### THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1887.

nationality of their dances. Very pleasant it is to see the lasses of the Schwarzwald, for instance, make merry in their graceful amusements, which have

some resemblance to our Virginia reel,

although the dresses of the German

country girls and their movements are

country girls and their movements are more graceful in pictures than in reality. Flowers are indispensable to the dancers of these regions—flowers in their hands, flowers all over their low-cut bodices and

flowers under their feet though, for in spite of graceful paintings and terra-

otta, wherever these girls have trodden,

be it in walk or dance, there groweth no

more grass. The Swiss and the Tyrolese, patriotic

as they are, have preserved their national dances intact. With merry jodler and song to the tune of a fiddle and a squeak.

ing fageolet, they jump about in a kind of amalgamation of quadrille and coti-lon, making love all the while; now and

then presenting interesting-yea, even

graceful and beautiful-poses to the eye

ous nails and bolts in their heavy buckled

shoes, both women and men of the

flowery crowns in their flaxen hair.

### RUBBER SHOES.

WHAT THEY ARE MADE OF AND HOW MANUFACTURED.

The Varied Processes Through Which the Crude Rubber Passes Before it is Fit for Use The Strange, Eventful History of our Damp-Weather Footgear.

About five years ago the demand for these very convenient articles of wearing apparel exceeded the supply, and in answer rubber shoe factorics sprang up all over the country. This important branch of industry gives employment to scores of men, women and boys. Its consideration is therefore of more than passing interest.

From the time the crude rubber is weighed in the "wash-room" until the boots and shoes are packed preparatory to shipment it passes through at least two chemical changes nd the hands of many skilled and unskilled workmen. The managers of our "model" rubber factories are very cautions of allowing visitors to pass through their works lest perchance some "expert" may detect one of he many secrets of "compounding," as every superintendent has his "book of com-pounds," which is jealously guarded. Being issured that their visitors are ignorant of the preserves and will leave the premises no better formed regarding the secrets than when they entered, no objections are made.

To the uninitiated, however, the work is ast yoid of interest, and enlightens them ipon one point, viz: Why their rubber foot gear succumbs so readily to wearstarting from the storehouse we pause a memera to look at the crude material. The principal games used are called "Fine Para, are Para Central Orange-hall, Thirable Fine Paral is the best, and was eld for \$1.25 per pound about four years once, when this article was cornered." s of a dirty brown color gives off a smoky slor, and comes from Para packed in strong forces. The pieces valled bottles and his ands" are in the shape of a soldier's canteen. though much larger "Coarse Para" re-sembles a negro-school with a superabundant growth of word is about the same color as the "Fine" and the same smoky odor is noticeable. This comes from the fact that to harden it for exportation, the gum when taken from the trees in South America is ticity of which the gum was bereft has been held over a smoldering tire of Brazilian mutsthat emits dense volumes of smoke. "Centrai," so called, is very dark, and in appealance remainds one of huge beef livers. "Or angenball" is usually about the size of a small range, of a dirty yellow color, fibres of which can be easily picked off. "Thimble" comes in small pieces shaped like a tailor s thimble, is the cheapest grade and can only be used in connection with the better quality. From the storehouse the pure gum staken to the "wash room," weighed and put piece for piece into the cracker," a machine consisting of a heavy iron frame with two corrugated steel rolls, set sule by side less than an inch apart. that revolve in opposite directions propelled by a series of gears which "mush" intereses tedted on a shaft suck below the level of the their No belts are used to drive the pair denoise machinery and the adjustment of the -hafting requires great skill and scientific interv. Suspended over the rolls of the enaker" is a water pipe shaped like an incerted T coarsely perforated, and water falls upon the rolls and gum continually, the quantity being increased or diminished by nearts of a valve. The guin passing between the rolls fails in a shapeless mass upon a fallow tray made to receive it, from which it is taken to the "washer, ' a machine similar in construction to the "cracker," with the exception that the rolls are much shorter. shapeless mass is drawn between the rolls. when all dirt and foreign substances are washed away at the same time, being run a strips about ten inches in multi and

the order clerk, calls for. The linings are usually of blue stockinet, though in some fancy shoes like ladies' "croquets, sandals and footholds" all colors of the rainbow appear These different parts are placed in what are termed "books," sheets of cotton cloth

ecurely bound, and taken to the shoemakers. Shoes are made by women and very expert some of them become. The lining is first 'lasted' and the inner sole secured by a cement whose adhesive qualities put to the blush the tenacity with which a country sectmaster clings to his office. The upper h then "lasted" and smoothed into position

and a tool called a "stitcher" (a handle to a little wheel with teeth) is with a dexterous movement of the hand run around the edge for the two-fold purpose of securing the sole and giving it a finished appearance. The roller, stitcher, cement brush and a pair of scissors are all the tools required. The shoe completed is placed on a "shoe stick," a flat bar of iron with two pegs at an equal distance apart, upon which the last with two holes to admit the pegs is impaled. This "shoe stick" slips into a rack on the table in front of the shoemaker, and when filled with shoes is taken by the car boy and placed in the slots of a car that is moved from one end of the room to the other, as occasion demands. This car is simply a frame on wheels, made of two-inch gas pipe, and when loaded with shoes is run over a tramway to the "heater" and into the "heat" after they are varnished

