

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., July 27, 1894.

AT THE SEASIDE.

Oh, little waves, that climb the shore,
Just climb and touch, but nothing more,
Do ye not sometimes weary grow,
Of your unending ebb and flow,
And long upon the beach to stay
And in the golden sunshine play?
Oh, how I love you restless sea!
For rest you always bring to me;
I love you when, with gentle mien,
You lave the beach with silvery sheen,
Nor fright the little birds that come
To gather weed, or snail or crumb;
I love you when with thunderous crash
On rocky coast your billows dash.

Oh! Is it bridal veil or shroud
You wildly toss, with laugh so loud,
Upon the patient, waiting shore,
As wearing, wearing evermore,
From out your hidden, ponderous loom,
Within the darkling depths of gloom,
Your web of endless beauty rolls—
Like Destiny round human souls.

Russia's Armies of Beggars.

Entire Villages Whose Inhabitants Make a Livelihood Solely by Begging.

Mr. Geoffrey Drage, in the course of a report on Russia addressed to the royal commission on labor, contributes some interesting details regarding beggars in the country. Thousands of men, women and children, he says, regularly set out from their homes with the object of earning their livelihood, not by work, but by begging.

"The 'Shouvaliki' who have their headquarters in the villages of Shouvaliki and Klin, are among the most notorious of these beggars. They frequently travel in troops of 10 or 12, alleging that they have been burned out of their homes and giving a graphic account of the fire. At other times they go out singly and beg for alms, pretending to be deaf and dumb or insane, with placards round their necks testifying to their infirmity. They travel on foot to the Don and frequently return with a cart and one or two more horses.

The district of Soudogda, which is one of the most fertile parts of European Russia, is another headquarters of the beggar army. As soon as field work is over in the autumn whole villages organize themselves into armies and start out to beg. The whole population of the village of Marinin live by means of begging. Cripples and blind persons are in great request and flock from the surrounding country into the villages to join those members of the beggar army who have no blind persons or cripples in their own family. As soon as the fasting season begins they return home with their booty, which includes objects of the most varied description. These they never refuse any gifts. These they sell at the next fair and live during the spring and summer on their profits and on what they can steal from persons in their own neighborhood.

The example of the Soudogda beggars has been followed in other localities, especially in the governments of Kostroma and Tver. In the latter there is a group of villages where girls and women earn their livelihood by begging. Some of them find their profession lucrative that many girls prefer it to marriage and remain beggars during the whole of their lives. The kalouni travel with horse and cart and a number of assistants, and they choose their companions from among the feeblest children and cripples. Blind children are highly prized, and they frequently add to the piteous appearance of these children by taking their eyes out of their sockets. The followers of the kalouni often maim their hands and wound themselves, and if enough real cripples cannot be obtained they are manufactured by tying up one arm or leg. The kalouni seldom beg themselves, but confine their attention to the supervision of their assistants and selling the articles obtained by the latter. A kalouni, accompanied by two adults and four or five children, gets from 5 to 10 rubles, leaving the children and cripples, through whom they have gained their wealth, to their fate.

Hair Planting in China.

Rebellious or Unlucky Spots Plucked Bare by Means of Tweezers.

Chinese superstitions made the hair planting business an impressive profession. Chinese physiognomists say the eyebrows and whiskers of a man are just as essential in his relations to his success in life as his other qualifications. If the eyebrows are thin or his whiskers are sickly, his luck will be thin and his health poor. Therefore, in order to stop the train of bad luck which nature has unfortunately ordained for him, he orders his eyebrows changed or replanted by hair-pulling professors. This is done, says the N. Y. Advertiser, by first carefully pulling out the rebellious or unlucky eyebrows. The next operation is to select a spot of hair on the neck of the patient, or behind his ears, that would suit for a fine eyebrow, and reduce them down to the right length. A fine pair of sharp pincers is picked up with the left hand, and selecting a suitable sized hair, the operator jerks it out by the root, and with his right hand he quickly pierces a minute hole in the skin of the bald eyebrow in a slanting direction, and while the point of the needle-like instrument is still on the edge of the hole, the root of the pulled up hair is carefully inserted. But if the blood oozes out of it, before the hair is planted the hole will not be used that day for fear of inflammation and not sufficient nutriment for the hair to take proper root. The operation is repeated until every hair in the eyebrow is replanted or enlarged. The patient usually experiences pain in the eyebrows for about twenty-four hours, after which he goes out and shows himself to his friends.

