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BY JAMES G. HASSON.

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Cambria Freeman.

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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.

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Effective Remedy

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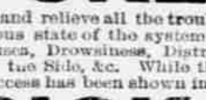

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

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New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen 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 AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave 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 Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Masern, Basutoland (S. Africa), March 7, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had these sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours tru'y, T. K. BODEN,
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COD LIVER OIL

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— FOR —

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
COLDS, ASTHMA, SCROFULA,
SKIN DISEASES, NERVOUS DISEASES,
DISEASES OF CHILDREN,
WHOOPING COUGH, ANAEMIA,
CATARRH,
GENERAL DEBILITY, ETC., ETC.

This valuable preparation cures by its nutritive and healthy power. It is a true emulsion,—not a mixture,—easily digested, quickly assimilated, and shows its wonderful action on blood, tissue and nerve by a most marked improvement from [illegible]

Drexel's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is especially [illegible] for scrofula [illegible] glandular enlargements, [illegible] diseases of childhood. For dyspepsia [illegible] loss of flesh, disease [illegible] night sweats, it is a perfect cure. Drexel's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the very [illegible] for coughs, colds, bronchitis, [illegible] and bleeding throat, hoarseness [illegible] throat, soreness of chest and all [illegible] inflamed and diseased conditions [illegible] lungs and chest.

Large bottles, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.

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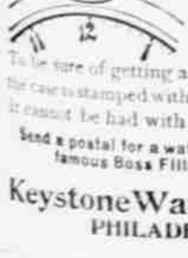
If so, buy one that cannot be stolen. The only thief-proof Watches are those with

Non-pull-out



BOWS.
Here's the Idea:
The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendent (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendent, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

To be sure of getting a Non-pull-out, see that the case is stamped with this trade mark. It cannot be had with any other kind.

Send a postal for a watch case opener to the famous Boss Filled Case makers.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
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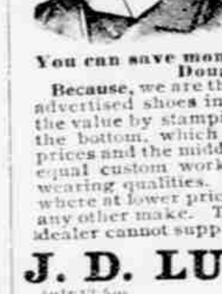

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NOTICE.

My wife Susan having left home, all persons are hereby notified not to credit her on my account, as I will pay no such bills.

MICHAEL DONOGHOE,
Washington township, Cambria Co., Pa.
September 7, 1894.

FOSSIL BOTANY IN THE EAST.

One Hundred and Fifty Specimens of Plant Deposit Found in Pennsylvania.

Underneath the great bed of cannel coal, three miles below Darlington, making the floor of the coal mentioned, is regarded by the Pittsburgh Dispatch as one of the most varied paleobotanical deposits known to science. No other single locality in this or any other country has ever contributed such a collection and such a variety of the preglacial, or, it may be said, the carboniferous botanical flora, as has come from this coal floor. The material in which these remarkable fossil imprints occur is a dark, sandy shale, and to say that the stratum is filled with plant remains is giving the fact only mild expression. The richness and rareness of this plant deposit will be understood when it is stated that more than one hundred and fifty varieties of specimens have been found, some entirely new to science and such as have never been found elsewhere, and all this on an area of only from two to three feet in thickness, from which the superabundance of this early flora may at once be inferred. The first vegetable form that is undeniably that of a mushroom was here discovered, and so anomalous was this as to the associated formations that it was made the subject of a paper read before the American Philosophical society.

This remarkable locality is not content only in vying with the world in the richness and rareness of botanical finds, but a crustacean of a rare type is also in the collection from these shales. This is a form allied to Eurypterus, and in honor of I. F. Mansfield, the owner and enthusiastic and indefatigable collector of these specimens, the new fossil creature has been called Dolichopterus Mansfieldi. A matter of scientific interest as related to this shale is the fact that the material that entered into this cannel coal formation was not produced from the bed on which it rests, the myriads of plant specimens affording an abundance of negative testimony. Dr. Newberry, a former Ohio state geologist, has suggested that the cannel coal owes its origin probably to the drifting of a carboniferous mud into some quiet lagoon. Probably a quiet settling of sedimentary matter would better express the process, for it must have had a most quiescent action that so evenly and gently pressed down the delicate plant life so as to preserve all the fine minutiæ in the imprint. This Darlington district will become a botanical Mecca for students of paleobotanical science.

