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EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1895.

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CUTTING UP A STEER.

The Carcass as It Is Prepared for

Every Ounce of the Animal Goes Out of the Slaughter House a Commercial Commodity -Profits

In a recent interview with a New York wholesaler a representative of the World learned the following facts regarding the treatment of a beef animal in preparing it for the market:

"Such beef as I handle," said the dealer, "will weigh 800 pounds, that is, brains, tongues, liver, tripe, oxtails, etc., do not come to us as dressed beef. These are special lines, handled by spe-

"There is a steer," and the dealer pointed through the glass door of a refrigerator as big as a small house. "that weighed 800 pounds when laid on these scales to-day. I paid 9 cents a pound for it. Don't believe these II and I'm cents stories, for they are not true. It cost me \$72 at the warehouse. I hauled it here, must pay my men to cut it up and deliver it and all that. What will I get for what cost me \$72?

The rump will weigh 40 pounds, for which I will get 10 cents a pound, or \$1; the round, immediately below it. will weigh 60 pounds, at 121, cents, or \$7.50; the sirloin, 80 pounds, at an aver age of 14 cents, for there are at least three cuts of sirloin; it depends on the ionse in a steer of 800 pounds will weigh

a fine portion of the carcass, but afferer through its name. There is 90 pounds of this, and it brings to-day to cents, or \$9. Immedately adjoining it is the neck, 30 pounds, much of which sold as chuck. The price is five cents

Below the neek comes the loose flesh that is called in the slaughter houses the hanging piece,' and in butcher shops the 'brisket.' It is good builing beef, but is much in demand for corning. There are 50 pounds of it at 51, cents a pound, or \$4.75.

"The section marked ribs, plate and navel is the cheapest meat on the steer. It is for corning and soup meat particutarly, will weigh 80 pounds, and sellat 4) cents, or \$3.40. The shoulder

"I have now accounted for 715 pounds of meat. The remaining 85 pounds is fat and bones. At least 10 pounds of fat is thrown in with orders, people having learned to expect it, and 5

of only \$3.26, or would be a profit if 4

demand for brains. All livers find a

ers, who pickle it. boiling gelatine, which is the basis of ati cheap jellies and marmalades. Stearine, used as a base of chewing

pressing out oleo oil. "All hoofs are boiled, and the value able commodity known as neat's foot oil is secured. 'The horns are sold to manufacturers of combs and fancy goods. The hoofs after boiling are also used in the making of horn ornaments. Everything that is left, blood, entrails, etc., is made into fertilizing material, not the least valuable commodity turned out of the abattoir. I have no positive figures, but I believe that the 100 pounds of 'offal,' the term used as applying to everything except the actual beef, will not the killer from 820 to \$22. The wholesale slaughterer

does not get any the worst of it at any stage of the game. "Nominally, the retailer makes much larger profits, but his expenses are heavy. The trouble is that owing to a foolish prejudice against certain cuts, porterhouses, sirloins and prime ribs are too high, while other cuts that in the hands of skillful cooks would be

equally good are too low." The prince of Wales is said to have an extraordinary and accurate knowledge of the signs, colors and membership of all orders of merit. It is a matter i which he permits no trifling, too. At a recent state ball, a beautiful young girl wore a glittering jeweled decoration on her breast. She danced opposite the prince. When the quadrille was over, he said, gently: "That is a pretty ornament. May I ask to whom it belongs?" "To Lord Blank," said the frightened girl; "he is my fiance. He allows me to wear it." "Can you unfasten it easily?" "Yes, your highness." "Then may I ask you to take it off, and to tell Lord Blank that it means something more than a bit of gold and a few diamonds to be worn merely as an ornament, even by a

charming woman?"

ABOUT PEDIGREES.

