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The Carbon Advocate.

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"INDEPENDENT"—"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

VOL XX., No. 20. Lehighton, Carbon County, Penna., March 26, 1892. $1.00 a Year in Advance.

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All the very latest news will be found in the CARBON ADVOCATE.

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Arrangement of Passenger

IN EFFECT NOV. 15TH, 1891.

LEAVE LEHIGHTON

For Newark and New York 6.22, 9.17, 1.36, 9.57, and 11.12 a. m.; 3.06, 5.37 & 7.24 p. m.

For Manunka Chunk and Belvidere 6.22, 9.57, 6.05, 8.00; 12.32 and 7.24 p. m.

For Lambertville and Trenton 6.22, 9.00 and 11.12 a. m. and 12.32 p. m.

For Slatington, Catasauqua, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, 6.22, 8.17, 9.57, 1.36, 3.06, 5.37, 8.12 a. m.; 12.32, 5.20, 7.24, 8.00, 8.21, 7.24 and 10 42 p. m.

For Philadelphia and points south at 6.22, 7.32, 7.50, 8.00 and 11.12 a. m.; 3.06, 5.42, 8.32 and 7.24 p. m.

For Bowmans, Lehigh Gap, Cherryhill, Lawrence, White Haven, Conoy, and intermediate points, 8.00 a. m. & 11.12 a. m.; 12.32, 2.42, 5.37, 8.07, 8.27, and 10.42 p. m.

For Mauch Chunk 6.22, 7.45, 9.26, 11.28 and 11.48 a. m.; 1.11, 3.33, 4.10, 5.26, 7.17, 8.34, 9.53 and 11.31 p. m. and 12.47 Night.

For Weatherly and Hazleton 6.22, 7.45 9.26 and 11.48 a. m.; 4.10, 5.26, 7.17, 10.34 p. m.

For Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Ashland 6.22, 7.45, 9.26 and 11.48 a. m.; 4.10, 5.26 & 7.17 p. m.

For Pottsville 6.22, 7.30, 7.45, 9.26 11.17 and 11.48 a. m.; 3.27, 4.10, and 5.17, 7.24 p. m.

For White Haven, Wilkesbarre and Scranton 6.22, 7.45, 9.26 and 11.48 a. m.; 4.10, 5.26, 7.17 and 10.34 p. m.

For Pittston and L. & H. Junct., 6.22, 7.45, 9.26, and 11.48 a. m.; 4.10, 5.26, 7.17 and 10.34 p. m.

For Tamaqua 11.48 a. m.; 4.10, 8.22 and 10.34 p. m.

For Oswego, Auburn, Ithaca and Geneva 11.48 a. m.; 5.26 p. m.

For Lacoyville, Towanda, Sayre, Waverly, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West 11.48 a. m.; and 10.34 p. m.

For Elmira and the West via Salamanca at 4.19 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For New York 6.05 a. m. & 10.19 p. m.; 5.27 p. m.

For Philadelphia 9.22 a. m.; 5.27 and 8.27 p. m.

For Easton and Intermediate Stations 6.05, 8.05, 9.07 a. m.; 12.52, 3.32, 5.(7), 5.27 and 8.05 p. m.

For Mauch Chunk 8.14, 6.56, 10.32 a. m.; 12.26, 3.16, 5.15, 5.54, 8.33 and 10.16 p. m.

For Reading 8.05 a. m.; 2.32 and 5.27 p. m.

For Harrisburg 8.56 a. m.; 12.26, 4.49 & 10.34 p. m.

For Mahanoy City and Shenandoah 12.26 and 5.15 p. m.

OUT PAIN.

For Pottsville at 8.57 p. m.

For White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Sayre, Elmira, Geneva, Auburn, Ithaca, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West 10.34 p.m.

For further particulars inquire of Agents for Time Tables.

E. B. WYNGOOP,
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MARK W. SELTZER,
Gen'l Supt.
May 11, '91, 1y South Bethlehem, Penna

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Work taken in every day of the week and promptly attended to
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A 58 ACRE FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers his Farm of 58 Acres, situate in Beaver Run, for sale. About one-half is cleared and under good cultivation and the balance good woodland. The improvements are a 2-story Frame House, large Barn and other outbuildings. A well of never-failing stream of water is near and a fine Orchard. For terms apply to
H. J. DANNER, Jr.,
On the premises, Beaver Run, Carbon Co., Pa.
Jan. 9-2m.

