On Well Without Them.

Size of Brain.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

useful appliance as an abdomen. There are

animals, however, that seem to have no

more thought of impropriety in appearing without these seemingly useful members than would a Western cowboy with only

It is generally known that the tortoise (or

turtle, as we Americans usually call it) is

well-authenticated cases of such tenacity

naturalist states, as a matter of personal knowledge, that a turtle lived 18 days after

its head was cut off. An even more remarkable case was an experiment wherein

the skull of a turtle was cut open, the brain

removed and the animal lived six months.

not literally true, but it seems to take a good while for the tail of a snake to get the

The reptiles, however, are not comparable in this respect with some harmless little ani-

mals that are familiar to all of us. The loss of its head is apparently a matter of but little consequence to a beetle. Thus decapitated it will walk about on a table and stop

when it approaches the edge, seemingly more concerned about the possibility of

tumble than about its mislaid head. A dis-tinguished entomologist states that dragon flies, with their heads cut off, lived from four to six months; and, paradoxical as it may

seem, it was the only way in which he could keep them alive. Those which he attempted

to keep in their natural state would invari-ably die after a few days of captivity, while

the headless ones seemed to enjoy life without the pleasure of their customary diet of

A large yellow dragon fly, captured and

pinned through the thorax or chest was found in the actol eating a small fly. After

leisurely finishing the fly it flapped its wings as evidence that it preferred to look

about for another meal; but when another fly was offered it quietly settled down to a

supplementary dinner apparently forgetful of the fact that it was fastened to a board by a big pin through its vital parts. An English

fly and the entire abdomen of the creature

was severed by the blow. Directly after-

ward he gave it a small fly which it ate with apparent relish, and when liberated it flew away without seeming to mind the trifling

Living Without a Heart,

The newt is a little animal that looks

something like a lizard. It always has a w_ll-whetted appetite for juicy tadpoles,

though it can get along with a plain break-fast of worms. Its vitality is something

amazing. Experiments have proved that after the heart of a newt is cut out the ani-

mal will run, leap, swim and otherwise en-

and vice versa. In support of this theory,

it is held, probably correctly, that man su

other animal.

fers more from physical injury than any

But the rule is certainly not an invariable

not probable that the amputation of its arm

would cause greater pain than the amputa-

tion of a man's arm. The sweet-voiced

much brain as the average man, but the writer has seen a canary bird enjoying a

leisurely meal within an hour efter its leg

was broken. With a newly broken leg even

the most voracious boy would turn his head

Formation of Snow and Hall.

As we usually see the falling snow, in

this latitude, it seems as light as the down from a duck's breast. As they see it in some

countries, however, it is not so light nor so harmless in its descent. Snow and hail are

the same thing, with the exception that the former is made slowly and the latter quick-

iy. Vapor slowly acted upon by a current of cold air produces snow, while an ex-tremely cold current, suddenly introduced

into a heavy mass of vapor, produces hail.

In some countries it is very common for these extremes of heat and cold to come to-

gether in the atmosphere, and the result is

hailstorms which are sometimes very de-

In India the falling bailstones are seldom

smaller than walnuts, and sometimes they are as large as pumpkins. But what would you think of a halfstone as large as a cook-

ing stove? There is an account of one, well vouched for, which fell in Hungary on

May 8, 1832, measuring three feet in length and nearly two feet thick. A block of hail

felt in Eugland in 1849 which a local news-

paper described as "of irregular shape and nearly 20 feet in circumference." Of course all exceptionally large hallstones are simply

aggregations of hail which happen to come

together in their descent and freeze into one

You Cannot See Steam.

very cold air.

uss while passing through a stratum of

Did you ever see steam? Almost anybody

who has seen a locomotive, or even a tea-kettle, would probably characterize the

question as absurd. Nevertheless, you can't

see near the spout of a teakettle, for instance

ee steam. The white substance that you

s exactly the same substance that was first

put into the kettle-water. What is com-

monly thought to be escaping steam is sim-ply a mass, or little water globules, con-densed from steam by the air into which the

steam escapes. Steam is as transparent as air. It is really a gas evolved from water.

