How Queen Victoria's Latest Son-in-Law Obtained the Title of "Royal Highness" Among the

English Nobility

The advance in royal favor of Prince Henry of Battenberg Prince Bestrice," as he is too familiarly calledhas been slow and hardly won, says a London correspondent of the New York Tribune. At the outset his lot was not a happy one. The marriage was never popular with any class in England, much the reverse at court, where nobles of ancient lineage found themselves obliged to give precedence to a German princeling. The queen ouffered the match on the understand-Ing that Princess Beatrice, the home companion of her later years, should not permit the marriage to make any difference in her daily habits. She must live as heretofore, with her mother, and as there was a husband, why, he must live there, too. This was a state of things bad enough when the queen's residence was fixed in England. But . when the queen went abroad and the bridegroom traveled in her train, the humiliation of the situation became unbearable. By one of her earliest favors the queen ordered that Prince Henry should be styled royal highness, a rank to which he has no more claim than had the late John Brown. In England, of course, the queen's wish in this respect is law; but abroad, more particularly in Germany, her edict is as the ille winds. Prince Henry cannot be received at any continental court on the footing of royal highness, and as to drop it temporarily would be an affront to the queen all kinds of maneavors have been resorted to to keep matters with some appearance of straightness. A little more than twelve months ago, offer several years of home happiness, Prince Henry struck. For years he had not been permitted to range nt will beyond the length of the maternal apron string. There are wicked stories told at London dinner tables of how "Prince Beatrice," going down to Portsmouth, in obedience to orders, to join the family circle at Osborne, has taken advantage of the merest indication of mist on the Solent, boldly called it a fog. protested the impossibility of crossing, hurried back to London, and spent one cheerful night in mitigation of his monotonous home happiness. It was in the spring of last year, the young man's fancy lightly turning to thoughts of freedom, that he holdly set out alone on a yachting trip to the Mediterranean, and, while all the world wondered, staved away from Windsor and Osborne for the full space of two months. Under whatever circumstances this trip was arrangedwhether, as was whispered in court circles, he had desperately bolted, and from the safety of Leghorn harbor had dictated terms of his return, or whether, as is much more probable, the whole trip was arranged and paid for by the queen, in kindly contest with the prince's protestation that he would much rather quietly remain at homeit certainly marked an epoch in his career. Since Le came back he has assumed a much more independent, even a leading, position, in the royal circle. The queen consults him on most points and defers to him on many. She even braves for his sake the embarrassment of her ministers and a threatened out? break of popular anger.

This arose in connection with the revival of Prince Henry's favor of the ancient and long-disused title of govgrnor and captain of the Isle of Wight. When the proposal was broached it was pointed out that the Isle of Wight had for centuries got on well without a governor and captain; that to revive the ancient title in favor of a foreigner would be particularly invidious, and that such an appointment would be an affront to the lord lieutenant of the neighboring county of Hants, who represents the queen in the island. The queen persisted. The German prince ling now bears the fine old English title of governor and captain of the Isle of Wight, and amuses himself by mair ing little tours in semi-state over the lilliputian territory, opening bazars, laying the foundation-stones of Sundayschools and distributing prices.

INCIDENTS OF CREMATION. An Index Finger Pointing to Heaven from the Flames.

Many lealles are reduced to ashes at

Samson's rematory of which the world

knows no hing, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The remains are placed in the retort without flourish of trumpets. as the relatives are seldem desirous of the notoriety which at present attaches to this method of disposing of the dead. The retort has a glass-covered opening through which the consumption of the body can be watched, and in some cases the sight is terrifying, owing to the action of the heat upon the muscles. An uncle took the body of a dearly beloved niece to the crematory. He stood watching the flames consuming the body, when he was startled by seeing the right arm, with the fingers of the hand open, reach upward. Then all but the index finger of the hand closed, and the corpse lay recumbent in the flames, apparently pointing to the kingdom which is never invaded by death. The uncle received a shock from which he did not recover for days. Had it not been for the fact that the girl had been dead for months, and had been buried for several weeks, the uncle would have

believed that his niece had been placed in the retort while in a trance, and that she had returned to life when too late. In some cases when the body is first placed in the retort it will rise to a sitting posture, and in many instances turns over upon its face.

CARE OF CUT-FLOWERS.

