RIDGWAY, ELK COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

NO. 21.

Going After the Cows.

"Jennie! Jennie! Jennie! Where in the world can Jennie be? She crossed the meadow an hour ago-What ails the girl that she lingers so?"

The sun goes down in the crimson west, The tired day prepares for rest, And the laggard moments slowly pass, But bring no news of the truant lass.

"What sils the girl?" The sober cows, Stopping along the lane to browse, May look in vain from side to side, And wait for the voice of their pretty guide For far behind, by the pasture gate,

Jennie and Jamie forget 'tis late-Forget the cows, and the milking hour, And every thing else save Love's sweet pow The lengthening shadows, unbeeded fall,

The whip-poor-will with his plaintive call, The gathering dews, and the darkening sky-All warn in vain as the minutes fly. Twice and thrice does mother go To the farm-house door ere she hears the lo

Of the cows as they trample up the lane, And the ring of the cow bells clear and plain. But presently come the laggard feet Of Jennie and Jamie. Oh! shyly sweet Are the girl's blue eyes as she stands befor

The mother who meets her at the door ! "Where did you go, my child?" "I?—ob, Only after the cows, you know." Then whispered Jamie: "Whatever you do,

Don't tell her that -I went after you!" -Harper's Weekly,

The Point of Honor.

Shortly after Waterloo had been fought, an English regiment (which had taken a distinguished part in that great victory), stationed in a Mediterranean garrison, gained an unenviable notoriety there by a sudden menia for dueling that broke out amongst the officers, and which threatened to become so chronic in its character as seriously to interfere with the discipline of the corps. Quar-rels were literally "made to order" at mess-time for the most trifling affairs, and scarcely a day passed without a hos-tile meeting taking place, which the and scarcely a day passed without a nos-tile meeting taking place, which the colonel—a weak-minded man—expressed himself powerless to prevent. Indeed, be had already been sent to "Coventry" by his subordinates, which, as our read-ers doubtless know, is a kind of social excommunication that, when acted upon in an English regiment, generally ends in the retirement from the corps of the individual on whom it falls. It was so in this instance, for the colonel saw that the vendetta-like conduct of his officers towards him was gradually divesting him of all authority in the eyes of his men; and as he had none but his social ment, I remarked that I should like to inferiors to whom he could turn for counsel and advice, he was compelled to relinquish his command and return to Eugland. On arrival in that country he lost no time in proceeding to the Horse Guards, where he sought and gained an interview with the Duke of Wellington, whom he gave a graphic account of the sound had be quite good would be quite good would be gave a graphic account of the sound had a leathern bonnet would be gave a graphic account of the sound had a leathern bonnet would be quite good would be quite good would be quite good would be gave a graphic account of hom he gave a graphic account of tate of affairs which existed in the ment he had just left.

e Iron Duke listened attentively to arration, and knitted his brow in anger as the colonel related the story of dueling; and, when the latter had finished speaking, he exclaimed, in an unmistakably stern and uncompromising

"It is your fault, sir! You should have brought some of the ringleadeers to a court-martial, and cashiered them on the spot. You have sadly neglected your duty, and that is a thing which !

never pardon."

The colonel left the Horse Guards in a very crestfallen state, and he was scarcely surprised when he saw in the next Gazette the announcement that "His Majesty had no further need of his services.'

In the meantime the duke had obtained a special audience of the Prince Regent, to whom he explained the condition of affairs in connection with the regiment in question. The result of the interview was that Colonel A—a well-known martinet, then on half-pay, was sent for, and the circumstances explained to him; the prince offering him the com mand of the regiment on condition that he would undertake to cure the dueling propensities of its officers, Colonel was delighted at the prospect of active service, and he willingly accepted the task assigned to him, it being understood that he was to be granted a royal indemnity for snything serious which might happen to anybody else in his endeavors to put a stop to the dueling. He was a man of high reputation, and had previ-ously held other difficult commands, beknown throughout the army as good soldier but a stern disciplinarian. Such was the old soldier's feelings at the special honor conferred on him that on leaving St. James's palace, he actu-ally forgot to return the salute of the sentinels posted at the gates, to the great astonishment of the latter, who knew his

punctilious habits.