A cubic inch of water expands to vast pro-

portions when converted into gas or steam, as we usually call it, and this expansion makes the power which drives the locomotive, and which would burst the teakettle

if it were not for the open spout and the safety valve lid.

Here is something about steam that pos-sibly you don't know: It doesn't need a

heat-making substance to generate steam. Snow, ice and water give off steam at every

the boiling point. . J. H. WEBB.

Wonderful Bells of Moscow

In the Ivan Tower, Moscow, there are 84

bells, one of which, in the first story above

the chapel, weighs more than 60 tons; it swings freely, is easily rung, and if one smites it with the palm of the hand it re-sponds in a wonderfully clear and startling manner. Two others are of solid silver, with very soft, pure tones.

New England Magazine.]

notives, for example, is generated rapidly

temperature. Steam used for prop-

canary bird has relatively twice as

loss of its digestive apparatus.

ologist struck down a large dragon

raw mosquito.

news that the head has been crushed Some Headless Insects.

one revolver in his belt.



(THANSLATED FOR THE DISPATCH.) The old shepherd, Rudolph, although very poor and living in a plain little cottage on the border of the forest, had two lovely children. The one, a beautiful little girl called Binnen, and the other a boy, Raymond, a bright lad of 10 years, who every morning went into the village to do every morning went into the village to do she gave a cry of pain and pointed to her what work he could in order that he might foot, from which the blood trickled over her belp his father make the home more comfortable for his sister. Bianca, who was not yet seven summers, would, on pleasant days, accompany her father to the meadow, and, while the shepherd tended his sheep, the little girl would cather flowers and weave daisy chains, with which she would adorn her golden curls, and then smile at and dance before the pleasing picture reflected in the brook. In the long evenings Bianca and her brother would talk of the fairy folk who, they had heard, lived in

One day the shepherd noticed that the children were engaged in very earnest conversation, and he paused a moment to listen to their prattle. Baymond was saying: "I have often been out in the forest whole days and sometimes at night; but the fairy queen never appeared to me and gave me costly gems, and no dwarf king ever stood in my path and showed the way to a mountain cave the serpent continued: "This morning I

filled with treesure."
"Did you over seek the horn of the golden deer, on which the fairy queen rides?" asked Bianca. "Father says that once a year this deer sheds its horns, and certainly some of them must be lying about in the torest. Think how rich we would be if we could find one of them."

"Why do you not wish for the fern seed?"
saked the shepherd, who had now joined the children. "That would make you invisible, and you could, without being seen, enter pent to the red rock. Here Raymond Why do you not wish for the fern seed?"

The Count drew out a purse heavy with gold, and banded it to the shepherd. Then taking the serpent's crown he gave it to his daughter and the party moved away. When the Count and his cay con had crossed the brook the young Counters dismounted from her horse to gather some flowers growing near the red rock. Suddenly

"You have pricked your foot on a thorn," laughed the Count, "and it will be well in But the little girl grew pale and faint, and had to be carried to the castle, where the most skillful physicians were summoned. But none could relieve the suff and it seemed as if she must die. When Raymond returned home from his work in the village his father told him of the good fortune with which they had met in selling the magic crown, and the little family now talked and planned of the happy, comfortable life they should lead. Later in the evening, when Raymond went to the brook

stung the foot of the young countess, and now she lies dying at the castle. Near the red rock grows a plant which will heal the wound. Take this plant to the countess, and as a reward demand my crown, which you must bring at once to me. If you will promise and perform this, your fortune is made; but if you attempt to keep my jewels



HE BEGAN TO PLAY A LIVELY AIR.

the King's palace and watch the sur- gathered the healing plant, and when he arwould drink the wine from his cur or take the food from his hand as he raised it to his mouth. Or, if you are so anxious to become rich, why do you not seek the erown of the Sernent Oneen, which lives under the great red stone on the other side

of the brook?

related his adventure.

