than a month, and considering than a month, and considering that assual carnival of fraud, me very quiet on the surface. Those middence of the chieftains of the re-lations have been informed of what ces, but is in not their intention to this what has been decided upon the however, has been allowed to drop the the inference can be fairly drawn to of those who were lated two weeks Monday next until the polis are re will be a great amount of work the boses and their lieutenants— orkers in the wards and townships. ading the threat of the Refe see who use money will be money will be used and used ly. If there are prosecutions they will en of the prosecutions being dropped, so some favorite ex-reformer may be

THE PROTHONOTARYSHIP.

ful review of the field will be found It was written after many of the dest politicians of the county were ined. Beginning with the prothono lerimen and Mentzer. Levi Sensenig will se every means in his power to beat his poal, and his candidate, it is wel m, is an old politician. He has many pen stand he has taken in previous primary He has a good soldier record, an the only thing to his disadvantage is the fact that he had that office one term.

strer, as the leader of a political faction in this county, has helped numerous parties to office in this county, and he relies on the paign. He is very strong in the north end of the county, and he also all the north end county, and he also claims that he will id his own in the south and make a good ant in the city. It can be said of him also hat he once held a county office—that of keeper—but that, it is claimed, was a . He is considered a shrewder an than his rival, Levi, and he will sake this the greatest effort of his life to lown him. His friends are sanguine that he will pull through. Both candidates admit intest is going to be close.

Capt. McMellen is making a canvas of the county, and claims to be meeting with ennent. His staying in the field is an

Deputy Kreider is making a quite and he will polla bigger vote than the pollicians give him credit for. He will get the strength of the votes are counted uty Kreider is making a quiet canvas, cet vote, and if the votes are counted and returned honestly his total will be above REGISTER OF WILLS.

Up to a week ago it seemed almost certain that Geyer, who was then Levi's slated candidate, would go through without any trouble on account of the candidacy of Herr, Geiger and Groff from Myers country. It is now a settled fact that Levi will not now give Geyer the strength of his combination, if he nim any. Clayt. Myera has been quietly substituted for Geyer by Levi, and hat will drive the opposite combination to take either Sollenberger or Geyer. The lat ter does not care to train with Mentzer, and it is not certain that he can add much to Mentzer's strength. With Sollenberger on the Meniver set-up it will make an interest ing fight, with Myers in the lead.

THE SHERIFF CONTEST. Aba Kaller's friends have about persuaded Levi to go back on Hippey and take him. That does not drive Hippey out of the fight, and he does not intend to be set aside in that mer, and when the vote of Columbia gh is counted it won't be all one way as it has been the past several years. Ment ser, from necessity, will run Burkholder, and that will add materially to the strength of his combination. As before noted in these solumns, it was the belief of the writer that lder was the strongest candidate ansunced. He had a more extended acquaintance and was a better canvasser than any of others. When he started in this fight he paid no attention to the political bosses, but went straight ahead and made votes, and by this time the bosses admit that he is a formed able candidate. Keller's friends will make an effort to have him slated also by Mentzer, but it won't be accomplished. If the election were to be held now Burkholder would have the call.

The contest for treasurer is being conducted in a quiet manner. There are only two canse, one representing each faction. The sympathy of the people is with Grissinger, but Schailner will poil a much heavier vote in his political enemies give him credit for. Look out for Schaffner.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

Levi has concluded to run Harry Scholl, of Columbia, for clerk of the quarter sessions ing to hold that borough in line by that p. He will find that Scholl cannot deliver the goods. His principal opponent will be Killian, the one-legged soldier. As Potts, Hunter and Clinton will each poli a good vote it is a toss-up as to who will win.

For clerk of the orphans' court, Levi stole Levi L. Kreider from the other faction, and is running him. To get even, the other fel-lows stole I.N. S. Will of Elizabethtown, and he will be Kreider's principal opponent. Setton expected to get in one of the combinons, and his friends do not yet give up the hope of his taking the place of Will or

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The announcement of the candidacy of David B. Landis and R. R. Bitzer bas upset the calculations of the politicians. Prior to their announcement the states were arranged with Gingrich and Derrick on the one comon and Worth and Hershey on the other. The candidacy of Landis hurt sey, and that of Bitzer will hurt Ginich. It is said that Bitzer became a candite at the solicitation of Levi. Gingrich up to last year trained with Mentzer. The senato-rial fight took him to Levi, and he was booked as one of the candidates of that combination ring his term he has made many friends, During his term he has made of pulling and he stands a good chance of pulling and he stands to good the form. The fight for d place is between Worth and Hershey, ith the chances in favor of Herahey.