On his arrival at the garrison he lost no time in making himself acquainted with his brother-officers. He had already laid out his plan of action in his own mind, and was fully determined to allow nothing to swerve him a hair's breath from the path of duty. At the mess-table he behaved with studied politeness and amiability of manner; and his sub-ordinates indicated that they were greatly pleased with their new commander. He chatted pleasantly with all, from the senior major down to the youngest ensign, and when the cloth was removed regaled them with the latest gossip and doings of London society. Before they separated for the night, however, he took the opportunity of informing them, in a very quiet manner, that he had heard of the frequent duels which had already taken place in the corps, and that it seemed a matter of regret to him that they could not manage to live in

peace and amity.
"However," he said, "if it be your "However," he said, "if it be your wish, gentlemen, to fight out your quarrels in this way, I shall interpose no obstacle to your doing so. But this can only be by your pledging your word of honor now, to the effect that in future no duel shall take place without my permission having been first obtained. As I am your colonel, it is necessary that my authority should be acknowledged in all that relates to the honor of the regi-

The officers looked at each other and then at the colonel, and a somewhat em-

barrassing silence ensued; but it was broken by Colonel A—, who said: "Don't be afraid that I shall refuse your request; on the contrary, I shall only be too pleased to grant my permission if, on examining the facts of the case, I find sufficient reason to think that the applicant's amour propre has been wounded, and that a hostile meeting in the state of the case.

been wounded, and that a hostile meeting is indispensable."

At these reassuring words the young fire-eaters were satisfied, and at once gave the promise demanded; and Col.

A—— then retired to his chamber, where, overcome with the fatigue of a rough voyage, he soon found himself and the arrest of Market and the same of snugly enseenced in the arms of Mor-

phens.

On the following morning he was rather rudely awakened from a refreshrather rudely awakened from a refreshing slumber by a loud rapping at his chamber-door; and, on challenging his early visitors, he was informed that it was Captain Lord Vellum and Ensign Warbottle who wished to speak to him n a matter of the gravest importance.

"You might have chosen a more convenient hour for your visit, gentlemen," said the colonel, who was naturally loath to rise from his bed at five o'clock on the

first morning after his voyage.

"It is an 'affair of honor,' colonel,"
was the significant reply, "and cannot
be delayed. We beg you will admit us instantly.

The colonel rose and opened the door to the early comers. They were two handsome young men, who had on the previous evening already attracted Colonel A.—'s attention by the extreme friendliness which they exhibited for each other. They respectfully saluted their commanding officer as they entered the room, and the latter broke an awk-ward since them them. ward silence by demanding of them the object of their visit,
Ensign Warbotlle again raised his

hand in salute as he replied:
"We have come to ask your permission to fight, colonel."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Colonel A-I thought you were great friends."
"Yes, colonel, we have been most inimate friends from our youth upward,' said Lord Vellum, "and we respect each other very sincerely; but we have ad a dispute, and our wounded honor

must be satisfied."
Then I presume that something very serious must have occurred, gentlemen, to make the only remedy for it a recourse

to the pistol?" "It is indeed a very serious matter, colonel," replied Ensign Warbottle; "and it is this: After you had left the table last night we chatted over what you told us about the doings in London lately; and in the euthusiasm of the mo-ment, I remarked that I should like to

would be quite good enough for such as I. I took no notice of this remark, but was annoyed and excited; and when he further asserted that the officers of the Life Guards wore brass helmets, human nature could stand it no longer, and I gave him the lie. He retaliated by striking me on the face; an insult, Colonel A—, which justifies me, I think, in demanding a hostile meeting."

The last words were said in a manner

which admitted of only one meaning, and the two young officers exchanged glances of mutual hatred and defiance, "It is indeed grave, gentlemen," sententiously remarked the colonel; "the hemlets worn by officers of His Majesty's Life Guards are neither silver nor brass, but white metal lacquered with silvergilt; but this information will not, I presume, alter the position of affairs. Do you still wish to fight the question

"Certainly, sir !" exclaimed the two

officers. "Very well," replied the colonel, gravely; "far be it form me to interpose any obstacle to your meeting, gentlemen; but this duel must be a serious one, as befits so important a question as the Life Guards' helmets, and not an affair resulting in a mere scratch, as I am given to understand is generally the case in these mess quarrels. Remember that you are British officers and not Spanish braves, and that the honor of a British officer can only be vindicated by the death of his opponent. Go, gentlemen, and fight your duel; and I

will meet the survivor on his return."