If you are contemplating a course in
BUSINESS or SHORTHAND,
it will pay you to visit the
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ALLENTOWN, PA., before deciding where to go, though you may live a thousand miles away. It stands at the head of Commercial Colleges, in its educational character, as a medium for supplying business men with trained and capable assistants; as a means of placing ambitious young men and ladies on the road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipments. Six Separate Departments with assistant Courses of Study, under the personal supervision of Eight Instructors—all Specialists. Illustrated Catalogue mailed to any address, free. Address,
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As being the Greatest Discovery of the Age. Positive cure when used in accordance to instructions, in diseases here before so-called incurable. Diphtheria, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, congestion of the brain, the result of sunstroke, apoplexy, and half the paralyzed restored to their natural condition, spine, hip and bone disease cured. Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, Bright's disease of the kidneys, liver complaint, dysentery, and so-called heart disease are speedily cured by pure medicine of my own preparing.

During nine years over 16,000 persons have used these medicines and are living witnesses of their worth. I will not go into practice myself, being over 72 years of age, will sell my medicines only. I have two eminently competent physicians in connection with me to attend to calling at the residences of the sick if required.

TESTIMONIALS.

NEWTOWN, Feb. 17, 1891.

DEAR SIR—To those suffering from spinal trouble, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Heart Disease and Rheumatism, I would highly recommend Prof. Boudrou's remedies. I was a sufferer of these complaints for years at times, was hardly able to move; would feel tingling in my feet. The pain and agony was inexpressible. Doctored with several physicians for years; found but little relief, not permanent, until I was cured by his medicines; his is unsurpassed; would highly recommend Prof. Boudrou's Liament and medicines to all sufferers.

Respectfully yours,
M. J. Vanartsdalen,
Newton, Bucks co., Pa.

NEWTON, Feb. 17, 1891.

PROF. BOUDROU.
Dear Sir—Allow me to write you a testimony of your medicine. I can say to all those suffering with sciatica of my description, would recommend Prof. Boudrou's medicines. My visible pain in my stomach for a long time, suffering could not hardly be described in words. Deprived me of sleep at nights; would be as a suffering with pain for hours at a time. Doctored with several physicians; their medicine would for a while relieve me, but would soon lose their effect; by using Prof. Boudrou's remedies have been entirely cured, would recommend his remedies to those suffering with similar complaints.

Respectfully yours,
T. M. Vanartsdalen,
Newton, Bucks co., Pa.

Office and Laboratory open daily from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Call or write to
ALEXANDER BOUDROU,
1707 North Twelfth Street,
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Certificates are now being Issued by
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GENERAL AGENT,
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April 18, 1891-y1y

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BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON.
Gentlemen in all its branches. Teeth Extracted without Pain. Has administered when requested.
Office Days—WEDNESDAY of each week.
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ALLENTOWN,
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Freight, Baggage and Parcels
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Careful attention paid to the Delivery of Freight, Baggage and Parcels to all parts of town at the lowest prices. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Leave orders at Sweeny's, Koch's or Leibenguth's.

To Contractors and Builders.
The undersigned announces to Contractors and Builders that he has now opened his stone quarry, at Beaver Run, and is prepared to supply
Building Stones
in any quantity at reasonable rates. He also keeps a supply at his residence on SECOND STREET, to supply immediate demand.
HAULING of every description, promptly attended to.
Also, constantly on hand a full supply, of the best brands of
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CHARLES TRAINER,
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WILSON FRANTZ,
The New Jeweler,
Bank say, - Lehighton, Pa.
—FOR—
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
of every description, at prices lower than elsewhere. Particular attention paid to
Repairing of Every Description.
A practical experience of over ten years enables me to guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Give me a trial, and be convinced. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
WILSON FRANTZ, Bankeay.

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Geo. Miller's Popular Restaurant,
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FRESH LAGER BEER,
Finest Brands of Liquors, such as
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Dougherty's Pure Rye,
Genuine Silver Brook,
Imported Gin and Brandies,
Finest Cigars.
First-class Free Lunch always on the Bar.