commissioner Myers has been repeatedly sed to be a candidate for re-election, but he t allow the use of his name, much as would like to be in office to complete the reson, which will be begua under his adlive politics for the present, it is not his dis sition to remain out, and he will be heard some of these days, when there is a cy for the state senatorship of this distorship of this dir

THE OTHER OFFICES.

the contest for prison-keeper is between bb S. Smith, a former underkeeper, and suct W. Shirk. Smith is the most active cavasser, knows more people than Shirk, ad has a fair chance of winning. If Levi resuld have taken Al Hagan instead of Shirk chance of winning would have been bet-

sterial change in the corohere is no material change in the coro-in fight. Shifter is seeing as many of his ple as possible, and he will have the ben-of all that one of the combinations can a him. It has not yet been determined will be the candidate of the other faction-canas's triends are pushing him, and the de of Groff expect to see him named.

Register. | Geyer or Sellenberger IC. A. Schaffner, Sherif. 1D. K. Burkholder. Stephen Grissinger. Abe Keller.

Clerk of Quarter Sessions. Harry Scholl-Clerk of Orphans' Court. Levi L. Kreider. | 1. N. S. WIII. Commissi John Gingrich,

oner. | Groff or Henoman. D. A. Shiffer. Prison-Keeper, 1J. S. Smith. 8. W. Shirk.

A World of all Work and No Play.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Not long ago Walter Besant, an English novelist of note, drew a picture in one of his books of an ideal "People's Palace," where the masses of London toilers could gather; where there would be concerts, ex-hibitions of paintings and statuary, theatrical performances, lectures, and, indeed, everything that could elevate, instruct and fittingly amuse. The plan seemed to many persons be the dream of an optimist; but it has taken practical shape in an enterprise molded on lines similar to those suggested. In fact, a building is now being erected in the very poorest part of London, in which its projec-tors propose to present such wholesome amusements that certain baleful influences so much deplored by philanthropists and re-formers may in a great measure be counter-acted. Legislation that rationally attempts to lessen those evils that are of rankest growth lessen those evils that are of rankest growth in large cities ought to be given all encouragement; but no reform of that soit can be complete unless it shall have put something wholesome in the place of that which it shall have supressed. When John Wesley was accused of having set his byuns to tunes which, in the eyes of many, did not comport with their devotional character, his reply was that he could not understand why reply was that he could not understand why the devil should reways have the best music. In too many cases the schemes devised by well-meaning persons for the benefit of the tollers fall far short of the requirements. The saloen and the concert hall, with their lights and their music, and the warmth which al-

ways seems to radiate from a gathering bent on pleasure, are preferred to places that by comparison seem cold and cheerless, and that are hedged in by restrictions that check the flow of sociability and beget a feeling of re-serve and exclusiveness. The majority of the people of to-day are obliged to work so many hours and to drudge with such pressing toil that they have no time, no strength, no ambilion, to lead the lives they would like to lead. Duty drives with a hot whiplash. They have no time to think of the world's beauty, of the world's inspiration, of the world's good. They can scarcely be blamed, therefore, when they occasionally seek torgetfulness of self in pastimes which, even if not wholly vicious, do not in the end even if not wholly vicious, do not in the end contribute in any way to the betterment of their social or physical condition. If it be true that the king has to be amused, much more do his subjects need to be; and although night schools, workingmen's guilds and scientific lectures have their places as helps toward the mental wholesomeness of a community, they cannot be supposed to satisfy all the natural crayings of humanity—not even, indeed, the longing for companionship.

isty all the natural crayings of humanity—not even, indeed, the longing for companionship, the desire to be free for the time being from care and trouble.

How best to satisfy this longing is a problem which demands solution. That even the poorest and most ignorant can be brought to enjoy the beautiful and the artistic can be seen every day. They deck the walls of their houses with woodcuts, they look lovingly on the flowers in market places, they cluster houses with woodcuts, they look lovingly on the flowers in market places, they cluster around windows where are displayed the choicest of paintings and etchings; and it must be that the dim longings for and love of beauty could be stirred into life and con-sciousness if they could only have the oppor-tunity to expand the faculties and refine the senses. This new condition of living cannot be brought about in a day; but with every effort to dispel ignorance and viciousness a effort to dispel ignorance and viciousness a corresponding effort should be made to es-tablish something that would provide inno-cent amusement, and cause men to believe that there are light and warmth and satisfying pleasure outside of the saloon and danc hall.

