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# A Kentucky Epitaph.

Here's the oddest epitaph of the season. It is from a Kentucky cemetery:
"Peace to ashes, fur he is in ashes long ago if he got his jest punishments. Though He mighter ben to tough to burn.



Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 18, 1898.

The Iceland Pony.

While there are camels in the desert, llamas in Peru, reindeer in Lapland, dogs in Greenland and caiques among the Eskimos, Iceland will have its ponies, who on those "pampas of the north" will still perform the services done by the mustangs of the plains of Mexico, the horses of the Tartars and gauchos, and even more than is performed by any animal throughout the world. Without the ponies Iceland would be impossible to live in, and when the last expires the Icelanders have two alternatives-either to emigrate en masse or to construct a system of highways for bicycles, an undertaking compared to which all undertaken by the Romans and the Incas of Peru in the same sphere would be as nothing.

No Icelander will walk a step if he can help it. When he dismounts, he waddles like an alligator on land, a Texan cowboy or a gaucho left "afoot," or like the Medes, whom Plutarch represents as tottering on their toes when they dismounted

from their saddles and essayed to walk. Ponies are carts, are sledges, carriages, trains-in short, are locomotion and the only means of transport. Bales of salt fish, packages of goods, timber projecting yards above their heads and trailing on the ground behind, like Indian lodge poles, they convey across the rocky lava tracks. The farmer and his wife, his children, servants, the priest, the doctor, "syselman," all ride, cross rivers on the ponies' backs, plunge through the snow, slide on the icy "jokull" paths, and when the lonely dweller of some upland dale ex-pires his pony bears his body in its coffin tied to its back to the next consecrated ground.-Saturday Review.

Volubility.

Without knowledge volubility of words is, as Cicero says, "empty and ridiculous."
The vice of the earlier rhetoricians, Georgias and other Greek sophists, lay here. They made words a substitute for knowledge. They boasted that their art enabled a man to speak well on every topic, and so it did in a shallow, superficial way, which Socrates justly held up to ridicule. Nothing has done more to discredit rhetoric as an art than this false theory and the practice engendered of it. The story runs that when Hannibal, driven from Carthage, came to Ephesus as an exile to seek the protection of Antiochus, he was invited to hear Phormio, an eloquent philosopher, declaim, and for several hours this copious speaker harangued upon the duties of a general and the whole military art. The rest of the audience were extremely delighted and inquired of Hannibal what he thought of the philosopher, to which Hannibal replied not in very good Greek. but with very good sense, that he had seen many doting old men, but had never seen

any one deeper in his dotage than 1 hormio. There are many Phormios, and the mistake they make is in thinking that oratory is in words instead of in the thing. Knowledge full and exact is essential to the orator. Whatever causes he undertakes to plead he must acquire a minute and thorough knowledge of them. On the other hand, to say, as Lord Beaconsfield used to say, that there is but one key to successful speaking, and that is a knowledge of the subject, or even as Plato did, that all men are sufficiently eloquent in what they understand, is going too far. Knowledge of his subject will not alone make an orator.

Prince Dhuleep Singh's Marriage.

inster Review.

The recent marriage in England of the daughter of the Earl of Coventry to Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh, eldest son of the late maharajah of Lahore, has interested our transatlantic relatives and takes rank as the most stirring British matrimonial experiment of the season. The father of the groom was the adopted son of Runjeet Singh, king of the Punjab, who died in 1839. His legitimate heir, Shere Singh, succeeded him, but was murdered, and Dhuleep Singh, son of a slave woman, was put on the throne. He reigned nominally for six years and then the British government annexed his realm and allowed him \$200,000 a year on condition that he should live in England and behave himself. He agreed and on his way to England married, in Cairo, a Miss Muller, whose father was a German missionary, and her mother a woman of the Coptic race. Their first son was Victor, to whom Queen Victoria

stood godmother. Dhuleep, the father, proved to be excessively ill regulated and didn't pay his debts or keep to his bargain. Finally he revolted, left England, abjured the Christian religion, abandoned his wife and made all the mischief he could until, his allowance being stopped and his credit exhausted, he had to apologize to the queen to get his allowance back. He died about six years ago. The son, who also has an allowance from the British government, is said to be popular in English society, though what his true inwardness is does not appear. Lord Coventry's eldest son married Miss Bonynge of San Francisco. Lady Coventry's nephew, the Earl of Craven, also married an American lady.— Harper's Weekly.

His Mugs.

