

## Millionaires and Heaven.

New York Journal.

There should be no note of carping and no appearance of reluctance of the applause due to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for his splendid gift of \$1,000,000 to the New York Lying-in Hospital. It is a general weakness of human nature, which scattered exceptions merely prove, that the richer a man grows the harder he finds it to give money away, and therefore, Mr. Morgan's generosity is much more praiseworthy and commendable than a larger gift from a poorer man, or even from himself a year or two ago, before he so largely increased his wealth by Mr. Cleveland's aid at the expense of the American people. The Lying-in Hospital is one of the most deserving of charitable institutions, and Mr. Morgan's princely donation will vastly increase its value to the city. He is, indeed, in this respect, a public benefactor.

In connection with this subject it is gratifying to observe that there is a growing disposition among the rich in this country to return a portion of their gains to the people; not to the people at large, it is true, but to the obviously better, to that part of the people known as the poor. Leland Stanford, after obtaining a hundred millions or more of dollars from the most grinding, corrupt and dangerous monopolies the nation has ever suffered from, at his death left several millions with which a university has been built. The late Mr. Vanderbilt gave a much smaller sum for a university in Tennessee. Mr. Rockefeller has liberally endowed with a few of the millions he has gathered from the Standard Oil monopoly a university in Chicago. Another Standard Oil man, the late Mr. Pratt, founded the excellent institution in Brooklyn known as the Pratt Institute. To go further back, Messrs. Peabody, Girard and an early Astor all deprived their heirs of a portion of the wealth they expected for the public benefit. Governor Tilden wanted to do the same thing, but his intentions were frustrated by the courts. In Chicago Matthew Loftis has constructed an Academy of Sciences, and Marshall Field has endowed the Columbian Museum.

In less conspicuous ways this tendency is no less manifest among other men not so rich as these. Many such men give charity sums that aggregate a vast amount every year. They all, the very rich and those not so rich, deserve gratitude and praise. As long as they are not able to persuade themselves to obey Christ's command, "Sell all you have and give it to the poor," they are doing comparatively well to give us part. As long as they feel that they must take advantage of and rigorously perpetrate the order which gives them a monopoly of the right of access to natural opportunities, they are doing comparatively well to disburse among some of those they have deprived of that right a share of their increment. Not only are they benefiting their fellows, but it may be heaven is making their peace with heaven.

## Massage at Home.

Directions for Warding Off Wrinkles at the Least Possible Expense.

Here are some directions for that large body of women who long to escape crow's feet, but who cannot afford the services of a professional masseuse. Wash the face with a rough rag of a soft brush in hot water and soap every night. Rub in clear rose water and dry gently. Then sit before a brilliantly lighted mirror which is inclined in its reflections. With firm, gentle pressure with the ball of the thumb press the wrinkles at the corners of the mouth away, using an upward and outward motion. More gently still smooth down the crow's feet. Knead the cheeks and forehead with thumb and forefinger. Smooth the flesh beneath the chin evenly with one hand.

Do not use violence. No face which has any claim to beauty will stand being pounded. The massage must be gentle, for the wrinkles which are disposed of in this fashion are simply little folds or ripples in the skin which need to be uncreased. Massage is also useful for stimulating the circulation and giving the face a healthy glow. It is so swift and sure a producer of rosy cheeks that the woman who has once tried it straightway falls in love with her mirror likeness, and resolves that the ceremony shall be a daily one in future.

If there are parts of the face which are disposed to be flabby and lifeless, apply the massage sparingly. If wrinkles and flabbiness are caused by shrinkage of the muscles within rather than by a simple creasing of the skin without, the massage should be vigorous, and the skin should be kneaded by the fingers until it becomes hard and firm and fits its form covering. This suggests that massage should be more forcible upon some parts of the face than upon others, and that the woman who takes to beauty herself must not make the mistake of kneading her entire face as if it were a mass of dough. Do not apply forcible massage to the flesh about the jaws and under the chin, or the appearance of age will be hastened rather than retarded. The cheeks may be thoroughly massaged and the forehead, but, on the other hand, the skin about the eyes must be rubbed gently and with discretion.

## CARE OF FURNITURE.

How to Treat Varished Woods and the Like.

Steam heat is responsible for many things besides the occasional ruin of a carpet through a broken pipe. The lighter sorts of furniture, especially bamboo, warp and crack in steam-heated rooms. To counteract this, they should be rubbed regularly with equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine, applied with a brush and then rubbed in with a soft cloth. Bamboo is also improved by an occasional wash in cold water, if thoroughly dried afterward.

