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I traveled a forbidden road, Which first appeared so flowery fair That onward eagerly I strode Till-to my horror and despair-All bods and blossoms blooming there, All tender boughs and twigs of green Stood changed to burrs and nettles keen, Whose angry points my garments tore, And pricked my hands till they were sore

Bewildered at the wondrous change, That should have warned me from the place I kept my course with swifter pace, And saw a marvel still more strange; For cruel flints sprang thro' the ground To meet my feet at every bound, With gash on gash that made them bleed

Then time it was that I should heed! Just at the moment of my need, A shining man stood at my side-Whose luster tell on all around, And spread a glory far and wide!

" And who art thou?" I trembling cried " Give ear," said he, " to what I say; I am the gaide of all who stray, To point them back to virtue's path, The guardian of thy erring way; And, step by step-in love, not wrath-These angry flints and briers I strew,

I knelt and kissed the garment's hem, And cried, "Ob, angel, sent from heaven! Make sharper yet each thorny stem! Increase the flints to seven times seven! Fulfill thy purpose in my pain-I will endure and not complain!"

To warn thy feet from wandering so."

He fled, and I, with deep remorse, Turned back from my forbidden course-But, Oh, how many weary hours I traveled o'er those blighted bowers. Rebloomed with all their former flowers - Theodore Tilton.

JAKE MUGGINS' COURTSHIP.

"Whew, but it's hot!" ejaculated Jacob Muggins as he threw down the turnip hoe and commenced mopping his face with a huge bandana handkerchief, one sultry day in early autumn.

"I do wish this patch of turnips was dug, and safely housed in the old grandug, and safely housed in the old gran-ary," he continued, gazing around upon the immense piles of green topped veg-etables, "or else that the weather would cool down so that a fellow could get something done in a day. Here I've been hard at work all day, and am not half through with my job yet; and what's more, it will take me 'till plumb noon to-morrow to finish if I keep on this way." And with this muttered this way." And with this muttered soliloguy Jake resumed his hoe, commenced digging vigorously that one might suppose be stood in dread of being called a sluggard if he failed to per-form two day's work during one revo-

lution of the diurnal axis. The truth was, however, he had already accomplished a good day's work, although it was not more than three o'clock in the afternoon, and the shadows of the trees in the grove hard by had not yet taken that long, peculiar the sun to the western horizon

Jacob Muggins was a tall, son of the soil, with hands and feet jus a little too large to be termed classic, and a handsome, though sunburned countenance which could assume a very comical expression when its master willed. To-day he was arrayed in a coarse homespun garb of pale, richly colored blue, with rough cowhide shoes and a broad palm-leaf hat, around the crown of which was tied a bright green ribbon-tied there by two fairy hands that Jake would have given worlds to call his own.

How Jacob ever came to fall in love with Jenny Weatherby, the wealthy squire's pretty daughter, Jacob did not know. But the thing had been done, and although Jenny had done nothing to discourage his shy approaches, he had never summoned sufficient resolution to make a proposal for her hand. On several occasions he had, as he thought, scraped up his courage to the sticking point, but, each time, upon being usbered into the presence of the fair charmer, his resolution gave way literhe could only stammer a few commonplace remarks concerning the weather

Worse than all, a certain dashing young cousin of the Weatherby's had been down from the city the past few weeks, and had been making himself ing, rowing and fishing with Jenny almost every day, while he was compelled to be at work in the field. pelled to be at work in the field. This was gall and wormwood to poor Jacob, not because he minded the work, but, inasmuch as his rival was of clever address and polished manner, he stood in great danger of being displaced in the affection of Jenny, by the fascinating allurements of the city fop, and in consideration of this impending calamity. Jacob determined to press his suit upon the very first opportunity.

Financially, Jaka was quite prepared to enter into a state of matrimony. His motto had always been, "work and win," and, in consequence of strictly adhering to this rule of honesty, he had by diligence and industry accumulated the sum of five hundred dollars, earned by teaching the village school winters and working on the farm summers.

The possession of this sum very naturally elevated him in the opinion of

the country folks, who looked upon him as a capitalist, and of course he was considered quite a catch by the matchmaking mammas of the district

Already he had begun to look around search of a suitable investment for his money, and he decided in favor of a little white cottage [situated in the valley, over whose low, thatched roof the woodbine and morning glories grew in profusion. This could be had for the five hundred and the marriage portion which Jenny would receive from her father, would be sufficient to purchase a small farm adjoining the cottage, which would enable them to commence life in quite comfortable circumstances.