The two young men saluted the colonel and retired. A few seconds afterwards they and their seconds were seen hurrying off to the place of meeting—a spot which is known in the garrison to this day as "Duel Avenue."

Three hours later, Colonel A --- went down into the parade ground to inspect the regiment, and he was surprised to see both Lord Tellum and Ensign Warbottle amongst the officers who approached him to give the morning salute. The latter had his arm in a sling; and to the stern inquiry of Colonel A— as to whether the duel had yet taken place, he replied, with a forced smile lighting up his face: "Yes, colonel; his lordship has given me a nasty scratch in the

"A scratch in the arm!" exclaimer the colonel, contemptuously. "And do you call that fighting, gentlemen—do you call that fighting? And for so important a question as the helmets of His Majesty's Life Guards! Bah! it is nothing! This matter must be fought over again, under pain of instant dismissal from the service if my order be dis-

obeyed!"
"But--" began Lord Vellum, at tempting to express his satisfaction at the reparation his wounded honor had

"But me no buts, gentlemen," ex claimed the colonel, angrily. 'I have the Prince's instruction on this point, and it is for you to vindicate your own honor in a proper manner, or retire dis-graced from His Majesty's service."

This alternative was one not to be thought of; and it need scarcely be said that the young fire-eaters chose rather to fight again than be cashiered. The duel was fought again, and this time Lord Vellum was shot through the body—a wound which laid him on a sick bed for two months,

During this long period many quar-rels had taken place at the mess-table, some of which had been settled by the

some of which had been settled by the colonel acting as "arbitrator;" and others stood over for his permission to fight—a permission which he refused to grant until the result of Lord Vellum's illness should become known. In the meantime Colonel A—— had communicated with the Duke of Wellington, from whom he received explicit instructions to carry the matter to the bitter end, as the only means of putting a stop to a matter which was fast becoming a

world-wide scandal. Lord Vellum was carefully attended to during his illness by his "friend and enemy," Ensign Warbottle, to whose efforts Lord Yellum not only owed his life, but was enabled at the end of two months to take a short walk every morning. His recovery then proceeded rap-

idly, and he soon became enabled to walk without any support whatever. The two friends were walking together one morning, when they suddenly found themselves face to face with Colonel

"Ah, gentlemen, good-morning!" ex-claimed the latter. "I sm delighted to see his lordship out again, especially as it will now enable you to finish your affaire d'honneur in a more satisfactory manner.' The young officers, scarcely believing

their own ears, were for a time struck dumb with astonishment, and they gazed at each other and at the colonel with looks of bewilderment and despair. "You see, gentlemen," said the colonel, gravely, "that this question of the Life Guards' helmets is of such importance that I deemed it advisable, since his lordship's illness, to write to the Duke of Wellington on the subject; and I have here his grace's orders that the duel should be renewed again and again until the life of one of the com-batants has been forfeited." As he spoke, Colonel A—— drew from his breast-pocket of his coatee a large letter, bearing on its envelope the words "On His Majesty's Service" in large black

red ink, "Very Urgent."
"But," said the young ensign, "his lordship has not recovered yet; be-

letters, and in one corner the notice in

"When one can walk," interrupted the colonel, "one can also fire off a pistol; and it is not conducive to the interests and dignity of the service that so important a question as the equipment of his majesty's body-guard should any longer be left undecided."

The two young officers, who had emented their friendship anew during the period of illness, here took each other's hands and gazed long and silent-ly into each other's face. Colonel A turned away to hide his emotion; for being really possessed of a kindly disposition, he began to regret the atern and unbending part he had been called upon to perform. Brushing the signs of his weakness away from his eyes, he turned once more towards the young officers

and said: land to supersede you in the regiment to which we all have the honor to be ong; and I am only to wave the execution of these orders on condition that the duel is renewed, as already stated. Your honor is absolutely in your own hands. I leave you to decide, gentlemen, what that course shall be, and bid

you for the present adieu."

So saying, the colonel left the two friends to decide upon their own fate. They ultimately decided to consult with heir brother officers on the subject, and to be guided by the general opinion. This opinion turned out to be in favor of another fight; and they once more pro-ceeded to the place of meeting, each mentally resolving not to injure the other, but each exchanging portraits and letters for their friends. The fatal wea-pons were discharged, and Ensign Warpottle fell to the earth with a shot buried

in his heart. bounds, for he had been led to believe that the balls had been withdrawn from the pistols. He threw himself on the inanimate body of his friend, and could with great difficulty be removed there-At length he was conducted to the house of a married officer; and from there he indicted a letter to Colonel A-, tendering his resignation, and reproaching the latter with the death of his friend.

