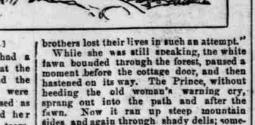


ITRANSLATED FOR THE DISPATCH. ] One night, little Prince Henry had a very strange dream. He thought that the door of his room opened softly, and the rich curtains hanging about his bed were parted by a beautiful little girl, dressed as a princess; but her face was sad, and her large blue eves were filed with tears. Without waiting for the Prince to speak, the figure began in the sweetest voice, to sing, soft and low. When her song was ended she disappeared and the boy awoke with the melody of the song ringing in his cars; but of the words he could remember only these: "And now in the form of a

musicians in the place had heard the song; and all must answer "no" to the boy's earnest question. Prince Henry became so anxious to know

the other words, that he sent to distant



L" I never was before. I laugh fidn't know that But the indignam that it was as sh ment "allenced.

But to-day I'm here myself, Please don't lay me on the shelf, For I've labored in my day, And accomplished much, they say.

I winnowed grain in ancient time. Though now extinct, I'm in this rbyme, In beginning, end, and middle; I should think you'd guess this riddle. MART G. OLDE.

-

1366-NUMERICAL.

Mrs. All we often meet. The thoughtless to amuse; All her remarks with smiles they greet,

It gives her confidence to play Her 9, 4, 6, in turn, In conversation where one may, By being silent, learn. BITTEE SWEET.

1367-CHARADE.

whole, But his classes' frivolity vexed his stern soul: And he told them one day that their heads, a

. he reckoned, Were so full of the Arst there was no room for

By conscience convicted, the students con-fessed, Professor their failing had neatly expressed; But they thought he himself had the same fault reversed; In second absorbed, he'd no eyes for the first. M. C. S.

1368-DIAMOND. 1. A letter, 2. Through, 3. A man whose understanding is enfeebled by age. 4. To pro-nounce. 5. One of the ordinary police. 6. Net-ted. 7. Revealed (Obs.). 8. Mates again. 9. Ranks. 10. A boy's nickname. 11. A letter. B. L.

1369-ANAGRAM.

In the spring wherever we go There is seen an odorous fire. And the smell of the smoke, you know, Is not what one most would desire.

For garbage and rubbish effete Is burned in these bonfires impure, An air, with foul gas so replete, Is sickening, quite, to endure. CHAS, I. HOUSTON.

1370 -LETTER SUBTRACTION.

TIRFQELAU0 QRETLOFUIL

UAIALFALAO

1371.-DECAPITATION.

1368-DIAMOND.

Wyse Bukworme, A. M., was profess

Nor ignorance excuse.

Wealth 8, 6, 7, 5, 16, no doubt, Her social standing, too:

A 3, 2, 1, 5, which shines out, And gilds the crude and new,

brothers lost their lives in such an attempt." While she was still speaking, the white fawn bounded through the forest, paused a moment before the cottage door, and then hastened on its way. The Prince, without heeding the old woman's warning cry, sprang out into the path and after the fawn. Now it ran up steep mountain sides, and again through shady della; some-times it sped as the wind, and again, walked slowly, as if waiting for the Prince. The old woman's words proved true; for the way was, indeed, long and dangerous, often leading over stony paths and through thorny bushes. Once the Prince thought that he would no longer be able to endure the fatigue. But the thourht of the beauti-ful Princess and her dreary life gave him new courage and scened to renew his failing

only these: "And now in the form of a pure white fawn, the enchanted maiden wanders." For many days in his walks and rides, and even at his studies, the Prince whistled or hummed the air which the benutiful vision in his dreams had sung; and of every person whom he met, he asked: "Do you know the song about the white fawn and the enchanted maiden?" But none of the courtiers nor the this."

The parched,lips of the Prince craved the cooling draught; but at that moment the fawn turned with such an appealing look, as if to say: "Taste it not, taste it not. Follow me."



THE BEAUTIOUS ANIMAL DREW NEAR THE SLEEPING PRINCE

countries for other musicians, who, he Prince Henry dashed the cup to the countries for other musicinos, when he thought, would surely be able to gratify his desire. But, although many sweet-voiced singers from every land assembled at the count of the King, the Prince could learn nothing further of the enchanted maiden

and the white fawn. He then traveled into foreign realms, thinking that there he might gain the in-formation he desired. But all to no pur-The youth, ashamed of his lack of cour-

THE PITTSBURG DISPATOH,	
nortened the distance by going across the 2, addely my sister cried "SI I am sure I beard a " I never was up early enough to hear one fore. I laughed at her and told her she do't know that sound from the 5 of a dog at she indignantly told me I might 6 her word at it was as she said, so I gave up the argu- ent "silenced, but not convinced." ETHTL	LOVE THEIR SWORDS. Nobody of Any Standing Will Carry a Gun to War in Peru.
1365—RIDDLE. Fm a sly and cunning elf, Always trying to hide myself; But I thought that in disguise, I might come and win a prize. Filthy lucre brought me here, Yet I would not interfore With the rights of any one— All I ask is justice done.	THE RANKS FILLED BY FORCE. Women and Babies Share the Hardships With the Soldiers. SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF THE CAPITAL
Always on the field of battle, Where the shot and cannon rattle, Where the fighting is severe, I am there as well as here.	CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] LIMA, PERU, Dec. 2In these parts colle badiesenad cullinger man are as