The "heat" consists of small apartments, ach sufficiently large to admit two cars. They are lined with steam pipes, and after closing, the heavy doors are nearly air tight. The steam is formed on and the shoes are subjected to an intense heat for seven hours. A small wicket in the door nables the attendant, who must be an exwrt, to watch the thermemeter hung he inside, for it is a very easy main burn rather than vulcanize does. Before the "heat is drawn" ventil. ors to these hot closets-which communicate with the outer air-are opened by ropes to that purpose. When sufficiently cooled the are opened, and when the cars can is Acres hatdled with comfort they are drawn artrandled to the "packing room," where the shows are stripped from the lasts. Now he

hold the second chemical change. The clasrestored by the heat. In the "packing room" the shoes an inspected, accorted, the width and size mark stamped upon the shank with red ink

strong and packed ready for shipment The gum intended for leasts, after le ing compounded and ground, is passed to the basit calenders, sheeted, then to the cutting room, where the different parts are cut thenceto the bootmakers. As this work is very and by the example of their fellows hard only men are employed. The process i similar to shoemaking inpo far as comenting the different parts together is concerned, but "boot-trees" are used instead of lasts, and they are lined with felt. When they leave the bootmaker the treatment is identical with the shoes, unless the effect known as "dull finish" is desired, when the boots are not varnished. Arctic overshoes are made in a like manner to shoes, excepting that the outer covering is of black cashmeret, "heeled" and "tipped" with ornamental strips of rubber and lined with wool.

In a a well-conducted factory nothing is Instant In the "cutting," "shoe," Arti and "boot rooms" a large quantity of trimmings accumulate. These are gathered in baskets and taken to the rag machine, with corrugated rolls like the cracker in the "washtoom," which grinds and mashes them into great pulley sheets from which are cut the the or inner soles for basis, shoes and Arctics ingenious die machines. Heels for heers Here a T pipe is arranged as above and the are made from stock repectally prepared placed in molds and subjected to heavy pressure. One no inconsiderable item of experiments the lasts, which must be replaced by new ones every month. The intense heat from infectito twenty cards in length. These of vulcanizing the shores in a short time strips are placed on a low four wheel truck cracks them, when of course they are worth and taken to the drying toom, where they less. Unskilled later is employed in the are hung upon bars of wood suspended from "wash, "grinder" and "calender rooms." the low colling. The temperature of this and as assistants throughout the works

# THE DANCE.

ITS LEAPS AND TURNS IN VARI-**OUS COUNTRIES.** 

> The Different Styles of Dancing in the Countries of Europe-Parisian Can-can. German Waltz, Austrian Gyrations and Hohemian Polks-Scenes in the Alps.

> > [Copyrighted, 1885.]

with a roller resembling the castor of a bedstead. The outer sole is then cemented on

Neither political anxieties nor the introduction of repeating rifles in the German army seem to have any influence upon the gayety of the people here in Paris where I am writing this article Having a few friends among the studentof the Quartier Latin, I was induced to visit one of the largest public halls of

the city, if not of the world. Dancing? It is no dancing It is downright acrobatical exercise. The dancers in this establishment are for the greater part young men, with a sprinkling of old bachelors who cannot give up their former habits, a few matried men. perhaps, who have, for an evening, escaped the apron-strings, and a host of grisettes and corottes, of all ages, but of one and the same standard. Many foreigners and few natives visit the place for curiosity's sake. What a difference between the old, venerable minuet and

this jumping and leaping of masked and unmasked dancers! What extraordinary contortions of the body! The dancers flushed with wine are carried to an ecstasy of excitement by the glare, the brilliant decorations of the rooms, by the wild, animating music, by their own cries

> show, not their gracefulnessby their agility

THE HUPPWALTZER. performing his casalier seal. Nothing a Vienna lass as if he had to dance for -hort of a combination of quick-step, hornpipe and polka will do for him, and, returning to his place he winds up with a somersault that earns lively applause. Prenez yos dames?" cries the master of aloud, if the the unceremonious ceremonies, and the band play a cavaliers take their ladies in a most em popular air phatic, substantial minner. One seizes his lady around the waist and dances her to her place, another pair walk to their place, lifting their feet at every step high feelings by

up in the air, thus performing what is

known in circus-idiom as "Spanish step,"

which well-trained horses perform. A

third pair indulge in a boisterous galop.

woman! Why, she is an exception. How

1.16

## CURIOUS WEDDINGS.

THE RITES OBSERVED AMONG THE JEWS OF THE CAUCASUS. Elaborate and Interesting Ceremonies

That Have Been Preserved from Anclent Times Seven Days of Feasting. Dancing, Parading and Pantomime.

