

base of a snow-capped mountain, lived a little boy named Gebhard, whose mother had been dead many years, and whose father was a poor wood cutter. The little cottage in which he lived was tended by an old aunt, who, although she did not neglect the boy, did not love him, and his lively, childish ways were a great trial to her. At night, when the father returned from his work in the forest, he would hear such complaints of his son's behavior that often the little fellow would receive most undeserved punishment.

But, in spite of his troubles, Gebhard was gay and happy, and spent the long summer days in the fields and meadows, running after butterflies, gathering wild flowers and playing hide-and-seek with the cuckoo, whose song often led him a wild chase through the forest, in hope of gaining a sight of the teasing little bird, which never allowed itself to be seen by the eager boy. In the winter, when the snow covered the perhaps he would not wish to climb this ground and piled itself in great drifts about the wood cutter's home, Gebhard's winged friends did not desert him. and early in the morning the sparrows would come pecking hard, "and you should always call on me at the window, and chirped as if to say: when you are in need. What is the trouble "Gebhard, get up. We are hungry and this time?" want some breakiast." When Ge

The boy understood their cries, and quick-



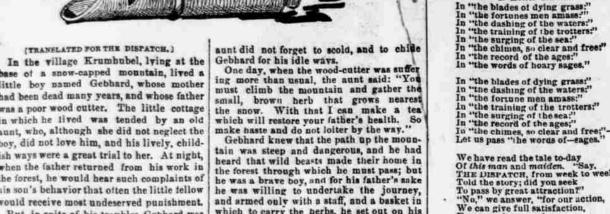
needed.

must climb the mountain and gather the small, brown herb that grows nearest Gebhard knew that the path up the mountain was steep and dangerous, and he had heard that wild beasts made their nome in the forest through which he must pass; but he was a brave boy, and for his father's sake he was willing to undertake the journey, and armed only with a staff, and a basket in which to carry the herbs, he set out on his way. So absorbed was he in his errand that he gave no heed to the butterflies fluttering so near, and the songs of the birds were un-noticed by the little traveler. Bravely he climbed the rocky path, while the mountain top seemed to grow farther and larther away. The sharp stones cut his bare feet and the thorny bushes scratched his hands and face.

rough path." "Yes, he would," said the hunter, who stood on the path directly in front of Gebwhen you are in need. What is the trouble

Then Gebhard thought: "If I had only gone

When Gebhard had told his errand, the hunter said: "You need go no farther, for the herb you seek is growing all about you the birds his morning meal of black bread. When the greedy sp-rrows had satisfied their hunger, they would fly away, leaving their little diend to spend the day as best be could with his scolding apat he could with his scolding aust. One morning Gebhard was aroused from his pleasant dreams by the harsh voice of



In "the surging of the sea:" In "the record of the ages;" In "the chimes, so clear and free;"-Let us pass "the words of -- tages." We have read the tale to-day Of this man and maiden. "Say. THE DISPATCH, from week to week, Told the story; did you seek To pass by great attraction?" "No," we answer, "for our action, We can give full satisfaction, Every weak we truly say. We can give full satisfaction, Every week, we truly say, Each DISPATCH was put away, And story kept for rainy day." Had we known 'twas so inviting Naoght had kept us from the writing From the Sunday of the year When "First chapter did appear Till the end was reached in May. This is all and—here we—stay.

Don't suffice-they have their way. H. C. BURGER.

1258-CHANGES

Deprive a servant girl, a flat fish, one who steers vessels into harbors, a sea-rover, and he who built the first city, of the organ of sight, and change them respectively into angry, a portion of space, a scheme, to talk idly, and a drinking vessel. H. J. A.

1259-DOUBLE CROSS WORDS.

15 Letter Names.

Hero and heroine Sad, sad the tale has been, are sundered by cruelest fate; And in the after life, May you be man and wife,

Never your tenderest passion abate. H. C. BURGER,

1260-NUMERICAL.

A portrait 5 to 11 should Do only work he knows is good; To slight the 1 to 4 will bring lim in no cash, or anything. Landscapes, indeed, allow more scope, Are easier things with which to cope, But the complete must make his art The living, breathing truth impart. BITTER SWEET.

1261-HALF SQUARE.