Those who number mahogany and rosewood among their possessions, and also those who have pieces of black walnut furniture, may keep them in order by rubbing with linseed oil or crude petroleum, a very little being put on at a time, and rubbed in thoroughly until the surface looks like a mirror. If the rubbing is done once every two weeks it is not at all difficult to get a good shine in a short time, but the first application may require longer. Any of the natural woods that are not varnished can be

polished in the same way, but varnished surfaces should be washed with water in which tea leaves have been steeped for half an hour. This will make them much brighter. Then wash with soap and water, and, unlike the latter, will not remove the gloss. When the varnished furniture becomes scratched, the spots should be gone over with a camel's hair brush and shellac varnish till they disappear. Nothing should be allowed to rub the places until the application is thoroughly dry. If a small splinter of wood is knocked off a bureau or chair glue it on again with a little liquid glue, and if the edges show white color them with paint to match the rest of the wood. When this is dry, varnish, and the break will hardly be perceptible. If the broken piece is large, and where it is likely to be hit and knocked off again, in addition to the glue secure it in position with small brads, for a makeshift, plus driven in as far as possible and the remainder filed off flat to the surface. The end of the pin must be touched with paint, and the same time as the edges.

When larger breaks occur, such as the loss of a chair or the arm of a sofa, do not trust to glue alone, but strengthen the weak part with an extra piece of wood, nailed on in such a manner that does not show, in such a manner that the nails do not come quite through to the right side.

## A World Without Water.

A Terrible Future for the Earth in Far-Off Years.

Science says that the earth is slowly drying up, though there is no immediate danger of anyone going thirsty on this account. The oceans are gradually being absorbed by the earth, and in the course of millions of years only the dried fields of deserts and the bed of the ocean will be suitable for occupation by the human race. Even then little water will remain, though in the lowest depths a few intensely saline lakes will linger, their desolate banks crusted with salt, their shores intolerable to those of the Dead Sea.

Just as the waters will have become scant, so the air will have become thin. Such apparently is the case on Mars today. And owing to this thinness of air there will be few clouds, and little if any rain. The sun's rays will subside into insignificance. At the poles, however, and on the heights, snow will still fall, or at least frost will be deposited in large quantities, and the melting of the ice-caps thus formed will furnish the whole available supply of water.

The whole ocean bed, therefore, will be like a vast valley of the Nile—fertile, indeed, but rendered barren by incessant care and the highest engineering skill; while above and around it will lie a chill Sahara, a desolate and deadly waste, unwept with showers, unprotected by any veil of cloud, its impotent atmosphere scarcely sufficient to drift its abounding dust. Even if it will be scattered the unvisited remains of the cities that we know, and its plains will be furrowed with the half-obliterated channels of our great rivers. It will have but one remaining use; it will have become the cemetery of the world, both the old and the new.

The great valley below, which is to lie at the bottom of the sea, will be densely crowded with a population which will admit of no increase. How the people of that late and declining world will solve the difficult problem that will confront them, it is hardly possible even to conjecture; but meet them they must, and perish. A highly paternal form of government would seem to be inevitable; for the water must be parcelled out with the utmost wisdom and impartiality, and no waste can be tolerated. Navigation of course will be a thing of the past; even the fishes will become almost or quite extinct.

And what will be the final outcome? It is a disheartening picture. Even the scanty supply of water which we have thus far assumed must at length begin to fail; it will no longer be sufficient for the entire population. Unavoidably some must perish. There is no imaginable alternative; the whole system must collapse. It is impossible to conceive of any other solution than a struggle for bare existence fiercer than anything which history records—a conflict in which the strongest and most unscrupulous will constantly prevail. Such a condition of things means, of course, a rapid reversion to savagery; and that, in turn, will but hasten the end, for the elaborate system of works necessary to make this decadent world inhabitable can be maintained only by a strong and wise government, under high civilization. If this fails, the last degenerate remnants of the race will soon be extinguished—the sooner the better, when that sad stage is reached.

And what next? At last poor mother earth, dry and stricken with age, the "Red Planet" and the "White Man," faded from her cheeks, her face scarred and pitted with the tombs of all her offspring, will lie dead and silent as the ghostly moon.

