NOT TO BE CAUGHT TWICE.

A good story is told of a German, by the name of Schmidt, who had taken the precaution to insure the life of his wife for $5,000, and the stable for $900, believing the former might die and the latter might be burned, and he could not get along without some compensation for his loss. Both policies had been taken from the same agent. In a few months after the stable had been insured, it was destroyed by fire. Schmidt quietly notified the agent, and hinted to him that he would expect the $900 at the earliest possible moment.

The agent at once sent a carpenter to ascertain the cost of erecting a new stable of the same dimensions, having found that the property had been insured for more than it was worth. The builder reported that he could replace the stable with new material for $500; but, unfortunately, there was an ordinance against the erection of frame buildings—the old stable having been of wood. He was asked to estimate the cost of a brick stable, and reported the amount at $750.

The agent then notified Schmidt that he would build him a new brick stable in place of the old frame one; but Schmidt became very indignant at the proposition, saying,—

"I ton't understhand dis inshurance piziness. I bay you vor nine hundred tollers, und ven my sthable burn down you make me a new von. I ton't vant a new sthable; I vant mine nine hundred tollers!"

The agent reasoned with Schmidt, but all to no purpose.

When the stable was about finished, Schmidt went to consult a lawyer, thinking that he could still get the amount of the policy, besides having the new stable. The lawyer, however, informed him that the company had the right to make good the loss by building a new stable, and expressed surprise at his desire of bringing suit against them.

"But," said Schmidt, "I insure for nine hundred tollers, and dis fellar put dem sthable up for seven hundred and fifty. I don't understhand dis in-hurance piziness!"

Finding that he could not compel the payment by law, he became disgusted with the insurance business altogether. Calling upon the agent, Schmidt said,—

"Mr. Agent, I vant you to sthop dat inshurance on mine vrow. I ton't pay no more monish that vay. I ton't understhand this in-hurance piziness!"

"Why, Mr. Schmidt," said the agent, much surprised, "you are doing a very foolish thing. You have paid a considerable portion of this policy already, and if your wife should die you would get five thousand dollars."

"Yaw, dat is vat you told me now," said Schmidt, "Ven I pays you on my sthable, you say I get nine hundred tollers if it vas parned down; so it vas purnt, and you will not give me mine monish. You say, 'Oh, dat vas an old frame sthable,' and you no pay nine hundred toller. Ven mine vrow dies, you den say to me, 'Oh, she vas an old Dutchvoman, und she not vord anydings—I get you a new English vife,' and so I ton't get mine five thousand tollers. You ton't fool Schmidt a couble of dimes!"

THAT BROAD-BRIMMED HAT.

Zebulon Carpenter is one of those single children of nature whose guilelessness is always involving others in trouble. He is all nature, all artlessness. Fifteen months ago he came from his home in Saratoga county. He had no money in his pockets; yet with confident face he entered Herman Wronkow's store and selected a large, very large stock of fancy goods. Mr. Wronkow knew that he was dealing with a mere child, one who did not understand the strict rules of commerce, and so when Carpenter said that he had money in his savings bank at home, and would send it down very soon, Mr. Wronkow packed up the goods and gave them to him.

Then Carpenter, without considering how his act might be constructed by the malicious police, crossed into Jersey and sold his new stock by auction. He went thence to Canada. Having been brought to this city under arrest he was taken before Justice Murray on the criminal process, and Deputy Nash waited outside to arrest him by order of Judge McAdam, on a civil action in case Justice Murray should not hold him. Carpenter was discharged, and then with child-like playfulness, he exchanged his peculiar broad-brimmed hat for a cap of a friend, and with his party walked from the court room before the eagle eye of Deputy Nash. The eye was ready for him. It fastened itself on the peculiar, broad-brimmed hat. The hat nodded good by, and the eye followed it closely. The eye never winked. At the proper time the owner of that eagle eye swooped down upon the wearer of the peculiar hat. A week has passed, and the owner of the eagle eye has not reported his capture. He has even held aloof from his usual haunts, and his associates have not known where to find him. It is supposed that Deputy Sheriff Nash is looking for the owner instead of the wearer of the peculiar, broad-brimmed hat.

FIGHTING POISON WITH POISON.