The apostles came upon the man just after a time of great mortification and humiliation for them. They had tried to cast out a devil and the devil had somehow 1. Monks of a reformed order. 2. Epic poems. 8. The van. 4. Ones who open. 5. Little flat rings on horses' bits. 6. Boundaries. 7. Genile winds. 8. Father. 9. A mouth. 10. A letter. X. L. C. R. managed to dely them. And a great crowd had gathered around and there was no little tumult, and no doubt there were accusations of imposture, and the apostles were in a

### 1262-CHARADE.

Last, and thy store shall be increased; Help, and thy burdens shall be eased; All, and when mercy thou wouldst crave ted pardon thou shalt have.

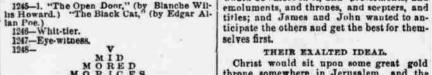
First sweeter is it to entire Than thirst for vengeance, dark and dire; A naked sword, which often turns To pierce the heart which for it yearns. Bitter Sweet.

### 1263-ENIGMA.

What is it all men seek and prize, Yet know not when they hold; Which comes 'neath every country's skies, Alike to young and old? Without whose aid the strongest men Would soon grow faint and weak; Which children do but little prize. And seldom gladly seek? LUCIA ROSE.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR SEPTEMBER. 1, H. C. Burger, Salem. O. 2, Lottie Hughes Apollo, P.a. & Florence Weber, Plumer, Pa.

ANSWERS. 1245-1. "The Open Door," (by Blanche Wil-s Howard.) "The Black Cat," (by Edgar Al-



V M I D M O R E D M O R I C E S M O R A D A B A D V I R I D O M A R U S D E C A M E R O N D E B A R K S S A R O S

1249-Levi, evil, vile, line, veil, 1250-Check-mate, 1251-

A G U E R U S T A M AND U A A T H L E T I C

OSPEL OF LOVE	there is religion. It is worth noticing that
Saint John Learned to ach it so Sincerely.	
CHANGE OF CHARACTER	
'ime He Met Jesus Until He Wrote His Spistle.	

THE G

And How

A TOTAL

From the 1

Prea

day who stands outside the church.

A TIME OF PAILURE.

sad plight when Christ came, descending the mountain of His transfiguration, bringing them His heavenly belp. "Why could not we cast him out?" was

their question as they were left alone with Him after the departure of the crowd. And

the question evidences their state of mind.

Preaching is so much easier than practic-

ing! Upon still another occasion this same

apostle who writes these words of love got his mother to go to the Master, being really

have better places than any of the other

apostles in the kingdom of heaven. There was going to be a kingdom of heaven pretty

soon, he thought, which would have some-

what of earth about it, too. Any way, there

would be offices in it, and preterments, and

THEIR EXALTED IDEAL.

their spokesman.

St. 1. 1. 1. LESSONS THAT COME HOME TO ALL God." It belongs to religion. THE SACRAMENT OF LOVE IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Indeed, so close is its association with re-ligion that "every one that loveth is born of God." To be born of God-surely that "Beloved, let us love one another, for love is of God, and every one that loveth is born means as much as Christ meant when He of God and knoweth God." said, "Ye must be born again." Whoever is born of God is born again. Above the St. John wrote that. He wrote that who stood one day beside the gate of a village in sacrament of baptism is the sacrament of love. See how that widens out religion be-yond all ecclesinsticism. He is a Ghristian who is one inwardly. To love your neighbor Samaria and wished that the whole village might be struck by lightning and all its houses burned into cinders, and all its intruly is to begin to be a Christian. It is to be born of God. The other sucrament, also, is paralleled in the language of St. John: "And this is His commandment, that we habitants roasted in the ruins. The Master and the Apostles, weary with their journey, had sought lodging in that village, and the villagers had refused to take them in for either love or money. Hating Jews, as all Samaritans did, they had no open doors for this company of Jewish pilgrims bound for should believe on the name of His son Jesus Christ, and love one another, as He gave us commandment. And he that keepeth His commandments dwelleth in Jerusalem. John was very angry about it. Him, and He in him." That is the blessing

"Beloved, let us love one another." He wrote that who saw one day a man doing some good deed in Christ's name, and the man was not numbered among the apostles. which is associated with the eating of His flesh and the drinking of His blood. And love wins it. And everyone that loveth "knoweth God." God. No man who hates his brother can possibly see God. All unforgiveness, all unbrotherly anger drifts in like a black And John wanted that good work stopped. The man seems to have cared more for Christ than he did for Christians. He revered the name of the Master, but he did not choose the company of the disciples. Perhaps he was one of those people who work better by themselves, or perhaps, while accepting a good deal of Christ's teach-ing he was not able yet to accept it all. He cloud between man and God, and shuts out the sight of heaven. Our relation to God is based on spiritual conditions. Unless those spiritual conditions are fulfilled, knowledge of God is impossible. It is as impossible was a Christian, but he belonged not to the as seeing is impossible with eyes. Christian society. For whatever reason, good or foolish, he was in the anomalous position of a worthy and righteous man to-

THE DESIRE OF THE AGE.

