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VOL XXI. No. 14 — Lehighton, Carbon County, Penna. February 18, 1893 — $1.00 a Year in Advanc

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As being the Greatest Discovery of the Age. Positive cure when used in accordance to directions, in diseases heretofore so-called incurable. Diphtheria, Asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, congestion of the lungs, the result of sunstroke, apoplexy and limbs paralyzed restored to their natural condition. Spine hip and bone disease cured. Rheumatism Sciatica, neuralgia, Bright's disease of the kidneys, liver complaint, dyspepsia, and so-called heart disease are entirely cured by pure medicine of my own preparing.

During time years over 16,000 persons have had these medicines and are living witnesses of their worth. I will not go into practice myself, being over 74 years of age; will sell my medicines only. I have two eminent physicians connected with me to attend to calling at the residences of the sick if required.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Patrick Burke.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1891.

Professor Boudrou—Dear Sir—Allow me to send you my sincere thanks for the good that your medicine done me; and you can publish this letter if you choose, for the benefit of the sufferers, in which I will state I had my hand crushed coupling the cars, and doctored for it, and was in the hospital about six weeks, and my hand became so swollen, and inflammation taking place, some of the doctors thought I would have to get my hand amputated to save my life, but I was told by one of my friends to go to Prof. Boudrou's office, and get some of his medicine for it, and that he knew it would save my hand.

I went there and got the medicine, and in two weeks the swelling all went down, and I had the use of my fingers. Then I went to work, and consider myself well, and earnestly recommend the remedy to all afflicted like me. There is nothing in the world like it to destroy blood poison, reduce swelling, annihilate pain, restore action in the nerves, and circulation in the blood; there is nothing to compare to it.

Respectfully yours,
PATRICK BURKE.
1910 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

From Joseph Kirkner.

1713 Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please allow me to add my testimony to your list. Having been sunstruck three times during twenty years, the last time it was so bad that I was bed fast for four months; had the very best of doctors but was still puling away, with apoplexy, and great pain all over me. Attempted to go out, but could not stand the sun, would often drop down while attempting to walk the case was considered a very bad one; it was inclined to run on congestion of the brain, was then recommended to Prof. Boudrou's medicine and I made out to get to his office, 1727 N. 10th street, and I got the medicine and in three weeks time I was able to be out and tending to my business, though one of my horses died in the meantime from the heat, while I stood it and am able to attend business now. Thanks to God Almighty and to Prof. Boudrou's medicine, which I will recommend forever to any poor sufferer as I was, would be pleased to have any one call and see me for further information.

Respectfully yours,
JOSEPH KIRKER.

Office and Laboratory open daily from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Call or write to
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dec 30, '92-1y. Philadelphia, Pa.
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The Carbon House has been renovated and improved throughout; it is electric lighted and well ventilated, and is among the Best Hotels in the section of the State. The patronage of the public is solicited. Best accommodations for permanent and transient customs. Charges very moderate. Fine Liquors, Fresh Beer on tap and Good Cigars, for sale at the Bar.
June 18, '92-1y

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Easy riding carriages and safe driving horses always accommodations to agents & travelers. Mail and telegraph orders promptly attended to. Give me a trial. may21-ly

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The very best Shingle in the Market,
Manufactured by
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J. K. RICKERT,
DEALER IN
All Kinds of Building Lumber
HAVE YOUR
Freight, Baggage and Parcels
DELIVERED AT
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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.

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Work taken in every day of the week and promptly attended to.
Family Washing done at very reasonable rates.
PATRONAGE SOLICITED.
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BREAD AND CAKES.
Rye, Wheat and Vienna Bread
Fresh Every Day. Our Vienna Bread cannot be excelled. We respectfully solicit your patronage. Watch for the Wagon.
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The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering several years with a severe lung affection, and dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means whereby to those who desire it, he will cheerfully send free of charge, a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing, will please address,
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York. aug. 25, '92-1y.

Henry Miller,
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$1,000 will be paid 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; it will cure you.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities burst 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 workshops; clerks who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined to 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. Try it; you will not regret it.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.