## AN "INFANTS' WINE SUPPLY."

In the Westminster County Court last week, the case of Lowenthal vs. Bruce was tried before his Honor Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., and a jury. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Lowenthal & Co., wine merchants, sued the defendant, the Hon. Lionel Bruce, residing at Ennismore Gardens, South Kensington, to recover payment of a sum of £200 in respect of wine supplied. Mr. Stewart, the plaintiff's manager, said that in May last the defendant called and gave an order for a considerable quantity of wine. He was asked for references, and then said he was a son of Lord Thurlow and a nephew of Lord Egin. The order was executed, but when payment was pressed for, the defendant pleaded infancy. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, and judgment was entered with costs.

## Food for the Nerves.

Upon pure rich blood you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

The singular punishment for bigamy in Hungary is to compel the man to live with both wives in one house.

## Fortune for an Engine.

A Station Agent Suddenly Becomes a Multimillionaire.

Grant Brambel, Newly Honored in a Minnesota Village, Seals the Rights of a New Rotary Motor to an English Syndicate.

George Brambel, telegraph operator and station agent at Sleepy Eye, Minn., and just elected an alderman of the village, is worth \$7,100,000.

Mr. Brambel, who is an Englishman of 33 years, exhibited the papers confirming his great good fortune. The story is that he was a station agent, and his rotary engine, which he has just sold to the Allen syndicate of England, has received three-fourths of the money in cash. Speaking of his engine, Mr. Brambel said:

"I first got the idea of a rotary engine from the turbine wheel. I could not see why steam could not do what water did, especially when steam had qualities that water lacked, and they were essential. You know that when a little turbine is hit by a column of water, it spins round, and you take a small wheel, mechanically correct, and turn against it an inch steam jet, and you get a rotary motion. The steam expands, and why won't you get power?"

"I knew that it was necessary to get the greatest possible development of the steam expansion in order to give success to the idea, and I have been working on it for the last two years. It took many models and a great many failures to get the thing right. I have and engine after engine built, all of which I have tested, and which seemed to be perfect, and would spin along like a top, only to stop when some inexplorable point was reached. Finally, about five years ago, I hit the machine substantially as it is today.

"My American patents were granted a year ago, and I now have patents in England, France, Belgium, Germany and nearly all over the world. The Allen syndicate, which is the Allen Steamship Company, of Liverpool, has purchased the right for the machine for Europe and for the United States, the total for the two being \$7,100,000.

"There have been fourteen of the engines built, all of which I have tested, and they have been tested everywhere. I could find a place for them, except on locomotives. I have run circular saws with them up to 1,200 revolutions, empty wheels, centrifugal fans and blowers, creamery separators up to 6,500 revolutions, and they have been used in elevators, hoisting works, boats and machine shops.

"The largest of these horse power, has been in use in a Trenton dynamo room since February last, giving the engine 1,200 revolutions, and stands 18 inches on the floor, and stands less than two feet high. It weighs 300 pounds and is run by a 120 horse-power boiler.

"My invention," continued Mr. Brambel, "relates to motors, and particularly to rotary engines, and has no resemblance to the rotary engines of the past. It is a machine of simple construction with means for providing steam, and for converting the steam into motion. It is a machine of simple construction with means for providing steam, and for converting the steam into motion. It is a machine of simple construction with means for providing steam, and for converting the steam into motion.

## SCIENCE OF THE ANCIENTS.

Tools Found in Pompeii Are Facsimiles of Modern Instruments.

Prof. Goodman says the thing that most impressed him, when visiting Pompeii, was the resemblance between many of the implements of 1800 years ago and those of today. On looking at the iron tools grouped together in the museum, he was struck by the fact that they were a heavy coating of rust on the iron.

Sickles, bill-hooks, rakes, forks, axes, spades, blacksmith's tongs, hammers, and chisels, and many other tools, were much like those used today; but the most marvelous instruments found were those for surgery, beautifully executed, and of design exactly similar to some recently patented and reinvented. Incredible as it may seem, Pompeii had the same kind of perfect construction. Their bronzes reveal great skill and artistic talent. The tools were of iron, and the handles were of wood, and the design was exactly similar to some recently patented and reinvented.

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been affected by cigarettes when they were young.

This physician says, "The only way to avoid cigarettes is to stop smoking. I have seen many cases of people who have smoked cigarettes for years, and who have become addicted to them. They have tried every remedy, but they have not been able to stop. They have become addicted to them, and they have become addicted to them."

Another physician says, "Of four thousand cases of alcoholism passing through Bellevue Hospital in a year, one thousand cases were women. They were, as a rule, cigarette smokers."