The same afternoon, Colonel A. assembled the other officers, and address ing himself especially to those whose applications to fight were in suspension, declared himself ready to grant one more permission on the same conditions as the other, namely, that "for honor' sake" the combatants should fight to the death. In the pause which ensued, one officer after another saluted the colonel respectfully, and then retired as silently as they came, leaving him alone in the mess-room, and master of the

It was a rude lesson which these offi-ers had received, but it fully accomplished its purpose; and from that day to this dueling has been almost unknown in the British army.

The Battle of Monmonth.

The New York Herald says : New lersey has fittingly commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Monmouth, which was in its results one of the most important of the military events of the war for independence In the middle of June, 1778, Sir Henry Clinton came out of his comfortable quarters in Philadelphia and marched toward New Brunswick, with a view of embarking on the Raritan. General Washington, about the same time, broke camp at Valley Forge and started in pursuit. The British commander when he arrived at Allentown creek turned to the right, taking the road leading through Freehold, when Washington at once resolved upon a battle. The patriot forces under General Lee, who had been sent forward, were at first thrown into disorder and began to retreat. Washington quickly rallied them, and, the main arms soon coming on the approximation of the sent the sent the main arms soon coming on the sent the main arms soon coming the main arms soon coming the sent the sen the main army soon coming up, the en-gagement began in earnest. The result was the defeat of Clinton, who retreated under the cover of night. The anni-

The Inhabitants of Mars' Moons.

Probably the most convenient assumption we can make is that there may be tion we can make is that there may be creatures in a general respect like ourselves on those moons of Mars, but that, owing to the extreme rarity of the atmosphere, their vital energy is so far reduced that they are not more active than we are, despite the feeble action of gravity in the world. The air must be exceedingly rare, most certainly, even if the quantity is proportioned to the volumes of these moons. On this assumption the quantity of air is less than the quantity of terrestrial as one is less than 400 times 400 times 400—that is, it amounts only to 1-64,000,000 part of terrestrial air.

Being spread over a surface which is

Being spread over a surface which is but 1-160,000 of the earth's, it follows that the quantity of air above each square mile of surface is 1-400 part only of the quantity over each square mile of the quantity over each square mile of the earth's surface. This would be little enough in all conscience; but this is not all. For the action of gravity being, according to our assumption, only 1-600 of terrestrial gravity, it follows that the atmospheric pressure, and therefore density, is further reduced in this degree, giving finally a density of equal only to 1-240,000 of the density of

our own air. Now, at a height of seven miles, where the atmospheric pressure is reduced to one-forth that at the sea level, men of ordinary constitutions would perish in a few minutes, if not instantly. In Coxwell's ascent to nearly that height, Glaisher fainted, and Coxwell only just had strength left to draw the valve string with his teeth, (his hands being already powerless). Yet at the height of seven miles the density of the air is 60,000 times greater than that which, according to our very reasonable assumption, prevails at the surface of the Martian noons.

We can very well believe, then, that in whatever way the inhabitants of these moons may be adapted, corporeally and constitutionally, for existence in their small homes, the rarity of the air there must tend to reduce their vital energy. So that we may well imagine that, instead of being able to leap to a height of half a mile or over a distance of two or three miles, they are not more active than we are on earth with 600 times greater weight, but far more effective respiration. We might, perhaps, go even further than this, and assume that, in order to give the inhabitants of these moons locomotive powers proportioned in the same way to their own dimensions as ours are, they must be supposed very much smaller than we are. We might imagine them in an atmos-

phere so exceedingly attenuated that creatures which could have vitality enough to move freely about must be no larger than flies or ants, and must have also some such provision a cits have for more effective inspirate. In this way we might find in the Mar an moons a miniature of our own earth, not only in the proportions of these worlds them-selves, but also in those of the creatures iving upon them. But it would not be very interesting to consider mere miniatures of our earth, such as the moons of Mars would thus come to be regarded. Indeed, in that case, little more could be said than that all the relations pre-sented by this earth were or might be represented in the Martian moons, but on a greatly reduced scale, -Prof. Proctor, in Belgravia.

A Singular Woman.

