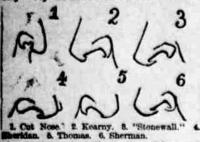
NOSE OF THE SOLDIER.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AL-LEGED BY MAJ. CRONIN.

ched Up by a Heries of the Most instal and Painstaking Drawings, Fac-

The "extending" of a favorite book to ree, five or ten times its original di-mentions, by the insertion of illustrative a work involving much patience and a swork involving much so indeed that hardly a nuch so indeed that hardly is any how in the sch so indeed that hardly anybody but a millionaire can afford to grr y it to



meridan & Thomas. 6. Sherman. nits in "marginal illustrations." Pen and ink drawings and water color sketches, of almost microscopic delicacy, adorn not only the heads and tails of chapters, but the narrow strips of margin around the letter press upon the pages. As these must necessarily be the product of the most careful and painstaking work of very skillful artists, whose art com-mands very high prices, there is hardly a limit assignable to the expenditure that may be indulged in for this sort of orna-mentation of a single copy of a chosen book.

The late millionaire banker, J. W. Drexel, ordered of Maj. David Edward Cronin a copy of Gen. Grant's autobiog-mphy, illustrated on the margins, for Cronin a copy of Gen. Grant's autobiog-raphy, illustrated on the margins, for which he agreed to pay \$2,000. He died before the work of illustration was com-pleted and Mr. Augustin F. Daly se-cured the book for \$1,500, but even at that price the proportions of \$7 for book and \$1,468 for marginal illustration are suggestive, and Maj. Cronin says that the work will bear thousands of dollars' worth more of similar adornment. Among the exquisite drawings in this costly book are over two hundred por-traits of distinguished heroes of the war of the rebellion, both Federal and Confed-erate, in the making of which Maj. Cronin achieved what he believes to be an im-portant discovery in physiognomic portant discovery in physiognomic science-nothing less than the "lighting noss," or "nose of the soldier," which he demonstrates is at least as markedly in-dicative of character as any other physi-cal trait previously noted. Speaking on the subjectly recently he said:

"As my drawings (copies from photo-graphs) were chiefly made with pen and ink, it was necessary, in order to secure accurate resemblance, to dwell with great particularity upon every line and feature, especially as in your order to be great particularity upon every line and feature, especially as in pon and ink drawing on delicate paper mistakes can-not be effaced. Knowing the general character and history of my subjects, it was natural that I should remark any-thing in the facial outlines plainly indic-ative of either, and before I finished my work I detected at least one peculiarity which seemed so invariably characteris-tic of a certain class of soldier that I came to regard it almost as a demon-strated generalization. At all events, whether demonstrated or not, the at-tempt at generalization may be worthy npt at generalization may be worthy tempt at generalization may be worthy of record, even should nothing more be proved than a series of remarkable coin-cidences.

ee who are familiar with the his "Those who are familiar with the his-tory of the late war know that there was a class of soldiers distinguished by a sort of personal intrepidity, amounting al-most to ferocity. They were, perhaps, no braver than others who, in action, were governed by a sense of duty incul-cated by stern discipline. But the class to which I refer appear to have been ac-tuated not only by a sense of duty and sometimes by a spirit of gallantry, but

rather fight than fit." "Though not so pronounced as in Shery man, Sheridan and Thomas, the peculiar Grant's portraits, and certainly the hero of the belfry of San Cosme, in the Mori-can war, and of Belmont and Shiloh, did not lack the spirit of intrepidity. Gen. Hancock was a gentleman of affable, even courtly, presence, and yet passion-ately fond of being in the thickest of the fight. In gentleness of manner and dountless nerve, Gen. McPherson some-what resembled him. The peculiar flare and dent of the nostril were well marked in the face of the source of the Mahone, a desperate fighter: Col. Mosby, the guerrilla chief; Gen. T. J. Wood and Gen. Corse, two most obstinate wartlors, of the latter, Grant in his Momoirs easys: "He was a man who would never sur-render."

render.' "Examples of the curved nostril al-"Examples of the curved nostril al-most as extreme as these, and almost precisely alike, are found in the faces of Admirals Farragut, Foote, Porter and Worden. In Gen. Custer, whose bril-liant exploits in the Shenandoah Valley and in the pursuit from Petersburg to Appomatiox made him the beau ideal of cavalrymen, we find the flare of the nostrils very noticeable. They are of that sensitive variety which, in the ex-citement of battle, dilate and quiver like those of a war horse. those of a war horse.