LIMA, PERC, Dec. 2.-In these parts gaily bedizzened military men are as numerous as flies in mid-summer, averaging about one brass-mounted warrior to every ten "common" ones. While the rank and file of the Pernvian army is almost ex-clusively made up of Indians and negroes, the line and staff represent some of the best families in the republic. All the officers are sons of the aristocracy, who have been educated to their vocation in the various military schools. They wear extremely gaudy uniforms, with plenty of scarlet cloth, gold lace and brass buttons, and are never seen in anything but full military dress, off duty or on. A Spaniard, whatever his station in life,

there be a grown up young man in the fam-ily. If it happens that both are absent, the visitor must depart at once, leaving his card for the master of the cast and his verbal compliments for the ladies, but on no ac-count must he ask to see the latter. is proud to wear a sword; but nothing can WILL FLIRT ON OPPORTUNITY. induce him to carry a musket. This WILL FLIRT ON OPPORTUNITY. If the father or brother are at home they will welcome the caller most hospitably. One by one the female members of the family will all drop in; some music, on harp, piano or mandolin, will be beautifully rendered by the senoritas, who, coquettish by mature and eager to entertain and be enter-tained, will "make eyes" at the caller if he has the faintest approach to attractiveness about him; tea or chocolate with dulcies will be served, and a most charming hour or two prejudice of caste was strongly exemplified a few years ago, in the defense of Lima against the Chilian army, when doctors, lawyers, merchants, priests-everybody, newyers, merchants, priests-everybody, regardless of calling or condition-rushed into the ranks much as did citizens of the United States in '61; but not a mother's son of them could be coazed or compelled to put on uniform. They were glad to fight in defense of their homes and country, but refused to be degraded by wearing the toggery of common soldiers. AMAZONS OF THE SOUTH.

about him; tea or chocolate with dulcies will be served, and a most charming hour or two may be spent. Peruvian cookery is an incongruous mix-ture of foreign and native styles, the latter predominating at private meals, the former at all ceremonious repasts. A dinner table custom, which was once common and is not yet entirely done away with, even in proud Lima, is called the bocadits, and is a rather comical if not always entirely accept-able demonstration of friendship, or something warmer. It consists in selecting a choice morset from your own plate, and The Indians constitute the infantry, and being accustomed from childhood to travel on foot in the mountainous interior, they have acquired wonderful rapidity and en-durance on the march. With each company of soldiers there goes a squad of women who are called rabonas-a dozen of them to every 20 or 30 men. These female volunteers serve without pay, but are given rations and free a choice morsel from your own plate, and handing it on your fork to some lady preswithout pay, but are given rations and free transportation; for the Government not only tolerates but encourages their presence, as it serves to make the men more contented. They are really of much service—on the march, in camp and in battle. They share the same fatigues and exposures as their lords and masters, besides doing most of the foraging for the messes to which they be-long, not to mention the cooking, washing and other necessary work. They are always with the men, are offici-ally enumerated in the rosters of troops, as also in the reports of casualties—so many ent; who, in her turn, privileged to notonly pay back the delicate compliment, but to in-tensify it by taking a tid-bit from her own plate, without the aid of a knife or fork, and presenting it to the gentleman who has made the challenge, he leaning over the table and receiving it in his mouth from her fugers. It used to be customary in Peru, on all occasions of formality, for the host and hostess to eat by themselves, imme-They are always with the men, are offici-ally enumerated in the rosters of troops, as also in the reports of casualties—so many men and so many rabonas killed and wounded—for they.share the soldiers' death

RECIPES FROM PERU.

One article that may be called a national dish of Peru is known as puchero. I have obtained the recei pt for you, and here it is: Have a kettle according to your puchero; put into it a large piece of beef or mutton; some cabbage, sweet potatoes, salt pork, sausare, pigs' feet, yucas, bananas, quinces,

sausage, pigs' feet, yucas, bananas, quinces, Irish potatoes, pears, peas and rice; with spices, salt and plenty of red peppers. Add sufficient water, and stew the whole gently four or five hours; then serve on a deep platter. Puchero is patterned somewhat after the olla podrida of Spain, the chowder of New England and the bouillabiasse of

are in the harbor; for here, as elsewhere, he ladies have an especial liking for gold ace and brass buttons. THE VEGETABLE DIET Ince and brass buttons. THE SOCIAL DISPLATS. Since that terrible war there have been few public balls and receptions; and for the same reason, poverty, there is not nearly so much display in dress and jewels as for-merly. However, the glitter of "gaud and gear" is still dazzling on first nights at the opera, and on other fiesta occasions; for the iadies of the present generation inherited many splendid gems from their fair an-cestresses, bought in the golden days of Peru when money was poured out like water. From the same source descended the priceiess lace and the rich, old-fash-ioned fabrics one sees so much of in Limafan "best society," which make a nineteenth century senorita look as if she had just stepped down and out of an old painting. Those ancient social restrictions, which make it a breach of decorum fos a lady to see a gentleman alone for one moment until after marriage, still prevail in Peru among the upper classes, and the numerous petty conventionalities are as strongly marked as is the entire absence of all conventionality among the lower orders. For example: A gentleman has and repeated invitations to call upon a certain family, and some fine day he goes. In every case he must ask for the gentleman of the house; or, if he is not at home, the point may be stretched to the extent of asking for the elder brother, should there be a grown up young man in the fam-ily. If it happens that both are absent, the THE SOCIAL DISPLAYS. It Is Better From the Standpoints of Health and Economy. POPULAR ERRORS ABOUT MEAT. About Two-Fifths of the World's Population Abjure Flesh.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4. 1890.