The Divvers, for Example, May Be Vere

about a woman named Divver, who haunted genealogists and experts in heraldry until she satisfied herself that her family name was De Vere, and immediately adopted that patriotic patronymic, affords no end of amusement to paragraphers as illustrating the height of absurdity in the quest of ancestry, says the Boston Transcript. But may not the worthy Mrs. Divver have been justified in her action? It is very probable that Divver is a plebeian deformity of De Vere, which time, custom, carelessness and indifference to deseent brought about. Names suffer just such mutilations and attrition in the course of time, and are ground down to an indistinct sound, losing edge and accent in the process. We once heard of a man who signed his name Simmer without the slightest suspicion that genealogy would have justified him in writing it Seymour. This very beautiful and euphonius name is treated with barbarity by many who bear it, who pronounce it Seemore, atterty oblivious that it comes from St. Maur, in which form it is now written by the duke of Somerset, whose heir is Lord Seymour. This family of Seymours, by writing the name in its ancient and authentic form, and conserving its concentration as Seymour in one of their titles, undoubtedly are moved by the purpose of letting the world know how they would have it pronounced. I sy are a very old race, associated with St. Maur in Normandy before the Conqueror invaded England. They are as proud as the prondest. When Sir Edward Seymour joined William of Orange at Exeter. the latter said: "I think, Sir Edward. that you are of the family of the duke of Somerset," "Pardon me, sir," said the aristocrat of aristocrats, speaking as the head of the elder branch, "the

duke of Somerset is of my family. If a man or woman in America thinks it worth the time and trouble to trace descent in search of an ancestor it is quite possible that he or she may make a discovery gratifying to family pride. Social lines have been much more close-Is drawn in Great Britain in the last two centuries than they were in the of the Plantagenets and the Tudors. It was no uncommon thing four hundred years, ago for the sons, of nobles to go into trade in association with men who had made their way from very humble beginnings. The sons of country knights were often glad to be taken into the counting houses and households of the rich London merchants. Marriages often followed that united the tradesman's family with old, historic lines. Very kindly relations sprang up between the palaces and "the city." Even monarchs: did not disdain to mate with ladies of no higher rank than simple gentry. Edward IV. married Elizabeth Woodville, who, though the daughter of a baron, was the widow of a simple knight when the king, who was always taken by a pretty face, met her. The mighty Queen Elizabeth had among her near kinsfolk on her mother's side some good-natured everyday country people who bore the name of Brown, and who,

when she came to the throne, visited London in the expectation of nepotism. The great queen was more Tudor than Brown-by the way, Owen Tudor himself was but a plain Welsh knight who made a lucky marriage and she sent her country relatives back with an intimation that court life was not their sphere, and with no sinecure to console them. Dr. Doran conjectured that the slang phrase: "Astonishing the Browns," long in vogue in England, may have had its origin in this incident. The Browns were types, for there was many a plain country gentleman who might with genealogical justification "call the king his cousin." All this has changed: easte has hedged itself in within the last two centuries; classes do not mingle so much as they did in the time of the Tudors, which is the best period for Americans to study when in search of ancestors. If a lady or gentleman with a taste for ancestors wants to gratify it, it is only an embittered enemy of the heraldry office who will seek to thwart the endeavor.

NEWSPAPERDOM.

TEN editors are members of the Eng-

lish parliament. THERE are twenty-five women run ning country papers in Kansas. A Spanish paper in the Pyrences regularly suspends publication in hot weather.

ONE undoubted Americanism has taken firm root in England; the Times has adopted "gerrymandering." In order to foster British commerce

with Japan the British Trade Journal has determined to Issue a regular quarterly edition in Japanese and to print and publish it in Japan. ALL THE YEAR ROUND, Charles Dick-

ens' paper, after an existence of thirtysix years, has come to an end and is swallowed up by Household Words, which was started in 1850 and incorporated with All the Year Round for many years. LONGMANS, of London, are starting a

new magazine for sports, to be called the Badminton Magazine, which will also contain "fiction which possesses a more or less pronounced savor of sport. The editor will be Mr. Alfred Watson. who assisted the duke of Beaufort in editing the Badminton Library. Rival of the Stock Collar.

The stock collar has a rival. It is made of silk or satin and veiled with mousseline de soie, which is shaped like a turned down collar and trimmed with two narrow frills of yellow Valenciennes lace. The collar is much more dainty than the stock and is a charming and becoming finish to any bodice. Another new idea is the satin collar trimmed with rows of Valenciennes lace. Black or mauve satin collars with yellow lace arranged to form two points in front, are both new and pretty. To be worn with gingham, or, in fact, any of the cotton dresses, there are deep collars of mull trimmed with embroidery. They are made to form a yoke and epaulets, and are convenient because they launder easily and so freshen up a gown. Some of these broad collars are edged with two rows of braiding, through which narrow ribbons are run. The effect is pretty when the ribbons contrast well

with the color of the gown.-Chicago

Tribune.

