

THE MERRY HEART.

The merry heart goes all the day; It zees and never tires, Free to bestow...

A French Execution.

A Graphic Account of a Criminal's Death in Paris. I have witnessed a French execution from hoc to soda and can tell plain truths of the headman and his assistants...

PREVIOUS EXECUTIONS.

At table they talked of the execution to take place, of past ones, and of their blood-stained garments.

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Country Road Making. How to Overcome Some of the Difficulties in Securing Good Roads.

New York Times. It is a very difficult thing to give directions for road making that shall be universally applicable, for the reason that formations of soil are so varied...

A Most Injurious Habit. The distinguished surgeon and specialist Sir Morell Mackenzie sounds a noteworthy warning against cigarette smoking, declaring it far more injurious than any other form of smoking, and especially as it is the great cancer breeder in the mouths and throats of those confirmed in the practice.

Our forefathers, says the eminent surgeon, "who used regularly to end their evenings under the table, seem to have suffered little of the well-known effects of alcohol on the nerves; while the modern tippler, who never intoxicates, is a being whose whole nervous system may be said to be in a state of chronic inflammation."

The cigarette smokers aggravate the effect by inhaling the smoke and not "puffing it from the lips outward," thus they become victims of narcotic poisoning. The victim's fate, if it be slow, is always sure. But it is frequently rapid.

If the cigarette does not kill the smoker, once it speedily attacks the vital force and the victim's usefulness in life is over. In the race of utter demoralization the victim of alcohol is beaten, so much more deadly is excessive cigarette smoking, and cigarette smoking almost always becomes excessive.

The law enacted by the last Legislature attempted to frustrate cigarette smoking by youths under sixteen years, but like most such legislation it has had no material effect in decreasing the habit among those who most suffer from it.

The parents who had hoped the law would do what they had been unable to do, should not shrink the grave duty now imposed upon them by children who refuse to abandon this dangerous habit.

How He "Bugled." Zagonyi, the commander of General Fremont's body-guard, was a Hungarian refugee, and a man of most gallant spirit; not at all the man to overlook insubordination, or the appearance of it. He obeyed orders himself, and exacted obedience from others.

Just before the final charge at Springfield, Mo., Zagonyi, directed one of the buglers, a Frenchman, to sound a signal. The bugler seemingly paid no attention to the order, but darted off with Lieutenant Maythényi. A few minutes afterward he was observed in another part of the field vigorously pursuing the flying infantry.

When the line was formed in the city square after the engagement, Zagonyi noticed the bugler and approaching him, said: "In the midst of the battle you disobeyed my order. You are unworthy to be a member of my guard. I dismiss you."

For reply the bugler held up his bugle, and showed the mouth-piece shot entirely away. "The mouth-piece was shot off," said he, "I could not bugle viz mon bugle, and so I bugle viz mon pistol and sabre."

It is unnecessary to add that the sentence of dismissal was withdrawn. Youth's Companion.

Dumas' Dog. We cannot all be so strong and lucky as Dumas, and we do not want to be so unlucky, though strong, as another person of whom he tells a story. M. Alexandre Dumas here had a bound called Mouton, an undemonstrative brute, which roared up a favorite dahlia. M. Dumas had introduced this dog into a novel. As he sat and wrote he kept an eye on his paragraph (where the bound was performing the noblest acts) and with the other eye he watched Mouton's excavation of the dahlia. When the paragraph was done he gave the unsuspecting Mouton a kick behind, and his Mouton turned on him. With one hand he caught the dog by the throat, Mouton caught the other hand in his jaws, and there was a noble fight. At last Mouton gave in, and for three days M. Dumas, with his hand under a stream of cold water, waited to see if Mouton would "take his meals regular."

For three days Mouton abstained, and it seemed to M. Dumas that he was mad. But then he picked up his crumbs, and neither it was that died. In the other story the other man colored the other dog and was not bitten, but died of the nervous shock.—Saturday Review.

To CURE WARTS AND CORNS.—Make a solution of common washing soda as strong as the water will dissolve. Wash the warts with this several times a day, and let them dry without wiping off. Avoid getting it on the skin elsewhere. Keep the solution until they are cured. This is much better than caustic application, such as nitrate of silver, nitric acid, etc. Some persons are so much troubled with soft corns. Let mesay each night on removing the shoes and stockings, with a soft piece of linen or woolen lint wipe out the tender skin between the toes. Without this precaution the softened skin is apt to form a little lump or protuberance that presses upon the tender nerves and produces a soft corn. A corn is only a flattened nerve, and those who suffer from them do not need to be told how painful they are, and how important it is to avoid making one. It also relieves the corns that form on the outer joints of the feet, and which are so every day in hot soda water. It soothes and softens them so they can be pared down.

HE WAS A TALKER.—"It is very embarrassing, isn't it, Jennie," said a young lady to her friend, "when you are alone with your beau for the first time? When William escorted me home last night we were so bashful that we could hardly find a word to say to each other."

