SOUTHERN VETERANS.

BOME "CONFEDERATE BRIGADIERS" WHO ARE CONGRESSMEN.

Article Suggested by the Very Inotive and Suggestive Letter Upon Same Subject by Congressmen Amos

Congressman Amos Cummings recently furnished The New York Sun a chapter on the Confederate brigadiers in congress, which is interesting, especially in calling attention to the fact that the "boys of '61" have taken the places of the men of that time, and are now largely filling the places of those who thirty years ago were prominent as legislators. How young the present veteran legislators was in war time is apparent, when we consider that of 14t veterans now in congress only one or two became major generals, some twenty or more were field officers, while



COL. M'CREARY. GEN. OATES. COL CANDLER. GEN. FORNEY, COL. COWLES. GEN. WHEELER. CAPT. WISE. COL. DAVIDSON the balance ranked either as captains or below that grade. The term brigadier, therefore, which was applied to promi-nent ex officers of the Confederate army who represented their states soon after the close of the war, would hardly apply today, for those who were generals in 1855, then in middle life, are now either old men or have passed to the "eternal camping ground." The present representatives, both of northern and southern states, are in some instances descended from the prominent men of war, and in one instances.

states, are in some instances descended from the prominent men of war, and in one instance a representative from Arkansas is a son of a former vice president of the United States—John C. Breckinridge. Of the firty-eight southern representatives who were Confederate soldiers thirty-one enlisted as privates, and of the eighty-three northern veterans forty-six began also with a musket.

Mississippi, the home of Jefferson Davis, and one of the most aggressive of the southern states in the secession movement, may be expected to send her soldiers to congress. She fulfills the expectation. The seven members for Mississippi are Confederate veterans. South Carolina, where the war was begun, stands, in this respect, nearly by Mississippi, five of the seven of the representatives of the Palmetto state being gradnates of the Palmetto state being gradnates of the school of practical war. Georgia sends half her representatives from civil life and half from among the veterans. From the northern states we get a smaller proportion of ex-soldiers than from these three southern states. Massachusetts sends two veterans out of eleven representatives; New York, eight out of thirty-four; Pennsylvania, nine out of twenty-seven; Ohio, fourteen out of twenty-one; Indiana, seven out of thirteen, while Illinois, one of the strongest supporters of the Union during the war, sends only five ex-soldiers out of twenty representatives.

Of congressmen who held commissions

twenty representatives.

Of congressmen who held commissions in the service of other side during the war, Representative Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, held the highest rank. He was a major general in the Confederate service, and a distinguished cavalry leader. and a distinguished cavalry Vice and a distinguished cavary leader.
Alabama sends a good number of real
brigadiers, as Oates and Forney of that
state are entitled to be called general.
Numbered with the Arkansas delegation is a son of John C. Breckinridge. Representative Breckinridge was a midshipman in the Confederate navy. He is de scribed as a careful and studious speaker of the two Florida congressmen, the youngest, Charles Dougherty, was a scout in upper Georgia during Sher-man's march through that state. He is one of the quaintest story tellers of the house. Crisp, of Georgia, was a lieuten-ant. Candler, one of Crisp's colleagues, rose from private to colonel in the Con-

rose from private to colone in the confederate army.

The border states show a mixture. Of the eleven Kentucky members three are Confederates and one a surgeon in the Union army. Gen. William J. Stone parted with a leg in the Confederate service. Polk Laffoon was with Morgan during his raid through Ohio. Col. McCreary, another Confederate Kentuckian, has been another Confederate Kentuckian, has been governor of his state and United States senator. Of the Missourians, two were in the service of the Union and two in that of the Confederacy. Tennessee, a state much divided in sentiment during the war, sends two ex-Union soldiers and three ex-Confederates. Among the latter is Gen. Washington C. Whitthorne, who is a most brieffic with heir as white as smooth real brigadier, with hair as white as snow. The West Virginia delegation is equally

A son of Gen. Robert E. Lee repres old Virginia-W. H. F. Lee. He sur-rendered with his father at Appointation. He was a Harvard student when the war broke out, and went south to join the people of his state. Capt. George D. Wise is a son of Governor Henry A. Wise, of antebellum prominence. He is very popular. Virginians were all in the army, and eight out of ten of the Old Dominion delegation were soldiers. Col. O'Ferrall, at the time of the surrender at Appomattox, com-manded the Confederate cavalry in the valley of the Shenandoan. William Em-bree Gaines surrendered to Sherman with

Gen. Joe Johnston. Mississippi, as has been stated, has no representative who was not in the Con-federate service. Charles E. Hooker lost an arm at the siege of Vicksburg. He is a graduate of the Harvard law school He was a cavalry man. Then comes Thomas C. Catchings, who served throughout the war, but who gets his title of general from having been attor ney general of his state. Among the Mis pplans are two who served the Con federacy with muskets.

