

An astronomer in Mars has just discovered the New York Central's Empire State Express, and is calculating the size of the driving-wheels on number 870.

George Daniels says: "There may be double canals in Mars, but there is no four-track railroad. The New York Central is the only one in the universe."—*Judge*.

ACCORDING to recent statistics, it has been found that women of to-day are two inches taller than the women of twenty-five years ago. Advocates of physical culture will be pleased to learn that this has been attributed to the indulgence of women in the vigorous outdoor exercises and to the liberal use of the gymnastic apparatus of the school and college.—*Catholic Mirror*.

"HANDSOME is that handsome does," and if Hood's Sarsaparilla doesn't do handsomely then nothing does. Have you ever tried it?

THE remains of carnivorous marsupial mammals closely allied to the existing oouchd wolf, or Thylacine, of Tasmania, have been made by Ameghino in the tertiary strata of Patagonia. This will be of interest from the fact that no marsupials except opossums occur outside of Australasia.—*New York Independent*.

THE Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., 26 John Street, New York, are offering \$1,000.00 in Prizes for Poems on Esterbrook's Pens. Send them postal for Circulars explaining.

THE idea of using beet juices in steam boilers instead of water has again attracted some attention in Belgium. The juices are heated to 248° F., at which temperature there is no danger of sugar inversion. Steam obtained is used in regular way about the factory. The thickened juice is subsequently reduced to a syrup in triple effect.—*Scientific American*.

"BURNS AND SCALDS."—If you are so unfortunate as to injure yourself in this way, we can suggest a remedy that will (we speak from experience) soon relieve you of all pain and quickly heal the wound; it costs but 25 cents for the New big bottle and is sold by all Druggists—ask for Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER.

OVER seven thousand deaths from cholera have so far been reported in Hamburg. The epidemic, however, is rapidly abating.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP or any other similar epidemic, the blood and the whole system should be kept in healthy condition. If you feel worn out or have "that tired feeling" in the morning, do not be guilty of neglect. Give immediate attention to yourself. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to give strength, purify the blood and prevent disease.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

## "August Flower"

What is  
It For?

This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the bigger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What is AUGUST FLOWER FOR?" As easily answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this brimful. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

### SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

A WRITER in *Nature* states that the limpet, deprived of its shell, pulls in the air 1,984 times its own weight, and about double when immersed in water. Fasting fleas on an average pull 1,493 times their own dead weight. He adds that the pulling power of the cockleshell, *Venus verrucosa*, of the Mediterranean, when deprived of its shell, is 2,071 times the weight of its own body. The force required to open an oyster appears to be 1,319.5 times the weight of the shell-less oyster.

THE comparatively rare metal glucinium has been suggested as a suitable metal for the construction of electrical apparatus. It is lighter than aluminium, resists oxidation, possesses great rigidity, tensile strength and malleability, and is even a better conductor of electricity than silver. It is estimated that the metal can be furnished at a cost of about one dollar an ounce, but, on account of its extreme lightness, the actual expense of using it would be much less than that of silver. It is to be hoped that experiments may be undertaken to determine the practical value of the metal for such purposes.—*Popular Science News*.

A TUNNEL, the longest in the world, has been projected and begun, practically, under Simplon, to supersede the famous road over the mountain constructed by Napoleon. The "Route of the Simplon" is thirty-eight miles in length; the tunnel will be a trifle less than twelve miles and a-half. The waggon-road is 6,592 feet above sea level, is twenty-five to thirty feet wide, crosses 611 bridges, and passes through several tunnels. It takes eight or nine hours to cross the mountain by the waggon-road; the tunnel can be traversed in three-quarters of an hour. The power to run the drills, light the workings, and ventilate the tunnel is to be derived from the river Marsa. The cost is estimated at about \$1,240,000 a mile.—*New York Sun*.

