The white house dogs are no unimportant part of its life below stairs. Neither Mrs. Harrison nor, indeed, any member of her family like dogs around the house, and so the animals who have the proud satisfaction of dwelling in a white house kennel are content with it and the surroundings that the gardens afford for their every-day life. The pet dog of the establishment, and looked upon by both the president and Mrs. Harrison as a valued friend, is the Scotch collie. Dash. Dash is a fighter. not because he likes it particularly, but just on general principles. He came with the family from Indianapolis and his high-tempered proceedings there have not deserted him. On the contrary he seems to feel that a great deal more depends on his ability to chew up any other animal who foolishly risks his fur within his reach. In Indianapolis, and here for a time. Dush took a great deal of pleasure in following the family carriage down town or anywhere else it happened to be going. Especially when the ladies emerged from their shopping, they would usually find Dash in the middle of a conflict with some other rash animal. The scene of the fight was under the carriage, which territory Dash felt bound to protect from all intruders. These little inconsistencies of temper made him rather an unwise companion and now the special province of Dash is to keep the white house grounds free from unsafe intruders. When the weather permits little Benjamin McKee enjoys above everything else a romp in the grounds with friend Dash, who is very fond of children, despite his warlike disposition on the road. Some of the encounters in which Dash has come out a victor are told by Mrs. Harrison with great enjoyment. Jack, the fox terrier, has a record but an extremely useful one. He is ratter and has caught and killed thirtysix rats in thirty minutes. His mission in life is to nose around in the most innocent sort of way and dispatch his victims before they know what struck

does not disturb him in the least. The latest accession to the kennel a St. Bernard puppy, about two months | General Banking Business Transacted. old now, and growing in keeping with his imposing family pedigree. His name is Rab, and he belongs to Mrs. Russell Harrison, who intends to take him to her home in Nebraska shortly. The white house dogs in the Cleve land administration were a notable pair, the big mastiff. Kay, and Hector, who managed to make himself acquainted with a good deal of ground despite the hindenness thrown in his way by Mrs. Cleveland.

them. He is regarded as a valuable

auxiliary to the domestic working

force, although at the same time an ob-

ject of intense detestation to the whit

house gardeners. If he is watching the

will completely plow up a flower bed

coming of the enemy the fact that h

Dogs were such frequent presents to President Arthur that one day when another canine offering arrived by express he asked just how many dogs there were already in the stable. The new arrival made eight. They so numerous finally that their collar were taken off and they were let go wherever they wanted, most of them of course, failing to come back.

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT NEED. A Novel Scheme Suggested for the Exter-

American readers are familiar with the accounts of the great quantity of rabbits there are in Australia, the enormous damage they commit by eating up the crops and by biting off the bark from the young fruit trees, and how futile have been the efforts to exterminate these pests. A large reward i now standing, says the Chicago Journal. offered by the government, for some means to kill out the rabbits without impairing the health of the people. Capt. J. W. Lee, who has been stationed Australia the past two years, says the damage done by the rabbits is constantly increasing, and that it is a great drawback to the farmers. The rabbits breed every month in the year, owing to the mildness of the climate. The captain told the authorities of the love of our North Carolina darkies for Brer Rabbit and of their propensity for and delight in hunting the toothsome animal. He suggested that the importation of twenty thousand young negro gentlemen, between the ages of eight een and thirty, by the Australian government, would be the best means of ridding that country of the rabbit. The captain says he was authorized to engage this number of negroes for

the Australian government at one dollar per day, Sunday included, for five years, the negroes to be furnished with breech-loading shotguns of the latest pattern, and fixed ammunition by the government, and to do nothing but killrabbits. Arrangements have been made by the government to dispose of the dead rabbits to fertilizer companies organized by the government for the purpose of consuming the dead rabbits. The good crops of the past year, the distance to Australia, and possibly other reasons, make it difficult for the captain to find many negroes who agree to go back with him, though they admit the great delight they would take in murdering the rabbits. The captain reports Australia as a very pleasant country, and speaks in the highest terms of the government. He has no doubt that the negroes would like that country, and that they would be well treated. He has no hopes of getting any considerable number to go back with him next month.