Two thirds of the North Carolina deleentlon were army men. Among then colonel and two majors. Col. H. Cowles served in Lee's army and car twice severely wounded, and beers the mark of a bullet in his head Maj. McClammy surrendered with Lee

Maj. Latham is a graduate of the Har vard law school. He surrendered at Appomattox. Rowland was captured at Spottsylvania Court House and was imprisoned in Fort Delaware for a year. Johnston still suffers from wounds re

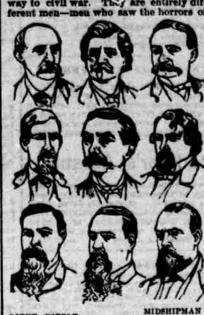
ceived at Malvern Hill.

Of the five representatives of South
Carolina the most prominent is Lieut,
Samuel Dibble, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds was severely wounded at Chan contran was severely wounded at Chancellorsville, second Bull Run and Jerico Ford, and finally gave it up at App matter. He is a good lawyer and one of the best speakers in the house. Another exconfederate delegate is a son of Governor B. F. Perry, and served as a Confederate trooper.

The proportion of war men from Texas is eight in eleven. Among them is a colonel, David B. Culberson, who is chairman of the committee on judiciary. Samuel W. T. Lanham enlisted when a boy in a South Carolina regiment and served through the war. He is now chairman of the committee on claims. There is a major, William H. Martin, who is as quaint as Davy Crockett. He has been accused of blowing out the gas, of trying to pull out the buttons of electric bells and of setting his watch by dials in

ever, doubtiess brought in the spirit of chaff. During the war Martin met a fellow representative, John H. Moffet, of New York state, at Gaines' Mill. Martin's regiment was driven back, and Martin was left on the field hadly wounded. The two veis frequently fight the battle over again, but with words for weapons. It is related that when Gen. Hood's daughter visited Washington recently Martin called upon them and took them to the White House, where they were kindly received, and, much to the warrior's delight, Mrs. Cleveland returned the visit.

A Republican representative from New York, who had served in the army of the Potomac, in speaking of those southern soldier representatives, said: "They are more intelligent and better men than all the judges over sent to congress. They have taken the place of the older men, and I wish we had more of them here." Most of them were very young when the political evonts which brought on the war were exciting the attention of the country; indeed, they were then children. When the struggle came they knew little or nothing of the real principles underlying the old slavery regime. They should not be confounded with Davis, Toombs, Yancey and other leadors of from a quarter to half a century age, who paved the way to civil war. They are entirely different men—men who saw the horrors of



MAJ. NABTIN. COL. CULBERSON GEN. WHITTHORNE. PRIVATE LANHAM. COL. HERBEBT.

PRIVATE LANHAM. COL. HERBERT.

GEN. CATCHINGS.

war and who now see the prosperity of the new south. They are from the bone and sinew and intellect of the south of war time, when with the fervor of youth, they sprang forward in a cause which they had been taught was just. In the hardships of army service they learned self reliance, and more than all they learned the blessings of peace.

Recipe for Trapping Grizzlies.

The proper method of setting a trap in the woods for bears is to place it at the foot of a tree near a trail where the bears are accustomed to pass. Then hang a piece of any kind of meat, excepting that of the bear, against the tree, directly over the trap, and so high that the bear can only reach it by standing upon his hind feet. He then cannot get the bait without stepping into the trap. After the trap is set the pan and jaws should be lightly covered with dry leaves, and if there is any blood upon the meat it is well to sprinkle a little upon the trap, after to sprinkle a little upon the trap, after which every object not pertaining to the locality should be removed, and all tracks obliterated by brushing or covering with dirt or leaves .- Outing.

