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JAS, C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher,

"HE IS A PREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES PREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

The evidence all through the trial was

dead against Mile. Semenova, and it

would have fared badly with her but for

the declaration of an expert, M. Balinsky,

a Russian mad-doctor, who, pointing out

to the jury the hysterical bearing of the

culprit, persuaded them that she was suf-

fering from "psychopathy," and there-fore morally irresponsible. For the ben-

effit of those who are as yet ignorant of the meaning of psychopathy—a term which will before long be naturalized in our courts—we give M. Balinsky sexplanation of the new malady. "The psychopathy."

he says, "is a type which has only recently come under the notice of medical science. It is an individual whose every

ence. It is an individual whose treatmoral faculty appears to be of the normal equilibrium. He thinks logically, he distinguishes good and evil, and he acts according to reason. But of all moral no-

tions he is entirely devoid. . . Be-sides his own person and his own interests

nothing is sacred to the psychopath, etc., etc." The short and the long of it seems to be that if egotism is fully developed in

a human being, he becomes "morally ir-

responsible"—a very convenient doctrine, to which, however, mankind will have to add as a corollary that whenever a fully developed psychopath is discovered he shall be immediately hanged.—Pall Mall

An Infant Monkey,

The New York papers announce the

birth of the first pure-blooded monkey

born in the United States. Its mother is

a full-grown East India Rees monkey,

weighing about twenty-five pounds and

rejoicing in the name of "Suse," She is

between five and six years old and has

been in this country a year. The patern-

al ancestor of this six inches of monkey

mortality is one of the same breed, but the

family ties were broken about three months.

ago and separation, following his purchase

by another dealer, left the heart-broken

Suse" in the unpleasant position of

The young monkey, which resembles

that "amusin' little cuss," the infant kangaroo, whose fame Artemus Ward handed down to posterity, has a perfect bare white face, with large, bright, wide-open eyes. On his body there is a light

growth of hair, but none on his limbs, and

with his slender, flexible hand, he claws his mother's eyes and sticks his fingers in

her mouth in a way that does much to strengthen the spectators' belief in the doc-

ments when the infant is not trying to

satisfy its ravenous appetite, it cries with a faint squeeky voice. The mother has not dropped her "tootsey wootsey darling" from her breast since its birth and the owner says that he does not expect that

owner says that he does not expect that she will do so for the next six weeks, or that she will wenn it for a year. One or two attempts have been made to breed monkeys in this country, but Mr. Burns claims to have scored the first success. The baby has been christened "Roosevelt," from the fact that the birthplace is situat-

ed on what was formerly the Roosevelt

A Dog With a Mercantile Turn.

in the old Etruscan city of Ferentino.

kind came and sat down in front of me.

looking up in my face and wagging his

tail to attract my attention. "What does that dog want?" I asked. "Signore," he

answered, "he wants you to give him a

solde to go and buy you a cigar with." I

gave the dog the coin, and he presently returned, bringing a cigar, which he held crosswise in his mouth until I took it from

him. Sent again and again, he brought me three or four clears from the tobacco shop. At length the dog's demeanor

changed and he gave vent to his impa-tience by two or three low whines. "What

does he want now ?" I asked. " He wants you to give him 2 sold to go to the baker's and buy bread for himself." I gave him a

nd buy bread for himself." I gave him a soldo piece, and in a few minutes the

dog returned with a small loaf of bread, which he laid at my feet, at the same time gazing wistfully in my face. "He won't

take it until you give him leave." I gave the requisite permission, and the animal seized the toaf and disappeared with it in his mouth. "He always does like this," said the standers by, "whenever he sees a stranger in rerentino."

The Boctrine of Evolution.

years. It will not be long before another

voice will be instructing you. For more

than fifty years I have been influenced by

the great doctrine of evolution. Years

ago I saw that the spirit of true religion

was represented by the mustard seed. Later I came to understand the larger

view which science holds, and that this

was only one application of a great doc-

was only one application of a great doctrine. To-day there is not an educated man under 50 years of age who is not substantially an evolutionist. I propose to make the application of the truths of evolution to all forms of doctrine the closing work of my life. I am going to discuss the questions of the divine nature, of sin and atonement from the standpoint of evolution. These discussions I will put in a book and then div. Your children will

a book and then die. Your children will read the book and wonder why reople ever differed from what I shall say. The

new theology has risen in the horizon. It will regenerate the world and be more powerful than the old."—From sermon by

Religious Advertizing.

The Christian Register says the reck-

leasness of patent medicine advertising in

the religious press is hit off in this West-

ern way in a secular journal: "An Arizo-

na man who subscribed for a religious

paper some time ago sent a letter to the

sditor to stop it, in which he said: 'We

find the Gila Howler, our local paper,

much livelier than your old milk-and-wa-

square game in your ads. My wife bought a pair of the corsets you adver-tise, and blamed if they diffu't burst in

tise, and blamed if they diffu't burst in three weeks; and we use them now to mend the chicken coop. I took haif a dozen of the dead-shot pills you puffed up in a reading notice week incore last, and the next day I was so sick that all the doctors in the town published builetins about my approaching death, and the boys said I had jimjams. For these reasons I have determined to quit your paper and read the Howler only. As I know it always lies unless it is paid to tell the truth, it can't lead me into temptation."