CODDLED CODFISH.

Lifted from the Water, Stuffed with Edibles and Returned to the Pool.

At Logan, near the mull of Galloway, there is a most interesting tidal fish pond. A rent in the cliffs facing the Irish channel admits the salt water through a narrow fissure, protected by a grating, into a circular rock basin, some thirty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep. The cliffs rise high all around; stone steps descend on one side to a ledge leveled into a footpath at the water's edge. No sooner does the visitor's footfall resound on the stairs than the green water, hitherto motionless and apparently lifeless, becomes peopled with large brown fish, rising from the depths, gliding and dashing about in a great state of excitement. These are cod, lythe and saithe, which, caught on lines in the sea, have been transferred to this pond to be fattened for the table. They are fed daily by the keeper, says the National (English) Magazine, and experience has taught them to connect the sound of footsteps with their mealtime.

Formerly a clapper used to be rung to summon them, but this was no more than a trick of the stage; the footfall on the stone is quite enough to awaken them to activity. Most of the cod, being deep water fish, become totally blind in captivity from excess of light, but they become so tame and accustomed to their keeper as not only to feed out of his hand, but some of them allow themselves to be lifted out of the water. One may witness the strange sight of a huge cod, more than an ell long, dangled on the knee like a baby, his mouth stuffed with mussels and limpets, after which he is returned to the water with a mighty splash. On the table these fish, thus tended and fed, prove much better than fish brought straight from the open sea.

The Doctor's Rash Promise.

This is a true tale, and it points a moral. A physician of this city had treated a certain gentleman and was asked the question: "How much do I owe you?"

"Three dollars," said the physician.

But when the patient drew forth a ten dollar gold piece the healer looked chapfallen, and asked, anxiously: "Have you no change?"

"No," was the answer. "Only this and two nickels."

"Then give me the two nickels," said the physician, "for if I take the gold I shall be seven dollars out."

The unhappy man had rashly promised his wife that all the gold taken in by him in the discharge of his calling should be his wife's perquisite.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How Beetles Defend Themselves.

Beetles have other defenses than their cuirass, such as nauseous or caustic liquids which they expel on provocation, and an English scientist has found that certain beetles actually exude their blood, charged with noxious products. So far he finds the practice confined to the chrysomelidæ, some of the timarchæ, adamonia, the coccinelidæ and the meloidæ. The blood of the coccinelidæ has a strong disagreeable odor like that of the whole insect; that of the timarchæ is odorless but has an astringent flavor, and in the case of the timarchæ primeliodes is venomous. The blood of the meloidæ contains much cantharidine.

A Singular Suicide.

Very curious is the suicide just committed by a Levantine millionaire of the name of Semama, at Marseilles. In the garden of his superb oriental palace on the Prado he had caused a marble sepulcher to be built, fitted with iron doors and furnished with a divan, candelabra and braziers filled with charcoal. He was wont to retire here from time to time, but the other day failed to reappear, and on the iron doors being broken open he was found lying on the divan, asphyxiated by the fumes of the burning charcoal.

POINTS FROM THE BICYCLE.

A Revolution in Steam and Electricity May Be Brought About.

For many years man has attempted the construction of a successful road machine to be propelled by the rider, says the Scientific American. The first signs of real success came in the application of crank propulsion to the old velocipede. The next development was the introduction of elastic tires of India rubber. Then came the last and greatest improvement, the pneumatic tire. Meanwhile the proportions and details of the machine were constantly changing, until the wheel of to-day was evolved with its ball bearings, wherever possible, and with air-inflated tires. Where he has to propel himself, man naturally has done everything to facilitate the work. The principal bearings of a bicycle, all except those of the chain gearing, work on hard steel balls, running with a minimum of friction and readily adjustable for end shake. The old solid rubber tire enabled the average rider to make high speed; the modern pneumatic tire adds three or four miles an hour more to his rate. But while man has effected these improvements where his own individual exertions are concerned, does it not seem as if he had neglected to extend his ingenuity to the horse, steam and electricity-propelled vehicles? An impression that the bicycle has engrossed all the time of the constructor and inventor of improvements in vehicles is created—the carriage and the rail car seem awaiting their turn.