THE ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1 Of modern vegetarians, the greater part are such from religious conviction: as witness the immense body of Orientals, embracing Brahmins, Buddhists, and others, numbering in all at least some 800,000.000. Vegetarians from racial habit, and those who are such per force, or from principles of economy, come next in number. The scientific vegetarian, and the vegetarian from esthetic and humane principles, close the list. All told, probably two-fifths of the world's population are vegetarian in diet.

But, whatever the moving cause or motive thereto, the results, other things being equal, are substantially the same. The physically healthiest and strongest portions of mankind are said to be found among these voluntary or enforced followers of Pytha-

gorean doctrine. The-so often quoted-"beef-fed Briton," is no example to the con-trary, his sturdy physique being largely a matter of inheritance from forefathers, who rarely, if ever, used meat as an ordinary article of diet. Before, however, entering upon the rationale of the vegetarian argument, we present that advocating the use of meat, and the vegetarian's dissent thereto, POINTS OF THE MEAT EATERS.

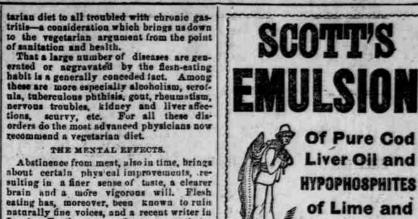
Meat, it is claimed, is (1) more easily digested, because of having already passed through the process of digestion in the body of the animal slain; and, (2) that because of the immense amount of food consumed by of the immense amount of food consumed by the herbivors in particular, man, by eating its flesh, gets his own in a more concen-trated and vitalizing form; (3) that meat is richer in certain elements of physical force, noticeably and superlatively, nerve and motor force; (4) that it has at least two nu-tritize alements of the found elements. tritive elements not to be found elsewhere, viz., gelatine and chondrine; (5) that meat has valuable stimulent and tonic properties pecular to itsel'. The first argument the vegetarian contro-

verts, claiming that the latest analytical and experimental chemistry does not sup-port it. Scientifically prepared tables, the result of experiment on man himself, show that taken as a whole, a vegetarian diet is actually easier to dispose of than an animal one. But even the plant world must needs digest its formative elements before it can appropriate them, and the vegetarian insists that "that which plant and animal have once digested and assimilated, at once com-mence to harden back again in the human return and that for most to be in an animal have

mence to harden back again in the human system and that for man to be in any appre-ciable degree benefitted by the process that takes place in the animat's interior, he should be able to appropriate its provender while in its chyle state." Take it one way or the other, then, the argument in question has no actual foundation to stand on what-

ever. ANIMALS DON'T STORE FOOD.

The second claim is also sturdily questioned. Granted that the herbivora con-sume an immense amount of food, it is food of that kind best suited to their own pe-culiar needs. Man's natural diet, we repeat, is fruits, grains and vegeatables; and these, the herbivora are not, as a general thing, disposedor while to get as ardinare stillage of The new source source is the proving at the property of the regiment have to ensure and other without a score of the and a Divense, score of the month is best. Score of the month is best, score and brushes, corp platers, and often without food. With each of the streament for the purples of the regiment have to be releved of the encumbrance. The Dest for answers for the month is best. Send the score of the month is best. Send the score and of the releved of the encumbrance. The Peruvian soldiers are all volunteers. The Peruvian soldiers are all volunteers.



19

Soda

MWFSU

BOTTLES

Cured me of Erysipe-las. My face and head were Terribly Swell-en.-MES, C.S. LORD, Agawam, Hampden Co., Mass.

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the God Liver Oil and Hypophosphiles are the recognized agents in the cure of Consumption. It is as paintable as milk.

brain and a more vigorous will. Flesh eating has, moreover, been known to ruin naturally fine voices, and a recent writer in London Truth goes so far as to say that a "meat-eating country is a voiceless country, and that even a habitual fish diet alters the vocal organs for the worst." On economic principles, also, the vegeta-rian produces arguments of weight. Briefly stated, everything else being equal, the sav-ing in living expenses is almost quadrupled by the exclusion of meat as an article of flood. A given acreage of wheat will feed ten times as many men as the same acreage devoted to raising mutton. A single acre given over to acientific gardening will quad-ruple its yield of food. Supposing a uni-versal adoption of vegetarian diet, the sav-ing in land would be quite as great as that of expense—a saving coatributing directly to the advantage of labor, as more men could find employment in an agricultural country than in a pastoral. The great aim Scott's Emulsion is a perfect to a conderful Flesh Producer, It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchițis, Wasting Dis-easez, Chronic Coughs and Colds. Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other

Burdock could find employment in an agricultural country than in a pastoral. The great aim of the London Vegetarian Society is largely in this direction of land, labor and expense, and, as a matter of fact, the vast majority of Occidental vegetarians are such from prin-ciples of economy, rather than as a matter of choice. That they are none the worse for this involuntary abstinence from meat is another fact onic as meant to the careful Brood BITTERS another fact quite as patent to the careful observer of the hardy pensantry of Europe.