Turned to Scientific Use.

Professor Simeon Newcomb has been

using the top of the Washington monu-

ment for measuring the velocity of light,

and believes that he has obtained more

accurate data for estimating t'e distance

and magnitude of the sun. The velocity of light is measured with a degree of accuracy never before obtained. Professor Newcomb tells a reporter of the Philadelphia Times that he thinks the error in his

calculations cannot exceed one four-hun-dred-millionth part of a second,

Tame Grasses in Kansas.

Prof. Shelton, in a recent Industrialist,

says : "It is only ten or twelve years since

can't lead me into temptation."

ter affair. Besides you haven't played a

Rev. H. W. Beecher.

"I shall not be with you many more

Presently an ill-bred dog of the pointer

I was sitting one day in front of a shop

Gazette.

grass widow.

NUMBER 22.

for Infants and Children.

"Casteria's so well adapted to children that \$ recommend it as superfor to any prescription H. A. ARCHER, H. D., known to me." 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cantoria cures Colio, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructatio Kills Worms, gives sleep, and pro-Without injurious medication. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 163 Pulton Street, N. Y.

is, when the use of

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and other diseases that follow a dis-

ored state of the Stomach and Bow-

DR. HENRY BAXTER'S

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Biliousness, Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, Diseases of

the Kidneys, Torpid Liver

Rheumatism, Dizziness,

Sick Headache, Loss of

Appetite, Jaundice, Ap-

oplexy, Palpitations,

Eruptions and Skin Dis-

eases, etc., all of which these

itters will spendily cure by removing the cause, cap the Stomach, Boucele, and Digestive Organs

good working ender, and perfect health

ill be the result. Ladies and others sub-

et to Sick Headache will find relief

ing tonic and mildly purgative they

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U D'TURED PERSONS! Not a Trues. Ask for terms of our Appliance.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

Among the many symptoms f Dyspepsia or Indigestion he most prominent are: Valable appetite; faint, gnawing eeling at pit of the stomach, ith unsatisfied craving for ood; heartburn, feeling of eight and wind in the stemich, bad breath, bad taste in he mouth, low spirits, general rostration, headache, and onstipation. There is no form f disease more prevalent than yspepsia, and none so pecular to the high-living and rapd-eating American people. lcohol and tobacco produce yspepsia; also, bad air, rapid ating, etc. BURDOCK BLOOD ITTERS will cure the worst ase, by regulating the bowels nd toning up the digestive rgans. Sold everywhere.

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HE HUMSUGOUT hous keeps and every buly eine will bay We want I AGENT in each county, formation First St. Rampies sent THE SWEEDLINE M-99. CO., Philotoph. Pa.

Sublited Lemens TO THE PO

ECOMPLETE HOME !**** Wanted

YOUTH AND AGE.

Youth is the age of romance, Castles in the air we build; The idols that we make, perchance Of rotten wood, we gild.

Each pretty maid's an angel, A crystal pure, we say, But as youth's flery spirits quell Such thoughts soon pass away. As years are gained these dreams are lost, But it has o'er been so,

Even to things we cherish most Cynics with age we grow. Roses give out their soft perfume, Women unfaithful prove: But every year afresh they bloom And every age men love.

JACQUES.

He died as he lived-a hero. Do you remember, my friend, that fair spring day when we went to clasp his hand in his little home in Clamert? Jacques welcomed us with his beaming smile, and we dined under the vinecovered bower, while Paris roared far away in the falling night just on the hori-

You mever knew much about his life. I slept in the same cradle with him, and can show you his heart. He had lived two years at Clamart with that tall, beautiful girl, who passed away so gently. It is an exquisite and southing

Jacques had met Madeleine at the fete of St. Cloud. He loved her because she was sad and ill. He wished to give the pour child two sweet seasons of love, be fere he laid her away forever in the earth. and he took her there to hide with him in the little dale of Clamart, where the roses bloom as if they had gone wild.

You know the house. It was modes and white, lost like a most among the green leaves. On its very threshold one could breathe the fragrance of a quiet love. Jacques, little by little, became absorbed by an infinite affection for his dying wife. He watched her growing paler every day with saddened tenderness, Madeleine, like's taperin a church, which casts one brilliant glow before it dies, smiled, and cheered the little house with her blue eves.