The Robert's Safety Lantern,
J. E SCHOLL, agt.,
Lehighton, Carbon county.
It is Self Lighting, Non-Explosive, with a Self Wick Regulator.
Just the Right for Railroad Men!
Price—Plain, $1.50. Nickle, $2.00.
Don't buy any other until you have seen this popular lantern.

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Have all Your Doors Fixed with the popular
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Satisfaction Guaranteed
Leave orders with
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IT LEADS THEM ALL IN NEWS The ADVOCATE! BRIGHT, CLEAN INDEPENDENT —Read It!—
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Easy riding carriages and safe driving horses. Best accommodations to agents and travelers. Mail and telegraph orders promptly attended to. Give me a trial. may 21-1y

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ESTIMATES cheerfully furnished for Hot Air, Steam or Hot Water Circulation. All work Guaranteed!
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SULPHUR BITTERS
THE GREAT
German Remedy.
TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those destitute of a medicine such as SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.	Alone will no pain for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.
Do you suffer with that tired and languid feeling? If so, use SULPHUR BITTERS and it will cure you.	Clean the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.
Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and work shops; clerks who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.	SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.
If you do not wish to suffer from rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS. It never fails to cure.	SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.
Don't be without a bottle. Any druggist will not recommend it.	SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood tingle through every vein and your flesh hard.
Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.	Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

SINGERS
Public speakers, actors, auctioneers, teachers, preachers, and all who are liable to over-tax and irritate the vocal organs, find, in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a safe, certain, and speedy relief. It soothes the larynx, allays inflammation, strengthens the voice, and for whooping cough, croup, sore throat, and the sudden colds to which children are exposed, this preparation is without equal.

William H. Quartly, Auctioneer, Minlaton, Australia, writes: "In my profession of an auctioneer, any affection of the voice or throat is a serious matter; but, at each attack, I have been
BENEFITED BY
a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy, with ordinary care, has worked such magical effect that I have suffered very little inconvenience."

"Having thoroughly tested the properties of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a remedy for bronchitis and throat affections, I am heartily glad to testify to the intrinsic merits of this preparation."—T. J. Macmurray, Author and Lecturer, Ripley, Ohio.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has cleared and strengthened my voice, so that I am able to speak with very much more ease and comfort than before."—(Rev.) C. N. Nichols, Pastor of Baptist Church, No. Tisbury, Mass.

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Cherry Pectoral
PREPARED BY
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Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

J. A. PHILLIPS,
—DEALER IN—
Pianos and Organs,
WEISSPORT, PA.
Four Cardinal Reasons Why You Should Buy Pianos and Organs at Phillips:
Phillips has no Agents!
Phillips has no Collectors!
Phillips has no expenses!
Phillips can sell Pianos and Organs!

Dr. G. T. HORN,
—AT THE—
Central Drug Store,
OPP. THE PUBLIC SQUARE
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.,
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Fine Soaps, Brushes, &c., &c.,
choice Wines and Liquors,
Wall Paper and Decorations!

Spectacles!
When you buy a pair of Shoes you want a good fit. But if you need SPECTACLES it is much more important that the EYE should be accommodated with correct lenses and a proper fitting frame which will bring the lenses directly before the centre of the eye. If you buy your spectacles at Dr. Horn's you will find the above points properly attended to.

Prescriptions carefully compounded 6-12-1887

SAY!
HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SAW?
IF SO, CALL ON THE
Carbon County Improvement Co.,
Weissport, Pa.,
Where you can have all kinds of lumber sawed at the very lowest prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.
Fire Wood!
In all lengths and in all quantities supplied cheaply.

What do You think of this?
WindowShade
with or without a border ready on spring roller, for
25 Cents,
At the Carpet Store of
J. M. Grimley
804 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

1892		MARCH.				1892
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter	5	8:14 p.m.	Third Quarter	21	6:16 p.m.
Full Moon	13	7:53 a.m.	New Moon	28	2:18 a.m.

FELICITY.