From time immemorial the eastern region of the Caucasus has been inhabited by a body of Jews who differ in almost every respect from their co-religionists in other parts of the world. They are not immigrants, and are reckoned by the Russians among the indigenous mountain peoples of the land. In appearance, as in attire, they are not distinguishable from the native highlanders Their language, which is a mixture of early Persian and Tartaric, furnishes evidence of the remote period at which they must have settled in the district, and many of their customs are strange to other Oriental Jews, with whom they never ally themselves. Their marriage rites are unique. The following description of them is given by a writer in the

goes to the young lady's house, and then and there formally pays the parents the price they demand for their daughter. This purchase money is generally expended in household necessaries for the young people, the father of the girl adding any amount he thinks proper for a dowry. It is usual afterward to send a present of money and food to any re-idents of the place who have lost a relative within the year and are therefore in mourning. This is done to secure their consent and good will, and may be re-garded as a kindly apology for contemplating a joyous celebration while they are still sorrowing for their dead.

In order to comply with rabbinical prescription, the wedding ceremony must be performed on a Wednesday. Seven days before the bride chooses from among her young friends two, known as "sog dushes," who act as attendants, and never leave her alone, night or day, until the marriage is over: and under their super-intendence the making of the wedding garment is begun by the girls of the vil age, all of whom come in and assist The groom likewise selects a couple of friends, called "bihors" or conductors, to keep him company during the week and see him safely through the ceremony. On the Sabbath the parties attend the

synagogue in gala costume, and young man is pelted with almonds and raisins when he is called to the reading

of the law. After prayers the groom, at tended by the "bihors" and all the bachelors of neighboring villages, goes round to the houses of the residents and formally asks the gentlemen to the ceremony of Wednesday. The bride, attended by her "sogdushes" and all the unmarried girls in the place, calls upon the ladies and, in like manner, invites them to the wedding festivities. The spinsters who form her retinue return with her to her father's house, and take up their quarters there until the day after the marriage. Every morning they go in a body on to the roof of the house, and, facing south, chant certain ancient Tartar love-songs; in the afternoon they accompany the bride in paying her last maiden visits to her near relatives. On the eve of the wedding a grand dinner is given by the friends of the family, at which the bride-groom is not present After eating and drinking the party form in procession and go to the bride's house, carrying with them all the presents her flancee has reserved for her. In front march the young men of the village, bearing lighted orches, then come the musicians, and he senior married woman bearing on

her head a huge brazen cooking caldron containing a number of live roosters and some flour. The other married ladies low, similarly laden with brazen ket tles containing "t-hurek," cakes of un cavened bread; and the rear is brought up by more torch-bearers and an armed scort. Arrived at their destination, the young lady's relatives come out to meet them. The roosters in the caldron are killed by cutting their throats, the threshold is sprinkled with blood, fires are lighted outside, the fowls are popped into the pots ready for them, smoked meats are added, and in no time supper is spread. Then there is a dance a the bride is conducted to her room by the married women and her hands and fingers, feet and toes are stained a vivid Early on the wedding morning the bihors," with an escort of musicians, po round to the dwellings of all such re cently-married women as have not yet been outside their houses-for a new-married woman must not stir abroad until fetched to a wedding-and conduct them to the bridegroom, who is waiting to receive them. There they go through a mimic performance representing the wooing of an ardent lover and the retir ing bashfulness of the maid; and then, seizing the young man, they cut off the curls he wears as a bachefor. He now mounts a spirited horse, and followed by his friends, all likewise mounted les through the townlet severy one pelting him with flour when he passes, and makes for the nearest running stream. Here he bathes, and is then attired in a gorgeous silken robe; some earth being scattered over his head as a reminder of the mourning that should be observed to commemorate ever the destruction of Jerusalem. He then asks. "Who will tell the bride 1 am teady?" A half-score of the young men with him jump into the saddle and ride into the "aul" as for their lives. The first who reaches the bride receives a silken kerchief, which he ties round his torse's neck; the second a couple of fowls, and the third a flagon of wine Th bridegroom returns more slowly, and the women come to meet him, bronze aldrons on their heads containing unleavened cakes in which are stuck lighted apers. They escort him to the bride's residence singing a wild Tartar sone with a strange refrain, "Or atlan atlan glow." He is received by his father-in-law, conducted to a seal of honor, and his mother-in-law invests him with a "papacha" or high fur cap, a silver gir-dle, and a brocaled silk kerchief, amid loud cries of "Goi shabash"-the Tartan equivalent of "good luck." Now the procession to the synagogue is formed. The musicians and mummers are ready outside and the torch-bearers in waiting. The bride is brought out attired in a gorgeous red silken robe and veiled r hair and eyebrows are dyed, and her face painted with stripes of color forming a sort of pattern. Her hair is done up in a long tail, and worn in a silk bag hang And tune our note of evening praise ing down her back. She is mounted on a white horse, which is led by her youngest male relative, and a canopy of silk is held over her. Her maids, the sogdushes," ride behind her, then the oridegroom and his men. In this order But what if the sweet angel, Death. they march to the synagogue, drums beating, the cymbals in front clashing, and the armed members of the cavalcade firing off their guns as they go along. Th rabbi chants the customary seven blessings and reads the marriage contract, after which the bride is conducted in the Than borne to us by earthly tide. Our every need should bounty meet, same manner to her future home, where And every soul "be satisfied." her mother receives her with a shower of -- Springfield Republican

