### Subscription Rates.

one residing outside of the county attrional per year will be charged to

sin, and those who don't consult their six by paying in advance must not ex-placed on the same footing as those who et be distinctly understood from

Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop must None but scalawags do otherwise.—
De a scalawag—life is too short.

# Cambria & Streman.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

\$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

to Coax Showers in Time of Drought.

During the summer season in Japan

droughts are very frequent, and the

rice fields, before so beautiful, present-

ing as they do all the different shades

of green imaginable, gradually lose

their brilliancy of color, turn yellow

and hoping in vain for a downfall of

rain, says a Yokohama letter, the peo-

ple turn out en masse to voke the

power of their deities to send them the

saving showers. A procession is

formed of perhaps two hundred men.

all nearly naked, who, carrying straw

emblems representing the sun with

rain pouring from it and with long

streamers having prayers written on

them flying in the wind, proceed to

the nearest river or bay, where the

whole company wades into the water

until they are waist deep, and, sur-

rounding the emblems, pray alond and

throw water on the images with both

After doing this several times the

procession is reformed, when it pro-

ceeds to the temple to pray again

This ceremony is repeated several

time, and should the rain come in

abundance prayers are offered in

thanksgiving. Should it be only a

shower, they blame themselves for not

having prayed fervently enough and

continue their devotions until a down-

Another form of devotion for the

same purpose takes place at nightfall.

when a long boat is filled with men

and paddled swiftly across the harbor.

accompanying the prayers by the regu-

har beating of tomtoms and gongs

Sometimes at night, away down the

bay, may be heard the weird sound of

tomtoms and the voices of the men

gradually growing louder and louder

as the boat approaches, each man bend-

ing to his paddle in regular time as it

passes us swiftly and gradually disap-

pears in the darkness and is soon lost

EXERCISE FOR THE EYES.

Absolutely Necessary in Order That the

When the eyes are treated fairly

they are strengthened, not weakened,

by work, says the Philadelphia Times.

Just as the arms of a blacksmith

grow the stronger for his trule, so the

eyes of watchmakers who work under

healthy conditions are found to im

pour takes place.

to sight and hearing.

call attention to any matter of imited or individual interest must be paid for an advertisments.

Book and Job Printing of all kinds nearly and exectioning executed at the lowest prices. And don'tyou lorget it.

# NUMBER 12.

### EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1894.

CHINESE DELICACIES. Dishes in Which the Pigtailed Celestials Revel.

> Curious Articles of Diet for Which There Is No Name in English-Dining in a Mongolian

neighborhood of Mott street each carcould open these mysterious packages von would find desiccated shrimps and prawns, picked Amoy cabbage, delicate encumbers, dried devil fish, Awabi clams from Japan, smoked oysters. preserved sharks' fins, pots of sweetof dainties for which, according to the Herald, there is no name in English. A poor laundryman will spend a quarter or a third of his income upon these his precious time to cooking them in approved Mongolian style. The table is a queer work of art. The china and porcelain are superb, so beautiful that in this land of collectors they would knives or forks. The Celestial mind regards cutting and carving a labor un--long, slender bars of ivory tipped films of porcelain; the wine glasses, cups like those in children's doll your napkin a silk towel held by a servant. The table is handsome neverdainty plates containing hors d'œnvres piled up in slender pyramids. One pile consists of peeled bananas, cut into little drums; another of pincapple. carved into tiny bars, like miniatures of laundry soap; a third of crystallized dwarf oranges, moistened in honey; a fourth of fine onion sprouts and a fifth of preserved eggs, dark green and

and a score of other equally incongru ous dainties. You help yourself to any of these both before and during the banquet In the meantime the waiter or the "sing-song girl" has filled your teacup with fragrant Oolong and your wine cup with boiling wine. From this point neither cup is permitted to remain empty nor grow old. If it stands longer than the time allotted by Mon golian etiquette it is removed and replaced by a hot one. After a few minutes of nibbling and sipping the courses begin to arrive and continue to arrive as long as there is a soul at the board. Soups and steps, omelettes an entrees, roasts and boiled, ragouts and fricassees, croquettes and vol au vents. sweet dishes and sour follow one another without apparent rhyme or reason. At the end of every half hour you take a recess of from five to fifteen minutes. Everybody lights a fresh cigarette or puffs a water pipe. A few retire to one of the bunks and smoke a pipe of opium. The "singsong" girls perform a brief concert, vocal and instrumental, and again the meal proceeds. It is a poor dinner that has less than twenty courses. Some have forty and fifty, and a few pass the hundred mark. You eat what you please and as much as you please. Searcely any dish is simple; some con tain twenty ingredients. The average banquet uses pork, fresh, salt and smoked; pigs' brain, liver and kidney chicken, duck, pigeon, quail and goose fish, fresh, dried salt and smoked; eggs of at least four kinds, rice, pastry, beans, peas, cabbage, millet, lentils onions, garlie, leek, encumber, squash.