But, as has been before stated, the great difficulty with Jacob was to conquer his untoward bashfulness, which he termed hereditary, and secure the wished-for promise; in consequence of which failing he was placed in quite a

quandary. "Whew, but it's hot!" and again Jake threw down his hoe, and commenced mopping his face with the red handker-

pocket full of the squire's best apples," he soliloquized, glancing wistfully in the direction of the orchard, bent down with its load of ripe red and yellow fruit, "and as the distance is not far, I believe I'll run over for a few moments, anyhow." And with this he started off, and having allayed his thirst at the spring which bubbled out below the orchard, he mounted the fence and betook himself of the favorite femily tree, where

himself of the favorite family tree, whose huge gnarled trunk supported a leafy caronet of interlacing limbs and branches, so dense as to preclude all possibility of the sun's rays penetrat-

ing through them.
Into this delightful shade Jake threw himself, and for a moment forgot his toils and troubles. The sky was so light, the grass so green, the luscious fruit and gay flowers so fragrant that he could not help but feel their benignant influence. The dull droaning of a beetle and the hoarse cawing of some crows in a distant cornfield mingled with the a distant cornfield, mingled with the ripple of the water over the stones by the roadside, lent enchantment to the scene; and poor Jake could not help but think how sweet life must be to those who have nothing to do but while away their time in pleasant places, in the shadow of green trees and overhanging houghs. Thus he mused, helping himself to the fruit in the meantime, until, before he was conscious of the fact, he had fallen off into a light doze from which he was suddenly awakened by hearing voices approaching from the direction of the house. In an instant he was on his feet, and peering through between the trees who should he see but Jenny and Mr. Eldridge, the dandified city cousin, leisurely approaching the tree under which he stood.

Here was a dilemma, indeed, to be caught trespassing would be disgracecaught trespassing would be disgraceful in the extreme, and besides Jake
could not bear the thought of facing
his lady-love in his old, faded, homespun frock, especially before the critical
eyes of Mr. Eldridge.
What was to be done? For a moment
a wild thought of flight took possession
of him, but he immediately realized
that should he adopt that mode of escape
his discovery would be certain, inas-

that should he adopt that mode of escape his discovery would be certain, inasmuch as they were already nearly upon him. Poor Jake was all in a tremble. What could be done? If he could only find a safe place in which to hide until they should pass by! He glanced around, nervously, but nothing presented itself that could afford him a secreting itself that could afford him a secreting place. The voices approached nearer; something must be done, quick! He east his eye up into the tree, and won-dered if its thick branches and dense toliage would not protect him from the eyes of a casual observer. Yes, he would try it at any rate; better avail himself of their proffered covert than be found standing there like a trembling culprit. And without taking a second thought Jake scrambled up the tree, and stowed himselfaway in the remotest part, amid

a thick cluster of green boughs.

A moment after he regretted the act, for he realized that should he be discovered in his present position, his situation would be even more ridiculous than be-

But it was now too late to indulge in min regrets-or, rather, in any hope of altering his situation, for Jenny and her escort now advanced to the tree, and to Jake's intense chagrin and mortification, seated themselves directly under spot where he was concealed.

"A pretty pickle you're into, Jak e Muggins," muttered Jacob, as with flushed face he viewed the couple below, and wondered if they couldn't hear his heart beat; for it was bouncing so convulsively that he was fearful lest it should knock all the apples from off the limb upon which he sat.

And then he thought what a beauty Jenny was as she sat there with her dark hair gathered into a graceful coil, her sweet, expressive eyes containing such a depth of tenderness, and checks like pink rose-buds, and wondered if it were possible for such a fairy creature to ever think of loving a great, ungainly, awkward chap like himself.

In the meantime Jenny and Mr. El-dridge were enjoying themselves beneath, little dreaming of the close proximity of a third party. Mr. Eldridge had opened and commenced reading from a small volume of Tennyson which Jacob recognized from the bind-

After some time had been consumed ally, as he afterward expressed it, in this way the two proceeded to par-"eked out at his fingers ends," so that take of the fruit with which the ground was strewn, conversing meanwhile and amusing themselves by spelling out the supposed name of each one's lover upon the seeds of the respective apples of each.

By some strange perchance, Mr. El-dridge caused the seeds from Jenny's pleasure, for he laughed incessantly, and asked Jenny if she ever hoped to be able to capture such a shy creature as Jacob Muggins.

