Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 4, 1898.

JOHN'S SUCCESS.

"You can't tell me thet rollin' 'round a-gettin' polish on,

Is better fer a feller then ter be a hoein' corn. Now my son John's a case in p'int: he's done so

Instid of roamin' 'round the world, he stayed jest where wuz.

"He didn't go ter college, an' he never went ter But stayed ter hum a plantin' an' a gatherin' the

He didn't care fer city life like, some young fel-

lers duz. But seemed ter think it well enough ter stay jest where he wuz.

"When some of John's old schoolmates went away ter make their pile, He stayed ter hum a workin' calm and quiet all

And thet is why he's got ter where he is ter-day. becuz

He some how had the faculty of stayin' where

"Wall, p'raps the boys ez went away a searchin" after Fame Hev done ez well ez John has, but I doubt it, jest

Fer when you come ter speak of Fame you'll find

him in the van: You see thet John is road surveyor, assessor keeper of the lock-up, fence viewer, notary public, an' special perliceman, ez well ez

#### BILLY'S ADVENTURE.

selectman!

If there was anything under the sun Billy hated it was hauling water. Not that the work itself was hard, or in any way disagreeable, but because he loved the spring and the springside so, and his mother was sure to call after him as he started: "Hurry back, Billy! I am dying for a fresh drink !" or "Make haste, Billy. We can't do a thing, not even put on the pudding, until the water comes.

The spring came out half way to a tall bluff, and danced down over sheer rocks richly embroidered with lichen and moss and fern. Some part of the water was led into a trough hollowed from long, slender logs, which was fixed in crotcheted uprights some ten feet from the ground. The troughs went quite to the roadside. Billy drove his barrel underneath it, and let the spouting stream go plump into the squared

It was no load at all for merry Tom, the chunky pony. Going springward, Billy boy rode him; coming home he walked beside flourishing and cracking his plaited leather whip.

Upon a certain October Wednesday the cracked so loudly as the outfit reached the spring anyone who knew Billy would have been certain he had a new and especially acute grievance. All the mile between spring and house he had been muttering, "Think they might a-let me stayed to hear the last," or "Reckon they think a boy, a big boy, don't keer nothin' about hearin' nothin' in the world."

Still he had heard something-enough at least, to tell vaguely. So he brightened perceptibly as he drew to the spring, for other thirsty folk were there—two men in a very dusty buggy, with a tired looking horse. As he came up one of them hailed

"Howdy, sonny! Dear bless my soul, but I'm glad to see you. I've been clean lost this half hour—it's good to find my-self anywhere about Squire Clark's."
"Howdy, brother Amos!" It's funny It's funny

-you gettin' lost! Thought you'd rode the circuit till you knew every pig track,"

Billy said, beamingly.

Brother Amos, the colporteur, a wornout itinerant, was a prime favorite with all the boys; he had such a knack of fetching exactly the books they wanted, books that had blood and fighting in them, and good boys who did not die young of their own

"It is funny, I never hit on this crossthe good word up at the house, Billy? chance for travelers to stay all

"Plenty-at least I reckon so," Billy answered, his sense of news to tell suddenly checking hospitality. "Reason I say that, I don't know just how things'll be when we get there. I left the sheriff there—and 'bout a dozen more men—and they were tellin' how the men they were thing."

"Dear me! Why, we came from town! We heard nothing of all this!" brother Amos said, turning to his companion, who yawned and shook his head.

Then suddenly he sat upright, and looked at Billy with a keen pair of eyes. The barrel was by this time underneath the spout, and filling very fast. The stranger got out of the buggy and went beside it, peering into its depths as though it were something out of the common. 'Here's a new style of water works-

eh, brother Amos?" he said with a gurgling laugh; then to Billy: "Tell me how you get the water out ?"

"Easy enough! Don't you see the spile there at the bottom?" Billy boy retorted, over his shoulder. He was busy cutting dog wood boughs to shade the barrel in transit, and keep the water cool. As he turned with both hands full, a vicious fly made merry Tom dance, so the slide was in danger of upsetting.