To know God is one of the supreme de-sires of our generation. The sge is not orthodox; it does not follow very closely in the old paths, sometimes it gets far afield and astray. But the age is profoundly re-ligious for all that. "My soul is athirst for God; yea, even for the living God," expresses the longing of thousands of earnest people whose faces are not seen often in the We all want to know the truth about God.

And here they come upon this man, not an apostle, not a proposed follower of Christ, and yet able to do what they have just now after that the spiritual, St. Paul said. First, the love of our kin, and of our friends, and of our fellow-men, and of our enemies, and then the love of God. Whoever would know God and love God, let him begin by doing the nearest help'ul duty which hes failed to do. The man is casting out devils in Christ's name. The spirit of jealousy seizes them, they rebuke the man, John being beside his hand. All the rest will follow in its time. Our Lord came to emphasize this blessed spirit of love in the world. He came to help us to love one another by show-ing us how much God loves us He had no ashamed to go himself, and asked by her lips that he and his brother James might hard words, except for the unloving and unbrotherly. He was forever preaching love. He set a prayer for us, in which this broth-erly spirit is so breathed into every phrase that we cannot pray it selfishly, and in the midst of it He set a p-tition that God may

A UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

and the yam, the varieties raised in New "Beloved, let us love one another." St. Jersey differing little from those grown in South America. Some of us may be surprised to learn that in no part of the world has the potato been recognized as a common article of food-not even with us in America -until within the last hundred years. In some parts of England, even up to the middie oi by good authorities, as inferior to radishes judgment, to help on all that makes for and carrots.

The new English colonists did not take kindly to them. 'During the Revolutionary War, however, they were made part of the Degi

ments, and that the pig is to the Irishman the natural, and to him necessary, comple-ment of the tuber, making the latter a com-plete and palatable disp. He furthermore ERIN'S STAPLE FOOD. says that the everyday combination of mashed potato and sausage is an application Evolution of the Potato From a Wild and Neglected Root TO A FIRST PLACE ON THE TABLE.

Its Recognition.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Dr. Johnson says Shakespeare had as

little regard for those violations of the pro-

prieties in times and circumstances, as they

appear in the plays, as the lion would have

for the dew which he shakes off his mane,

So in like manner has he been taken to

mashed potato and sausage is an approximate of the same principle. In the absence of pork, the potato eater substitutes a cheap oily fish, the herring. The combination of fatty material with the potato is still further illustrated in our baked potato and butter, in fried potatoes in their endless variety of form, in potato mashed with milk or cream, finally arriving Sir Walter Raleigh's Gallant Straggle for mashed with milk or cream, finally arriving

at the most perfect and finished combination of the Parisian restaurant, that "dish of luxury," of which travelers tell, and which is known on the menus s pommes de terre sautee's au beurre-potatoes fried in butter. THE PIG AND THE TUBER GO TOGETHER

BLACKMORE'S WORD FOR IT. And on the literary side of this subject it so happened that one of this subject it so happened that one of the foremost of English novelists has left it on record that his own country people were first to find out there is an affinity between "iat and pota-toes." In "Lorna Doone," that exquisite

for the dew which he shakes off his mane, when, in the morning, he rises from his latr. Critics have found many anachronisms in all the plays, some of which are amusing, and with which most readers are familiar; for it is taken as granted that everyone who finds pleasure in reading is more or less ac-quainted with the works of the greatest writer of all time—King Shakespeare as Carlyle calls him. It is well known, for example, how that in Winter's Tale, Boexample, how that in Winter's Tale, Bo-"Lorna Doone," is recognized as an authorhemia is located on the sepcoast, when in ity on the subjects about which he writes; and he is, beyond doubt, an able antiquary, from which we conclude that he has here reality it is an insular country, and how billiards are spoken of in Antony and adhered closely to facts.

From these experiences it is obvious that So in like manner has he been taken to task for mentioning "potatoes" in Troilus and Cressida, and of allowing Falstaff to ization; that as a staple it ranks next to use such expressions as "let the sky rain grain and flesh, and that it should be used, as science and common sense indicate, with other foods and not alone.