Although Mr. Eldridge was very much amused over the coincidence of the seeds, Jenny seemed to look upon the matter quite seriously, and when cousin jokingly inquired if she did really love this faint-hearted countryshe replied with a defiant toss of the head and a perceptible deepening of the rose-tint on her cheeks, that liked him quite as well as any of her

other acquaintances! And poor Jake, who can describe his feelings upon hearing this frank avowal? For if his face had been red before, it was now almost purple in hue, while his heart beat ten times faster than before. Yet he managed to hold on to his seat, and watch the progress of events down below, for Mr. Eldridge, who had listened to Jenny's declaration quite seriously, had seated himself by her side, and was apparently about to pro-pose on the spot. But just at that moment Bounce, the big watch-dog, came running down from the house and with noarse growls commenced smelling susaround the base of the tree, all the while casting furtive glances into the branches where Jacob was seated in mortal dread lest the dog should dis-close his position to the couple be-

The strange actions of the dog could not help but attract the attention of J-nny and her cousin, who were at first unable to assign any reason as to the cause of it. Presently Mr. Eldridge suggested that there was a squirrel in the tree, and to investigate the matter more closely he arose and peered up into

the dark foliage.
"I imagine that I see something scated up there among the branches," he at length replied, shading his eyes with his hand and gazing intently at the tree, "but as to whether it is man or beast I "I would give anything for a good cannot say. However, just to satisfy seed draught from the spring, and a Bounce, I'll run up to the house and

bring the gun, and perhaps we may succeed in having some sport with the creature, whatever it may be." And with these words he started off in the direction of the house, leaving Jenny to her own reflections and Bounce to claw her own reflections and Bounce to claw away at the bottom of the tree.

And, now, what was Jacob to do? Should he sit still and be shot like a thief or a wild beast, or should he take advantage of his rival's absence, come down like a man and confess his love for Jenny on the spot. He must take one of the two alternatives, and must choose quick. For a moment he faltered, choose quick. For a moment he fatered, not knowing what apology to make for his awkward position; but he determined to do the best he could, and quietly commenced the descent, thinking it tetter at any time to face his lady-love than a loaded rifle.

No sooner did the dog recognize in Jacob an old friend and benefactor than he relapsed into silence and quickly permitted him to sland; and Jake did not

mitted him to land; and Jake did not fail to notice that Jenny was much less surprised at his sudden appearance than he had expected she would be, How he ever did it, Jacob could never

tell. But he went down on his knees before Jenny, and in such language as had never before been heard to flow from his lips poured forth his love into the willing ear of his adored, while Bounce wagged his tail and looked on, apparently well pleased with the turn apparently well pleased with the turn events had taken. And, although the newly betrothed lovers remained in the shade of the old apple tree until the sun had sank to rest behind the western horizon, yet Mr. Eldridge did not put in an appearance with the gun—an event which Jacob had been momentarily ex-

pecting.

It was not until some time after the marriage festivities had been celebrated that Jenny disclosed to Jacob the artifice

that Jenny disclosed to Jacob the artifice that had been employed to bring about a declaration of his love.

He then learned that the flirtation between Jenny and Mr. Eldridge was all a hoax, gotten up by the artful cousin for the purpose of bringing the tardy lover to a proposel. On the day in the orchard they had seen him when he first climbed into the tree, and were aware of his presence all the time they were seated beneath. were seated beneath.
Eldridge's seeming intention of pro-

posing for Jenny's hand, as well as the device of going in search of the gun, were only continuations of the conspirev against him. Jacob's opinion of his wife's cousin

has now been vastly improved, and he has quite forgiven the hard things which he said in regard to him on that memo rable day under the apple tree. Jacob now looks upon him as his greatest benefactor, who helped him to acquire the most valuable treasure in his posses-sion.—Quincy Modern Argo.

American Cartridges. Russia was among the first to make use of the American metallic cartridges,