Miss Emma Bartlett, who died in New York recently, was one of the "queer creatures" of this country. She began business in New York some years ago, selling halter-straps which were made for her by a harness maker on the Bow-ery. At first he trusted her with one, which she told him she could sell. While standing near a livery stable ottle fell to the earth with a shot buried its halter. She asked the stable owner if he wanted a new halter-strap. He sounds, for he had been led to believe said "Yes." Then she asked what he gave for halter-straps. He told her, then she ran to a harness shop; told the man she could sell one if the had it. He trusted her. She sold the strap, returned to the shop with the pay for it. Then the man trusted her with three straps to go out and sell. She disposed of them in one afternoon, and at night went to his house and paid him for them. The next day she sold seven halter, straps, and paid for them as beforeThe third day she sold nine, and paid for them. By this time she had made and saved \$1.75, which sum she invested in straps, which were soon sold. She added to her stock a few halters, and in time a few bridles that she sold at life. time a few bridles, that she sold at dif-ferent stables she visited. Thus she worked her way into a good business, and came to own before herdeath a harness manufactory in which the gave em-ployment to one hundred persons. She was a small woman, never weighing to exceed ninety pounds. Her voice was neither feminine or masculine, and she had a light beard, so that she shaved three times a week. What was more singular was the fact that liquor never affected her brain, though she drank of it whenever a customer would drink. She used to drink with her customers, and thus drove better bargains with

Sea-Sickness.

Of the many annoyances to which the traveling public is subject at this parthis malady would rob ocean travel of half its terrors. No drug, however, has been discovered which acts as a specific. The cause of the sickness is

TIMELY TOPICS.

It is estimated that over 300,000 trees were planted in Otoe county, Neb. Arbor day and the day previous.

D'Albertis, the Italian explorer of New Guinea, describes the people whom he saw on his recent journey up the Fly river as "beautifully dressed with white feathers, and their bodies painted in many colors."

In 1877, in England, sixty thousand postage stamps were found loose in letter boxes and cars, having been rubbed off through insufficient "licking and sticking," and five million letters were censigned to the returned letter office.

Two boys started from Rochelle, Ill. Two boys started from Rochelle, Ill., in quest of adventure. They walked along a railroad for ten miles, and then, very tired, they sat down to rest. Very soon they fell asleep, and one lay with his head across a rail, so that when a train came along he was beheaded.

Some people believe they can think faster on railroad trains than anywhere else, the theory being that the rapid motion quickens the action of the mind. some influence of that kind may have affected a man and woman who met for the first time while traveling from Elmira, N. Y., into Pennsylvania. They sat in the same seat, fell into conversa-tion, were irresistibly attracted toward each other, and at the end of seven hours were married.

Gen. Le Duc, the commissioner of agriculture, is experimenting on a new root called chufa. It grows in hills like the potato, is about the size of a walnut and has the flavor of an almond. It is no trouble to raise, and the experiments made demonstrate that hogs and chickens fed on it are of the most superior quality, not only in their size, but in the lucsious sweetness of their flesh. It is predicted that chufa will become a staple crop among farmers in a few years.

A snake charmer, named Samuel Helms of Lackawaxen, Pa., lost a legacy of \$5,000, recently left him under some-what romantic circumstances, by dying five years too soon. He was divorced in 1864, from his wife, who pursued her matrimonial ventures with such success that, when she died, recently, she had outlived two other husbands, and had accumulated \$20,000 worth of property. She bequeathed \$5,000 of it to her first husband, but, when the executor went to hunt him up, he found that he had died five years before in poverty and want.

There are over 300 Catholic churches in Rome, independent of St. Peter's and the seven cathedrals. The government returns show that in 1870 the ecclesiastical population of the "Eternal City

was as follows: Priests and persons in hos, orders... 828 Monks and Friars. 2,832 Nuns, Sisters of Charity, etc. 2,215

men, and sventy-one convents females,; twenty-seven colleges and fifty-eight schools directed by nuns for the education of girls.