A few solid rubber-tired carriages still fewer pneumatic-tired vehicles, are seen upon our roads and streets. The pneumatic sulky used on the race track is a side issue. Roller or ball bearings are a rarity among carriages and on railroads. It is unquestionable that, if it could be done, a veritable revolution in steam and electrical transportation might be brought about by the further application of these improvements. It seems absurd to suggest a steam railroad car on pneumatic tires. But light short cars could certainly be carried on elastic tires of some kind, which would do away with the greater part of the noise and injurious jarring of iron wheels against steel rails. The friction of car wheels is greatly diminished by roller or ball bearings. By every improvement in the direction of preventing jarring, lightness of construction would be favored. The whole system of transporting passengers in vehicles operated by steam or electricity is subject to radical modifications. The rail car, as now used, is open to criticism in many respects. Possibly the whole system of operating railroads may yet be changed. But it is hard to believe that the lesson taught by the bicycle cannot be of use to the railroad engineer. Elastic tires, light construction, almost frictionless bearings, should have some place in his economy.

CHAPERONE FOR A CORPSE.

How a Stranded Actor Worked His Passage Across the Continent.

The other day an actor who a fortnight ago was known to be stranded on the Pacific slope, made his appearance on Broadway dressed in the height of fashion and the deepest mourning, says the New York Evening Sun. As his old acquaintances met him they exclaimed, simultaneously:

"How did you get here? Where did you get the clothes? Who's dead?"

The actor waved them away imperiously.

"Don't ask questions, now," he cried. "I earned the clothes and I traveled first-class all the way from 'Frisco. There's no one dead. I'm just wearing the clothes from a sense of the fitness of things. Keep it dark, boys, and I'll tell you. I've been chaperoning a stiff. You see, it was like this," continued the actor. "There was I, out in 'Frisco without a red. My trunks were gone and my credit at the hotel. I hadn't so much as an alternate pocket handkerchief. I was beginning to think seriously of suicide, when I heard that a wealthy easterner had just died in the hotel, and his friends were looking for some reliable person to take the body on east. It is a rule with the railroad companies that when a body is shipped the friends must buy two tickets—one for the corpse and one for the person in charge of it. Well, I applied for the job and got it. The friends of the corpse gave me the mourning suit and kept me supplied with all the creature comforts from cocktails to sleepers. There are worse jobs than a stiff's chaperone."

Afterward, when the actor had passed, a manager exclaimed: "How's that for a ghastly yarn? And yet I know that fellow is telling the truth. Did you notice none of the other actors seemed surprised at his story? You'll find that lots of actors who have played and been stranded in the far west have chaperoned a stiff at some time in their career. You see, in Denver and those other health resorts easterners are constantly dying. Often the persons have no friends out there, and the relatives are only too glad to pay some respectable person for bringing the body home."

Uncomfortable Corean Houses.

The "kang," the Corean house furnace, renders the atmosphere of the inns where travelers take their rest, almost insufferable. It is pictured as a primitive, though effective, means of heating the houses throughout the kingdom. A small fire of brushwood is lighted in the small furnace at one side of the house, thence numerous flues under the mud floor conduct the smoke and hot air to an upright chimney or hole in the wall at the opposite end or side, and a little fire suffices to thoroughly heat a large house. Capt. Cavendish says he is not surprised to find coughs and colds common, for an indoor temperature of seventy or eighty degrees and an outdoor one of zero form trying extremes. Moreover, the constant warmth seems to keep alive the numerous flies, fleas, bugs and cockroaches with which most of the houses swarm.

Napoleon's Poison Bag.