and she attempted in vain to imitate them. After wasting 10,600,000 of cartridges made of inferior material, she w sely concluded to buy here, as other oreign nations have since done. Some of the American cartridges sent to Russia were subjected to the unparalleled test of a five weeks' soaking in the waters of New York harbor, the vessel carrying them having sunk off Staten Island on her way out. They were fished up as good as new, and triumphuntly passing the ordeal of a new test of their firing quality went on their way again, and have no doubt long since added their quota to the list of casualties. For good cartridges American copper is needed, a fact which the Europeans are beginning to learn. Even so long ago as the days of the mound-builders it was discovered that our Lake Superior region produced a copper ore of uncommon purity. Ore of equal purity is not, it would seem, to be found elsewhere, and perhaps the process of annealing is not so w.ll un-derstood abroad. At all events, the brass made of the foreign copper, abo. nding in the sulphurets, lacks the necessary strength and ductility, and for some reason the metallic cartridges made abroad are liable to deteriorate in quality. During her war with Turkey Russia purchased large quantities of brass here, one Connecticut firm alone supplying \$2,000,000 worth of sheet brass. Other governments have, no doubt, been purchasers. Ready-made cartridges have also been sent abroad in such quantities that a million has become the unit of calculation. Three forms of cartridges are made-the United States government cartridge, the Peabody-Martini cartridge, and the largest, the Sharps or Remington special long-range cartridge. The govern ment cartridge contains seventy grains of powder and a hardened bullet posed of one part of tin and sixteen parts lead, weighing 405 grains. The Peabody-Martini has eighty-five grains of powder and a bullet of the same comn sition weighing 480 grains. The longra ge bullet has one part of tin to fourteen parts lead, and weighs 550 grains, the charge of powder being charge of powder I grains. The advantages 100 the heavier cartridge are well shown in the experiences of the Turkish war, already referred to. Whatever else they may lack, the Turks have certified to the transfer of the tainly shown superior intelligence in the armament of their troops. The English, who use the same gun, had, on a smaller scale, an experience similar to that of the Turks. The rifles used by the rifle brigade in the campaign against the Afghans were sighted for 2,000 yards, and at 2.100 yards were found effective The rifles with which our own army is provided are sighted for 1,200 yards. Some of the sights used by riflemen in long-range shooting, as the Vernier sight, combine a spirit-level and wind-gauge. The ordinary Vernier will reg-ister to the thousandth of an inch, and Verniers have been made so as to register the twenty thousandth of an inch, these finer sights being used to regulate the ordinary sights. These very fine sights are not adapted to military ser-vice, in which the rifle is subjected to a very different usage from that prevailing at Creedmoor, where the long-range rifleman is able to give his weapon all the care that a musician would take of his precious Stradivarius violin or his Fourte bow .- Col. W. C. Church, in

Since the Prince Imperial's death his mother veils herself as much as possible from the jublic gaze. When she goes to church, she goes completely alone and remains in the sacristy during the

In this moist and variable climate colds are the rule rather than the exception. Dr. bull's Cough Syrup is just the remedy for every one to take when suffering trem a cough, cold or

TIMELY TOPICS.

An Ohio mining company has discharged forty employees because they are single men. The alleged objection to the unmarried is that they do not return as much money to the corporation store as married men. Whether this is an argument in tavor of getting married does not appear, as the married em-ployees of the company struck on ac-count of the discharge of the bachelors.

Glass sleepers for street railways are now under trial. They are made by the Sieman's glass toughening process, which differs somewhat from the wellwhich differs somewhat from the well-known La Bastie process. Under careful experiment they have been found to have very considerable strength, or, at least, sufficient for light railways. So far they have been made of a rather small pattern for longitudinal sleepers, but there seems to be no reason why they may not be made of the usual size for heavy railway ties. The glass is of for heavy railway ties. The glass is of the cheapest quality. They may even be made from furnace slag, as cheap bottles are already manufactured, and once in the road-bed they would last for centuries, as far as mere decay is

The city of Tokio, capital of Japan-has been burned down for the third time in seven years, though, considering that it is constructed of the lightest and flimsiest material, it might just as well been the seventh time in three years. Although 15,000 houses were destroyed Although 15,000 houses were destroyed the lose is not so severe as these numbers would indicate, for they are cheaply and quickly built up again. In Japan a fire is checked by pulling houses to pieces, and the firemen instead of pumping water on the burning building, keep soaking the men who are demolishing the houses. Evidently, however, when 50,000 people are made homeless and 100 perish in the flames the blaze has got as much beyond their control as the famous one in Chicago. mous one in Chicago.

The year 1880 will be memorable in naval and commercial annals for the promulgation of a new code of sea signals and road rules. Great Britain France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Chili and the United States have agreed to these rules, which include, besides signaling with colored lights, a set of blusts. naling with colored lights, a set of blasts from the steam whistle or fog-horn, whose numbers and length of duration talk plainly. For example, a steamer sighting any vessel gives one short blast to denote that she is keeping to starboard, two it she is keeping to port, and three if she is going astern. Other blasts have fixed meanings. The new rules should help to diminish the number of disastrous collisions which have been steadily increasing with the increase of shipping.