LITERARY DOINGS. prepared under the direction of his family.

A BUMOR has gained some credence in Germany that Prince Bismarck has sold the copyright of his memoirs to

In the Hong Kong prison 115 cases of prisoners fighting with each other occurred during 1890.

St. Petersburg's population is 1,000,-000. There are 2,165 police, who in

were arrested and fined for failing THE City of Mexico has 451,000 people and 2,302 police. The arrests last year were 52,223, over one-half for intoxication.

842, of which 26,822 were for drunken-

### FRUIT BUDS

What better remedy for plum rot is there than thorough thinning? ORCHARD, bees, poultry, sheep-all

these go well together. For a canning plum, give us

succeed in acclimating the English filberts, why not make efforts toward the

improvement of the wild hazel?

RAINMAKERS IN THE ORIENT. Queer Methods Adopted by the Japanese

column 1 year. column, & months ...

1 column, 1 year ....

DEFECTS IN CAR TRUCKS. One Serious Difficulty is Found Where the Tracks Are Curved.

"The degree of perfection attained

Business Items, first insertion, loc. per line ubsequent insertions, Sc. per line
Administrator's and Executor's Notices. \$2.50
Anditor's Notices. 250
Stray and similar Notices. 200
& Resolutions or proceedings of may corpora

or society and communications designed to

Advertising Rates.

The large and reitable circulation of the CAM-

in mechanical production is wonderful," said a mechanic to a writer for the Pittsburgh Dispatch, "In almost every line of mechanical inventions you see faults and difficulties overcome which make it seem nearly impossible to advance further. Viewed in this light, the imperfections in the construction of our railroad car trucks are strangely inconsistent, for they are palpably at variance with our high altainment in mechanical construction. I refer to the custom, which has never been improved upon since railroading began, of using wheels seemely firstened to rigid axles. It would seem that, on such an all-important matter as this, some improvements would be made, but there has been none. The running gear of cars, as now constructed, is only adapted for use on straight tracks. But, as there must be curves on roads, the trucks are simply forced around them. It is said that it requires one-third more motive power to carry a train around an ordinary curve than on a straight track. This is due to the strain to which the wheels. are subjected. In making a curve the outside track is longer than the inside one. Now, with a wheel on each track and fastened immovably to the axle. both wheels must make the same number of revolutions. In rounding a curve how is the inside wheel, which has a much shorter distance to travel, to make an equal number of revolutions with the outside wheel? It'is done in this way: The inside wheel slips upon the inner or shorter rail. while the outside one covers the longer distance. At the same time the inclination of the track required in making curves throws most of the lead upon the wheel that is slipping, cansing a great strain upon both wheel and axle. It has been computed that the strain is equal to double that of the rolling pressure on a straight track. To meet this the axle is made much thicker between the wheels than at the journals, where all the weight of the car and load is carried. Though it has been long coming I think the

#### feets in car trucks will be overcome. EARLY SANITATION.

day will finally dawn when these de-

During the Days of King Richard IL, Henry VII. and Charles II.

As far back as the reign of Richard II., says the London Spectator, we find an act for "the punishment of them which cause corruption near a city or great town to corrupt the air" (12 kleh. II., c. 13, A. D. 1388), the prenimble of which notes that so much fifth "be east and put in ditches and other waters, and also within many other places, \* \* \* that the nir there is greatly corrupt and infect, and many maladies and other diseases do daily happen." This is essentially sanitacy

legislation. A century later we find an act under the heading: "Butchers shall kill no beasts within any walled town or Cambridge" (4 Henry VII., c. 5, A. D. (487) The preamble of this speaks of the "corruptions engendered \* \* \* hy reason of the slaughter of beasts and scalding of swine," the "unclean, corrupt and putrified waters," and goes on o the remarkable statement that "in few noble cities and towns, or none within Christendem, \* \* \* the commen slaughter house of beasts should be kept \* \* \* within the walls of the same, lest it might engender sick-

ness, unto the destruction of the peo-Under Charles II. the "act for rebuilding the city of London" (19 Charles II, c. 3, A. D. 1667) provides for the "cleansing and scouring of vaults, sinks and common sewers," and a few years later again we find "an act for the better paying and cleansing the streets and sewers in and about the city of London" (22 and 23 Charles II.