Give me the bushes-I'll fix them while you hold the horse," the stranger said, fetching a hand out his pocket. There was a knife in it so keen and sharp, when it was opened it awoke Billy to covetousness.

By help of it, in a thrice, the boughs were in place, though Billy boy could not understand why in the placing the stranger meddled so much with the wedge-shaped board that went into the bung. 'I'll tell mother who's comin'-she'll

be sure to have a place for you," shouted to brother Amos, determinedly taking the road ahead of him. For the first time in fifteen years' water hauling, merry Tom had to trot up hill with a full

The sheriff, riding out of the Clark gate, almost swore at sight of brother Amos's companion. "To think of ketchin' him, when we'd about give him up!" he said to the man at his elbow, then spurred to the DEar MiLLie ::: I shlal not be xxxxxxxxx

self Mr. Sheriff!" brother Amos said with cnosult consultme & it wil take al al all

man of means, traveling with me to learn

the needs of my work. "Didn't he stay all night at the Franklin house, in Clearview, and leave there at daylight this morning?" the sheriff de-manded. "Another man stayed there, too —a traveling man, with a packet of unset diamonds worth \$50,000. He had them last night—the man you call Bradley knew he had them, because he looked at some of them, and even spoke of buying. This was at 1 o'clock, at 8 the diamonds were missed. So was Bradley. Then it came out that he had been seen leaving so early. We searched the house until sure the lost stones were not there; then as the traveling man was sure he had been chloroformed and as Bradley's room had opened on the same porch-'

"I see! A strong case of circumstantial evidence," the man called Bradley said calmly, stepping from the buggy. "Mr. calmly, stepping from the buggy. Sheriff, I do not blame you in the least. Your mistake is not merely natural—it is inevitable. Now, in justice, I ask to be searched at once. I am a total stranger. It had been arranged by letter that brother Amos should call for me at daylight. He met me at the steps of the Franklin house -unless I am mistaken anybody will accept his word for truth. We have been together ever since. Ask him, please, if I have parted with, or thrown away, or in anyway disposed of anything."

"He certainly has not," brother Amos said, "Mr. Sheriff, I—" "Thank you," Bradley interrupted. 'Now, if I took the diamonds, carried them off, and have not parted with them, must have them still. Gentleman, I

to me I can hardly breathe until the charge is refuted.'

Fifteen minutes later the sheriff was say ing humbly, "Beg your pardon, Mr. Bradley—as you say you couldn't a-swallowed them stones-there were too many, even if you'd been an ostrich. And certain it is, I find no sign of 'em anywhere about your clothes. You saw 'em-you know they were there, and real diamonds. wrapped in tin foil inside a pocket case of metal. Now, if I should happen to light on 'em while you're in those parts, will you help 'dentify 'em, to prove you bear no malice for the blunder?

"My dear sir, don't speak of it," Bradley murmured. "You forgot the interest I still have in the matter. It would give me the greatest pleasure to see those unlucky stones again in the right hands.' Billy had never heard such stories as Bradley told that night on the porch after

supper. Still, he did not like the man. It was late-almost 12 o'clock-still Billy could not sleep when he was snug in For an hour he thrashed about listening to the 'possum hunters, and wishing himself out with them. His own Bose, answered spasmodically the

barking from the woods. All at once Billy heard a low, sharp growl, then a violent yelp, as though Bose had been struck heavily. He flung up a window, but could see nothing. Clouds lay thick over the moon; in another hour it would come on to rain.

Again he heard Bose, this time a sort of growling whine, that was lost and smothered in a curious rushing sound, the noise of gushing water falling from a little

height.
"I wonder who can be drawing water this time of night!" Billy said to himself—then, as the noise kept up, he gave a little excited whistle, leaped through the window which opened on the roof of the low back porch, ran along it, and dropped softly to the ground.