During two summers the child scarcely ever went out. She filled the tiny garden with her charming presence, her fresh robes, and her light step. It was she who had planted the large wellow gilliflowers of which she made bouquets for us. And the geraniums, rhododendrons, and helitropes. all those lovely flowers lived only for her, She was the soul of that little nook of na-

Then, in the Autumn, you remember Jacques came one evening and told with his reluctant voice: "She is dead." She had died beneath that little vine covered bower, as an infant falls asleep, in the dim hour when the sun sets. She had passed away among the green branches in the forgotten retreat where love had

I had never seen Jacques since our visit.

I knew that hear still embowered at Clamart, living in the memory of Madeleine. Since the cpening of the seige I had been so wearied that I had thought no more of him until the morning of the 3th, when, learning that there was fighting near Mendon, the little white house, bidden among green leaves, was suddenly pictured to my memory. And I saw again Madeleine, Jacques, all of us, taking tea in the garden, in the midst of the deep peace of evening, while Paris rumbled

in the garden, in the midst of the deep peace of evening, whise Paris rumbled faintly on the horizon.

Immediately I went forth by the "Gate of Vanves." and stock a straight course. The roads were incumbered with the wounded. At Moulineaux I learned of our success, but when I turned past the forest and stood on the hilltop terrible emotion seized my heart. Before me on the ravaged plain where the little white house had once stood, I saw only a hollow darkened by flame and grape shot. My tears flowed as I descended the hill.

Oh, my friends, what sorrow! The Hawthorne hedge, which you remember, had been cut to the earth by bullets. The tall, yellow gilliflawers, the geraniums and rhododen from lay about bruised and broken, so monraful to see that I pitied them as if I had seen before me the bleeding members of old friends.

The house is all forn away on one side, it reveals, through its gaping wound, Madeleine's room, that modest, rose-hung chumber, whose cartains were always seen closed from the highway. That chamber, brutally tern open by the Prussian cannons, that amorous alcove now visible from the entire valley, made my heart bleed, and I told myself that I stood in the burial place of our youth. The ground, covered with debris, furrowed with shell, resembled earth freshly stirred by the spandes of diggers, in which one can discern the shapes of newly-made graves. Jacques must have abandoned the house so ruined by shot. I still went forward and entered the bower which, by a mirasacques must have abandoned the house so ruined by shot. I still went forward and entered the bower which, by a miracle, remained almost intact. There on the earth, in a pool of blood, slept Jacques, his breast pierced with more than twenty wounds. He had not left the vines beneath whose shade he had loved; he had died where Madelant had

died where Madeleine had passed away.

I picked up his empty cartridge pouch at his feet, and I saw that his poor hands were black with powder. For five hours, alone with his weapon, Jacques had fiercely defended Madeleine's pure shade.

The Colored Bace. "Twenty years ago," said the Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society before the Presbyterian General Assembly in Clucinnati recently, "there were in the Southera States 3,947,000 colored people, and now there are more than 7,000,000. Then there were in Mississippi 200,000, negroes, and now 650,000. Then there were in Georgia 154,000 negroes, now 725,000. Then there were in South Carolina 400,000, and now more than 600,000. Five hundred colored babies are born in the United States every day. The colored population of the United States doubles every twenty years; the white population only once in thirty-five years. Eight years will not have passed before the negroes will be in a numerical majority in some of the Southern States. At the present rate of increase, in 1985 there will be 100,000,000 white people in the United States, and 192,000,000 colored people. The day is not far distant when it will be a physical impossibility to continue the present practice of disfranchisement of the colored people of the Southern States. In South Carolina he has bought and paid for 270,000 acres of land, which he cultivates. In the South he pays taxes on more than \$31,000,000 of property. He is editing, printing and publishing 105 newspapers. And yet of the 7,000,000 colored people of this country more than 5,000,000 cannot read nor

How the Queen Traveled. "How did the Queen of Sheba travel when she went to see Solomon ?" asked Miss R- of her Sunday-school class of

No one ventured an answer. " If you had studied your lesson you could not have helped knowing," said their teacher. "Now look over the verses again. Could she have gone by the cars?" asked Miss R , beginning to lose pa-tience, as the children consulted their books but appeared to arrive at no conclu-

"Yes'm," said a little girl at the end of the class. "She went by steam cars." "Did she, indeed!" said Miss R—. The Climax of Agony. COUNTERFEITING.