A curious detail of Napoleon Bonaparte's costume was the religious care with which he kept hung around his neck the little leather envelope, shaped like a heart, which contained the poison that was to liberate him in case of irretrievable reverses of fortune. This poison was prepared after a recipe that Cabanis had given to Corvisart, and after the year 1808 the emperor never undertook a campaign without having his little packet of poison.

CURIOSITIES OF PLANT LIFE.

Trees That Distill Water, Furnish Light, Change Color, and Catch Fish.

On the Canary Island grows a fountain tree, a tree most needed in some parts of the island, says the San Jose (Cal.) Mercury. It is said that the leaves constantly distill enough water to furnish drink to every living creature in Hiero, nature having provided this remedy for the drought of the island. Every morning, near this part of the island, a cloud or mist arises from the sea, which the winds force against the steep cliff on which the tree grows, and it is from the mist that the tree distills the water.

China, too, claims her remarkable tree. This is known as the tallow tree, so called from the fact of its producing a substance like tallow, and which serves the same purpose, is of the same consistency, color and smell. On the island of Lewchew grows a tree about the size of a common cherry tree, which possesses the peculiarity of changing the color of its blossoms. At one time the flower assumes the tint of the lily, and again shortly takes the color of the rose. In Thibet there is a curious tree known as the tree of the thousand images; its leaves are covered with well-defined characters of the Thibetan alphabet. It is of great age and the only one of its kind known there.

The caobab tree is considered one of the most wonderful of the vegetable kingdom. It appears that nothing can kill this tree; hence it reaches an astonishing age as well as enormous size. The natives make a strong cord from the fibers of the bark; hence the trees are continually barked, but without damage, as they soon put forth a new bark. It seems impervious to fire and even the ax is resisted, as it continues to grow in length while it is lying on the ground.

In Mexico there is a plant known by the name of Palo de Leche. It belongs to the family of euphorbia. The Indians throw the leaves into the water and the fish become stupefied and rise to the surface and are then caught by the natives. In this case the effect of the narcoetic soon passes off. The milk of this plant thrown upon the fire gives out fumes that produce nausea and headache. The milk taken internally is a deadly poison; it will produce death or insanity according to the size of the doze. There is a popular belief among the lower class in Mexico that the insanity of the ex-Empress Carlotta was caused by this poison.

AN ARTIFICIAL NIAGARA.

England's Scheme to Utilize the Current of the Irish Channel.

England does not propose to be behind the United States in the utilization of natural waterpower for electric lighting and machinery. Since she has no Niagara, she proposes, it is said, to make one. The force to be borrowed is that of old ocean itself, says an article in the Boston Traveller.

The North sea flows through the Irish channel with a swift southward current. At the Mull of Cantire, only fifteen miles from Scotland, the average depth of the strait is not more than three hundred feet. A dam built at this point would incidentally permit of railroad connection between the sister islands. But the main purpose of its construction would be to bank up the waters and create an artificial difference of levels.

The sea north of such a wall would at once rise higher than the Irish sea, which would be turned into an inlet or bay. By tapping the dam an almost inexhaustible power could be drawn upon, since the greater width of the wall would more than make up for the steeper descent of the narrow Niagara river. Secondary advantages, such as increased navigability of the now stormy Irish sea and improvement in the ports of eastern Iceland are claimed for the plan.

Sensitive About His Age.

When a distinguished man like M. Grevy refuses to tell his age, surely ordinary women may be excused for so purely feminine weakness. By this subterfuge the president misled his countrymen into believing him to be six years younger than he was, according to an anecdote, as follows: "M. Grevy was always very reluctant to tell his age and openly admitted that reluctance. At a dinner party given by one of his friends in 1872, the future president of the republic said, with a smile: 'People may try as much as they like, they will never know my real age.' And, in fact, when M. Herold, who was some time a minister of the third republic, endeavored to obtain definite particulars of M. Grevy's age for a new edition of 'Vapereau,' M. Grevy persistently refused to supply them. 'The archives of Mountsous-Vaudrey were burnt in 1813,' he said, 'and you must do the best you can. You'll get no information from me.' As a consequence, all M. Grevy's biographers gave the year 1813 as that of his birth, while in reality he was born in 1807."