The water barrel set always under the big white oak, twenty yards away. Bradley stood beside it, with his back to the house. He had taken out the spile and held his fingers in the stream, trying to break up and deaden the sound of its flow-

ing.
"If you had to haul water I reckon you'd not waste it so free," Billy boy said, clutching him by both arms. Bradley writhed about snarling, and tried to strike the boy with a sharp knife. Billy sprang lightly aside, caught a slide stake and delt his enemy a blow on the wrist that made him drop the knife and groan.

"Boy!" he whispered hoarsely, me-you must. They are there-in that road before—I've often heard of your spring," Brother Amos returned, "What's think how rich they will make you—and nobody need know.

"I'd know myself—that's enough—be-sides I'd never help a man mean enough to kick Bose," Billy boy said.

In the dark he had managed to get the rope lines with which he drove and shaped them into the noose. Not for naught had he practiced trying to throw a lasso. It was a near cast—so near a miss would have been disgraceful—but next minute Mr. after had stole bout \$1,000,000 in town Bradley found the rope settling over his last night, and gone chasin' off in a buggy arms and being drawn tight, while Billy yelled lustily: "Father! Mother! Brother Amos! Wake up and see what I've caught !"

Philanthropist Bradley, it turned out, was the head of a gang that had shadowed the diamond salesman ever since he left the city. All unwittingly brother Amos had been made to serve their turn. If you think after his adventure Billy was not something of a hero, you had better ask his mother. She will tell you that he never hauled another barrel of water.— Martha McCullough Williams in Boston Globe.

-The financial success of the Omaha fair is one of the most gratifying features of the enterprise At the close of last week the directors had a balance of \$300,000 to their credit in the bank, but against this were to be charged some outstanding bills and the expenses of running the fair until November 1st These would reduce the balance of \$140,000, but to this were to be added the total receipts from last Monday to the close of the fair. It is estimated from this showing that after paying all bills the stockholders will receive from 75 cents to 90 cents for every dollar they put into the enterprise. This is a most encouraging showing. Taken in connection with the Nashville exhibition, which also more than paid its way, it proves that such enterprises when energetically and carefully managed can be relieved of the deficit feature which has hitherto been one of the greatest obstacles to holding them.

-Lawyer Sharpsett found he would be unable to go home in time for supper. making plant, and others of similar nature His typewriter girl having quit for the ternoon, he sat down at the machine himself and succeeded, after half an hour's American hotels, restaurants, barber-shops, work, in evolving the following note, which laundries, tailoring establishments, livery he sent to his wife by a messenger boy:

You're my prisoner! Hold up your home this evnenening until until vrey very xxxx late do not, wait fr for mEA a A clien the native lawyers—who, like other Spantow ho Has A client with whoM i haev an "Who is your prisoner? Explain your-apopointment is xxxxxxxxx is emoing to

In Our New Island.

Some Men with Lots of Cash Might Invest It to Advantage.-No Chance for the Poor Man.-And Not Very Good Prospects for a Mun of Limited Means to Invest His Funds—Something About Land Titles.- A Very Interesting Letter.

