

## NEW YORK BEAUTIES.

FAIR BELLES OF THIS WINTER'S METROPOLITAN SOCIETY.

Sketches of Some of the Young Women Who Attract Most Attention in the Drawing Rooms of the Big City's Upper Ten.



BEAUTIFUL young women are interesting to everybody. There are many beautiful young women in New York society this winter, and of them all, one who claims to know all about it lately selected those here pictured as representative metropolitan belles. They are all unmarried but one, and all belong to that realm—a region of mystery to millions—called society.

Miss May McClellan is the only daughter of the man who drove Lee out of Maryland at Antietam. She is large and fair, with a staidness that harmonizes with her physique. Until the general's death the family lived at Orange, N. J. Since then Mrs. and Miss McClellan have lived abroad, whence Miss McClellan has occasionally sent a bright letter to the press in America.

Miss Fanny Pryor, daughter of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, is from the sunny south, and of a family tree so ancient and so well preserved that it has passed inspection at the court of Vienna, the most exacting court in Europe. Miss Pryor was presented to society last summer at Narragansett Pier.

Miss May M. Brady, the elder daughter of Judge John R. Brady, of New York, is by many regarded the most beautiful girl in New York society. Her features are regular, her eyes of blue gray and large and expressive. Her manners, though dignified, are gracious.



ALICE LAWRENCE. ROSALIE FLAGG. MISS MABEL CURTIS. MISS VAN NEST. MISS BECKWITH. MISS PRYOR. MISS VAN NEST. MISS BECKWITH. MISS PRYOR. MISS VAN NEST. MISS BECKWITH.

Miss Mabel Curtis presides over the establishment of her father, Mr. Jeremiah Curtis. Her hair is of the Titian tint, and contrasts beautifully with her fresh complexion. Miss Curtis has achieved considerable reputation on the amateur stage.

Miss Anna Van Nest is the youngest daughter of Mr. Abraham R. Van Nest, who entertains in a beautiful home on Murray Hill. It is said that Miss Van Nest will soon desert the ranks of the young ladies of society to enter those of the married leaders.

Miss Beckwith is the daughter of Mr. N. M. Beckwith. Much of her life has been passed abroad, but when at home she has been an undisputed belle.



MISS ALICE LAWRENCE. MISS ROSALIE FLAGG. MISS MABEL CURTIS. MISS VAN NEST. MISS BECKWITH. MISS PRYOR. MISS VAN NEST. MISS BECKWITH.

Miss Bertha Norris Robinson is piquant and polite, with gray eyes, soft fair hair and a sweet voice.

Miss Alice Lawrence has achieved some reputation on the mimic amateur stage. She is the daughter of Mr. J. Burling Lawrence.

Miss Rosalie Flagg is a niece of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. She has golden hair, dark eyes and a brilliant complexion.

Mrs. Leon Harvier, the only married lady given, is one of the most charming and popular ladies in the metropolis.

Miss Kathryn Brady is the youngest daughter of Judge John R. Brady. She is slender and graceful, with expressive eyes. She, too, has won laurels on the amateur stage.

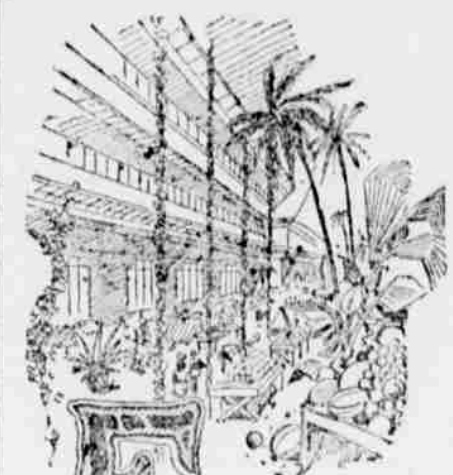
**The Psychology of Joking.**  
Dr. Hughlings-Jackson publishes some interesting remarks on this topic in *The Lancet*. He regards punning as the lowest stage of the evolution of humor, but even in the pun he sees a material for the study of normal mentation. In a pun we have two ideas called to the mind at once—a double vision, as it were, and as all thought is the comparison of relations, this is simply a caricature of the normal process of thought.