Up to a year ago Samuel Ginsley was the oldest barber in point of continuous service in the interesting old county of Bucks. Early last year, however, he retired from business, and most of the effects in his store were sold. He held on to a set of shaving mugs, however, which had the merit of being undoubtedly the oldest and most complete in the entire state. These mugs, which are of blue and purple design, each adorned with an old fashioned landscape, were made in England over 100 years ago. They passed to Mr. Ginsley from a relative, who had been a barber many years before him. Each cup was numbered, and for 60 years it had its special place upon the shelves of the little old shop in Doylestown. The faces of many dignified judges and great lawyers of the county have been smothered in lather brewed in these old cups, and many fine tales might be told by each of these bits of china if they could but speak. Mr. Ginsley kept the cups for awhile after he gave up his shop, but they were recently purchased by an old curiosity dealer in Bristol .-Philadelphia Record.

Before Collar Buttons. "What's the matter?" inquired the lady

"Oh, nothing," replied the knight, who was down on his hands and knees, mut-tering wrathfully; "nothing, at all events, that I could expect you to interest yourself

"But what is it?" "Well, if you must know, I've just lost one of the rivets out of this shirt of mail." -Washington Star.

The Mistletoe Bough.

Singular Notions Concerning Its Origin and Growth.

The oak long held its place among in mystic trees and to injure one was considered an act of sacrilege, the last survival of this being expressed in the saying that "to cut oak wood is unfortunate." An instance is given as late as 1657, where the cutting down of an oak, to which the mystic plant had attached itself, was followed by most dire consequences. The mistletoe was cut up and sold to apothecaries in London, but of those who cut it one became lame, two others each lost an eye, while the man who cut down the

tree broke his leg. But all legend does not give the oak as the first home of the mistletoe. There were those who believed that it was the forbidden tree in the midst of the garden of Eden the tree of the "knowledge of good and evil," while still others claimed that it was once a forest tree, but the cross having been made of its wood it has since the crucifixion been only a parasite. Just why it has been ecclesiastically excommunicated and excluded from church decorations it is difficult to say. There is an instance on record of its having once been taken in procession to the high altar of York cathedral, but immediately taken out again, whereupon a general indulgence and pardon of sins was given at the city gates. Another instance is on record of its having once been found among the decorations of an English church, but by order of the clergyman immediately taken

Where and when the custom of kissing under the mistletoe originated is also uncertain. Some authorities claim that the mistletoe was not excluded from the early church decorations, and that at a certain part in the service the people were allowed to embrace and kiss each other, but that this custom became so boisterous a demonstration that it was abandoned, the mistletoe, which seems to have been in some way connected with it, being then and there excommunicated. We find the present custom first in the kitchens of great houses, where the mistletoe was hung at Christmas, and woe to the maid who did not get a kiss beneath it. For one thing, she was doomed to remain single for that year at least. Woe also to the man who refused or forgot the request of the maid to furnish holly and ivy for the decora-tions of the house. He was debarred from the privileges of the mistletoe. It was long customary, too, to pluck a leaf or

berry after every kiss. But a more picturesque setting to this custom of "kissing under the mistletoe" is that furnished by the Scandinavian legend. According to that, at the request of the gods and goddesses, Balder, after his death by the mistletoe arrow, was restored to life, while the mistletoe itself was given into the keeping of his mother, Frigga, who was the Scandinavian Venus, the goddess of love. But her power over it lasted only as long as it did not touch the earth, Loki's dominion, and she decreed that every one who passed under it as it hung aloft should receive a kiss to prove that it was the emblem of love and not of death. We can see in this also the probable origin of the idea that if mistletoe is dropped or placed on the ground misfortune will follow.

The song of the "Mistletoe Bough, familiar to all, has doubtless done much to keep alive the old custom. At the pres ent time, however, the mistletoe is rarely found on the oak in England, and is so scarce that the "kissing bunch," a bunch of evergreens, ornamented with oranges and ribbons, has taken its place. In this country, on the contrary, the plant, with its dainty white berries, is a menace to the life of thousands of oaks used for shade and ornamental purposes, and hundreds of dollars are spent yearly for its destruction in order to preserve the life of the tree from which it gets its own life and nourishment. When this is going on in a southern town, in passing along an avenue of oaks, one literally walks on a carpet of mistletoe, and as the dainty berries crack under the feet there comes a feeling -is it inherited?-that one is almost com mitting an act of sacrilege to thus tread upon the "curer of all ills."—New York