horseback, or en coche wherever practicable. Nothing more delightful can be imagined than a saddle journey from San-Juan to Ponce, the capital—a distance of thirty miles as the crow flies, but nearer fifty by the windings of the old canal real, or "royal road." built by the early Spaniards almost four centuries ago. The interior of Porto Rico is extremely fertile and so well tilled that the entire is and looks like one continuous garden. It is remarkably well supplied with towns and villages, there being no fewer than seventy three with upwards of 1,000 population. besides innumerable hamlets of grass-covered huts surrounding some tile-roofed church or bodega. All the towns are connected by good highways, with many traverse roads; and the railway, begun in 1893, follows the irregular shore line some 300 miles, and already sends several short branches into the interior. When fully completed-as it is likely soon to be under energetic American management-Porto Rico's railway system will include five lines, with twelve sections, about 500 miles all told; not a bad showing for the little implore you to look for them. It seems three-cornered island which is only about one-thirtieth the size of the state of Michigan, or somewhere about ninety-six miles long by thirty-six miles wide, in its longest and widest part. Before the war there were 475 miles of telegraph in operation in Porto Rico and a deep sea cable connecting it with the United States, Europe and the other Antilles. It had also a well established banking institution, whose headquarters were in San Juan, with branches extending throughout the island; and in 1890 a charter was extended for another bank, with the exclusive privilege of a note issue, the original capital being 1,500,000 pesos. Though Porto Rico is only one twelfth the size of Cuba, it contains fully half as many people, the larger island having so much waste land, while every acre of the smaller is occupied and cultivated. The comparatively level strip between the highlands and the sea is filled with coffee groves, cotton, cane, rice and tobacco fields. Then comes a mass of irregular hills, apparently piled haphazard around cloud-capped Yunque, their upper heights yet covered with the magnificent forests which Columbus so much admired. Flourishing plantations extend a long way up the sloping hill-sides and down into the green valleys that lie between, while in hundreds of narrow canyons grass grows and flocks and herds find rich pasturage. Porto Rico is famous for its excellent cattle and for a particularly fine breed of horses from its mountain districts. Though the methods of farming are naturally most primitive, and the lazy people invariably put off until to-morrow everything which should be done to-day, less than a quarter of the crops now raised by the present slipshod methods are needed for the support of the population. Never was there a small country better equipped for sustaining itself, independent of the outside world, than Porto Rico. On the higher grounds European corn and vegetables are cultivated to perfection, and between the coffee, cotton and sugar plantations and the sturdy line of ancient trees, which stand out in the landscape like a ruff around the necks of the topmost peaks, rice is grown of a peculiar mountain variety which does not require flooding, and constitutes the staff of life for the laboring classes. said to be something over 500 varieties of native trees on the island, and in the loftier altitudes apples, pears and other northern fruits might be successfully grown. Every wall and hedgerow is overrun with vines and blossoming creepers, and every spot not devoted to artificial crops is covered with natural fruit-bearing trees or teeming with flowers, such as are carefully

tended in our northern conservatories, here springing in wild and odorous profusion. When the discoverers named this island the Rich Port they believed it to contain incalculable mineral riches. Gold, copper, iron, zine, coal are known to exist in several places, but no serious attempt has ever been made to develop these resources. Possibly under American management they may come to the front in the near future, particularly the iron and coal, which in this locality would prove more valuable if found in considerable quantities, than most gold mines. The only industry in this line which has been pursued to any extent here are the salt mines, at Salinas, on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo, on the west. The sponge fields, too are tically inexhaustible and have hardly been touched; and there are extensive quarries of beautiful white stone, granite and marble, which have been entirely neglected for lack of capital, but in Yankee hands would

pay well. A good many Americans are already here to look up the prospects for investment of capital and the business chances for men of smaller means. They represent every eleturing and industrial life; and it is safe to say that they are a shrewd lot who will make searching and conclusive investigations. I have talked with several of them, and in every case they express disappointment. They did not realize at a distance that Porto Rico is not in the least like our western states and territories, with extensive tracts of unoccupied and unclaimed lands, or even like New England and our southern states with abandoned farms and broken-down plantations; but here every inch of land is owned by somebody and can only be acquired by the payment of a good round sum. Since Americans have taken the island, prices have advanced to an absurd extent-it being now pretty generally understood that we are a wealthy people and liberally inclined. Even the ignorant market people, spying an American afar off, immediately jump up on their prices for the simplest things a hundred per cent. or more. They seem to think that as a nation we are literally "made out

of money" and have come to disburse it. There is no doubt that certain manuacturies would do well in Porto Rico-such as a paper mill, for instance, an iceto supply the needs of the island. There are a few good openings for well-conducted stables, hack and express lines; and in the professional lines American doctors, denish-Americans are born limbs of the will continue to monopolize the legal busi-

