THE COYOTE.

He is the Dirty Tramp and Sneak-Thief of the Plains.

Mark Twain has made the coyote famous-or notorious, if you please. In "Roughing It" the poor animal is described as the sneak-thief of the plains, a occurrence is now attended with considtramp of the desert. Whether he is as erable ceremony .-- [Chicago News-Recbad as he is painted or not, the California ord. Legislature has placed a price on his head. As a result, within the six months just passed, 20,299 of these lank animals have been killed in the Golden State, at a cost to the government of \$101,995, says the Kansas City Times.

The coyote is in reality nothing but a wild dog, with a suggestion of a wolf in the shape of the head. Its scientific name, canis aternas, suggests its general type. It is common throughout the Pa-cific slope, and is classed with "varmint" because it will, in the absence of other prey, steal barnyard fowls, or kill lambs and sheep. Its gravish yellow fur, whiter beneath the body, is much like that of the timber wolf, and its pointed muzzle, sharp eyes, and erect ears are fox-like. It lives by preference in the wooded districts or where it can find thickets for shelter. By day it usually remains concealed and only ventures out at dusk, when it may sometimes be seen sociable little animal, often traveling in are always full at this period of the seapacks, and usually in company with one of its kind. When night has closed in the coyote becomes noisy, yelping a sharp, prolonged cry that is not unpleasant. Two of the animals often hunt together and are more than a match for a grown sheep. Although despised by every one now, time was when the covote was invested with divine attributes by the aborigines. Among the Navajo Indians and those of the Cahroc tribe the covote was one of the deities of the Cahrocs, they in fact believing it to be a god.

The hangdog look of the animal as he slips away from human sight is the cause of the coyote's bad name. He is very shy at times, but on occasion sits unconcernedly by the roadside as one drives He is called a sneak, but he is along. only sly instead. He has more wit than any animal except the fox; he is as courageous in a fight with his own kind as any animal that breathes; he is patriotic, if one may use the term, in that he refuses to be domesticated-refuses to leave the life of freedom to which he is accustomed; he is the best family man, so to speak, in the world. The covotes have been made outlaws through ignorance, as the State is now learning. One need not be called a religious fanatic for saying that nothing has been made in vain-that if we knew all about the natures of the animals of the world we would pay bounties for preserving rather than for exterminating them. That is to say, we would labor to preserve the balance of life established by nature. There are some things quite as well worth prospecting for as California minerals, among the rest the California fauna. Coyotes, which have killed more than 2,000 jack labbits per day, have been wiped out to secure petty

worthy children in the parish. The sum of \$250 was devoted to this end, and this amount was invested in an orchard, the rentals of which are annually devoted to the purpose specified in that old will. So for over two hundred years the practice of throwing dice for the six Bibles has been religiously observed and the

A ROYAL JOURNEY.

What It Costs Queen Victoria o Travel in State.

It will doubtless be of interest to give some particulars of the cost of the Queen's holiday abroad. All the arrangements for the journey, the renting of the hotels, their disposition for the Queen's decupation and all other details are in the hands of Mr. Dosse, the Queen's courier. He is the successor to Kanne, and quite as able a man.

The rent of the two hotels at Costebelle was fixed at 40,000 francs for four weeks, and, if Her Majesty remained five weeks, then 60,000 francs was to be paid. If the Queen had only stopped four weeks M. Peyron, the proprietor, would have been loser by his bargain.

As it was, even, he made no profit, because the Hotels Ermitage and Costebelle visitors are leaving the Riviera resorts farther east, as they stop at Hyercs and at Costebelle en route for England-and he had to spend a large sum of money in laying out the grounds, repainting, and decorating, and otherwise making the place to the Queen's liking. The Queen's thef does his own buying, so that the hotel proprietor makes nothing out of the food supplied, and altogether her Majesty can scarcely be called a profitable client.

That is for the time being. As a reclaim, however, she is gold itself. The hotel at Grasse, for instance, is now crowded.

Then, as to the cost of the special train. This is in the hands of Mr. Dosse also. He has to arrange with the different railway companies as to the most suitable times for the trains to pass over their systems, and so that there shall be a"clear line." He pays some representative of each company, who waits upon him at one of the principal stations en route, as her Majesty prefers to have no outstanding accounts.