ODDS AND ENDS.

COLUMBIAN coins are plentiful now.

THOMAS JEFFERSON invented the modern plow.

THE confederate congress had no printed rules.

WHEELMEN now make bicycle trips over the Alps.

THERE are eight women colonels in the German army.

BERMUDA farms bear three successive crops in one year.

KNOX county, Me., has a three-year-old inveterate smoker.

THE charcoal business has been declining for thirty years.

GREAT BRITAIN has twenty-two thousand miles of turnpikes.

A SPARROW at Joplin, Mo., worked a five-dollar bill into its nest.

The Discovery of Glass.

There is little or nothing known with certainty in regard to the invention or discovery of glass. Some of the oldest specimens are Egyptian, and the age of certain glass vessels made by that people, which are now kept in the British museum, is believed to be at least 4,194 years, dating back to the year 2300 B. C. Transparent glass was first used about 750 B. C., the credit of this latter discovery being given to the Phoenicians. The old story of its accidental discovery is familiar: Merchants who were resting their cooking pots on blocks of subcarbonate of soda found glass produced by the union, under heat, of the alkali and the sands of the desert.

STEWARD OF AN OCEAN LINER.

A Position of Responsibility with an Army of Subordinates to Oversee.

It may surprise some old globe trotters to know that the big ocean greyhounds running between New York and the European ports carry on an average nineteen thousand pieces of sterling silverware for their table service, and that this large amount of plate is handled during the voyage by from two hundred to two hundred and forty waiters or "stewards," as they are called on shipboard. The chief steward is responsible for every piece, says the New York Mail and Express. He must be a man of quick powers of observation, a student of human nature and be up to all the little devices of a small army of subordinates usually keener and quicker witted than those found ashore in the same calling. It is a busy day for the steward twenty-four hours before the time set for departure. He has purchased or contracted for all the supplies and an assistant sees that the contracts are fulfilled. But his personal attention must be given to silverware. He keeps a regular debit and credit account and can tell to a toothpick just what he will start away with. On the voyage passengers are apt to lose spoons or forks or other ware by accident, and occasionally a gay blade may think it amusement to toss a sugar bowl or half a dozen knives through a port hole. It is needless to say that he furnishes a quid pro quo before he goes ashore. When the other side is reached the chief steward spends a day in balancing accounts. He started with so much, and so much should be on hand. If there is a difference he seeks to find it, and if he can't find it he "makes good" himself. The responsibility of such a position naturally commands a high salary, and every chief steward on every ocean steamship running from this port is, without exception, a man of unimpeachable integrity. The extraordinary record is that in thirty years there have been but two accusations of a betrayal of a trust.

FAIRY RINGS OF HELENA.

Theories Advanced as to Their Origin—Common in Eastern Montana.

The well-known circle on the pasture lands about six miles east of Helena, near the old overland stage road, and which has been a curiosity and a source of speculation for years, is identical with the fairy rings so common in some parts of England. There were formerly two of these rings, says the Helena (Mont.) Independent, but one has entirely disappeared within the last few years. The remaining one is about two hundred feet in diameter and forms a perfect circle. The ground forming the circle is about two yards wide and quite destitute of vegetation. Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of these rings. Some say that it is the result of lightning; others that a herd of buffalo, pursued by wolves, stopped and formed themselves into a circle as a means of defending their young, and thus tramped out the grass. These rings have attracted the attention of scientific men, and recent investigations have shown they are the result of centrifugal development of certain kinds of fungi, among which is the common mushroom, which shows a tendency to grow in this manner. The spot where it has grown is unfitted for its continued nourishment, and the spawn extends outward to new soil, forming the circle. These rings are common in eastern Montana, along the Musselshell river, but the one near Helena is the most perfect in the state.

COMPLACENT CHINA.

Condescention Toward Wayward Young Nations Like America.