Did these learned and busy physicians ever find time to lounge beside the counters of fashionable city restaurants and confectioneries, they would "come in contact" with other cigarette smokers than "the poor unfortunate of the island." It makes the cheeks of a pure woman mantle with same color while her heart is full of yearning pity to see the little rolls of perfumed poison so often raised by daintily gloved little hands to her lips in fancied imitation of brothers, cousins, and "gentlemen friends." The tobacco heart, whose ravages are thus insurmountable, may never stop its beating finally in the "unfortunate" wards of a charity hospital, but in the private notes of how many reputable physicians may be read the history of nervous prostration, weak brains, indigestion, bronchitis, troubles, melancholia, and all the ills that feminine flesh is heir to, the direct result of the early inhalation of these fatal, loathsome and fascinating cigarettes.—Union Signal.

## A SHOCKING EXPOSURE.

Dreadful Drunkenness of a Mother of Twenty-Four.

A shocking drink story was told at St. Francis' corner's court, London, last week, at an inquest on the body of Elizabeth Caroline Brock, aged 35, the daughter of a packer, who was burned to death in her mother's absence at 16 Penton road, Pentonville. The coroner (to the mother)—Do you drink?

Witness—Yes.

The coroner—You left this child in the room; how do you suppose it got burned?

Police Constable Bray—it used to stand in the kitchen to warm itself, as the surroundings are so wretched.

The coroner—Have you any other children?

Witness—I've had five, and lost four. The fifth, which she carried in her arms, was a constant in court, and she died of it.

The coroner—You said she was a constant in court, and she died of it. How do you suppose it got burned?

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orgies of drunkenness! We call that a pretty bad sort of an outlook! And the moral: The only way to stop drinking whisky is to keep on drinking it! The precursor will please line out the hymn: "Oh, ain't I glad I'm not a scientist."—The Interior.

## A PINK TEA FUNERAL.

A Member of Sorosis Suddenly Loses Her Debutante Daughter.

A prominent New York woman, a member of Sorosis, recently sent out invitations for her daughter's debut. Two days before the "coming out" the girl died suddenly. No invitations were recalled. The grief-stricken woman stood by the side of the coffin and silently pressed the hands of her dear friends. The girl, dressed in her pink silk coming out gown, lay in a pink coffin covered with pink roses. In another room at night, and lights shone through pink candle shades. In an adjoining room was a table set with light wines and cakes. "I was the undertaker at that funeral," said an uptown obsequy director, and I must say the effect was not unpleasant. "When I was called to the house the girl had dropped dead in the drawing-room while superintending the trimming of the room with pink, for her debut, two days later. The decorator draping the walls with pink satin and the florist receiving his orders for roses and pinks. "I made the suggestion that all be allowed to remain, and the mother consented. "The invitations for the debut were not recalled, but a line was sent telling of the sad event. "At the funeral hour the friends pressed around the mother, who was gowned in heaviest crape. She sat beside the coffin, which was all pink. In another room—perhaps they were always there as part of the hospitality of the house—were decanters, cakes and fruit—the guests set down a moment before departing from the sad scene. "It was the most 'extreme' funeral over which I have ever presided. Circumstances led up to it, but the effect was so calm, so beautiful, even so majestic, that it will be repeated."

## WHY HER FAITH WAS SHAKEN.

Clips. An amusing story is told about a worthy vicar of a rural parish, who goes about, "practically dead now." It is transpired that this mother had two homes, and had sold them up for drink, and that she is only 24.

Elizabeth Osborne deposed that she was in the house on Sunday, and heard the father, coming in for some hours. At last she heard a fall, and on going to the room found the child in flames. She at once extinguished the flames and took it to the hospital, but it died on the way. Witness knew that the mother used to take a drop of drink, but it was generally where the weekly allowance came. She was generally drunk on these occasions.

The coroner—it appears to me to be nothing more nor less than an insatiable drink fever.

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## Baby's Own Soap.

IS NOT, as most soaps, made from "soap fat," the refuse of the kitchen or the abattoir.

VEGETABLE OILS supply the necessary ingredients—one of the reasons why it should be used in nurseries and for delicate skins.

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Hacks, Cabs, Landaus, Busses and Light Livery. Saddle Horses, Sale and Boarding Stable. Open day and night. Phone 189. A. G. STROYAN Dundas St.

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Runners for Baby Carriages, Raisin Seiders.

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NEW YORK BLUE POINTS. 20 cents per dozen at counter; 30 cents served in dining-room.

## Hub Restaurant.

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Cooking Stoves, Gasburners and Wood Stoves, Bedroom Sets and all kinds of Furniture, also one Organ, one Letter Press, and a number of other goods, such as school books, new and second-hand stoves.

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