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H. G. KIDD,

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The undersigned will be a candidate for Supervisor of Mahoning Township, at the spring election.
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Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate in the Orphans' of Robert A. Henry, late of Court of Carbon Lower Towamensing Twp., County, Pa., April Carbon Co., Pa., deceased. Term, 1891.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by said Court to pass upon the exceptions filed to the Administrator's Account of the above Estate, to restate the account if necessary, and make distribution of the funds in the hands of J. C. Kresmer, the administrator, will meet all parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in the County Buildings, in the borough of Mauch Chunk, on Saturday, the 11th day of March, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., where and when all parties interested are required to appear and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
J. S. FISHER, Auditor.
Feb. 11th, 1893. 4t

WM. O. TALPEY.

CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, AND SUNSTROKE CURED!

WE WILL GIVE $500.00 TO THE MANUFACTURER OF ANY SARSAPARILLA THAT CAN SHOW SUCH A CURE. WHICH ONE WILL TRY? WE WAIT AN ANSWER.

PLEASANT ST.,
HALLOWELL, ME.,
DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,
Gentlemen:—I have had the CATARRH for over ten years as badly as any man could have it. All these years I was troubled with DYSPEPSIA, so much so I had to be very careful what I ate.

In addition to the above, five years ago I had a SEVERE SUNSTROKE.

I read about DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, and decided to try it. After taking three bottles of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA I was COMPLETELY CURED of both the CATARRH and DYSPEPSIA, and all the lasting effects of my SUNSTROKE VANISHED.

I am 74 years old, and now am a well man again. I heartily recommend DANA'S SARSAPARILLA to any person suffering as I have been. Respectfully,
WM. O. TAPLEY.

HALLOWELL, ME., July 29, '91.

I can heartily vouch for the absolute truth of the above testimonial.
H. NOEL STEVENS, Merchant.

CURES

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

INAUGURATION DAYS.

Historic Notes Apropos to the Coming Event of March 4.

NINETEEN PRESIDENTS ELECTED.

Sixteen Were Inaugurated on March 4, Two on March 5 and One on April 30. Curious Facts Tending to Create Superstition—Comparison with Other Countries. How March 4 Came to Be Selected for Inauguration Day—Curious and Interesting Facts Connected with the Occasion.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

There is an old story to the effect that Benjamin Franklin selected the 4th of March for inauguration day because in the next two centuries it would fall on Sunday less often than any other day in the year, and this statement has crept into a few works meant to be historical. It is, however, but one of the many cases, like those of Niobe and Lot's wife, in which a remarkable and interesting fact has gradually given rise to a legend to account for the fact. It is a pleasing story, but there is no proof of it whatever, and there is almost conclusive proof to the contrary.

WASHINGTON.

It is certain that Franklin bothered himself very little about the distinction between sacred and secular days, and disregarded it altogether in his daily life, that the convention of 1787 did not fix the day, and in fact could have no means of foreseeing when it would be possible to name a day, and that when it became possible by the adhesion of the ninth state to the constitution the Confederation congress then in session fixed the day by a sort of accident. And yet it is a fact, and a very curious fact indeed, that the day does very rarely fall on Sunday, though at first view it would seem that this day or any other day would do so one time in seven.

JOHN ADAMS.

The first day set was Wednesday, and the years 1800 and 1900 are, contrary to the four year rule, not leap years. The first day was just eleven years before the close of the century, and thus it has resulted that the day has fallen on Sunday but three times in the first hundred years and will not again fall on Sunday till 1917. Thereafter it will so fall only in 1945 and 1978 in the next century, the result being such a conjunction only six times in the first two centuries of the government's existence, or once in thirty-three instead of once in seven years.

JEFFERSON

But little less curious was the result of the meeting of the first congress in 1789. As six congresses convened in the last century and the seventh in 1901 it results that the calculation as to the number of any congress turns on the alleged "unlucky number"—13. Thus, to determine the number of any congress, add thirteen to the year it first convened and divide by two—the quotient is the number of the congress. Conversely, double the number of any congress and substract thirteen, and the remainder will be the year it convened. Ninety-one and thirteen are 104, the half of which is fifty-two—the number of the present congress. For the next century add 113, and so on.