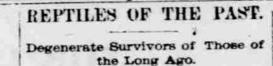
MUSIC AND THE BLIND.

Only Melody of the Highest Order Proves

Music will ever be the blind man's ruling passion; but that It may be a blessing to him, and not a curse, he must be taught to know, to master and to love only that of the purest and best kind. What he does he must be able to do well, or the gift will be fatal. He must learn not merely to scrape a fiddle in a more or less exasperating fashion, or blow into a cornet with painful success, so as to gain admission into the school band, but to do far more and far better; or within a year of his leaving school-away in the country village or alone in the London garret-the cunning of his hand will fail him and his music be worse than useless. People will say: "It is very elever for a blind man," but there it ends, and such words will not even provide bread and cheese for a day. His descent into the streets is not far off, and unless he has learned to make a basket or a mat he will soon become one of the forlorn minsteels.

If y descy, wasting weakings, lost mannood, etc., I y descy, wasting weaking weakings, lost mannood, etc., I y descy, wasting weakings, lost mannood, etc., I y descy, wasti become one of the forlorn minstrels who, says Mayhew, "behind a string and a dog haunt the curbstone and fill the ears of the sorrowful with strains SALESMEN of still greater sorrow." The higher sense of true music is gone from him, and the want of this sense is to melody what the loss of fragrance and color what the loss of fragrance what the loss of fragrance and color what the loss of fragrance w would be to flowers or of color to the sunset sky. And of all this loss he is at least unconscious.-Edinburgh Re-

-"Why, I thought you took the job to cut this wood, Jocko?" "Dat's all right, sar. I'se let de job to de white General Insurance Agent, man." "Oh, that's it! How much do you pay him?" "A dollah an' a quat-tah a co'd." "And how much do you receive?" "A dollah a co'd, sar," "That DONALD E. DUFTON, is a singular arrangement. You do not seem to be making much out of this Seem to Deera House, Centre street. job." "Well, I has de fun ob bessin" IF you want the news read the FEREMAN, de white man. "Life.



Monsters Which Walked the Earth and Swam the Sees Ages and Ages Ago Some Ancient Phenomena Jumpers and Flyers.

"Reptiles as they are found in the world at the present day are but degenerate survivors of their kind as they existed in epochs long ago," said Prof. Cope to a writer for the Washington Star. "The first reptiles of the world made their appearance at the close of the paleozoic period, when the coal was in process of formation. They It isn't the usual way were all land animals. Among them -it's just the reverse-to pay a there were no flying creatures, no patient when you can't cure him. marine swimmers, no gigantic types, Nevertheless, that's what's done by

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and no especially herbivorous kinds. "At the close of the coal-forming period there occurred a great emergence tarrh Remedy. They promise to pay you \$500 if they can't cure of land from the water and reptilian life rapidly spread and grew. The repyour catarrh, no matter how bad tiles which had previously existed were the case. It isn't mere talk-it's all of one kind. Their remains are business. You can satisfy yourself found in this country wherever the deof it, if you're interested. And you posits in lagoons, lakes and estuaries ought to be, if you have catarrh. It's faith in their medicine that's have been calculated for their preservation. From this point of time, howbehind the offer. It has cured ever, began what may appropriately be thousands of the worst cases, where called the epoch of reptiles. The paleeverything else failed. You can be ozoic period was brought to a close by a great upheaval, due to contraction of cured, too. If you can't, you get the earth's crust, by which the Allethe money. They're willing to take ghanies and the Ural system were upthe risk-you ought to be glad to lifted. Then began what is called the 'mesozoic epoch,' during which the reptiles may be said to have run crea-It's the cheapest medicine you can buy, because it's guaranteed to tion. That is to say, they were the give satisfaction, or your money is highest order of beings at that time alive. What man is now the reptile You only pay for the good you was then-that is, lord of all existing things. Reptiles walked upon land. That's the peculiar plan all Dr. navigated the water, flew through the air, and, in short, pursued every avenue of existence that is zoologically con-R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BCEK, A. W. BUCK.

ceivable. "Early in the mesozoic epoch there appeared marine reptiles which, though derived from land species, became more and more aquatic through the necessity of living in water, developing, on that account, swimming organs, etc. Land reptiles also began to derelop in huge proportions. Why they grew so big no one knows, but it may have been because they had no rivals in the struggle for existence; they had all they wanted to eat and naturally increased in bulk. At all events, no creatures are known to have ever existed in this world comparable in size to these reptiles of ages ago.