As an illustration of the power of one poison to counteract another in the human system, a recent case in this city furnishes a highly important and interesting instance. We give the statement as related to us by Dr. Harris, who was called to the relief of a would-be suicide, and who administered the successful antidote. The person had taken between forty and fifty grains of opium, and was fast dying. He could no longer swallow, his extremities were cold and had turned black, while his respirations only numbered between six and seven to the minute. This last of itself seemed to indicate that all hope was gone, as anything less than eight respirations a minute had heretofore been known as a sure precursor of death. As a last resort, the doctor determined to try heroic treatment, and he accordingly, with a hypodermic syringe, injected two thirds of a drachm of nux-vomica dissolved in a teaspoonful of water beneath the skin over the heart, stomach, spine, and on each arm above the elbow, and on the calf of each leg. The quantity of nux-vomica would have been the death of any well man in existence, but in antagonism to the opium it was in this seemingly hopeless case an agent of life, and in fifteen minutes the man was sitting up in bed, conscious, and rapidly recovering.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

OCTOBER, 1874.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS!

AT EXCEEDINGLY LO PRICES.

Medium and Fine Dress Goods!

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

At 18¾ cents, new Fall Dress Goods in desirable styles and colors.
At 25 and 37½ cents, extra good bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas, finest kind.
At 50 cents, Empress Cloths, all shades—real bargains.
New English Serges, Sateens, Brilliantines, Suitings, Camel's Hair Cloth, &c.
Mourning Dress Goods, an unusually large assortment at very low prizes.
New Merinoes and Plaids in great variety.

A Choice Selection of

Ladies', Misses and Children's WOOLEN HOSE.

Muslins, Calicoes, Domestic Goods, &c., very cheap for Cash.

Extra good bargains in Linen Towels and Towelling, Russia Bath Towels, &c.
Bleached and Colored Table Linens, very low.
Shirting, Sheeting and Pillow-Case Muslins, all widths and qualities.
Furniture Chintzes, Dimities, Checks, &c., &c.

Morgan's Celebrated BLANKETS, YARNS, FLANNELS and CASSIMERES.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Ladies', Misses', and Children's HATS and BONNETS,

trimmed and untrimmed. Elegant new French Flowers, Pompons, Plumes, Wings, &c. New Ribbons, handsome Sashes and Sash Ribbons; Ladies' Scarfs, Ties, Ruchings, &c. Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Lisle Thread and Cotton Gloves. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear. Woolen Leggings, Baby Hoods, Cloaks, Scarfs, &c., &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

Veils, Shawls, Gloves, Shroudings, Crape Hats and Bonnets, always on hand.

BEADED TRIMMINGS, LACES, BELTS, POCKETS, PORTMONAIES, &c.

A FULL LINE OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Berghman's ZEPHYRS and GERMANTOWN YARN a Specialty.

AT THE POPULAR MAMMOTH STORE OF

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN, 113 and 115 CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.........JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE! AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS.

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [5-15.'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,
Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 3, 1873.-tf.

Ebensburg

WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.

Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Andrew Moses,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown:

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street three doors from High street. [aug.27,'73.]

A GREAT STRIDE

UP AND OVER

Business Customs!

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

OLD METHODS found to be faulty or objectionable, discarded. A new and vastly advantageous plan hereby adopted!

OAK HALL

Already the Largest Clothing Concern in America, and leading the Trade,

!! STARTS ON A NEW CAREER !!

Thoroughly reorganized on a greatly improved plan.

Silencing Objectors! Assuring Equal Rights to All! Ruling Out the Possibility of Unfairness! Securing a Scale of Still Lower Prices! Dropping every feature liable even to Criticism!

GUARANTEEING PURCHASERS

AGAINST MIS TAKES, FITS, REPRESENTATIONS, UNDERSTANDINGS.

DISSATISFACTION with Price or Purchase rendered IMPOSSIBLE!

A PLAN

By which it is hoped to double in the coming year the already immense business of

WANAMAKER AND BROWN

ENORMOUS ESTABLISHMENT.

Making its Annual Sales more than $8,000,000!!!

BY MERITING and SECURING the Patronage of all classes of the Community to a degree never before enjoyed by ANY one House in any department of trade!!! Sure to command itself and be commended

BY ALL THOUGHTFUL FOLK,

Because advantageous alike to both buyer and seller.