We shall treat in another article of the more practical side of this subject. ELLICE SEBENA.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR. tories of Sharpshooters and Soldiers Told

by a Union Veteran. TWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.] THE Army of the Potomac was annoved a

great deal by the enemy's sharpshooters, who kept so well concealed that it was almost impossible to catch a glimpse of them. A few days after General Grant had started "on to Richmond" these fellows were doing some very effectual work in killing or wounding our officers, whom they took especial delight in shooting. A private soldier in General Burnside's command started out one morning on his own hook in search of one of the sharpshooters. He had not gone very far until he caught sight of a very uunatural looking bunch of something in the top of a tall pine tree. Being satisfied brought out of Spain and the Indies to furnish up our banquets." The name is of Spanish derivation, and probably at first was a corruption of its Inin the top of a tall pine tree. Being satisfied that it was the object of his search, he secreted himself and waited for results. Soon he saw a small puff of smoke in the tree top and heard the report of a rifle. Taking aim at the place with his rifle he called out to the shooter to come down or he would shoot. Immediately there was a movement, not caused by the wind, but by the appearance of a man completely covered dian name. Raleigh tried persistently to nave the potato recognized as an article of food, but without avail. It was not till after a long struggle with prejudices and ignorance that its edible properties were appreciated. By virtue of this fact, Sir the appearance of a man completely covered with pine, who, rather than run the risk of Walter, by common consent, is regarded as dropping from his high perch with a bullet

hole through his body, came down alive. He was turned over to General Burnside, who gave the brave captor a sum of money But this familiar vegetable as we have it and a 30 days' turlough. now is nevertheless largely the product of GENERAL B. F. BUTLEB had command of the Army of the James for a while and

so determined was he to secure the coveted prize, the rebel capital, Richmond, that he resorted to two very ingenious methods. The first was to cut an island in two and by means of the channel keep clear of a very tormidable fort commanding the James river for three or tour miles. It was known as the Dutch Gap Caual. He dug and dug, but as fast he threw the dirt out it rolled back again. Quicksand caused him to

to reach the capital were futile.

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UNION SOLDIER.

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19

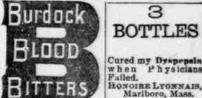
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the common sort, and that sweet potatoes had then been in use in England for some had then been in use in Eugland for some time, whither they were brought from Spain and the Canary Islands. This proves noth-ing, and the only point made in the con-tention is that the mention here made of it is generally taken to be the first in English literature. It certainly is among the first, but in the reprint of an old hear or alled Flinghether. English them And here is the way to know God. To know God is not a knowledge which can be learned out of a book o theology. It is not a knowledge which can be arrived at as the conclusion of an argument. It is dependent upon love. In proportion as we love our book called Elizabethan Eugland, taken fellow men, we come to know God. How easy that is! First, the natural, and from Holinshed's Chronicles. in the chapter on "the food and diet of the English," under date of 1587, it is said that potatoes and such like roots were then "beginning to be

Christ would sit upon some great gold throne somewhere in Jerusalem, and the two simple peasants wanted to sit one on the right hand and the other on the left. Up would come in homage the proud kings and the nations, down would bow the haughty knees of Cæsar, in would be led the Generals of Rome with chains about their wrists and sitting by and looking on, and

sharing in all the splendor and the triumph of the scene would be these two plain men, from the fishing fleet of Galilee, on the one And we can do that if side John and on the other James. Peter and Andrew and Thomas and the others in the right way-if we will but set about it as St. John did. Do you see how he first says "beloved," and then afterward "let us might have whatever honor might remain. must look out for themselves. The ove one another." That is the right order. sons of Zebedee would have the best. The apostle John then, whom we o'ten call the "apostle of love," and who wrote We must ourselves begin by loving, then we may hope to lead others into the path of love, Indeed, whoever really loves is a these words of love which we read to-day and many others like them, was not born with a smile upon his lips. He was not a missionary of love whether he tries or not. He cannot help it. There is that about the tone of his voice, and the grasp of his hand, and the look in his eyes, which brings love with him wherever he goes. There is no have for the most part given him a face like lack of work for missionaries of love. And the mission fields are not very far away, a woman's, in which the prevailing expression is sweetness rather than strength; but either. Think of all the mean things you see what sort of a man he was. Christ saw straight into the hearts of those two which are said in society, of all the per-nicious talk which goes on endlessly to somebody's discredit behind somebody's brothers when He called them sons of anger. It was natural for the apostle John to hate back, of all the unfriendly and uncharitahis enemies with a vigorous and vindictive hatred. It was natural for him to be jealous and intolerant toward his rivals, toward ble criticisms wherein wit or smartness has taken the place of love.

beves, '' as he does in the 'Wives of Sleves, '' as he does in the 'Wives of Windsor.'' The former of these plays was laid at the siege of Troy; and Falstaff was cotemporary with Henry IV., whereas potatoes were not used in Europe until they were introduced there from Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh, as the school books declare, in 1584, or thereabout.