17, A. D. 1670). We must be just to our ancestors, though they undoubtedly had not much science (and did not use long words ending in "ation"), the idea of hepith as a matter of public concernment was not foreign to their minds. The difference is that what were sanitary instincts in them have developed into sanitary methods with us.

A Terror to Postmen. There is a little green card in use by the post office department that is a terror to careless letter carriers. This eard is dropped in a letter box; on it is marked the time when it should be taken out. A record is kept at the office, and if that eard does not turn up when due, it is clearly to be seen that the earrier has not taken the mail from one box, at least. When there is any complaint on the part of the citizens about the tardiness of the local mails the tell-tale card is dropped in one or more boxes in the district from which the complaint comes. It is, however, not necessary that there should be complaints; for frequently the eards are put in the boxes of efficient men. Of course they are happy when they diecover them. When a box is missed in which there is a green card the carrier is bound to get into trouble, and very serious trouble at that. This card has been in use for a good many years in all parts of the country.

### THE COST OF WAR.

The republic of Brazil spent last year-on the army 33,000,000 milreis; on the navy, 15,000,000. A milreis is about

55 cents. LITTLE Switzerland has an enormous army in proportion to population. The population is 2,900,000; the standing

army, 126,000. OVER 1,000,000 French women were made widows and 3,000,000 French

children were made fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns. THE cost of an Armstrong steel gun is estimated at \$500 for each ton of

weight; of a Krepp gun, \$900; of a

where Hannibal defeated the Romans, there were 65,000 men engaged, of whom 17,000 were killed.

THE number of men withdrawn from industry to take part in the civil war on the union side was 2,772,408; the confederates enlisted over 500,000.

With the exception of Belgium,

VOLUME XXVIII.

# DREXEL'S

IMPROVED EMULSION OF OD LIVER OIL

WITH CHEMICALLY PURE

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. - FOR -

NSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS DLDS, ASTHMA, SCROFULA. WIN DISEASES, NERVOUS DISEASES DISEASES OF CHILDREN. PHOOPING COUGH, ANAEMIA CATABRH. GENERAL DEBILITY, ETC., ETC.

duable preparation cures by its nutritive power. It is a true is easily digested, quickly-assimilated, its wonderful action on blood, tissue by a most marked improvement from Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is especially an swellings, glandular enlarger i's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the very itis, sore and bleeding throat, hears throat, soreness of chest and al

at, lungs and chest, bottles, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by ta generally, or sent to any address on ref 50 cents.

inflamed and diseased con

SOLE PROPRIETORS. inkelmann & Brown Drug Co. BALTIMORE, MD. U. S. A



"NO MORE DOCTORS FOR ME! said I was consumptive, sent me to ed no tennis. Just think of it Mrs. Pinkham, and in it I t a lovely reply, told me just what to am in splendid health now. DIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable

all those weaknesses and nilments evalent with the sex, and restores per or the cure of Kidney Complaints, er sex, the Compound has no rival. lrs. Pinkham freely answers letters of

Send two 2-cent stamps for Mrs. Pinkham' equitful 88-rage illustrated book, entitle "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND ETIQUETTE. It has saved lives, and may save yours

tia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

# rom Pole to Pole

The Harpooner's Story. New Bedford, June 1, 1883. L.J. C. Aven & Co.—Twenty years ago 1 harpooner in the North Pacific, when five the crew and myself were laid up with ers of the crew and myself were laid up with gray. Our badies were bloated, gums swollen I bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all grus, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it sad large we were pretty badiy off. All our cluice was accidentally destroyed, but the Gain had a couple dozen bottles of AYEE'S SSATARILLA and gave us that. We recov-d on it quicker than I have ever seen men out by any other treatment for Scurvy, on a good deal of it. Seeing no mon-r Almanae of your Sarsaparilla being crvy. I thought you neght to know of

ully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE. The Trooper's Experience. substant S. Africa, Marchy, 1885. Arm & Co., Gentlemen: I have ure to testify to the great value of puritle. We have been stationed

two years, during which time we to tents. Being under canvas for breight on what is called in this clid-nores." I had those sores for I was advised to take your Sars. and I am now quite well.

trawing or photo., with descrip-e if patentable or not, free of e not due till patent is secured. 'How to Obtain Patents,' with

ents in your State, county, o'

A.SNOW&CO.