HOW TO TERAT POISON.

Some Practical Medical Directions that Will be Lieful in an Emergency.

Doctor John R. Reese, professor of toxi cology and medical jurisprudence, delivered a lecture in Philadelphia on Thursday to a large audience of ladies on the treatment and ital nurses were present wearing their uni orm dress of light blue with long aprons ex ending from the shoulders nearly to the hem of the skirt and conical caps of white tulle. The professor said that the effects of arsenic were overcome with hydratic oxide of iron and ammonia water, with tincture of chloride of iron and hydrated sesqui-oxide. For corosive sublimate the best antidote was the white of an egg and the same cure could be used in cases of blue vitriol poisoning. "The readlest thing to obtain at any time to deprive exalic acid of its poisonous proper-ties," continued Dr. Reese, "is precipitated chalk mixed in milk. This poison is fre-quently mistaken for epsom saits on account of its similarity of appearance, and the eye alone cannot detect the difference."

alone cannot detect the difference."

Of laudanum poisoning he said: "In all cases dash cold water over the face and breast, and make him walk up and down so as to rouse him from the deathly letoargy. The stomach pump can then be used, after which an emetic of twenty grains of sulphate of zinc or mustard in warm water can be given. When the stomach is thoroughly empty a cup of strong coffee can be used to great advantage. If you cannot overcome the stupor use the galvanic battery placing one of the bowls on the abdomen and the other on the neck."

other on the neck."

Prussic said poisoning should be treated by dashing cold water over the patient, the cautious inhaiation of ammonia and the introduction of ether by means of the hypodermic ge. Strychnine, another powerful he said, was the active arkaloid princisyringe. drug, he said, was the schive manner princi-ple of nux vomica.

In cases of this character twenty or thirty
about the admin-

grains of sulphate of zinc should be administered. Although the lecturer thought that chloroform was datherons, he said that in an emergency it could be given with a large dose of bromide of potassa and chloride repeated every half hour.

Knock Him Down.

From the Atlanta Constitution. The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "If a man points an 'unloaded' gun at you, knock him down immediately." This is excellent advice, and we trust it will be universally followed. In Georgia, and in several other states, it is a misdemeanor to point a deadly weapon at a person. Such should be the law weapon at a person. Such should be the law everywhere. But every man should be a law unto himself in this matter. It is perfectly right to resent such practical jokes as are played with firearms, whether they be loaded or unloaded. These silly tricks do not always end fatally, but they constitute ample provocation for a square knock down. When you find yourself face to face with a man who insists on "playing with you" in this manner, don't stop to argue with him. Knock him down.

PRIESTS UNTO GOD. There is a stient ministry
That knows no rite of book or bell; That eyes divine alone can see, And heaven's own language only tell

It has no altars and no fane, No waiting crowd, no tuneful choir : it serves from beds of speechless pain, From lips that anguish brands with fire.

from homes of want, and less, and woe. Its worship rises up to Him Who hears those accents faint and low. Through the loud praise of cherubin.

The dauntless heart, the patient soul,

Intent its suffering kin to bless; The meek, who gather every hour From brier and thorn and wayside tree, Their largesse scant of fruit or flower,

The tempered will that bows to God,
And knows Him good though tempests lower
That owns the judgments of His rod
Are but the hidings of His power;

That sings the sun behind the cloud, Intent to labor, pray, and wait. Whatever winds blow low or loud, Like the small blossoms by the way.

Enduring cold, enjoying sun, In rain, or snow, or sprinkling spray, Cheerful tili all their life is done. Dear, homely ministers of love, Used and forgot, the light and air. Ab, when we much that life above

The famous winter resort of invalids, no bility, royalty and other lazy people. An ancient city by the sea where wealthy people of all nations meet upon a splendid avenue close to the seashore and the moun-

When the writer was a small boy-a very small and lively small boy-he found him self one warm summer morning in midwinter, standing in a garden in front of an imposing residence. It was a sort of Sunday garden in his eyes, for everything was trim and nest as care could make it. The ever paths were lined with even hedges, the sward was level as the water in the basin of the silent fountain, and the very snails went marching on its granite brim as steadily and evenly, in single ille, as though there hung no golden oranges ready to drop from the

dark green overhead. It was one of the hundred villas of the battie battered, earthquake shattered, tourist talked of town of Nice, as the head-line of a western paper might describe it. They call it niece, and no brothers daughter could be orighter than the winter climate of nice Nice