Decorative Extravagances. The wicked Springfield man, who fore-told the day when the tombstone and the headboard of the bedstead would be hung nendonard of the bedstead would be fung up in the parlor as decorations, may live to see his naughty prophecy accomplished, nay, possibly be congratulated on its ful-fillment. With harp covered with brocade and set up as screens or as recept-acles for family photographs, and with wshoes turned into wall pockets, what is there which one is not justified in ex-



The New York state senate has been investigating the trusts of late and many tilts have taken place between counsel and witnesses. We give a cut of the examination of the witness Parsons by Col. Bliss.

"You seldom see an advertisement for a book agent in these days," remarked a veteran canvasser, "but that doesn't signify that the much abused man is no longer seen abroad in the land. There is a certain stigma attached to the business, and a man is deterred from becoming a and a man is deterred from becoming a book agent for the same reason that prompts a woman to do anything rather than go out to service. The houses that deal in subscription books are well aware of this feeling, and unscrupulous publishers resort to the most ingenious plans to word their advertisements so as to con-ceal the real nature of their business. If they made a direct call for book agents they would receive very few applicants, but by couching their advertisements in ambiguous and alluring language they are sure to get the pick of the unemployed men and women. Their main object is to get the people to call, for it is then easy enough to induce the most likely to try their inck by holding out flattering promises. The scheme most usually employed is to advertise for collectors at a fixed salary. When a man calls and proves satisfactory he is told that he can have the job as soon as it is ready, being made to believe that he is to have a new route as soon as the canvassers have drummed up enough subscribers.
"In the meantime the man is advised to

do a little canvassing himself. He will be do a little canvassing himself. He will be able to make living wages and familiarize himself with the business. The man is, of course, a little disappointed, but at last consents to become a book agent for the time being in anticipation of getting a place as collector at a fixed salary. An incompanion of the consents of the desired that the desired the consents of the desired that the desired the consents of the desired that th place as collector at a fixed salary. An iron bound contract is then drawn up, for the sake of formality, he is told, by which he agrees to sell the book on commission. He is then required to deposit \$10 as security for the dummy copy he is to carry with him. Time passes, and the route on which he was to serve as collector is as far from completed as ever. He has found that canvassing is hard work and doesn't pay his board. He gets discouraged, turns in his dummy copy and demands the return of the deposit he and demands the return of the deposit he paid on it. The firm refuses to return the money, and point to the clause in the agreement that refers to breach of contract. The firm has the law on its side, and the man has no redress. The cost of manufacturing these dummy copies is not one-tenth of the security demanded, and many firms pay their running expenses with the money received as ning expenses with the money received as deposits."—New York Evening Sun.

Sun Dance is the name of a flourishing

THE BIG M. E. CONFERENCE

IT WILL BE HELD IN NEW YORK IN MAY.

Will Clasp Hands in the Metropolis. Brief Sketches of Distinguished Methodists-Purposes of the Convention.

On the first day of May next the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will convene in New York. Delegates from all over the world will be in attendance, and many men famous for wisdom and eloquence will be among the number. Norway, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, India, China, Japan, and the continent of Africa will all be represented. The general conference is held once every four years, the last one having convened at Philadelphia in 1984. There will be between 400 and 500 delegates present, beside a host of visitors, and the question was at first to find a piace large enough to accommodate the throng. The Metropolitan Opera house was finally chosen, and this, it is expected, will furnish ample room. The session will undoubtedly continue through the entire month of May, as many questions of a weighty nature are to be discussed.

Foremost among these will be the election of new bishops to fill the vacancies left by the deaths of Bishops Simpson, Harris and Wiley. It is probable also that several new episcopacies will be created. Some of the present bishops are advanced in years, and need assistance in their arducus labors. Beside this, the question will probably arise as to the expediency of establishing resident episcopacies in Europe, India, China and Japan. The colored Methodists will urge their old plea for a bishop of their own race, but they will be met by the usual overwhelming resistance. As the Methodist church is organized, no one bishop has priority over another, excepting in point of age. None have especial jurisdiction over any particular territory. The world is their field, and they go about from country to country in turn, supervising the conferences and establishing harmony in the church. For this reason it is expected that the proposition to establish foreign episcopacies will meet with considerable convocition.

in the church. For this reason it is expected that the proposition to establish foreign spiscopacies will meet with considerable opposition.