"A glance at the portrait of Gen. Lo-gan, a natural soldier, exhibits the trait well developed. The soldier mark, as we may now justly term it is distinctly vis-ble in the photographs of 'Fighting Joe' Hooker and Gen. Sedgwick and of Gen. Forrest, whose ferocity at Fort Pil-low made him infamous. The curve is readily perceptible in Longstreet and Burnside and is particularly marked in Gen. Armistead, who fell foremost in the charge of Pickett's division at Get-tysburg. Gens. Terry and N. M. Curtis, the charge of Pickett's division at Get-tysburg. Gens. Terry and N. M. Curtis, the heroes of Fort Fisher, are strongly marked with this peculiarity—the latter especially so. He lost an eye in the furi-cus charge at Fort Fisher and may be considered a representative volunteer fighter. In him the masal curve comes to a point and slants downward, as it does also in Gens. Barlow and Potter, both of whom appeared to advantage under the hottest fire. under the hottest fire. "Gen. McClernand was an obstinate as

well as an aggressive combatant-what ever may be said of his lack of subordiever may be said of his lack of subordi-nation. Gen. Sigel was personally in-trepid and audacious, though his services in the latter part of the war were dis-paraged and he was left without an ade-quate command. Both McClernand and Sigel had the nasal slant and curve in a

Sigel had the nasal slant and curve in a conspicuous degree. "The list of those in whose faces we should expect to find this mark of the soldler, and wherein we actually do find it, might be extended so as to include men of such brilliant records as Gens. Stanley, Ord, John C. Robinson and others, but we must be careful to draw the line, as I have at the cutet, between others, but we must be careful to draw the line, as I have at the outset, between those who appeared to love "ghting for the excitement and ferocity of It-a surthe excitement and ferocity of it—d sur-vival of a savage trait—and those who fought as Gen. Upton did at Spottsyl-vania, just as unyieldingly, from higher motives. There were splendid soldiers who fought, as the rebel boy expressed it, 'cause they didn't want to get licked.'

"I have not extended my observations beyond the heroes of our late war, but a glance over some of the rather poor portraits extant of our Mexican war erals and of Napoleon's marshals will detect the soldier mark strongly shown in the faces of Gen. Zachary Taylor and Gen. Worth and in Marshals Ney, Murat and MacDonald."

Reverting to the subject of "marginal illustrations"-which led into that digression about battle noses-Maj. Cronin may justly claim their origination in the unique and costly form in which he pre-sents them, and his work is rapidly winning i celebrity for him. Maj. Cronin has had a curiously varied

Maj. Cronin has had a curiously varied existence. By birth a Green Mountain boy, he studied art in London, Paris, Antwerp, Brussels and Dusseldorf; prac-ticed law; was distinguished for gallantry as an officer in the Union army, where he was at the time one of Horper's Weekly's artists; founded The Bing-hamton Times, which he edited until he made it a success; was a railroad mag. made it a success; was a railroad mag-nate in Texas, and now, still in the prime nate in Texas, and now, still in the prime of life, has settled down to devote himself for the rest of his days to the dainty and charming work of marginal illustration. In this his extraordinary versatility is not less remarkable than the almost microscopic delicacy of his execution. Portraits, groups, battle battle scarcs, marine views and animal plo tures are all wrought with pen and lnk to the fineness of the most perfectly fin-ished steel engraving, or handled with the bold freedom-diminutive as the pictures are-of an artistic otching; or they are marvelous little bits of water coloring, or sepia washes, soft, dreamy and tender; the same excellence pervading all, J. H. CONNELLY,

ward with its numerous blocks embraced in one edifice or inclosure, with its streets, lanes and alleys arched over and devoted to commerce. These bazars are built of stone and are one story high. Each street is allotted to some particular branch or class of merchandles; thus, there is spice bazar, called Missir-tchar-shu, where all kinds of drugs, spices and dye stuffs are sold, including the famous henna, and the exhilarating hashish is procured.