THE COLONEL AND THE SNAKE.

Shocking Outcome of the Professor's Experiment in Natural History. A well-known professor of natural history and an amateur taxidermist, residing in a northern suburb of Chicago, was in the city to look at some South American snakes procured for him by a local dealer in foreign animals. The reptiles, says the Times-Herald, were all that the professor desired. The purchase was made, the snakes were chloroformed and the professor placed them in a blue cloth bag he had carried with him for the purpose. He then went to the northwestern depot, took a seat in the smoker, placed the bag beside him on the seat and proceeded to

enjoy a cigar and the afternoon paper. On the same train a quartette of Chicago business men usually meet for a quiet rubber on their way to their suburban homes. They happened to have their seats on the other side of the aisle from the professor. On the opposite side facing the professor, one of the players called the colonel had his seat. The colonel is known for his weakness for Kentucky juice and carried his usnal allowance on this occasion. The play started and so did the train. All of a sudden, as the colonel arranged his cards, he happened to look over to the professor's seat; he was observed to start, and was evidently disturbed about something. This was repeated several times during the journey, and the colonel was playing in bad luck and had to stand the joking of his fel-

Three of the players had now reached their stations and said good-by to the colonel, who had a little further to travel. Suddenly a peculiar hiss was heard. The professor started up, looked at his bag for a second and then with practiced hand caught the head of a snake protruding from a bag.

The colonel had been an interested witness of the incident, and a feeling of relief seemed to pass over his face. Turning to the professor he said: "Sc it is real live snakes. Good God, I thought surely I had them; why in thunder do you carry such beastly vermin around with you?" The professor explained the reason and that probably one of the snakes had not been suffi-

ciently chloroformed. The colonel has had to stand a good inviting his friends to his favorite dis-

ODDS AND CURIOS.

The white house of the confederacy is now used for a colored schoolhouse.

an examination in theology at Troy. Boston is a queer city, anyway. The

city architect wants his office abolished. as he thinks the city work should be done by competition.

dead body through a door. QUITE a sensation was produced at Ratisbon by the appearance in the streets of a horse wearing two pairs of trousers. The anxious owner had got

the cold. abouts become generally known, rank

POINTS FOR SHOPPERS.

A NOVELTY among ribbons is the stilettoed or, perforated sort. These come in pale delicate tints alone. BLACK and white are likely to be a

duck, pique and Galatea. Tiny Chine flowers, on white grounded glaces, are much used for evening dresses and for blouses, and recall the Dolly Vardens, popular some time since.

dark-red velvet over the shoulders. LINES grenadine is a material of very loose weave, and is shown in brown and wood tones. It is found chiefly at the linen stores and comes in plain,

dotted and striped designs. A waist of soft black silk seen recently was made in a blouse effect, with violet velvet choux or rosettes set in irregular fashion about in its fullness. The collar was of silk, with violet rosettes.

"ANGEL" sleeves are shown on the new teagowns, those of a cobwebby net with an applique border being very fleecy and halo-like. They (the sleeves) are very long, with wide, fan points, and are most graceful and effective.

WHAT SALT CAN DO.

SALT in whitewash makes it stick. SALT puts out fire in the chimney. SALT in solution inhaled cures cold in the head.

out moths. SALT as a gargle will cure soreness of the throat. SALT thrown on a coal fire which is low will revive it.

SALT and soda are excellent for bee stings and spider bites. SALT and vinegar will remove stains rom discolored teacups. SALT in water is the best thing to

on the carpet will prevent stain. SALT on the fingers when cleaning fowls, meat or fish will prevent slip-SALT put on ink when freshly spilled on a carpet will help in removing the

spot. SALT in the oven under baking tins bottom.

VIRTUE VS. VICE.

Battle in the Northern Pineries Won by the Former.

The Vast Woods No Longer Filled with Stockades to Which Heipless Women Are Kept Prisoners and Chased by Savage Dogs.