Again: the world owes a great debt to the first punster, because he began the "play" of the mind in the same sense as art is founded on the play instinct, and so detached himself from the grossly useful, and showed a surplus energy capable of developing into the highest traits of mankind. To lack a sense of humor is a bad thing. "The man who has no sense of humor, who takes things to be literally as distinct as they superficially appear, does not see fundamental similarities in the midst of great superficial differences, overlooks the transitions between great contrasts. I do not mean because he has no sense of humor, but because he has not the surplus intellect which sense of humor implies."—Science.

## AMONG ORANGE GROVES.

THE SUB-TROPICAL EXPOSITION IN PROGRESS AT JACKSONVILLE.

Pictures of Some of the Buildings—The Scope and Intent of the Great Show—It Is Held to Let the World Know All About the South.



JACKSONVILLE'S sub-tropical exposition, now open in Jacksonville, is likely to result in conveying to the rest of the world some knowledge of the great changes which have lately taken place in the peculiar state. Until recently Florida has been regarded as non-productive—its dark swamps covered by the umbrageous palmetto or the pine; the home of the alligator; its product only oranges.

It is intended to show at this exposition that Florida produces many valuable things. The palmetto furnishes pulp for paper; pine needles, converted into a rich product, afford fiber for carpets, while the skin of the alligator decorates the feet of thousands, and his teeth the heads of many a fair woman as ornaments.

The city of Jacksonville is the location of the exposition. Jacksonville's population is about 55,000, though in winter the influx of tourists undoubtedly makes it much larger. The exposition grounds are in the city water works park, being an inclosure of about nine acres. This, by a system of landscape gardening, has been converted into a park with streams, fountains, miniature lakes and lawns. The buildings are the main building, the annex, the Hernando, Citrus and Pasco buildings, the Seminole camp and other minor buildings.

The main building displays considerable architectural taste. It covers an acre, being 335 feet long and 133 feet wide. It has six covers, as seen in the accompanying sketch; and near the top of the tall tower is an observatory, reached by a winding stair. The view from this tower is thus described by a correspondent of *The Atlanta Constitution*:

"The eyes rest upon a panorama of wonderful beauty, comprising the entire city of Jacksonville, about six miles in length and three miles in width, with the St. Johns river flowing along its southern border, and across the river the growing suburb of South Jacksonville."

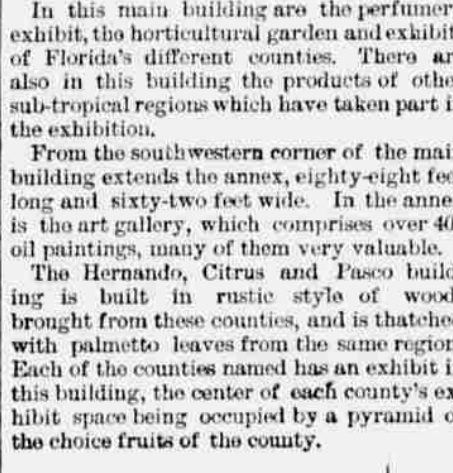
The same correspondent describes the interior of the main building:

"Entering the building, the universal expression is one of admiration and delight. From the entrance, lengthwise through the center, extends the central aisle, twenty-four feet in width, its surface line broken in the center by a fountain of lovely design and great beauty. The basin of this fountain (eighteen feet in diameter) is surrounded by a curving of handsome design, twenty-six inches in height from the floor, octagonal in its outline, and surmounted at each of its eight corners with a graceful vase of the same manufacture, twenty-two inches high, and filled with growing flowers. From the center of the basin rises a mound of coral rock and shells festooned with vines and aquatic plants, from the summit of which bursts the fountain of pure artesian water at the top."

In this main building are the perfumery exhibit, the horticultural garden and exhibits of Florida's different counties. There are also in this building the products of other sub-tropical regions which have taken part in the exhibition.

From the southwestern corner of the main building extends the annex, eighty-eight feet long and sixty-two feet wide. In the annex is the art gallery, which comprises over 400 oil paintings, many of them very valuable.

The Hernando, Citrus and Pasco building is built in rustic style of woods brought from these counties, and is thatched with palmetto leaves from the same region. Each of the counties named has an exhibit in this building, the center of each county's exhibit space being occupied by a pyramid of the choice fruits of the county.



MAIN BUILDING.

One of the attractions is a camp of Seminole Indians. Every schoolboy has read of the Seminole war and of Osceola. When the war ended the Seminoles were removed to the Indian territory, but a few hundred refused to go and fled to the Everglades, a region inaccessible to the white man, and unexplored by them even at the present day. There the remnant have lived peacefully ever since. A number of them are to occupy the camp living in the manner in which they live in the Everglades.