A squalid, hideous town, where streams run black
With vomit of a hundred rotting mills,
Hither occasion calls me, and ev'n here,
All in the table rock that constantly
Defaces the sunlight and deflowers the morn,
One may at least surmise the sky still blue.
Ev'n here the myriad slaves of the machine
Deem life a boon and toil, as day by day
I overheard a kind eyed girl relate
To her companion, how a farthing chance
By some few shillings weekly had increased
The earnings of her household, and she said,
"So now we are happy, having all we wished."
Felicity, indeed! though more it may
In wanting little than in winning all.

Felicity, indeed! Across the years
To me her voice comes back rebuking me,
Spreader of ills to crave the wandering Joy
No guile may capture and no force surprise;
Only by them that lower wood hut, woo.

Oh, curst with wide desires and spacious dreams,
Too cunningly do we accumulate
Appliances and means of happiness,
E'er to be happy! Lavish lists we make
Elaborate preparations to receive
A day and an hour, when warned of all
The ceremony and circumstance wherewith
Ye seem to entertain him, stiff but cold.
—William Watson in London Spectator.

DISCIPLINE.

During the winter of 1863-4 it was my fortune to be president of one of the court martials of the Army of Northern Virginia. One bleak December morning, while the snow covered the ground and the winds howled around our camp, I left my bivouac fire to attend the session of the court. Winding for miles along uncertain paths I at length arrived at the court ground at Round Oak Church.

Day after day it had been our duty to try the gallant soldiers of that army, charged with violations of military law, but never had I on any previous occasion been greeted with such anxious spectators as on that morning awaited the opening of the court. Case after case was disposed of, and at length the case of "The Confederate States versus Edward Cooper" was called—the charge, desertion. A low murmur rose spontaneously from the battle scarred spectators as a young artilleryman rose from the prisoner's bench and, in response to the question "Guilty, or not guilty?" answered, "Not guilty."

The judge advocate was proceeding to open the prosecution, when the court, observing that the prisoner was unattended by counsel, interposed and said to the accused:

"Who is your counsel?"

"I have no counsel," he replied.

Supposing that it was his intention to represent himself before the court, the judge advocate was directed to proceed. Every charge and specification against the prisoner was satisfied. The prisoner was then told to introduce his witnesses.

"I have no witnesses," he replied.

Astonished at the calmness with which he seemed to be submitting to what he regarded as inevitable fate, I said to him:

"Have you no defense? Is it possible you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of an enemy without any reason?"

"There was a reason, but it will not avail me before a military court."

"Perhaps you are mistaken," I replied. "You are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to make known the cause that influenced your actions."

For the first time his manly form trembled and his blue eyes swam in tears. Approaching the president of the court he presented a letter, saying as he did so:

"There, general, is what did it."

I opened the letter, and in a moment my eyes were filled with tears. It was passed from one to another of the court until all had seen it, and those stern warriors, who had passed with Stonewall Jackson through a hundred battles, wept like little children. As soon as I had recovered my self possession I read the letter as the defense of the prisoner. It was in these words:

MY DEAR EDWARD—I have always been proud of you, and since your connection with the Confederate army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world; but, before God, dear Edward, unless you come home we must die. Last night I was aroused by little Edgar's crying. I called out and said, "What is the matter, Eddie?" and he said, "Oh, mamma, I'm so hungry!" And Lucy, Edward, your darling Lucy, she never complains, but she's growing thinner and thinner every day. And, before God, my dear Edward, unless you come home we must die of starvation.

YOUR MARY.

After reading the letter I turned to the prisoner and said:

"What did you do when you received this letter? Did you apply for a leave of absence to the proper officers?"

"I made application for a furlough and it was rejected; again I made an application and it was rejected; a third time I made application and they refused to grant it. That night as I wandered backward and forward in the camp thinking of my home, with the mild eyes of Lucy looking toward me and the burning words of Mary sinking deep into my brain, I was no longer the Confederate soldier, but I was the father of Lucy and the husband of Mary, and I would have passed those lines if every gun in the battery had fired upon me. I went to my home. Mary ran out to meet me—her angel arms embraced me and she whispered:

"Oh, Edward, I am so happy! I am so glad you got your furlough!"