In the northwest forests where but a few years ago vice most hideons boldly paraded itself in the public gaze and almost to the present lurked but little concealed in the neighborhood of populous communities, experienced search fails to find any vestiges of the deprayity that formerly prevailed. Occasional discovery of haunts like those that once infested the entire northwest region now raises a decidedly indignant outery against such monstrosities of

the past. And yet, says the Chicago Journal, it was only eight or ten years ago that every settlement in the pineries and the mining camps of the northwest vied one with another in infamous and lawless practices. Citizens of more than one locality in Michigan or Wisconsin, after pointing out the improvements of a decade in the appearance of their thriving city, conclude a tribute to the moral standing of the place and its citizens with the statement that a score of years ago this was by reputation "the most disreputable town in the United States."

In every lumbering town was to be found from two to a dozen stockades. dens of infamy where womanhood was held as cheaply as in any harem of an oriental prince. At first these stood on frequented streets later in by-ways of the city, finally retreating before the advance of public decency to the cover of the woods, half a mile from any highway. Hither were brought young girls enticed from Chicago, Minneapolis, and even more distant cities. Every dive had its procuresses in every city within reach. Under the control of brutal men and hardened women the youthful victims were inducted into their lives of shame, never to be released until death came. High walls of sixteen-foot timber placed on end surrounded the rude huts. At the barred gateway was kept a kennel of fierce bulldogs, trained to pursue only the unfortunate women that might at

tempt an almost useless flight The disappearance of even the very walls that sheltered these iniquities is something marvelous. Some were razed to the ground by woodmen, wearied of the immorality they fostered. All have vanished except a few. which stand decaying and deserted reminders of the old strongholds. One of these is in the pine woods across the Menominee river from Norway, Mich. It was one of the most notorious resorts of the northern region. Within the stockade stood a commodious two-story frame house. The stockade itself was of planking, sixteen feet high, with a strong gate facing the front entrance of the house, on either side of which was a kennel of dogs. The escape of a woman, disguised as a man in order to deceive the dogs, was the means of bringing to notice the character of the place and its tenants. She had been lured to the place with assurances of reputable employment. Twice before she had attempted to escape, eluding the dogs by her change of appearance, but had been overtaken by the keeper of the place. A prominent lawyer in Norway swore out a warrant against the slave master and secured conviction and a heavy fine. A few repetitions of this treatment convinced him of the advisability of a change of business. He betook himself to the copper mining country on the shore of Lake Superior and engaged in legitimate business. He is now the possessor of a fortune of five

hundred thousand dollars. The house he once occupied when engaged in his soulless business still stands, dilapidated and tenanted only by the horrible associations, and per haps by the suffering spirits of the past On the decaying framework of the stockade still hang the long planks, separated by wide gaps, through which may be seen the desolation within. The gate and the kennels are gone. The doors have fallen and the thin partitions are broken through. It looks what it really is, one of the last of its

kind. Exaggerated stories occasionally reach the public of the revival of these old haunts, but their untruth is evident from the character of the inhabitants that now make up the population. Like all sections of the country, there is more or less immorality permitted in the northwest towns, but the old-time stockades have disappeared. So, too, have the gambling resorts, around which so much lawlessness centered. The stirring scenes that made these localities so interesting from a distance are unknown now, succeeded by the tameness of business enterprise. Observance of the Sabbath and of the civilized customs of Christendom is not on the Puritan order, but does not differ from that of any section of the progressive west. These parts have lost their well-earned reputation as "the toughest in the United States."

Naming Children in Germany. In some provinces of the German empire there is an old decree in force forbidding the giving of names not found in the calendar of saints or taken from ancient history. An English gentleman writes to the London News, saying that while in Germany he wished to have his son baptized Francis, but was prevented by the authorities from doing so on the above named grounds. He explained that Francis is short for Franciskus, which is in the German calendar, and that Sir Francis Drake and Francis Bacon might be regarded as belonging to ancient history. But no attention was paid to this plea. He finally appealed to the courts, but the case was decided against him, and he will have to pay a fine or be sent to prison.

Gave His Portrait.

one day, called at a farmhouse and asked for a glass of milk. While he was drinking it, he heard the hostess say to her humband in Flemish: "I wonder what that long-nosed Englishman will give us for the milk?" Whereupon the king took out a five-franc piece, and handed it to the woman, saying in

MOST SAVAGE OF SPIDERS.