A company has been formed in Glasgow, Scotland, says an exchange, to operate in the forest lands of Oregon, and Washington Territory, for the pur-pose of utilizing a process of clearing forests by steam, introduced into Scotland a few years since. A traction en-gine of twelve-horse power is stationed some distance from the wood, and a wire chain is fastened to a tree. Steam Steam then put on, and the tree is pulled forcibly out by the roots. Upward of 900 trees per day of ten hours can be pu'led out by this process. The comengines, which are now being manufac tured for them, to be located and worked in different sections of the country. and it is calculated that in the course of few years the whole northwest of th United States will be cleared and opened

up for settlement. An amusing application of the wonders of the telephone as an assistant de tective of crime reaches the San Diego California) Union, from Julian. Severa orses were stolen in that neighborhood and suspicion fell upon a certain Indian as the thief. Some one having intro duced a telephone there, it occurred to the owner of the stolen horses to get the Indian to step in and hear the "Great Spirit" talk. The Indian took one of the cups and was thrilled with astonishment at being apparently so near the Great Keeper of the happy hunting ground. After some little time spent in wonderment, the Indian was solemnly commanded by the Great Spirit to "give up the stolen horses!" Dropping the cup as if he had been shot, Indian immediately confessed to having stolen the horses, and tremblingly prom ised, if his life was spared, to restore the caballos" at once, and he did so.

Origin of Bank Notes. Not only did the Chinese posses coins at a very early period, but they were also the inventors of bank notes. Some writers regard bank notes as having originated about 119 B. (eign of the Emperor Ou-ti. At this time the court was in want of money, and to raise it Klaproth tells us that the prime minister hit upon the fellowing device: When any princes or courtiers entered the imperial presence, it was custom-ary to cover the face with a piece of It was first decreed then that for this purpose the skin of certain white deer kept in one of the royal parks should alone be permitted, and then these pieces of skin were sold for a high price. But although they appear to have passed from one noble to another, they do not seem ever to have entered into general circulation. It was therefore very different from the Russian skin money. In this case the notes were "used instead of the skins from which they were cut, the skins themselves being too bulky and heavy to be constantly carried backward and forward. Only a little piece was cut off to, figure as a token of possession of the whole skin. The ownership was proved when the piece fitted in the hole." True bank notes are said to have been invented about 800 A. D., in the reign of Hiantsoung, of the dynasty of Thang, and were feytsien, or flying money. It is curious, however, though not surprising, to find that the temptation to overissue led to the same results in China as in the West. The value of the notes fell. until at length it took 11,000 mic, or £3,000, to buy a cake of rice, and the use of notes appears to have been aban-dened. Subsequently the issue was revived, and Tchangyang (960 990 A. D.) seems to have been the first private person who issued notes. Somewhat later, under the Emperor Tching-tsoung (997-1022), this invention was largely ex-tended. Sixteen of the richest firms united to form a bank of issue, which emitted money in series, some payable every three years.—Nineleenth Century.

The Prince of Impostors.

The London Telegraph says: Somos-keoy, the renowned Hungarian swindler whose extraordinary career in America has recently been interfered with in a manner which will seclude with in a manner which will seclude him from society for some years to come, must be a man gifted with singular pluck and self-possession if half the stories of his exploits be founded on fact. A ccording to our Magyar contemporary, Pesti Hirlap, the Philadelphia exhibition was the scene of more than one bold mystification on his part. A few minutes before the time appointed for the opening ceremony, Somoskeoy, arrayed in Hungarian national costume, and wearing the star of an Austrian order on his left breast, drove up to the Palace of Industry in a splendid equipage. Passing with a dignified mien through the line of attendants, he entered the rethe line of attendants, he entered the reception hall, where the exhibition com-missioners, headed by their chairman, were drawn up to receive the illustrious personages invited to take part in the festive celebrations of the day. He then advanced toward the chairman, and accosted him with the words: "Sir, I am Count Veycrey, the royal Hungarian commissioner." The chairman bowed and held out his hand in welcome, but the republic entered the building, and his arrival diverted the attention of the puzzled commissioners from rival repre-

sentatives of Madyar-land.
With unheard-of audacity. Somoskeoy kept his place in the group of dig-nitaries gathered round the commission; nitaries gathered round the commission; and, as soon as the President had been duly greeted, the opening ceremony commenced with the delivery of several long speeches. Finding the official oratory somewhat tiresome, Somoskeoy soon slipped out of the circle, and contrived to make his way to the grand entrance, at which the foreign secretary was stationed to receive certain exwas stationed, to receive certain expected guests of imperial and royal rank. To this portal the Empress of Brazil presently drove up; whereupon Somos-keoy, pushing aside the scoretary of state, gracefully assisted her imperial majesty to alight from her carriage, and offering her his arm with a profound obcisance, led her into the building. It is positively asserted in the account of this amazing adventure, published in the Pesti Hirlap, that the American officers, not wishing to run the risk of alarming the empress, and desirous to avoid a public scandal upon so important an accession, torrore from all interferan occasion, torbore from all interference with this prince of impostors, and that he acted as her majesty's electrone during her whole stay in the Exhibition palace, which lasted for several hours. palace, which lasted for several hours.