DRS. PIZZONI AND PATTANI have found that the spleen exerts a very important influence in the processes adopted with the object of rendering animals immune to infectious diseases. Their experiments were conducted with the virus of tetanus upon guinea pigs, and they found—as, indeed, they had been led to expect by previous researches on the blood serum of animals rendered immune—that those in which the spleen had been extirpated were incapable of being rendered immune, this incapacity being permanent. It would thus appear that no other organ is able to carry on the particular function of the spleen upon which the immunity depends, though its hæmatopoietic functions may, as is well known, be vicariously performed by the medulla of the bones.—*London Lancet*.

ONE of the chief objections to the theory of evolution which was especially laid stress upon some thirty years ago, was the impossibility of producing at that time a series of "intermediate links" to connect the now existing animals and plants with their presumed ancestors from former geological epochs. To meet the objection, Darwin had to devote a special chapter in his great work to the imperfection of the geological record, and to insist both upon its fragmentary character and our imperfect knowledge of what it contains. The recent progress of both geology and paleontology renders such explanations almost superfluous. Geology, aided by the deep-sea explorations, has come to a better comprehension of the mechanism of sediments, and it knows what it may expect to find in the rocky archives of the earth, and what it may not; and, on the other side, the discovery of the missing links between past and present has been going on of late with such a rapidity as has outstripped the most sanguine expectations. Our museums already contain whole series of fossil organisms which almost step by step illustrate the slow evolution of large divisions of both animals and plants; our present mammals already have been connected by intermediary forms with many of their Tertiary ancestors; and the paleontologist can already trace the pedigree of birds, and even mammals, as far back as the lizards of the Secondary period—not merely deducing it from embryological data, but by showing the real beings which once breathed and moved about upon the earth.—*From Recent Science, by Prince Kropotkin, in the Popular Science Monthly*.

A SCOTCH journal, in a recent issue, reports that not long since a gentleman, who was on a visit to the coast, while bathing, was seized with a cramp and sank, being two minutes below water. When rescued he was thought to be dead, but after two applications of the electric current, animation was restored. The current was passed between the nape of the neck and the heart.—*Electrical Review*.

THERE is no question of a public sanitary nature in which the large cities of the United States are so far behind as in the adoption of public disinfection stations for the disinfection of all portable articles which require disinfection; that is to say, public buildings, or plants, not necessarily expensive, but fully equipped with all the appliances for disinfecting such household articles as may be brought to them for the purpose, such as bedding, mattresses, clothing, blankets, carpets and upholstery. The stations of this character which the writer visited last year in Berlin and Paris are models in every particular. The principal point in these stations worthy of mention is the absolute separation of all infected from disinfected material by means of an impervious wall running through the building. In this wall the steam apparatus is placed. Two sets of employees, horses, carriages, implements, and apartments are in use, with no communication between them. One set is employed to collect the infected articles and convey them to the station, where they are placed on the disinfectant apparatus, and the door is closed; after being disinfected they are taken out by another set of operators by a door on the opposite end and carried back to the house, which have also been disinfected. Well-equipped stations of this character should be at once established in every city in the United States having a population of 50,000. These would constitute an efficient aid to the means already employed for combating not only cholera, but also all dangerous diseases of the infectious class.—*Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, in North American Review*.

IF the New York Central fails to attract the British tourist and induce him to travel over "America's Greatest Railroad," it cannot be laid at the door of the Passenger Department, which has issued one of the most voluminous illustrated guides we have seen dealing with the districts served by the system. It is like turning over a volume of *Harpers* or the *Century*, and we advise all those of our readers, who are thinking of crossing the Atlantic, to get a copy of the book at the European Agents, 35 Milk Street, Cheapside, and not to forget to ask for the other pamphlets included in the "Four-Track Series." They are valuable as picture books alone, apart altogether from their business purpose.—*Financial Times, London, England*.