cultural lands will pass into the hands of Americans, their superior methods and commercial sagacity being bound to eventually absorb the holdings of a race so ill fitted to compete with them as the Porto Ricans. To-day, in spite of adverse circumstances, coffee growing in this island in Massachusetts)." Although you may now make the circuit is about the most profitable industry in the world. Under ordinarily favorable circum- down her new (city in Italy) hat that I of Porto Rico by railway, and visit several stances it never fails to pay from 30 to 40 had been admiring, and upsetting a bottle are made is taken. Wooden skewers are interior towns in a parlor ear, it is infinitely pleasanter, if time is not pressing, to per cent, on the investment, years in and of (city in Germany) in my haste. out. Where the bounties of nature are so travel over these tropical countries on lavishly bestowed as in Porto Rico, there near England)," said my cousin. must be many new industries within the reach of far seeing Americans-such as ginia)," I answered. chocolate and cocoa factories; utilizing the palm oil nuts, castor and vanilla beans, with which the island abounds, as well as the spice and dye plants; fruit packing establishments, raising chickens and eggs with inculators (a thing yet unheard of here); and especially breweries. In the last named line there is certainly a most | Vermont.) excellent opening. The people consume a vast amount of beer, which is all brought from the United States and Germany at time. great expense. The fashion here is to serve it with broken ice in the glass, which of course renders it disagreeably flat and through the barnyard, and across lots, but

Porto Rico is not so very hot-not a in mid summer-the average daily temperature being eighty degrees; but the fact

foreigners. It stands to reason that a climate in which iron corrodes in six weeks and paper is in a short time reduced to powder, must be hard on the human frame. While the sin engerly snatched a (city in Ireland), natives sometime live to good old age, a thinking it was a stone. One of the boys few instances being recorded of persons being past 100 years, people from the north ansas) at its head, killing it instantly. are sure of having a serious time for a year or two; and if they survive the acclimating process, are generally cut off long before

the natural three score years and ten. In talking with a Chicago real estate man whom I met in The gist of what he told me is as follows: "I left home with the idea that Porto Rico would offer some splendid openings for men of small means, and came here expressly to seek information in that line. And I have been disenchanted, not to say grievously disappointed. You know how it is in the United States-that a man who has only a few thousands at command is quite lost sight of in this age of pools and trusts and combines and syndicated department stores; and I supposed that here was one of our new possessions to which he might come and with his limited means begin life under more hopeful conditions. But I was altogether mistaken. I find that the coffee, sugar and tobacco plantations are of great extent, and although their owners are willing to part with them, they want any where from \$50,000 up to half a million.

After investigating all these, I turned my attention to dairying and minor industries; but there are unfavorable circumstances surrounding each of them, more or less in- property is now in the finest physical consurmountable; and on the whole I have concluded to go home and be contented. It is an undoubted fact that nowhere on God's green earth does the poor man stand so good a chance as in the United States.' As an indication of what is already go-

ing on, it may be stated that there are seven bids before the council of Ponce for a street railroad franchise, between that city and the port—a distance of two and a half that the passengers do not know that they The bid offers \$10,000 outright, with forfeitures at the end of two years. The plans include every known form of motor, and one provides for a swinging ear to be run on a single rail.

The postal department has recently established stations all over th bids for carrying the mails to various points have been called for. It is said that a Philadelphian went by the last steamer to the United States to purchase machinery for an ice to plant to be set up at a town celled Mayaguez; and rumors are rife of large deals by American syndicates in Porto Rican tobacco and coffee lands.