Families of foreign tourists from the trackless forests of America, and the cold and sun-less shores of Britain settle in these villas, and live on the flat system through the winter, but in the eyes of the inhabitants there is no difference, all who speak English are called English. Wandering through the town the small boy found that Arabs accosted him with the remark "Oh yez!" He had been surprised so often since he had left the Quaker school in Philadelphia that he did not wonder much at this until he turned a corner

and came full upon a crowd of boys who shrieked in chorus "Oh yez! Oh yez!" He paused a moment and reflected; then he use! the only French he knew—Quel est la prix? That he should ask what was the price of being called an "On yea" greatly pleased the "gamins" and they hastened to name exorbitant figures when there appeared upon the scene a tall man in a most peculiar uniform and the boys instantly dispersed. He wore a long-tailed narrow-waisted coat and a long rapier-like sword, but the climax and marvel of his whole costume was a cocked that resembling the "chapeaux de bris" carried by naval officers on state occasions.

A TOY POLICEMAN. He was military and dignified in aspecand pushed a heavy pair of black moustaches in front of him as he walked along, but there were plenty more like him in the own, all equally ornamental and harmless. The police force of Nice was at that time s source of amusement to the foreign

sidents. An Irish lad, with a freekle face, brim full of good humor, joined the American and ex-plained, "That chap's a gendarme—that's what they call their cops, but we don't ever cave it when they come, cause they niver

could rin at all. There was no doubt about the pure libernian blood of the youth, and his rich irish accent and broad Jolly smile were so mirth provoking that they make the writer rest his oen and lauga at the mere memory of them.
"Why can't he run?" What do you mean "Why can't he run? What do you mean y cave it?" were natural questions, but oung Ireland jumped. Ye air a Yankee

"No. I'm a Pennsylvanian." 'Don't care about pencils, but ye air Yankee!"

"I am an American, not all Ameri-cans are Yankees," and an earnest atempt was made to explain the extent of fankeedom and the hat that, though not a fankee, the speaker was from North America. Then the Irish boy explained that cave it meant look out, clear out, "chees it," that a gendarme ran with great peril be-cause his sword was in the habit of getting between his legs with results disastrous to

cocked hats and dignity.

Sauntering along with Pat Murphy through wide and pleasant streets we came to a river bed, not as wide as the Schuylkili but with walted backs on either side and no water near them. Down the centre of its stony over it were a score of figures in bright colors

-washerwomen from the old town across the
Dry river, as this water course is called. In this clear sunny climate bright colors are the rule, and the poorest of the people, toursmen, peasants or fishermen have a touch of fish-ing searlet or some other flash of color in their costumes; so that strangers from more sombre climates note the cheerful effect and follow suit, and the whole town is bright and gay the winter through.

A TROPICAL SCENE. Yes, it was winter when the writer took this walk to the hot wall of the Dry river and along it to the grateful shade of the stately palms in public gardens that are farther down. Sear its mouth the river bed is spanned by a handsome bridge and on both sides large spaces have been reserved for public gardens Broad paths curve evenly around clumps of palms and masses of tropical plants, and fountains splash steadily and sleepily in the sun. The boys find a seat facing a fountain and a mass of green beyond, and looking over both Ned sees high up in the sky, yet not so very lar away, a line of grand old mountains, their highest summits as white as any cloud, for in sight of the shade of paim trees, the Appenines wear their winter snow caps, and in spring send torrents of cold water rushing down the Dry river to the sea.

Passing a large band pavillion we leave the garden and come out upon the famou "Promenade des Anglais" which stretche for a mile along the ocean from the bridge, and is connected by it with the "Qual du Midi," the main street of the old town. Facing the sea is a long row of handsome hotels, private dwellings and villas, and in front of them are beds of flowers and tropical plants while across the broad readway there is a well kept promonade flanked on either side by beds, and groups of plants, and haying towards the sea a low hedge, very dense and well trimmed, through which openings here and there lead down to the "shingle" beach. No level sandy slope as along our Jersey coast, but a stretch of rugged water-worn stones and coarse gravel. Curious stones worked by the surf and waves into strange shapes; lava, pumice, fine veined marrie, but never a shell or a trace of sand, and no one bathing in the breakers.