rice. Now she jumps over a piece of iron laid across the threshold, and two glasses are handed to her, one containing oil, the other honey. She dips her finger in these oil and inclusion of the loss of the door with oil and the left with honey. Her brother then leads her into the middle of the

guest chamber, and the pair dance the "leshghak," a solemn dance of mystic significance. Wine and spirits are handed round, and the health of the youthful couple is drunk. The bride is then con-ducted to her room by the "sogdushes" and unmarried girls, who never for a

moment leave her, and the groom and his friends make merry until sunset.

In the evening the new-married people entertain all the Jewish residents of the place at an open-air supper. To provide for this every householder sends round three cakes of unleavened bread, seven eggs and a piece of meat. Relations furish wine, spirits, sweetmeats and to bacco. Tables are extemporized under the trees round the "saklya" or central dwelling, or in the courtyard; a temporary roof of lattice-work is set up and covered with branches of trees; torche are stuck in every available corner and lanterns are lighted by the score-for oil is cheap. When the guests arrive they is cheap. When the guests arrive they are ushered into the "guest-room," where the bridegroom is scatted on the floor, with a silk mantle spread out ; and

St. James' Gazette, of London: A month before the ceremony is ap-pointed to take place, the father of the bridegroom takes a couple of witnesses. ous observation of his own anent the articles and their possible or prob-able uses. The first present is always that of the groom's mother, and is always the same : three colored "shurek" loaves, three wax-lights, three eggs, and three apples in each of which a coin is placed. Similar gifts are made to the bride, who sits in her own room sur-rounded by her maids. By the time the reception is over the supper is ready; and the guests find the tables spread with the usual introductory triflesonions, garlic, and unleavened bread, substantial dishes of soup with flour balls in vinegar and garlic, pilau with sheep fat and raisins, beef stewed with garli raisins, plums, and honey, and other Caucaso-Jewish delicacies. After supper come music and dancing. At mid-night a pause is made; the "sogdushes" leave the bride, and the husband is conducted to the bridal chamber. Soon, however, he returns to the guests, who make a night of it, while the young wife entertains her maiden friends in her own apartments.

This sort of thing goes on for seven days, and only then are the young married people left to themselves.

#### EASTERN SIGN LANGUAGE. Carrying on Bargains by Means of Hand-

Squeezing. In the customary open-air markets Eastern countries—especially in those devoted to transactions in hides, leather, wool, grain and fruit-it is no uncommon thing to see a couple of sedate-looking traders seated on the ind, each with his right hand concealed in his neighbor's capacions sleeve, and engaged, to all appearance, in squeezing each other's fingers. For a few minutes they will remain in this position, one nudging the other occasionally, but without exchanging other occasionally, but without exchanging a word, and then, rising, they will separate and go their way. Sometimes the perform-ance is varied a little. A couple of merchants will stand in the middle of a brawling and gesticulating crowd, by which they are sur-rounded and observed; one will raise the end of his long robe or unroll the muslin veiling his turban, and under cover of this the pair will begin to clasp hands and fingers as before. The spectacle is extremely funny to the Western traveler who does not under-, but without exchanging is before. The spectate is extremely funny to the Western traveler who does not under-stand what is going on; but in point of fact the traders are simply engaged in what they call. "fixing the price," or bargaining, by means of a cole of manual signs almost uniorsally used by Eastern merchants, who are ompelled to do much of their business in

the open air, surrounded to people who are unite as curious about every affair in progress as the principals themselves. This system of dealing has been adopted for a very simple reason. Most ordinary transactions between buyer and seller in Eastern markets are carried on with a vast Easierth finatkets are carried on with a vast amount of noise swearing and gesticulation; but yet more remarkable is the active part taken in the negotiation by the spectators— the idlers, badlers, and busybodies, who abound in all Oriental markets. Every one has some this set of the state of the three streams reached the sea on the 19th of January, having traveled cir in all Oriental markets. Every one has some thing to say, some advice to give or suggestion to make. And as the unwritten code of the East does not permit the parties to resent the meddling of the crowd, it is impossible, un-der ordinary circumstances, to arrange any matter of biasiness without the knowledge of half the market. And so it is that Moslem merchants avail themselves of a code of manual signs, expressed by pressure of the hand or inger in concealment. This code of mercantile signs is in general use throughout the Southern part of Western Asia, as well as in the harbors and trading stations of ments harbors and trading stations of Arabia, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and Eastern Africa – St. James' Gazette (London).