At the last general conference a missionary bishop was given to Africa, but it was an innovation not likely to be repeated. He is the only missionary bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, and does not hold the same rank as his brothness. If Europe, India, China and Janan peated. He is the only missionary bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, and does not hold the same rank as his brothers. If Europe, India, China and Japan are voted episcopacies, the holders will be endowed with the same authority as our own bishops. Before the election of bishops, however, the conference will listen to reports regarding the condition of the church from every part of the world; committees will be appointed, questions of church discipline will be adjusted and new general measures ang gested. In the last two or three conferences Dr. Daniel Curry was looked upon as the leading spirit. His death leaves the field open to a number of able men. The man best adapted to fill the position is said to be Dr. James M. Bulkley, the editor of The Christian Advocate. He is still in the prime of life. As a skilled debater he has few equals, for he possesses one of those clear, logical minds which can grasp a subject in all its ramifications almost by instinct. He has been a leading member of the general conferences of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1834. His father was a Methodist preacher, who gave his son all the advantages of education that lay in his power. At first he was sent to the Pennington seminary, but his education was completed at Wesleyan college, Connecticut. After his graduation he studied theology for some time, until he was received on trial at the New Hampshire conference. He at once took rank as an eloquent preacher. After making a trip to Europe in 1863 he resumed his ministerial labors and rose rapidly into prominence. His fame as a writer is known throughout the country, his editorial work on The Christian Advocate being especially noteworthy. He is the author of several small works entitled "An Appeal to Persons of Sense and Reflection to Bestiva Christian C of several small works entitled "An Appeal to Persons of Sense and Reflection to egin a Christian Life," "Modern Mirs cles" and "The Theatre." He has also

figured successfully as a lecturer.

Another man who is likely to appear prominently in the coming conference is Dr. J. M. Reid, corresponding secretary of the missionary society. He is far past the summer of his life, being nearly 68 years of age. Dr. Reid is a native of New York city. He graduated with high honors at the New York university in his 19th year. He joined the New York conference in 1844, and very early in his min-istry commanded important appointments. In 1858 he was elected president of Gen-esce college, at Lima, N. Y.; in 1864 he became editor of The Western Christian Advocate, and four years later was ap-pointed editor of The Northwestern Chris tian Advocate. He was chosen mission-ary secretary in 1872 with Drs. Dashie and Eddy. He has survived them both. As an author he is widely known by his scholarly work entitled "Doomed Relig-



REV. J. M. REID. REV. J. M. BULKLEY. DR. A. J. KYNETT. ions." His personal appearance is strik-ing. In form tall and well built, of full habit, sunny countenance and dignified bearing, he is a marked figure wherever he goes. In the conference of 1884 he distinguished himself as an able speaker. Dr. Alpha J. Kynett, corresponding secretary of the board of church extension, is mentioned as a possible candidate for a bishopric. He was born in Adams county, Pa., Aug. 12, 1829, and while quite young his parents moved to the west and settled in Iowa. In 1851 he was admitted into the Iowa conference. He rapidly rose from that time and filled many important appointments. In 1864 he was appointed corresponding secretary of the Upper Iowa Church Extension society, during which fime he succeeded in relieving many embarrassed churches, and devoted much of his time to improving the style of church architecture. Dr. Kynett was

a member of the general con'erence of 1864, and then brought forward his plan for church extension. Since 1867, when he succeeded Dr. Monroe to his present position, he has been the leading authority on the subject. He was re-elected in the general conferences of 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884. No stronger proof could be adduced of his able management of the department under his charge. He is re-garded as one of the best business men in the church.

One of the most popular men in the general conference of 1884 was Dr. Richard Sutton Rust, secretary of the Freedmen's Aid society. He will be a member of the coming conference. In stature he is a little above the medium height, of full habit, vigorous frame, and possessed of a countenance beaming with benevolence. His manners are free and affable, and his companionable nature renders him a universal favorite. His renders him a universal favorite. His friends hope to see him elected to an episcopacy during the May conference. Dr. Rust was born at ipswich, Mass., and at an early age was left an orphan. He prepared for college at the Phillips academy, Andover, and graduated from Wesleyan college in 1841. A year afterward ne became principal of Ellington school. Three years after he graduated from collinger was after he graduated from collinger. Three years after he graduated from col-lege he joined the New England confer-

American Pulpit. Subsequently he was elected president of Wilberforce university. For over sixteen years he has been identified with the Freedmen's Aid society, first as corresponding secretary of the western Freedmen's Aid society and afterward as secretary of the organization.