The next day, on his way to the village, Raymond crossed the brook and paused a moment beside the red rock of which his father had spoken. Remembering that he music, he drew out his flute, which he always carried with him, and began to play e lively air. Scarcely had he sounded the first note, when from under the rock a large serpent of dazzling whiteness, and wearing its head a crown, glittering with jewels came forth, and darting out its red, spotter tongue, hissed in a frightful manner. Rav mond at once ceased his playing, and in terror fled from the place. When he reached the village, he hastened to the home of old Barthold, noted for his wisdom, and

"If you wish to rob the Sernent Queen said the old man, "you must, at sunset, place a white cloth before the rock. Then the Queen will appear and place the crown on the cloth. If you escape across the brook fore the serpent overtakes you, the crown is yours; but if, in her anger, the serpent ltaymond listened attentively to these ords; but said nothing to his father or sister of his intention to rob the Serpent Queen. A few evenings later, when Bianca ng for the return of her brother, Raymond

was sitting before the cottage door, watchran along the path, and, after throwing the coveted crown in the little girl's lap, he fell fainting to the ground. Bianca's cries fell fainting to the ground. of terror brought the shepherd to the spot, and when he saw the jeweled crown, he knew that his son had seen the Serpent Queen, and he feared that death would be the result. All night long the shepherd nd his daughter watched by the bedside of the unconscious boy, and in the morning were delighted to see the eyes open and the flush of health again appear on the pale ce; and they listened with interest when Raymond told how he had allured the Serpent Queen to place her crown on the white cloth, and how narrowly he had escaped the And now what shall we do with the

jeweled crown?" asked Bianca. The shepherd said it must be carried into the distant city, where it could be sold for much money.

"Yes," said Raymond, "father must sell the precious stones, and then we can have a new house, servants to wait upon us, and father need not work any more."

The shepherd then put the crown into an

old iron chest, which stood in the cottage, For her symptoms were such he was greatly and said that the next day he would carry it to the city. When the little girl was left alone in the cottage, she took the crown from its hiding place, and gazed with admiration on its beautiful gems, as they sparkled and glistened in the sunlight. Then she placed the Serpent's diadem on her head, and having no mirror in the house, she ran to the brook to gain a view of herself, and was so charmed with the lovely reflection, that she did not at first hear the sound of horses' feet tramping through the forest. When she raised her eyes, she saw a gay company of riders, among whom she at once recognized the count and his fair young daughter. Bianca arose, made her best curtsy, and was about to enter the house, when the young countess

"Oh, father! see that beautiful ornament which the shepherd's daughter wears. I must have it." The Count then turned to Bianca and

exclaimed:

asked:
"Little girl, how came you in possession of such a treasure?"
The shepherd, who had arrived by this time, answered for his daughter;
"Years ago, while at war, my father se-

cured this crown as a prize. It your daughter wishes it, she is welcome to it."

could restore the Countess, the Count said

"If you will heat my daughter, you shall have any reward you desire." Raymond applied the plant to the wounded foot, and at once the countess revived, and in a few hours was entirely well. The jew-eled crown was willingly given, and also a purse, larger even than the other. Raymond then hastened to the Serpent Queen and re-

turned to her her precious gems.
Whether the Serpent Queen still lives under the red rock and wears her jeweled crown is not known; but near the brook stands a stately mansion, in which lives the old shepherd with his beautiful daughter and brave son.

SOME ENIGMATICAL NUTS.

Puzzles for the Little Folks That Will Keep Their Brains Busy for Most of the Week if They Solve Them Correctly-Home

ress communications for this departmen io E. R. CHADBOURN, Lewiston, Mai



D. M. H. 1383.-A CURIOUS CURE.

A young duck of a doctor beginning his course, Of attending to patients for better or worse, Was employed to prescribe for a woman one With the hope that his skill would her suffer-

When he felt of her pulse and examined her tongue— With a natural shyness because he was young He inquired in what work she was daily em-

She replied with a blush of a juvenile maid, "I suppose you might call me a hatter by trade," Thereupon the physician, with wonderful Did remove from his patient the whole of her

But, mirabile dictul his hair stood on en And the change he observed he could comprehend: For the patient had gone many feet under Was alive, and the physical functions were

Nor was this all the change that appeared to bis sight; He discovered the patient at work with his might, and although the mutations were rather comonished him most was a change in

1384-STHCOPATION. Miss Katy B, is oil and pretty, And she is lovely, gay, and witty, No rival has she in the city. The beaux admire her ways so sprightly When in the dance she moves so lightly Bedecked in jewels shining brightly. She sees admirers round her hover.