DOCTOR THE TAKING OF LIFE. Vegetarianism, from the humane stand-

point, recognizes the sacretiness of life in general and in particular. They point also to the suffering indirectly inflicted on ani-SI4 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBUILL, F As old residents know and back lies of P burg papers prove, is the oldest establis and most prominent physician in the city, voting special attention to all chronic dise to the suffering indirectly influcted on ani-mals for this one cause, and the moral effects produced on abettors and executioners in shambles and slaughter houses. The argu-ment that did we abandon flesh eating, the world would speedily become overstocked with animal life, is met with the other that did we stop their forced breeding, nature would soon right herself is this direction. voting special attention to all chronic diseases From respon-NO FEE UNTIL CURED suble persons NO FEE UNTIL CURED From respons NO FEE UNTIL CURED NERVOUS and montal diseases, physical energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, sold distrust, basifulness, disordered blood, failing powers, organic veak-ness, dyspepsia, constitution, confumption, un-ting the person for business, society and mar-riage, permanently, safely and privately cured. BLOOD AND SKIN discases in all blotches, failing hair, boues, pains, glandular, swellings, ulcerations of tougue, mouth, thraat, possist theroaculy cradicated from the system. URINARY kidnoy and bladder derange-tarthal discharges, inflammation and other promoretief and real cures. Dr. Whittler's life-long, extensive experiences for office hours, 9.4. M. to 5.7. Sudday, 19.4. M. to 1.P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, shi Penn avenue, Pittsburg, PA. def-boows

Eggs, milk, butter and cheese are recog-nized as part of a reasonably vegetarian diet, though the more rigorous exclude them.' The intelligent vegetarian, moreover, urges no sudden transition from one kind of diet to the other, the shock of such a change being physically injurious. He recognizes, too, the fact that for many such a change is, for reasons hereditary or con-stitutional, or from circumstance and environment, practically impossible. All he asks is a candid consideration of the subject in all its bearings, and an honest effort, when possible, to follow the higher and more purely human way of diet. M. F. GRISWOLD.

MADE USE OF HIS DOG.

Woolly Poodle Made to Serve as a Sno **GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE** Plow By a Lazy Man.

New York Times.] A frisky little dog that lives in a com-fortable home in Ninety-fi th street, west of Ninth avenue, has a master with a resource-tul mind. The fact that the aforesaid mas-ter, when not too busy arranging investmeuts for his surplus cash, does a little newspaper work, perhaps accounts for the

Sold in Pittsburg by S. S. HULLA Smithfield and Liberty sta

my15-51-TTSSu

CURES NERVOUS DE BILITY. LOST VIGOR. LOSS OF MEMORY. Yuli particulars in pamphins ent free. The genaine uray's Specific sold by druggists ouly in yellow wrapper. Price, fl. per package, er alt for fl. of by mail on receipt of price, by address-

DR. SANDEN'S

FOR MEN ONLY!

Cook's Cotton Root

COMPOUND

OME TREATMENT

tions. In battle they nurse the wounded, carry water and ammunition, rob the dead, and perform any other useful services that may be required. The custom of allowing rabonas to go with the army grew of the habit the Incas had of taking their wives to war; but as time went on the marital ties among this class became lessened by common consent. BABIES IN THE RANKS. Their powers of endurance are extraordi-

as uncomplainingly as they do his privato the guests.

You'll find, when you have looked it over, The key-word is-a four-leaved clover. M. C. S. Au animal was nib<sup>+</sup>ling grass A creature plump and gentle-eyed, But ah, a butcher came that way, And he, of course, the creature spied.

pose, and the King's son returned to his na- tive land no wiser than when he left it. One si try summer day the Prince wandered alone into the great forest surrounding his father's palace. Having become tired and drowsy by the heat he lay down under a wide-spreading oak, and was soon fast asleep. He did not see the great storm elouis mounting into the sky and throwing a dark gloom over the 'orest, nor did he hear the heavy roli of thunder, always growing louder; much less did he heed a rustle among the bushes, where a white fawn stepped cau- tiously, us if fearing to rouse the sleeper. But just before the rain began to fall in tor-	the roaring of the beasts ceased, the for rang with the songs of birds and ground was covered with rare fi ers. The fawn, too, disappeared, a a beautiful meiden, with long, golden 1 and large blue eyes, stood before the Pri and said: "At last I am released from dreary, dreary life which I have endu so long. How can I thank you for y great kindness to me?" But the Prince did not wish for than He burried with the Princess to his fath palace, which, to his great surprise, was a short distance away.
rents from the heavens the beautiful animal	

The boy awoke with a start, and caught a glimpse of the fawn as it bounded through try, the fair Princes, whom he had rescued from the power of the evil enchanter, ruled the bushes. "That is the white fawn of my song,"

cried Prince Henry; and, in spite of the rain and storm, he sought diligently through the forest; but was unable to find the object of his search.

Now the Prince became more uneasy than before. He called together the hunters of the kingdom, but none of them had seen the white fawn, and they were of the opinion that their king's son was surely mad, while the Prince pronounced the hunters "stupid old men who cared for nothing but fat venison." Even the king himself now became interested in his son's desire to hear the strange song and see the white fawn. One day having returned from a journey through his realm he said:

"My son, near the palace is a large meadow, where every day a small boy comes to tend the sheep. As I passed him to-day

I heard him singing your song." These words delighted the Prince, and he at once sent to the meadow for the boy. But when the poor shepherd lad arrived he was so abashed in the presence of so much splen dor that his memory failed him, and he could remember only that part of the song which Prince Henry already knew. Then the young Prince exclaimed:

"I shall have no more beggars coming to the palace. Take this fellow uway; and every day I shall go myself into the forest, and watch for the fawn, which will surely come again to me."