THE French *Journal Officiel* has published a decree ordering a universal exposition of arts and manufactures, to be opened in Paris May 5th, 1900. It would seem from this announcement that France has decided to have a universal exposition every eleven years, for there was one in 1867, 1878 and 1889. The decree states that the exposition of 1900 will be fully representative of the art and philosophy of the nineteenth century.

\$1000.00 IN PRIZES.—The Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., 26 John Street, New York, have concluded to offer the following prizes for Poems on Esterbrook's Steel Pens: 2 prizes of \$100.00; 4 prizes of \$50.00; 12 prizes of \$25.00; 30 prizes of \$10.00; in all 48 prizes amounting to \$1000.00. The conditions are:

- 1st. Poems must not exceed 24 lines.
- 2nd. Lines not to average over 8 words.
- 3rd. Write the address on a different sheet from the poem.
- 4th. Each competitor to remit one dollar, for which full value will be given in a gross of a new pen specially made for the occasion and a new combination rubber penholder, stamped, respectively, the "Poet's Pen" and the "Poet's Penholder."

Every writer will also receive a book containing the 48 Prize Poems, which will be printed during the coming year. It is suggested for writers to give their poems a title. Poems must be sent in before January 1, 1893. Awards will be made by competent judges as soon after as practicable.



Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller  
Altoona, Pa.

## Both Had Eczema

In its Worst Form

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

### Worst Form of Eczema

for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succeeded in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were perfectly cured. We recommend

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it." Mr. and Mrs. M. M. SOLLER, 1412 2nd Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

M. BALLAND has communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, the results of his investigations as to the corrodibility of aluminium, with special reference to its use for domestic cooking utensils, etc. He concludes that this metal is not so easily attacked as iron, copper, lead, zinc or tin by air, water, wine, beer, coffee, milk, oil, butter, gas, urine, or saliva. Vinegar and salt attack it, but not to such an extent as to render its use undesirable.—*Electrical Age*.

A FRENCH scientist, who is now a resident of New York, after having for some time been an assistant to Mr. Edison, has built a musical clock which he proposes to exhibit at the World's Fair. It is so combined with a phonograph as to perform in twelve hours Lohengrin, William Tell, the Huguenots and Faust. The voices reproduced will be those of the most celebrated singers who have appeared in these operas. In fact, it will be a performance of Parisian Grand Opera.—*Manchester Union*.

### A LONDON MIRACLE.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY  
A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.

Mr. E. J. Powell, of 33 Alma Street, Relates His Remarkable Experience to an Advertiser Representative—Tortured by Malignant Rheumatism from Boyhood, He at Last Escapes from Agony—A Story Full of Hope for Other Sufferers.

London Advertiser.

At 33 Alma Street, South London, lives Mr. E. J. Powell, a gentleman who has resided in London and vicinity for about six years, and who enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends here and elsewhere throughout the Province. Those who know him are doubtless aware that he has been a sufferer since his youth from rheumatism in its worst form. His acquaintances in the city, who remember the long siege of the illness he stood a year ago last winter, and who had come to look upon him as almost a confirmed invalid, have been surprised of late to see the remarkable change for the better that has taken place. The haggard face and almost crippled form of a year ago have given way to an appearance of robustness, vigour and agility that certainly seem the result of miraculous agency.

Hearing of this a reporter called on Mr. Powell in order to ascertain by what magic means this transformation had been wrought. The scribe first asked if the reports concerning his wonderful restoration to health were true. "I am thankful to say they are," said Mr. Powell. "My case is pretty well known around here."

"To what do you owe your recovery?" was asked.

"I owe it to the use of a certain remedy," he replied; "but I would prefer saying nothing at present. I have suffered nearly all my life with a malady I had begun to regard as incurable, and the fact that I am permanently relieved appears incredible. In common parlance, it seems too good to last. I want to be sure that I am permanently cured before anything is made public, so that when I do give a testimonial it will have some weight. You may call again later on and I will let you know."

About two months later the reporter knocked at Mr. Powell's door, and was admitted by that