Ponce is the largest city of the island, with a population in normal times of perhaps 38,000. It is a rich old town, exceptionally clean for Spanish-America, and well built. Its dwelling houses are mostly of wood, with iron balconies, green jalousies and windows without glass, while the public buildings are of brick and stone. The latter are grouped around a palmshaded plaza and include a Roman Catholic cathedral and an Episcopal church, besides the usual "palacio," theatre and casino. There are half a dozen other churches, of course all Romish, a well-kept hospital, public library and reading room, two colleges and a military school. The wide, well-paved streets are lighted, with gas, by an English company. The next town in point of population is San Ger-five feet from the path of the ducks which main, which has about 30,000, according to the latest census. A very interesting place to visit is Mayaguez, on the west coast, with a population of 12,000. It is a garrison town with clubs and gas works tablish the theory that the lines to be purand the best hotel on the island. A fine iron bridge, completed some six years ago, connects the town with its port; but. unfortunately, the harbor is accessible only feet. - Fannie Brigham Young.

## Facts About Porto Rico

Porto Rico is an island 95 miles long and 35 miles wide, containing 3,668 square miles -about half the size of New Jersey. Vieque, an island 13 miles east of Porto Rico, is 21 miles long and six miles wide. The population is 950,000, of which 300,-000 or more are negroes, and 90,000 native Spaniards. Vieque has 6,000 inhabitants. The principal cities are San Juan (30,000,) Ponce (15,000,) Mayaguez (20,000,) Aguadilla (5,000,) Arecibo (7,000,) Fajardo (9,000,) Naguabo (2,000,) and Arroyo There are 470 miles of telephone (1,200). lines and 137 miles of railroads, with 170 miles under construction. The land along the coasts and in the valleys is generally level and fertile. The mountain ranges contain some gold, copper, lead and coal. Porto Rico's climate is semi-tropical, but generally healthful. There is little yellow fever and few other contagious diseases, despite bad sanitary conditions in the cities. San Juan, the principal harbor, is 1,420 miles from New York, 1,190 miles from Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles from Tampa. Fla., and 1,000 miles from Key West, Fla.

## Where the Ocean Is Deepest.

A little more than thirty miles from the coast of Japan the Pacific Ocean has been found to be more than 4643 fathoms deep. Some officers who were surveying for a telegraph-cable found their wire broke at this depth without reaching the bottom. This is said to be the deepest sounding ever dignity. "You can scarcely mean me—it is still more impossible you can mean my friend Bradley, who is a philanthropic leave the bund. Probably in time the agri-leave the sum-dignity. The bunder of the probably in time the agri-leave the sum-dignity. The bunder of the probably in time the agri-leave the sum-dignity. The bunder of the sum-dignity of the surface of the water. A Geographical Game.

A Trip About the Country Answering Questions With Name

One day my cousin (a city in Maine) said to me, "Let us go fishing for (a cape "That will be fine," I answered, laying

But I am afraid to go without a (island

"Lets ask-and-(two capes in Virwho were to accompany us, while my cousin fixed up a small lunch, consisting of (Islands in the Pacific Ocean), a large piece of (a country in Europe), and a (town in New Jersey) for each of us; and,

Jersey), and we expected to have a fine time. I fed Dick, My pet, (islands off the coast of Africa), and we started.

I saw a large (cape in South America) sticking out from behind the bern, and recircumstance to New York or Washington fused to go near old Brindle; so we went another way. As we were passing through the woods

cape in North Carolina)! there is a big (river in Washington)!" I picked up a piece of broken (a country in Asia) to throw at it while my cou-

We thought our troubles were over now, and were laughing and talking gayly, when we suddenly saw, a few feet from us and coming for us as fast as its feet would carry

it, a (lake in Canada.) This was too much. We turned our faces toward home and ran her beautiful new cape, trimmed with (a cape in

We did not stop running until within a (island belonging to Rhode Island) of our louse, where we said (a cape in Greenland) to our companions and went in the house to enjoy a cup of (an island near India.)