Thirteen years of interested and eager observation of different methods of doing business, while establishing and extending the largest clothing trade in the United States, have brought us to the following conclusions: 1st. That a customer has a *right* to some GUARANTEE that his purchase shall prove exactly as represented. 2d. That *Cash throughout* is the only basis consistent with the very lowest prices, as credit in every case necessitates higher prices to cover losses by bad debts, interest, law suits, hire of collectors, increased number of book-keepers, etc. 3d. That, though justice does not require it, comfort and actual security in dealing are greatly promoted by giving to the purchaser the privilege *not only* of exchange of goods, but of *returning* the same within a given time, and have promptly *paid back the cash in full.* 4th. That all customers buying at the *same time*, should pay *precisely* the *same* price for the *same* quality of goods. 5th. That the interest of customers will be best served by abandoning the practice of paying salesmen a percentage on each sale, as it leads to "hurrying up," and sometimes "over persuading" buyers to take goods with which they are not fully suited. 6th. That as customers generally inquire into the character and quality of articles offered for sale, and may not always be correctly informed, or fully understand the clerks, a Label, made under the authority and guarantee of the firm, bearing a printed description of the name and quality of the goods, should be attached to each article.

Business men thoroughly bent on upright dealing, have been thinking over, working out and experimenting on propositions similar to the above, and here and there is an establishment which has accepted one or another of these conclusions, and ordered their business accordingly—one "Cash," another "One Price," &c.—but WE UNHESITATINGLY ADOPT THEM ALL, and confidently relying on the approval and support of an intelligent and discriminating public, we inaugurate what we believe to be the best system in the world, and we now announce One Price, Cash Payment, Cash Returned, and Full Guarantee, as the FOUR CARDINAL POINTS by which we shall hereafter steer our craft.

EXPLANATION AND ELABORATION

OF WANAMAKER & BROWN'S NEW PLAN.

1st POINT. "CASH."

Houses doing a credit business must provide for losses on bad debts, interest on long-standing accounts, capital locked up, etc. To bear such losses themselves would drive them out of business. Therefore a per cent. is added to the price of each article sold, to cover this leakage, and Cash Payers whether they *know it or not, really pay the bad debts and the interest on the long credits of the other customers!!* Under the *Cash Payment* system one pays only for what *he* gets, and contributes nothing to a "Sinking Fund."

By this *Radical Change* we shall lose some of our customers no doubt, but we will gain ten where we lose one, the advantages being so great to all who can avail themselves of them. So we say

CASH THROUGHOUT.

Bring Money for Clothing, and we will supply it at prices *possible under no other plan.*

2d POINT. "ONE PRICE."

The *fairness* of this feature of our plan all will praise. It is simply treating all alike—exacting nothing from indisposition to bargain or ignorance, and, at the same time, conceding all that shrewdness on the shrewdest customer's part could possibly extort, because the "One Price" which we mark on our goods, shall invariably be

NOT the "First" Price, but the LAST and LOWEST PRICE.
NOT the "TOP" Price, but the VERY BOTTOM PRICE.

In other words, Salesmen or "Headmen," have never been allowed, under ordinary circumstances, to fall below a certain figure! It is at that, or at a *lower* figure that we now determine to mark our goods, calculating the cost to the exact penny, and fixing the price at the low minimum profit on which business on a large scale can be conducted.

We know that the larger business we aim for and anticipate, will require a large increase in the number of customers, and we shall therefore see to it that the "One Price" is based on the Smallest Profit, calculated to the exact and lowest penny, which will not be difficult to do with universal Cash Payment for the rule. The price will be marked in plain figures and no alteration allowed.

NOTE.—Whenever the exigencies of the season, the state of trade, or the money market may demand, the right is reserved to go through our stock before or after business hours and mark down any lot or lots of goods, changing the figures on all the labels, so that the new rates are the same to all, and all buy alike at the mark down prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN WILL NEVER HOLD THEIR GOODS.

3d POINT. "Full Guarantee."

A printed Guarantee, bearing the signature of our firm, will accompany each garment as a Warrantee. This binds us in every sense, and will be honored as quickly as a good draft of the Government of the United States. This is a sample of the Full Guarantee, and tells its own story:

GUARANTEE.