L'pon the imbroglio being subsequently explained to the empress, she is rereported to have said that "judging by the manners and conversation of the
person who had accompanied her
through the exhibition, she had imagined him to be some European personage of exalted rank." pear, indeed, from evidence given by foreign diplomatists and American statesmen at his late trial, that Somoskeoy, as far as his outward bearing and demeanor are concerned, is a refined and polished gentleman.

Walking Sticks.

A walking stick has always been con sidered a useful and graceful present likely to be of pleasant service and long oossessed. Some are inclined to think that the pilgrim's staff, the bishop's crozier, the drum major's gorgeous mace and the usher's wand have a common origin with the waiking stick; at least, we know that change of habit, and that most unaccountable change of fashion. has in our own time worked some curious results; the various materials called into use are alone sufficient to cause surprise. Walking sticks have been made of tortoise shell, the backbone or vertebræ of the shark, the tusk of the rhinoceros, and woods of every conceivable variety, and lately one was exhibited made entirely of champagne cords, with a wire passed through them. The handles have many more sources to boast, as there are many materials not large enough to make whole sticks, such for instance as the teeth of the giraffe, the walrus, the elephant; and, in fact, most large teeth and all horns are use ful for the purpose. It is a remarkable fact that women are seldom employed at stick making, and boys but little there being so much knowledge and skill required for the various processes that men are chiefly employed; it is also singular that steam power is not in use to any large extent; machinery has the power of tuyning out large quantities of goods all alike, but cannot vary them; this is the reason of its not being generally adopted, for the very charm of a stick is its natural peculiarities. There must not be two alike, and if nature is numored, as it is by a skilled workman. they cannot be; it will readily be seen that a fixed method cannot be applied to all, as each stick must receive treat-ment peculiar to itself.—Hatters' Gazette.

Deer on Icc. Clay Rice, an old hunter of Lyon county, Kentucky, went over into the Missouri swamps, back of the town of New Madrid, a few weeks ago, and there met with an extraordinary run of luck in deer shooting. He, with his son and a companion of the latter, killed ninety-three deer in as many hours. Rice ascribes his success to a sheet of water under which the whole country by reason of recent storms, rested. various points in the swamp lands small islands or ridges stuck up just above the overflow, and upon these islands the deer congregated. Shortly after the arrival of Rice and his fellows a cold snap covered the water with a thick sheeting of ice, and as the deer were unable to run with speed over the slippery surface the hunters found every advantage in their favor. Rice on one occasion killed eight royal bucks with-out moving from his tracks, and on another two of the party, having hemmed in a herd of fifty, killed eighteen of them. Six of the eighteen were caught without a shot, as they fell on the ice an remained there, though resisting franti cally until their throats had been cut with a bowie. Many of the incidents of the hunt were exciting in the extreme, and no painting could do justice to the picturesqueness of some of the

The Loss of Memory Through Shock. Mental depression, incoherence of thought and absolute insensibility are,

of course, the common symptoms ac-companying shock, varying with its amount; and moments, hours, days, weeks, or even months of blank follow upon a jar of the brain, according to the degree of disturbance to which it may have been subjected. These are ordin-ary phenomena; but while it has been common to note the time at which the patient comes to himself and memory resumes its action, it is not so general to inquire as to what particular moment recollection vanished. I think we are generally content to date this from the generally content to date this from the time when the injury was received, and yet, under some circumstances, it will be found that there has been quite an appreciable period antecedent to this, of which all record has been wiped from the brain; and this fact may be of importance in several ways. Several cases in my experience, illustrating the truth of the proposition laid down, happening in swift succession, induces me

pening in swift succession, induces me to make a record of them. 1. A gentleman returning to his home one night went first to the front door to get in, but this being locked he went get in, but this being locked he went round the house to the back door. Along-side of this entrance were steep steps leading to an open basement, and, the night being very dark, he missed his way and fell into it, a distance of eight feet. When found, supposably within a half hour afterward, he was completely and held out his hand in welcome, but cast a perplexed glance toward the real representative of Hungary, who had already arrived and was standing hard by. The latter stepped forward, and speaking in the Magyar idiom, observed: "I beg your pardon, but I am the Hungarian commissioner." Somoskeoy stared at him contemptuously, and replied in English: "Within three days you will receive your recall. Meanwhile, be good enough to remember where you are, and speak English!" Meanwhile, be good enough to remember where you are, and speak English!" Somoskeoy the back of his head down to the bone, which was unbroken. He was restored to consciousness in a few hours, and the next morning was wholly cognizant of passing events, and several days later was about as usual. He retained no was about as usual. He retained no memory whatever of his fall, al! recollection ceasing at the time when he turned away from his front door to go around the house, though after this he had to traverse a distance of a hun-dred feet to reach the point where he