Cleopatra.

But the defenders of the fame of the great dramatist declare that the potatoes here spoken of were sweet potatoes, and not

one of the benefactors of his race.

love us only as we love our fellow-men cultivation and development. Although by nature it is wild, yet it nowhere grows wild "Beloved, let us love one another," that is the characteristic utterance of Christianity. in the same quality as in the cultivated state. It is otherwise with the sweet potato

John is not content, you see, to have this loving spirit just in his own heart. He

wants everybody else to share in it. So does every one who is the kind of Christian he was. To be a Christian and to be a missionary of love ought to mean the same thing. To be a bringer of peace among men, to reconcile those who are at variance, to so ten the angry speech and moderate the harsh

charity, for tolerance, for sympathy, for jus-tice, for brotherliness that is what we Christians are set in this world to do.

FIRST IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Your father is ill to-day and cannot go this work. You must go into the barley fields and glean. Take this sack, and do not return until you have filled it."

OH ATE

his sunt, saving: "Get un, von lazy boy. | laste it."

Gebhard took the sack and going out into the field set bravely to work, but only here and there were stray grain : to be found, and although he wandered, all day long, from field to field other gleaners were always before him, and when evening came his sack was not half full. Then weary and dread-ing to go home, he laid down by the roadside and began to weep. At the same mo ment an old hunter approached and kindly inquired the cause of his tears. When the boy had told his troubles, the hunter said: "Do you wish me to cut off your aunt's tongue, so that she cannot scold you, or stop her ears so that she cannot hear, or cut off her 'eet so that she cannot run after you? Only tell me what you wish, and I shall punish the ill-tempered woman as you think

"Oh, sir," cried Gebhard, "I would not have you injure my aunt; but if I only knew where I could find enough barley to till my sack. I should be satisfied." "Then," said the hunter, placing his hand

on the boy's curly head, "you shall have what you wish." He then gave a shrill whistle, and in-

stantly hundreds of sparrows flew into the field and began so busily to pick up the barley grains and lay them in a heap that soon there was enough grain to fill the

"Now, my boy," said the hunter, "take what you need."

Gebhard hastened to fill the sack, and when he turned to thank his friend the hunter had disappeared, but the sparrows were still there, and hovered about Gebhard until he reached home. Scarcely had the lad entered the house when his aunt cried 'Idle boy, where have you been so long? Did you need a whole day to glean that lit tle sack of barley?"

But Gebhard was so lost in thought over his adventure with the hunter that he paid little heed to these scolding words, and was soon on his way to the mill to have his grain ground. The next morning, be'ore Gebhard had

finished his breakfast, his aunt said to him: "You must go and eatch a dish of fish for your ather as he is much too ill to eat this coarse food."

Gebhard took his net and basket, and going to a neighboring brook, seated himself under a large willow tree, and threw his net into the water. The hours passed "Oh." thought the boy; "my father will die of hunger. If only my kind friend of yesterday would come, I know he would

help me." And as he looked wistfully down the valley he saw the tail, strong figure of the

hunter approaching. "On, sir," cried Gebhard, running to him, "please help me catch some fish for my tather, who is too ill to eat our black

"Poor lad." said the hunter, "have you caught nothing yet? Then you certainly need my help."

And again the hunter's whistle sounded loud and shrill. Then came down the brook a large trout, followed by so large a number of smaller ones, that allowed them-selves to be caught, that Gebnard could with difficulty raise the net. When he saw the large number of fish the boy should with joy, and said: "Now, not only my fother, but aunt and I can have a least. Will you not come, sir, and be our guest, that we may thank you lor your kindness to ns?