## RIVERS OF FIRE.

TERRIFIC SCENES OF VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IN HAWAIL

Earthquake Shocks by the Hundred Until the Land Was Heaving Like the Sea-The Outburst of the Lava Fifteen Fountains of Fire in Full Play at the same Time.

The mails from the Hawaiian Islands

give interesting details of the earth quakes and volcanic eruptions that have been going on there. An occasional slight shock of earthquake is little noticed in this region : but ever since early in December there has been a steady in crease in the force and the frequency of the shocks. By the 12th of January they had increased to an average of about three a day, and they became heavier and heavier until the 16th, when it was evident that an eruption was to be expected. though none could tell where it would burst forth. In the forty-eight hours that followed, the earth kept up a constant trembling; with every now and then a vicious jerk, first in one direction and then with equal force in a directly opposite line : so that the movement of the houses was like that of a boat in a chopping sea, and the effect produced on human beings was like sea sickness. The vibration was almost continuous; but the shocks followed one another at intervals of from three to five minutes, with occasionally three in succession strongly marked, as is often the case with ocean waves

At intervals there were awful thunderstorms, accompanied by vivid lightning and a wild wind ; but on the evening of Sunday, January 16, the heavens were of a clear intense blue with brilliant starlight; and the great round dome of Mauna-Loa and the many cones of Mauna-Kea lay pure and cold beneath a deep covering of newly-fallen snow. At nine P. M. the people beheld a mighty column of fire and illuminated smoke burst up, not from the summit crater of Mokuaweo-weo, but from Pohakuohanalei, one of a group of extinct craters lying about three miles down the western slope. The night air was chill; but for two hours and a-half the people wandered about, waiting to see what would happen next : when, suddenly as it had appeared, the light vanished, and then the earthquivers commenced in right good earnest. But the pillar of fire and smoke was not seen again till about noon on Tuesday, during which time the lava was forcing its way by an underground channel, till it again burst to the surface within a mile of another extinct crater named Halepoohaahaa, where it rent a fissure a mile and a half in length, and thence poured forth in three streams, all of which crossed the government road on their seaward way. This means that wide tracts of the said road now lie deeply imbedded beneath masses of the coarsest black lava, of the sort which resembles huge blocks of concrete and seems never to disintegrate. For the first twenty-four hours all the lava ejected was of this nature ; but afterward all that was thrown up was pahoehoethe smooth creamy-looking rock which becomes pulverized within a few years, and then requires only the action of water to prove fertile soil. This is for tunate; b at in the meantime much good

pasture has been destroyed. The coarse lava invariably flows in a sluggish stream, probably not exceeding a mile and a half per hour, whereas the more fluid pahochoc often travels at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. On

°.3.`

piper in the centre, and dancing at umping around him till he can blow no more. What difference between this merry country dance and the Parisian Can-can, and how much more pleasant to behold !

sober for dance par excellence-Austria, Bohemia them, but the and Hungary If ever you want to see quadrille, in people giving themselves entirely up to it go to one of the many dancing floor-in Vienna and see the Viennese whirl around to one of Strauss' waltses. Graceful and gay, the Austrians attain the per-fection of dancing. From the highest to the lowest classes, they love nothing more. In Vienna, for instance, the es-tablishments devoted to Terpsichore are very numerous. Each class of society has its own dancing halls, all decorated any means, with taste and backed, so to say, by resbut rather taurants in which anything may be had. from the lightest lemonade to the heavjest Tockaya wine. Let us go to one of -in short, to these floors. A few kreutzers open the dance the doors of any, There a hussar, or a dracan can. Here a handsome youngster is goon, in his tight-fitting trousers, swings

> invalry. Frequently thepeople nd som times they

Polka or waltz is too ils various styles, gives them a desired opportunity to

Alpine regions are as graceful in their dances as they are gay in their song and stanch and

true in their hearts. There is nothing a lascivious in theirdancing only lightness of heart expressed in gay looks as they move hand in hand, lifting the atms lightly for ward a ti il backward, or as they wind up by all join-