REV. EARL CRANSTON. JOHN H. VINCENT. C. C. M'CABE. Rev. John H. Vincent, of Sunday school

fame, is not without many supporters as a candidate for an episcopacy. At present he is the corresponding secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract society. He is a capital speaker, a popular lecturer and a widely known man. His name is familiar throughout the land, from Maine to California, as the author of scores of Sunday school books.

Colorado will send an active and popular man to the conference in the person of Rev. Earl Cranston, the agent of the Western Book concern. He is a protego of Dr. William Taylor, the [missionary bishop of Africa. At the age of 21 he graduated from the Ohio university, and the same year sullisted in the army. He came out of the civil war with the rank of a captain. For the past eight years he has been presiding elder of the Southern District of Colorado conference, which embraces 70,000 square miles of territory. He has been largely instrumental in promoting the Denver university. He is a fine preacher and has considerable experience in financial matters. His friends in Colorado hope to see him made a bishop during the coming conference.

Dr. Charles C. McCabe, familiarly known as Chaplain McCabe, on account of his having served in that capacity in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio regiment during the civil war, is regarded as a sure candidate for a bishopric. He was born in Athens, O., Oct. 13, 1836. As a boy he seems to have been of a religious turn of mind, for it is said that he was converted at the age of 8 years. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan university. When the war broke out he entered the Federal army and was captured on the battlefield of Winchester. His subsequent experience in Libby prison he has recited frequently before large andiences upon the lecture platform. After his release he was promoted into the service of the Christian commission, in whose interests he made large collections. When the war closed he was appointed to pastoral work at Portsmouth, O., where, through his efforts, a large and handsome church was erected. He subsequently served

From Africa an able and energetic man will travel thousands of miles to attend the conference. Missionary Bishop William Taylor is the person referred to. No man in the Methodist church can show such a record of work as he. He has labored all over the world. After joining the Baltimore conference in 1843 he revealed consequitysly, the following circumvaled consequitysly, the following circumvaled consequitysly. traveled consecutively the following cir-cuits: Deerfield, Fincastle and Sweet Springs. He was two years stationed at Georgetown, D. C., and one year at North Baltimore Station. For seven years he labored in San Francisco. He then labored in San Francisco. He then traveled at large as an evangelist for five years in the eastern states and in Canada. Afterward he went to Australia, laboring on the route for seven months in England and Ireland. He has been throughout Europe and has explored Palestine and the pyramids of Egypt. New Zealand, the Australian colonies and Tasmania have heard his voice. He has brought thou-sands of Africans to believe in Christ. He has been in all the West India islands, in British Guiana, in South America. In British Gulana, in South America. In the Indian empire he has performed miracles, establishing in less than four years churches in Bombay, Poonah, Cal-cutta, Madras and Bangalore. No evangelist of modern times can equal him. His work has been marvelously

him. His' work has been marvelously successful wherever he has gone, and it is probable that the conference when it meets next spring will reward his services by electing him a resident bishop.

One of the strangest characters who will attend the conference is Sia Sek Ong, the Chinese delegate. He will appear in the assemblage in full Oriental costume. He is described as a man of commanding presence, and is said to be an eloquent speaker. Japan will be represented by Robert S. Makay, director of Tokio Eswa-Gakko college.

Origin of the Blissard. Where is its cradle, its home?

The Arctic regions. The papers talk about a blizzard having started from Manitoba, but that is not its home—its starting point. Manitoba is only its half

Why do blizzards come by way of Manitoba, and make themselves most felt upon the west side of the Mississippi river? Why do we never hear of blizzards in Canada, New England and the middle

Because the Laurentian range of mountains stretches westward from Labrador along the southern line of British Amer-ica 3,000 miles, skirting the north shore of Lake Superior, and tapering out in northeastern Minnesota, furnishing a pro-tecting wall of solid rock 4,000 feet high against blizzards for all the region south of it. Geologists tell us that this range is formed of the oldest silurian or sedimen-tary rock to be found upon the globe, and that it extends 30,000 feet below the

surface. From northeastern Minnesota to the Rocky mountains is an open, treeless plateau—a great doorway 1,000 miles wide—through which the ice king rushes. From that line southward is, in the main, the same treeless prairie all the way to the same treeless prairie all the way to the Gulf of Mexico, forming west of the Mississippi river the royal toboggan slide, 3,000 miles long, upon which his ice crowned majesty, the blizzard, sweeps in all his jeweled robes to swoon in the arms of the tropical sun. The Texas norther is only the frayed fringes of the blizzard king's mantle as he whirls past.—C. M. Cady in New York Sun. -C. M. Cady in New York Sun.