THE DRESS PARADE. In the afternoon "all the world and his wife" went out for a walk on the " Promenade des Auglais," and what a spirited scene

it was ! The road was crowded with magnificent turnouts four in hand, with shining trappings of the harness on graceful, powerful horses, grooms and coachmen in livery, and smart little "tigers" perched up behind, or some member of a royal family, with footmen and outriders sweeping grandly along and raising his hat to the right and left in an-swer to the eager salutes of flunkies of all

Who's that military young man with the blonde beard, who sits alone on the back seat of an open carriage facing two other gentle-men, while four bay horses whirl him with our gray footmen along the seaside of the

avenue?

"That is unser Fritz," says a German friend, as he raises his hat with a glow of pride. "He will wear the crown well, we think, and the old Kalser must soon give it That was in 1867, and "the old Kaiser'

has added twenty years to his reign, but Fritz can ride no more along the Promenade d down the gravel walk there passed a gay, laughing, talking throng of people of all kinds and nations. Great numbers of in-valids in wheeling chairs pushed by attend-ants. Swarthy Torks and Egyptians, Ital-ians, Austrians, Russians of haughty domi-

anta. Swarthy Turks and Egyptians, Italians, Austians, Russians of haughty domineering mies, and rough Englishmen, Irish and Scotchmen, with others of the same countries, not rough but manly. Americans with a defiant stare in the face of nobility and royalty that plainly said, "I am just as good as you, and won't raise my hat an inch!"

In the band pavilion an unrivaled military band from the fort on the hill above the old town discourses most inspiring music, and the people rent chairs in the gardens for a lew sous and listen to the music. Its louder strains are often carried by the wind far down the avenue, and the faint music blending with the hum of volces, the brightness of everything in the sunlight, the fragrance of violets, all make a perfect afternoon at Nice a bright spot of a litetime.

The fragrance of violets—the violets of Nice—have a delicate yet all pervading fragrance, and little flower girls—more Italian thau French—stand against the hedge with trays of them gathered on the mountainsides, seling a bunch for a lew sous to passers by.

Bevond the Dry river and the old town

of them gathered on the mountainsides, seliing a bunch for a lew sous to passers by.
Beyond the Dry river and the old town a
mountain spur runs down towards the sea
and the old castle on its creat has been fortified
in a feeble way, but on the stern rocky
bluff that ends this ridge right out in the
see, but high above it, there stands a feudals
could with towers and hattlements, most and

man of remantic testes, and with its battle

man of romantic tastes, and with its battlements and outworks stretching down towardthe sea, the castle adds greatly to the striking beauty of the scene.

A feudal castle, not a ruin, looking over
old Nice to the gay young Nice beyond. Haif
circled by the stern peaks of the Appenines
the bright little city stands in the sun on the
crescent shores of the bluest sea. The grey
horizon line beyond the water is always
broken by the white glint of sails, and arching from them to the snowy mountain tops
the quiet sky reflects a paier blue.

BOW BLADEN AND JUDGE GRUBB. Decision of the Latter Which Set at Liberty

a Runaway Stave. The Eric Herala has been delying among the records of its county, and prints the following of interest here.

The assessment rolls of 1804 show that Bow Bladen (neero man) had 35 acres land, assessed at \$718; two horses, \$100; two exen, \$48; three cows, \$38; total, \$902. He was a remarkable man in his early day. He was a Guinea negro abducted in his youth by the slave-traders and brought to America. He claimed to be the swo of one of the African claimed to be the son of one of the African tribal kings, and his claim appeared to be verified by the fact that he had the three tattoo marks across his face which were known to be the royal mark on the African coast at that time. He was one of the first settlers that came into the county about the year 17% from Lancaster county. He was man of powerful physique, of great force of character, and thrifty and industrious in his habits. He built himself a log cabin on his tract, and a barn, and quickly made a clear-ing and put in a crop. He lived about two and one half miles south of Federal Hill, and it is told of him that his voice was so powerful as to be distinctly heard at that distance when he raised it in what was then known as the "settlers" calls." He was a man of great suavity of manner and very polite and courtly deportment, and scruptiously neat in dress, and to these peculiarities may be credited a very prevalent impression that the name by which he was so widely known was spelled Beau, and was given him by his neighbors. However set the pronucciation it is told of him that his voice was so power neighbors. However spt the pronunciation made it, in fact his real name was Bow Bladen," One son, Wm. Bladen, now in his 87th year and born on the homestead, still resides there in the full possession of his mental faculties and of an alert and vigorous old age. He is the oldest man living who was born in Eric county.

