A Process by Which the Fasthsome Dainty is Remocred Full and Fat for the Lengue of the Epicare.

Not every lover of the oyster knows that the size and plampaess which are so highly prized in the great American bivalve and which are so attractive in specimens on the half-shell or in stew are not entirely natural. Yet it is the usual practice for dealers, instead of selling the oysters in the condition in which they are taken from the saltwater beds, to first place them for a time-forty-eight hours, more or lessin fresh or brackish water in order, as they say, to "fatten" them, the operation being called "floating" or "laying out." By this process the body of the oyster acquires such a plumpness and rotundity and its bulk and weight are so increased as to materially increase its selling value.

The belief is common among oystermen, says the Chicago News, that this "fattening" is due to an actual gain of flesh and fat and that the nutritive value of the mollusk is increased by the process. Such, however, is very for from being the truth. If a bladder be filled with salt water and then put into fresh water the sait water will gradually work its way out through the pores of the bladder and at the same time the fresher water will enter the bladder. Furthermore, the fresh water will go in much more rapidly than the sait water goes out, owing to the fact that the latter is more dense. The result will be that the amount of water in the bladder will be increased and the bladder will swell by taking up mee water than it loses, while at the same time it loses a portion of the salt. The same principle exactly applies to the oyster. Roughly speaking, the body of oyster may be regarded us a collecof membersion, says. These says impregnated with the sait of the water in which the unimal lives. long as the livelye remains in the water the solution of salt within it is conflibrium with the water outside But when it is placed in sail or brackist water the salt passes out of the body and a larger amount of fresh water enters, producing the distension called

Oystermen find that the oysters "fatten" much more quickly in fresh than in brandelsk avator, quite naturally Warmth, too, is so favorable to the process that it is sometimes found prolitable to Sightly heat the water in which the cysters are floated. Aithough oysters are generally floated in the shell the same effect is very commonly obtained by adding fre h water to the Oysters lose much of their suity flavor in floating of course, and it is chiefly on that account that the specimenscone outs are so and to be less sait the would be agreeable to the palate. If the "fattemed" overters are left too long on the first they become tean again. Good for ovsters generally yield live quarts to colid meat to the bushel, but after fleating two tides or more in a tide river they will measure six quarts a bushel. Finally they are taken from the shell , if they are to be shipped i that way, and when the liquor is all strained of they are washed in cold fresh water and pucked for market. In warm weather they are put into the water with ice.

In a report soon to be issued by the United States fish commission on this subject it is stated that an average quart of oysters contains about the same quantity of nutritive substance as a quart of talk or a pound of very lean beer or one and a half, pounds of fresh codil h or two-thirds of a pound of bread. Oysters come nearer to milk than almost any other common food material necreatedly both the amounts and relative proportions of nutrients. and the food values of equal weights of milk and system are postty nearly the

A Heavy Illustr One of the most torribe and effective blasts ever made in the extensive stone quarries at Gieu Mills was made the other day, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Transcript. In the face of that portion of the quarries which is opened, about eighty yards in length, nine holes twenty-five feet in depth were drilled at equal distances apart. In these are hundred pounds of dynamise were placed, and all responded to the touch of the electric, button at the battery, several hundred yords distant. Hyndreds of thousands of tons of stone were raised and broken by the explosion, many of the pieces being as large as a freight ear. The arrangements for the black being generally known in that section, hundreds of people assembled to see it. The amount of stone loosened by the explosion will be sufficient to keep busy the several large crushers for many weeks.

The Feet of the Fair. Women's feet are seldom perfectly shaped. Among a dozen ladies, seated in a circle recently, only four were beyond criticism in this respect. One well-known Delsarte exponent, says the Chicago Times, sat back in her chair with her feet turned in, unmistakably so. Two sat with one foot on top of the other, to the presumed destruction of patent leather; two more sat with one foot closely coiled around the ankle of the other; the other visible feet were extended, crossed, directly in front of their owners. Some one should write a few rules on "What Not to Do with One's Feet," and strew them brondeast. It would be an act of kind ness to the women who do not conceal theirs.