"No, no," replied the hunter, "I cannot go hence with you; but whenever you are i troubic, and need a friend, come to this old willow, and blow three times on this

He then gave Gebhard a small whistle. aut from maple wood. For the next few days Gebhard remained in-doors by the bed side of his father, who constantly grew. worse, and it was feared that he must die. in the midst of all the sorrow. the

ad she put the herb to EXAMINEE ins, when she began to cough and choke, and finally grew black in the face and fell lifeless to the ground. From that hour the 1252-Honeymoon. 1253-Along, long. 1254-Flag. father began to improve and in a short time was fully restored to health. Then the

wood-cutter and his son lived a quiet, peaceful li e in their little home, and they ever found in the huster a true, faith ul iriend who always responded to Gebhard's -Colonel Pride, the Mayor, has just rewhistle and gave the counsel and help sigued because the people abuse him so man blessed with a disposition naturally much.

him? Wal, he ought to know that that is about all a city of the third class elects a Mayor for.

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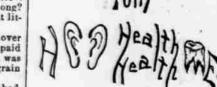
PAYSIE.

1255-BYRON ILLUSTRATED.

SOME ENIGMATICAL NUTS.







### D. M. H. 1256-QUEER LOGIC.

Ego "Well, Jack, your like I never knew, We're bound to disagree; If I said one and one were two, You'd try to make them three. Upon my word, I take it bad, For friend like you I've never had.

"You made me in the bawn believe, The gin set there to catch Some apple-loving son of Eve, Exploded with a match. When in the lane I saw a bog, You tried to prove it was a deg."

# Jack. You think that from the sun above Light, life and heat have birth; What would you say were I to prove That it has blighted earth?

### Nor is my logic at a loss To prove the soul but earthly dross," Ego.

"A Briton bold who'd like to see His country rule the globe, For lauding British bravery You calleu me Anglophobe; And backed your logic with a bet To prove us all a brutish set.

"You said last night, and argue still, Misleading honest folk, That Gladstone's famous Irish Bill Was but an Irish joke. We can't agree-no use to try-We'll always differ, you and L"

### W. WILSON. 1257-TRANSPOSITION.

Ob, the wees of married men Are to + numerous for our peu ! But of all, the greatest woe Is milited just for show. Spring and summer, winter, fall, At the second's women call, And their insbands pay the bills-This the greatest of their ills. Firsts or b<sup>12</sup>s we may to pay,

What Mayors Are For. New York World, 1

Prominent Citizen (of Dinkeyville, Kan.)

Second Citizen (also prominent)-Abused

Puzzles for the Little Folks That Will Keep The Charm of Crime.

> Detroit Fress Press. ] Three Michigan men, each one of whom could have carned \$12 per week at honest

> > labor, went into counterfeiting with a people who were more success ul than he knowledge that they could not make above was. It was natural for him to be self-seeking, and regardles of the welfare of \$3 or \$4 aptece weekly with the best of luck. No crime has a greater charm than that of

counterleiting. How Providence Works. Detroit Free Press, 1 At Battle Ground, Ind., a brakeman on a

freight train left the switch open and sat down with a friend for a smoke and a game of euchre. At the end of an hour, much to his surprise, a passenger train came along and was ditched.

> Gentlemen's Rings. Men are wearing many rings at present.

Bloodstones and the sard, from deep red to brown, are fashionable. Often these rings have an inscription inside.

## NOVEL BREAKFAST SERVICE.

### The Swedish Menage Which Goes With the Scandanavian Morning Meal.

The Menage

and

many people who are like Johu in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.] than name-like John as he was when he met Christ. Those men of the old time were not different from us. They had as many iaults as we have. They did not, it is true, talk in the English language, but they found The Swedish Menage consists of a delicately worked nickel trame, laid in with several handsomely decorated dishes and oil, yinegar, salt and pepper, and mustard cas-ter in the center. The whole represents a novel breakfast service, wherein the various viands are served, and, as the disk turns, it is yinegar, salt and pepper, and mustard caster in the center. The whole represents a novel breakfast service, wherein the various as convenient to place it in the center of a smal

and of surroundings to test their tempers and to persuade them into intolerance and sclushness which we have. Here is vindictive, quick-tempered, hot-spirited, jealous, self-seeking John. Who of us can look at him and not see something of our-selves mirrored in him? But he got the better of all that was bad in him. And so

s what Christ did for John.

#### can we. THE CHANGE CAME SLOWLY.

Christ, and for a good while afterward,

HOW ST. JOHN CHANGED.