famous henna, and bashish is procured. There are the perfumery bazars, where There are the perfumery bazars, where the most fragrant perfumes, the ottar of roses, Khurtz tenroofs and other odor-iferous pastiles and essences fill the at-mosphere with their delicious fragrance; the silk bazar, the dry goods bazar, of which there are two, the Kalpa Kdjebar-bashi and the Uzoon-tcharshu, or the Broadway and the Bowery of Constanti-nople. Besides these is the Yaghlukdji-lar, where the most varied and exquisite embroideries are displayed. The Kaf-faflar, or shoe bazar, is an institution peculiarly oriental. There one sees the meeting of the west and the east in the motloy collection of wares, the clumsy inceting of the west and the cast in the moticy collection of wares, the clumsy Oriental chaussers, with the patent leather boots; the tehedik-Pabbootcha or the walking shoes of the Turkish ladies of the Ancien regime, alongside of "...o tiny gaiters of varied colors, for the modernized hannums (ladies). The jew-elry bazar is also a prominent feature of the teharshu, for it is much frequented by all classes.—Cor. St. Louis Republic,

The Cure for Heart Neuralgia. Angina pectoris (agony of the chest) carries off many people, one of whom, according to the newspapers, was the provelist, the Rev. E. P. Roe, who ex-pired in one day because of its crushing anguish. Maj. Gen. George B. McClel-lan, according to the published reports of that time, likewise succumbed after twenty-four hours of uncontroll, ble pain. Just how these patients were treated I am unable to say; but Dr. Richardson, of London, long before Gen. McClellan's death, had received a prize of 25,000 francs from the Academy of Medicine in Paris for having discovered an almost infallible remedy for angina pectoris by the administration, in the small dozes of 1-00 to 1-25 of a grain, of nitro-giveer-ine! This discovery entities Dr. Richard-son to the never ending gratitude of every suffering man, woman or child The Cure for Heart Neuralgia.

every suffering man, woman or child afflicted with angina pectoris. I know a number of persons who always carry tablets of nitro-glycerine always carry tables of intro-giverna with them, and I am equally certain that all these people, by the use of nitro-giverine, are living in comparative com-fort, who would otherwise have fallen under the insupportable torture of that form of heart neuralgia, the most dread-ful of all pairs.—Montrose A. Pallen, M. D., in Belford's Magazine.

GOD KNOWS.

It droops and dies in morning light-The rose that yesterday was whole; "Ah, whither, on the wind of night, Is borne the fragrance of my soul?"

It sinks upon the ocean zone-The wind that smote the tender rose "Ab, whither has the fragrance flown, And what shall give my soul repose It breaks upon the rocky shore-

The vast, tumultuous, grieving sea; "Ab, nover, never, nover more Can love and peace come back to me!"

It sobs far up the lonely sky. It faints to regions of the blest-The endless, bitter human cry-And only God can tell the rest. -William Winter

White Birch Toothpicks.

A toothpick factory is one of the flourishing wood working establishments at Harbor Springs, Mich., and it is one of the largest factories of the kind in the country. White birch is exclusively used in the manufacture of the toothpicks and about 7,500,000 of the handy splinters are turned out daily. The logs are sawed up into bolts each twenty-eight inches in length, then thoroughly steamed and cut up into vencer. The vencer is cut into long ribbons, three inches in width, and these ribbons, eight or ten at a time, are run through the toothpick machinery, coming out at the other end, the perfect pieces falling into one basket, the broken pieces and refuse falling into another. The picks are packed into boxes, 1,500 in a box, by

A BOY'S SECOND SIGHT.