That Signature of Yours. Why make it so small that it requires unusual care and keen eyesight to read it? Why make it so complicated that no human being but its maker can decipher it? Why sprawl it all over a check or letter sheet? This writing of a signature is not a small matter with those whose correspondence reaches thousands of letters daily We have frequently seen all the force in an office spend half an hour to decipher a signature which should have been written so as to be read at a glance. Some foolishly entertain the idea that an intricate signature is less easily forged, when the truth is that one that is plain and bold is extremely hard to copy. As examples of what a signature should be, study those of George Washington. hn Hancock, Hon, Hamilton Fish If you want to be eccentric, take Horacc Greeley's signature for a model, but spare, oh, spare us your ideas of sprawl, complexity, novelty, under the mistaken notion that it insures safety. It robs others of time and patience, and is a nuisance to everyone who handles it, unless thoroughly conversant with your abnormal sign manual. These remarks are prompted by the receipt of a signature measuring five-sixteenths of an inch, although it is composed of nine letters, and should occupy not less than one and one-half inches, and better if two.-American

Grocer. -"Carber is still in trouble. His lawyer now makes serious charges against him." "I thought he won his case." "So he did, and that is what ... lawyer is charging him for."-Low-



USED THEM IN HIS BLOW-GUN. Doctor-"Well, my fine little fellow, you have got quite well again. I was sure the plils I left for you would cure you. How did you take them, in water

Boy-"Oh, I used them in my blow-The little fellow put the nasty, great, griping, old-fashioned pills to a good use. At most, all his internal economy needed was a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, easy to take, and are gently aperient, or actively cathartic, according to size of dose. As a laxative, only one tiny Pellet is required. The "Pellets" cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constination, Indi-gestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and

The "Pellets" are purely vegetable, and operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the cheapest pill, sold by druggists, because they are quaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or their price (25 cents a vial) is refunded. Can you ask more?



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hyster ics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melanchelia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spina! Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon he nerve centers, allaying all irritabiliies, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmles

I have no analogant offerts. FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sont free to any address and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

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HALL'S HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, his-trous, and causes it to grow long and

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for tollet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle as do other preparations.

> Buckingham's Dye WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more con-venient of application than any other. PREPARED BY

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From Pole to Pole ATRN'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the bleod.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June I, 1883.

Dr. J. C. Atza & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harponizer in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums awollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of Atza's Sarsarathla and gare us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Ahmanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you o ght to know of this, and a send you he facts.

Respectfulty yours, "ALFR I WINGATS.

The Trooper's Experience. The Harpooner's Story.

The Trooper's Experience.

Masser, Haustuland (S. Africa), March., 1833.

Dr. J. C. Ayrn & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Narsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, du ing which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for each a time brought on who is called in this country "weldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am new quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. Boden,

Trooper, Cape Mounted Riffemen. The Trooper's Experience.

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DR. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marien, Mass. Says: " recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tens ler enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth." graptoms. It does not hart the teeth."

DR. R. M. DELEFIL, Reynolds, Ind., seys: "I have prescribed Brown's from Bitters in cases of anisms and thood diseases, also when a tenic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly astisfactory."

Mr. WM. Brinns, 28 St. Mary St., New Origans, Le., says: "Brown's from Bitters releved me in a case of blood poisoning and I hearthy commend it to those needing a blood purifier.

MR. W. W. MONAHAN, Tusteumbis, Als., says: "I have been troubled from childhood with Impure Blood and cruption on my face—two hatthes of Brown' from Bitters effected a perfect cure. I annot speak too highly of this valuable medicine."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MB. Happy and content is a bride with "The Ro

chester;" she lives in the light of the morning.

To low a more curve Racke for Lamp C. Now York

BEAUTIFUL AND BRIGHT.

How a Pretty Girl Got Bld of the Swain's Annoyance. One Lewiston girl believes that prayer meetings are not the place for flirtations and pairing off, says the Evening Journal. She has known what it is to expect one of two young men waiting at the church door every Sunday night with the question whether or not be may go home with her. She had determined to rid herself of both, and probably has. She went to the cake walk in Lyceum ball Saturday night and during the evening both asked permission to escort her home. She said yes to both. They both waited for her on the landing, and when she came downstairs, she smiled and took one of each roung man's arms.

At first they hesitated a little, but then went down the last flight of stairs at a jerky gait. At the foot of the stairs they both let go her arm and walked up Lisbon street looking ugly at each other. She entertained them both with lively stories of the evening's entertainment. Each thought that the other would drop off at the head of the street and he would go home with the pretty girl; but no, they both went on up Main street, wishing in their inmost hearts that they were out of it. What a fool the other fellow was! Why didn't he leave?