The cost of the special from Cherbourg to Hyeres was about £2,000; that from Hyeres to Darmstadt, £1,500, and from Darmstadt to Flushing, about £1,000 will be paid.

Add to this the cost of living for the Queen and suite of nearly 100 persons, of gas, heating, and lighting. hire of carriages, the Queen's special laundry, conveyance of her horses, carriages, and stablemen, to and from Windsor, and the total cost of the six weeks spent amounts to nearly £10,000 .--- [Galignani's Messenger.

Strange Corners of Our Country.

FOR THE LADIES

MORE & MR FOR THE EYEBROWS. Clip the eyebrows and anoint with a little sweet oil. Should the hair fall out, looked to and kept thoroughly cleansed having been full, the following wash is with ammonia or cau de cologne. White

productive of much good: Sulphate of ball frocks of every description are kept quinine, five grains; alcohol, one ounce. This will also restore the eyebrows when blue paper bags and then put in those of burned, and is excellent for the lashes, holland or calico. By the way, blue applied to the roots with the finest sable pencil .-- [New York World.

HOW TO MAKE A BELL SKIRT.

Line the bell skirt throughout with silk. Make it slightly long-say four inches to six inches longer in the back than in front. Wear it over a silk petticoat, or one of white muslin, not over a trained foundation skirt. Round the back instead of pointing it. Make a gathered ruche of silk bias, doubled, and about three inches wide finished, as that is now preferred to ruffles. Put in

two "tie backs," the first six inches be-

low the belt, the second eight inches

below the first .-- [Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

LACE, LACE, LACE, AND MORE LACE.

In the Gay City it is a season of lace.

Not the plain, unadorned lace of old, but gorgeously jewelled lace. Butterflies and beetles of all descriptions are caught in its meshes and their gaudy wings are resplendent with vari-colored imitation gems. The black laces and nets have the pattern studded with jet. The creamy guipure lace finds its way everywhere. It varies in width from two inches to half a yard. Silvered lace is used in combination. A coarse black lace covered with gilt crescents is also a novelty. A new lace is of chiffon, delicately tinted, and with borders of artificial flowers .--[New York Commercial Advertiser.

HOLLAND'S GIRL QUEEN.

A writer in the Paris Figaro describes Holland's little Queen as a charming child, and says she is very popular in The Hague, where hardly a house is without her portrait. She loves riding, skating and rowing. She is much in the open air, and is devoted to animals' especially to her ponies, dogs and pigeons. Even the deer in the park at Loo know her footsteps and run to meet her. Loo is the summer and country residence of the mother and daughter, as The Hague is the winter one; but whether in town or country, Wilhelmina rises early and begins work at 8.30. She enjoys learning, and has quite a talent for languages, speaking English and French well, while German is an accomplishment to come. She works with her governess and her masters till 11.30, and then drives or rides her favorite white pony till lunch time. There are two hours more of study much daintiness in design and color as in the afternoon, and then at 6.30 she dines, generally alone with her mother. She is a sociable child, and has many young friends at The Hague, to whom she loves to introduce her numerous family of dolls-who receive an infinite embroidered in gold thread. amount of care and attention.

COLOR OF WAR VESSELS.

are not only kept in condition, but are

improved. When washable goods are to

be put away they should not be ironed but

be left rough dry. The inside of the

collars of dresses should be frequently

a good color by being first encased in

paper is always preferable to white for

wrapping purposes, as the sulphur in

white paper is likely to discolor whatever

is in contact with it any length of time.

All clothing, whether it is in use or not.

carefully swathed and plentifully inter-

mixed with camphor, sulphur or pepper.

beaten and combed as often as once a

been dabbed in clear, cold water to re-

drawer .- St. Louis Republic.

into favor with women.

to match.

grance wanting.

to tempt any lady.

* FASHION NOTES.