ALWAYS use one kind of flowers for each room at a reception. A PINCH of sulphate of ammonia placed in the water in a hyacinth glass just when the flower-spike is rising. will dissolve instantly and cause the flowers to come larger and finer than

Flowers may be kept very fresh over night if they are excluded entirely from the air. To do this, wet them thorough ly, put in a damp box, and cover with wet, raw cotton or wet newspaper, then place in a cool spot.

WHEN it is desirable to keep cut flowers for some time they should not be set in water, but thoroughly wet wrapped closely in paper, laid in a pasteboard box and set in a cold place, the colder the better. The ice box is a good place, or in lieu of that a very

ONE way of preventing delicate and swers from flagging is to cut them with several leaves on the stem, and allow only the head to remain above the water, while the leaves are cutirely submerged; by this means the leaves seem to help support the flower, which will then last for three days in a fairly cool room.

The Crastle of Kings.

All of Emperor William's Hohenzollern ancestors born since 1722, as well as himself, his brothers and sisters, have been rocked in the same cradle. This ancient family couch is a clumsy affair of oak and righly carved. Around the four sides is cut in Roman letters the text: "He hath given his angels charge over thee, and they keep thee in F you want the news read the FREEMAN. light. all the ways."



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others wishing to purchase honest FURNI-TURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying cisewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. [4-16-75-1.] 1891.

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General Insurance Agent, kicked the pail over and made a bound EBENSBURG. PA.

THE ZULU HOUSE. it is iteniqued and itallt by the Fentale

The Zois woman is the architect and builder of the Zain house, and the style of architecture is known in the colonies as "wattle and danh" It looks like an exaggerated beelrive, for the Zulu mind has this peculiarity, that it cannot grasp the idea of anything that is not round or elliptical in form. There are no squares in nature. To build her house the woman traces a circle on the ground fourteen feet in diameter, and getting a number of long, limber branches, she sticks them firmly into the ground and then bends the tops over, and ties them with fibre obtained from the numerous creepers, or "monkey" ropes. Then she twines thicker creepers in and out of these sticks, all round the circle of spaces about twelve inches apart, and then taking wattle (a kind of coarse grass or reed) she thatches the edifice, eaving a small hole at the top for a chimney, and another hole, three feet square, for a door. In front of this she builds a covered way, extending outwards about three feet, and the exterior of the house is finished by a conting of 'daub" or mud. She then seeks the nests of the white ant, and digging them up, obtains a quantity of white clay, which she beats to powder, dries, and then mixing it with water, kneads it until it is quite smooth. This she spreads all over the ground inside the hut, and beats it carefully until it is quite hard and free from cracks. This floor a good housewife will scour twice a day with smooth stones, until it is like a piece of polished marble. The fireplace is near the door, and is simply a ring of this clay to confine the embers in one place. The other necessaries found in a hut are a bundle of spear shafts drying, some tobacco, and several bunches of millet hanging from the roof. Grouped round the walls are the three amasi (a species of sour milk) jars, the native beer jars and open jars holding grain. Of course, the dense woodsmoke rising coats the roof, millet and tobacco with soot, and long 'fingers' of it hang in every direction; but the floor will be clean enough to eat on, and as long as that is so, the

fied. -Ladies' Home Journal. THE SCIENCE OF FAIRY TALES. Legends and Bellefs Descended from Re-

social Mrs. Grundy of the Zulu is satis-

mote Antiquity. The comparative mythologists have began to turn their attention to fairy tales. It is a fascinating subject, and some of the conclusions reached are highly interesting, whether or not we accept the scientific and historical significance imputed to fairy lore. The investigators find fairyland very

human in its organization. Its inhabitants marry, sometimes among themselves, sometimes into mankind. They have children born to them, and they require at such times female assistance. They steal children from men, and leave their own offspring in exchangethe so-called changelings. Their females sometimes become captive to men, but such unions are not lasting, for, on the first opportunity, the female fairy returns to her own land, and her hushand must follow her there if he would regain her.

On the other hand, the mortal who enters fairyland and partakes of fairy food, is spellbound; he cannot returnat least, for many years-to the abodes of men. Among their human traits, it is observed that fairies are grateful to men for benefits conferred, and resentful for injuries. They never fail to reward those who do them a kindness, but their gifts usually have conditions which detract from their value.