A horse kicked H. S. Shafer, of the Freeman House, Middleburg, N. Y., on the knee, which laid him up in bed and caused the knee joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Shafer has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of a bruise or sprain. This same remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism. For sale by F. P. Green.

The East the Place for Hustlers.

"The young man who would follow the old time advice to go West and grow up with the country would find his growth to be a withering one, now," said a traveler who recently arrived from a three months' trip through California. "He would be much better off staying right here at home when he has a chance to succeed, though small that chance may be, rather than to go to the far West to suffer a blight, for there is absolutely no chance there now. Matters are indeed at a low ebb in that country. Its condition cannot be appreciated until one has examined into it. The merry 'boom' of the real estate agent is a thing of the past, and all the money likely to be made in real estate for some years to come has been made. Those who invested eight or 10 years ago have profited well, but those who have had the grit to invest now have a most unhappy chance of losing heavily. Even upon the orange growing business which became so popular on account of the big profits possible, the blight has also fallen—if not upon the trees, at least upon the market. There are not so many enthusiastic orange growers in California to-day as you might have found several years ago. There is no market for the product, and I have seen boxes of splendid fruit sold for only 15 or 20 cents each. They are looking for a time of cheap living in California. While farm produce is much cheaper than here in Pennsylvania rented have become considerably higher, but the people look for a cheapening of these as time goes on and men cease doing business on the 'boom' basis. I hardly think California will ever amount to much commercially. The climate is against it. Why, I met some people from the East who had taken their residence and business out to California. They had been most active and progressive in their work while in the East, but after they had been for a time in the 'glorious climate of California,' they became indifferent, growing more so each day, until when I visited them this last time, I found them conducting their interests in a careless, indifferent manner that astonished me. The peculiarity of the climate certainly does take the energy out of a person; you see this in the natives and in all the people who settle there. No, the man who wants to 'hustle' and make something out of himself had better not go to California, or he will find himself rapidly growing into a nonentity without spirit or energy."

"FAT DOCTOR BILLS MAKE LEAN WILLS."—But Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy costs less than one doctor's visit. Catarrh is a loathsome, dangerous disease, and the time has come when to suffer from it is a disgrace. No person of culture and refinement cares to inflict upon his friends his offensive breath, disgusting hawking and spitting and disagreeable efforts to breathe, freely and clear the throat and nose—hence the cultured and refined use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. And no wise and prudent man cares to run the risk of leaving his family without a protector, by letting his "slight catarrh" run into serious or fatal throat and lung troubles, hence the wise and prudent use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of this remedy are so confident of its curative properties, that they have made a standing offer of a reward of \$500 for a case they cannot cure.

—Old lady—"My friend, are you a Christian? Beggar—Well, my son, no one has ever accused me of workin' on Sunday."

—Many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife, in consequence of malignant sores and scalding swellings, might be cured, without an operation, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This remedy expels from the blood all the impurities by which disease is generated.

—Tourists. Low Rates to Colorado. On June 23d and 24th The North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets to Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs and return at exceedingly low rates; tickets good for return passage until August 25th, inclusive. Solid vestibuled Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars and Super Dining Cars through between Chicago and Denver daily, via the Chicago and North-western Railroad. For detailed information apply to agents of connecting lines, or address W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

How to Make Silos Effective. A silo may be made of any size—10 feet square or only 5 or 6 feet. It is of the size but the total exclusion of the air that makes the silo effective. Ensilage has been made in barrels or boxes, and thus for a small quantity a small silo may be made as well as the largest. A book on the subject of making and using silos, by Prof. Cook, may be procured through any local bookseller. The construction of a silo, however, is a simple matter. The foundation must be perfectly air-tight and dry; the walls are double with air proof building paper between the boards. The inner boarding should be matched so as to make a smooth wall, and covered with tar, as paint, to close the pores of the wood. The roof must be tight and the ensilage must be tightly packed and permitted to heat to 140 or 150 degrees before it is covered, and then covered with double boards. The ensilage is taken from the top as it is wanted for use.—American Dairyman.