A BUSSAR FOR A PARTNER. ing hand in hand, forming a circle, the

But now 1 come to the lands of the

life. Yonder a young student tries, if possible, to out-dance him in friendly



and the gam remains here until perfectly When first hung its color resembles fight New Orleans, molasses: when dry it is jet black and very elastic. We come now to the "compounding-

niom," where the grand secrets of the many formulas are intrusted to skilled workmen. The air of this room is heavy with dust of lithurgs. French zinc-amp-black, Paris white, bolted whiting and alphur Pitch, hard tar and shouldy are can earn at piecework from \$12 to \$20 per three other ingredients used. The latter article is made of wormout rubber boots and hess ground up, all cloth and fibrous sub--tances carefully eliminated. Certain quan-tities of the different grades of pure guinwith portions of the above-named chemical and should vearefully weighed out, are put to gether in large pans. This mixture is called batch" and is now ready for the grinders in the next room, "Batches" for heels sole and uppers are compounded differently an this addition of chemicals takes away the natural electicity of the gum. Here then we have the first chemical change. TLA grinders," mounted on iron framelike the "washers," are two smeet hollow cylinders side by side through which hot water continually passes introduced one end through iron pipes and out at th other by a like arrangement. These also revolve in opposite directions and receivtheir motive power from an underground haft by complicated sets of gears. When the contents of the pans are poured upon these cylinders and the mass is drawn between them there ensues a series of sharp explosivounds like the firing along a skirmish lin-This is caused by the explosion of air from the gum when subjected to compression is tween the grinder rolls. Shallow trave be menth catch the amalgamation, which passed through again and again until the hole is one large black sheet ready for the next process. These sheets are placed uptables for the purpose, each pile being ditinctly labeled "heel stock," "sole stock," and covered with cotton cloth to prevent the as unulation of grit.

In the "calender room" next in order the process grows more varied and complicated All our large rubber works coat cloth with rubher compound for cement garments, but as we are following in this article the arious stages of the rubber shoe we will leave the cloth calender and watch the man who has brought a sheet of "upper stock" to the "fancy-roll" machine. On what is termed the "fancy roll" is engraved the dec oration found on the "uppers" of all rubber shoes. The machine being adjusted, the top roll of which is "fancy" and the lower one plain, the sheet is introduced, and revolving lowly the impression of the engraving is made upon the sheet of compounded gum that passes to a reel upon which it is wound Although the gum has lost its elasticity for the ime it is very adhesive; consequently it is necessary to wind with it a sheet of stockinet to prevent the whole from peroming a worthless mass upon the reel. The latter when filled is taken upon a light barrow made for the purpose and conveyed to the cutting-room." The sole stock is treated in the same manner, being run under a roll engraved as these le appears on a new pair of sho-s. This is not recled, however, but cut off in sheets and carried to the cutters on frat tes.

In the cutting-room, the uppers, soles, in-In the cutting-room, the uppers, soles, in-ner soles and linings are cut according to the sizes which the ticket of the day, issued by They succeeded in getting away before their victim could give the alarm.

is ketil at al-nit englity degreeskilled labor in the "comp-"shoe." Arctic" and "head" rooms Cartan. Rubber workers, as a class, are a very normatic people, many of the "old stages" paying biennial visits to all the factories in the country. These people are fairly intelligent, but with the exception of these who

carrying everything before them, reachrise to the position of overseers they fail in ing their place by a big leap, when suithis respect below the average mechanic dealy the man seizes his partner by the laborers are paid from \$5 to \$10 per Simple waist, and for a moment lifts her at arm's week, while the skilled workmen and we length, she assisting by a light bound "Avances les dames !" cries the master of w.e.k ceremonies. Look at yonder young

PERSIAN DOCTORING.

tients.

modestly she advances! Almost bash-Diseases Divided Into Hot and Cold and Treated Energetically.

According to the Persians all diseases looksdown are either hot or cold; all remedies are while tripeither cold or hot. Thus quinine, ice and ping backwine are hot remedies : caloniel and tar. ward a few tar emetic are cold ones. The physician, steps, How when called in to a "hot" disease, pre- charming scribes a "cold" remedy, and vice versa - the curtsy If the ration) does not improve the physician immediately prescribes a hotremedy, and with hot remedies he now most re- DANCING TO A HAND-ORGAN. perseveres until the termination of the ductantly, she advances again? how very But a few among the more intelligent doctors may be described as waiters upon Providence These the real hands behind her neck, jumps up, and sages of the profession, contine them deliberately kicks the hat off 'er partelves to harmless but mysterious pills to bulky but innocuous remedies, such as the junce of watermelons or pomegranates, or sugar-candy and water, or honey and water acidulated with vinegar infortunately, like their prototypes in

she drops, --rank when, alshy and-dear me! I was mistaken. For suddenly she braces herself, clasps her