We hereby guarantee

1st. *That the prices of our goods shall be as low as the same quality of material and manufacture are sold anywhere in the United States.*
2d. *That the prices are precisely the same to everybody for same quality, on same day of purchase.*
3d. *That the quality of goods is as represented on printed labels.*
4th. *That the full amount of cash paid will be refunded, if customers find the articles unsatisfactory, and return them unworn and uninjured within 10 days of date of purchase.*

[*Signed,*] WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, *Sixth and Market Streets, Phila.*

DATE,..............................

4th POINT. "Cash Returned."

This is simply a concession on our part to our customers, to secure them full confidence in dealing for goods *they know very little about*, and we thus prevent any occasion for dissatisfaction from any and every cause whatsoever. If the garment is not exactly what you thought, if your taste changes, if the "home folks" prefer another color or another shape, if you find you can buy the same material and style elsewhere for less money, if you conclude you don't need it after you get home, if the season changes suddenly and you wish you had not bought it, *bring it back* unworn and uninjured, and the full amount of money you paid will be returned on the spot. What more can we do for our customers than this, when we make our clothing so that they can draw the money value with it equally as well as with a check on the bank?

THE ADVANTAGES

incident to a system having for its cardinal points those which we have now explained, are simply innumerable. Saving of time and temper, perfect security, absence of all huckstering, &c., &c., &c., &c. But above all this

IT MAKES CLOTHING CHEAP.

! !

Sinking the prices several degrees below what they have been heretofore, or could possibly be under the old systems.

By dispensing with certain clerks no longer needed, it reduces "Store Expenses."
By enforcing CASH Payments, the bad debts are avoided.
By putting plenty of ready money in hand, it enables us to buy goods at figures that credit men know nothing about.
By increase of sales, a smaller profit on each article is sufficient

All of these "*By-Ways*" lead direct to

CHEAPNESS,

and this without lowering the quality or style of our Celebrated make of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

SOME OTHER THINGS

Wherein our plan differs from others:

(a) It combines all the good points which exist, separately, or in partial combinations, and it adds some new and important features.
(b) It gives such a guarantee as no house in the world, to our knowledge, ever ventured to give as a rule.
(c) It makes our goods equivalent to checks on a bank, whenever they are presented unworn or uninjured.
(d) It has the great advantage of an immense business already established, to sustain the "New Constitution," and under no other circumstances could so many radical concessions to customers be made.

We have for years been working towards the present point, and though naturally falling into the current methods of trade, we observed and noted the defects of the old systems, and have been carefully weighing for a long time these newer plans, and preparing for this

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BASE

We now, *swing clear of all combinations or customs, and burn the bridges behind us.*

Investigation is asked into all we have here put forth.

Staking the hard-earned and fought-for reputation of our house (of which we confess we are proud) on the faithful and exact fulfilment of all the promises and conditions herein laid down.

On this new, and in many respects Original Plan, we launch the Oak Hall Craft on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3d, 1874.

Preparations for the Fall Trade, and by all our experience in trade, and all our knowledge of human nature, we are led to anticipate that *Marvellous and unprecedented Increase of Business for which we are well prepared.* Our warehouses, comprising 22 spacious rooms, are stocked to the full—our home mills have been turning out large quantities of goods to us, that are now in store, and Foreign fabrics by the ship load are now on our counters. Our workmen have been a small army, and as diligent and skillful as they are numerous. With the improvement already noted, there are also new styles, new cuts and more careful finishing. Everything possible has been done to meet and gratify the rush, and now LET IT BEGIN.

OAK HALL. (THE LARGEST CLOTHING-HOUSE IN AMERICA.) *S. E. Cor. 6th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.* WANAMAKER & BROWN.

THE MINUTENESS OF ATOMS.