"She must have felt me shudder, for she turned as pale as death, and then, catching her breath at every word, she said:

"Have you come without your furlough? Oh, Edward, Edward, go back! Go back! Let me and my children go down together to the grave, but, oh, for heaven's sake, save the honor of your name!"

"I at once returned, and here I am, gentlemen, not brought here by military power, but in obedience to the command of Mary, to abide the sentence of your court."

Every soldier of that court martial felt the force of the prisoner's words. Before them stood in beatific vision the eloquent pleader for a husband's and a father's wrongs, but they had been trained by their great leader, Robert E. Lee, to tread the path of duty though the lightning's flash scorched the ground beneath their feet, and each in turn pronounced the verdict—guilty.

But fortunately for humanity, fortunately for the Confederacy, the proceedings of the court were reviewed by the commanding general, and upon the record was written:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The finding of the court is approved. The prisoner, Edward Cooper, is pardoned, and will report to his company for duty.

R. E. LEE, General.

During the second battle of Cold Harbor, while shot and shell were falling "like torrents from the mountain cloud," my attention was directed to the fact that one of our batteries was being silenced by the concentrated fire of the Union forces.

When I reached the battery every gun but one had been dismantled, and by it stood a solitary Confederate soldier, with the blood streaming from his side. As he recognized me he elevated his voice above the roar of the battle and said:

"General, I have one shell left. Tell me, have I served the honor of Mary and Lucy?"

I raised my hat. Once more a Confederate shell went crashing through the Federal ranks, and the hero sank by his gun to rise no more.—General Cullen A. Battle in Drake's Magazine.

Duties of Our Coast Police.

In addition to feeding the hungry, saving the imperiled and guiding the lost, it is also the revenue cutter's duty to suppress mutinies, prevent smuggling, enforce the neutrality laws and the quarantine regulations, protect merchant vessels from piratical attacks, protect wrecked property and guard the timber reserves of the United States against depredations. The constant and frequent inspection of the vast fleet of merchant vessels that trades along our coast forms a very important duty of the service, and one which, if not performed, would be followed by a very general neglect of the customs and navigation laws.

Even with the rigid and constant inspections, from 1,000 to 2,000 violations are detected each year and reported to the proper authorities. It is not alone in the examination of the ship's documents and the ascertaining that she has no smuggled articles on board, that she is engaged in the trade for which she is licensed, that her marine documents are in force, that her regularly authorized captain is in command, etc., that the importance of the boarding duty is most strikingly shown.—Scribner's.

Mottoes in a Court of Justice.

A rather crude citizen of Seguin, a small town in western Texas, was elected justice of the peace, and the only law book he had was Cushing's Manual. The first case before him was that of a cowboy for stealing a steer. When the case was called the leading lawyer of the town, the Hon. John Ireland by name, was there to defend the prisoner.

"As there is no counsel for the other side," he said, "I make make a motion that the case be dismissed."

The justice looked over his Manual. "A motion has to be seconded," he said.

"I second the motion," promptly responded the prisoner.

"The motion has been seconded that the case be dismissed," said the court. "All in favor will please say 'aye.'" The prisoner and his attorney voted "aye."

"All opposed will say 'no.'" Nobody voted.

"The motion is carried, and the case is dismissed," repeated the court. "A motion to adjourn is now in order."

The prisoner made the motion, and the court adjourned.—Lancaster Law Review.

A Good Idea.

"When my children were little," said a rather original mother, whose methods, although somewhat eccentric, were in the main excellent, "I taught them what we called an 'emergency catechism,' to which they would answer as glibly as possible, standing in a row and saying it together to the great amusement of those who heard them. Here are some of the questions, and the answers you can easily supply for yourself. 'What would you do if you were lost in New York? 'What would you do in case of fire? 'In case of being in a runaway? 'In case of floating off in a boat? 'In case of drowning, if any one tried to save you?' and a number of other questions of the same nature.

"Did they ever have cause to apply them?" said one amused listener. "Only once," was the answer, "and that was when a pair of ponies that I was driving ran away. The little dears sat perfectly still just as they had been told, but it might have been sheer fright after all."—New York Tribune.

Hunting Bears in Maine.