It is not easy for the outside world to understand that the position of China toward foreigners is one of philosophical condescention, and that nothing could be more genuine than the Chinese sense of mental superiority in dealing with human affairs, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. During one of the controversies between this country and China about immigration a Chinese editor put the case in this way:

"We must remember that we are the oldest nation and that America is one of the youngest. We who have been so favored as to inherit a high civilization from our wise rulers of antiquity and have been blessed with the sublime teachings of our great sages, ought to be patient with the excited caprices of a nation in its unthinking childhood. If we maintain a calm attitude and do not allow ourselves to get angry over the pranks of a young country, why, in course of time America will change and grow wiser and abandon her present foolish conduct. Nations learn by experience, just as children do, and we ought to maintain our dignity and wait in patience while America advances to a state of maturity and learns to manage things in a proper and judicious way."

This is the tranquil tone of Socrates sending away a spoiled child, admonished, but pardoned and unspanked.

EXTRAVAGANT MILL GIRLS.

They Receive Fairly Good Wages, But Are Averse to Saving.

In the great carpet mills of Philadelphia, where, it is claimed, more carpet is made in a single ward than in the whole of England, the actual competition of women with men is a marked feature; in many cases, says Lippincott's Magazine, they earn equal pay for the same work. In these mills the burlers earn from $6 to $10 a week. They work from 7 in the morning till 6 at night, with half an hour off for dinner. Those who do not live at home can get good board for $2 a week, leaving quite a large margin for dress or for savings. It would be of great benefit to them if they could acquire the habit of systematic saving, but to this they are generally averse. Some of them do save, however, and it is no uncommon thing for a mill girl to save $300 or $400 before marriage. The first few years of married life are safely tided over by the united savings of the couple, and it is unusual for the children not to begin work by the time they are 14. They can earn $2.50 and upwards, and this sum, as a rule, goes into the family treasury. Thus there will often be five or six bread-winners in a family, and, if thrifty, a neat little sum may be laid away. Thrift and economy are, however, rather exceptional virtues among the mill workers. They eat, twice a day, the most expensive meat (16 and 18 cents per pound), and pay extravagant sums for early vegetables.

HAD A POWER OF ETERNITY.

Mike Was Weak in Legal Lore But Strong in Dog and Gun.

"Speaking of the term 'power of attorney,'" said a well-known lawyer the other day to a New York Evening Sun man, "reminds me of a little incident that occurred to Judge —— and myself last spring up in Sullivan county. We were out for a week's trouting and determined to poach on the preserves of a fishing club which had secured control of the river for a distance of several miles and where public fishing was strictly forbidden. We knew that part of the creek was guarded by an old Irishman in the employ of the club, who patrolled the banks, accompanied by a ferocious-looking bull dog and a gun identified with the revolutionary period, but we decided to take chances rather than return with empty creels. So on the following morning, just at the peep of day, we sneaked up the creek, through the woods, and struck in at a point just out of sight of the clubhouse. We had a glorious time until about nine o'clock and had filled our creels to the crowding point when suddenly old Mike, with his dog and gun, appeared on the opposite bank. 'Hey, ye divils! Come out o' thot!' he shouted. We pretended not to hear, meanwhile edging over toward the opposite bank.

"'Av yez don't come out Oi'll sic me dog on yez!' roared Mike. This time I looked up, but pretended not to understand.

"'Yes!' I shouted back, 'it's a fine day!'

"'A foine day is it?' bellowed the irate Celt: 'Shure ye'll think it's a dommed bad day if yez don't come over here out o' thot!' And Mike began to finger the antique musket ominously. I began to think it was time to temporize.

"'By what authority do you order us out of this stream?' I asked as severely as I could.

"'Be what autoority is it!' screamed Mike, 'be what autoority? Shure an' I'd have yez know thot I've full power av eternity over the creek, an' av yez don't come out I'll blow the top o' yer heads off!'

"This was too much. We didn't mind the dog or the gun, but a 'full power of eternity' was something we didn't want to contend with, so we yielded and left the stream."

WHY HE QUIT GAMBLING.

A Virginian Who Was Ashamed of Himself for Winning.