The Tarastela Endowed with Enough Courage to Attack Larger Encinics. The tarantula is a large burrowing spider which dwells in a shaftlike hole it sinks in the earth. Its appearance is most repulsive, and inspires anyone who examines it with a feeling of profound disgust. As it stands, it frequently covers an area as large as the palm of a man's hand, and over its body and legs there bristles a thick covering of red-brown hair. It may be said that its home is in many lambs, but its great est size is attained in tropical and semi tropical countries. In the south of Entope, along the Mediterranean coast, it has been known for centuries as the 'mad spider." because the symptoms following its bite are similar to those of hydrophobia. There the peasantry. specially those of Sicily, regard it eith mingled feelings of hate and superstitions dread. They will tell you that the only chance of recovers from its bite is for the patient to commence dancing without delay and to continue

until be falls senseless from exhaustion. -a remedy which, ridiculous as it eems, has something to be said in its favor, when we know that the one danger to overcome is the tendency to deep, says Chambers Journal, A. longus this can be successfully avoided the patient is in no danger; but if he give way, and allows himself to fall into a stopor. then he is likely to succumb, even from the comparatively mild poison of the European variety. It is in the tropical countries of

South America, however, where all forms of insect and vegetable life at tain their highest development, that this great spider is, most deadly. And further north, in the provinces of Mexeo, where it is quite as numerous its poison is only a slight degree less dangerous. There we have met it verywhere and studied its habits. In the orange orginards, the vineversis and the open prairies we have watched it attack enemies many times its own size, and marveled at the ence with which it overcame them. Even its own kind are not exempt from its ficree on slaught, and we remember once seeing a pair of them meet on the upturned root of a lig tree and fight a duel to the death—the death of both. Of moneit seems to have no fear whatever and hand or his foot, if they come within striking distance. In doing so it stands mon its four hind legs. It opens wide its enormous fangs until the mandibles protrude in a straight line from its face hen, with all the muscular force it is capable of launches itself forward. sinking them with a victors thrust deep into the flesh of the enemy.

A MUSICAL MELANGE,

MME. CALVE has won great success at St. Petersburg.

Ir costs fifteen dollars to change the tunes of a street organ-Planists in Munich must close their

vindows while they are performing If they neglect to do so, a policeman or a neighbor, or a pedestrian steps in and warns them. A NEW opera, based on Walter Scott's Kenilworth," the music by Brune

Osear Klein, lately organist of St. Franas Xavier's church, in New York, has been produced with great success at Hamburg. THE widow of Richard Wagner is ausing much comment by her growing ecentricities. She recently composed ive poems in honor of her son Sieg-

fried's five dogs, and recited them at his birthday reception. CAMBLE WALZEL, who nuder the pseudonym of F; Zell wrote the lib ettos for many of Von Suppe's, Strainss and Genee's operettas, died recently in Vienna. He was the author of "Fatinitza," "Beschecio," "The Beggar Student," "The Mercy War" and "A Night n Venice," and translated many of Of-

fenbach's operas into German. RUBENSTEIN'S will has been proved at St. Petersburg. Two houses valued at \$175,000 and his author's rights were to be held in individual possession by his widow, his son and his nurried daughter. The heirs agreed to partition the author's rights, except for the opera-"The Demon," being assessed at only

\$500 a year. "LA JACQUERIE," a grand onera left infinished by the late Edonard Lalo. composer of "Le Roi d'Ys." and completed by M. Cocquard, has been given with great success at Monte Carlo. The play gives many opportunities for seenic effect, which were made the most of by the director, M. Gunsburg, who was formerly manager of the Meiningen

QUEEN VIC'S SUBJECTS.

сопрану.

THE downger countess of Glasgow died recently at the age of 99. Dric on Money, probably the foremost amateur photographer of the day in France, is reported to have palsomething like \$60,000 for his camera quipment. Lord Rosenery purchased recently a

magnificent necklace which is said to have once formed part of the French erown jewels, and which cost the premier something like £20,000. The coincidences of light and shade in this world were never more start lingly shown than in the case of the

earl of Arundel; heir to the dukedom of Norfolk, the oldest, proudest and richest peerage in England, who is deaf, dumb, blind and an imbecile. LADY FREDERICK CAVENDISH has taken the field as a lecturer against Welsh disestablishment. She was in favor of Irish disestablishment and is a

Wales is in no way analogous to that of Ireland.

home ruler, but thinks that the case of

RELIGION AND REFORM. Ture total number of Christians in Japan is about 100,000. No SUNDAY new spape

in Japan, though there are over 700

printed in the vernacular. ONE of the most popular religious books in Japan is "Pilgrims' Progress, illustrated by Japanese artists. J. F. IRWIN, of Oswerro, N. Y., has an

interleaved Bible which cost him \$10,-000. It is in sixty imperial folio vol-THERE are from 15,000 to 20,000 Italians in Newark, N. J., among whom

the Baptists of that city are organizing The Metropolitan tabernucle, London, with a membership of over 5,000, is the best-attended place of worship in ROYAL INDUCEMENTS.