Their chief distinction from men is their possession of unbounded magical powers. They appear and disappear at vill. They make a long time seem short and a short time long. They change their own forms. They cast pells over mortals, and keep them spellbound for ages. All these customs and powers are imputed to the fairy folk wharever traditions about them are preserved. Such legends and beliefs bear witness to a remote antiquity. They have come down to us from preistoric times. It seems probable that all of them rise out of the doctrine of pirits, the doctrine of transformations,

and the belief in witchcraft held by avage tribes. - N. Y. Ledger. BOTH SEXES DRESS ALIKE.

Little in Attire to Distinguish Annum Men from Women-Mirrors in the Hat. At Annam, an empire occupying the astern portion of the Indo-Chinese pennsula, with a population of 15,000,000, nen and women wear their hair in the ame way and dress almost alike, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Like the man, the woman wears the turban, a long tunic, wide, loose trousers and a bright sash, the ends falling below the knees. The physiognomy is almost the same, as the men are beardless and have their hair done up like the women. The only clew to distinguish them is the ear-rings and finger rings worn by

women only. The ear-rings are like double shirt studs, and among the lower orders are of colored glass. The wives and daughters of mandarins alone are allowed to wear gold jewelry. The rings are of spiral wire, fitting tight and standing out to some height. Some women of the upper class wear

also necklaces of strings of gold or silver beads. The hat of the woman is monumental. It is like a large barrel cover, threequarters of a yard in diameter. Six or seven silk cords as thick as a quill are

fastened on each side, and when worn fall down below the waist. Where the ends are fastened to the hat on each side is a huge black or brown silk tassel. Some of these hate are artistically made of carefully selected palm leaves and lined with neatly plaited flag leaves. These are expensive, especially when they have chiseled

silver clasps at the tassels. Many women fasten a little round mirror in the hat, before which they arrange their turban when they go to town. The hat is the article most prized by the stylish ladies, and often costs ten and fifteen dollars.

A Woman in the Moon. It may not be generally known, but there is the head of a girl in the moon, says the Atchison Globe. It is a profile, and can be easily discerned when the noon is full. When the moon is in the Eastern sky she is looking north and the head inclines upward. At the top of the yellow orb you will see her hair and a sort of haughty bang which conceals most of her forehead; a little below you will see her eye; then comes her nose (this is rather indistinct), then will be seen the chin, underneath which a very shapely neck curves back, indicating that she is well fed.

A Two-Legged Calf. A Kansas paper tells an interesting cow story. The cow in question recently lost her calf. After it died, she transferred her affections to the fourteenyear-old son of her owner, for whom she manifest a strange fondness. She licks him just as she would a calf, and no one but the boy can do anything with the dumb creature. The other day the lad had occasion to go to town, and as he remained away until after milking time, his sister put on a suit of his clothes and went into the barnyard and succeeded in deceiving the cow until she (the cow) happened to see the boy coming up the road, when she

in the direction of the youth, showing

the most unmistakable evidences of de-

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JAMPS VICK, SZEDSLAN, Eochecker, H. V. T. W. DICK. ATTORNBY-AT-LAW

CHEMISTRY OF THE SUN. Mysterious Absence of Oxygen, Nitrogen

and Chlorine In connection with the photography of the solar spectrum considerable advarices have been made in the recognifion of the chemical elements present in the sun. Copper, silver and vaidaium have been transferred from the list of the doubtful metals there to the certain; and very recently Rowland has found clear evidence of the presence of silicon, the apparent absence of which

has been long a standing puzzle.

The evidence in favor of the presence of carbon also seems to gain strength, and the same is true in the cases of aluminum, cadmium and zinc. The fact that the lines which reveal the presence of silicon are almost entirely in the ultra-violet, invisible portion of the spectrum warrants the expectation that photography may soon find there evidence of some of the other still missing elements, such as boron, phosphorus and sulphur.

But no new light yet appears in reference to the mysterious absence from the sun of oxygen, nitrogen and chlorine, which play so important a part in the chemistry of the earth, except, indeed, that the results obtained by Janssen last summer on the summit of Mont Blanc are conclusive that the great "B" line of oxygen which is so conspicuous in the solar spectrum when the sun is near the horizon is entirely of earthly origin, and not in the least solar, writes Prof. Young, of Princeton, to the Youth's Companion.