In the meantime they went past corner after corner where each thought surely the other would say good night. for had not the girl said be might go home with her? So on they went until the gate was reached and, with a pretthought about the effect of the moon on dry leaves in the gutter, she asked them both in. They both said it was late and looked nervous. "Can't you both come up and see me Thursday. evening?" she asked. "Mamma would be pleased to meet you."

One said he had an engagement at the store that night and the other said he was going out of town Thursday. After a moment, during which each thought t time for the other to move on, the oung lady said good night and went up the steps. No one annoyed her Sunay night when she came out of prayer

FACE MASSAGE. How Traces of Age and Care Are Removed from the Features. "I had you shown right up here. said a woman the other day who was receiving a friend in her bedroom, "because, as you see, I am in the midst of it." "It" was an hour in the hands of a professional face masseuse, says the New York Times. The caller had arrived at a critical part of the operation. when the face having been thoroughly washed in water as hot as could be borne to open the pores and get th skin in the most pliable condition, the rubbing or smoothing process had begun. With quick, light strokes of the fingers away from all lines the operator swept the countenance before her leaving a "rosy tingling," according to the patient, when she had finished this ourt of her work. It was further explained to the interested onlooker that this was "dry massage." Some massenses use a soft emollient, but this particular professor preferred to do with out it save in exceptional cases. The slight hollows at the temples were next treated, and later the upper neck beneath the ears, which the plumpness of first youth is not sooner to forsake When the rubbing was over the face was bothed in water with a dash of alcohol and subjected to a hot vapor bath whose ingredients were a trade secret of the professor's. Last the softest of cloths were used in light drying and the ceremony was completed, leaving a wonderfully freshened complexion in its wake. "I found some crow's feet the other day," said the hostes when the massense had packed be

continue the treatment after a course with this professional." Spotting a Smell. He was walking along Olive street the other afternoon, when he suddenly stopped and sniffed the air in all directions. His nose had found a familiar odor, and pretty soon he traced it to a certain chimney and ascended the steps of a house and rang the bell. "Excuse me, ma'am," he said to the woman who came to the door, "but do you keep a cook?"

little bag of implements and departed.

and flew to this relief. It is sure to

lo wonders, and presently I shall learn

the knack myself, so as to be able to

"Yes, sir," she replied as she looked at him in a puzzled way. "Is she in at the present time?" "Yes, sir, but she doesn't want so

see no agents." "Oh, I'm no agent, ma'am. You just all to the cook through the speaking ube that the water has all boiled out of her potatoes and that the said potatoes are burning. Smell 'em very plainly in the street. Happens every day at my own house. Cook is probably reading a novel or got a cold in the head. That's all, ma'am-no trouble * all-good evening." -N. Y. World.

SHOE SIZES. Some Points of Interest by a Dealer in

Footwear. A third of an inch gives us a full size in length of shoe; a sixth furnishes the intermediate point between two sizes, saving of which is desirable, if practicable; a small fraction of breadth goes a good way in securing comfort and in girth of ball or instep an infinitesimal part of an inch is sometimes an ell of freedom; a quarter of an inch is a good deal of letting down or elevating at the heel, and the difference of a sixteenth is readily perceptible at the sole. For these reasons sudden and extreme changes in s,ze or weight of shoes are injudicious. Even the "paper sole" (which ought never to be worn in any place) should be replaced by one only a little thicker at first. After the summer shoe, the proper thing is one of mediem weight before the winter artiele is in order, and even that doesn't now mean a thick, cumbersome shoe, as it once did.

Very few shoe salesmen, says the Shoe and Leather Reporter, have a stock of patience that will hold out beyond the trying on of the sixth pair of shoes for a woman customer. The lacing or buttoning of this number is considerable labor of itself; then with each new one tried there is the usual amount preliminary talk about style, price, etc. "Over there is a woman," says a dealer, "who has tried on nine pairs, and she feels worse than the clerk about it. She probably has a peculiarly shaped foot and none of the shoes thus far feels comfortable to her. In such a case if the clerk shows weariess he loses his customer.'

The alleged preference of women in quest of shoes to be waited upon by male rather than female clerks is probably due to the fact that the former can tell them more about shoes and leather than the latter. Many a pair of shoes is sold by the aid of a little judicious shoe lore, even if partly unintelligible to the buyer. In the matter of patience there isn't much difference between the sexes.