That a man should look after money lost in gambling with penitent eyes and vow never again to be tempted to like sinful foolishness seems not so strange. But Gen. Maury, in his "Recollections of a Virginian," tells how he was led to a similar decision by an opposite experience. The occurrence took place while he was an instructor at West Point.

We had a very jovial and humorous set of young officers at the academy for several years after the Mexican war, and great kindness of feeling prevailed. We played whist, dime points, faro and brag at the same moderate rate. It was noted that at faro we almost invariably broke the bank.

One winter I was laid up for many weeks by an injury to my leg, received while riding, and my room, during all that time, was the gathering place after dinner. The card table was drawn up to my bed, and I played my hand until tired and sleepy.

One night we were playing brag, and as I became drowsy, little Frank Clarke said he would play my hand for me while I slept. When I awoke, the next morning, I found under my pillow the greatest amount I had ever won at cards.

I reflected that it was a demoralizing amusement; that avarice, the basest of human passions, was its moving impulse; that often, at the card table, I observed some show of feeling that left an unpleasant remembrance against a comrade, and that none of us could afford to win or lose even a few dollars; so I ceased all play for money, and have been glad of it ever since.

THE SNAKE CATCHER.

Odd Occupation of a Mississippi Houseboat Couple.

The selling of snakes to scientific men, to manufacturers who use the skins and to museums is a business which a man and his wife who live in a Mississippi houseboat engage in. The strange couple were interviewed the other day by the reporter for a New Orleans paper. The man does most of the snake catching, and, although he has been bitten several times, he considers the experience only a trifling incident of his trade. "A rattlesnake, for instance, when pursued," he says, "coils and is ready to defend himself. I flip a stone or small piece of stick at him; he uncoils and starts off, but before he can again coil I have him back of the neck. No, I use no stick—nothing but my bare hands. You may laugh, too, when I tell you that our snake lore teaches us not to hunt when the wind is in the northwest. If we do we find no snakes. The principal seasons of the year for us are spring and fall; the snakes are then fat and produce lots of oil." Of all the snakes in the United States only three families, he says, can be classed as deadly. "But," he adds, "these families comprise about thirty-two species, distributed as follows: Rattlesnakes, seven; cotton-mouths, eight; copperheads, seventeen, the two latter being moccasins and dwellers in the swamps and low places." The snake catcher's method of treating bites is as follows: "When bitten I immediately tie a band above the wound, cutting the latter deeply in order to cause it to bleed freely, and to reach below the extremity pierced by the fang. The cut is then sucked, or warm, newly killed flesh is applied, and the remedies are then rubbed into the wound, neutralizing the poison."

And the Clouds Rolled By.

A cloud had overcast their sky and tear fell here and there as the gray shut out the blue.

She was piqued at some little dereliction of his and had taken her smile away from him as a petulant mother takes a rose from a child.

He had remonstrated and pleaded, but she was obdurate.

She spoke unkindly, even angrily, but he showed no resentment.

He had erred; he sought forgiveness.

"You are constantly foolish," she said, as if in defense of her severity.

"Yes, dear," he begged, "but think how foolishly constant I am."

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

OF the two thousand girl students in the London Guildhall school of music about three hundred are studying music.

MISS SCHUYLER, the American singer and composer, known on the stage as Idalia Scaila, is reported to be about to renounce the world and enter a Catholic convent.

REV. MR. JON, of North Middleboro, Mass., has fitted up in the steeple of his church a play room, in which babies are taken care of by volunteer nurses while the mothers attend divine service.

THE daughter of the late king of Sweden, now crown princess of Denmark, is the giantess among the royal personages of Europe. Her highness amounts to considerably over six feet.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE only woman lawyer in Spain is Manuela y Palido, of Madrid, whose portrait, with her permission to practice law in the Spanish courts, hung in Spain's exhibit in the Woman's building at the world's fair.

RUDYARD KIPLING seems to have hit the nail squarely on the head in his summing up of the situation of the latter-day woman. Says he: "A woman to-day can do exactly what her body and soul will let her," and she certainly can.

CURRENT PUNS.