And the next morning, having dressed himself in the garb of a peasant, the Prince went into the forest, and sought again the old oak tree, where first he had seen the fawn. There he whistled the air which was always running through his mind. An old woman, bent with age and bearing upon her shoulders a heavy burden, passed. As sh heard the voice of the Prince, she said: "That is a strange song you sing. I thought that I and my grandson, who tends sheep in the meadow, were the only ones who knew it."

"Do you know that song?" cried the Prince excitedly. "Sing it for me, and I

The woman, mistaking the Prince for a peasant boy, replied: "What great sum can a poor lad like you give? But if your desire to hear the song is so great, bear my burden to my cottage, and your wish shall be gratified."

The Prince willingly complied with this request, and with the heavy burden on his strong, young shoulders, he accompanied the old woman to her humble home, and there heard the song which for so many days he had been longing to hear. The verses told the sorrowful history of a beautiful princess who had been taken from her father's palace by a wicked enchanter, and had been chained to a great rock, in one of the many mountain caves, from which she was permitted to wander in the form of a white fawn, for a few hours es When the old woman had ended the day.

song, the Prince asked: "Is this story true, and is there no way to rescue the Princess

"Yes," replied the old woman, "the story is true, and happened many, many years ago. The old king is long since deal; but ago. The old king is long since dean, one his beautiful daughter, who never grows older, still sits in the dreary eave. Who-ever sees the white tawa, and tollows it to the cave can rescue the Princess. But the the cave can rescue the Princess. But the the cave can rescue the Princess. But the way is long and dangerous. My two brave | early train, and as our time was limited, we

hair the our ıks

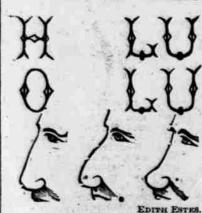
but

with him, and was beloved by all who knew her. And now the song of the White Fawn and the Enchanted Maiden is often sung by one and all of the courtiers of King

Henry. PAYSIE. SOME ENIGMATICAL NUTS.

Puzzles for the Little Folks That Will Keep Their Brains Busy for Most of the Week if They Solve Them Correctly-Hom-Amusements. Address communications for this depar

e E. R. CHADBOURN, Lewiston, Maine. 1361-A SEASONABLE REFLECTION.



1362-MOTHER GOOSE REVISED. When Jack and Jill Went up the hill. The swinging pail between them, They both went first, And what was worst Ma'am Goose's eyes had seen them.

'Tis not quite clear, What time of year This accident is reckoned, But there's no doubt As I make out That it was in the second.

Now Jack should know He ought to go

He ought to go Alone to bring the water; And Jill could stay At home, and they Would have no all thereafter. ETHYL

1363-TRANSPOSITION. T.

The transposition is the ind On which I'm working now; Perhaps my readers would be glad If I should tell them how In one word I see two— In short give complete one; So they the act may do Which I of late have dome. IL

I choose the words with care, The letters change about: And if a word is there, This mode will bring it out. But he who heeds this plan, Of two must make him use. For heedless, wayward man is subject to abuse.

H. C. BURGER

1364.-CHANGED HEADS.

ANSWERS

1351-Because (having broken his scythe) lime is no mower 1853-A calendar. 1853-Eager, agree. 1854-I. Passage. 2. Man-age. 8. Mar-ten. Cast-or. 5. Kit-ten. 6. Boot-black. 1855-Uncle-an. 1356-Feat, eat. 1357-I could try. (Eye sea-o-yew-ell-Des tes-

## 1358—It is in-secure. 1359—Datura stramonium. 1360—Tiger, Niger. A STORY OF BUTTNER. The Bogus Divorce Lawyer's Career as a

Cleveland Shyster. sergeant. William H. Buttner, the New York lawver, who has recently obtained much noto-

riety in the bogus divorce business, was formerly a resident of Cleveland. He came from some Western Territory where the conditions for admission to the bar are extremely light and practiced law in this city The Liberal Government long ago ab for several months, says the Oleveland capital punishment, but political offenders tor several months, says the Cleveland Leader. He spent the greater part of his time at the Police Court, and by means of "shyster" methods managed to make a living. Ha was tall ended has a tall ended has a tall and has a tall ended has a tall

The at the Folic Court, and by hears of "shyster," methods managed to make a living. He was a tail, good-looking fellow, with a long, yellow mustache, but his face had the reverse of an intellectual one. Whenever he appeared upon the street he wore a glossy silk hat, which, during the progress of a trial in court, always reposed upon the attorney's table. One day, while he was in the midst is to a flow of oratory in some petty case, Constable White attached the silk hat as the only property he could find to seize for a few days later and went to Cheicaro, and afterward went to Cincinnati, where he figured in a sensational encounter with a detective. Afterward he drifted to New York?" asked a gentleman who happened to York?" asked a gentleman who happened to all sould be covered by suburban villas.