The pocketless skirt is rapidly coming

The latest mode in stays is to have

them in satin of some light tonc em-

The latest thing in sleeves is the re-

vived fashion of the full sleeves finishing

Colored correspondence cards show a

gold edge and small initials and are now

made in the long shape, with envelopes

Artificial flowers are so true to nature

this season, and so perfect, one cannot

help being disappointed to find the fra-

The styles in cheviots are unusually

There is nothing prettier this season

than the gold and white gown. The bell

skirt with just a touch of gold about the

hem, the jaunty Figaro jacket heavily

Pointed waists with the voke cut

pretty, offering so wide a choice and so

broidered all over in sprays of flowers.

with two ruffles just below the elbow.

Neither Black Nor White Desirable-A Neutral Tint Preferred.

The best color to use for painting our war ships is a subject that is engaging the attention of naval officers at the present time. It is found that neither black, which was at one time used exclusively for painting the hulls of all naval vessels, nor white, which is now used on the new cruisers, is the color best adapted for either peace or war pur-

requires airing in the sun from time to time. It is not enough to lay away furs Black was used for a long time, and considered the best for our w r ships, as t gave the vessels a solid and clean ap-They should be taken out and thoroughly pearance, wearing well, and not requiring much time nor expense in keeping the month. Laces not in wear, after having vessels in good condition. Afterward it was found that white was better adapted move all starch, should be dried in the for vessels cruising in tropical waters, as sun and be carefully wrapped in dark the vessels were several degrees cooler when painted white instead of black. It blue paper. Black silk is improved by also made the vessels look large, and prefirst having all dust removed by rubbing sented a neat and pleasing effect to the with a clean towel and then sponging on observer. But experience has shown the wrong side with ammonia and water that white is not the best color to use. in the proportion of eight drops of It is found that it is difficult to keep ammonia to one teaspoonful of soft water. vessels that are painted white iu order Black serges or cashmeres are improved and cleansed by sponging them with the where it is necessary to coal ship fre following mixture: A tablespoonful of ammonia, one of spirits of wine and three quently, as in making a long voyage or when lying in tropical ports, where the climate is generally very damp. White of boiling water. All trace of mud spots may be removed by rubbing the goods paint is apt to get discolored, requiring with a raw potato cut in half. Spots of frequent touching up of the spots, so grease disappear from silk if covered that it is very expensive keeping the veswith dry magnesia. Eau de cologne sel looking well, to say nothing of the may be safely employed to remove stains time and labor required to apply the paint. from light silken and woolen materials. But the points mentioned are of minor importance. The advent of the modern Gowns that have become creased by ong-distance gun, and the question of being packed should be shaken before the vessel being a target at long rauge, the fire until the creases have disaphave forced another and most important peared. Bags of powdered orris root or element in the discussion. In case of a of lavender should be placed in every

naval engagement at the present time, not only should the armament of a vessel be considered, but also the color of the vessel. The easier it is to distinguish a vessel, the better that vessel becomes for a target. White is very objectionable on that account, by day or by night. In fact, at night it is the most conspicuous of all colors. With the armor piercing projectiles of the present day, the vessel getting in the first effective shot has a decided advantage over its adversary and bids fait to win the fight. A person fighting a duel would never think of wearing a white waistcoat, for the reason that, being conspicuous, it would be an excellent target for his opponent. Targets used for gun and rifle practice have the bull's eye and rings painted on a white ground in order to present to the eye an object which can best be seen at a distance. For that reason our war ships

white, Black is also objectionable, for the reasons that vessels painted that color are easily distinguished at a distance and that they are extremely hot in tropical climates.

It is recommended by some naval officers that a neutral color be used, composed of a mixture of black and white, squarely off above the bust so as to look forming what is known as a light lead alor with just enough vellow or green added to give it a greenish tinge. This the fact that the Chilean torpedo cruisers | flecting the ball and saving her life. the Almirante Lynch and the Almirante Condell, painted this color, during the recent struggle entered the ports of Iquique and Coquimbo at night, and were scarcely visible to the enemy when only a few hundred feet away, thus completely surprising them.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

The People's party orators addresses the Farmers' Encampment at Mt. Gretna. George Francis Train was one of the speak-

31

A LUTHERAN mission festival was held in Pottsville.

ADOLPH DOERER, a Homestead butcher, claims that his business was ruined by a boycott of the strikers. The latter deny the charge.

THH State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America met in Shamokin. Officers were elected.