Ulrich and Ballard-The Most Noted Bogus Money Makers in

In the Treasury Department at Washington the visitors can see copies of ail the counterfeit notes that have been made since paper money and bonds were first issued by the Government, as well as photographs of notorious counterfeiters and some of the tools that have been taken from them. There is one note of large denomination in the book of counterfeits which looks like an exceedingly clever imitation which even expert bank tellers might be deceived by. The whole thing was executed with a pen. So marvellous is the delicate workmanship on it and the drawing of the faces that it is almost impossible to believe that one man should have had the patience to sit down and copy a genuine note so accurately. As the Treasury men relate the circumstances of its origin, it was done by an expert penman as a pastime with no idea of making a counterfeit, yet when it was finished it was such a wonderful imitation that he concluded to get the testimony of others as to the accuracy of his work by passing it upon them as a genuine note. It was a long time in circulation before the fraud was discovered. The auther of it must have done \$250 worth of work upon it, whereas the face value of the note is not above \$20. The Treasury officials know the histories of all the famous counterfeiters, and speak of them with a degree of admiration such as a policeman feels for a prize fighter. They will show you the photograph of "Char ley "Ulrich, the most expert counterfeit engraver who ever plied his art in this country, and who eventually found his way to the Penitentiary. There is a set of plates made by him on exhibition in the department upon which he was at work for fifteen months. They are for Government bonds, and at the time of his arrest he had in his possession nearly \$200,000 in counterfeits which he had taken from the plates. The work on the plates is in some Instances superior to what the Govern-

ment engravers have been able to do. Tom Ballard was one of the great connterfeiters of this country, and a man who caused more trouble to the Treasury officials at Washington than any other individual. He was a very dangerous man to be at large, not so much from the excellence of his engraving, but from the suc cess with which he imitated the bank note paper which the Treasury officials had been flattering themselves was not possible of imitation. It may be said that of all the eriminal close the dangerous to society. Security and stability, the foundations of government, are undermined by him. What the use of having a government current if one man can go to work and upset the whole thing? The counterfeiter may be called the king of criminals. Indeed bank robbers, highwaymen and murderers are mere dabsters compared to him, and he is such a dangerous character that there is a disposition to class him all by himself as above the criminal mass. He is a sort of an intellectual, a high-toned out-law, a sort of modern Claude Duval, only his power of evil is a thousand times that of such men as Duval. Well might our ancestors issue notes with the legend, "To counterfeit is death," for they know that no penalty could be too severe for such a crime. Tom Ballard then, when he was at large, was one of the most insid-lous enemies of society. The paper on which the ordinary bank note is printed is made by the Government, and the secret of its manufacture was regarded as one of the safeguards of our society. A man might engrave as well as the Government engravers, but where was he to get the paper to print his spurious notes upon? This was such an obstacle in the way of the counterfeiter that the Treasury at Washington was at one time robbed of a lot of this blank paper, which could in no other way be obtained. Ballard, however, hit upon a plan of making the paper, and his first notes carried consternation into the Treasury and the White House. They caught him at last in his den at Buffalo through the efforts of ex-Superintendents of Police Wolfe and Curtin. He is now serving out his term in the Albany Penitentiary. Three or four years ago he communicated with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and offered to tell the Government how to make an un-counterfeitable paper if they would let him go. The offer was refused, and he

attempted suicide. BASE BALLS

How the Instruments of Fun and Torture Are Made Hard and Firm. At least ten million base balls, says the Philadelphia Times, are made and sold in this country every year. Perhaps very few persons know the process by which these balls are manufactured or the nature of stuffs used in constructing a standard ball. The most expert workmen are employed. First there is a little hard rubber ball, and around that the wrapper winds a strong, blue, coarse yarn. The balls are then placed in an oven and baked until all the moisture is taken out of them and they are reduced in size. This makes them solid. After this they are coated with cement. This causes the balls to retain their shape, and they cannot be knocked crooked. Then comes some fine blue yarn, and around the whole is placed fine white gilling twine. The balls are weighed, for each must be of certain weight, and are now ready for the covers. These latter are made of the best quality of horse-hide. The cover consists of two pieces, each cut in the shape of the figure By bending one section one way and the other in an opposite direction a complete cover is obtained. That was the discovery of a college boy. For years the balls were covered with four pieces of leather, but the genius of a college chap had proved agreat benefit to the manufacturers. At one time two covers were placed upon a ball. That is, the ball was half made when it was covered, and then another ball constructed over it. But another ball constructed over it. But even that did not prevent its being knocked out of shape. They cannot knock the ball as now made, though, because the cement holds it. A little machine owned by a Philadelphia firm is used for winding the balls. It is the only one in the world It wraps two and one-half ounces of the American association balls in a minute, and the rest is finished by hand. That apparatus is a little wonder. It does its work as neatly as if it had brains, but is capable, says its owners, of a good deal of improvement.

Sheep. It will surprise a farmer who has never seen the results, to cross the merino sheep with a buck of the mutton varieties. Country Home says: We have made such crosses, using in one instance a Cotswold sire; and in other instances, a pure-bred Leicester and a Southdown. This year we have made a cross with the Oxforddown. The Merino peculiarities are almost lost, except that the fleeces are more compact and the bodies are cut down to a more medium size. Such cross-bred sheep are hardy and shear large fleeces.
When a pure-bred sire is used again, of
the same breed as before, the offspring
will be three-fourths of the same blood as
the sire, and the next cross will be seveneighths, the next iffteen sixteenths. A Wildest Cattle Companies.