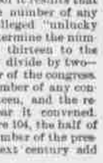
Though we have had twenty-three presidents, but nineteen were formally inaugurated, and but sixteen of these on the 4th of March, if the first time only be counted, for Washington took the oath the first time on April 30, and Taylor and Hayes were inaugurated on Monday, March 5. The same is true of Monroe's second inauguration, but his first was on the regular day. The second Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Five inaugurations have been on Monday and five on Wednesday, and the coming one will make five on Saturday, no other day in the week having had more than three.

MADISON.

It is also a curious fact that, though the government is 104 years old and we have had twenty-three presidents, there were but eight in the first half of the period to fifteen in the second half, and a man who is today but half as old as the government has lived in the administrations of two-thirds of the presidents. Thus from 1789 to 1837 the average of a president's service was six years eight months and seventeen days and a fraction, while since the latter year the average has been but three years and six months, and this despite the fact that two of the late presidents were re-elected. Deduct the eight years of Grant, and the average of the others really appears alarmingly short.

MONROE.

The shortest service was that of W. H. Harrison—one month—and the longest that of Grant, who held the office eight years and a day, unless indeed we adopt the facetious suggestion of the Whigs that Jackson really governed during the "nominal administration of Van Buren." It is also worth noting that of the eight presidents re-elected Jackson, Lincoln and Grant were the only ones whose second inaugurations were celebrated with much display, though it is certain that Cleveland's will soon furnish a fourth case, and a notable one. In truth, there are many things in the latter's career which might justify a little superstition in his case. No other American, save possibly Washington and Jackson, has had such an extraordinary personal triumph.



J. Q. ADAMS.

The selection of March 4 was, as aforesaid, probably a sort of accident. On the 3d of July, 1788, the president of the Confederation congress, then in session at New York, notified that body that New Hampshire had ratified the constitution on the 21st of June preceding, and as it was the ninth state to do so that instrument was now by its own terms to become the supreme law. After prolonged debate congress on the 13th of September, 1788, passed the following:

Resolved, That the first Wednesday of January next (1789) be the day for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states and vote for president, and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution.

From this it will be seen that there was exactly a month's time between each of the three very essential acts of appointing electors—assembling the electors in their respective states—and "commencing proceedings." As a matter of fact, the first Wednesday in March, 1789, fell on the 4th, and three years later that date was fixed upon for all time. But there is nothing extant to indicate any special reason for it. In truth, it is at almost the worst season that could have been selected, and as the matter is entirely within the discretion of congress, and Washington was inaugurated the first time on April 30, the argument for a change to that date is strong.

Every reader has had enough on the first inauguration of Washington. Suffice it to repeat that the day was fine, that Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, of New York, administered the oath in the presence of some 40,000 people, and that the centennial celebration of that event in New York city in 1889 was a really wonderful success, on which occasion there were more people in the city than at any other time in its history. It was positively the only time, said the oldest inhabitants, when "the city crowd was completely overwhelmed and lost in the country crowd." His second inauguration, in Philadelphia, Monday, March 4, 1793, presented an almost ludicrous contrast. He took the oath in the senate chamber in the presence of both houses of congress and made a brief address, and if anything unusual occurred the journals of the day failed to mention it.

VAN BUREN.

Nor was the inauguration of John Adams on Saturday, March 4, 1797, a particularly impressive affair. Thomas Jefferson took the oath as vice president in the senate chamber, pronounced a high compliment on Mr. Adams, who had just vacated the chair, and then led the way to the chamber of the house, where the inauguration took place. Almost every witness who has given any account of it, W. B. HASBROUCK, says that all eyes were directed to Washington, and as Jefferson stood on the other side, a rather tall and commanding figure, the new president really seemed overshadowed. He spoke at some length, eulogized Washington very highly, denied quite emphatically that he favored a stronger government than that ordained in the constitution and pronounced the oath after the chief justice of the United States.

POLK.

Adams is distinguished in our history for many things, and one is, unfortunately, for being the first president who refused to participate in the inauguration of his successor. It was indeed a very trying occasion for him. There have been some heated campaigns since, but none in which personal animosities played so great a part as in 1800. Nowadays partisans call each other "rebels," "traitors" and "enemies of American industry," "thieves" and "monopolists" or "cranks" and "Adullamites," but it is chiefly Pickwickian. In 1800 they really believed it. So when Jefferson was elected by the house on the thirty-sixth ballot and after a desperate struggle a deep gross ran through the Federalist party, and Adams left Washington early in the morning of March 4, 1801. This bad example was followed by his son in 1829 and by Johnson in 1869.