AN OLD-TIME ERIE JUDGE.

John Grubb, esq., had 300 acres land, as-assessed at \$1,400. This gentleman was born in Langister county, in this state, and married in York county, and came to Erie county in command of a company of troops to protect first sur-veyors and settlers about the same time that Bladen did, and settled upon the beauti-tul tract on the east side of the Waterford road and upon the slope and hill known as Nicholson's Hill. The house which he early built is still standing, with the additions made to it by succeeding generations. He was a man of tremendous physique and of greationee of character. He was county commissioner from 1813 to 1815 and associate udge from 1820 to 1841. To him belongs the high honor of having rendered one of the first decisions of the time in favor of the slave. It was probably in the late thirties. A runaway slave from Virginia had worked his way as far north as Erie and was em ployed in some capacity in the little borough. Information of his whereabouts reached his master and he was followed, and with the help of some natives, whose sympathies were with the slave owners and had belief in the south. There were at that early day agent of the underground road in the borough and sturdy detenders of the right of freedom. They believed in the liberty of man as they believed in freedom of the air and of the water. The president judge did not reside in Eric, and a swiit mess-nger was sent for in Erie, and a switt mess-nger was sent for Judge Grubb with a statement of the case. No time was lost by the grand old man and he was soon at the court house, and a habeas corpus was issued by him, and the trembling slave was brought before him. The case for the slave-owners was argued by a lawyer named Randall, and he was able and aggressive, and in his piec, so far as the law was concerned, seemed to have made out his case beyond a doubt. The late John H. Walker beyond a doubt. The late John H. Walker was the volunteer counsel for the negro and one who was present informed the writer that Mr. Walker, in that impassioned plea for humanity, probably made the ablest effort of his life. The court room was crowded, and when Mr. Walker closed the stillness was so profound as to be almost painful, while all waited for the decision of the judge, which

was thus : "The commonwealth of Pennsylvania knows no law which recognizes within borders the rights of property in ma The prisoner is discharged—free to go where-soever he will. Let no man dare to lay hands upon him within the jurisdiction of

There was a shout which nearly raised the roof of the old building and the poor negro was helped by friendly hands from the court house, and in a few days he had crossed the Judge Grubb died somewhere in the

forties, and he sleeps teneath the shadow of a lofty pine on his farm. His grandson, deorge Reed, now lives upon the farm, and until within a few years lived in the old home of the judge.

Looking for His Lily. From the St. Paul Plageer Press.

Not so very many days ago a couplenewly married-stopped at the Ryan for the night. They halled from somewhere in the valley of the Red district and had money enough to make a small ripple in the city The bride retired early : but the groom, still feeling his oals, went out to see the town. He visited a number of the prominent resorts and about midnight found himself in the hotel elevator. Calmly transfixing the hoist boy with his eye he addressed him:
"My boy ish swhere's my bridesh?
Swhere's my turtle dove?"

The boy, of course, could not answer him. But finding the number of his room he attempted to take him there.
"Noshir!" said the inebriate: "Ish—ble-

wansh shiny cooling dove. She's the rosesh of the valley, she is." Everybody in the rooms along the hall was awake by this time, and several heads peeped over the transoms. "She's -2-2-hic-lambsh." he con-

tinued, "a swan of the shea. Where'sh she! Thatsh what I want—hie—to know. Whosh stole my cuckoo from mesh?"

By this time they were at the door of his room. It was suddenly opened, a hand and arm clothed in white was thrust out and the

unfortunate yanked in with a terrific jerk and this remark: Here's your rose of Sharon and hily of the valley, you blamed old fool. Go to led!"

HAVANA BY WANLIGHT

Gay Scenes in the Cuben Capital at Night-How People Live There. The Cuban eats nothing but oranges, bread

and butter and coffee for breakfast. He pares his oranges as we do apples, writes Thomas H. Todd in a Havana letter, and you find plates of pared oranges before you on the table when you sit down to the morning meal. The way to eat these oranges is to drive a fork into them, plant your teeth firmly into the luselous fruit and suck the juice. The Cuban breakfast is taken on rising, and there is another breakfast about 9 or 10 o'clock. This is more like the American below the back off for it.

ing, and there is smore like the American meal, and the whole city knocks oil for it. Passing along the street at this time you may see families at their meals through the open windows and doors, and an hour or two later the whole town seems to be taking a siesta. Dinner is eaten between 5 and 6 o'clock, and the stores keep open until about 9 o'clock in the evening.