The Difficulty and Expense of a Summer Spent at Home.

"My dear, have you notified the serv-

ants that we shall not go to Newport this season? "Yes, John; I told them that we were to remain in New York, and extended to them a hearty and cordial in-

vitation to remain with us." "And they said they would?"

"If we made it an object."

"In money?" "Oh, no: they've got enough of that. What they wanted was freedom and recreations. I went to work and arranged all that."

"Good. I notice the grand plane is "Yes. It's below stairs for their es-

pecial use." "And a wagonload of yellow-covered books was emptied at the lower

novels to stock the butler's larder." "And what's that sort of stage in the basek varily "That's for their regular Thursday afternoon vandeville teas, with im-

"Yes. Those are crotic and realistic

ported musical takent especially secured for the occasions. "Ah! Very good. And that four in hand stopping at the lower door?"

"It will stop, there and give them an outing every Tuesday and Friday throughout the summer." "Ah, really! Anything else?" "Well, I engaged the Hungarian

band for their regular Sunday night. sacred concerts on the roof-"Nothing more?" "And gave the chambermaid the key

to the wine-reliar. "Still something?" "I put pachouli scent bags in the cook's pillow and decorated the coachman's apartment with two-dollar

orchids "More vet." "Nothing except to tell my French maid that the servants are to have the first pick out of our wardrobes and that we will get along through the summer on what is left."

"Well, they ought to be satisfied with that? "But they aren't."

"Impossible" "Fact, my dear. They have formed body unless I promise faithfully-"

"What, for heaven's sake" "In case the maharnjah of Jeypore or his highness the prince of Wales should happen to come to America this summer and moreover become our guests for more than an afternoon call, I must ask the royal personages down to meet their brother and sister rulers be-

low stairs.

"And you gave in?" "Nor I drew the line at that." "Don't do it, my dear. Give in, by all means. What are a thousand royalties to a good cook? Give in, and save us from atter starvation, I beg of you. I will write them a formal vote of thanks with eighteen-carat gold ink on erested white silk for not compelling us to move entirely off the earth. God only knows how grateful I am! Excuse these tears. They are of joy and gratitude. Thank God we're living?

-N. Y. World WANTED TO DIE RICH. The Strange Resoive of a Sallor on a Sink-

ting Ship. Many years ago, according to one of the yarns of the sea told by mariners who claimed to have been present, a British ship having on board a large consignment of Spanish dollars for a house in Rio anneiro was wrecked on the Brazilian coast. Hoping to save some of his precious cargo the captain ordered some of the casks containing the gold brought on deck, but the vessel was so badly wrecked by the continuous pounding on the rocks, that it was soon found necessary to take to the boats without any of the treasure. As the last boat was about to leave the ill-fated craft, one of the officers, to make sure that no one was left on board, went back to make a last tour of the ship. To his surprise, sitting beside one of the casks with a hatchet in his hand, he found one of the

omilions. "Hurry up!" cried the officer. "We came within an ace of going off with-

"I'm not going," replied the sailor, giving the cask a hearty whack with the hatchet, bursting it open, and laughing with delight as the coin noured out around him. "I've always wanted to die rich. T've been poor all my life, and this is my first and last chance: Go ahead. I'll stay here with my fortune.

Argue as he might, the officer could not persuade the fellow to leave the gold with which he played as a child with marbles, and he finally had to leave him to his fate. Harper's Young People.

HOUSEKEEPERS TRY.

BEESWAY and sait on a rusty iron. Ruomino tomatoes and sprinkling with a little cheese while cooking. PICKLING beans by cooking tender,

and putting in a jar of hot vinegar,

sweetened and highly seasoned with

innamon and pepper. MAKING jelly by boiling the juice wenty minutes, adding, cupful for cupful, sugar heated in the oven and cooking eight minutes longer.