#### The Prosperity of a Great Railroad.

For more than a year past extraordinary xpenditures have been made by the Burngton railroad system in the way of physical improvements and the increase of rolling stock, including locomotives, freight cars and passenger equipment. This outlay was charged to operating expenses. Had it not been made the directors might have seen their way to declare larger "Fruit farming, being a new venture, is dividends, as the earnings would have uncertain and reliable data upon which to base estimates are impossible to obtain. times to prepare for evils days. Security holders will reap the advantages from these expenditures in the days to come. The dition throughout its entire length, and the improvements made will enable great economies to be brought about in operating. They will far more than pay for themselves. There is now no finer or better equipped piece of property in the United

#### are making more than ordinary time. The Passion Play.

fast time, and with a motion so smooth

gan, which is located near the Ammer Sea is telling the truth? in old Bavaria, its capital city. It is reputed to have originated in a vow taken by the population in 1634 to perform it every ten years, in the event of their escaping from the plague, which then prevailed to an alarming extent. It is performed on twelve consecutive Sundays in the summer time, and attracts immense crowds of people during its continuance. There are 350 persons employed as actors, besides 80 members of the orchestra and chorus, all selected from the villagers, some of whom display great dramatic power and genius in personating the Saviour and his disciples. The building in which it is performed will seat from 5,000 to 6,000 people, but the attendance is generally much larger, many foreigners being usually among the spectators.

-There is a peculiarity about the flight of wild ducks. A flock of ducks flying south or north, if followed by other flights in the same direction days or weeks five feet from the path of the ducks which have preceded them, and they will alight in almost the exact spot where preceding flights have settled. This is a coincidence of such continuous occurrence as to essued and the resting places have been a matter of prearrangement, but how the plans were intelligently communicated and followed throughout the pathless air must remain a profound mystery until the hunters become as familiar with the duck lauguage as they are with the habits of the

## Ham Croquettes.

Chop fine one cup of cold boiled ham, mash it till like meal and mash with it the yoke of one hard boiled egg. Season to taste with lemon juice, chopped parsley cayenne and onion juice. Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a small saucepan, stir into it one heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch, one tablespoonful of salt, and half a saltspoonful of white pepper. Add gradually one cup of hot milk and when thick and smooth stir it into the ham. Let it become quite cold, then shape into small cylinders, roll in fine dried bread crumbs, then in beaten egg, then in crumbs again, and fry one minute in smoking hot fat. Drain on paper and serve as a border round a bed of boiled spinach.

—North Carolina, which pays a pension to needy Confederate veterans, finds that but one in fifteen of the known survivors in the State are on the pension list. The number of applicants is growing smaller each year, instead of increasing constantly as in the case with Federal pensioners. At a special election next month Texas will vote on a constitutional amendment to permit the State to pay a similar pension | ments in a minute. to Confederates.

## His System.

Shipping Clerk (to his employer, leaving the office)-Oh, Mr. System, haven't you forgotten your umbrella? It's raining. Mr. System-Can't help it. I have made a resolution to have one here and

Wooden Meat Skewers.

Made in Great Variety and Used in Enormous Num

Wooden meat skewers are made almost exclusively of hickory, and, like many other manufactures of wood, they are made in factories located in proximity to the made mostly in the west. They are produced in great numbers in Tennessee and Ohio

Hickory skewers are made in various inia)," I answered.

So I ran across the street for the two giant skewers 16 inches long, and all but the 4½ inch skewer, which is made of a gauge or diameter of five-thirty-seconds of an inch, are made in two or more gauges. for a joke, she put in a large (river in and four-sixteenths of an inch. So that, It was a beautiful day in (a cape in New to be, it is in reality an article that is made in large varieties.

The skewers are made wholly by machinery and are sold very cheap. They To save time, we thought we would go are put up in bundles that vary in the number of skewers contained, according to the size of the skewers, and they are packed in cases that vary likewise. Thus the smallest skewers are put up 250 in a bundle and 80,000 in a case. Of 8 inch skewremains that it is extremely trying to all of a sudden my cousin cried out "(a 9,600 in a case and so on. Skewers are used for other purposes than skewering meat together. Great numbers of the smallest size are used in markets in tagging meat for delivery. Many larger skewers are used in securing bagging put around quarters of beef for transportation.