"How are you getting along in New ork?" asked a gettlemah who happened to All Souls' Day, when everybody prome York? meet him on the street. "First rate." replied Buttner, drawing himself up to his tull height. "I am prac-ticing law and am making money fast. My nades in the great puntheon, just outside the city limits, and on the 22d day of June,

when the Limalan world proceeds to the hill of Amancaes to pick dafforils. He handed out a business card bearing

In Lima the splendid trees of the parks and boulevards, even those of the botanical gardens, were chopped down for fuel by the Chilian soldiers during the Chili-Peruvian the name of the well-known divorce mill. "I am a member of the General Assembly," continued Buttner." "I thought that you were a Republican." "I was, but now I am a Democrat, sir. A man has to be a Democrat in New York to be in the swim, you know."

Where the Chinese Excel. An Austrian impressario, who has imported whole galaxies of Oriental stars, says

an English exchange, holds that Japan excels in acrobats, and Hindostan in beast tamers, but that China stands unrivalled for sleight of hand tricksters of the mysterious and incomprehensible kind. The ma-gicians of the Flowery Kingdom seem to orm a special guild, and transmit their

trade secrets from generation to generation Our Gentle Words.

Our Gentle Words. No obstacte can blunt his zest For dark revenge or cruel hate, Those fiendish passions of the breast Can make him brave the darkest fate, And whether hunger, cold or pain Or all proclaim the dark decree, Tobim such sufferings are but vain Bo he faifills his destuy. If he can circumvent to creep On foreman in the embrace of sleep, Or victimize by slow surprise Of deep dissembling disguise, No obstacte of field or flood Can place a barrier in his way. He stems the torrent, threads the wood An I crawis like panther on his prey. As much at home in pathless wood As squatter by his cabin door. He ignts his fire, cools his food, Furnished from nature's lavish store, Then sucess the bligging fire nigh destroyed or carried away was consumed by fire, the purpose of the invaders being to deprive the Peruvians of everything they prized.

Furnished from the biging fire bign Then steeps the biging fire bign With neaven's vanit his canopy, —JAMES M. SMYTHE.

hecause, as in most republics, conscription is forbidden by law. But the way they "volunteer" is unique. When more soldiers are needed, men are sent out who capture Indians wherever they can-at their homes, on the highway, or in the onicareas. These are locked up until there are enough to send to headquarters, when they are taken before the proper recruiting officers and made to ling out steaming picantes to the laborers sign a statement to the effect that they "voland idlers of the port and were told that it is their only article of food. In the poorer unteer" to serve their country as long as she may need them. Of course they cannot read, and "sign" by making a cross; but parts of Lima there is a picaoteria every few yards and each establishment has its read, and "sign" by making a cross; but thus the law's demands are satisfied. A dozen or more "volunteers" are then lashed together, each having his hands tied behind him, and they are driven to the garrison. like sheep to a slaughter-house, and are turned over to the tender mercies of a drill patrons among workmen employed in the vicinity. There are many varieties of picantes, each having a distinct name: but very one of them is redhot with peppers. FANNIE B. WARD. THE DYKES OF HOLLAND.

HOW THE CRIMINALS FARE.

THE DESTRUCTIONS OF WAR.

it. Churches, as well as private houses, were stripped, and what could not be

The Lima penitentiary, which by the way was built by a Philadelphia architect, on the plan of the Philadelphia House of Cor-Should They Spring a Leak Terrible Result Would Follow. A certain zealous dame is said to have rection, contains about 150 prisoners, who are serving out life sentences for murder. nce attempted to'sweep the ocean away with a broom, The Dutch have been wiser than this. They are slow

wiser than tots. They are slow and delicate people. Desperation may use brooms, but deliberation prefers clay and solid masonry. So, slow-ly and deliberately, the dykes, those great hill-like walls of cement and stone, have risen to breast the buffeting waves. And the funny part of it is they are so skilfully slauted and waved on the outside with flat stones that the efforts of the thusping waves to beat them down only make them all the firmer! Those Holland dykes are smong the won-

ders of the world. I cannot say for how many miles they stretch along the coast and throughout the interior, writes Mary Mapes Dodge in St. Nicholas, but you may be sure that wherever a dyke is necessary to keep back the encroaching waters there it is. Otherwise nothing would be there, at least nothing in the form of land; nothing but a fearful illustration of the law of hydrosta-

tics-water always seeks its level. Sometimes the dykes, however carefully built, will "spring a leak," and if not at-tended to at once, terrible results are sure to sfollow. In threatened places guards are stationed at intervals, and a steady watch is stationed at intervals, and a steady watch is kept up night and day. At the first sig-nal of danger every Dutchman within hear-ing of the startling bell is ready to rush to the rescue. When the weak spot is discov-ered, what do you think is used to meet the emergency? What but straw; everywhere else considered the most helpless of all things in water i Yet straw, in the hands of the Dâtch hes a will of its own. Wowen the Dâtch, has a will of its own. Woven into huge mats, and securely pressed against the embankment, it defies even a rushing