Not Accusomed to Gloves. European ladies are often invited to risit the haremy of the rich Moors in doroeco, and some time ago one of the nmates—a beautiful young girlfainted at the sight of one of the lady visitors removing her gloves. The girl thought the woman was removing a thick skin from her hand, and the sight frightened her somuch that it was some time before she could regain conscious-HUSS.

Then my child was

the ordered one of

force. Fine ato that up FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS manty disk. That three seer, who said he truth THE PHYSICIAU'S FAVORITE the 15 t ten years that I have

folianties, and enlawd d changed to included Pass we many important divertages to avoid my children to the property of the change of the Therm winters physicism. The Harvel my child's his. I work you not my thanks BABIES CRY FOR IT. it. I rested your Food as health, and must like to all or without the addition of milk.

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"Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron saedichare known in my Soyosan' practice. I have to specially beneficial in nervois or physical vi. and in all debalitating allments that hear a month of the says. Mr. W. F. Brown, 50 Main St. Covenation, Mr. W. F. Brown, 50 Main St. Covenation says: "I was completely broken down in Saelin Troubled with pains in my Lett. I beauter Bitters entirely rectored me to hearth. Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made endy by #20WN CHEMICAL CO., BALTEMORY, MD.

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EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

Sir Edwin Arnold S ys the Little Ones Are Not Leeded. "I was astonished." Sir Edwin Arhold said to a Pitt-burgh Dispatch reporter. "by the news of such a terrible earthquake in Osaka and Nagoya. Never, if memory serves mealins an earthquake visited that region before. The usual scene of acismic disturbances is in and around Tokio and islands twar the capital are pointed out as their foch. Near there is also the great velcano of Furnish. Thirty years not twenty thousand persons are said to have perished by carthquake and flood, but this recent loss is evidently greater. Osaka and Nagoya are busy, populous

"Narroya is about two hundred and fifty miles from Tokio and on the south sonst. A railway runs between it and Tokio. The country abounds in hills, many of them volcanic, and no doubt ires underlie the ground. It was here that last year the Japanese troops executed their military maneuvers under the eye of the emperor. It is a large city of wide, well-planned streets and a population of one hundred and twenty thousand. The principal occupation of its inhabitants has been the production of silk and cotton wove goods, and it is very famous for its porculain. Osaka is a very rich and prosperous magnifac turing city on the borler of a river that leads to the sea. It is not so much damaged, I imagine, as Nagoya. "The great danger in earthquakes is

due rather to fire than to any commotion. The houses are usually only one story high and are of thin woodwork and paper. A bad earthquake easily diales down these fracile houses, and as every one contains a fire-box and petroleum lamp, a reneral baulte is the result. Light carthquakes are so essumon in Japan they attract little notice. They begin with a little conmotion, twise or three times reported. The vibration increases and a roar follows. When you begin to wond r who is about to happen it emises and all is sict. To marel a reliest these frequen halrings the Jepunese have Invested a incentous contrivence. "In my house at Azova the column of erry which armouts the roof wa

coted under the discrete a stone like p, so that the carthquake did : one it to tumble down but only man oscillate. An earthquake door he iso been invested which is fastened in strong, manice julut, which slip long the beams. Thus the danger Sing struck down in the doorway snoved but the danger prices thief rom the ignition of the raise, as I has lescribed. The consequent floods, too to very destructive. The curth is lifted p by the shock and a buye wave swell from the sea upon the city on its hor-

HAPPY CLO MAIDS. heir Curious Cer stration and Its Work in his set, com-This town by a of assmony pretty ests of some odd ones. At "line mith's Shore hotel yesterday there an assemble of relability who probay have no evantements in this state of dy marriages and case divorces for med to be call of the "Hee Hire ociety of the First shorth of Milford." at at their moving vosterday they sted to adopt "the Maids" wegets" as se title of their or ranization. mirty-five years and thirty your ment before to the church organ I the "H - Life society" for fun n If as work in an evancelistic way my passed a rule that only unmar ed women might belong, and that if a ember so far for ot her promise, as to arry, her name should be stricker om the rolls, gold her picture on the all of the seciencis clab-room was to draised in mourning. Each member id twenty dollars initiation fee. This mey was love ted, and the interest is to be used in providing un annual oner. The principal could not be sched until only one member was left ben the whole sum, with accumulated terest, was to revert to her. For several years the society flour sed, but at last Cupid came, and the