Havana is gayest at night. The clubs are then full of life, the theatres are well attended, and Havana has one of the largest theatres in the world. The parks of Havana blaze with gaelight. Gayly dressed senoritas in mantillas walk sbout with Cuban dudes, and every one chatters gayly. There are many fine turnouts driven by the better classes, and I see some coachment here who would be swells in Washington.

SPICING SONG. o few and sweet. The pale spring days draw near with timid feet— Draw near and pass, was ! in switt retreat, so few and sweet!

So few and sweet Do dark, wet violets our senses greet, Where faint, red sun rays on the mosses meet, to few and sweet! So sweet and few semories all dim with dew. The veil withdrawn at dawn, with gl through.
So sweet and few :

Bo sweet and few ! More sweet than all the roses June may strew; Love, of Remembrance, weeping, born anew, Bewalls those hours the after-mason slew, the sweet and few; A JOURNEY.

know not witherward my soul is set— One straight, dark path all life's horizon fills, Tho' still far off the unwavering blessed hills Flame gold and purple, where the sun has met Their jubilant upturned faces, and even yet Laughs the insh meadow bright with daffodils, Laugh the green valleys with their hurrying

And smile the angels o'er beaven's parapet One straight, dark path.....and these things

are so fair :...... Might 1 but climb the mountain's gleaming height, Dream in the valleys, joy in the sweet light It pitying angel eyes.....soul, ask not where Life's dark path leadeth thro' the gathering

But it at ending God and beaven prove there ! - Evelyn Pyne, The Academy,

----TOBACCO NO LONGER KING.

A Waning Industry and the Distress it Causes A Lynchburg letter to the Springfield Reblican says: While the mineral regions the southwestern part of Virginia are sooming with their new-found wealth and the fair Shenandoah Valley is prospering in her varied pursuits of stock-raising, dairying and other branches of small farming, the tobacco district is depressed to the last degree. Lynchburg, Danville, and the smaller towns devoted to the sale and manufacture of the weed sit dejected, and the tobacconist mourns in the warehouse. There is a widespread wall about hard times throughout the country and a great deal of actual suffering amon the laborers dependent on the once busy factories for bread. In the absence of work, there is pienty talk, and everybody is discussing the cause of the great depression in the trade which has been the chief industry of our town in the hundred years of her exist ence. Overproduction and the inferior quality of the topacco grown is the universal expression of opinion as the cause of the trouble. Topacco is now raised in many districts where its culture was within a few years wholly unknown, and the quality in many regions is much better than most of what now comes to to:s market. Various are the reasons assigned for the de-

Various are the reasons assigned for the de-generacy of our staple crop. Some persons attribute it in a great degree to the use of new and interior tertifizers and the different method of carring the plant. Probably the chief cause may be found in what is called the "one-horse" farming of the present day. Most of the tobacco is made by negroes who have bought little farms or are renting land. They are usually very poor, have who have bought little farms or are renting land. They are usually very poor, have thriftless methods, and possess lew of the ap-pliances for success ul farming. A lean ox or ill-fed mule is the dependence for plowing. Their implements are rude and worn. The obacco made is of the most indifferent qual ity and is cured perchance on a rail in som feace corner. Tobacco of this description has been sold as low as 15 cents per hundred weight, and for months past the price gen-erally obtained has hardly paid for the cost of cultivation. The result of all this is of of cultivation. The result of all this is of course extreme poverty in the country. In the city the aspect of affairs is calculated to cause deep anxiety. Many of the dealers have large stocks on hand with little demand for their wares. With the factory hands there is much real suffering. The colored people have had a monopoly of the factory work, and as there are, with here and there an honorable expension, wofully thrilless. an honorable exception, wofully thriftiess and extravagant in their habits, now that there is no work to be had many of them are on the verge of starvation. The city mortuary report for the races always shows an excess for the colored people, and the last month gives a dreary proportion of three to one in the death-rate. They are a patient race, and bear their griefs in plaintive slience. They are the better enabled to tide over such dull seasons, as many of the women seek and find domestic service, do laundry work, and turn their at ention to huckstering when the factories are closed. A great deal is done for them by private benevolence, and effi-cient aid is rendered by relief societies in

and out of the churches.