Skewers of the smaller sizes are those most used. The total consumption of skewers in this country amounts to billions annually. Large numbers of American skewers are exported, the greater number of those exported being of the larger sizes. We send hickory skewers to England, South Africa, South America and Australia.

# That Rose House.

Auditor General Mylin's Report Says It Cost \$8,-253.01.

Governor Hastings said in his Philadel-

phia speech: "The statement, therefore, that this building (the "rose propagating house") cost over \$8,000 is utterly and unqualifiedly false, and I challenge any practical builder who understands the value of material and labor to construct a duplicate of this building for any smaller sum than was paid for this rose propagating house, or board of public buildings and grounds of the Commonwealth, and I also challenge any man to show that the building in question cost any more than \$1,800.

Amos H. Mylin, auditor General of Pennsylvania under the administration of Governor Hastings, says in his report for 1896 on page 210, that "\$8,253.01 were paid Charles H. Miller & Co., carpenter work, rose propogating house." statements cannot be reconciled. If one is true the other must be false. The Governor says the rose propogating house was built under the authority of the act of assembly of 1892, by Charles H. Miller. The auditor general's report was for the following year, and the payment for which credit is claimed is for \$8,253.01 to Charles States than the Burlington. It is mere play for its trains to make extraordinarily and for "carnenter work" alone. Were and for "carpenter work" alone. there two "rose propogating houses," one built in 1895 for \$1,800 and the other built about the same time costing \$8,253.01 more, and both built by Charles H. Miller? Olny on that assumption can the Governor The Place and Under What Circumstances it Orgi- and his auditor general both be telling the truth, or at least a part of it. How does This play derives the name in part from the village of Ober (Upper) Ammer-from the village of Ober (Upper) Ammer-have been libelled by Dr. Swallow? Which

## How to Drink Water.

There are few people, we think, who thoroughly realize the value of water as a beverage or who know how to obtain the greatest advantage from it. The effects produced by the drinking of water, as pointed out by our excellent contemporary, Health, vary with the manner in which it is drunk. If, for instance, a pint of cold water be swallowed as a large draft, or if it be taken in two portions with a short interval between, certain definite results follow-effects which differ from those which would have resulted from the same quantity taken by sipping. Sipping is a powerful stimulant to the circulation, a thing which ordinary drinking is not.

During the act of sipping the action of the nerve which shows the beats of the heart is abolished, and as a consequence that organ contracts much more rapidly, the pulse beats more quickly and the circulation in various parts of the body is increased. In addition to this, we find that the pressure under which the bile is secreted is raised by the sipping of fluid. And here is a point which might well be noted by our readers:

A glass of cold water, slowly sipped, will produce greater acceleration of the pulse for a time than will a glass of wine or spirits taken at a draft. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that sipping cold water will often allay the craving for alcohol in those who have been in the habit of taking too much of it and who may be endeavoring to reform, the effeet being probably due to the stimulant action of the sipping.

-The lumber resources of Pennsylvania are fast passing away. There are said to remain only a few unbroken tracts in the Clearfield region, and next spring the last "drive" is expected to be made from above the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, to consist of 30,000,000 feet of logs. In all 60,000,000 feet of timber are expected to pass Lock Haven.

## A Favored Class.

Irate passenger (who has managed to board a trolley car that didn't stop) -- Suppose I had slipped and lost a leg-what

Conductor-You wouldn't have to do any more running them. We always stop for a man with a crutch.

-The heron seldom flaps his wings at a rate of less than 120 to 150 times a minute. This is counting the downward strokes only, so that the bird's wings really make from 240 to 300 distinct move-

-Brown-I'd join the church if it wasn't so full of hypocrites. Towne-That needn't deter you. There's always room for one more.

made a resolution to have one here and one at home, to provide for all emergencies.

Now if I take this one, they'll both be at home.