FOREST fires are raging on the South Mountain, near Carlisle.

By a fall of roof coal in a mine near Scranton one man was killed and a driver boy severely injured. A team of suules was also killed.

PROMIBITION day was observed by the Farmers' Encampment at Mt. Gretna. Ex-Judge Briggs was one of the speakers, who talked of cold water principles to the large gathering.

Two miners of Sugar Notch fought for the hand of Theresa Morris, a pretty girl. When the victor claimed the girl she said the fight would have to be in a scientific ring and the battle will again be waged.

A STRANGER who gave the name of R. D. Ritter swindled undertakers at Wilke-Barre, Mauch Chunk and White Haven.

BURGLARS blew open the safe of the hotel at Liberty, near Williamsport, and secured considerable booty.

WHILE returning from camp meeting and walking on a railroad track near New Freedown station, Edward Shewell and Ella Stauffer were struck by a locomotive and killed.

A MASS of rock fell on the track near Altoona, wrecking an engine and injuring five men, two of them fatally.

JOHN F. MILLER, a bookkseper of the First National Bank of Columbia, has disappeared. He was short in bis accounts to the amount, it is alleged, of \$30,000.

STATE TREASURER MORRISON has paid out \$152,000 on account of the service of troops at Homestead. The First Brigade was paid from the regular fund.

THE Juniata Valley District of the Knights of the Golden Eagle held a reunion at Bellefonts.

An epidemic of diphtheria is raging at Trainer's, near Chester. There have been eleven deaths from the disease.

SIXTY girls, who were frame and ribbon carriers in the Barbour Thread mill, at Alshould be painted some other color than | lentown, struck. They were paid 25 cents per day and want 10 cents more.

EDWARD LEISEY, of Reamstown, near Lancaster, was arrested charged with setting fire to his barn, which was destroyed with the season's crops. In default of bail he was committed for trial.

A DOUBLE brick building fell with a crash at Upland, killing a horse, injuring one man and almost crushing six workmen employed in the building at the time.

Killing coyotes is easy. The animals are lazy by nature and take the food that seems no Indian at all to most of us, who is most easily procured. The ranchers know none to, much about our own and others take advantage of the fact, country. We picture him as living in and when they kill a sheep or one dies big wigwam or tepce of bark or hide for from natural causes, poison, usually a few weeks or months at a time, and strychnine, is placed in many parts of then moving his "town" elsewhere. the flesh and is left exposed in some quiet place. If there is a covote in the neigh- tives in the Indian Territory who have

sure to feast upon the poisoned flesh. law.

Chinese Never Save Life.

Much has been written of the peculiarities and eccentricities of the Chinese, but it is not generally known that the people of the Celestial empire will not rescue one another from accidental death.

At a fire in San Francisco several years ago six Chinese were imprisoned in a room by three half-inch iron bars, which could easily have been broken away. There were two or three ladders in the neighborhood which could have been placed at the windows and the unfortunates easily rescued from a horrible death. There were hundreds of their countrymen looking on at their frantic efforts to escape. Yet they offered no assistance and gave no evidence of sorrow.

A man who had saved many lives, in speaking with a Chinese, once said they were very heartless, and cited this San Francisco fire as an example, whereupon the Celestial exclaimed :

"I tell you. You sabbee Joss? Gol Almighty, allee samce. Chinaman call him Joss; Melican call him Gol. Call him anything. Allee samee. Now you say Gol Almighty make ebleting?"

"Yes, everything." "Make allee men?"

"Yes."

"Know ebleting?"

"Yes."

"Now, you think you know more than Gol Almighty?"

"No, I do not?" "He makes alle men. He see one man. He think him no good. He say: 'You no use; go die.' You think you know better Gol Almighty. You go swim; you no let man die. Gol Almighty he say: 'He velly smart; that man he begin new. He cally that man's life, all him sins, all him troubles, all him bad luck. You hab heap good things?"

"No." "No hab much houses, much money,

much land?"

"No, not much." "All light, you nebber hab much luck.

How many you save?" "About fifty."

"Oh, you nebber get out. You cally all fifty life. Ebleting you do no finish; work alle time; heap trouble. You nebber get old; you live long time, Sabee he sabee best."--[Fire and Water.