The following are the principal features of a general banking business; What the mammals are in the scale of creation to-day the reptiles were in Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors. the mesozoic epoch. They swam the seas, climbed trees, and were most phenomenal jumpers. Some of them While some were even flew. Extended to customers on favorable terms and herbivorous, living upon plants, others were carnivorous, preserving existence by devouring their vegetable-eating Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate. cousins. The vegetarian reptiles were enormous beasts, often as much as Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe. seventy feet in length. They afforded food for the carnivorous reptiles, which were smaller than the herbivorous kind, just as lions and tigers nowadays Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to are smaller than oxen. Though bigger Patrons are assured that all transactions shall the vegetarian creatures usually had no be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit. armor nor weapons to defend themselves with. Their most powerful defense was a kick, which, delivered with a hind leg fifteen feet in length, was assuredly not by any means to be de-J. LYNCH, spised. The herbivorous reptiles of that epoch were mainly of three de-

"First was the biggest of all animals known to the world from the beginning thereof to the present day. Its name was the 'camarasaurus.' It went on all fours and the vertebrae composing its onekbone were hollow-mere shells in fact-filled with warm air from the ungs, just as is the ease with the bones of some birds to-day. Undoubtedly it lived in the sea, walking along in water deep enough to cover its back. It fed apon the vegetation along shore and its eck was long and crane-like.

"Other herbivorous reptiles of the same period had enormously long hind legs on which they were able to wade far out into deep water after sea weeds and other food. These animals were particularly extraordinary in point of their dental equipment, inasmuch as each of them had about two thousand Citizens of Cambria County and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNI-TURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully grinders to chew with, arranged in magazines of five hundred each, like cartridges.

"Another species of herbivorous reptiles lived upon land, but they were so powerfully armed that they were able to oppose a formidable defense against attack. Some of them had huge horns on their heads like bulls, while others hore similar weapons above their noses, like the rhinoceri of to-day. So well able were they to defend themselves that they lived and multiplied in the same regions with the most ferocious of the carnivorous monsters.

"Thus you will understand that ther were three kinds of herbivorous giants in the mesozoic epoch. There was the camarasaurus,' which fed neck deep along the seashore, its hollow backbone serving as a float and its solid legs and tail for anchors, next was the kangaroolike 'hadrosaurus,' which waded out upon its hind legs into deep water in search of food, and finally, there was the dangerous 'againaumas,' with enor-

mous horns. "The so-called 'mesozoic epoch' was brought to a close by the cataclysm, due to contraction and consequently crumpling of the earth's crust, which upheaved the Rocky mountains and the Andes on this hemisphere and the Alps, Pyrenees, Balkans and Himalayas on the other side of the world. Incidental- 20 next largest, ly to this tremendous alteration in the face of the earth all these giant reptiles were wiped out of existence. This event opened what is called to-day the tertiary epoch.' It is in the tertiary epoch that we live now. At the beginning of this epoch the only reptiles which survived were the snakes, lizards, turtles and crocodiles, all of them resembling closely those of their kind which exist to-day. Of the turtles it may be said that they represent the most ancient type of all vertebrates, resembling closely as they do the reptiles of their kind which existed so far back

as the mesozoic era.