REMARKABLE GIFT OF A BOY WHO LIVED HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Found in "The Annals of Philadelphia." He Saw His Father Chasing a Jug-The Incident of the Stolen Pocketbook-The Seer Eventually Becomes a Wreck.

Looking over Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," published in 1830, I came across a remarkable story, which cannot fail to be of interest both locally and generally, even at this late day. The

author says: "The good people of Caledonia have so long and exclusively engrossed the fac-ulty of second sight that it may justly surprise many to learn that we also have been favored with at least one case as been favored with at least one case as well attested as their own. I refer to the instance of Eli Yarnall, of Frankford. Whatever were his first peculiarities, he in time lost them. He fell into intem-perate habits, became a wanderer, and died in Virginia, a young man. This remarkably gifted person was born in Bucks county, Pa., and came with his parents to the vicinity of Pitts-burg. The account of him contained in the harrative before mentioned is in sub-stance as follows:

the harrative before mentioned is in sub-stance as follows: When Yarnell was living near this city, being then a child only 7 years of age, as he was sitting in the house one day he suddenly burst into a fit of al-most uncentrollable laughter. His mother asked him what pleased him so much. The boy replied that he saw his father (who was not at home) running rapidly down the mountain side, trying to overtake a jug of whisky which he had let fall. The jug rolled part way down the declivity, but was caught by the old man before he got to the bottom. When the father reached home he con-firmed the whole story, to the great surfirmed the whole story, to the great sur-prise of all. After this the boy excited much talk and wonderment in the neighborhood. SEEN AT LONG RANGE.

About two years later the Yarnalls were visited by a friend named Robert Verree, with other Quaker relatives or verree, with other quaker remittes pr acquaintances from Bucks county. Verree, to test the lad's miraculous power, asked him various questions and among other things inquired what was then going on at his own home in Bucks county. The boy described the house, which he had never seen; stated that it was built cortis of hese and partly of was built partly of logs and partly of stone; that there was a mill pond in front stone; that there was a min pond in iront of the house which had recently been drained, and concluded with a descrip-tion of the people in the house, and of two persons, a man and a woman, who were setting on the front porch. When Verree reached home he

quired who had been at his house at the day and hour he had held his conversation with young Yarnall. He learned that there had been a shower at the time; and several of the field hands had gone and soveral of the held hands had gone into the house to escape the rain; the persons on the porch had been faithfully described, even to the color of their hair. As to the mill pond, the men had drained it in order to catch muskrats. In short, every detail given by the boy was proven to be accurate. The habit of the young seer, when

asked to exercise his singular faculty, was to hold his head downward, often closing his oyes. After waiting for some time, apparently deep in thought, he would declare what he saw in his visions. He was sometimes found alone in the fields, sitting on a stump and crying. On being asked the cause of his grief he said he saw great numbers of men en-gaged in killing each other. Although he had nover seen a battle, a ship or a cannon, he described military and naval battlos as if he had been an actua looker on.

FINALLY BECAME & WRECK. FINALLY BECAME A WRECK. Some of the Quakers who saw him be-came much interested in the boy, believ-ing him possessed of a noble gift, and desired to have charge of his bringing up. He was accordingly apprenticed to a Frankford tanner, but he attracted so much attention, and so many called at the shop to hold conversation with him that his master become annoyed and tried to discourage such curiosity. The boy, therefore, began to shun questions as much as possible, and seemed by de-grees to lose his singular gift. He drifted



That's the common exclamation of those suffering with rheamatism or kidney troubles. In either disease Paine's Celery Compound will surely effect a cure, and there will no longer be any cause to complain of "poor backs." Hundreds of testi-monials like the following confirm our claims for that grand old remedy, Paine's Celery Compound : "Two weeks ago I could not sleep more than an hour at a time any night, was ronstipated and kidneys did not act, and had a good deal of pain in the back. Since I took Paine's Celery Compound the pain left my back, and I can sleep like a child." Zenas Sanders, West Windsor, Vermont. "Having been troubled with rheuma-tism for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined outside advices, but to no advantge. Having seen Paine's Celery Compound adver-tised. I gave it a trial. I have used only bottle and am perfectly cured. I can now jump around and feel lively as a boy." Frank Caroli, Eureka, Nevada. Price.