The exhibition is to remain open until May 1.

**Features of Persian Serfdom.**  
As to other forms of servitude resembling slavery which still exists in Persia, but are gradually falling into "innocuous desuetude," there is serfdom of the peasantry; but they began years ago to do away with this in practice, although not exactly formulating such a doctrine in the expressive language used by the president of the United States. The chief feature of Persian serfdom is the obligation of the peasant to belong to the village or estate where he was born. The villages either form part of the royal demesnes, or they are given as appendages to the wives of the shah, his sons, and other grandees to furnish them with revenues, or they are owned in fee simple by men of wealth and are then transferable by sale or otherwise. The royal lands are never sold. The peasantry go with the estate, and are assigned lands to cultivate on shares with the proprietor. They may not change their residence without his permission, nor travel at will about the country. Such is the law of Persia. But the law has been gradually falling into abeyance, and it will not be many years before it will be a dead letter.—S. G. W. Benjamin.

## SERIOUS DISORDER.

WHICH COMES OF COMPRESSION OF THE BLOOD VESSELS.

The Peril of Bending Forward—A Medical Journal Explains a Common Cause of Faintness and Giddiness—A Hint to the Weakly.

Every one knows that stooping forward, particularly after rising quickly from the bed in the morning, when the stomach is empty and the heart has less than ordinary support from the viscera below the diaphragm, is very apt to occasion a form of faintness, with vertigo, not unlike that which occurs in seasickness. We do not at the moment speak of the faintness and giddiness from cerebral anemia which are directly consequent upon suddenly assuming the erect after long continuing in the recumbent posture, but of the more alarming sensation of being in the center of objects which are rapidly passing away, usually from left to right, with loss of power to stand or even sit, and an almost nightmare feeling of inability to call for help or do anything to avert a catastrophe, while throughout the experience the sufferer retains acute consciousness.

This, we say, is familiar as one, at least, of the effects not uncommonly produced by stooping forward under the special conditions indicated. With many other varieties of the vertigo consequent upon heart weakness or cerebral anemia, observation or experience has made us all acquainted. We cannot, however, help thinking that the consequences of even partial compression of veins of the neck, offering an obstacle to the return of blood from the head, with its important organs, are not so well recognized. The peculiar form—or, more accurately, the several forms—of headache distinctly caused in this way when the head is long bowed forward on the chest, bending the neck on itself, cannot fail to occur to every one; nor will the high tension of the eyeballs, the turgid and heavy eyelids, the snuffing nose, the deafness, with buzzing and throbbing in the ears, the heavy breathing and the puffed and perhaps flushed or darkened color of the face, resulting from the obstructed venous circulation through the beaded neck, be forgotten.

There are other and more perilous, though secondary, effects of leaning forward when the heart is weak or the blood vessels are not as strong as they ought to be which should not be overlooked. Beyond question the extra strain thrown upon the apparatus of the circulation by anything that impedes the free passage of the blood through almost any part of the venous system is more severe and dangerous than a physically equal strain thrown on the arteries. At least this is so in adult life, and without going further into details in connection with the modus operandi of the mischief to which we point, it may be permissible to urge that the subject is one to which attention may be usefully directed.

The weakly and those who are not unlikely to have hearts readily overburdened and blood vessels stretched beyond recovery, or even ruptured, should be warned quite as earnestly against suddenly assuming, or too long retaining, any posture which do—however slightly and imperceptibly—impede the return of blood through the veins. We know how prolonged sitting may cause the veins of the legs to extend and either give way or permit the extravasation of their contents. When this sort of thing happens, even though in trifling degree, in the case of vessels directly connected with such delicate organs as the eye, the ear and the brain, it is easy to see that the results may be very serious in their character, and probably few postures commonly taken up by persons who lead somewhat sedentary lives are so prone to do mischief unnoticed as that of leaning forward as at work at a table which is not sufficiently high to insure the head being so raised that the veins of the neck may not be in any way compressed or the return of blood from the head embarrassed or delayed. We see reason to believe that if this apparently small matter were generally understood there would be fewer head and heart troubles, and we will go so far as to say that some lives now lost would be saved.—London Lancet.