Corr sponding Without Stamps. Two local business men made vager regarding the payment of local postage. A said he could send a letter through the Springfield post office that would be delivered to B, who would return an answer to him, and neither A Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I nor B would pay any postage, nor would any be required. Baccepted the wager. A and B exchanged envelopes bearing their respective on a fictitious address, like John Jameson, Boston, Mass. A wrote a letter to B, using the envelope with B's business card addressed to with a business card addressed to see the sent to you for one year. Subscriptions may begin with any number. No continue 1 stories. business cards thereon, and agreed WANTED! B's business card, addressed it as agreed and dropped it into a street letter box without affixing a postage stamp. In due time the cashier "returned" the Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. letter to B marked "held for postage." Bopened and read the letter and replied, inclosing his answer in A's en-Khensburg Fire Insurance Agency velope and paying no postage. A re-ceived his letter similarly marked and won the cigars. All letters and packages bearing the name of the sender and having no stamps attached are returned to the sender to be stamped. A took advantage of this rule, and by using B's envelope the letter was returned to B, the supposed sender, and B's letter reached him for the same reason. - Springfield (Mass.) Homestead.

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DANGERS OF ALPINE LIFE. Italian Soldiers Have Had a Hard Time

During This Winter. The Halian Alpine soldier has no easy life of it in winter, buried in small forts on the high Alps, and being obliged to march in storm and snow, the new militery orders enforcing never-interrupted communication between fortified places, whatever may be the state of the weather. A Turin correspondent, says the Chicago Post, gives the particulars of the late accident when Lieutenant Zanzuechi and four of his six companions met with their death. The lieutenant, with six soldiers, was following some Alpine companies from Pieve di Telo across Mount Tanarello to Briga Marithima, but, as he was under free marching orders, he remained behind and passed the night at a small hamlet on the way. The day after he started with his six men to climb the Tanarello. and on arriving at the summit met with a strong wind, which shook the mass of snow, sending large quantities rolling into the ravines. A path most frequently used, as being the safest, descends from the summit of the mountain to Briga, but Lieutenant Zanzucchi, either to shorten the way or bewildered by the ice particles with which the wind filled the air, abandoned the path and turned to the left toward Mount Saccarello. When the little party reached the top of the valley of the Droc they began to descend, but a wide and deep stratum of snow, undermined by water below or moved by the wind, suddenly gave way beneath the travelers' feet and they were precipitated more than one thousand six hundred feet to the bottom of the valley. The lieutenant and two soldiers were found dead afterward close together. Two of the men were farther away and after lying fainting on the snow for a time came to themselves, one with his arm, the other with his

ears and nose frozen. They tried to dig up their companions, but had no proper tools and were also too weak, so had to renounce the attempt. They drank all the brandy they had with them and then climbed down to Briga, fearing a catastrophe at every moment. When they renched Briga they were half dead, and for some hours had not even strength to relate what had happened. One other dead soldier was found alone, but the body of the fourth lies still beneath the snow. Only just a week ago a similar accident happened, but fortunately without loss of life. A party of a few soldiers and a citizen had set out from Fort Centrale. four thousand two hundred and twentyseven feet high, to go to Fort Pepine, six thousand six hundred and eightyseven feet high, and were overtaken by a storm. They thought for a moment of turning back, but the orders were strict, and they therefore marched on. All at once they felt the ground tremble beneath their feet, and a moment after they saw an enormous avalanche descending swiftly upon them with a loud whistling sound and a violent current of air. It overtook them and

the face, astonished to find that they were still alive. JAPANESE PIPES.

rolled them down the mountain with

the speed of an express train; yet,

strange to say, they were suddenly

topped on a level space, after a fall of

six hundred and fifty feet, unhurt be-

yond a few scratches and being a little

stunned. The avalanche went on its

path to break to pieces in a ravine, and

the young soldiers stared each other in

moking Has Been Reduced to a Fine

Art in the Island Empire. To be quite Japanese, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine, we will begin by taking from our girdle the little brass pipes and silken tobacco bags, filling the kiseru and inhaling one or two fragrant whiffs of the delicate Japanese tobacco. In their use of the nicotian herb, as in many other things, the Japanese display a supreme refine-