GARFIELD.

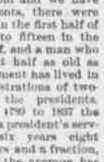
It is rather singular there should have been so much dispute about the facts of Jefferson's inauguration. It is clearly proved that he intended to go in the usual state, with a carriage and six horses, but the carriage ordered was not completed in time. Adams refused the courtesy, as aforesaid, and so Jefferson, the attendant marshal and a few others made the little trip on horseback. His second inauguration had more style about it. On Saturday, March 4, 1809, Madison took the oath in the hall of the house, and the only fact about it which excited much comment was that he was "clad in a suit of elegant black cloth entirely of American manufacture."

The next four inaugurations were conventional in the extreme. That of 1821 was on Monday, March 5, as then, for the first time, the regular day fell on Sunday. John Quincy Adams never revived much of the old and solemn ceremonial, but with him it ended, as the country had now outgrown English and colonial forms. And as a great break followed, this is the proper place to give a list of the presidents regularly inaugurated, with date of birth, inauguration and death, and to note the interregnums filled by vice presidents:

TAYLOR.

George Washington—Feb. 22, 1732; April 30, 1789; March 4, 1793; Dec. 14, 1799.
John Adams—Oct. 19, 1735; March 4, 1797; July 4, 1826.
Thomas Jefferson—April 2, 1743; March 4, 1801; 1805; July 4, 1826.
James Madison—April 26, 1751; March 4, 1809; 1813; June 28, 1836.
James Monroe—April 28, 1758; March 4, 1817; March 4, 1821; July 4, 1831.
John Quincy Adams—July 11, 1767; March 4, 1825; Feb. 23, 1848.
Andrew Jackson—March 15, 1767; March 4, 1829; 1833; June 8, 1845.
Martin Van Buren—Dec. 5, 1782; March 4, 1837; July 24, 1862.
William Henry Harrison—Feb. 9, 1773; March 4, 1841; April 4, 1841.
John Tyler—Interregnum.
James Knox Polk—Nov. 2, 1795; March 4, 1845; June 15, 1849.
Zachary Taylor—Sept. 24, 1784; March 5, 1849; July 9, 1850.
Millard Fillmore—Interregnum.
Franklin Pierce—Nov. 23, 1804; March 4, 1853; Oct. 8, 1869.
James Buchanan—April 13, 1791; March 4, 1857; June 1, 1868.
Abraham Lincoln—Feb. 12, 1809; March 4, 1861; 1865; April 15, 1865.
Andrew Johnson—Interregnum.
Ulysses Simpson Grant—April 27, 1822; March 4, 1869; 1873; July 23, 1885.
Rutherford Birchard Hayes—Oct. 4, 1822; March 5, 1877; Jan. 17, 1893.
James Abram Garfield—Nov. 19, 1831; March 4, 1881; Sept. 19, 1881.
Chester Alan Arthur—Interregnum.
Grover Cleveland—March 18, 1837; March 4, 1885, and to be inaugurated again just eight years later, the first case of the kind in our history.
Benjamin Harrison—Aug. 20, 1833; March 4, 1889. After March 4 next he will be the only living ex-president, as his successor and predecessor now is.

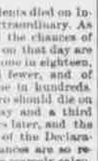
The fact that three presidents died on Independence Day is indeed extraordinary. As but twenty-one have died the chances of one's death on that day are not quite as one in eighteen, of two still fewer, and of three not one in hundreds. But that two should die on the same day and a third but five years later, and the two signers of the Declaration, the chances are so remote as to be incalculable. Yet it happened. Vice President Hamlin also died on that day. Nearly all the presidents have lived to an advanced age, as it was natural they should be men of great vitality and temperate lives to attain the honor. John Adams was the oldest, lacking but a few weeks of ninety-one, while, omitting Lincoln, killed at fifty-four, and Garfield, killed within a few weeks of fifty, the youngest dying was Polk at fifty-four.



JACKSON.

Another curious fact is that, including the incidents of the senate who succeeded to the functions of the office, there have been more vice presidents than presidents—to wit, thirty-four, though Clinton, Tompkins, Calhoun and King each served in two administrations.