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TRAINS LEAVE KING ST. (Lanoaster.) For Reading and Lebanon at 8.05 a m and 3.8

p m. For Quarryville at 5.10 p m. TRAINS LEAVE PRINCE ST. (Lancaster.) For Reading and Lebanon at 8.13 a m an

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Sauces. We have Fine Imported Sardines. We have a thousand other nice articles space forbids to mention them.			
	IL RUNNING COM		

sometimes by a spirit of gallantry, but also by a fervent love of fighting. They gloried in the tempest of battles. Gen. Phil Kearny was a good representative of this class.

re were many famous generals who did not belong to this class; good stra-tegists, like Gen. Joe Johnston; great or-ganizers, like McClellan; able commandganizers, like McClellan; able command-ers of a corps and tacticians, like Frank-lin, Newton. Humphreys, Wright and Warren; trusted in council, like Halleck; methodical and executive, like Halleck; and McDowell, or comprehensive, watch-ful and patient, like Lee. "That there were so many West Point conducts often year councils."

graduates often very capable officers who did not exhibit the personal quality I have described, does not seem strange when we are reminded of the fact that all who enter West Point do not volumuates often very capable officers who all who enter West Foint do not volun-tarily choose the career of a soldier. Some are merely passive in their choice, influenced by the wishes of parents or guardians; others are prompted by a de-sire to secure the unusual advantages of the educational course at that institu-tion of the discussion of the security of the security of the secure the unusual advantages of the educational course at that institution. Gen. Grant himself, as he tells us in his memoirs, was averse to a military career and at first tried to evade a course at West Point, though in his case, eviat West Point, though in his case, evi-dently, he did not mistake his calling. On the other hand, some of the officers who possessed the quality of personal in-trepidity to an excessive degree were trepidity to an excessive degree were West Point graduates. Obviously, in their choice of profession, they were per-mitted to follow their natural bent.

8 NA 6 s Grant. 8. Mabone. 10. T. J

9. Mosby. Food. 11. Corse. 12. N. M. Curtis. "The peculiar trait which I have ob-

served, almost without exception, as characterizing the physiognomy of those most distinguished in our late war for reckless physical courage, consists in an unusually high and outward curve of the nostrils, sometimes exaggerated to a point, with narrow nasal lobes marked by strong indentations. In a vast ma-fority of highly civilized men seen in profile, the nostrils are hidden, or barely

indicated. This is not true, however, of savage or half civilized races, notably of the North American Indian and the Malay, whose nostrils are generally highly curved and exposed. That this trait, when exaggerated, gives a sinister expression to the countenance seems to have been known to some savage tribes (as the Nez Perces), and a flerceness of aspect was heightened by cutting pieces from the nasal lobes. A photograph of the celebrated Minnesota Sioux chief, Cut Nose, exhibits the effect thus pro-

duced. "The intrepid courage and superb fighting qualities of Gen. Phil Kearny are too well known to be dwelt upon. He was called 'the bravest of the brave.' The lower lines of his nose show how mature had stamped his character, "Gen. 'Stonewall' Jackson's personal gualities as a soldier are equally well inown. Though his piety was undoubt-edly sincere, he evidently delighted in battle and his onset was like that of a tiger springing upon his prey. The cir-cumstances of his death attest his in-difference to personal danger.

"Of the reckless personal danger. "Of the reckless personal daring of therman, Sheridan and Thomas, it is un-necessary to speak. Their photographs will show the curve of the nostril highly developed, coming almost to a point in Sherman, who, on occasion, would

Significant Wink.