And yet nobody can discover. That she favors any lover. For while to all she is so clever, So friendly and so cordial ever, It seems as though she never, never Thinks about counnitial mating: So levers keep on waiting, waiting For the girl so fascinating.

Though fair is now this sweet young lady. The coming years will make her shady, And she will be an old maid, maybe.

A last no more as time advances, No more a belle in giddy dances, No more matimonial chances. Alas! Time's ravages are naughty, And girls who are too whole and haughty! Will maideus be when they are forty. NELSONIAN.

1385.—HIDDEN CITIES.

Pind Eleven of Them.

We planned a picuic early in the season. Each one was to consider himself both a guest and a host, so as to redouble the enjoyment. We carried hampers of food and drinks, lumber, lines, hooks, bats and balls, to nourish with food and fun our bodies and minds. We made our tables and seats and had our spread in good season. It was all on donation plan, give and take, each for himself and all the rest, without any servants. In order to stop a rising wind from blowing away our lasts and napkins, we hung our gossamer coats to the lower limb of a tree and fastened them below with stones. But royally the wind struggled with our awaing so hastily improvised, and at length the stones tumbled off and the coats flapped saucily in our faces. From each one in the party rose a shout of laughter, each at the same time with much address denuding his head from the unwelcome cover. The clouds grew blacker, the rain began to beat upon us, when a furious whirlwind seized the tablespread and its contents and whirled everything into the direct confusion, saving us the trouble of uncorking our pop. After it subsided each sought in the debris, to left and right, to find what night be worth saving. Leaving baskets and lumber, necessity compelled us to seek the learnest shelter.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

1386-DECAPITATIONS.

if "a fat, bulky woman" should part with her Her remains will be found in a gardener's bed.

If "a young woman" next should dispose of her head, "Indisposed" it would leave her, but would she be dead? If "a short, thick man" be deprived of his head, What is left is not carcass, but "sarcasm" dread. MEDIUS.

1387-TRANSPOSITION. 'Tis Mary's place, each day, to one
The sitting room, you know;
She thinks it is not work, but fun,
To help her manma so.
'Tis quite a job, where knobs do next

Tis quite a job, where and the The furniture, but she Goes o'er them all, is never vexed;
Proud mamma's help to be.
BITTER SWEET.

1388-DIAMOND. 1. A letter. 2 The title assumed by the founder of Babism. 3. Acts of selling. 4. The water thistle. 5. Signal fires. 6. Pertaining to one of the United States, 7. Encompassing. 8. One who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board. 9. A disease in hawks. 10. To burden. 11. A letter, GWENDOLINE.

1389-ANAGRAM. "Natural Species I" can find In something of unnatural kind, And a performance very droll Is what we may consider whole, 'Tis what I've never seen, so I Is what we may consider whole.

'Tis what I've never seen, so I
Can of it little testify.

Strange things about it I have beard
That for behef are too absurd.
In midst of mystery and gloom.

All seated in a darkened room;
Believers in its workings wait.

Silent, wondering and sedate.

And ghostly forms as they declare.

And ghostly forms as they declare.

In such strange tales my faith is small,
Or rather I have none at all.

For wholes of which I've heard, I claim
That humbug is the proper name.

Creculity makes some believe.

While others willfully deceive.

1390-NUMERICAL. 1-2-3-4 we all enjoy
When overwholmed with life's anney,
When 3 to 8 upon the brain
Proves all our efforts give in vain,
Or when a 4 to 8 of thought interrupted and forgot, blessed o to 8 to com And keep intruders from our home. But then we should e'er I to 8 Our words, or we may merit hate.

DECEMBER'S COMPETITION. DECEMBER'S COMPETITION.

Prize-wifiners: 1, Lottie Hughes, Apollo,
Pa. 2. Rebecca Nicholis, Sharon, Pa. 3. A. M.
Power, Rochester, Pa.