2. Two weeks since I attended a gentleman who had fallen through a hatchway of a warehouse, a distance of nine feet, into a ceilar. He had a rib broken and a deep wound in his chin. Within a half hour after his fall he was removed to a carriage, assisting somewhat those who were helping him. He had great confusion of thought for several hours afterward, asking continually where he was, what was the matter with him, etc. He had a sharp surgical fever, an abscess developing in his jaw; but after the first thirty-six hours his intelligence was completely restored. He had no recollection of his accident. All that he remembered was that he and his brothe had entered the warehouse together at dark : that he had sat down by the stove near the front door, and his brother had gone back some distance to the counting-room; that when he had warmed himself he rose to follow him. The rest was blank. From the stove to the hatchway was a distance of thirty feet. 3. A boy five years of age was in the habit of climbing out upon a window sill, for which his mother had punished him. Entering the room one day she saw him again in his perilous situation. Afraid to alarm him by speaking to him, she ran below to warn him back and to catch him in case he should fall. She was too late, however, finding him lying insensible on the pavement from a fall of a dozen feet. The injury sustained was apparently a fracture at the Lase of the skull, hemorrhage and a scrous dis-charge coming from his ears. He recovered, however, and his conscious-ness returned in forty-eight hours. His account to his mother of his fall was:

"I wasn't bad, mamma. I got out on the window, but I got back before any one told me."

The comments I have to make on the ases narrated shall be brief. They are First—That the point at which mem-ory leaves one in injuries accompanied by great shock seems to be at the record of the last prominent idea. In the first case the walk around the hous was monotonous, and the gentleman was no doubt all the while occupied with the ircumstances connected with his not getting in his front door, as he had at first intended. In case second the prominent idea of the man was in leavng the comfortable stove to join his brother. In case third it was the mother's injunction.

Second-The points noted seem to establish the fact of enthanasia in cases of violent death, not only to actual pain inflicted by the injury, but as to the anticipation of the horrible event.— $R.\ O.$ Cowling, M. D., in Medical Practitioner.

Washington as a Voter.

Washington voted at all the Fairfax elections until the close of his life, uniformly supporting the Federal candidates. Although living some distance from the court house, at the Alexandria market, he generally voted early. The polls were reached by a flight of steps outside, which in 1799 had become old and shaky. When the general reached the steps, he placed one foot upon them and shook the crazy ascent as if to try its strength. Instantly twenty brawny arms, one above the other, grasped the stairway, and a dozen men's shoulders braced it. Nor did a man move until the venerable chief deposited his vote and returned. "I saw his last bow," said one of them half a century after-ward; "it was more than kingly."— Harper's Magazine.

Save the Rags.

The price of paper has been advanced from six and one-half to ten cents all over the country. If this price is main-tained, the public will be compelled to pay more for their newspapers. Many daily papers have already increased their price from twenty cents to thirty cents per week, and weekly papers from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

The advance in paper can be stoppe if the people will save and sell their old paper and rags. Three months' saving of rags and old paper by the entire population, and selling them in the markets, would check the advance in paper. Rags are worth three to three and one-half cents per pound.

Every newspaper in the land should appeal to the people in this matter. And they should also economize in the consumption as much as possible.

The mayor of Cincinnati has signed the ordinances authorizing a person to lay steam pipes through the streets of Cincinnati in a certain district for the purpose of supplying steam heat and power to public and private buildings. according to the method known as "the Holly system of steam heating in cities."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Always on hand-Knuckles and finger nails.-New York News.

Boots and shoes for dolls are turned out of one London house at the race of 1.000 a week.

"Give the Indians a show," says a Western paper. Yes; give them an amateur "Pinafore."—Boston Advertiser. Adelina Patti received about seven dollars a minute during the perform-ance of each opera in which she sang at

"Switch off!" as the car conductor said to his wife when she took down her back hair before going to bed.—

Government topographical surveyors report wonderfully great veins of silver in the newly-opened ore districts of Southwestern Utah.