**This Really Happened.**  
An elderly gentleman called to escort a young lady to the theatre. He had been in intimate terms with her family since before she was born, and so held quite a fatherly attitude toward her, while she looked upon him, almost the same as she looked upon an uncle. "But, Mr. L., your hair is all matted up," she said; "don't you want to step into another room and smooth it up a little?" "No, child," he said; "it's usually matted up. I don't mind it." "Well," she said, "I will get a brush and smooth it up." He begged her not to trouble herself, but she resolutely went on in her determined purpose, brought the brush and began operations in spite of his polite request. Suddenly she dropped the brush and screamed. Something awful had happened. The whole outside of his head came off.

The truth was, he wore a wig, and not a soul save his wife knew it. The poor young lady was humiliated at the shocking result of her persistence. At last her discomfiture gave way to admiration of the wigmaker's skill. "Why," she said, "I never saw any other wig that I did not know to be a wig clear across the street. Where did you get this?" "In Paris, my dear," he said. "I have several others. They cost me \$150 apiece, too, and I go over every year to have my head all fixed up by that French wig-maker. You think your head expensive, with its wealth of bony brown hair, but there is no head so expensive as that which has no hair."—New York Press.

**The Turks Ignore the Franks.**  
I confess that this contempt of the Franks, which the Turks do not disguise, gave me much pleasure. At Constantinople, or at least in Stamboul, you feel that you, a Frank, do not exist in the eyes of a Turk. You may wear the largest check suit that a London tailor can produce, and yet the Turk will pass without deigning even to look at you. At the public fountains he will go through all his religious ablutions in your presence as if you were miles away. He will spread out his carpet, turn his face toward Mecca and say his prayers while you are looking on, and so mean are you in his estimation that he ignores you.—Atlantic Monthly.

**Telephones for Buenos Ayres.**  
A company in Buenos Ayres has recently ordered the material for a complete system of telephones from Paris. Over 2,000 subscribers have been obtained, and the company proposes to erect a tower in the river, which will serve as a maritime telephone station.

**Nor Did He Feel Well.**  
Smith—Hello, Jones! You don't look very well this morning. Jones—And I don't feel as well as I look. Got up in the middle of the night to take some pills, and swallowed four or five before I found out the mistake.—Judge.

## LOST FRENCH BALLOONISTS.

Francis L'Hoste and Joseph Mangot and Their Fate.

Two French aeronauts, Francis L'Hoste and Joseph Mangot, are supposed, while attempting to cross the English channel, to have been blown out into the Atlantic ocean and lost.

L'Hoste made his first balloon ascent under the auspices of Academy d'Aerostation Metropolitaine of Paris, in 1880, at Etampes, France, on the occasion of the Mongolfier centenary. He soon after made several attempts to cross the English channel, his first attempt being a failure, and in his second being blown over the channel all night and landing at Dunquerque. On his third he fell into the sea, but was rescued.



MANGOT. L'HOSTE.

In 1885 he ascended at Montdidier, and became acquainted with Joseph Mangot, and with the latter succeeded in making a crossing of the channel in August of last year, for which they received the medal of the Balloon society of Great Britain.

In the opening of this year L'Hoste and Mangot crossed from France to Algeria, and then proceeded to Tunis. They were driven out to sea, and were picked up by a steamer. Mangot made an ascent alone, was thrown out of his car and found in the sands by Arabs.

On Nov. 6 the two aeronauts ascended from Paris at 8 o'clock at night to try a new system of two auxiliary balloons L'HOSTE'S BALLOON, with a larger balloon. After eight hours in the air they came down at Bar-le-Duc.

Their last ascent took place on Sunday, Nov. 13. They left Paris at 8 o'clock in the morning, attended by Mr. Archedevon, whom they left at Quillebeuf, having traveled 115 miles in three hours. They then left, intending to cross the channel, and were seen by the coast guard off Cape Antifer, near Havre. Subsequently Capt. Macdonald, of the steamer Prince Leopold, saw one of the small balloons in the water. When last seen they were going out toward the Atlantic.

**England's Silver Penny.**  
The first silver coin struck in England was the ancient silver penny. Until the reign of Edward I. it was marked with a cross so deeply indented that it could be easily separated into two for half pence and into four for farthings, hence the names.—Boston Budget.

"What shall I do?" the maiden cried. "He will be here to-night and my hands are chapped; however, I have a bottle of Salvation Oil!"

Old remedies under new names are being constantly introduced to the public, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup still maintains its pre-eminence.

**Progress.**  
John Trimble, Secretary of the National Grange, reports the organization of forty-seven new granges in the United States from Oct. 1st to December 15th.