fully she 12

ner's head. I think I had better get out of this. There are very many of such public balls in Paris. But in polite society the dancing is as refined as it is anywhere. Europe of fifty years ago, the native doctors all persistently bleed their pa-tients. Most Persians are bled once a The quadrille, so much danced in America, the lancers and the cotillon are essentially French. The old figures month when in health, and no one would of the quadrille, to wit . Le Pauloho, La Poule, l'Etc., &c., are out of style neglect the operation at the vernal equinox. Perhaps bleeding comes nat-urally to them. The ladies are the best The Can-can is French, and French only urally to them. The ladies are t clients of the Persian doctor. and is danced in the manner I have Hair described. What you call in America a german, is not German at all. The washes, face-washes, dentifrices and philtres are in constant request : iove-potions are regularly inquired for. But the Germans proper are no graceful dancers. They are heavy and plump in their motions. Yet, dancing is their delight great safeguard against the heroic remedies which the less intelligent among the and they do it quite as much as singing native doctors are fond of employing is the fact that a native never takes a dose No public feast in Germany like Schuetzenfest, or the yearly fairs, lacks ithuge dancing pavillons. Their most popular dance is the waltz. Its very of physic until he has previously obtained a favorable answer from Heaven in the shape of an omen. Should he name is german, deriving from the verb have the potion at his lips, if he happen waltzen, to revolve, to turn, and revolve to sneeze it is enough; the physic 18 they do. In the hupfwaltzer they jump thrown to the dogs, and another practi-tioner is called in. Surgery in Persia is twice on each foot at every turn. the schleif collact (sweepwalse) is most in favor, in it, without lifting their feet only practiced by barbers and Jews, the former of whom are also dentists and off the floor, they sweep over it, turning always in the same direction, till one gets fairly sea-sick from looking at then

#### They Got His Cash.

bonesetters - St. James' Gazette

Among the less refined it is a habit for A few days ago John Workman, a farmer of Chatham, Ill., drew \$5,000 the woman to rest her head upon her partner's shoulder while dancing to dreamy waltz music. Often they will even dance check against check, which from the bank preparatory to starting on a cattle-buying trip. Just before he was to leave home a gentlemanly-appearing man, who said that he was buying land, is, especially in summer time, a rather warm and moist amusement; but the drove up and asked Workman to oleaginous sweetness of this is marred by the ridiculous stiffness with which they hold their "coupled hands" at arm's him over the farm. Workman got in the buggy, and the two men rode together. length from the body, and by the monot-Soon an elegant two-horse rig came to onous perseverance with which, while laboring at a polka, both lady and cavahis farm, bringing another stylish-looking man, who claimed to be an agent for lier will give a stamp on the floor at the the sale of agricultural implements. The three men engaged in conversation for a while, and suddenly the strangers seized Workman, threw him to the ground, and accentuated part of every measure, mak-ing a sort of boom ! trais ! boom ! trais ! accompaniment to their dancing.

Only the inhabitants of the mountain ous regions in Germany have kept up the joining in a THE OLD POLKS TOO

loud, solemn : "God protect Francis, the Engeror" We need not visit another ball-room. Substitute for the dragoon of his officers, and for the gay student in his short frock a gay gentleman in a dress-coat. That's all the difference. Here, as in Poland, the dancers grow very excited. It is hardly possible to describe how, in their quadrilles, they whirl about ; are now at this place, now at that, join, part, bow and run, faster and faster, till exhaustion compels them to stop. In Bohemia and Hungary the most popular dance is the polka, which resembles but little the movement you

call by that name in your American In Vienna it is often ball-rooms danced in the original manner. I remember an incident, very unpleasant to me, very funny to the others, which happened a few years ago. It was at a



ball given by the Count of H-

a na

tive of Bohemia. Seeing that the first dance after the intermission was to be polka, I asked, with the privilege of foreigner, a very beautiful, charming, witty young lady whether I might have the honor, &c .- the usual phrase, you Well she granted the favor, with know. something like a smile twinkling in he eyes The intermission was over. lying on my art and my patent leather pumps, I took her arm with self-composure and dignity. The orchestra played a few introductory strains, which (I had already made bold to lay my arm around her waist) suddenly degenerated into some tune that left me in doubt whether it was a selection from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," or whether they were again tuning their instruments. It turned out to be neither, but the "Flying Dutchman" would have been very appropriate. For who can measure my astonishment when I saw all those people, counts, duchesses, officers, civilians, indulge in the queerest, most extraordinary dance you can imagine. Now, the man would throw himself up in the air; then the lady would-no! then the lady wouldn't, but man would catch her in his arms. lift her up, swing her around, and put her down in a whirl. Now, they separated, now they united again, now they changed partners, mixing in a bewilder-ing labyrinth, while the music played a bold, quick air, full of life. The dance, a polka, is downright intoxicating; in it the people cast off every burden of life, and give themselves up to the most excited merriment. All the while I looked on, blandly, awkwardly, still holding my lady by the waist, not knowing what to with either her or myself. But she was highly amused and delighted in my astonishment at a Bohemian polka.