MRS. GAYBOY—"Is your husband's yacht a centerboard?" Mrs. Boozeleigh—"No, a sideboard."—Town Topics.

CALLER—"Doesn't it worry you to think of your daughter on the ocean?" Old Lady—"Dear me, no; she can swim."—High School Review.

WIDOW—"Mr. Jones, your sympathy strikes me very forcibly." Mr. Jones—"Thanks; I meant it for a sympathetic strike."—Detroit Free Press.

"I OBJECT," said the mosquito in a theatrical hotel, "to this interference in my business. The idea of my not being permitted to do my act without a net!"—Washington Star.

THERE appears to be no good reason for withdrawing the original yachting proposition to England; that if she will furnish the wind this country will provide the speed.—Washington Post.

KIND-HEARTED STRANGER—"But if you were, as you say, a champion pugilist, what reduced you to this terrible condition—drink?" Mendicant—"No, sir; I los' me voice."—Cambridge High School Review.

TEACHER—"Johnny, can you tell me from what part we get beefsteak from a cow?" Johnny—"Frum de shanks." Teacher—"And where do we get milk?" Johnny—"O, we gits dat frum anudder place!"—Syracuse Post.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

THE temperature of the sun is placed by scientists at 10,000 to 20,000 degrees F.

IT is computed that every year the earth receives about 146,000,000,000 shooting stars, which fall on its surface and thus slowly increase its mass.

PROF. DOLBEAR says electricity possesses no virtue as such for the cure of disease. It will make as bad ulcers as it will heal and destroy life as complacently as strychnine or the guillotine.

IT is not likely that earthquakes ever result from electric disturbances, and it has not yet been proved that they ever give rise to any such, though when large masses of rock are displaced, as in Japan in 1891, slight local changes in magnetic curves have resulted.

PROF. ASA GRAY says that the Washington elm at Cambridge has been estimated to produce seven million leaves, which would make a surface radiation of about five acres in extent, and give out every fair day in the growing season seven and three-fourths tons of moisture.

ABOUT PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

LIEUT. N. T. L. HALPIN, of the receiving ship Wabash, is the smallest officer in the service, in point of stature.

MRS. ALEXANDER, the well-known novelist, who is really Mrs. Alexander Hector, is a grandmother, nearly seventy.

THE successor of Edmund Yates as editor of the London World is Maj. Griffiths, who has long been a contributor to the paper.

NEW YORK dealers in the photographs of celebrities say that the picture of Mrs. Ballington Booth is among the most popular in the market.

MRS. BISHOP (Miss Isabella Bird), though more than sixty years of age, is off again in search of new materials for another book of travels. She has left Liverpool for Corea.

Survivors of Napoleon's Army.

One of the French papers which have been devoting a great deal of attention to Napoleon Bonaparte of late has been entertaining its readers by having a census made of the survivors of Napoleon's grand army. Four of these men only are now left. The eldest is Jean Jacques Sabatier, who was born on the 15th of April, 1792, at Vernoux L'Ardeche, where he has lived in retirement for many years. Then come Victor Baillod, Jean Bousset and Joseph Rose, aged respectively one hundred and one month, one hundred years and one month and one hundred years and a few days. It is said that all are as hearty and vigorous as can be expected, in spite of their experiences as long as eighty-two years ago in that terrible retreat when the beggarly remnant of the greatest army the world has ever seen, worn out with cold and hunger, angrily called to the victor of Marengo and Austerlitz to get off his horse and share in the miseries of his men.

On an Indian Hunting Tour.

The most exciting and by far the most interesting hunting expeditions I ever went on, said Capt. M. P. Wallace, an ex-army officer, to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "were those with the Indians while I was stationed on the plains. The consummate grace and skill of the men and the speed and agility of their ponies were well displayed on such occasions as these. Frequently the hunt would be signalized by some daring feat of bravado. On one occasion I saw an athletic young Indian ride his horse up close to the side of a big buffalo bull and spring from the horse on to the back of the buffalo, ride the savage creature several hundred yards, and then with his knife give it its death stroke."