These dykes form almost the only per-fectly dry land to be seen from the ocean side. They are high and wide with fine side. They are high and while with nne carriage roads on top, sometimes lined with buildings and trees. Lying on one side of them and nearly on a level with the edge is the sea, lake, caual or river, as the case may be; on the other the flat fields stretching damply along at their base, so that cottage roots sometimes are lower than the shining line of the water. Frogs equatting on the shore can take quite a bird's-eye view of the landscape; and little fish wriggle their tails higher than the tops of the willows near by. Horses look complacently down upon the bell 'owers; and men in skiffs and canal

boats sometimes know when they are passing their friend Dirk's cottage only by seeing the smoke from the chimney; or perhaps by

boats sometimes know when they are passing the despite the present poverty of the old capital, evidences of the refined taste of its people in music and art is everywhere ap-parent. Its aristocratic eircles are ex-tremely exclusive, and their social laws are very rigid. However rich or respectable a foreign resident may be, he finds it difficult to obtain any firt of social standing smoog the highest "set;" but if he comes for a tem-porary stay with good letters of ntroduc-tion, he will be received with cordial baspi-tality, and will be well entertained. This is especially true in regard to English and American officers, who are in great demand at balis, dinners, etc., whenever their slips

bananas and red peppers, mixed with the juice of bitter oranges and stewed in water. vital forces in the same manner also. That which goes to the formation of fat and fiber We have tasted this wonderful mixture, but is then but the residuum and the coarser could not get to a second spoonful in conseand least nourishing of the elements conquence of the firry nature of the peppers. Swallowing a torchlight procession would be preferable to a dinner of picantes. Around the landing place at Callao we saw women with little braziers of charcoal, ladsumed. Couple this with the fact that thes coarser animal elements are not particularly rich in the substances best suited to man, and the force of this especial argument also becomes almost nil.

The claim that meat is richer in certain The claim that meat is richer in certain elements of force than a vegetable or fruit diet, has also little if any weight from the vegetarian point of view. Tables prepared by Fresenius, Pavy. Letheby, Church, Wolff, Knopp and others, show conclusively that the plant and vegetable world has all the nutritive elements present in animal

issue, and has then rather THE MORE ABUNDANTLY. The argument to the contrary is based

chiefly upon an error made by Leibig. Food elements are classed as nitrogenous or non-nitrogenous, and it was the German sci-entist's opinion that the former contributed

lmost exclusively to growth and nutrition and to the production of muscular and ner-vous force, while the latter served only as fabricants of heat and lat. As meat is rich in nitrogenous substances, the misconcep-tion concerning its nutritine value is, therefore, hardly a matter of surprise. It is now known to be almost exactly the contrary, shoot him.' and that the production of nerve and motor force is almost entirely due to the oxidation of the non-nitrogenous substances, the more special task of the nitrogenous being that "of giving birth to the substances that make part of the animal organism itself." Now, the plant and vegetable world is particularly rich in those non-nitrogenous

particularly rich in those hon-hitrogenous substances, furnishing, morever, a whole class of which there is hardly a trace in healthy animal tissue. We refer to the carbo-hydrates or sugary bodies, to the oxi-dation of which is principally due the evo-lution of vital heat and energy. anyhow.

OF DISPUTED VALUE.

As to the two elements, gelatine and chon-riue, their nutritive value has been greatly disputed, the latest opinions being that they serve to some slight extent to cover proteid waste. Mineral salts and phosphites are also found in sufficient quantities in running fourist and variables finite more grains, fruits and vegetables; fruits, moreover, yielding the acids, which form so im-portant a part in our diet. So far, there-fore, from being deficient in this respect, the vegetarian menu may be made especially

rich and nourishing. That meat has stimulant and tonic properties peculiar to itself, is true in much the same way as the like argument holds good with regard to alcohol. It is a stimulant of the thermal force consuming kind, kindling up a temporary overplus of heat and energy, to be afterward followed by commensurate languor and depression. Actual intoxica-tion has been known to follow flesh enting

by those not habituated to its use. Erces by those not infortuated to its use. Exces-sive meat eaters are also apt to be pugnaci-ous, irritable and quarrelsome, a fact due to this over stimulating property of its ele-ments. We recognize the principle involved when we feed our house dogs raw meat to make them shart and savera. As a matter when we leed our house dogs raw meat to make them alert and savage. As a matter of fact, however, all food is or should be stimulant, the desideratum being a healthy equipoise of contrasting chemical forces, to be brought about by right selection in the matter of food—an equipoise most perfectly stained, it is claimed, by the use of a vege-trained dir. tarian diet.

A POISON IN THE MEAT.

A POISON IN THE MEAT. Assuming the aggressive, the vegetarian points to the tast that flesh food contains about 3 per cent of extractive matter, i.e., matter which would have been eliminated from the animal had its life been prolonged. As many of these extractives are extremely poisonous, and as our own systems are also more or less similarly burdened, any addi-tion from outside sources is, of course, and added evil. There are also certain elements in all living tasme that become toxic or pisonous soon after death—the length of isoronuling atmosphere and the ante-morten condition of the animal siste. For this and other reasons, Prof. Dujardin Beaumets of Paris, recommends a vege-

ment. \$1 a box, or six for \$5, sent by mail prepaid. With each order for six boxes, will send purchaser guarantee to refund money if the treatment fails to the treatment each order of the treatment fails to the treatment each of the tr "do you want to go for a walk?" With a quick bark of delight the little dog plunged EMIL G. STUCKY, Druggist, out of the door and rolled down the steps to the sidewalk. Then, after a good deal of the sidewalk. Then, after a good deal of kicking and rolling about, the animal re-gained his (set, and, obeying his master's call, scrambled up the steps and back into the house. Again he was sent out and called back with the same snow-scattering result, and, as he seemed to enjoy it, the act 1701 and 2401 Penn ave., and Corner Wylie and Fulton st., PITTSBURG, PA. ELECTRIC BELT FUR ALCO DATE TO THE MEAN AND THE MEAN AND STATES

was repeated for even a third to Thus was an open path down the steps made for the man with the resourceful mind. Oolah's "walk" was postponed until THE ATTAINTS IN THE N CONTROL OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, Currents of Electricity through all weak parts, restoring them to HALTH and VIGOROOS NEEDED IN THE STREET OF MALE STREET OF THE STREE a pleasanter day.