It is evident that in the present condition of the tobacco trade, other industries must be looked to for revenue or dire will be the relooked to for revenue or dire will be the result to the community. Many suggestions find their way into the papers, such as shoe cotton and canning factories, paper milis, creameries, etc. A scheme for a paper mili and box factory is already under way, and it is to be hoped only the beginning of a series of new enterprises which will diversify trade and bring fresh life to our town.

There is abundant cavital waitlost for invest. There is abundant capital waiting for investment. The Lynchburgers have worshipped the tobacco idol for a hundred years, and things look now as if they are to find it a faise god, through which they have come to grief. It is said that when calamities come grief. It is said that when calamities come upon the heathen they lay all the blame upon their idols, and taking them down from their shrines, they are discarded for other gods, after being well kicked and cuffed for having betrayed their devotees. To judge from the tone of the press, which is full of denunciations of the once reverted idol of Totaccotown, our citizens are about to enter them.

upon a new epoch.

An Editor Making Merry. From the Port Deposit, Md , Call. By the generosity of the editorial fraternity and the aid of our "New York syndicate of brilliant journalists," we are able at an enor mous expense (?) to present The Call in an enlarged and improved condition. course, we don't intend to vie with the New York Star, Sun, Tribune, and Chicago Inter-Ocean, but as New York enterprise beats Baltimore every time, we will continue to publish this paper in the style now before you and give a Susquehanns shad to every you and give a Susquenanna anad to every new subscriber, paying \$1 in advance, until our books are full or the fishing season over. And, as there is nothing mean about us, cld subscribers paying to date and one year in advance will be be entitled to the year in savanes will be be entitled to the privilege as new subscribers. Of course, the quality of the paper will not justify us doing so and making any money, but we want to so and the fishermen and introduce their shad, so and making any money, but we want to aid the fishermen and introduce their shad, and do ail we can to keep them out of the almshouse and save expenses to the county—for ourselves we don't care—and are content to do the best by our patrons while we stay here. Our loss will be their gain, and may not seriously effect the government, create a panic, or block the wheels of interstate commerce. The public is not expected to care very much about no or our productions, it is the inalienable right of every man to look out for his own table. And with this object in view, we would gladly send this paper to all wishing it, when paid for in advance. We don't intend to do more than we're able, nor expect to make this journal so high-toned that common folks can't appreciate it. Read this copy and send in the dollar. Also, bring along your wagons and get the shad before the supply is exhausted.

HE KNEW HIS MAN.

The Peculiar Test Applied by a Skepile to the First Tolegraph Line. The first telegraph line in the world, says the Atlanta Constitution, was put up between Washington city and Baitimore, and was exended from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

Dr. William Abram Love, of Atlants, then a young M. D., was in the Philadelphia office when the first connection was made with the capital. He says that when the communicacapital. He says that when the communica-tion was secured and the messages began to pass to and fro the crowd in the Philadelphia office declined to believe that they were really receiving messages from people in Washington. After a time one young man proposed what he said would be a conclusive test. He knew one of the men then in the Washington office, and the two had had

some private transact or about a gun.

"Ask Johnsoo," said the young man,
"what he did with my gun."

The message was sent. In a short time the
answer came:

"Tell him to go to h-1!"
"That's Johnson," excisimed the young man. "Nobody but Johnson would have said that." The test was regarded as conclusive.

He Spoiled the Breakfast.

rom the Bellefonte Republican. A Milesburg lad whose sister was married the other day was sent away from the table the first morning after the wedding because of the following conversation : Bride's little brother (to bridegroom) - Did it burt you much when she did it?

Bridegroom—What burt me? B. L. B—The hook; did it go into your hip? Bridegroom—I don't know what you mean, ohnnie. Bride's mother—Leave the table this min Bride's mouner—Leave to the state of the country of MBDICAL.

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II. L. MIDDLEBROOKS.

Sparta, Ga., June 5, 1886.

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Coshocton Station, N. F., Dec. 28, 1884

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TIM BURCH.

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A MEMBER OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

My wife was troubled for years with blotches, moth patches and pimples on her face, which nearly annoyed the life out of her. She spent many dollars on the thousand infallible (t) cures, with nothing but injurious effects. A lady friend, of Syracuse, N Y, who had had similar perience and had been cured with Hop Bitters, induced her to try it. One bottle has made her face as smooth, fatr and soft as a child's and given her such health that it seems almost a miracle.

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