Roll of honor: Olive A. Kein, C. C. Murch,
Austin Bancroft, Mary M. Hauratly, Ida Kernan, Willie C. Beatty, Geo, Ames, Dinah Mo,
Glass, Esther S. Clarke, M. B. D., Eva S. Nelson, Turnkey, Ego, Courad Singer, Schnapps,
Sir Guy, A. H. McElroy, Lizzie Potter.

ANSWERS. 1372—Chewing, drinking, lying, swearing, stealing, cheating. 1378—C-ber-uh. 1374—Platitude, latitude.



1876—Begin, being.
1877—Speciality, specialty.
1878—Curtailment: 1. Cur. 2. Curt. 2. Tail.
Ail. 5. I. 6. Men.
1879—Precedent.
1880—Remuneration.
1881—Music.

CLEVELAND'S NIGHT OFF.

A Way the Ex-President Had of Taking His Little Recreation

"One night I was chatting in the lobby of Willard's Hotel," says a Western Congressman in the Chicago News, "when a messenger from the White House brought me word that the President wanted me to come and see him. 'At last,' thought I to myself, 'at last I am to get what I've been after; he is going to arrange about the appointments I have been seeking.' Of course I indulged in no unseemly delays; I just slipped into my overcoat as fast as ever I could and hustled up to the White House. I found the President in the most felicitous mood imaginable; never had supposed he could be

imaginable; never had supposed ne could be so affable.

"'Come right up to my room,' said he, cordially. 'I want to have a nice long visit with you, and I have given orders that we must not be interrupted.

"That was good news, I can assure you. It assured me that there was balm in Gilead; that the good time, so bong on the way, was at hand. So the President and I went up to that secluded room, and the first thing he did was to produce a quart bottle of fine old did was to produce a quart bottle of fine old whisky and two glasses. We 'smiled' and 'smiled' again and kept on 'smiling,' the President meanwhile keeping up a constant fire of stories and jokes. Well, sir, there we two men sat for four hours and not a word about appointments or politics or any-thing of the kind. No, sir; not a blessed word was said except in the way of a story r joke, or a fish yarn or an experience. had it in my heart several times to broach business, but the old man seemed to read my intention in my eyes, for he headed me off every time either with that bottle of fine old whisky or with the recital of some joke that

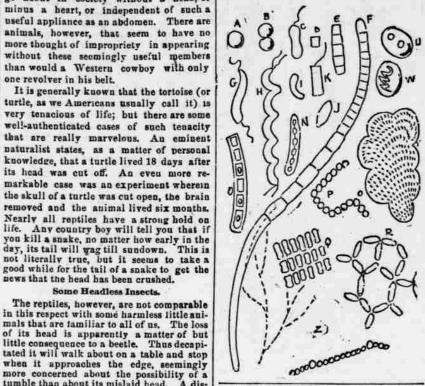
st then occurred to him.
"You see he just was hungry for a good old-tashioned 'set-down;' he was tired out with routine work and he had made up his

mind to a quiet evening's visit with one who wouldn't pester him with importunities."

Feet Vary With Age. If a last is made to fit a man of 20 or 25 it will do for a few years, but after he has reached 30 he will complain that his shoes are too short. The feet nearly always inare too short. The feet nearly always in-crease from half to one inch between 80 and 40, especially if they are used freely. With a woman it is quite the reverse. A young lady who is obliged to wear fours will ask for "small fours" soon after she gets into 20s, and can often wear 3s without punish-ing herself at 25. SHAPES OF THE BACTERIA.

DO NOT NEED HEADS Odd Forms They Take and How They Multiply So Alarmingly. Some Reptiles and Insects That Get The name bacillus (a little rod), like the

similar name bacterium, is commonly applied to the rod-shaped forms of a group of minute plants which botanists know by the THE NEWT CAN SPARE HIS HEART. title "Schizomycetes." translated by German naturalists as spaltpilze (splitting molds), says Prof. Ray Lankester, in Pall Susceptibility to Suffering Varies With the Mall Budget. The word schizomycetes reters to the mode of multiplication of these little rods. They attain a certain length and then divide across into two. Each half POINTS ON HAIL, SNOW AND STEAM grows to the size of the parent and then similarly divides, and so on as long as food and other conditions of their life are pres Animals that grade below the level of eut. One species (that common in old hay) man have no books of etiquette. They has been observed to divide in this way every half hour, a rate which gives in 24 probably have their own ideas of "good hours more than 300,000,000,000,000 of in-dividual rods as the off-pring of one parent form," in their social spheres, and possibly some of them are as punctilious as our own rod. Some idea may be formed of their smallness by examining the drawing, and reflecting that, if a drawing of a well-grown man were made to the same scale of votaries of fashion. But from our standpoint it would hardly be considered the correct thing for a self-respecting creature to go about in society without a head, or minus a heart, or independent of such a