THERE'S & MAN IN THE HOUSE.

The Neat Way in Which a Youth Announ His Majority.

Cincinnati Enquirer.] A good one is told on George Kleeman, of the County Engineer's office, son of old "Nic." On last Tuesday morning at about 2 o'clock he got out of bed and raised a regular war-whoop racket on the Indian

A POSITIVE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD General and NERVOUS DEBILITY CURE Waskness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Toung, Robust, Noble HASHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and ghost dance style. He eried out at the top of his voice: "There's a man in the house; net, Nobe HASHOOD fully Restored. How is smalled RODY, neghen WALK, USBWYELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of RODY, object methods willing HOMK THEATMENT - Results in a day lexility resulting in our and Poreign Countries. You can write m. Back, tull explanation, and proving Countries. You can write m. Back, tull explanation, and proving Countries. You can write m. Back, tull explanation, and proving countries. You can write m. Back, tull explanation, and proving countries. You can write m. Back, tull explanation of the state of the "Nie," who sleeps in an adjoining room, was disturbed out of his fast slumbers and his dreams of Bacchus by the terrific noise, them. Book, tull explanation, and proofs mailed (scaled) free. Address ERIE MZDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

and as soon as he heard the call for burglar where a "Bull-dog," saved from the Lost Wright raid of nolitical fame, was peacefully reposing. He seized it and ran for the hall. There he met his son, who smilingly stopped him, saying: "Papa, there's a man in the house. I am 21 years old to-day." "Nie" said nothing, but embraced his off-Composed of Cotton Roct, Tanay and Pennyroyal-a recent discovery by an old physician. Is successfully used monutity-Safe, Effectual. Price SI, by mall, sealed. Ladies, ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or inclose 2 stamps for sealed particulars. Ad-dress POND LLLY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich. spring, and, slapping him on the shoulder he said: "You're a chip of the old block

Buffalo Bill, of Buffalo.

# Sold in Pittsburg, Pa., by Joseph Flom ing &Son, Diamond and Market sta. se21-167-Trsuwkzowz Buffalo Express.] A Buffalo gentleman was traveling in NERVE BEANS France. During his sojourn in Paris he Strengthen Nerves, Brain and other organs. Clear Cloudy Union. Circ aversion to society, unpleasant dreams, loss of mem-ory, and all nervous disease. Positive cure for all male and was taken to one of the clubs. There he was introduced to several Frenchmen. Format all nervous diseases. Format weakness. Price, St. Address Nerve Bean Co., Bulfalo, N. Y. At Joseph Finding & Son's, at Matter St., and all inading druggings With one of them he had a somewhat laughable conversation. "You come from Boofalo, n'est-ce-pas?" asked the French-man. "Yes; Buffalo is my native place." "Zin, you know ze great Boofalo Bill-is it not?" The Buffalonian reflected before It not? The Bullationinh reflected before answering the question. Not speaking French very well, and the Frenchman un-derstanding English but Imperfectly, he decided the easiest way to answer was, "Yes; I know Buffalo Bill very well. He be-longs to one of our best families." "Vell,

maybe you know zat ozzer Bill-zat Mo Kinley Bill. Who is he?" Odd Ending of a Quarrel. "When your ancestors were butting their

heads against cocoanuts," contemptuously said a Wall street man to another the other day, with whom he had a personal differoriginate that contemptuous illusion ough to be my triend, and he will be, by Jove.

This broke up the thunder cloud, and the two went into Sam Robbius' and shared a Not Disagreeable.

Amare Moments. 1 He softly kissed her velvet cheek. Though dreading he would rue it No werd of censure did she speak, But suffered him to do st.

The ardent lover growing bold, When he so gracious found her, Proceeded, as the night was cold, To put his arms around her,

pitcher of puuch.

He pressed her close and whispered lot "You don't object, my treasure?" The blushing maides answered, "No, I rather like the pressure." red low.





Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Mood



Chilian soldiers during the Chill-Peruvian war. The entire museum of Peruvian curi-osities—one of the largest of 1t kind in the world—was packed up and shipped to Santi-ago. The most valuable books of the na-tional library, including a vast collection of old manuscripts, inquisition relics and other priceless relics, were thrown into sacks and sent after the museum. Musical instru-ments were hacked in pieces by swords and axes; historical paintings cut from their frames, and many smaller pictures, statues and articles of virtu were carried off as private olunder. Peru's greatest painting, Marini's "Burial of Atahualpa, the Last of the Incas," was stolen from the wall where it hung, but the protests of the diplomatic corps finally induced the Chilians to leave it. Churches, as well as private houses, were stripped, and what could not be tide eager to sweep over the country.