Trapping Rabbits in Texas. The net, which is close wire, was stretched in the shape of a right angle, and extended a quarter of a mile each way, making in all a half mile. At the vertex of the angle is a pen—really a slaughter pen of the poor things. This enclosure is about forty feet square, guarded on all sides by the net. The ladies and children were stationed along the furthest border. The riders were scattered in all directions and for miles around were "herding" the little animals toward the net. Hundreds and hundreds came bounding against the wires as the drivers drew toward the pen, where they were put to death. This net is a wonderful invention, and is the first successful thing that has ever been found to cope with these destructive "mule ears" of the West. This one net alone has in the past week captured 2,200.—Iowa Park Citizen.

The people quickly recognize merit, and this is the reason the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are continually increasing. Try it.

A Deserted Dakota City.

A party of archaeologists just returned from the northeast corner of North Dakota tells a thrilling story of the abandoned city of West Lynne. The city is desolate and going to decay no traffic goes on in its streets or business in its stores; no homes are in its dwellings. The streets are graded, have sidewalks, and trees and shrubbery flourish in the yards and surrounding the residences, but all is silence and loneliness.

The town is opposite Emerson, just across the Manitoba line from St. Vincent. There, on two sides of the Red river, and within an area of four square miles, are four towns—Emerson, West Lynne, Winston and Pembina. West Lynne is on the west bank of the river.

The history of the place is one of the romances of town building in the boom period, when Winnipeg was the metropolis of the north. Some schemers, with more fertility than scruples, platted and exploited a city on the river at a point where they claimed the Great Northern was to cross. Eastern capitalists were becoming interested and money was plenty. There was no sham about the actual construction of that town, but a man named Murray of Chicago was the agent. He sold lots at auction for \$5,000 each. While he would be selling a telegram would come notifying him of the sale of a certain plot, and it would be withdrawn. Then he sold adjoining lots at advanced prices. He was the broker feature. Meantime, building was progressing.

No board shanties, wood walls, nor canvas shells, but handsome structures of brick or lumber, thoroughly finished in approved style, were erected, and to-day the town is a handsome but useless monument to the credulity of some and the hardihood of others.

It has buildings which cost from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and the bridge which cost \$200,000, and is capable of holding a population of 20,000, and yet no human being lives in it.—Philadelphia Times.

—Old lady—"My friend, are you a Christian? Beggar—Well, my son, no one has ever accused me of workin' on Sunday."

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Sechler & Co.

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—HEAD QUARTERS FOR—

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS,
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--- A YEAR ---
FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.

If you want work that is pleasant and profitable send us your address immediately. We pay each man and woman how to earn from \$5.00 per day to \$3.00 per year without having any previous experience, and furnish the employment at which they can make that amount. Nothing difficult to learn or that requires much time. The work is easy, healthy, and honor able, and can be done during daytime or evenings, right in your own locality, wherever you live. The result of a few hours' work often brings the wages of a week. We have taught thousands of both sexes and all ages, and many have laid foundations that will surely bring them riches. Some of the smartest men in this country owe their success in life to the start given them while in our employ years ago. You, reader, may do as well. Try it. You cannot fail. No capital necessary. We fit you out with something that is new, solid, and sure. A book brimful of advice is free to all. Help yourself by writing for it to-day—not to-morrow.

E. C. ALLEN & CO.,
Box 420,
38-49-ly Augusta, Maine.

Central Railroad Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

READ UP. FEB. 25, 1894. READ DOWN.

No. 4 No. 2	No. 1 No. 3
P. M. A. M. Ar. Bellefonte	L. V. A. M. P. M. Lv. Harrisburg
8:15 4:45	7:00 3:30
7:58 9:33	7:13 5:38
7:51 9:26	7:20 5:45
7:44 9:19	7:26 5:52
7:39 9:14	7:33 6:08
7:34 9:09	7:38 6:02
7:29 9:04	7:44 6:08
7:24 9:01	7:47 6:14
7:19 8:54	7:55 6:19
7:14 8:49	8:00 6:24
7:09 8:44	8:06 6:29
7:04 8:39	8:12 6:34
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