Among the best known Americanism unused and scarcely understood in England, are locomotive for "engine," railroad for "railway," horse cars for "tramway," depot for "station," switch for "shunt," baggage for "luggage," for "shunt," baggage for "luggage," store for "shop," bureau for "chest of drawyers," clever for "good-natured," boards for "deals," calico for "prints," corn for "maize," dry goods for "drapers' articles or haberdashery," fall for "autumn," dress for "gown," fix for "repair," guess for "think," hardware for "iron-mongery," hold on for "stop," homely for "ugly," loafer for "lounger," mad for "angry," mail for "post," pantaloons for "trousers, "west baggage for "luggage,"

"post," pantaloons for "trousers," vest for "jacket," quite for "very," rooster for "cock," sick for "ill," sleigh for "sledge," stoop for "porch," suspen-ders for "braces," venison for "deer meat," and woods for "a wood." An American merchant in Paris has

issued a small blue book of fourteen pages, on "Three Works of Art," manufactured in San Francisco expressly for the international exhibition. The first is "a massive and elegant porte-monnaie and card-case" made of gold and quartz from the mines of two States and two Territories. The second is a ladies' powder-box and puff, surmounted by a grant box in the second is a ladies' grizzly bear in the act of crossing great overland railway. The third is jewel casket, "representing the substan-tial mines of the Pacific coast," On the cover is "a pictorial and historical presentation of a buffalo hunt on the plains," with big trees and a railroad track with two bulls dashing across it to evade the hunters who are in close pur suit. The casket contains nearly nine-teen pounds of solid gold and auriferous quartz, and with the other pieces is valued at \$30,000. The case is made of different species of wood grown on the

Having been bound up in Paris during the seige, the editor of the London ticular season sea-sickness is perhaps, the Truth ought to know something about most distressing. A perfect cure for the taste of the meat of the various kinds of animals which were then used for human food. A shop for the sale of horseflesh having been recently opened in London, he writes apropos of it;

An Elephant's Revenge.

Elephants have so much sympathy with deprayed human nature as to think with depraced human nature as to think with Byron, "Sweet is revenge." An anecdote of an elephant's revenge, translated from the French, is as follows: Upon one of the plantations was an English overseer named Bennett, an exceedingly cross and disagreeable man, who was employed by the master because of his great capability in directing affairs. Upon the plantation was an elephant named Dourga, that Bennett greatly disliked, and upon whom he often played mean tricks. His employer, after reproving him several times for often played mean tricks. His employ-er, after reproving him several times for his unkindness to the animal, warned him that if he carried his tricks too far, Dourga would pay him back with inter-est. Finally the time came when Dour-ga's patience was tried beyond endur-ance. He was in the habit of receiving

every morning from his driver a huge corn-cake covered with molasses, of which he was very fond. One morning, as this cake was being carried to him on a bamboo hurdle, Bennett, who was passing with a pot full of red pimento, threw it upon the cake, and then stopped to watch and mimic the grimaces made by the elephant when he swallowed it. The the elephant when he swallowed it. The result was easy to see. The poor animal, his mouth on fire, passed the day in a marsh trying to calm the thirst that was devouring him, and to appease the inflammation produced by the fiery dose he had swallowed. When evening came, the hour when Bennett brought the coolies from work, the elephant pounced coolies from work, the elephant pounced upon him, picked him up with his trunk and pitched him headlong in a large reservoir or pond of water, which was thirty or forty feet deep. Bennett, who knew how to swim, quickly swam to the edge. Dourga allowed him to climb up the bank, when he picked him up again as if he had been a wisp of straw, and threw him back in the water. This was repeated as many times as Bennett attempted to escape, until he was compelled to remain in the water, keeping his head up as well as he could. The affair would have ended with sure drownaffair would have ended with sure drowning for Bennett if one of the coolies had not come to his rescue and forced Dour-

ga away.

The elephant never forgot the injury done him, and rarely allowed an oppor-tunity to escape to still further revenge himself upon the overseer. Sometimes he would throw a paw full of sand slap in Bennett's face; again it would be a spout Bennett's face; again it would be a spout of water thrown over him; at another time he would be pitched into a cactus bush, from which he would get out ecarcely alive, so horribly scratched would he be. It was impossible to correct Dourga and make him behave. The upshot of the whole affair was that Bennett was this would be a supported by the least the ministry was the station which

obliged to leave the plantation, which was not large enough for him and Dourga together, and his employer valued the elephant more than he did his overseer.