"Indeed? I haven't found it so," "You haven't?" "Not at all; my beau talks all the time, and doesn't give me the least chance to feel embarrassed." "He is a good talker, then?" "Well I should smile." "What does he do?" "He's a barber."—St. Louis Chronicle.

Teaching Frugality. The wealth of Holland and the great commercial prosperity of that country about 200 years ago were built up by a parsimonious frugality, which for a long time marked the character of the Dutch. This habit gave place to luxury when wealth had been secured. The clergy used to rebuke the growing extravagance and a French writer how a successful business man taught his fellows a lesson.

Before retiring from business and taking leave of his friends in the city he invited them to dine with him. The guests, on arriving at his residence, were surprised to see the extraordinary preparations that had been made for their reception. On a plain oak table, covered with a blue cloth, were some wooden plates, spoons and drinking vessels. Presently two old seamen brought in dishes containing herrings—some fresh, others salted or dried.

Of these the guests were invited to partake; but it was clear that they had

little appetite for such poor fare, and with considerable impatience they awaited the second course, which consisted of salt beef and greens. This, also, when brought in, they did not seem to relish. At last the blue cloth was removed, and one of fine white damask substituted; and the guests were agreeably surprised to see a number of servants, in gorgeous liveries, enter with the third course, which consisted of everything necessary to form a most sumptuous banquet. The master of the house then addressed his friends in the following terms:

"Such, gentlemen, has been the progress of our republic. We began with short frugality, by means of which we became wealthy; and we end with luxury, which will beget poverty. We should, therefore, be satisfied with our beef and greens, that we may not have to return to our herrings."—Youth's Companion.

Foreign Ministers at Washington. Foreign ministers demand the most scrupulous observance of the stereotyped rules of etiquette, and watch with scrutiny every attention and inattention to them. A failure to seat a member of the corps or his wife in the precise seat belonging to his or her rank at the table would, probably, destroy the pleasure of the occasion. Not one inch farther from the host or hostess than belong to the country they represent would be tolerated. The placing of the diplomats in line to be presented at occasions of ceremony must be done in strict observance of rank and importance of each. Hence, persons dining or entertaining these dignitaries must first post themselves accurately on the status of every kingdom, province and principality, if they expect to give their guests pleasure and to avoid a scene, such as has characterized occasions where "second class South Americans" have occupied positions a few paces above "first class Europe," or where little European provinces have been given more conspicuous places than great kingdoms.—American Magazine.

A Valuable Manuscript. The Star states that the original manuscript of Dickens' story, "Our Mutual Friend," is said to be in the possession of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, who is reported to have refused \$1,200 for it. The story of this manuscript is rather remarkable. "Our Mutual Friend" was reviewed in The Times at great length, and in most laudatory terms by the late Mr. Dallas, who had previously informed Dickens that he had undertaken to do justice to "the new book" in that journal, the notices of which carried great weight in those days. Dickens so highly appreciated the value of the service which Mr. Dallas had rendered him that he presented him with the manuscript which he had undertaken to do justice to in those days. Dickens so highly appreciated the value of the service which Mr. Dallas had rendered him that he presented him with the manuscript which he had undertaken to do justice to in those days.

TOMATO SOUP.—Always use cold water in making all soups; skim well, especially through the first hour. There is great necessity for thorough skimming, and to help the scum rise pour in a little cold water now and then; as the soup reaches the boiling point skim it. Use salt at first sparingly, and season with salt and pepper; one quart of soup to three or four persons. For tomato soup allow one gallon of stock made of fresh tomatoes; remove the skin and cut out the hard centre, put through a fine sieve, and add to the stock; make a paste of butter and flour, and in a half a tea-cupful of the paste, taking care not to have it lumpy; boil twenty minutes, seasoning with salt and pepper to taste. Two quarts of the canned tomatoes will answer.

Times Have Changed.—Peter—You children turn up your noses at everything on the table. When I was a boy I was glad to get enough dry bread to eat." Tommy—"Say, pa, you're having a much better time of it now you're living with us, ain't you?"—Toronto Grip.

"Mamma," said four-year-old, reflectively, "did God make me?" "Yes, Harvey," answered mamma, soberly. "God made you, for mamma's little boy."

"Humph!" said Harvey, after a little. "God did a pretty good job that time."

Old Honest Tobacco. IN OUR POPULAR BRAND. OLD HONESTY. Will be found a combination not always to be had.

A Fine Quality of PLUG TOBACCO at a Reasonable Price. Look for the Red H in tag on each plug.

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Railway Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 5:35 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:55 a. m., at Altoona, 7:45 p. m., at Pittsburgh, 12:45 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 10:25 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11:55 a. m., at Altoona, 1:45 p. m., at Pittsburgh, 6:50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 5:20 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:40, at Altoona at 7:50, at Pittsburgh at 11:55. VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 5:35 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:55, at Harrisburg, 10:30 a. m., at Philadelphia, 1:25 p. m.

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