Patent Office, Washington, D. C

WEEKLY PERMANENT

Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

SALESA EN to seil a enoice line

NOTICE AND THE TENTON OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

yer's Sarsaparilla J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Buckingham's Dve** 

WHISKERS

PREPARED BY

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER STRICTLY

and pains, asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, entarth, cuts, chaps, childrains, colic, cholera morbus, carache, headache, hooping congh, inflammation, la grippe, lameness, munops, muscular soreness, neuralgia, neveous headache theumatism, bites, burns, bruises, strains, sprains, stings, swellings, stiff joints, sore throat, sore langs, toothache, tousilitis and wind colic. Originated in tion by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All whouse it are amazed at its wonderful power. It is safe, sosthing, satisfying, so say sick, sensitive sufferers. Used Internal and External. It The Doctor's signature and directions on every bettle,

Garfield Tea

Constipation Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridge-

"Lean recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa. "For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them

#### Effective Remedy

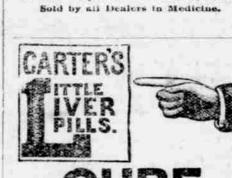
for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house. Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass. "I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them

prompt and efficient in their action."-L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y. "I suffered from constipation which assumed an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia." - James Middle st., Hartford, Conn. - James Quinn, 90 "Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried

Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief, I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this comclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Beston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mast



CURE

equally calcuble in Constitution, curing and pre-venting this annoying complaint, while they also correct all desorders of the stomach, stimulate the

HEAD

# ling to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grips of purve, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vialant 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold

by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. DARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. MALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

# HALL'S HAIR RENEWER.

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; proserves 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. Con-taining no alcohol, it does not evap-orate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle. as do

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 convenient of application than any other. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

For FAMILY Use. Dropped on sugar suffering children love to take it. Every Mother should have it in the house, it quickly relieves and cures all aches and pains, asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, catarrh, cuts, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera morbus, carache, headache, bronting carache.

Cures Sick Headache

## IN SHADOW-LAND.

The pennon at his prox to float o bro. z. along the ist taweeps; But round and roun to the swaying boat The tabel at slow coldy creops. If yesh reve or yester year He dritted on this little strand Who knows? Time has no measure here in Shadow-Land.

For one perpetual season flowers, And knows no change of sun or moon To mark the never-varying hours From dawn to died: from might to noon But still and far, on either hand,

In Shadow-Land. That soft, unceasing ripple rocks The keel that with it seems to glide, And to his dreaming fancy mocks the motion of an onward tide Dim shapes his half-shut eyelids fill, He hears the wave wash on the sand, Nor guesses that he lingers still

In Shadow-Land. Awake, O dallier with a dream That only in thy fancy dwells! Push out into thy open stream Beyond these poisoned honer-bells! The drowsy fragrance round thee fanned Or perish of its dentily drift In Shadow-Land

# HELPED HIM PROPOSE.

-Kate Putnam Osgood, in N. Y. Independent

And Promised Not to Tell, But It Was Too Good to Keep. Arthur Lyle was a confirmed bach-

elor. He was a tall, bandsome young fellow, with blue eyes and dark hair. He was an artist by profession. He had but few patrons, but that fact did not trouble him much, as he was very well-turdo. He was idly toying with his watch

chain and watching the smoke of his igar as it curled upward in the air, then the door opened and Mr. Clifton Wayne entered the room. "Well, Arthur, how are, you to-day?" were his first words. "Thinking of our lady-love?"

"Don't be a fool, Clifton!" was his polite reply. 'You know I hate girls ike-like-"Softly, softly, my dear sir," interrupted Clifton, laughingly; "the trouble

is you haven't come across the right "And never will," interrupted Ar-But enough of this nonsense I heard to-day that your sister Clara was about to give a grand ball. Is