Pure Milk by the "French Method." ment of Scribner's Magazine for July, Joel Benton describes a new experiment

of a dairyman as follows:
These glass bottles, which are sent from "Sweet-clover Farm," in Sharon, Conn., and from nowhere else in the world, are made of beautiful clear glass, and, though of daintier proportions, re-semble somewhat in shape the larger champagne bottles. They are supplied with a wired rubber cork, similar to that which is used for sarsaparilla and beer bottles, and on the side of the flange of the wire, which is to be raised before the cork can be opened, a paper label is pasted overlapping the wire on the glass neck, whereon is printed the day and date on which the bottle was filled. On date on which the bottle was filled. On the base of the bottle is a general label giving the advertisement of the farm on which the method originated, and a little piece of information of which we shall presently speak. When twenty of these bottles are filled they are put into a box just large enough to hold them a box just large enough to hold them, separated from each other by a rack par-tition.

It is easy to see that milk put up in this way says to the purchaser at once, and unmistakably: "Fam 'the genuine article.'" For, it would be utterly impracticable to try to tamper with it. The label, which cannot be broken without detection, gives to the buyer the correct history of the contents of every bottle; and when he draws the cork, he knows that the grass his milk was secreted from was cropped the day before on the slopes of lovely pastures in Litchfield county, Conn. There is no fear of chalk, of chemicals, or of water. It is the same fluid you find in the pail as it comes

from the country barn.

A sentence printed on the bottles tells us that the bottling of "Milk from one Cow" is a specialty; and to young children and invalids this news becomes a pleasant proclamation. For ordinary use the combination of the milk of twenty to a hundred cows suffices, if the dairy be well kept; but, under special circumstances it is desirable, and in the case of delicate infants may save life, to have the milk which is used drawn regularly from one cow. When the bottles discriminate in this way an extra label is used to designate "Cow 25," or "Cow 34," and so on.

Late letters from Constantinople to the English journals say: The Palace is in the greatest straits for money, and cannot even pay its bakers' bills. Sadyk telegraphed to the Vali of Smyrna, begging for 300,000 piasters for the house-hold expenses of the Sultan. The Vali answered that he had not as many paras. The grocers to whom the palace is in specific. The cause of the sickness is largely, if not wholly, due to the involuntary and unexpected motions to which the passengers are subjected on board ship. These cause undue pressure upon the stomach and liver, and derange the action of those organs. To prevent this, attention has recently been called to an old plan, which is said to be very successful. It consists in regulating the act of breathing according to the pitching or rolling of the vessel, drawing in breath as she rises, and breathing out as the fill of the passengers are subjected on board the stomach and liver, and derange the action of those organs. To prevent this, attention has recently been called to an old plan, which is said to be very successful. It consists in regulating the act of breathing according to the pitching or rolling of the vessel, drawing in breath as she rises, and breathing out as the hold expenses of the Sultan. The Vali answered that he had not as many paras, this decision, havered that he had not as many paras, all. Donkey, on the other hand, is delicious, and infinitely better than beef to runtion. This the French soon discovered during the siege of Paris, for a 'portion' of donkey cost about six times as much as a 'portion' of horse. Cats taste exactly like rabbits; it is impossible to distinguish between them. The objection to rats is that when cooked the decision, and then the Sultan turned on him in fury, and ordered him out of the waves. It has no taste at all. Donkey, on the other hand, is delicious, and infinitely better than beef to mutton. This the French soon discovered during the siege of Paris, for a 'portion' of donkey cost about six times as much as a 'portion' of horse. Cats taste exactly like rabbits; it is impossible to distinguish between them. The conspirate the first as much as a 'portion' of horse. Cats the first as much as a 'portion' of horse. Cats the first as much as a 'portion' of horse. Cats the first as much as a 'portion' of horse. Cats the first as much as a 'portion' of horse. Cats the by smashing everything in the apartments of some of his women whom he
suspects of having had a hand in the
conspiracy. He ordered Murad and
family to be sent into exile. With difficulty Sadyk persuaded him to revoke
the decision, and then the Sultan turned
on him in fury, and ordered him out of
his presence. He refuses to speak to or
to see Osman Ghazi, and sees plotters
and enemies on every side.

A seasonable suggestion-"Pass the Angora goats are raised with profit in Tarrant county, Texas. When is a literary work like smoke?

Items of Interest.

When it comes in volumes. An attached couple that are always eparated—A pair of shears.

Sixty wolves have been killed in Wa-seca county, Minn., this season. Never give way to despair, for despair will never give way to you.

The mysteries of the future—The next fashionable dress and bonnets.