PINEAPPLE punch for a summer drink: The juice of six oranges and six lemons, sugar to taste, adding, to chopped ice, some sliced pineapple and pouring over it two quarts of water. CLEANING frosted silver ornaments by dissolving a lump of soda in a pan of boiling water and letting them stand in

low soap and rubbing the articles with a soft brush, then drying on a brick, in a hot oven. -Good Housekeeping.

it a few moments, adding a little yel-

NATIONAL FINANCES. HERODOYUS says that Crossus was the first ruler to order gold coins made. With a population of hardly 2,500,000 Greece has a debt of \$164,000,000, or

about \$75 per capita. Time silver dollars issued in 1804 are worth \$1,000 each. There were only 18,570 coined in that year. In the Bank of England sixty folio-

volumes or ledgers are filled daily with writing in keeping the accounts. Two hundred years ago last July the Bank of England started on a busis of a government debt to it of \$5,000,000, The debt the government now owes the bank is \$55,000,000.

see healthful and clear of and sames it to grow long and e lagramula, which invigorate to attick for tollet use. Con-Buckingham's Dve

WHISKERS a brown at black, as desired,



ANGER MAI TOWNER CURED No knife.

the Market.

of the Dealer.

two sides will weigh 400 pounds each This is dressed beef, all of which is cut up and sold. There is no waste. The fat and bones are sold. Such extras as you see on the butchers' stalls, as cial men.

butcher-that makes \$11.20; the porter-60 pounds, and 20 cents is the market price, or \$12. "Next comes what we butchers call the eye of the rib and what is known on bills of fare as prime rib reast There will be 100 pounds of this at 15 cents, or \$15. Next is the chuck, really

piece, beneath which lies part of the brisket, is sold with the shin, and a generally called soup meat. It will weigh 55 pounds, and sells at 4% cents OF 82.4% "The flanks weigh 35 pounds and are mostly fat, selling in their entirety at ax cents, or \$2.10. The hind legs yield 5 pounds of meat at 45, cents, or \$1.58.

cents a pound for fat and 35 cents per hundred for bones will yield \$2.80 at the outside. "The total receipts from the steer that cost me \$72 will be \$75,26, a profit

ran a business that entailed no expenses whatever-"I am not a slaughterer now, but I know enough of the business to know that the slaughterer loses nothing. A steer goes into an abattoir on the hoof and every ounce of him goes out a commercial commodity, A 1.200-pound steer will net 800 pounds of beef. The hide is sold to the tanners. A limited number of tails go to dealers in ox tails and special dealers buy the tongues. and in Chicago go to the canners of "lunch tongues," There is a limited

ready sale, and the lining of the paunch. known as tripe, is growing in such favor that it is all disposed of to deal-"From the pure fat is extracted the highest quality of oleo oil. This is generally exported to Holland, where it enters into the makeup of the giltedged Dutch butter that commands fancy prices in England. From other fats come the lower grades of olco oil. From selected bones is secured by

gum and for many other purposes, i the product left from the process of

de Veres in Disguise. A story in one of the magazines

At the Bombay zoo the skin of a sea serpent sixty-four feet long is on exhibition. A MAN named Damet has just passed

A curious burial custom exists in Assam. All corpses are lowered from the roofs with ropes, it being contrary to the laws of the country to carry a

a set of brown hose made especially for his favorite steed as a protection against ONE of the chief of the west coast natural curiosities is the "Titan's bridge," situated in Douglas county, Ore., and about eighteen miles from Oakland. It is not on such a grand scale as the famous "Natural bridge" of Virginia, but will, when its where-

high among American oddities of

livery this year, the ground white, the stripes narrower and closer together than usual Big, white wash buttons come to match the white braids of various designs that are shown to trim suits of

A NOVELTY in blouses is made of an India-patterned silk handkerchief, the corners being used to form pointed epaulets and basque, with straps of

SALT used in sweeping carpets keeps

clean willow-ware and matting. SALT thrown on soot which has fallen

will prevent their scorehing on the SALT thrown on a coal fire when broiling steak will prevent blazing from

the dripping fat.

The king of Belgium, when walking

Flemish: "Allow me to offer you the portrait of the long-nosed Englishman." -Youth's Companion.