The rudest coolie, the coarsest farm laborer, equally with the lady of rank, the pretty geisha and the minister of state, are content with this tiny pipe, which does not hold enough to make

even Queen Mab sneeze. They stuff a little rolled pill of the fine-cut leaf into a bowl smaller than the smallest acorn cup, thrust it in the glowing charcoal and inhale deep into

the lungs just one fragrant whiff of the blue smoke, which they expel by mouth and nostrils. Then they shake out the little burning plug into the bamboo receptacle and load up again for a second ip uku, valuing only the first sweet purity of the lighted luxury and always wonder

ing how we can smoke a great pipeful to the "bitter end" or suck for half an hour at a huge Havana puro. "Kiseru no shita ni floku arimas:" they say-"at the bottom of a pipe there lives poison.'

Much fancy and fashion are displayed in the appurtenances of the pipe. Ladies carry them in little, long, embroidered silk cases, with silken pouches attached fastened by an ivory, bronze, silver or jeweled clasp. Men wear stuck in their girdles a pipe-sheath of carved ivory, bone or bamboo, and the pipe itself may be a small, commonplace article of reed and brass or an exquisite object in bronze, silver or gold, worked up with lovely ornament in lacquer or enamel.

A WOMAN IN IT. THE marriage that put an end to the Hatfield-McCoy feud was not a failure.

A TENKESSEE man has been fined six hundred dollars for kissing a woman three times, and he is gallant enough to say he got off cheap. A WELLINGTON, Kan., couple who were married in two weeks after they

met, were separated in just two weeks after they were married. It is reported that in the last five

years twenty-seven American girls have married Chinamen, and in only five cases have they lived with their yellow husbands beyond a few months. THE New York supreme court has de

cided that a man who abandons his wife without just cause must still give her an equitable share of his income, even if she has plenty of means of her own. In St. Louis the other day a justice united in marriage two Turks and a Hungarian and a Turk. All were lovers in the old world, but religious differences prevented their marriage, so they came to America.

In a suit for divorce by an unhappy husband in Kent county, Mich., one of the reasons given for his action is that his wife makes life a burden to him by keeping a revolver in the house "for the express purpose of showing him who A WEDDING took place the other day

in a picture gallery at Paola, Kan. While the preacher was performing the ceremony the artist turned his camera upon the happy couple and photo-A HAMBURG bachelor who died recent-

y got even with a woman who jilted him by leaving her a legacy of twelve thousand marks and the following letter: "Madam-Some thirty years ago I was a suitor for your hand in marriage. You refused my offer, and as a consequence my days have been passed in peace and quietness. Now I requite your goodness."

A Grammatical Echo. "Who do we work for?" demanded a labor orator. "Echo answers 'Who?" "If that echo were in Boston," remarked a Bostonian who was present,

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smelt substance was described in a under of the day. Schoole that was the apotherary's name-knew that he had discovered a new substance. He soon found this this sweet liquid was not the product of olive oil alone, but that offer our and fats would yield it under the same treatment. So he named it the "sweet, principle of fats" or "oil sugar." More than a century has present than Scheele's discovery, yet it is somely

THE HISTORY OF GLYCERINE

Its Discovery and Infedection Into the

Manufactures.

rillage in Sweden, an apothecary was

making lead plaster in the ordense

ney by heating office oil with history

and water, when he chanced to man

that the liquid which was mingled with

by sweet taste. On further investiga-

tion, he found that the sweet true was

armed by the presence of an olly liquid

the pasty lead compound had a store

which was dissolved in the water

Many years ago, in an obscure mining

to be of practical value, except for a limited use in medicine. Chemists have given it the more formal name of glycerine, derived from a Greek word meaning sweet. Every one is to-day familiar with the clear, thick liquid so commonly used for toilet purposes. Its soothing and softening effect on dry or inflamed skin is the quality for which it is best hours in most households; but few people

fifty years since "oil sugar" was found

have any idea of the variety of purposes to which it is applied. Among its most striking and valuable properties are its great solvent power. its chemical stability and its sweetness. Moreover, it is digestible, will not emporate, and owing to this and its hygne scopic qualities, will prevent the dry. ing and hardening of materials with which it is mixed.