angest and prottiest member fell. tim to him. Her picture was draped th black and she was formally ex-Hed. The next year two more of the iginal thirty withdress to marry, and it went on in spite of the earnest stestations of each member that no an living could tem at her to marry. This year just half the original mun er remain, and they were all presen the supper at Smith's hotel. The lest member confessed without ushes to being sixty years old, and e youngest is forty-eight. They are indsome, sprightly women, and only se wears glasses. The president called tention to the first that not a set of be teeth could be found among them, ad wanted to know where the reporter sald find fifteen better-looking or bet-Residents of Milford are watching he club with interest. Their work mong the poor of the church and town

er-spirited women of their agespoken of with the highest respect y the pastors and selectmen, and, algether, the Old Maids' society is not ich a bad thing. The original fifteen endred dollars which formed the asts of the club had been so well inested that the amount is now five thouand dollars. South America.

THE MUTUAL FRIEND. A Great Factor in the Love Making of

All the love making in South America must be carried on through a third person. If a youth desires to marry he does not speak of it to the girl whom he wishe; for a wife, but to his own father. The latter, if he approves, goes to the father of the young lady and the two discuss the matter together. Each tells the other what he will do for the young folks, and between them a contract is drawn up respecting settlements and all uch things.

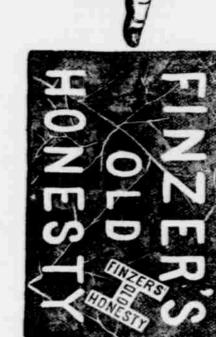
The intending bridegroom is not permitted to see his fiancee for a moment before the wedding. As soon as that event has taken place there is a wedding breakfast, and, usually without the formality of a preliminary tour, the couple settle down to living, either in an establishment of their own or more often in the house of the parents of the bride or the groom. One drawback about marriage in

South America, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is that in taking a girl to wife it is apt to be considered a matter of course that the young man marries her whole family also. He has no occasion for surprise or disgruntlement twenty people come to share his household and domestic comforts, including all her available relatives and their servants. These Latins are a very clannish race.

and a father is apt to be willing to adopt a raft of sisters and cousins and aunts, not to mention a mother-in-law. rather than have his son or daughter leave the family roof. It is due to the strength of family attachment among them that botels in South America are only for strangers from afar; the natives always find hospitable entertainment among the kindred.

-Fair Shopper-"What is the difference between these two pieces of goods?" Clerk-"One is marked higher than the other." "Yes; but what is the real difference between them?" "I just told you-a marked difference."-Buffalo Express.





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FOR ARTISTIC

IND DDINTING if, together with his bride, fifteen or JUD FRINIINU

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THIS well known and song established Shaving Farler is new iscated in Centre street, op a stee the livery stable a O'Hara. Davis & Luth er where the tourner will e carried on in the uture. SHAVING, HAIR UT'ING AND -HAMPSOING done in the neatest and in at arrest consider. Clean Towels a specialty. 60 Ladies watted on at their residences. JAMES H. GANT.

THE SCOTTISH LANGUA its Words Are Fasily Pronounced William You Know the Way.

The Soutch trilling of the r, the door using of the sound of the very a a a very other things will not be well As then by an on this side the A ... rad get a safficient familie The High pronunciation and blica-The abe to ship at easy tender get to a findall amendate 1 the to which many a continue and

We must find put of hit. . . . April 1991 SERVING AN The S on the a such the sa It so of the area than the all died that the key "Hills is a compound source. It I seemd ends with oo. The le at the bar simple sound. It is d in on. There is no my is shouth during the sounds here is some advantage in left he-ligh sound; it widens the seci per metation. Anniverse ray remains — would of eloids and eloid he is recover up. Then the long a. Here, am E-sil-hi a compound sound: 1. with a and said with street. The s.