The veteran astronomer, still enthusiastic and full of pluck, though unable to endure any severe physical exertion, had himself carried by a small army of guides and porters to the very summit of the mountain, and there obtained decisive observations. As regards the "photosphere"-the minous surface of the sun-and sun pots, there is little news to note. lanssen at Meudon has made real improvement in the processes of photographing the spots and the details of the solar surface, and recent observations of the displacement of the lines of the spectrum at the eastern and western edges of the sun made by Duner, of Upsala, have confirmed the laws of the sun's swifter rotation at the equator-a law which, though first discovered more than thirty years ago, has recently been called in question.

It still remains as much a mystery as ever how the great eavities which we see as spots come to be formed in the sun's surface, why they are so limited to the two zones on each side of the sun's equator, and why they show such a regular increase and decrease in numbers every eleven years.

A QUEER FAMILY. Seven Children Who Have Very Peculiar

Characteristics. AMunson (Pa.) dispatch to the Philalelphia Inquirer says: People in this locality claim to have among them the queerest family as to physical peculiarity in the whole country. Jacob Hiers, a farmer in moderate circumstances, has seven children. The oldest is sixteen, a bright boy, but having thirteen and and six on the other, his toes beng similarly divided. Next to him is mother boy, fourteen years old. As ong as this boy is quiet no one would suppose he had any peculiarity, but the moment he opens his mouth to talk he loses all control of his hands, arms, feet and legs, and they jerk and thrash and kick around as if they were hung

The boy is as slow of speech as his imbs are notive, and in answering a simple question it is no uncommon thing for his legs to have carried him a rod or more away before he is able to articulate yes or no. The boy does not seem to mind his affliction, and not only does not besitate to respond or try to Printing Office when he is addressed, but is always ready to begin a conversation on the slightest excuse. He can be seen almost any day arguing with or explaining some point to some companion, who is kept constantly busy either in avoiding the involuntary kicks or blows of the boy's sprightly feet or hands or in following him briskly to keep the run

of the subject. The third child is a girl, who is a hunchback and a dwarf. She is twelve years old. A boy next to her is deaf and dumb. The fifth child has a bright red birthmark encircling her neck like a piece of red flannel. It is an inch and a half wide. The other two children are twins, three months old-a boy and a girl. The boy's head is covered with hair enough for a grown person, while the girl hasn't the sign of a hair upon the head, the little poll being as white and shiny as a billiard ball. The girl is fat and the boy lean. When the boy

his little sister is merry the boy sheds tears and yells. Every one of these seven children is bandsome and mentally bright. Mrs. Hiers is a fine-looking woman, and her husband is sound physically and men-

laughs the girl cries lustily, and when

FACTS ABOUT LIBRARIES.

Tire Pomona (Cal) public library has lost but one book in three years. Or seven hundred boys and girls who drew books from the library of the College Settlement in Rivington street, New York, last year only two had American parents. MRS. ISABEL POLAND RANKIN, daugh-

ter of the late Luke P. Poland, has given to the town of Morristown, Vt., one thousand dollars toward a library which is being established there. THE records of the New Haven publie library show that there were four housand less books drawn last year than the year previous, the decrease being almost wholly in the field of fic-

A sensible memorial will be that dedicated to Wilkie Collins. It will consist of a small library of choice fiction to be presented to the "People's Palace" in London. Fifteen hundred dollars has already been raised for this

purpose.

Some one has been interviewing a country book-seller in England with an extended business and learned from him that while the ladies are reading a more serious line of books, Arnold, Froude and Lang, the men are taking to novelreading with a vengeance. Wirn the ensuing year the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg will begin

logue will be published in periodical intallments, under the editorship of a THE fifty largest libraries in Germany possess about 12,700,000 volumes, against ingland with about 6,450,000 and North America with about 6,100,000 volumes. With each library is given, besides the number of volumes, the available amount for purchases, and other special

features supplied for this purpose by

the different librarians.

publishing a catalogue of all the Russian

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tion of mental phonomena as show brain formation and developmen and its relation to health and atellect and ignorance, morality,

dine, says the New York Continent The leading brain specialties of r center have for a long time dean that it should be the general custom ! the brains of men and women who ome in any way famous during litbe dissected and examined and the sults put on record. But it was not a til lately that they have seen their clear to bringing this about. Now; hope to make the custom gonthrough the medium of the specials elety which is being organized. The members of the society arms

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ent men in every walk of life with

last few days. The request com-

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a purpose of more advanced inv.

and by a society newly organize

cen propounded to hundreds of

p when you die?"