Knows His Rible by Heart. "While visiting an old friend on the Tennessee river, near where Shannon's creek empties into the larger stream, not long since," said a country minister, "I saw a negro lad of 12 who is as great a wonder to me as Helen Keller, the world famous blind girl and deaf mute. He lives in a typical Kentucky backwoods community and has had no advantages. My friend asked me if I would like to see the youth, and I assured him I would. We went to the child's home, if the little hut might be termed home, and before I left it I had opened my eyes wide in astonishment. The boy was born deaf and blind and with one arm. He was for years, while a mere tot, called 'the freak' by the negroes. who unfeelingly poked fun at the unfortunate. This child was given a raised letter Bible by an old nomadic missionary who happened to see the pickaninny while preaching to the negroes, and from it the boy learned every chapter in the Bible. He can quote any verse in the Scriptures and do it quickly. He spends every hour of his time in studying God's word and says he is going to teach the blind chil-dren of his race. The lad's name is Harry William Balaam Freeman, and he is a good looking mulatto. I am going to get some friends of mine to join me in a collection to be sent the boy to further his studies. His mother works in the field, and his father is a steam boat roustabout." —Louisville Post.

"Coin" Harvey. William Hope ("Coin") Harvey lectured in Baltimore the other evening. He has recently turned over to the new political order, the Patriots of America, the entire assets of the Coin Publishing company of Chicago, which he owned, and the value of which was estimated at about \$28,000. The organization is now in complete control of this company, although Mr. Harvey still has a hand in its management. With the Coin company went the copyrights of all of Mr. Harvey's works and about 70,-000 volumes.

Slight Error. "I'm very sorry, Mr. Peck," said the editor, "that in giving our a count of your silver wedding we should have said you had been 'harried' 25 years. Of course we meant to say 'married.' "
"Oh," answered Mr. N. Peck, "I guess you didn't miss it to amount to anything."

A Moslem Grave.

-Indianapolis Journal.

When once filled in, a Moslem grave is never reopened on any account. To re-move the faintest chance of its being thus defiled a cypress tree is planted after every interment, so that the cemeteries resemble forests more than anything else.

Poisons and Antidotes.

Some Directions In "First Aid to the Injured",

Even in the city cases of poisoning sometimes prove fatal because a physician cannot be procured in time to administer the necessary remedies, and it would be a wise precaution for every household to have some general directions at hand for an emergency. The New York Society For Instruction in First Aid to the Injured teaches its classes the symptoms and remedies for various poisons as follows:

Among the poisons known as "irritant" are arsenic in its numerous forms, corrosive sublimate, sugar of lead, white lead, the strong acids, such as sulphuric, or vitriol, muriatic, nitric, oxalic and carbolic; the strong alkalies, such as soda, potash, lime and ammonia water. The symptoms of poisoning by an irritant are severe pains in the stomach and abdomen. nausea, vomiting, purging, faintness and often feeble pulse and breathing. The treatment is first to cause vomiting by giving a tumblerful of warm (not hot) water with a tablespoonful of ground dry mustard stirred in it, or by pushing the forefinger as far as possible down the throat. The forefinger is the best possible emetic. After causing the patient to vomit freely, give large drafts of milk, or the whites of a couple of eggs, not beaten. If the poison were an acid, give also magnesia or cook ing soda to neutralize. If an alkali, give lemon juice or a tablespoonful of vinegar.

The "systemic" poisons are opium, morphia, laudanum, paregorie, belladonna, atropia, aconite, henbane, or hyoscyamus, stramonium, prussic acid, cyanide of potassium, nux vomica, strychnia, alcohol, chloroform and ether. The symptoms differ with the different poisons, but as a rule there is gradually increasing sleepiness, stupor, insensibility or perhaps delirium and stertorous or "puffy" breath-

In opium poisoning (which includes morphia, laudanum and paregoric) the pupils of the eyes are contracted to the size of small pinheads, breathing is very slow and the face often extremely pale. In strychnia poisoning there are convulsions almost like epilepsy, and the jaws are set firmly together. In belladonna, atropia, hyoscyamus and stramonium the pupils of the eye are dilated, the pulse rapid and the appearance is that of fever. In aconite, chloral and tobacco poisoning there is great prostration, the pulse is feeble and

The first thing to be done, as in the other poisons, is to cause repeated vomiting, using the same means. After the emetic has acted freely, give strong black coffee in frequent doses. If a case of opium poisoning, on no account allow the patient to go to sleep. Keep him walking up and down, slapping him on the back and chest with a wet towel, but be careful not to exhaust him. If symptoms of collapse appear, put hot applications on the abdomen and legs. The symptoms are feeble breathing, face pale, pinched about the nose and anxious, eyelids drooping, eyes dull, pulse feeble and skin cold.