Physicians say it takes hours to get over a too sudden rising. We have ob-served the same in connection with fall-ing.—New York Commercial. A religious paper says that the Ameri-

can preachers receive \$12,000,000 annually, lawyers six times as much, and the national liquor bill is some \$200,-A sailor is not a sailor when he is a

board; a sailor is not a sailor when he is a shore; but he must be either ashore or abroad; therefore, a sailor is not s sailor.

In the north of England a habit of ether-imbibing is said to prevail. As a drunk" on sulphuric ether is less ex pensive than on alcoholic liquids, the practice is increasing.

A merchant may manage to grub along without advertising, and so may a man empty a hogshead of water with a teaspoon, but both are decidedly tedious undertakings.

Watching the bees, he oft is stung Who o'er the hives too close his head has hung; So, too, and righteously, he fares Who thrusts himself in other folks' affairs. -George Birdseye

A puzzle to scientists is the remarkable persistence of certain odors. More than one thousand years ago the mortar used in the construction of the mosque of St. Sophia, in Constantirople, was charged with musk, the perfume of which permeates the building to this

The number of suicides at Vienna and ts suburbs last year attained the considerable figure of 207, of which forty-six were of women. In most cases re-verse of fortune, misery, or want of work was the disposing cause, and the majority of the unfortunates belonged to the poorer classes.

She hung upon his arm so lovingly, and beamed up in his face with all the radiance of those pale blue eyes. Her heart would speak, and yet the longue refused its utterance. But love and admiration broke the spell, and from the apture of her soul she breathed forth. Your mustache is beginning to grow."

-Elmira Gazette. The American Manufacturer says that this country is now making more than one-third of all the paper in the world. The product is about 1,830 tons daily, amounting to about 640,500 tons per ear. There are now 927 mills, representing a capital of \$100,000,000 mills employ 22,000 persons, win draw about \$9,550,000 in salaries per

The ten orphan children of General Hood are to live in Austin, Texas. They will be under the especial care of Mrs. E. R. Hennen, their grandmother, to whom they were consigned by General Hood only a few hours before his death. The fund raised for the orphans amounts to about \$14,000, of which \$12,000 have been invested in government bonds.

Lost His Shawl.

A gentleman returning from Europe bought a very handsome and expensive shawl for his wife. It cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000, and he was naturally desirous of avoiding the disagreeable ne essity of paying several hundred dollars more in the shape of customs On board the vessel was an exduly. On board the vessel was an ex-ceedingly attractive lady, to whom when they were in sight of land he con-fided his dilemma. "Why, my dear sir," she said, naively, "that is no dilemma at all. I will wear the shawi ashore, and then no questions will be asked." The gentleman paid a glowing tribute to the wonderful tertility of the feminine mind and accepted the offer. The shawl graced the lady's shoulders, and was certainly very becoming. The trunks were examined and passed with that mysterious chalk mark, without which no baggage can receive the benediction of Uncle Sam, and then the gen-tleman saluted the lady, spoke of the pleasure he had enjoyed in her com-pany, hoped they would have the pleasure of crossing the ocean together again, and then asked for the shawl. again, and then asked for the shawl.

"I beg your pardon," she said, "but what shawl do you refer to?" He naturally answered, "Why, the one you have on, to be sure." "And why should I give you my shawl?" she inquired. In a word, the dialogue waxed so warm that she threatened to call a policeman unless he desisted, and since he could not legally claim the shawl without convicting himself of a deliberate attempt to swindle the government, he was compelled to leave with the fair stranger the present which he had in-tended for his wife.

An Eagle Confiscates a Hawk's Prey: A correspondent, writing from Sarasota, Fia., describes a scene the like of which he never witnessed before, though he had "read and heard of it frequently." He was paddling along the North creek when "a savage fish-hawk that had been searing up and down the stream saw a good-sized fish lying near the sur-face of the water, and, folding its wings close to its body, darted down upon it with the velocity of an arrow, caught it and carried it up into the top of a low pine tree, where it prepared to make a meal of it A great bald eagle, which had been sitting secreted in the top of one of the tallest pines in the neighborhood awaiting this opportunity, pitched from its lofty perch, reefed its pinions, sped through the air like a bolt of lightning and struck the fish-hawk with such force as to send it whirling through the branches of the tree. The fish fell to the ground. The eagle followed, picked it up and carried it away. The fish-hawk, after recovering from the effects of the shock it had received, flew into a neighboring tree and sat there, silent and sulen, brooding over the burning insult it had received, but was unable on account of inferior size and strength to resent. I left the poor bird there and went my way, unwilling to add to his wrengs by sending a bail after bloo."