The Sewers of Paris.

The idea of keeping the sewers clean had not thoroughly penetrated the minds of the engineers early in the century, and in none of the smaller ones was it possible to stand erect. Many were built too near the surface, and it was sometimes neces-sary to climb a ladder to get into them. In every case they were of solid masonry. Until quite lately the Paris sewers were built entirely of cut stone or partly of cus stone and partly of a soft, excessively porous stone called meuliere. It is in-tended in future to build entirely of meuliere. The manner of using it is this: A great trench is dug, in which a wooden frame is placed, the size and shape of the desired sewer. The meuliere is placed about this frame and a concrete made of the bes cement is applied in such a manner as to fill solidly all the cavities of the stone and make a durable wall impervious to moisture. The frame is removed and the trench filled up as soon as the concrete is sufficiently hardened.—Paris Cor. San Francisco Chronicle. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

The New Peacock Peathers.

Until within a few years only a small number of even the wealthlest persons, especially in America, felt that they could afford to include peacocks among their pets. The feathers were costly, and every woman prided herself upon the possession of a few in her bonnet. If she were fortunate enough to have a fan made of these feathers she felt proud indeed. Gradually, as the hunters secured larger quantities, wealthy people began to use them for decorative purposes. Elegant screens, some with the feathers spread thinly on a cloth surface, and others, which were more costly, with the feathers closely sewed together; fans with silver handles, sofa cushions and chair seats were made of the brilliant plumage. The feathers were even used in the decoration of walls, and for friezes and dadoes.

But suddenly, and apparently without cause, the demand ceased. The feathers that had previously been the joy of the owner, were looked upon with distaste and proncunced out of fashion. They were ruthlessly torn from the hats they had adorned, from walls and screens, and thrown into the rubbish heaps.

Whence came this sudden and unexplained dislike? The reporter was told that an ancient superstition to the effect that peacocks and peacocks feathers were sure to bring bad luck to their owner had been revived and had brought about the downfall of the fashion. He made inquiries at the stores where peacock feathers were formerly supplied, and found that the demand for them had ceased entirely. At Tiffany's it was said that they had not sold a fan or screen of peacock feathers for several years. Customers never ask for them. The reporter was informed at other houses that feathers that formerly sold at high prices can now be obtained for twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five cents a bunch. A number of importers said that they were used very little.—New York Sun. New York Sun.

While, to make a great captain, all the mental and physical qualities must exist in the greatest possible strength, varieties of these in combination, to a greater or less degree, have been possessed by generals of less or greater repute in the world's history, and the number and intensity of these qualifications in the combination give the general his relative place in the list of great soldiers. Some generals are only brilliant upon the battlefield, and some even only in particular phases of a battle, though they may possess certain qualities of a great leader to an extent which amounts, in its way, to an exhibition of genius as great as any The Instinct of Leadership.

sess certain qualities of a great leader to an extent which amounts, in its way, to an exhibition of genius as great as any great captain has ever shown.

The particular quality which made Napoleon seize the colors and incite his troops to follow him at the bridge of Arcola is well worthy of attention as being, at times, a most important factor in a battle. Alexander and Henry of Navarre, were leaders whose personal power on the battle field may be said to have directly infinenced many of their victories. Many of Napoleon's lieutenants had this instinct of leadership; Lannes and Massens to an eminent degree. Washington showed it in the power of his personal presence to change a retreat into an attack, and Scott made a brilliant display of it at the battle of Lundy's Lane. The civil war shows but little of this divine gift. Gen. C. F. Smith may be said to have had the genius of battle highly developed in him, as was conspicuously shown at the battle of Fort Donelson. It is not always given to genius to succeed in these efforts. Napoleon failed at the battle of Arcols, though it is possible that the desperatofighting around his person on the causeway kept the enemy closely employed until another force had taken the town in rear, and that, therefore, his act secured his great victory.—Gen. "Baldy" Smith in North American Review.