The Northwestern Trades Gazette thinks that it is high time that the public wra warned against investing money in the stock or bonds of cattle companies, There is a sort of cattle raising craze spreading over the country, and the impression has gone out that the sure road to wealth is to buy cattle and turn them on the plains to shift for themselves. The excitement created by the cattle craze has given an opportunity to speculators to form stock companies for the alleged purpose of raising cattle. Cunningly devised tables showing the increase in ten years from 10, or 50, or 100 cows, have been circulated widely in pamphlets, in newspapers, and in magazines. To read one of these ciron ars a guideles; person would think that the cattle roamed all Winter, through Florida orange groves, and that such a thing as a blizzard, freezing cattle to death, never swept over the plains. The Trades Gazette says that many of the companies offering their bonds for sale in the East are not a whit more reliable than the wildcat mining companies of Colorado. A Chicago gentleman, who has probably been experimenting with one of these wild entthe companies, is quoted as saying: "I know of no business on earth that the managers can as absolutely clean out as they can a entile company. A property worth a million dollars can be stolen and othing left. When a railroad is wrecked the iron, cars, locomotives, and buildings, though mortgaged, remain. A bankrupt mining company can show a hole in the ground for money expended. But a cattle company can be cleaned out so thoroughly that there will not remain property to the value of a calf's tall on the ranch. The bonds and stocks of cattle growing compa-nies that are offered for sale on the market are mighty good things to keep out

HOW LONG TO SLEEP. What the Proverbs and Modern Philosophers Say on the Subject.

The latest authority on this vexed question, Dr. Malins, says that the proper amount of sleep to be taken by a man is eight hours. So far as regards city life the estimate is probably correct. Proverbial wisdom does not apply to modern conditions of social existence. "Five (hours) for a man, seven for a woman, and nine for a pig," says one proverb; and a second, quoted by Mr. Hazlitt in his English Proverbs, declares that "Nature requires five; custom gives (allows) seven; laziness takes nine; and wickedness eleven These conclusions were, however, drawn from observation of country life. Physical fatigue is more easily overcome than intellectual. Which of us when traveling in the country or abroad, or in any way separated from the ordinary processes of thought and saxiety, has not found that he could, without difficulty, do with a couple of hours less sleep than he was in the habit of taking? Men, however, who follow any intellectual pursuit are exceptionally fortunate if the processes of restoration occupy less than seven hours. More frequently they extend to eight or nine house. Kant, I see it stated, took never less than seven hours. Goethe owned to requiring nine. Soldiers and sallors, on the other hand, like laborers, do with much less quantity. I am afraid to say how few hours the Duke of Wellington regarded as essential. A school master under whom at one time I studied a hard-working man at the acquisition of languages, proclaimed loudly that he never took more than five hours' sleep. The hour at which he rose in the morning gave some color to this assertion. Only in after life did I discover that a two hours post-prandial siesta was not included in that allowance.—The Gentleman's Maga-

The Game of Names.

Each player takes a long strip of paper and lead pencil. The teacher then commences by calling out: "Girls' names beginning with two letters-two minutes allowed." Each player then writes down all the girls' names beginning with two letters that he (or she) can recollect, and at the expiration of the two minutes 'time" is called. Then the oldest player reads from his (or her) slip all the names he or she has written down say Amy, Amabel, Alice, Annie, Armenda, Alleen, etc. All the other players, as the names are read out, cancel any name read out, if, for instance, all have written Amy, and count one mark. Say six players have Amabel and four have not, each of the six count one mark; those who have not thought and written down Amabel get nothing for Amabel, and so on through the list. The object of the game is to teach the children all girls' and boys' names. When the marks have been allotted for all the names the total of marks are read out and noted on each slip. The players then proceed in similar manner for all boys' navies commencing with A, such as Alfred. Abel, Adam, Andrew, Arthur, etc. The game can be continued till all the letters of the alphabet are exhausted. But practically young players rarely care to "do" more than thirty sets, or fifteen letters consecutively. Various names crop up, and the memory is well exercised, and children generally vote it great fun. Any one introducing pet or fancy names forfeits two marks.

Take Plenty of Out-door Exercise. A good deal is being said at present about the comparative beauty of English and American women. Lord Coleridge gives the palm for both beauty and intellect to the Americans. Sir Lepel Griffin, on the other hand, is strongly in favor of the English. He is inclined to attribute a great deal of his superiority which he attributes to English women partly to climatic influences, and still more to the habits of everyday life generally prevalent. He says that English women take far more outdoor exercise in a variety of ways specified, do a great deal more walking. and busy themselves more in the activities of benevolent and religious exercise. There is a great deal of truth in all this. American ladies shut up for the most part of a long, cold winter, in hot and comparatively ill ventilated houses, with scarcely anything but what, as if in mockery, is called "carriage exercise," must soon have a pale and delicate appearance, which passes speedily from the attract-iveness of youth to something anything but attractive. There can be no denying the fact, however, that the general health American women and girls is much better now than it was ten years ago.
They are much fonder of walking than
were their mothers, and many outdoor
sports are now fashionable among them, and are in consequence being freely culti-vated by them.