Bashi-Bazouk means light headed, and the name was given them for reck-less riding. An unsuccessfu! lover was asked by what means he lost his divinity. "Alas!"

cried he, "I flattered her until she got too proud to speak to me.' The following excruciating conundrum is calculated to throw a pall of glow over the most hilarious gathering:—What is the difference between a "sell" and a riddle? Because one is the hoax (oaks)

and the other a conundrum (acorn under Tea was first introduced into Europe in 1660 by the Dutch East India Company, and then only as a curiosity, showing the nature of the herb so uni-

versally used by the Chinese in the preparation of their so-much loved bever-Last year a Missouri editor offered his paper one year for the largest watermel-on. The offer has not been repeated this season. Instead of doubling up his subscription list by the grand scheme, the melons did nothing but double up the editor.

Cherry rum refuse thrown into the yard by a Bangor woman was eaten by turkeys that apparently died from the effects. After being plucked they were thrown into a heap on the grass. On the next morning they were found walking around the yard in undress.

"Are you trying to raise a mustache, my son?" kindly inquired a heavily-whiskered father, the other morning, observing the young man scraping his face "in the place where the hair ought to grow." "Yes, sir," replied the boy, "since you failed, it's about all I can

A Persian dealer in curiosities has been condemned to two months' imprisonment by the Liverpool bench of magis-trates for an assault upon his wife Ma-tilda. This follower of the prophet tied the hands of Matilda behind her, and tuen, having tied her feet, struck her twelve heavy blows on the soles with a

piece of horn. "Got any cow bells?" "Yes, step this way." "Those are too small. Haven't you any larger?" "No, sir; the large ones are all sold." Customer started off, and got as far as the door, when the clerk called after him: "Look here, stranger, take one of these small bells for your cow, and you won't have half the trouble in finding her; for when you hear her bell you will always know she can't be far off." The customer

bought the bell. "Miss Green is a regular blue,

'Miss Green is a regular blue,
Miss Scarlet looks pale as a kily,
Miss Violet ne'er shrinks from view,
And Miss Wiseman thinks all the men silly;
Miss Wright she is constantly wrong,
Miss Tickell, alas! is not funny, Miss Singer ne'er warbled a song,
And in a ruth poor Miss Cash has no money;
Miss Knight is now changed into Day,
And Miss Day will soon marry a knight,

Miss Prudence has just run away, And Miss Steady assisted her flight. But success to the fair, one and all,

No miss-apprehension be making— Though wrong the dear sex to miss-call, There's no harm let us hope, in miss-taking. The late ex-King of Hanover had the prievous affliction of blindness. But he had a great consolation in the person of his eldest daughter, Princess Frederica. This lady was his constant companion, leading him, and sketching for him with her kind voice all interesting persons and things surrounding them. The king would enter a museum or other public place like a man with good eyes, and, when on his daughter's arm, never ailed to return the salutes addressed to him from whatever direction they might come. It was evident that there was some system of telegraphy known to the two, and from long habit the king had become so expert that he rarely made a mistake. At a soirce he was led up to the host or hostess, bowed at the right moment, and went through the cere-

A Shetland Dainty.

mony with all the ease of a man who

could see.

The luxuries of Shetland, writes a traveler in the Shetland Isles, are what most people would never dream of. One morning—I had been in Lerwick about ten days—our landlady brought up for breakfast a well-grilled bird. "She thought we might like scorie by the way of a change." In my ignorance, I knew not then the meaning of a scorie. Upon asking my friend opposite, he replied, with much clearness: "What is a scorie?-why-just a

I concluded that it was some kind of game peculiar to Shetland-and I had already discovered that dainties were rare, and that nothing must be too rashly de spised. It was very good; tender and delicate; and in the end I learned that it was nothing but a young sea-gall; a gull of the first year; when its feathers gull of the first year; when its feathers are yet grsy, and it has not long used its wings. Most people would dislike the idea of eating a sea-gull; perhaps I should have done so in any other place than Shetland; I can only say that I returned to the change another day, and without relutance. It is a very eatable without relutance. It is a very eatable bird, without suspicion of fishiness, unless cooked when a little too old. The Shetlanders will not, as a rule, eat these scories. They go further and fare worse—much worse. While despising scories, which are easily obtained, they will take a great deal of trouble to secure a young cormorant. They cook and eat these cormorants, which are coarse, impossible food to any one but a Shetlander. They also make them into soup, which they think delicious; strong, unctuous liquid that, from its appearance, must possess some of the more wholesome, though not agreeable qualities of cod-