new sociatio the reader has an cood point in trying to pro-The off done require care. It., fallets. The rowel is promonetly as if the comsonant a dyoppiel, all, ball, setc. The country the end of words of the snot much beard in Seatch. It essumes feelin's only the bounded a Re ec. Try to keep the secont on t first syllable, and say feelien anald be the Sept de ound. In rea Scotch amordote people sons write and speak the word art. meanister. In this case it is the : that is charried into ee. Preservsecont on the first cyliable and secce-ster. You have still the fast seweener You call it tur. The eriand nimest everywhere in Scot to 1 be pure sound on the short e as found

is a draphy second; a without the

minimized the smeal or name

AND RESERVED AND One word about gutterals. "The have all been discarded from the linghigh language," so everybody soys, i am a Sestellman, and I beg to discon-You say "pools!" and when you prononness it don't you say "poo?" You add the gutteral sound. Now try the the beautiful Scotch word sough, "the sough o' the sea." It is a perfect chune for pools. All words ending in ick or ch. ight or left are gutterals. Anyone earning German will soon acquire the These, with a little attention to the French sound of the u. in a large class. of words, such as guid, bluid, cult selude, etc., will do uguch to take od

the awkwardness of having to read present Baryre or Scott or venturing a a little recottast soner. THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

What Is Expected of the Voman Wa To be a mini ter's w fo coss not n esserily mean to be a model of femperfection, but if the picture of all and ressful one, depicted by a ministry widow in the New York Recorder. accepted, the girl who wide a pure assumes a dialicult respondibility. This is what she must be: First of all, a sympathetic woman, and her tear wells. must be near the surface that she anay veep readily with the repentant sinner the godly l'incisee and for the erring world when called upon to do so. She must be something of a theologian in order that she may lend a timely suggestion to her husband when he remests it. She must be able to offer a waver worthy of emulation and to be president of the clairch aid society. While she sews for foreign missions and makes stocking supporters and earmuffs for the cannibals, she must guard well the suits and trappings of the parsonage inmates lest the eagle eye of some self-imposed deputy discovers evdences of her neglect. She must cultivate a feeling of gratitude to the church vicilance committee, who walk in oceasionally to count up the broken erockery and imspect the wall paper previous to a donation. She must be somewhat of a cook, in order that she may send broth and blane mange to the afflicted, and somewhat of an authority on oisense, to prescribe paregoric and iniment to the needy. Of her the world expects so much and gives so Illtie in return. Her individuality is entirely swallowed up by those whom siserves. She is not even responsible for the proverbial minister's son, who "eac to the bail" she is accountable for

but in the buttlefield of her own existence she stands an uncrowned herogreater than he who has conquered a

norther virtues nor vices in the family

Hand: I's Violent Temper. One of Handel's violent exhibitions of emper nearly ended tragically. At a ertain rehearsal Signora Cuzzoni delared that she would not sing the air Talsa imagine," in which she afterward had a very great success. The ruling spirit of the great man had already been irritated by some symptoms of insubordination, and this declaration carried him quite beyond bounds. He flew at the rebel, saying: "I always knew you were a very demon, but I shall now let you know that I am Beelsebub, the prince of them!" Seizing er with one hand he ran to the winlow and swore that if she did not sing the air immediately he would throw her into the street. She was afraid, and sang it forthwith.

GAMBLERS' SUPERSTITIONS. Queer Notions Entertained by Profession-

al Gamesters. "When I used to gamble," said a good citizen in the Kansas City Star, "if I won I always made it a point to buy new clothes or pay my board a mouth ahead or buy a diamond or something like that. That's the only sure way to beat the game. Men who don't do that get the worst of it.

"All gamblers are superstitious defy any man to handle a pack of carany length of time and not get a lot superstition mixed up with it. Cards will come so peculiarly. Sometimes 4 peculiarity will last only one night. "I remember playing poker one even

ing and having every hand beaten that had a ten spot in it. Big hands, 100 some of them. I had four tens beaten that night by four jacks and I had seen an ace in the discard, too. "Another weakness I can't shall is horror for the queen of spade won't draw to queens, anyhow, unless I've got three of them, but I'm afrais

of the queen of spades especially won't draw to a band, no matter what I've got, if the queen of spades is there-I've tried it and never made a win." Penny Wise and Pound Foolish.

Man, in his greed for gain, not infrequently "kills the goose that lays the golden egg." This is illustrated in the conduct of French peasants, who, when the price of land increased enormously cut down the hedges and substituted thin fences. This result has been to deprive the birds of nesting places and consequently, to drive them away. Consequently, insects, in the absence of their natural enemy, have rapidly in creased, and are destroying the crops which formerly were protected by the birds . . .