A great part of what is called a man's success in life depends upon his finding out in good season what his natural bent is, and then following it. James Nasmyth was particularly fortunate in this respect. Although his father was an artist, and he himself had no little aptitude for drawing and painting, yet he was sure that he was "cut out" for a a machinist, and a machinist he became. Having learned his trade, he went to Manchester to start in business for him-self, and there, among other good people, he met the Brothers Grant, the famous

Cheeryble Brothers of Dickens. He was first introduced to Daniel, who invited him to his house, and presented him to his "noble brother William," as Daniel always called him. At the dinner table young Nasmyth sat next to William, and was asked many questions.

"How old are you?" "Rather young to begin business on your own account."

"Yes, but I have plenty of work in me, and know how to be economical." "What capital have you?" Nasmyth confessed that he had only £03.

The old gentleman thought that a very small amount, but after giving his new friend sundry cautions he added that he me

v keep his heart up. "If some Saturday night you should need money to pay off your hands or for anything class you will always find a credit of £500 at 3 per cent. at my office, and no security.'

Nasmyth was, of course, as much pleased as surprised, and, as he says, could only whisper his thanks in return. To these Mr. Grant responded with a squeeze of the hand and a peculiarly knowing wink.

This wink made a most vivid impression upon the younger man. It seemed full of all manner of kindness. As he describes it, "Mr. Grant seemed to turn his eye round, and brought his eyebrows down upon it in a sudden and extraor-

dinary manner." The "noble brother" proved every whit as kind as young Nasmyth could have expected or asked for; but it transpired, a year or two afterward, that the wink had no immediate connection with his generosity. In fact, the eye that gave it vas made of glass! It now and then got out of place, and its wearer had to force it back by that odd contortion of his eye prows, which, taken in connection with the conversation then passing, Nasmyth

Turkish Bazars.

Companion.

The bazars of Constantinople, or the Tcharshu, as they are called by the na-tives, are situated on one of the famous the Bosphoria. They are unlike any other places of traffic, being altogether sui generis both in construction and desingular nature they may be compared to the public markets of this country, though they differ in extent and internal arrangement. Imagine an entire city

uaws, and are then packed into cases and finally into blg boxes, ready for shipment to all parts of the world. The white birch toothpicks are very neat and clean in appearance, sweet to the taste, and there is a wide market for them. The goods sell at the factory at \$1.90 a case of 150.-Timberman.

girls, mostly comely looking young

Effects of Using the Telephone. At the meeting of the American Oto-logical society in Washington, Dr. Clarence J. Blake, of Boston, read a paper on the influence of the use of the tele-phone on hearing power. He thinks that this influence must be injurious, because the extremely low intensity, as demonstrated by experiment, of the sounds to be caught from the telephone, compelled a strain of the ear which soon fatigued it, and made it especially liable to injury by the accidental sounds of comparatively high intensity, which were constantly liable to be heard. Dr. C. H. Burnett said he had seen severa patients who believed that the continued use of the telephone had impaired their hearing. Dr. O. D. Pomeroy gave the case of a patient who said the use of the

Brought Him to Time.

worse,-Science,

telephone fatigued her very much, and,

she thought, had made her decidedly

It was getting pretty near the end of leap year and Amarantha was becoming agitated. "Charlle," she said with a sigh, as she raised her store frizzes from the shoulder of his Tewksbury mills all wool cassimere four button cutaway, "I've thought of a conundrum: Why are you like green corna

"I don't know, I'm suah, Amarantha-O, it's because I'm so sweet." "No," replied Amarantha, whose edu-

cation was completed at the Athens of America; "it is because no degree of warmth causes you suddenly to expand into a desiderated offlorescence." Then there was silence for the space of several minutes while the significance of

the answer was working its way through his nerve centers to his occipital vacancy, and then he popped .- Springüeld Union.

Lincoln on Jefferson.

George N. Stroat, of Nebraska City, has an autograph letter written by Abra ham Lincoln in 1859. It is an answer to an invitation to attend a banquet in Bos-ton on the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. The letter concludes with the following tribute to the author of the immortal Declaration of Independence:

"All honor to Jefferson, to the man "All honor to deferson, to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a strug-gle for independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast and capacity to introduce into a mercly revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there that today and in all com-ing days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression."