"Of course it is, and you're to be invited. And say, Arthur, Consin Nellie, from New Orleans, is coming, too. She will be a splendid catch for you." There you go again, Clifton. You know I am a confirmed bachelor. And as for Miss Nellie-what did you say

her name is?" "Forsythe - Nellie Forsythe. But good day! I have an appointment downtown." And he hurried away. Years ago Arthur Lyle had felt that he understood one woman. He had even gone so far as to tell her that if she so willed it henceforth his life would be devoted equally to her and his profession. Andeshe had smiled and looked so pleased that he had kissed her, and supposed that she would at some time, not far distant, be his own But he had supposed too much, as he

afterwards found out when she was married a few weeks later to a dashing young lawyer. This hurt his susceptible and sensitive heart to think that she had so deceived him, and he told her so the first time he saw her after her marriage. And she, with one of her innocent, surprised looks, answered his indig-

nant words by saying "that he had never asked her to marry him." He had not met her for several years. He went to visit his friend Clifton at his beautiful villa in the suburbs. He had been there but a few days when he walked out on the piazza, and, his amazement, saw his former sweetheart walking around the grounds of a neighboring house with a half-

grown child-a fittle girl-who in many ways resembled her mother. He walked on aimlessly, blind, deaf everything around him. Thoughts f his lost love and the fate that had separated them were struggling together tumultuously in his brain. The sound of a horse rushing madly down the road and a low, startled cry consed him suddenly from the reverse nto which he had fallen. He looked

up and saw a young lady in great He darted forward, and seizing the orse by the bit, stopped him. What a gentle woman's heart she and, this lovely girl with soft, brown eyes and beautiful golden hair-a quiet,

ittle creature with a charming, refined "Where do you wish to go?" he inmired, respectfully. "To Wayne villa," she replied, in weet voice that thrilled his heart.

"I found no one at the depot to meet me, so I got a horse and thought I would ride over, but my borse took fright and I was thrown off as you see, but if you will assist me to remount I think I can reach the villa safely."

It was a splendid night. The stars shone beautifully, the air was soft and balmy. Wayne villa was brilliantly illuminated: Chinese lanterns shon c here and there among the trees-in fact, it looked like a fairy paradise; carriages drove up and deposited ladies and gentlemen and the sound of music was heard from the parlors. Miss Clara Wayne was giving a ball.

When Arthur Lyle was announced there was a buzz through the room, as he was a general favorite, and maneuvering mammas did not quite despair of catching him. "Ah! Arthur, how glad I am to see ou!" exclaimed Miss Clara, seizing him

by the hand. "I must introduce you to Miss Forsythe." "Hang Miss Forsythe!" thought Arthur (his thoughts were all centered on the fair girl he had rescued on the road that morning), but he followed Clara obediently to the corner of the room, where a lady who had her back turned a him was talking with a party of gen-

"Miss Forsythe, Mr. Lyle," said lara, presenting him. "Why, what's the matter with you, Mr. Lyle?" she cried, as Arthur stood, with his eyes wide open, looking at Miss Forsythe. For in Miss Forsythe he recognized the beautiful girl he had met so unexpectedly in the morning. However, he recovered himself sufficiently to converse as if nothing had happened. From that time he found that he loved her. She was a woman after his own heart. But he didn't know how to

tell her so if he made up his mind that he cared to marry. So he waited. Then he thought some one might come along if he dallied, and, discovering what a wonderful woman she was, win the prize he coveted away from him. He felt as if there was possible danger in delay.

But how to say what he wanted tothat was what troubled him. Little cold shivers went over him and his tongue would cleave to the roof of his month. He felt sure that if he began to propose words would forsake him, and there he would stand, gasping and opening his mouth like a dying fish.

He had been a constant visitor to Wayne villa for several months, and he was thinking this morning, as he walked leisurely up the path, that if he could but meet Miss Forsythe he would speak. As he turned a bend in the path he

saw seated on a rock under a shady tree the object of his thoughts. She smiled when she saw who it was that had intruded upon her peaceful privacy; and the poor, lovesick artist thought she had the sweetest smile he

had ever seen. She made room for nim and he sat down beside her. "This is a lovely morning for sketching, and I thought I would sketch some of this beautiful scenery, but now that I have found something so much more interesting to me and so much more beautiful I-I think I-would-would-

would-"

sythe, with a quizzical smile. And the artist blushed like any rose at his foolish speech. Then there was a little silence, which Miss Forsythe broke by saying: "Here comes your protege," as Flora

"Rather talk," interrupted Miss For-

Hale came tearing down the path at breakneck speed "O, dear!" sighed the poor artist, with comical despair. "I don't see why I should be so persecuted, do you? That child worries the life out of me." "I say," called out Miss Flora, while yet a long way off, "you aren't a fool,

are you?" "I hope not," answered the astonished man. "What makes you ask such

a question?" 'O, 'cause," answered Miss Flora. 'You see, I heard ma and Mrs. Insle talking about you an' Miss Forsythe an' Mrs. Insley said it was as plain as the nose on your face that you loved her like everything, only you daren't say so. An' ma she said you was foolish not to tell her an' done with it, for she'd seen how you wanted to for a good while, an' she said Miss Forsythe thought her eyes of you, an' you must see it if you wasn't a fool, an' lots more that I can't remember. But I knew

you wasn t a root." And then this little protege smiled lovingly up in the red, red face of the poor artist. He glanced at Miss Forsythe. She was blushing like the reddest rose of summer. The sight gave him courage. "Miss Forsythe," he began, and then he got frightened and paused.