Mechaniem.

allow an autopsy to be performulafi their deaths. They give full permi sion to the specialists to preserve handle their brains in any way the please and to record ther observation The specialists find no difficulty in perting the brains of men and women everage and low-grade intelligence, as lready many startling discoveries by osen made by systematic examination of brains of that class. Naturally, famous people place .

higher raise on their brains than others. The thought of dissection more repugnant to people the high their intelligence. Hence, when to specialists cent letters to a number well-known men, asking if they won allow their brains to be examined? others would in any great number, the responses received were unexpected hearty. The formation of a soc was undertaken at once. The soci already has a long list of men and won en who have given their consent an is waiting to hear from several h dred others in this country and about The list will not be made public. It known, however, that Phillip Brooks is one clergyman on the list, while Chan cey M. Depew, James G: Blains, In 2. Heber Newton and others are among those who have received requests from the society.

The readiness of fornous people to m code to the society's request a puriexplained by the high character of the cialists. Dr. E. C. Spitzka, the noncriter on insanity and diseases of it brain and spinal cord, is a members the committee having the society charge. Associated with him are I Marrison Allen, Dr. F. X. Dereson to Dr. Joseph Lekly of Philadelphia I William Osler of Johns Hoeraity, and Dr. G. B. Wilder, of C university. Dr. Leidy has been ele president of the society, and Dr W am Pepper, an lutimate friend of I Spitzles and associated with him much of his work, is secretary. I

ociety will be known as the Society for the Examination of Brain. The doctors are not prompted in the work by mere curiosity. Their ob is strictly scientific. The work will divided up, each member taking ap ticular portion of the brain. Dr. St will probably give his attention to onnection of the brain with the spiord. Others will study its relations the body. The theory that a defect he brain will prove a corresponds lefect in the body will be tested. Th value of this theory will be incolous ble, as it will largely aid in determin ing the causes of sudden or riold deaths. The brains of all great mer and women are irregularly formed little hills and valleys showing themselves on the surface. These irregularities are to be studied much as a phonologis studies bumps. The relation of the ir regularities to the intellectual traited subject are to be determined. Then, y a long system of comparison between

ie brains of different subjects may steresting conclusions are expected to preison at. It may even happen that a man wh ring life thought himself a very we arful and distinguished person will be ound at death, by the unmistalcable ence of his brain, to be a man of b mediocre talent. But this is a contingency that the doctors do not care w

Dr. E. C. Spitzlen says: "The mon ment is international in character There are perhaps twenty men into United States, ten or fiftern in Engli thirty in France and twenty or thirty Germany and Scandinavia especia interested in the pathology and plo ogy of mental and nervous discuss. proposed that there whall to the purpose of systematizing and changing records of the results of prestigations. Of course, it is not etts willingly provided that the brains should be at the disposal of 8

BAKING IN JAPAN.

Most remarkable is the favor that bread and similar fl octions are beginning to only article as food has also been ly Japanized, and sells in force known to westerners. sold by peripatetic venders, who pi their wares along in a tiny-resided has cart, is much liked by classes. It consists of a generous slices of bread diple and brown sugar, and then tonsted. Each slice has a passed through it, which the but turns after demolishing the bread cannot speak highly of this bread dough is heavy and the color healthy yellowish-gray. But the Japanese flour is equal it is said alifornia No. 3, which is high praise ndeed.

Flour is now used in many other ways besides the manufacture of simple bread. There is Kashi-yan, "cal bread," which is sold everywhere. the name implies, it is a sort of sue breadstuff, made into cakes of varia sizes and artistic figures, according the skill and fancy of the baker. European palate this Kashi-ya rather dry and tasteless-"tocrumb," as the precocious youth said Sairey Gamp. But it is very ches and for five sen one can get a yager bag full. Kasuteirs, or spot cake, is not so much sought after at used to be. Yet some bakeries, 89 as the Fugetsu-do and Tsuboya, exce in producing the lightest and most de licious of sponge-cake. - Yokoham

Herald. Niagara Wearing Away. From the report of the State Engineer of New York it is learned that Niagars Falls are receding about two feet er year. The first accurate survey was made in 1842, and since that the total recession amounts to more than out hundred feet. This is not strange, con oldering that two hundred and seventy thousand cubic feet of water pass over the falls every second, or over sixtees