Wonderful Masons,

The old Egyptians were better builders than those of the present day. There are blocks of stones in the pyramids which had understood to be expressive of all manner of kind intentions.-Y uth's weigh three or four times as much as the obelisk on the London embankment. There is one stone, the weight of which is estimated at 880 tons. There are stones thirty feet in length which fit so closely together that a penknife may be run over the surface without discovering the break between them. They are not laid with mortar, either. We have no ma-chinery so perfect that it will make two

surfaces thirty foet in length which will meet together as these stones in the pyramolet together as these stones in the pyra-mids meet. It is supposed that they were rubbed backward and forward upon each other until the surfaces were assimi-lated, making them the world's wonders in mechanical skill.—London Budget

Terestri

AND DESCRIPTION OF

into bad company and eventually became a wreck His mother never allowed him to take

DENSON'S PLASTEE and re fuse all others. Send two cent stamp to Seabary & John-son, 21 Platt street, N. Y., for a copy of *In-*structions from the Doctor, a valuable house-hold book. any money for answering questions, be-lieving that his visions were God given, and that it would be wrong to turn them to account pecuniarily. Wites whose husbands had long been missing and were supposed to have been lost at sea or perished in accidents, and other whose relatives had disappeared would come to him for information. Of those still alive, he would tell how they looked and what they were doing. On one oc-casion a man asked him in jest who had stolen his pocketbook, and was much taken aback when the had replied:

"No one; but you stele a pocketbook from another man when in a crowd." And the historian of the boy's wonder-ful deeds states that such was the fact. This is about all there is of the strange narrative, which, like Sam Weller's love letter, ends so abruptly that the reader wishes it were longer.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

How a Mine Was Discovered.

The discovery of the Amulet mine, or Lynx creek, reads more like fiction than reality. As it has never been in print we will give it: In July, 1886, F. E. Doggett, with pick and shovel on his shoulders, was climbing the Lynx Creek Poggett, with pick and shovel on his shoulders, was climbing the Lynx Creek mountains on his way to examine a quartz mine. Becoming weary in the ageent he stopped beneath the friendly houghs of a juniper tree to rest. After recuperating for some time he took up his pick, and in throwing it on his shoul-der it slipped from his hands, and, in falling behind him, its sharp point struck him in the leg, causing great pain. Picking it up with a vehement im-precation from the pain ft caused him, he stuck it in the ground, saying it could remain there, and started to walk away. He had gone but a short distance when he relented, and, returning, pulled it from the ground, bringing with it some bright and shining metal. In his anger he had unknowingly struck it into a blind ledge, which he located as the Amulet mine, and from which there has been over \$50,000 worth of high grade ore shipped. From a careful examinabeen over \$50,000 worth of high grade ore shipped. From a careful examina-tion made of the second class ore, which has been allowed to remain on the dumps, it is estimated that it contains fully 2,000 tons. Samples were procured from this promiscuously, and aspapled and assayed at the "sampling works, giv-ing a value of \$35 per ton, or total value of the ore on the dumps of \$70,000,---Arizona Miner. Arizona Miner.



CLOTHING, &C.

SATURDAY and Monday

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING.

WHAT SHALL



Protracted. Heavy dining and deep drinking are no longer as fashionable in England as they used to be among lords of high degree in that land. The time has passed when a banquet may be concluded by the disappearance of guests beneath the dining room table. But the Scotch, says the author of "Men and Measures of Half a Century," have not improved in this respect as fast as their southern neighbors. The heav-lest cathe, and drinking and most pro-tracted dinners are still popular in the "land of cakes"

'land of cakes." Lord John Lawrence, governor general of India, used to tell the story of a friend of his who, when in Scotland,

called upon an acquaintance between 11 and 13 o'clock in the morning. "He is at dinner, sir," announced the servant who met him at the door.

"At dinner! You don't mean that he is dining at this hour in the day?"

"Yes, he is, sir, but it's his yesterday's dinner!"-Youth's Companion.

Olicioths should never be washed in hot scapsuds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk. The same treatment applies to a stone or slate hearth.