Ru

D. E. A vessel sailing from Cork is incomplete without a Cork's-crew. – Texas Siftings.

### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

#### When These Corporations Are Liable for Non-Delivery of Goods.

In affirming the judgment of Common leas Court No. 3, in the suit of Holmes against the Adams Express Company, in which there was a verdict for the plaintiff for the full value of a lost package, although no value over \$50 had been specially assigned to it, and the plaintiff offered no further proof or negligence than its non-delivery, the Su-preme Court yesterslay had down the law as If goods are lost or injured while in the

custody of an express company in the sence of evidence which rebuts the prethen of negligence, it will be presumed that the loss or injury was occasioned by the negligence of the company. In the present the present of the company. In the present case to explanation was given by the failure to deliver the goods. So far as is proved they may still be in the hands of the com-pany and be withheld from the owner"— *Philodelphia Press Dispateb*.

#### Ethiopian Target Practice.

So' eyes am bettah 'n no eyes. One saddle ull fit any mule's back. De nearer sundown de busier de lazy man. Ef yo' want a good' scuse git one ob a lazy

Yo' mus' hab a stout hook of yo' fish in de

Fiety an ole age ann easy in each oddah's (inpany, Yo' can 'scape de rain' by stan'ing undah e caves - The Judge.

#### ALL SHALL BE OURS.

Nor height, nor death, nor near, nor far, Can keep my own away from me. Our name shall come. Lo? how we can Discern some hours in which we feel, Though racked by doubt 44 Tool and man

Its heavenly presence o'er us steal. Our joy shall come. A low, faint chime

We hear its herald message ring; boubt not, O soul, the happy time When thou like some freed bird shalt sing

Our rest shall come. A freedom born Not of earth's tiresome, hollow ways; Oh, it shall greet us in the morn.

Our friends shall come. We yearn with pain For spirits kindred to our own.

That we by converse strength may gain Nor hold our highest thoughts alone

Twixt earth and us should intervene And move our souls with one brief breath

From every dear, familiar scene? Oh, doubt it not that far more fleet

Right You Are, My Dear. He (at dinner)—May I assist you 'to the cheese, Miss Vassar? Miss Vassar (just graduated)—Thanks, no ? I am very comfortable where I am ? But you may assist the cheese to me, if you will !— Puck.

ultously for about twenty direct distance from the point of erup tion being only about twelve miles. A wild wind had already churned the ocean into foam, and deep thunder seemed to echo the booming of the heavy surf, when this fiery flood arrived to add its seeth ing and roaring to the tumult of the ele-On the morning of the 20th a party of men made their way through the forest to

the point of eruption, which is at a height of about 6,000 feet above the sea (the total height of the mountain is 14,000 feet). They describe the scene as grand beyond conception. Fifteen fountains of molten lava were in full play, throwing up huge boulders of black rock to a height of 200 feet, while the fluid fiery rock fell in scattered showers like rockets. Columns of smoke rose to fully 500 feet. Explosions of pent-up gases, the roar of rush-ing lava, and the crashing of thunder blended in deafening chorus. Vivid lightning played around, while a heavy hail-shower fell hissing on the surface of the tiery stream. The whole side of the mountain for a width of two miles was one vast sheet of fluid blood-red fire-a rushing, roaring river of molten rock bearing on its surface boulders weighing tons.

Standing on the brink of that unfathomable fissure, the whole line of fire lay in sight, extending from the mountain to the sea, burning its way through the forest, filling up little valleys and spreading out in a fiery lake on the plain. It had not yet begun to cool, and was brilliant red its whole length, only blackened on the edges. The sight at night was magnificent : the columns of lurid smoke and the reflected glare on the clouds and on the dark forest combining to produce a scene of bewildering grandeur. So vivid was the light that small print could be read at midnight at a distance of many miles. The Portuguese laborers on some of the plantations, not having acquired the sang-froid of the Hawaiians, were almost wild with terror, and spent their time sobbing and wailing and calling on the saints.

Dread Thieves More Than Fire. "You would think," said a New York hotel man, "that the guests fresh from a

perusal of the horrors of such a fire as that one in Buffalo would be stepping on

each other in a wild desire to get rooms

with windows opening on a fire escape

balcony, but the truth is that such rooms can't be let except in rare cases. No one

wants to go to bed with all windows

closed, but no one would be rash enough

to leave a balcony window open in New York if he had any valuables about his clothes, or if his clothing was presenta-ble, because he could not tell who occu-

pied the room with windows at the other end of the balcony. You may think that a man would be detected in crawling

along a fire escape located in the bright

glare of the electric light on the front of

a big hotel, but a case is known where i thief actually did do that unobserved

while there was a man watching that very

fire escape.