"Charles Smith, the Jackson bear hunter," said a trapper, "followed a track through the snow some winters ago and finally it disappeared in a ledge. He was bound not to give it up that way, so he made him a torch, and taking it in one hand and his single shot rifle in the other he entered the den. He wasn't long in spotting a pair of eyes in advance of him and he fired. Retreating until he was satisfied the bear must be dead he again entered, but there the eyes were, apparently as before. Again he fired, and when he next entered the cave he found he had killed two bears and both big ones."—Lewiston Journal.

A Woman's Revenge.

Husband—Mercy on us! Where did you get this set of Royal Worcester china?

Wife (calmly)—I bought it.

Husband—Bought it? Great snakes! Why did you buy such ridiculously expensive ware?

Wife (with suppressed emotion)—I had to buy it to match that nicked saltcellar you got at Jobbett's for ten cents and gave me for a present.—New York Weekly.

Every observant American who visits Great Britain must be struck by the fact that the large majority of soldiers whom he sees there, whether red coated Englishmen or kilted Scots, are lads under the age of twenty.

An equivocal compliment is perplexing a young man of Hallowell, Me. A fascinating girl, to whom he had been paying considerable attention, has named a pet calf after him.

The celebrated Tocci twins are connected from the sixth rib downward and have but one pair of legs. But they have distinct stomachs, hearts and pairs of lungs.

The first matches were pieces of wood about six inches long tipped with sulphur. They caught fire easily with a piece of flint.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

WEATHER GAUGERS.

THERMOMETERS ARE MANUFACTURED WITH GREAT CARE.

They Are Made Very Accurately, and, Though Quickly, Pass Through Nineteen Pairs of Hands—The Different Processes of the Instruments.

The making of a thermometer may be either a delicate scientific operation, or one of the simplest tasks of the skilled mechanic, according to the sort of thermometer made. With the extremely sensitive and minutely accurate instruments designed for scientific uses great care is taken, and they are kept in stock for months, sometimes for years, to be compared and recompared with instruments that are known to be trustworthy. But so much time cannot be spent over the comparatively cheap thermometers in common use, and these are made rapidly, though always carefully. The method of manufacture has been so systematized within a few years that the very cheapest thermometer should not vary more than a fraction of a degree from the correct point.

Whether the thermometer is to be charged with mercury or alcohol, whether it is to be mounted in a frame of wood, pressed tin or brass, the process is substantially the same. Mercury is generally used for scientific instruments, but most makers prefer alcohol, because it is cheaper. The alcohol is colored red with an aniline dye which does not fade.

The thermometer maker buys his glass tubes in long strips from the glass factories. The glassblower on the premises cuts these tubes to the proper lengths, and with his gas jet and blowpipe makes the bulb on the lower end. The bulbs are then filled with colored alcohol, and the tubes stand for twenty-four hours.

On the following day another workman holds each bulb in turn over a gas jet until the colored fluid, by its expansion, entirely fills the tube. It then goes back into the hands of the glassblower. He closes the upper end and turns the tip backward to make the little glass hook which will help keep the tube in place in the frame.

MARKING THE TUBES.

The tubes now rest until some hundreds of them, perhaps thousands, are ready. Then the process of gauging begins. There are no marks whatever on the tube, and the first guide mark to be made is the freezing point, 32 degs. Fahrenheit. This is found by plunging the bulbs into melting snow. No other thermometer is needed for a guide, for melting snow gives invariably the exact freezing point. This is an unfailing test for any thermometer whose accuracy may be suspected. But melting snow is not always to be had, and a little machine resembling a sausage grinder is brought into use. This machine shaves a block of ice into particles, which answer the purpose as well as snow.

When the bulbs have been long enough in the melting snow a workman takes them one by one from their icy bath, seizing each so that his thumb nail marks the exact spot to which the fluid has fallen. Here he makes a scarcely perceptible mark upon the glass with a fine file, and goes on to the next.

The tubes, with the freezing point marked on each, now go into the hands of another workman, who plunges them, bulb down, into a vessel filled with water kept constantly at 64 degs. A standard thermometer attached to the inside of this vessel shows that the temperature of the water is correct. Another tiny file scratch is put at 64.

Then a third workman plunges the bulbs into another vessel of water kept constantly at 96. This is marked like the others, and the tube is now supplied with these guide marks, each 32 degs. from the next. A small tab is then attached to each tube, on which its number is written—for, owing to unavoidable variations in the bore of the tube, each one varies slightly from the others.