In controling the movements of domestic animals by the voice, besides words of ordinary import, man uses a variety of peculiar terms, calls and inarticulate sounds—not to include whistling—which vary in different localities. In driving yoked cattle and harnessed horses, teamsters cry "get up," "click, click" (tongue against teeth), "gee," "haw," "whos." "whos." "back." etc., in English "whoosh," "back," etc., in English speaking countries; "arre," "arri," "juh," "gio," etc., in European coun-tries. In the United States "gee" directs the animals away from the driver, hence to the right; but in Engiand the same term has the opposite effect, be-cause the driver walks on the right hand side of his team. In Virginia, mule driv-ers goe the animals with the cry "hey-yee-ee-a." In Norfolk, England, "whooshyes-ec-a." In Norfolk, England, "whoosh-wo;" in France, "hue" and "huhaut;" in Germany, "hott" and "hotte;" in some parts of Russia "haita"—serve the same purpose. To direct animals to the left, another series of terms is used. In calling cattle in the field, the following cries are used in the localities given: "boss," "sake, sake" (Connecticut); coo" (Virginia); "sook, sook," boss," "sake, sake" (Connecticut); "coo, coo" (Virginia); "sook, sook," also "sookey" (Maryland); "sookow" (Ala-bama); "tlon, tlon" (Russia); and for calling horses, "kope, kope" (Maryland and Alabama); for calling sheep, "ko-nanny" (Maryland); for calling hogs, "chee-oo-oo" (Virginia).—Science.

It was not until last year that the Moors would permit any examination of the cliff dwellings which have long been known to exist some days' journey southwest of the clity of Morocco. This strange city of the cave dwellers is almost exactly like some of those in New Mexico and other territories which archeologists have explored. The dwellings were dug out of the solid rock and many of them are over 200 feet above the bottom of the valley. The face of the cliff is in places perpendicular, and it is believed that the troglodytes could have reached their dwellings only with the aid of rope ladders. Some only with the aid of rope ladders. Some of the dwellings contain three rooms, the largest of which is about 17x7 feet, and the walls of the larger rooms are generally pierced by windows. Nothing is known as to who these cave dwellers were.—Now

A Suggestion for Inventors. The Railroad Gazette, referring to the numerous patents on car couplers, and the difficulty experienced by the railroad officials in determining the lines of the future standard Janney type coupler, quotes the sayings of a facetious master mechanic. He suggests that car coupler inventers should turn their attention to an automatic locomotive engineer-one who would never look on the cup when it is read, never lose time, never have leaky flues or a hot box, and never misread orders, have a collision or stick in a snow bank. He says he feels sure such an invention would attract the attention of our great railroad monopolists and fulfill a long felt want, especially if it could be warranted to run 200 miles after a nickel had been inserted in the slot. - Scientiff

Curiosities of Friendship Curiosities of friendship would cover pearly all cases of noted masculine or feminine affinities the world has known. The law that governs friendship has often been stated. A general impression is that opposites match, mate and co-operate more readily than similar temperaments. Goethe could form a friendship most readily with children. Strong natures like pliable natures. Highly intellectual like pliable natures. Highly intellectual people find necessary rest with those of less intellect and more emotion. There was a philosophy in the keeping of jesters or "fools" by those who were burdened by affairs of state. Walter Scott loved nothing so well as his dogs. George Eliot's friendships were for men. Blondes are said to prefer brunettes, and brunettes blondes.—Globe-Democrat.

Specimens of African Sheep. African sheep, as represented by speci-mens in the Berlin zoological gardens, vary greatly in size and form, some being large and clumsy, while others are quite small and graceful, with slender, deer like limbs. The color is always black and white. They are not, like European species, covered with wool, but have only stiff, coarse hair, which is short and even, except on the necks of the bucks. They are useful only as food, for which they are highly prized by the blacks.—Arkansaw Traveler.

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of scro'ula had entirely dis appeared, and now
she scems to be a beatthy child." J. S. Cantill, Nauright, N. J.

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Worst Type of Scrofula

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Lancaster at 7:20 a m and 4:20 p m.
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For Reading at 7:20 a m, 12:20 and 3:00 p m.
For Lebanon at 12:20 and 2:00 p m.
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE.

For Laneaster at 6:40 a m, and 2:00 and 6:21 p m.

Por Laneaster at 6:40 a m, and 2:00 and 6:21

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400 pm.
For Quarryville at 5:50 pm.
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