A Curious Church Custom.

Last month twelve children in the parish of St. Ives, Hants, England, gath-

An Indian who dwells in a house at all

There are some tribes of civilized naborhood it is sure to be attracted by the learned to dwell in ordinary houses and effluvium from the mutton and quite as to give up their roving; but that is a lesson they have mastered only within To cut away the scalps and turn the last few years. There is but one them into cash is easy under the present Indian race in North America above Mexico which has always lived in houses

since their history began. And in very similar houses they dwell to-day, and in very much the same style as before the first European eyes ever saw America. There are hundreds of ruins of these enormous community houses scattered over the territory of New Mexico, and a few are still inhab-

ited. The most striking example in use is the present pueblo of Taos, in the extreme north of the territory. That wonderfully picturesque town-looking at which the traveler finds it hard to realize that he is in America-has but two houses; but they are six stories high, and contain some three hundred rooms apiece. Acoma, in a western county, has six houses, all three storics high; and Zuni, still farther west, has a six-story community house, covering many acres and containing several hundred rooms. As for ruins of such buildings, they are everywhere. Some years ago I discovered, in a remote and dangerous corner of the Navajo country, such a ruin, "The Pueblo Alta"-the type of countless others-in which the five-story community house formed an entire rectangle, inclosing a public square in the middle. The outer walls of these houses never had doors or windows, so they presented a blank wall of great height to any robber foe. On one side of this ruin is a great tower, with part of the fifth story still standing, and still showing the loopholes through which the besieged Pueblos showered arrows on their besiegers. This pueblo was a deserted and forgotten ruin wher. the first European entered New Mexico three hundred and fifty years ago.

All these great houses were built of stone, very well laid. The outer edges of all these slabs of stone are as smooth as if it had been chiseled-and yet we are absolutely sure that before the conquest the Pueblos had no metal tool whatever. Their only implements were stone axes and the like .- [C. F. Lummis, in St. Nicholas.

A Squirrel Round-Up.

Squirrel hunts on the round-up plan,

after the manner of the jack rabbit hunts in the Dakotas, are becoming very popular in Washington State. A party formed, and either works as one band or divides into two sections, the section fifty life. You live hundred years-hab bringing in the fewest tails paying a forbad luck alle time. Gol Almighty, feit of a dinner. At a squirrel hunt a few days ago, in the vicinity of Tekoa, a party of eleven persons brought in over 900 squirrel tails as the result of the day's sport.--[Boston Transcript.

Two men in the town of Cooper, Me., ered together in the parish church and disputed as to the ownership of a piece threw dice for the possession of six of land worth \$15, and had a fight with Bibles. This curious custom dates back clubs and ritchforks. Then they went to 1675, when a certain Dr. Wilde pro- to law about it, and up to date have vided by will that once a year six Eng-han Bibles should be raffled for by twelve case is still on.

DELAINES AND THEIR CARE.

Delaines are particularly pretty this year, and run the muslins very close as first favorites. There is only one objection to them. When they get even a little soiled, their beauty is almost gone. Of course, they will clean well, but that process takes a greater length of time than one can spare her gown just at this season of the year. It is said that if rice be used instead of soap in cleaning those gowns, the cleaning will be done without removing much of the color of the pretty flowers seen in this material. One pound of rice should be boiled in five an inch wide with silk or other dress juarts of water. Set it to cool, and when | fabric, making three strands, and then ust warm immerse the delaine and wash braiding them exactly as one braids the it well, rubbing in the rice as you would hair, only much looser. soap. Then pour the water off, leaving the rice at the bottom. Rub the delaine through the thick rice water and rinse in the comparatively clear water which you have just poured off the rice. Or-

dinary water plays no part in the process. As much water may be used as is found needful, provided that the proportion of a pound of rice to five quarts of water be carefully kept, -- [Detroit Free Press.

THE RUSSIAN FACE BATH.