It was not in an hour nor in a day that he won the victory. Three years he spent with Christ, learning His blessed lessons, and yet not perfect then. Little by little, after many failures, still persevering, the son of anger grew into the apostle of love. Step by step, with many stumblings and strayings, he followed in the way where Christ went lead-ing him. We can do the same. It was Christ that made the change in John. John table as to pass it from plate to plate, besides it does away with any crowding of the table with a mass of dishes. Its name, "Swedish Menage," is derived from the fact came to know and love Christ-that was the secret of it. And the Christ who helped that the hotels of Sweden provide the best John is still living and still helping. Who-ever comes to him, He will in no wise cast break ast on the continent, more diversified in condiments than any other country. out. Whoever tries to follow him He will take by the hand and be his guide, out of all infirmities of temper, out of all quick-The small, single menage for salt and pepper can be fastened pepper can be fastened every plate. The apparatus

Individual Menage. a very delicately formed of nickel, and is the latest novelty in individual salt and peppers. Its simplicity will no doubt assure it a speedy introduction.

THE TONGUE OF GOSSIP.

Let us tell the truth; yes-but "in love.' St. Paul says, "speaking the truth in love;" how often we lorget that! Think of all the mean things that are done in business, big and little; all the over-reaching and the others. A vindictive, intolerant and selfish man was the apostle John when he met under-rating and the stealing; all the tyranny and greed; all the murdering-for But when St. John wrote in his old age the words which we read to-day, all that had long gone by. "Beloved," he says, we can, I think, fairly call starvation murder. Christ heals a poor man in the

and the words come out of a heart full of love infeigned, "let us love one another, for love is of God." Presently he tells us that "God is love." Twenty-seven times in this land of Godara, and makes a sound and sane man out of him. But somehow the loss of a drove of swine is involved in the healing. Down they rush over a steep place into the sea, and that is the end of the swine-but it short epistle of his does he write the word is the beginning of the man! And then the owners come. And the love. You see what Christ did for John. He made a new man out of that "son of anger." John, after he had come really to know Christ, kept all the strength of his

character, but put away the weakness of it- the end is that they are angry, and they request the Master to part as speedily as may put away the quickness of massion, the jealousy, the selfishness which marred and be convenient out of their coasts. A drove of pigs is in the balance against a man; it is maimed him, and became a new man. That a question whether they would rather have their pockets full of money or their brother's He will do as much as that for us. John life, full of sanity and strength. How often the scene upon the shore of Galilee is is a common name. And there are a great re-enacted upon other shores! Men set gain before love. What a need of missionaries in the world of business. What a need of

missionaries of love! Beloved, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth. "Be-loved, let us love one another; for love is of God, and everyone that loveth is of God and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God, 1or God is love."

GEORGE HODGES. WATCHES ARE COMPASSES.

The Cardinal Points Can be Ascertained

From Them Very Easily. London Truth.]

A few days ago I was standing by an American gentleman, when I expressed a wish to know which point was North. He at once pulled out his watch, looked at it and pointed to the North. I asked him whether he had a compass attached to his watch. "All watches," he replied "are

compasses." Then he explained to me how this was, Point the hour hand to the sun and the South is exactly half way between the hour and the figure XII on the watch. For instance, suppose that it is 4 o'clock. Point the hand indicating 4 to the sun and II on the watch is exactly South. Suppose that it is 8 o'clock, point the hand indicating 8 to the sun, and the figure X on the watch is

take by the hand and be his guide, out of all infirmities of temper, out of all quick-sands of temptation, into the way of safety and strength. The, first lesson, then, which the text teaches is a lesson of encouragement. This ideal has been realized. This loving spirit has been attained. And he who attained it was once as lar from It as any of us can be. Let us see now what it is that St. John says about this loving spirit. At once he insists upon the relation be-tween love and religion. St. Paul has al-ready told us that the most emphatic word in the Christian religion is this word love. Unless we have have in our hearts nothing

this

my; and the fact th at Valley Forge the soldiers were reduced to such an extremity as to have to subsist on this diet was much commented upon. Colonel Francis Marion, it will be remembered, invited the British staff officer to share with him his supper, which consisted of some sweet potatoes raked out of the ashes. But they were even then, and still later, used as a second or only choice.

the last century, they were reckoned,

IMPROVED BY CULTIVATION.