Do Not Neglect the Poultry, Poultry cannot be kept to advantage unless they have a properly arranged house for their accommodation. This is just as necessary to their well-being as it is that horses and cattle should have a good stable.

Tent Caterpillar.

Destroy the disgosting tent caterpillar in the orchard by rubbing off his nest with a swab saturated with spirits of turpentine. Choose a cool morning when all the worms are in their nests.

Canker Worm If the canker worm should appear upon the apple-trees, he may be destroyed by

A New Excuse for Murderers. YANKEE NOTIONS. The acquittal at St. Petersburg, of Mile.

Taunton has not and a public celebra-tion of the Fourth of July since 1876. Semenova, accused of being implicated in the murder of the child Sarah Becker, has The members of the most active charitbeen the cause of a scene closely resemable society in Providence, R. I., are known as the irrepressibles. bling that witnessed at Paris when Mme. Clovis Hugues was restored to her admir-A Massachusetts city points with pride to the large number of arrests by the po-lice as an indication of the city's growth. ing friends. The reason, however, for the acquittal of the Russian lady differs greatly from that which saved Mme. Hugues. A colored lad named Charles Stewart,

confined in the State almshouse at Tewksbury, stole \$1.50 from the vest pock-et of a workman, to buy food with. Chelsea, Mass, has the queerest sewerage system of any city in the country. It was started forty years ago without a plan, and now there are twelve different systems, with an average length of less; than two miles each.

Advertising Rates.

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A Boston Custom House officer who was carght filling private bottles from wine casks belonging to importers has been reprimanded. During the investigation one man acknowledged that he had been doing the same thing for eighteen years, and when pressed hard to tell how much he thought he had taken, he concluded he

had taken perhaps live bottles. The Lafayette Street Church in Salem is to have an "auction of welled beauties."
Each lady will be wrapped in a gossamer waterproof and velled and will carry a tunch basket filled. They will be sold at auction to the highest bidder, and the purchaser will secure the lady's company as

n partner for the evening, and will share in the contents of the lunch basket. The Rev. J. W. Hamilton of Boston, in speaking of the duty of the clergy, says: "My plan is to get at the people who are not in the churches, and to see what meth-od is best to bring them in. I alm to make the services attractive, interesting,

Deacon E. S. Converse was the first Mayor of Malden, Mass. He is now building a public library edifice at a cost of \$100,000, which he offers to give to the town as a memorial of a deceased son. There is a dispute however, about the conditions. He proposes that the members of the present City Council shall constitute the membership of the first Board of Trustees, which shall then become a perpetual body, with full power to fill all vacancies which may occur by death, or resignation. Those terms will be an resignation. These terms will be ac cepted by the Aldermen, but the Common Councilmen are very equally divided, and some are as yet non-committal. Mr. Converse insists upon the conditions, and if they are rejected by the city it is thought that he will devote the building to some other purpose

Harry Ball, a Nashua, N. H., mechanic, as constructed during the winter an oldhas constructed during the winter an old-fashioned tall clock, of the English pat-tern. In addition to the usual noon dial giving the age and size of the moon each month, the face of the clock is provided with five hands, which indicate the day of the mouth, day of the week, hour, minute, and second. In the dial also appears a small bemisphere, at the edge of which a miniature sun rises each morning and traverses its course, disappearing and traverses its course, disappearing again at evening. Figures marked over the half circle above the sun also indicate the correct hour. The clock has a pipeorgan attachment, so arranged as to play a tune each bour just before the clock strikes. The times three in number a

FAMILY MATTERS.

Never pronounce a man to be whisely niggard until you have seen the contents of his purse. Distribution should be in accordance with receipts.

There is a respect due to age, but there is also a respect due to youth, the lack of which accounts for many a failure in the household and in systems of education.

Marking-ink can be removed by repeated treatment with iodine solution, followed by sodium hypesulphite, if it is a silver ink. If analine lack, you will find that it cannot be removed. Precepts are useful, but practice and imitation go far beyond them; hence the importance of watching early habits, that they may be free from what is objection-

able, and of keeping before our mind as much as possible the necessity of imitating the good and the wise. Gratitude is a short cut to sincere and Gratitude is a short cut to sincere and lasting friendship. Some people complain that they have no friends. Have they never had a favor done them? Way, every man has had a score of favors done him every day of his life! Those who bear it in mind, who say a word of hearty thanks, who watch a chance to do a favor in return, never lack friends.