Goldbeaters, by hammering, can reduce gold to leaves so thin, that 282,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch; yet those leaves are perfect, or without holes, so that one of them laid upon any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin, that if formed into a book, 1,500 would only occupy the space of a single leaf of common paper; and an octavo volume of an inch thick would have as many pages as the books of a well-stocked ordinary library, of 1,500 volumes, with four hundred pages in each. Still thinner than this is the coating of gold on the silver wire of what is called gold lace; and we are not sure that such coating is of only one atom thick. Platinum and silver can be drawn into wire much finer than human hair. A grain of blue vitriol, or carmine, will tinge a gallon of water, so that in every drop the color may be perceived. In the milt of a codfish, or in water which certain vegetables have been infused, the microscope discovers animalcules of which many thousands together do not equal in bulk a grain of sand; and yet nature, with a singular prodigality, has supplied many of these with organs as complex as those of a whale or elephant; and the bodies consist of the same substances, or ultimate atoms, as that of man himself. In a single pound of such matter there are more living creatures than of human beings on the face of this globe. What a scene has the microscope opened to the admiration of the philosophic inquirer! Water, mercury, sulphur, or, in general, any substance when sufficiently heated, rises as vapor or gas; that is, it is reduced to the aeriform state. Great heat, therefore, would cause the whole of the material universe to disappear, and the most solid bodies to become quite as invisible and impalpable as the air we breathe. Few have contemplated an annihilation of the world more complete than this.

THE BAMBOO TREE.

Probably this tree subserves more purposes of usefulness than any other in the whole range of nature. The Indian obtains from it a part of his food, many of his household utensils, and a wood at once lighter and capable of bearing greater strain than better timber of the same. Beside, in expeditions in the trophics, under the rays of a vertical sun, bamboo trunks have more than once been used as barrels, in which water, much purer than could be preserved in vessels of any other kind, is fresh for the crew. On the western coast of Southern Asia the bamboo furnishes all the materials for the construction of houses, at once pleasant, substantial, and preferable to that of stone, which the frequently recurring earthquakes bring down upon the heads of the owners. The fact that the bamboo is hollow has made it useful for a variety of purposes—it serves as a measure for liquids, and, if fitted with a lid and a bottom, trunks and barrels are quite frequently made of it. Even small boats very often are made of the largest trunks by strengthening them with strips of other wood where needed. In one day they obtain the height of several feet, and with a microscope their developement can be easily watched. But the most remarkable feature about the bamboo is their blossoming. With all their marvellous rapidity of growth they bloom only twice in a century, the flower appearing at the end of fifty years. Like other grasses, they die after having borne seed. The highest of the bamboos is the summit. In tracts where it grows in the greatest perfection, it sometimes rises to the height of one hundred feet, with a stem sixty eighteen inches in diameter at the base. The wood itself is only an inch in thickness.

DRINKING IN FRANCE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati "Enquirer" writes: "During my brief stay in Paris I have seen at least five hundred thousand people, and in this number, only three drunkards and not a single crusader! Wine is a part of their meals. Everybody drinks. They put brandy in their coffee instead of milk. The father pours wine for his daughter, the mother for her children. On all the principal streets there are little tables placed on the sidewalk in front of the cafe, where all classes sit and drink and mingle freely together. But there is no disorder, no disturbance. In France it is not disgraceful for a man to drink, but it is ungentlemanly for him to get drunk. In America it is a disgrace to drink, and social damnation to get drunk. Here there are no bars or saloons where the front windows are painted, and there are no screens at the doors; nobody drinks on the sly. They drink light wines, drink leisurely, drink until they have enough and then stop. An American has no time to drink leisurely. He is always in a hurry. He dodges into a saloon, bolts twenty-five cents' worth of poison, works half an hour, and runs in and takes another. Life is a rush with him, and he must have a stimulant, and wine is too light. Another difference; a man of the lowest class is considered a gentleman until he has proved himself otherwise, and he takes wine at the same table with the rich man without giving offense to the latter. Being treated like a gentleman, he acts like one.

Eleven bridges cross the famous river Thames, and over them go more people in a year than across any bridges in the world. They are fine specimens of architecture, made either of stone or iron, and some of them cost huge sums of money. Beneath all these bridges is a constant stream of boats plying upon the water. They go and come, up and down stream, and across in every direction, and in such numbers and confusion that the stranger cannot see how they escape running into and over one another. And such a noise as the stream and the oarsmen and those connected with the boats keep up! It is positively deafening. In addition to all these bridges and boats, there is another mode of crossing the Thames. It is the tunnel, two miles below London bridge. This stupendous work extends beneath the bed of the river, and connects Wapping on the left bank with [illegible] riff on the right. It consists of two arched passages, one thousand two hundred feet long, fourteen feet wide, and sixteen feet high, all below the bed of the river. [illegible] ever walks or rides through the tunnel under the river Thames, with ships [illegible] fishes swimming over their heads.