magnification, the drawing would have to be a mile and a half long. Rods are by no means the only shapes under which the Schizomycetes, or, as it is convenient to term them, the "bacteria," present themselves. They often split up so far as to be-come tiny spheres, when they are called "micrococcus" (a). The commonest form is biscuit-shaped (c), and very often the rods, instead of breaking as they grow, elongate so as to become long filaments called "the leptothrix form," consisting of several seg-ments adhering to one another (f). The filament as it grows may take a spiral twist, when it is called "spirilium" (h), and should it then break into segments, as it often does, each segment is called a "comma" or "comma bacillus" (i). A less twisted form than the spirillum is the "vibrio" (g). All the forms shown in the illustration may be assumed according to the conditions of growth by one and the same race or species bacteria, but some seem to be more limited than others as to changing their form of growth. A good many are known only as micrococci; some are known which grow for a time as bacilli, or rods (e, k), and then may break up and continue to grow as

Some of the bacteria shown are as follows: (j) diamond or double cone, the form of the bacterium of fowl cholera; (n) the tubercle bacierium of lowi cholera; (n) the tubercle bacillus, showing the moniliform shape of the protoplasm as seen when stained with aniline dye; (o) a bit of the leptothrix form of the anthrax bacterium, showing the formation of spores in separate chambers; (w) a spirillum with a jelly envelope (Leucono-

AN EMIGRATION OF ANTS.

mal will run, leap, swim and otherwise enjoy the pleasures of newt-lite for two or three days be ore showing any sign of having missed anything. Some naturalists have attempted to prove that intensity of suffering in animals is in proportion to their brain mass; the larger the brain, relatively, the greater the suffering from bodily injury, and vice versa. In support of this the Tired of Its Quarters. Nature's Realm.

One afternoon, while lying on a mosscovered bank under cover of the shady wood reading "Rambles of a Naturalist Around Philadelphia," I noticed and became inone. One species of monkey has a propor-tionately larger brain than man, but it is terested in a great army of small black ants traveling along the dry sandy bed of the gutter below me on the roadside. Tracing the line of march back I found they were leaving their old habitation on the side bank among the grass for some unexplained

They were not encumbered by any unnecessary luggage, not even provisions. Their young, like maggets without legs, were carried. Thousands of males, emales and neuters, the latter being soldiers and workers, comprised the line marching for-ward. Though scattered, a distinguished teature of order and intelligence appeared, as some were going back and forward. stopping an ant here and there to give some order evidently.

ROLLING A CIGARETTE.

Health and Money Easily Saved by Those Who Must Have the Rolls.

New York Press.] Notwithstanding the vigorous denunciaions medical men have launched against

the smoking of eigarettes, it is pretty evident the dainty little cylinders of tobacco and paper are stead-

ily growing in popu-Placing the Tobacco, larity, and that the warnings and protests so plentifully seattered have little if any effect in deterring those who have acquired a taste for them from pursuing it—too often literally to the

Without approving of the practice, read-

ers of the Press who will smoke cigarettes would do well to follow the example of one who has been a regular cigar-

ette smoker for over The First Fold. 20 years and make his own cigarettes. By doing this they will not only secure a healthier, but also a more enjoyable smoke. The ready-madeigarette is in more ways thon one a delu-

In the first place, to give it shape and permanency, the tobacco has to be tightly packed, whereas it should be so lightly rolled that the slightest effort will draw a sufficient current of air through it to maintain the combustion. Again, in

the bought cigarette

most invariably be come hard and dry betore it is smoked. The result of this is that it burns too rapidly giving out a hot, unpleasant smoke, wh if the smoking is continued for any length of time, will invevitably produce the burn-

by the combustion of coal or wood, and the quick expansion produces the power. Steam naturally escaping from ice or water, at a temperature o. say 60°, is precisely the same as that which coal or wood heats up to sure the quality of both, and by making up

sure the quality of both, and by making up his own cigarettes he will have them at half the cost, while the pleasure to be derived from them will be more than doubled.