Happiness is not only a privilege, but a duty-not a mere outward good that may perhaps come to us, but an inward possession which we are bound to attain. When we remember the contagious character of happiness, the strength, courage, and hope it excites by its very presence, and the power for good it exerts in every di-

rection, we cannot doubt our obligation to attain as much of it as is possible. There is nothing more insidious than the spirit of conformity, and nothing more quickly paralyses the best parts of a man. A gleam of truth Illuminates his mind and forth with he proceeds to compare it with the prevailing tone of his community or his set. If it agree not with that, he dia-trusts and perhaps discouns it: It is left to perish, and he, to that extent, perishes with it. By and by, when some one mora independent, more truth loving, more contraces. courageous than himself, arises to pro-claim and urge the same thing that he was half-ashamed to acknowledge he will regret his inglorious fear of being in the minority.

More people than the concentally blind are born without eyes. They have blind are born without eyes. They have the physical organ certainly—blue or brown, gray or hazel, as it may chance; and austomically these organs are as complete as their neighbors. But they aso them for the mere elementary purpose of life, to choose their way and guide their steps, to discern what they eat, to determine what they shall wear, to verify a colour, to judge of the comparative sizes of things and where they shall place their chairs and tables. They see nothing beyond the broad outsides, and not always these; and, when those who have eves in these; and, when those who have eyes in the true sense look deeply into strange and secret worlds, those who have not stare at a blank wall where not as much as a leaf of ivy shows the mystery of growth or hides that of decay.

As a means of influence, the liabit of bringing faults and weaknesses to the front cannot be too strongly condemned. It kills sympathy and fosters a repellent attitude that rejects all overtures, however well-intentioned they may be It actually increases the very evils it deplores by keeping them constantly in view. Parents and teachers often make this fatal mistake. Anxions to cure a fault, but thoroughly unphilosophical in their methods, they harp continually upon it and keep reminding the child of its presence, its enormity, and its dangers, until at length he comes to regard it as a necessary part of himself. An experienced educator says that an infallible way to make a boy irreclaimably stupid is to assure him constantly that he is so; and the same is equally true of most other faults. Only through good can we produce good; and, if we would truly help or improve another, attitude that rejects all overtures, howthrough good can we produce good: and, if we would truly help or improve another, we must find out the best thing that is in him, and from that point must we try to develop that which is incking. Let us ever bear in mind that goodness and truth go hand in hand, and that to discover, to welcome, and to emphasize the one is the surest way to attain the other in its fullness.

Skating Made a Gloomy Pace. "Has Stroble been joining the church ?" "No: what made you think so ?"

"Why, I notice that he looks as gloomy here lately as a boarding-house gas jet, and I don't know how else to account for Pshaw! That's only because his wife

"He can't,"-Chicago Ledger,

KELLER'S STARRY THE GREAT BLOOD PERIFICAL OF THE WORLD.
Cutnich has become so prevalent that NEVER- CURE manyle Remedy and House Pocase where directions are followed, strikes at the root of the directs, climes are the poison from the biof the state of the Correst Send colorader for a K room demograt for g Cance Nature Symptoms and Cure WAY & CO., and SMITH, KLINE & CO., Philipp A. Pa.

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"Well, Louisa, we would like to know how you found that out."
"In the second verse," responded the child. "It says, she come with a very To ADVERTINERN, -Lowest Rates for nd-rectising to 970 good newspapers sent free, Address (-EO, P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St. great train

THE HOUSEMOTHER. Storeroom, Pantry and Dishes-Am Old-Fashloned Kitchen Gardens

To maintain order in the kitchen department there should be stereroom and pantry, and to save the table from a disagreeable monotony both should be well supplied. One cannot be expected to make something out of nothing. In the storeroom, most especially there should always be "a place for everything and everything in its place," so that should an article be needed at any time of the day or night, when moments are of importance, it can be instantly found. The storeroom should be as cool and dry as possible. A window opening out of doors and a small one over the door will secure a draught of fresh air. There are some table supplies that may be bought in quantities with a certain saving of expense, others which require to be frequently renewed from a liability to become musty, some that will spoil in one kind of vessel and keep perfeetly well in another kind. A good cookery book will enlighten the young housewife on this subject and give her the courage of theoretical knowledge, while she is learning practically. Domestic economy requires constant study and attention; the smallest relaxation of atten-

tion and the income, if limited, is liable to be exceeded before one is aware of it. One should always buy for every use the very best articles. If for wear there will be not only profit by the saving of money, for they will wear three times as long as the cheaper goods, but there will also be the comfort that the wearing of the best grades of goods always produces. Besides, every one knows the refining influence of good and well made garments. To exemplify: Years ago at a certain military post near a village, the men who were allowed to go to the village were sure to drink and get into disgraceful rows. The long-headed commandant issued an order that no man should go to the village except in full-dress uniform. The effect was marvellous; no more drunk, no more rows.

The full dress was the man's safeguard. I wander from my immediate subject, but the housemother allows herself the privilege of making everything a part of er theme, all conspiring to one end, the faithful representation or exemplification of things to be pondered in the heart or mind of the young housewife, who has, perhaps, not yet attained to the dignity of homsemother.