It is a foolish idea, says Doctor Atkinson, to think that one can get rid of wrinkles by filling them with face-powder, or even by enamelling the whole It is much better practice to give face, the face a Russian bath every night. The principle of the Russian bath for the face | country roads is growing every year. the face is only washed in hard cold his work a wearied body. water and soap, and this alone in time for bathing the face. 'If necessary, add sharper, his professional work better. a little alcohol, and then rub with a little vaseline. In this way a fair complexion ton Transcript.

CARE OF THE WARDROBE.

A professional ladies' maid, imported expressly to care for a fashionable Chi-

cago dame and her belongings, gives the following valuable hints as to the care of a wardrobe: Woolen dresses, not in constant use, should first be thoroughly "done it up" in a London letter. He cleaned and then hung up separately in tells us that in the old Romany tongue brown Holland bags, with a bit of camphor at the bottom and tied tightly of the eye. This imparts a flavor of reat the top. Light colored silks or spectability to a hitherto frivolous word, woolens, by being thickly strewn with and is sufficient apology for its seeming bran and closely wrapped in silver paper, intrusion .- New York World.

ke a Carmelite collar are among the newest effects seen in bodices.

The most modish Figaro jackets are very short and are open front and back. Those of India silk costumes have the waists under them entirely covered with white or black guipure net.

Sashes must be very narrow-just a ribbon folded about the bottom of the basque and tied at the back, or else a sash of soft folded silk very wide and fastened at the left side, with long ends.

A popular skirt-edge trimming on new French dresses is to cover crinoline about

The short-waisted empire toilets are the latest craze of fashion. They are made of soft satin and china crepe and fall in gathers from the shoulders. They are waistless, save for a ribbon forming a belt with long trailing ends.

The new Watteau hats have brims of even length all around, slightly curved in front and on the sides. The space where the crown should be is filled up with a mass of roses, orchids or some other flowers, with their foliage, which is all held together by a bow of satin ribbon.

The Doctor and Good Roads.

The sentiment in favor of improving is to bathe it in such hot water that it has reached our legislative assemblies, makes one jump every time it is applied, and bills are being introduced in order and then a minute later to soak it with to secure State aid in the matter. Good cold water. The reaction which this roads are things which no class of persons causes in the blood will make it glow and would appreciate more than physicians, tingle with warmth. Then it should be and to none would they bring more dirubbed dry with a towel before retiring. rect personal comfort, and even practical Day by day the skin will grow firmer, financial help. On a good road the counand the wrinkles will gradually disappear. try doctor can travel ten miles an hour, The use of hot and cold water for the on a bad one barely five. The time reface is important in many ways. Hard, quired in doing his work is doubled, the cold water will not remove the grease physical weariness is increased, the and dirt which settles in the pores of the amount of visiting rendered possible is skin, but if bathed in hot water first, curtailed. Besides this, the patient sufand then cold, the dirt will be removed fers, for the doctor's visits are delayed and the skin strengt iened. Dirt, grit and less numerous. He cannot watch and grease will settle in the skin when the patient so closely, and he brings to

Perhaps the horse would argue most injures the color and softness of it. One cloquently of all, if he could speak in should never bathe the face in hard water favor of good roads. His working life anyway, if a fair complexion is desired. would be lengthened and his working The water should be softened with a days made easier. With good roads the little borax, or a few drops of ammonia. bicycle could be utilized, and through When the face is very hot it should not its invigorating influence, perhaps, the be bathed; wait until it cools off a little. country doctor would cease, as years In travelling where one knows nothing rolled on, to become obese from too much about the water, it is better not to use it sitting in a wagon, his wits would be

By all means, then, let the doctors take up the gospel of good roads and may be obtained and retained that will urge forward their construction. They be a pride to any lovely woman .- Bos- make intercourse more easy, work less burdensome, life more enjoyable; and they are in fine an index of the progressiveness and civilization of a community. -[New York Medical Record.

Origin of the Masher.

Herman Merrivale has "caught on" to the origin of the word "masher," and rifles rattling after them.--[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The statement has been made that torpedo vessels are useful only for unexpected attacks on the enemy, and several instances of this kind have been cited which seem to prove that there is some truth in the statement. If such is the at Scranton by James Golden, who was encase, it especially necessary that these gaged in a fight with Michael Callihan. vessels should be painted a neutral color

Not only should the hulls of vessels be painted with it, but also the funnels and spars. The scalers in the Behring Sea were able to escape the revenue cutters cruising in those waters on account of the color of funnels and spars of the cutters. By means of lookouts stationed at the mastheads they could easily detect the presence of a cutter before they themselves could be seen, and could easily run into one of the fog banks common in that region, and hide until the cutter had run out of sight. Had the cutter been painted this gray color, hull, spars and funnel, it would have been difficult for the sealers to escape detection.