The illustrations given show the process so clearly that it is only necessary to say that the tresher the tobacco and the more lightly and evenly it is rolled the more enjoyable and healthy will the smoker find his cigarette.

Do You Cough? Take Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure, Sample bottles tree of druggists, Large bot-

DRINKING IS NO SIN

It Is as Right to Drink Wine as It Is to Eat Bread, but Excess

IS THE EVIL THAT MUST BE MET.

Weak-Willed Men and Men Whose Example Cause Others to Fall

Proverbs 20:21-Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived

thereby is not wise. Proverbs 31:6, 7-Give strong drink unt him that is ready to perish, and wine unto the praise of bread-"bread that strength-them that be of heavy hearts. Let him eneth man's heart." them that he of heavy hearts. Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more. Isaiah 25:6-The Lord of Hosts shall

is an evil to which a busy, hurried, alert and nervous people have peculiarly strong those lands of clear skies and warm sun and leisurely living, they have not the need which we have for temperance societies.
But in England, and still more in Scotland,
Finally, we come to the Example of exyou see drunken men along the streets.

Two Allies of Intemperance. A wet climate and a nervous temperament,—the condition under which life in this country is almost universally carried on,—create a craving for strong drink. Now, the first evil which follows upon an inebriate indulgence in strong drink is that the drinker is unfitted for his duties. He is only the halt or the tenth part of a man. Everybody has duties in this world, and it is everybody's business to attend to his duties. That is what God has put us in the world for. And a man's duty demands a clear eye and a steady hand and a reasonable mind. Whoever has an aching and dizzy head, and cannot see straight out of

when ye go into the tabernacle of the con-gregation." The priests had two exceeding-ly important duties: They were to perform a service of worship before Almighty God, and they were to teach the will of God so that the people might understand and follow wine or strong drink might interiere. Put it away. Drink no wine nor strong Put it away. Drink no wine nor strong drink, lest it take away your manhood, and unfit you for your duty. That was good advice then and now.

Address to the Highest Class.

One of the most lamentable evils of intemperance is the ruin which it brings into human life, and sometimes into the lives of men who ought to stand as high among their brings at the ruin which it brings into the right spirit. All the time we are of necessity making choices. And the choice is not slow a between the right spirit. their brethren as the priests of the ancient church stood among the people of Israel. It is significant that this warning is addressed not to the law, and degraded, and ignorant, and besotted, but to the intelligent, the refined, the religious, the leaders. Such men as those need that warning still. Who is there that does not know some lawyer, or physician, or merchant, or perhaps even a ninister, who might be at the head of his profession, winning bonorable fame, making the world better, achieving all manner of glorious successes-but upon whom this curse has fallen, that he cannot-or will notkeep from drink; and so is making a misera-ble and pitiful failure of his life, putting away all prosperous achievement and all

young man, the son of an honorable family, the heir to a goodly heritage of wealth and high position and fair fame, who might be high position and lair name, who might be such a man among men that all the neigh-borhood and the city where he lives should be proud of him—but he has taken to strong drink; he has abandoned all the fine possibilities of his life, and unfitted himself for its duties; and he has a reputation which is a regret and a pity in all decent society, and is going, as men say, to the devil. not drink wine nor strong drink." It is

good advice. Others Must Suffer.