"Do you care anything for me? I certainly do for you.' Then he found himself holding out his hand to her, and she put her hand in his, and then he kissed her. He wondered at himself and his new-found

But he mustered courage and went

courage, for he kissed her again. But the fact of his sudden bravery was enough to make him as courageous as most lovers are, and he actually put his arm around Miss Forsythe and gave her a third kiss. Miss Flora stood and watched matters with mouth and eyes wide open,

taking rapid and accurate observations

of what was transpiring. "Don't tell, will you, dear?" said Miss Forsythe, coaxingly. "No, not for anything," answered Flora, with a grin. An hour later, as the artist and Miss Forsythe came up to the house, they

heard Flora rehearsing the whole affair to a group of delighted children. "O, but it was just jolly!" cried she. 'He just got awful red an' kinder rolled his eyes up to her-this way; an' she was redder 'n he was, an' pretended she seen something on the ground, when there wasn't a thing to see; an' he says: 'I love you more'n tongue can tell,' an' stuck his hand right out to'rds her-so-an' she took hold of it an' then he kissed her again, an' then he stuck out both bis arms-this way-an' hugged her, an' then he kissed me an' called me an angel"-here "the angel" stopped to titter-"an' as near as I can make out he'd never bave said nothin'

if I hadn't helped him, 'cause he's a man, an' men are 'fraid of women." The artist and his companion looked at each other and laughed.

Just then up came Mr. Wayne and startled him by clapping him on the back, saying: "Hello, old fellow! Why, what in the world is the matter with you?" "Nothing." said Arthur, recovering

himself. Well, it was but a few weeks till Miss Forsythe became Mrs. Lyle, and Mr. Clifton Wayne cannot comprehen d how Arthur overcame "his hatred for

### girls."-Francis Lee Hare.

tremes of poverty and neglect.

TROUBLES OF WRITERS. DE FOE had more than one dose of Newgate and the pillory. SPENSER, the poet, suffered the ex-

Cowper was all his days overshadowed by the gloom of insanity. LE SAGE was poor all his life. In old age he was dependent on his son. MILTON was blind in his old age and often lacked the comforts of life. Bacon was avaricious, and his greed

for money finally led to his disgrace.

Byron was club-footed and the fact was a source of constant misery to him DANTE passed most of his life as an cared to live.

was poor all his life, and was finally buried by charity. Newron's great regret was a lack of time to complete the work he had laid out for his life task. Bunyan passed twelve years in jail, and during that time supported him-

VONDEL, the great Dutch dramatist,

self while writing "Pilgrim's Prog-DISRAELI, the author of the "Curiosities of Literature," ruined his eyes by his indefatigable studies and became almost blind.

VISITORS AT WASHINGTON. How Strangers Pour Into the National Capital From Everywhere. The national capital is the Mecca of sight-seers and they flock in hundreds to this city at all times of the year says a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle. They come singly, in couples and squads of from a dozen to a hundred. They are from all sections of the country and represent all classes of socie-The spoony newly married couple, the well-to-do farmer who has harvested his crops and is enjoying the fruits of his summer's labor, and excursionists from different parts of the country journey to Washington with the convening of each congress. They take in the old historical houses, government buildings and monuments and visit the home of Washington and

the Arlington cemetery. But by far the most interesting object to them is the capitol building. Here they devote the most of their time and attention and roam at will through the rotunda, statuary hall and into the galleries of the house and senate. Their chief delight, however, is to go upon the floor of the senate and sit in the seats that were occupied by the illustrious Clay, Webster, Benton and other renowned orators long since numbered among the great majority, and to recline for a moment of bliss in the vice president's chair. A majority of these visitors seem possessed with a mania for collecting souvenirs, and are ever on the lookout for something to carry away as a memento. Not an object that is portable escapes their depredating hands; they clip tassels from the costly damask portieres; chip bits of marble from the walls and pillars; take knobs from doors, and one fiend a short time ago had the audacity to cut a piece as large as the crown of a hat from the center of the twelve hundred-dollar Smyrna rug that covers the floor of the marble room of the senate. Anything in the way of pens,