Cherry Creek Grange, No. 58, Colorado, has just dedicated a handsome new Grange hall, which with its furniture cost \$2,600. It is of brick and has an acre of ground surrounding it. The ceremony was performed by the Master of the State Grange, Levi Booth. This grange has lately received three new members.

Barre Grange, Massachusetts, has 192 members in good standing. Received 8 new ones the past year.

Warester Grange, Massachusetts, reports a membership of 248, with 12 additions the past year.

The Patrons' Fire Insurance Company, of Connecticut, has started business with \$516,000 risks. It insures only the property of the members of the Grange in good standing.

Rhode Island Patrons are busy. Davisville grange, No. 8, has finished a handsome hall, which was dedicated with full ceremony December 28th.

Concord Grange, No. 5, 84, Texas, reports eight new members and a "boom."

**A Remarkable Remedy for Blood Poison.**  
(Editorial in New Orleans Picayune, May '87.)  
S. S. S.—Those whose blood is poisoned will find a very interesting article on another page from C. E. Mitchell, West Twenty-third street, New York, who had been suffering from this complaint ent years and was completely cured by the use of the S. S. S. There is nothing on the top of the earth better than this remarkable remedy for blood poison. Remember that in buying, to see that you get the genuine, as so many imitations of this great medicine are on the market. Write to the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga., for a treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, which will be mailed free to any one.

**An Enemy to Poison.**  
The New Orleans Picayune, July 7th, 1887, says editorially: "The medicine of the Swift Specific Company, renowned for their wonderful cures in cases of blood poisoning, are always backed by the best known names, coupled with the most desperate cases."

"If this medicine could only cure a local sore it would not be worthy of name, but to eradicate from the blood all impurity even that which is hereditary, makes it what is claimed for it—a boon to mankind."

**A Voice from Virginia.**  
(Danville, Va. Times, Apr. 21, 1887.)  
"S. S. S.—By the way, that valuable medicine cured one of our citizens who had upwards of thirty boils. He tried various other medicines and several mineral waters, but nothing else offered him the desired relief. His testimony we give unqualified, and without the knowledge of the proprietors."

Books on "Contagious Blood Poison" and on "Blood and Skin Diseases," mailed free. For sale by all druggists.

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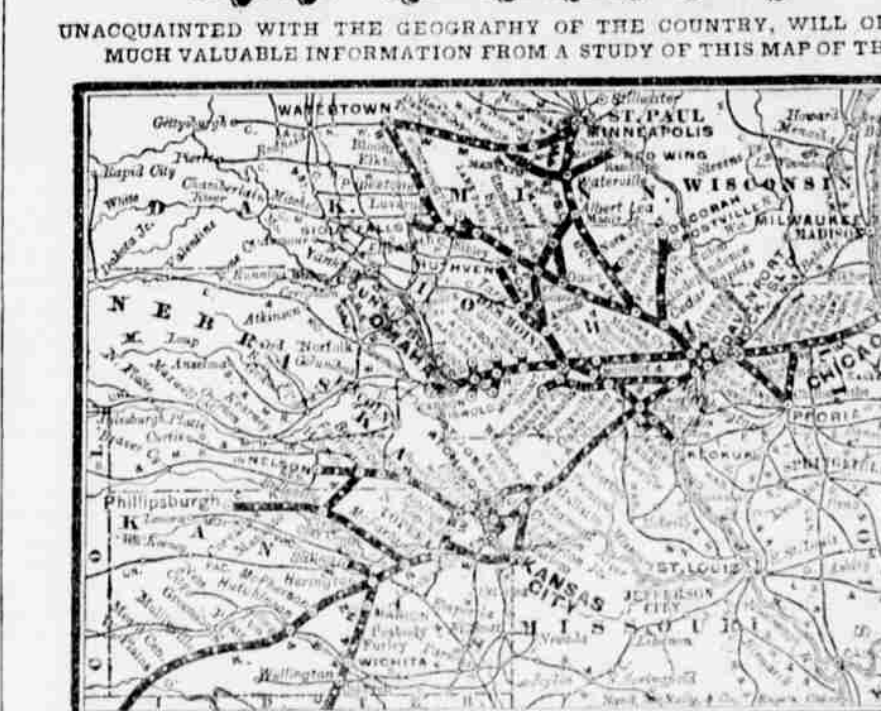
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