### POTATOES AND WEALTH.

The potato was used in Ireland much AT Chancellorsville a rebel signal station earlier as a common and substantial article was established in the top of a large tree of food than elsewhere in Europe, and its where a commanding view of a part of our general use in Ireland gave Mr. Buckle, one of the greatest of modern writers, an opportunity to mention the fact in connection with a theory he had pertaining to two batteries were located. This signal food and wages. He said that Ireland was the only instance of a great European people possessing a cheap national food; that potatoes are perhaps cheaper than any other food equally wholesome; that one acre sown n potatoes will support twice as many as the same quantity sown in wheat; that as a consequence, in a country where men live on potatoes, the population will, other No more signaling was indulged in from things being equal, increase twice as first; that tree.

wealth was altogether different. It is commonly admitted to be a fact that people of Ireland from starvation; but if the theory of Buckle is correct, it would be more proper to say that potatoes on these occasions were the cause of the people being

present time there is tear of much misery and want incident to the failure of this year's crop there. From the history of that unfortunate peo

of one or the batteries had tied his horse to a wheel of a caisson. The animal broke loose, ran down into the rebel lines and re-turned with only one flesh wound. His saddle-bags, however, were rifled by the Johnnies while he tarried inside their lines.

While it is said the potato is the chief food of the persontry in Ireland, it is not to be taken that it is the exclusive and only diet. It is supplemented by milk, such grains as barley and rye, the flesh of the hog, and in some parts, so we are informed, other vegetables and fish and domestic fowl. But the potato is understood to be distinctly the staple reliance; other productions being contributary to this. Of these, perhaps the pig is the most common, for it seems the Irish peasant and his pig are asso-

Hubbard and her dog. And in this there is much more than a And in this there is much more than a mere figure of speech. When foreigners came visiting to this country a generation ago they remarked that potatoes fried in hog's fat was a common dish on all public tables at every meal. This was noticed as peculiarly an American dish. It is referred to by Charles Dickens in his "American Notes" and commented upon in a way not

Notes," and commented upon in a way not flattering to us. He has been followed by others in the same strain, some of whom, if others in the same strain, some of whom, if we may be excused the expression, would possibly have been humorously character-ized by Judge Haliburton, in the language of Sam Slick, as "mighty small potatoes, and few in a hill."

MIXED UP WITH POTATOES.

Without regard to such unfavorable com ment the fact is that the mixture of the fat of pork with the pointo is one of those happy combinations of food which, founded on combinations of food which, founded on necessity and common sense, is recognized and accepted by the highest scientific au-thorities as a most accellent one. Of such authorities Sir Heury Thompson, to whom we have before referred, is un-questionably one of the highest. On this subject he says that the potato forms a vegetable basis in composition closely resembling rice, and requiring, there-fore additions of fatty (or nitrogenous) ele-

army could be had. It was about a mile from General Hooker's headquarters where station was soon discovered and one of our Parrot guns trained on it and fired. A better shot could hardly have been made without hitting the man who was signaling, as it cut the limbs from the tree but a few feet below where he was standing. In an instant the signal flag was dropped and the fellow hurried down the tree like a squirrel.

that this actually occurred as between En-gland and Ireland; and the result was that in the two countries the distribution of

horses, was left unattended by the drivers. on at least two occasions potatoes saved the The artillery occupied a slightly elevated position and the horses became frightened and started down toward the enemy's line 500 or 600 yards in front. They went into the rebel lines wheeled about and returned brought to the verge of starvation. At the in good shape. Not one of the horses was injured in the least. Another marvelous escape of a horse from death or capture was witnessed at this same battle. A sergeant

From the history of that unfortunate peo-ple the prospect of such a calamity is alarm-ing. No one of the generation living at the time of any former "famine" in Ireland ever forgot, or could forget, that era. But from such, and like experiences, it has been demonstrated very satisfactorily that in times of scarcity, dearth or famine, nothing, excepting only the flour of grain, has an-swered in the emergency so well as potatoes.

IRELAND'S OTHER FOODS.

It is an Electric Light That Will Burn Safely The disastrous results of the use of naked lights in coal pits have been demonstrated times with number, but, as one miner declared at the inquiry following on the Llanerch explosion in the present year, the men will still risk their lives rather than work with the so-called safety lamps. They find that their eyesight is impaired and their work hindered by the small glimmering light which the protected lamps afford, and so they prefer the better illumination ciated together as inseparably as Mother

even with the greater danger. Several at tempts have been made to produce a miner's electric lamp. Both primary and secondary batteries have been contrived, but without satisfactory results. Mr. L. Bristol gineer, has, however, invented

A New Bafety Lamp.

lamp which he believes will meet fully the conditions of the case. His lamp has been subjected to severe and practical tests with the most satisfactory results. The lamp is

### the soldiers applied the torch. For a while the wind was in Butler's lavor and swept NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT.

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