#### relie hunters MASCULINE AFFECTATIONS.

pencils and even inkstands that is

found upon the desks of the senators is

regarded as common property and as

such are appropriated by the rapacious

The Idiotic Stare, the Walking Stick, Evenlng Tie and Nouchalance. It is said on excellent authority that the idiotic stare is still in favor among the exotic youth of swelldom, and any fashionable young man who cannot learn how to abstract every atom of expression from the countenance and look on vacancy with an expression of imbecility, cannot belong to the select

coterie or hold rank in the inner cir-There are other important matters which must be carefully committed if one desires to be in the van of fashion. The first of these relates to the walking stick, and this involves perhaps the most serious responsibility. For the stick must be left at home when going to business, to church, or to make calls. The reason of the latter by-law is that in the language of the stick, to call upon a young lady while carrying a cane, implies that the caller is on sufficiently intimate terms to look in on her casually any time. What finer

subtlety than this is to be found in the intricacies of feminine etiquette! Then there is a fixed and immutable law governing the carrying of the cane. The correct style is to hold it at an angle of forty-five degrees, with the ferrule uppermost and forward. Of course, this is the sort of thing no man could possibly discover for himself, for the unsophisticated would naturally carry his stick with the point to the ground and in so doing stand revealed

as unitiated in the supreme refinement of etiquette. No man with a particle of self-respect would wear a made-up evening tie, and as some men find it quite impossible to learn to tie the bow themselves there has sprung up a new industry for women. A young woman in London has taken up the unique calling of going from house to house tying the neckgear of distraught bachelors who cannot do it for themselves. The custom will probably be introduced on this side along with the other English quirks. Let no man in his conceit assume that when Pandora opened her

easket women monopolized all the vanity. Besides it isn't good form to be so critical. A nonchalant benevolence, superior and patronizing, is the latest mode, and it is not good form to be

### caustic or pessimistic any more.

FINANCE NOTES THE amount of money received and expended for the relief of the miners during the recent general strike in England was £101,714.

FRENCH imports decreased 251,330,000

francs in 1893, as compared with those

of the preceding year, and the exports decreased 251,116,000 francs. EASTBOUND trunk line shipments of breadstuffs and provisions from Chicago for the year 1893 were 2,162,236 tons, against 1,735,092 tons in 1892.

THE official returns show an increase

in exports from Canada for the past six months of nearly \$4,000,000. The imports for the past six months increased half a million dollars. Time "foreign trade of Canada was \$245,694,000 in 1893, as compared with \$241,369,000 in 1892. The exports amounted to \$118,619,000, by far the greatest in the history of the do-

minion." .THE Edison Electric Illuminating company, of New York, reports for year 1893 gross earnings \$1,193,338, increase \$250,763; net \$581,678, increase \$106.541, and a surplus over interest and dividends of \$9,648.—Bradstreet's. Statistics compiled by the census bureau show that in the United States there are 14,969,467 horses, or one horse for every four inhabitants; mules, 2,-295,532; cows, 16,511,950; swine, 57,409,-583; and sheep shorn, 32,126,868.

-A marriage contract according to

the laws of England or of the United

States is not valid in France unless all

the details of French law are complied

with. The American woman who mar-

ries a Frenchman in this country is not,

in the eye of the French law, his wife until all the requirements of the code Napoleon have been complied with. -Not Surprising. - Williamson (a poor shot)-"I haven't had any better luck hunting this year than I did last." Henderson-"Of course not. The birds

aren't any larger."-Truth.

and parched, and threaten the total destruction of the crop. Not only does the rice suffer, but the wells dry up and necessitate the carrying of water from long distances. After waiting

Hashery. Every day in New York you can see a score of pigtailed gentlemen in the rying a huge brown paper bag. If you little tubers known as "ma-tai" bitter meats, funny looking sausages and lots luxuries, and will devote a half day of be placed in cabinets. There are no worthy of a guest, and relegates it to a cook. In lieu of forks are chopsticks with silver or gold. The spoons are houses. Your plate is a saucer and theless. It is nearly covered with

suggesting cucumbers. Other plate contain sliced sausage, pickled cocks combs, hard boiled pigeons' eggs sweet pickled stredded ginger, sliced water chestnuts, dried fish segments. desicented prawns, smoked fish roc.