From Adams the father to Adams the son, as aforesaid, the inaugurations were mild affairs, but Jackson came in with a bluster, and the occasion was indeed breezy. He set the example of taking the oath on and delivering the inaugural from the east front of the Capitol, and then, making all reasonable deductions for the partisan spite of those who described it, the scene which followed did indeed "beggar description." The largest crowd seen in Washington down to that time was in attendance, and the mud was, in southwestern phrase, "half bootleg deep," on Pennsylvania avenue.

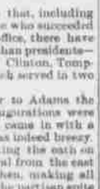


LINCOLN.

Through that mud the crowd rushed to the White House, where all the doors were thrown open and punch served out in barrels, buckets, tubs and even, so the opposition said, wash basins. Every room in the house was crowded, and men with heavy and muddy boots stood on the finest chairs and sofas to see what was going on in front. Lamps and furniture were broken, and punch spilled till the house was a wreck. Soon after there was a lerse at which a cheese weighing 1,400 pounds is present to Jackson was cut up and served. The struggle for pieces resulted in a smash of furniture, liquor was spilled and cheese trodden into the carpet, while ladies held dainty hand kerchiefs to their noses and foreign diplomats looked on in undisguised horror.

BUCHANAN.

Daniel Webster said the place looked like a republican palace taken by siege and sacked by the victorious enemy, but Benton, Felix Grundy and men of that class thought it just as well to "let the boys have their way once in four years." It was the last scene of the sort, though Jackson's second inauguration also attracted a large crowd. The next inauguration—of Van Buren in 1837—was a comparatively tame affair, but to that the Whigs honored Harrison with a grand rally. Thence to Lincoln each inauguration was much like its predecessor, and none presented features of unusual interest. The crowds, however, continued to increase, and the procession which followed Buchanan reached nearly from the Capitol to the White House.



GRANT.

This was the end of the old regime. Little as the great men of the day suspected it, the old republic was practically soon to pass away, and be replaced by one of vastly increased and centralized powers. In all the great speeches and state papers down to 1861 one finds the federal union referred to indifferently as the Union or the confederacy. Thus President Pierce in his inaugural said, "The security and repose of this confederacy forbid interference or colonization by any foreign power." And President Buchanan in his said, "Let every American reflect upon the terrible evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy." What a storm such use of that word would now raise!

The impending change was indicated on March 4, 1861, by the first military display of real consequence at an inauguration. There were sharpshooters on the housetops along the avenue as Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln rode slowly to the Capitol; there were squads of cavalry to guard the street crossings, and squads of infantry along the route; there were trusty riflemen at the upper windows of the Capitol and artillery to the right of the east front, commanding the crowd to which the new president spoke. It was a sad presage. General Scott was savagely criticised for these arrangements, but subsequent events justified him.

HAYES.

Since that date the military has formed an important part of every inauguration, and at Grant's second induction, March 4, 1873, the display was such as to excite the admiration of foreigners accustomed to the finest exhibits of London, Paris and Berlin. But it was fatal to some of the participants and to many spectators. The day has a bad precedence as the most inclement of any inauguration day in our history. From dawn till dark a northwest wind so keen and cold that it seemed to chill even the bones blew without an instant's cessation. Scores of soldiers and sailors who had to stand long in place were prostrated in consequence, while spectators suffered so much that the average mortality of the city for a short time after is said to have been notably increased.

CLEVELAND.

Far otherwise was it at the inauguration of Cleveland, on which occasion by far the greatest crowd ever seen there was assembled in Washington. Correspondents estimated the occasion in many hundred columns. Citizens of Washington still tell with glee how the visitors sat the night through on chairs, on benches in the parks and on the steps of public buildings, as the weather was fine and all the hotels overcrowded, and railroad managers tell with a pardonable pride how they got the hundreds of thousands to their homes in fairly good season. But all these and other incidents of recent inaugurations are still fresh in the public mind.

In conclusion, a few comparisons are justifiable. We have had twenty-three presidents in 104 years, while Rome had, discarding minor contestants, sixty-four emperors in 509 years, and Great Britain has had, beginning with William the Conqueror, thirty-five sovereigns in 826 years. Of presidents in Mexico, Hayti and South America, it would be idle to make an estimate. Are two of our B. HARRISON, presidents have been assassinated, and another, Jackson, only escaped that fate by an accident which apparently would not happen one time in a thousand. Another escaped impeachment by but one vote. On the whole, though we may justly claim an improvement over the dark past, yet there is nothing to make us boast. Our government is by no means exempt from the evils which afflict other nations.