Being in the kitchen department to-day I will give the young housewife a glimpse of what in my very childhood was to me thevery beau ideal of a kitchen. It was a large, airy room, with deep window seats and with doors on either side; on one side opening on a broad veranda, beyond which the grass sloped down to the edge of a brook bordered with pine and hemlock. On the opposite side the same deep set windows looked into an old-fashioned flower garden, where tufts of larkspur, sweet william, and all the old-time favorites luxuriated, and where bunches of meppermint, sage, thyme, pennyroyal, chamomile, catnip, fennel, and other herbs grew and flourished. Within the kitchen cool shadows lay across the pale gray floor, an old-time looking-glass, a tall clock in a corner, above its face a ship tossing restlessly on green waves; behind glass doors were shelves of burmished tinware and shining china, and in a large open fireplace was always a great

ed of coals ready for covered spiders and By one of the deep windows was the house-keeper's easy chair, her table and work-basket. Inside, the deep, flaring window and just above the reach of small window and just above the reach of small hands hung what might be called a series of pockets, made of blue and scarlet—a strip about half a yard long and four or five inches wide, with a small pinenshion at the top and a few flannel bits for needles; below three or four pockets for thread, tape, buttons—all the little things so constantly needed. The white ruffled curtains were looped back, and a screen shielded the spot from the heat of the fire. No odor of cookery pervaded the place; the wide-throated fireplace took all to itself save when the old-fashloned oven was opened and the cakes and ples were taken out and set upon the long table. A very small child then loved to sit in those deep window seats and read tales of fairles or window seats and read tales of fairies or books of travels; things unknown, wheth-er fanciful or real, always had an especial

And I would say now, and here, that I believe in cultivating the imagination. Nothing so helps the housemother, amid the cares and troubles and turmoil of her life, as a well trained imagination, one cultivated to see beauties where none exist, rather than to see the disagreeables of life. Imagination is a good thing to have, and a judicious mother is of all the one most needed in its cultivation for the cul-ture is most successful in the early days

In a city it is somewhat difficult, often impossible, to have a kitchen such as one would like or as one would desire to have, would like or as one would desire to have, for the reason that houses are ordinarily built more for show than for comfort; but much may be done to remedy the builder's faults. Should there be a nice pantry, a good range, a good sized window and the outer door half glass, one may do wonders with taste and care. Two screw eyes, a brass of iron rod, on which a curtain may be drawn, will serve to hide the water faucets and the sink when not in use. Wire screen to door and window for summer and with skill it may be made a very comfortable pince to work in. But very comfortable place to work in. But beware of a dark underground kitchen, such as are too often provided. The best kind are on a level with the ground opening into the garden plot, with flowers and greenery to rest eyes that are weary over a hot range. Then it can be pleasant, and whatsoever gives pleasure brings happiness, and happiness in the kitchen department means comfort in the household.—New York Graphic.

The Self-Possession of the Bride. A bride-even the plainest-is interesting for the nonce. It is astonishing, too, how self-possessed she is. The man looks sheepish, frightened, half ashamed, half sorry; but the very importance of the moment gives the bride firmness; her heart is in the service—she forgets all petty considerations, and she goes through it gracefully. This is an inherent gift in the sex. not only in weddings, but in all solemninot only in weddings, but in all solemni-ties where any display is required. After the ceremony the husband regains his composure and begins to look as if this would be the happiest day in his life. He takes prule in his choice; you see at last that his was a free-will offering—that he was not the victim his doleful, nervous ap-pearance had led you to suspect. His eye beams as it rests on the sweet companion by his side, and for that day, at least, he is sincere in his promise that, as far as in is sincere in his promise that, as far as in him lies, she shall never have cause to repent her trust.

Potato Culture. Try our method, says Farm and Fireside. which is to cultivate altogether with the ordinary double shovel, commencing as soon as the tops are an inch or two above the surface, and covering the entire plants. They won't stay covered but a day or two, but will soon peep forth, green and strong, while the small weeds which had started in the rows will be effectually discour-

Perhaps the utmost extreme of intense agony has been reached when a woman disjocates her jaw, and her obliging peighbor comes in and informs her that Mrs. Jones says she's a mean, spiteful, gossiping old harridan.—St. Paul Lierald.

eighths, the next lifteen sixteenths. A sheep seven-eighths pure-bred, will be essentially the same as the pure-bred in form, wool, and general peculiarities. It will lack one important quality, a hereditament power which is broken by the admixture of the one part Merino, to perpetuate its own kind in thorough-bred form. This does not make much difference in a practical sense, where sheep are kept for wool and mutton, and not for breeders.

spraying the trees with water containing Paris greeu or London purple.

tame grasses have been profitably grown in the state, outside of a few eastern coun-

ties. In 1874 the total number of acres was only 98,894, but in 1884 the number had increased to 733,889, in the last three years the increase being at the rate of 125,000 acres per annum.

and devoid of monotony. If the pulpit does that, let it; but if it doesn't—as it never has in any age—brighten up the choir and the sexton."