melon, gourd, potatoes, white and sweet: vam, ma-tai, bean, sprouts,

#### nests, shark's fins, chilliss, orange peel, ginger, cocoanut, macaroni and heaven knows what not.

spinach, turnip, parsnip, carrot, devil

fish, dragon fish, fish roe, clams, oys-

ters, crabs, sea weed, mushroom and

tree mushrooms, bird's nests, shark's

MR. HOLMAN HUNT is occupied upon his new book, which will treat of the pre-Raphaelite movement in England. A cory of the sixpenny pamphlet edition of Gray's "Elegy," printed by the author in 1751, sold lately in London for three hundred and seventy dollars. THE interesting announcement is made that an authorized memoir of the late Dr. Francis Parkman will be

WITH the seventy thousand dollars left to Yale by the late Judge Billings a chair of English literature is to be established. It will be known as the Emily Sanford professorship.

a firm of publishers for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. FOREIGN POLICE STATISTICS.

1890 made 76,002 arrests. In Glasgow last year 577 persons to sweep their steps or pavements.

PARIS has 2,344,000 population and 7.154 police. Total arrests in 1890, 96,-

Ogon, a yellow Japanese sort. PRAYER for fine fruit will be most effective if backed with the sprayer. THE annual crop of wild hazel nuts in the United States is said to amount to two million bushels. If we cannot

prove and not to deteriorate in vigor and quickness. It is the abuse of the eyes, not their use, which is to be avoided. If a man is aware either that his

eyes need no artificial correction or else have received their proper adjustment, and if his work, whether literary or mechanical, is done in a light both steady and sufficient and with a due regard as to ordinary sanitary rules, he may fell sure that he is strengthening his eyes, not weakening them, by nara work. Men of inter lectual pursuits sometimes are afraid of losing their mental powers in old age because they have drawn so much upon them when young. The reverse

is nearer the truth, and if they have not overtaxed their brains the fear is absolutely groundless. The man whose intellect goes first in old age is generally some farmer or laborer who has never strengthened and invigorated it by use; not the politician, the lawyer or the man of letters. So with the eyes. Those who have strengthened their eyes by using them properly keep keen sight longer than those who have never trained them. In the case of the man who has neglected to give his eyes full development they will fail in power along with his other bodily functions. When however, the man who, born with good eyes, has kept them in constant hard work and yet never strained them reaches old age, he may find them capable of performing their functions better than any other organ of the

A Monkey's Death-Bed Scene. Prof. Garner's chimpanzee, Elishaba recently fell a victim at Liverpool to the severe weather. The scene at the death bed was very distressing. Poor Aaron.

body.

the male chimpanzee, had been most assidnous in his attentions to his consort during the whole of her illness. Prof. Garner was present during the last moments and when he put his hand to her hear! to find if it had ceased to beat, Aaron also put his hand there, looking up it the professor's eyes as if inquiring it that was all they could do for her Aaron would not suffer Elishaba to Is taken from him, and clung to her body with such tenacity that the professor was compelled to lay it down on its bed of straw. The sadness depicted on Aaron's countenance could not have been more clearly portrayed on the face of any human being. Poor Auron was not consoled until he had placed his hand in that of the professor, and by signs and sounds had told him of his distress. Both of the animals had

ner, and, apart from her value in support of his theory, the loss of Elishaba is keenly felt by him. MARTS OF THE WORLD.

become greatly attached to Prof. Gar-

ATTORNEY GENERAL OLNEY has furnished an opinion to Secretary Carlisie that clearing-house certificates are not liable to taxation. An order has been received by the Richmond (Va.) Locomotive and Machine works to build twenty new loco-

motives and rebuild ten old ones for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rail-DISPATCHES from Cincinnati report the organization of a \$2,000,000 company to develop 25,000 acres of coal land in West Virginia, and of a \$1,000,-000 company to develop the marl de

posits in eastern Virginia.

Dumno the year ending June 30 1893, there were 666,300 tons of coal mined in Arkansas. There were 22 mines in operation, employing 1,752 men. This does not include some small open workings, where coal is taken out for local use. THE coinage of the United States

mints in November reached the ex-

ceptionally large value of \$11,031,440.35,

demanded for the Christmas trade,

Whitworthgun, 8525. Ar the battle on the Thrasymene,

of which \$10,789,800 was gold coin. The whose debt has been incurred for inminor coinage, 5,282,000 pieces, of which ternal improvements, every European 4,120,000 were one-cent pieces, was national debt is in great part a war debt.

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