lens maker may consider himself fortunate if the bricks of the oven do not melt and the crucible itself crumble away.

Should no such catastrophe occur, however, the period of intense heating is continued for from 20 to 30 hours, during which time small ladlefuls of the molten glass are taken out every few minutes and rapidly cooled.

The form when cold of half glass balls, and a system of chains and rods, causing the formation of threads. To counteract this tendency, therefore, a stirring rod of clay, raised itself to white heat in a separate furnace, is introduced into the crucible, over which it is suspended by a system of chains and rods, causing the formation of threads.

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"OLD TIMBER WOOD."

Love of Satire Often Got Him in Trouble With the Court.

In the days antedating railroads in northern Iowa, the days of saloons and circuit courts, a certain pious judge was for many years accompanied on his rounds by District Attorney Wood, popularly known as Old Timber Wood. He had been christened Timothy, the name was curtailed to Tim and by easy evolution developed into Timber.

Old Timber Wood was a unique and interesting character; rough but dignified, of sound intellect, gifted with a keen sense of humor and far surpassing in mental acumen his professional superior, whom, however, he usually treated before the world with an almost ostentatious deference. They were the warmest of friends, the feeling between them was romantically tender, notwithstanding that they had frequent and violent public fallings out.

The judge, who was entirely lacking in personal dignity, really needed the support of his friend's deferential attitude to keep him in countenance, and when it was temporarily removed, Old Timber Wood's love of satire occasionally betraying him into sacrilege known as "contempt of court," he was stung to fury and promptly punished the offense. Many a fine and a term of imprisonment were his for his incautious witticisms. Being in a constant state of impeccability, he invariably applied to the judge himself for money to pay these assessments, a favor which he never refused, the fact that he must humbly himself to ask it sufficiently restoring his honor's complacency. The judge was of a thirsty habit and frequently left the bench, substituting Wood in his place as an old time schoolmaster substituted one of the larger boys when he wished to absent himself from the room, and stepped out to refresh himself at a neighboring saloon.

On one occasion, very shortly after a saloon with the attorney, in which he had finally avenged his insulted dignity in the usual way, he abruptly called Wood to the bench and started down the aisle. Wood hastily slipped into his place and before he had reached the door rapped sharply on the desk and called out, "Gentlemen, before proceeding further with the case the court wishes to instruct the clerk to remit the fine lately imposed upon Attorney Wood."

The judge halted, whined about with a very red face and opened his lips to protest, but the bar and the jury drowned him out with a chorus of laughter.—Harper's Magazine.

AN OBLIGING LANDLORD.

Keeps Ferrets to Clear Out the Rats When They Annoy Guests.

"Recently I had an experience with rats that I will not soon forget," said D. B. Purks of Fredericksburg, Va.

"It happened in this way: I was traveling through Alabama and landed in a small town worn out after a day's overland travel in a broken down buggy and sought the only tavern the town boasted. After I had been in bed about 15 minutes I was startled to hear strange and curious noises, the most unnatural in sound I had ever heard. I immediately proceeded to investigate the cause of this midnight disturbance and lit a candle, the only illuminant procurable, and to my surprise beheld ten of the largest rats, in my opinion, ever seen. They ranged in size from an average squirrel to an ordinary dog.

Not the least fear was manifested by these rats. They deliberately surveyed me and continued the work of eating my shoes. One large fellow, evidently master of ceremonies, was bold enough to attempt to bite me. This affront was more than I could stand.

"Jumping back into bed, I screamed for the landlord, who, after being awakened from a drunken sleep, slowly shuffled up to this chamber of horrors, dignified as a room, and contemptuously inquired the cause of the racket. After stating the nature of the trouble he 'altered' he would settle it in short order. In about ten minutes rats poured into the room in droves to the number of about 150, all sizes and conditions, large and small, lean and fat, all squeaking and apparently frightened. I thought something unusual must have transpired, when my suspicions were confirmed by the arrival of several ferrets whose eyes sparkled with glee at the slaughter they proceeded to institute.

"As soon as I collected myself after the execution I hastened out of the room and made myself as comfortable as possible in a chair, waiting for day to break, that I could shake the town. Although I made my escape in carpet slippers, it was one of the happiest incidents of my life. The landlord evidently thought nothing of the occurrence, and contentedly inquired the cause of the racket. After stating the nature of the trouble he 'altered' he would settle it in short order. In about ten minutes rats poured into the room in droves to the number of about 150, all sizes and conditions, large and small, lean and fat, all squeaking and apparently frightened. I thought something unusual must have transpired, when my suspicions were confirmed by the arrival of several ferrets whose eyes sparkled with glee at the slaughter they proceeded to institute.

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"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point. Severe Pains—"I had severe pains in my stomach, a form of neuralgia. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong. I have also given it to my baby with satisfactory results. I am glad to