J. H. BEADLE.

Women and Dogs, Etc.

In the late Montagu Williams' book, "Around London," there is a striking testimony to the truth of an old saying concerning women. "If any one," said Mr. Williams, "has doubts as to the brutalities practiced on women by men, let him visit the London hospital on a Saturday night. Very terrible sights will meet his eye. Sometimes as many as twelve or fourteen women may be seen seated in the receiving room waiting for their bruised and bleeding faces and bodies to be attended to. In nine cases out of ten the injuries have been inflicted by brutal husbands. The nurses tell me, however, that any remarks they may make reflecting on the aggressors are received with great indignation by the wretched sufferers. They positively will not hear a single word against the cowardly ruffians.

"Sometimes, said a nurse to me, when I have told a woman that her husband is a brute, she has drawn herself up and replied: 'You mind your own business, miss. We find the rates and taxes, and the likes of you are paid out of 'em to wait on us.'"

Lecturing to Royal Children.

Of the first lesson given to the royal children Mr. Hart says that when the professor (Sir Richard Owen) first arrived at Windsor castle he inquired where he should hang up his diagrams, as these lectures were to be given in the white drawing room, the walls of which were covered with white satin. The answer was that he was to do exactly as he pleased. The gentleman in waiting was therefore of opinion that he should pin the drawings upon the white satin hangings, but this the professor declined to do, and thereupon requested to be led to the laundry of the castle, to the blank amazement of the official. When he arrived there he picked out the largest clothes horse he could find, and, having procured some green baize, rigged up an impromptu stand, which showed off his diagrams to the best advantage.—London Globe.

People Who Use the Telephone.

"Philadelphia," said Dr. Plush, of the Bell company, "runs higher than any other city in the number of its telephone calls. The service is increasing with each year, and with each year is arriving nearer and nearer perfection. Up to the present year we were frequently put to considerable trouble and expense in repairing our lines after stormy weather. Now, however, it is different. We began to put our lines under ground in October, 1891, and have almost completed the work. Storms and high winds can do us but little harm now. No, we keep no record of the number and variety of swear words uttered by impatient subscribers, but I can safely say that they are fewer now than in former years."—Philadelphia Record.

A Gallant of the Old School.

On a Sixth avenue train the other evening an old man sat literally packed among women. As the train approached the Twenty-third street station he began to button up his coat preparatory to leaving the car. He looked about grimly among the clustered women till he caught sight of an elderly man standing with them. Reaching out at arm's length with his cane among the furbelows and feathers, he managed to touch his fellow man on the elbow. The other understood at once, and wedged his way back to the waiting seat. When he was safely there the old man got up, and, glaring defiantly at the baffled fair ones, picked his way rheumatically out of the train.—New York Times.

An Enterprising Burglar.

America is said to be the home of enterprise, but an English burglar has gone a little ahead of anything that ever originated in the Yankee mind. He conceived the idea of increasing his receipts by furnishing to a newspaper "beats" on his exploits. After each burglary he sent a full account to the paper and collected pay for the articles in the usual way. The fact that he was finally detected and is now in jail does not detract from his distinction as a man of resources.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Snobbery Rebuked.

Snobkins (who thinks he recognizes some one he knows)—Oh—er! Haven't I seen you somewhere before?

Nobkins (who declines to be patronized)—As I have been in existence for the last half century I should say it is highly probable that you have.

Snobkins does not pursue his inquiries any further.—Exchange.

The annual exportation of india rubber from Para is said to be upward of 20,000,000 pounds, worth from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000.

TRACKWALKING.

A RAILROAD OCCUPATION THAT MUST GROW TO BE TEDIOUS.

How the Big Transportation Companies Keep Their Roadbeds in Repair—Looking for Loose Nuts and Protruding Spikes Along the Line.

The terrible accident that happened to Peter Dougherty, the "trackwalker," gave to many readers a new word in the vocabulary of "trades and occupations." That there was such an occupation as track