If the respiration becomes slower than five or six breaths in a minute, begin artificial respiration and continue until no longer necessary. Artificial respiration is produced by laying the patient on his back, vith a roll of cloth under the shoulders. Draw the tongue well out and tie it against the lower teeth by laying the center of a dry strip of cloth on it, crossing the cloth under the chin, carrying ends around the neck and tying at side of neck Then kneel behind his head, grasp his arms half way between elbows and wrists, and draw them up and over his head until his hands touch the floor behind. Hold them there for fully two seconds, then carry them back until they rest against the sides of the chest and press them firm ly against the chest for two seconds. Repeat until natural respiration takes place. The method is the same as in cases of drowning.

Permanganate of potassium is an antidote to morphine, but coffee is valuable in all systemic poisons .- New York Tribune

The Convention's Hard Task.

It is related that in the later forties, on the eve of a Democratic state convention in Albany, Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger were in consultation. Something like this was the dialogue between the two bosses: "Whom shall we put up for governor?" asked Richmond.

"Seymour will do. He is able, respecta ble, popular and will render the ticket invincible," answered Cagger. And Seymour's name went down. "Who for attorney general?" queried

Richmond. TECT OURSELVES AND THE PUBLIC AT "Oh, Tremaine. He is by far the best ALL HAZARDS. of the lot. Besides, we want the Van Buren influence." And down went Tre maine. "Who for secretary of state?" quoth

Richmond. "Van Ness. He is capable and respect able, and we want the influence of the Knickerbockers anyhow." And down went Van Ness. And so it was until the ticket was completed, with the exception of superintendent of education.

"Peter, whom shall we name for that? There are three or four candidates. I never heard of either of them before," said "Oh, d-n it," returned Cagger, "let

the convention nominate the candidate for superintendent of public education." And down that went too.

The following day the convention put through the slate so constructed in less than two hours. It required more than two days to nominate the candidate for superintendent of education .- Louisville Courier Journal.

Why Russia Wants China. The intimacy of China and Russia has most profound causes. The Chinese have a very distinct feeling of their interests Between Russia and Chinese interests there is no opposition; there is similitude. England, the United States, Germany and France have only one object-to make of China an immense market for the product of their industry, to impose upon it, by force if need be, their merchandise. the contrary, Russia and Japan seek to facilitate the exportation into Europe of Chinese products. Russia with its railroad will be the middleman between producing China and consuming Europe. The Rus sian provinces produce nothing which China furnishes. They have every advantage in being put in contact with the in numerable population of the Celestial em-

The immense current of exchanges which will be established between China and Russia by the new railroad will carry life and prosperity into the Siberian steppe. In exploiting China the Russians will with the same stroke throw Siberia open to improvement. They will rapidly make it one of the greatest centers of agricultural production in the world. In the economic development of China, Russia has nothing to lose and everything to gain. -Chautauquan.

Major Montooth Dead.

Prominent Criminal Lawyer and Republican Politician Dead.

Maj. Edward Montooth, the well known criminal lawyer and Republican politician of Pittsburg, died last week after a long

Major Montooth served with distinction during the cival war and was prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion. He was a candidate for the Re publican nomination for lieutenant governor in 1886 but was defeated by W. T Davies by a half vote.

In 1890 he was a Republican candidate for governor against G. W. Delamater, but was again defeated. At this time he was offered the nomination for lieutenant gov ernor by acclamation, but refused.

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THE COMING WOMAN.-Who goes to the club while her husband tends the baby, as well as the good old fashioned woman who looks after her home, will both at times get run down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wonderful remedy for these women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from lame back and weak kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and Nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate wo men should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system. Only 50c. per bottle. For sale by F. Potts Green.

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"We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family for loss of appetite and to keep our blood in good condition, and we always find it the bes medicine we can obtain for this purpose." Daisy E. Diehl, 219 East Philadelphia St., York Pa.

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tended its guests.

\*\*3 Through travelers on the railroad will find this an excellent place to lunch or procure a meal, as all trains stop there about 25 minutes.

24 24

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