These peculiar qualities make it most valuable in the preparation of medidines, unguents and various food prodnets, as preserves and mustards; likewise in beer, wines and other bottled goods, where it is said to act as a precervative. The fact that strong solutions of glocerine and water will not freeze in the lowest winter temperatures has caused its use in our wet "gas meters

Some of the more important industries in which it is used are vulcavizing india rabber, silvering and gilding class, dressing leather for kid gloves, preserving anatomical and betanical specimens and the manufacture of what is, perhaps, the most powerful explosive known to science, without whose aid some of the grandest triumphs of mostern engineering would have been mossible-nitro-glycerine. In a pure state giveering is one-loosts eavier than water. After long exposure to a freezing temperature glycerine will deposit rhombic crystals esembling those of sugar cande. Its

Pure glycerine will burn readily i first heated to about 300 degrees, h gives a pale-blue flame similar to that of alcohol, and to the chemist giveering is an electrol. A process has been invented by which mimal fats are directly decomposed to stearic acid and glycerine by jecting the fat to the action of so heated steam at a temperature of a eral hundred degrees. The resulting giveerine is concentrated and purific by steam distillation, while the star

boiling boint is 490 degrees l'abrenheit.

acid, which much resembles wax a in no way answers to our ordinary and ception of an acid, is in great demand for condies. - Youth's Companion. THE IDEAL TAILOR

Requisites of a Perfect Wielder of

elssors and Tape Line. The ideal merchant tailor should b good-looking man, for the same reson that a meritorious book should handsomely bound; he should be w fressed, because a good-looking mm who is not well dressed, unless he can not afford to dress well, seems mural ful for the physical gifts with which nature has endowed him, and because tailor who is not well dressed insults his trade and advertises himself as at alien to it except financially; and he should be obliging and of pleasing manners, because if he is not his nature and presence will be as completely out of harmony with the character and dates of his business as the tooting of a till

fish horn in a string band. He should be well a mental being and thoroughly familiar with business usages, for unless he is he can unler stand the requirements of his traint more than a hodearrier can the phloghton of the chemist Stabl; and be should be in every thought and instinct at artist for only an artist can appre ate, much less worthily exemplify t grace and beauty that are possible !

He should be familiar with his trad from waxing a length of sewing all properly trying on a coat, for this kin dence in and respect for his ability as too much of another kind is certain to

finished and furnished store, containing comfortable dressing-rooms and circ necessary convenience for his custi ers, and should carry a choice if not a not a very large stock of goods; for his establishment as well as himself should uggest comfort, art and refiner nd be in every way in perfect harmon with the most cultivated taste of the

a thorough master of his business an artist. The ideal tailor, then, wo seem to be an ideal man wh comfortably fixed; for his trad ideal trade, able to exert inn refining influences that cannot fall benefit mankind and give to civilizate a polish and charm. - Sartorial 35 Journal.

Small Change. . Small change, says the Lord's Graphic, is evidently much approin southwestern France. A farmer is the Dauphiny Alps recently sold sucking pigs for one hundred as teen francs, and stipulated that should be paid in centimes. The b assented, treating the demand as a When, later, he offered to money in ordinary cash, he farmer held to his barrain. moned the other before a n who decided that the exact to agreement must be observe purchaser, therefore, had to eleven thousand five bund centime pieces for his debt of one b dred and fifteen francs.

WITTY ANSWERS.

JAGOS - Much left in his win Waggs - "All his relations. JACK-"What's the best way course."-Yale Record. Sapey-"Very few people get they deserve in this world. Castique-"Aren't you glad?"

A B. PARQUHAR CO.

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PARLOR MAID-"Give me a per tea." Shopman - "Black or got Maid-"Doesn't matter which; ph is blind."-Moon. THE SHOPKEEPER-"My landlo raised the rent on me." His Fra "Have him arrested for shopliffing

St. Joseph News. the reception yesterday. She

"I see through my error," said

who broke Jones' window with a st ball. And Jones forgave him.

HE-Tm afraid I wasn't siys thought not; you were so entertain