MARKING THE CASES.

With its individuality thus established the tube goes into the hands of a marker, who fits its bulb and hook into the frame it is to occupy, and makes slight scratches on the frame corresponding to the 32, 64 and 96 degree marks on the tube. The frame has a number corresponding with the number of the tube, and the tube is laid away in a rack amid thousands.

The frame, whether it be wood, tin or brass, goes to the gauging room, where it is laid upon a steeply sloping table, exactly in the position marked for a thermometer of that size. The 32, 64 and 96 degree marks must correspond with the marks upon the table. If they do not, the error in marking is detected and the frame is sent back for correction.

A long, straight bar of wood or metal extends diagonally across the table from the lower right hand corner to the upper left hand corner. On the right this works upon a pivot and on the left it rests in a ratchet, which lets it ascend or descend only one notch at a time. That notch marks the exact distance of 2 degs. With the three scratches already made for a basis the marker could hardly make a mistake in the degrees if he tried.

The marks made upon the frame or case are all made by hand with a geometric pen and India ink if the frame is of wood, and with steel dies if it is of metal. The tube bearing the corresponding number is next attached to the frame, and the thermometer is ready for the market without further testing. Some makers use only two guide marks, but the best makers use three.

In the process of manufacture the ordinary thermometer goes through the hands of nineteen workmen, half of whom are often girls and women. Some of the larger concerns in and near New York produce several hundred thousand instruments annually, and on every one of them the purchaser may see, if he looks closely, the tiny file scratch on the glass at 32, 64 and 96 degree marks—or somewhere near them, as different makers use different points.—New York Sun.

Bimini and the Fountain of Youth.

Bimini was a fabulous island firmly believed in by the Indians of the Antilles, though they could give no further clew to its location than that it lay some hundreds of leagues north of Hispaniola. On this island was the famous fountain of youth which had the power of restoring youth and giving perpetual health and vigor. It was the search for this fountain that led Ponce de Leon and Hernando de Soto to Florida, on the outskirts of which the island was generally supposed to be situated.—St. Louis Republic.

The Heart Rests Eight Hours Every Day.

That wonderful piece of mechanism, the heart, appears to work continually day and night, from birth to death, but in reality there are short pauses or rests between each beat, which, though minute in themselves, amount up in the aggregate to eight hours out of every twenty-four. These short pauses enable the heart to repair the waste which constant work entails and without which rests it would break down.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Why the Wren is Rare.

The wren is chased every St. Stephen's Day on account of it betraying the Saviour by chattering in a clump of furze where he was hiding. It is called the "king of all birds," because it concealed itself beneath the wing of the eagle when that lordly bird claimed supremacy by soaring highest. "Here I am," said the wren, mounting above the eagle's head when the latter could go no higher.—Irish Times.

TAKEN FOR A CRANK.

"Oh, of sorts," "distrait," "the blues," these are familiar appellatives for uncomfortable, undefinable sensations, accompanied with languide, nervousness, indigestion. Poverty of the blood, to remedy which an effective stomachic persistently used is the paramount need, is conclusive evidence that the system is inadequately nourished because—and for no other cause where organic disease does not exist—the food is badly assimilated. Reinforce the flagging energies of the stomach, reform an irregular condition of the bowels, keep up a healthful secretion of the bile with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For over thirty years this popular medicine has supplied the common want of the nervous invalid, the dyspeptic and of persons deficient in vitality, an efficient tonic. To its power of imparting strength is attributable its efficacy as a preventive of malaria and in grippe. Thoroughly effective it is also for rheumatism, kidney complaint and remittents.

—Herbert Eisenhour has nicely frescoed the interior of his father's residence on Fourth street. The work shows much ability.

Nerve and Liver Pills.

An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 50 doses for 25 cents. Samples free at T. D. Thomas and W. F. Biery's Drug Store.

—Our young friend E. H. Brannix, of the Union Trust Company, Philadelphia, will please accept our thanks for the "Century Almanic," which is a valuable compendium for ready reference and an always handy little arrangement to have on the sanctum table.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles than any other medicine. The