Blockade runners prefer this color to any other for their vessels.

This color is especially suited for vessels in tropical waters, as it will not get discolored, like white, and at the same time causing the vessels so painted to be much cooler than those painted black.

A Fine Rifle Shot.

"The best rifle shot I ever saw was an East Tennesseean who acted as scout for the army of the Cumberland," said Major R. B. Baer at the Southern, "His name was Brownlow, but whether he was a relative of the fighting parson of that name I do not know. Brownlow rarely change equally. The one is was a tall, lank specimen of humanity usually darker than the other for and looked like a typical frontiersman. He wore a coonskin cap and carried a rifle a foot longer than himself, with which he could put half an ounce of lead squarely between a man's eyes at a distance of nearly half a mile. He fought for sheer love of it, was always hunting for victims, and used to boast that he averaged a dozen a week. He hung on the enemy's picket lines night and day, and when Old Tom,' as he called his lingering eternity of a gun, cracked there was certain to be a death. One day, during a sharp skirmish, Brownlow ensconced himself in a big cottonwood tree and was dropping Confederates as fast as he could feed bullets to 'Old Tom,' when a Mississippi sharpshooter made a sneak for another tall cottonwood about six hundred yards distant. The Tennesscean spied him, there were two puffs of smoke from among the green leaves and the two killers came down head first, with their long deer

AT Lancaster George Kitteras shot Mary is, without doubt, an excellent color for Flowers for refusing to marry him. They our war vessels, as it is a clean, durable are employees of the hospital, and after color, and easily kept in order. Vessels spending the evening in town together painted this color can hardly be seen at walked home. On the way he grabbed her a distance, and thus have a decided ad- round the waist and demanded a favorable vantage over an enemy's vessel painted answer when he asked her the third time, either black or white. This is shown by and receiving a refusal fired, a buckle de-

> LANCASTER's tobacco harvest indicates a crop of average merit rather than a firstclass one.

BURGLARS at Media robbed Theophilus B. Saubrier's house of \$140 cash and \$30 worth of iewelry.

A Boy threw a tomato at the pony driven by Collector Cooper's daughter in Media. She was thrown out and had a leg and two ribs broken.

HENRY HOGAN was shot in the left breast

MARY and Ella Fries were robbed and beaten by an unknown man on the highway near Guthsville, Lehigh county.

In a row over a flask of whisky, James Madden, of Harrisburg, fatally stabbed John T. Kennedy, his nephew.

Gray Hairs.

The fact that some persons begin to show gray hairs while in their twenties does not indicate a premature decay of the constitution. It is purely a local phenomenon, and often coexists with great physical vigor. A medical journal says: Many feeble persons; and others who have suffered extremely, both mentally and physically, do not blanch a hair until past middle life; while others, without assignable cause lose their capillary coloring-matter rapidly when about forty years of age.

Race has a marked influence. The traveler, Dr. Orbigny, says that in many years he spent in South America he never saw a bald Indian, and scarcely ever a gray-headed one. The negroes turn more slowly than the whites.

In this country sex appears to make little difference. Men and women grow gray about the same period of several years, but there seems no general rule as to which whitens the first.

The spot where grayness begins differs with the individual. The philosopher Schopenhauer began to turn gray on the temples, and complacently framed a theory that this indicates vigorous mental activity.

The correlation of gray heirs, as well as its causes, deserve more attentive study than they have received. Such a change is undoubtedly indicative of some deep-seated physiological process; but what this is we can only ascertain after some extensive observations than have yet been submitted to science.

THE aged K.ng and Queen of Denmark, for lowing the wish of their subjects, recently placed on exhibition the magnificent gifts which they received at the celebration of their golde wedding. Atmost one hundred thousand people took advantage of the op portunity.