And the second evil which attends a failare to follow this advice is that the drinker brings shame and pain upon his friends and upon his family. Drunkenness is the most detestable selfshness. It makes a white man worse than an Indian. It is a characteristic of the most degraded sav-agery, that the men drink and the women work. The man lies about the house like a great unclean animal, while the woman is working her hands off supporting herself and him. Every clergyman, every district visitor, everybody who knows any-thing of the life of the poor, is well aware how this barbarism has its place in the midst of our Christian civilization. I would not lay all the poverty at the door of drink. I do not believe that drunkenness causes poverty any more than poverty cause

The two great evils of our day are forever intersecting and pounding down like two trip hammers upon the life of whole regions of our great cities. Out of miserable, empty, dirty homes men go to the clean, glittering, warm sulcons. The salcon is the only decent place which a good many men have to go to. It is true that the homes might be kept cleaner; but that is pretty hard to do when poverty sits in one chair and discouragement in the other. The women have no heart to brighten up their houses. But the men are seifish. In five cases out of ten, at least, the family is poor, and the home is dark and mean, and the children cry for bread, and the woman's heart is broken, because the man steals the money which belongs to his family, and gives it to the saloon keeper. Thoughts a Drunken Man Inspires.

The thought which comes into your heart when you see a drunken man making his devious and uncertain way along the street is not so much a thought about the man as is not so much a thought about the man as about his wife and children, or about his father and mother. The man is a pitiable object; he looks part fool and nart animal. All respectable people behold him with contempt and sorrow, and keep as far away from him as possible. You are thankful that this miserable, staggering, usclean parody and caricature of manhood is not one of your acquaintances. But your thoughts go along with him, and you see him reeling into the doorway of his house. You picture the shame and the tears of his wite and his little ones. You know how the children feel to have a father at whom while and his little ones. You know how the children feel to have a father at whom other children jeer and call as he staggers along the road. You know that if he is not too drunk to stand and speak he will heap abuse upon abuse by mistreating his wife. There are many fathers in this city who go home, beasts like that, and turn their weak,

over-worked wives out of their doors, beating them and their children. So I say that drunkenness is the synonym of selfishness. It transforms a decent man into an animal for which there is no name in the zoologies. It sacrifices upon the pagan altar of appetite all the holiest affection of human life. It breaks women's hearts. The author of it is the devil.

An Abused Quotation. And yet there seems to be another side to this matter. One of the texts which I quoted was painted up on a transparency, and set in front of a saloon in New York ample Cause Others to Fall

HAVE NO RIGHT TO TOUCH LIQUOR

WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.:

Psalms 104:5—Wine that maketh glad the heart of man.

and set in front of a saloon in New York City, so they say, some years ago. It is an invitation to the bar. "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto them that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more." That is the advice which is given in the Bible to the poor and miserable. Go to the saloon and drink, and forget your troubles!

forget your troubles!

I quoted one verse, out of many like it, from the Psalter. It is a sentence in praise of wine. "Wine that maketh glad the heart of man." It is set down side by side with the major of heard. "Bread that strength-

Presently we read a description of the joys of the good times to come under the symbol of a banquet which all the nations of the earth are bidden to, and where the Isaiah 25:6—The Lord of Hosts shall make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined.

Col. 2:21—Touch not; taste not; handle not.

Jer. 35:6—Drink no wine, neither ye nor your sous, forever.

of the earth are bidden to, and where the lember of the banquet, with a banquet, with the servants of the very richest and strongest quality. Such a banquet, with the servants your sons, forever.

I Tim. 5:23—Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine off infirmities.

You 11:10—The Sen of Man came eating

nearer to us than Jonadab, the son of Reehab, advises Timothy to drink wine rather than water. And, though, in the epistle to the Colossians he recites a text temptations. And when these 'people live, as we do, in a wet climate, where rain falls two or three days out of nearly every week, intemperance becomes a most vigorous and enterprising and treacherous adversary. In Europe, in the warmer countries of a multitude of petty rules and regulations, as well as the continuation of the colossians he recites a text which the temperance societies are very fond of, saying. "Touch not, taste not, handle not"—he quotes it only to differ from it. "Why are you subject to ordinate the colossians he recites a text which the temperance societies are very fond of, saying. "Touch not, taste not, handle not"—he quotes it only to differ from it. "Why are you subject to ordinate the colossians he recites a text which the temperance societies are very fond of, saying. "Touch not, taste not, handle not"—he quotes it only to differ from it. "Why are you subject to ordinate." the continent, everybody drinks. The dining table at every hotel is well laden with wine glasses and bottles, and the saloon keepers are the busiest of all the citizens. But nobody gets drunk. In those lands of clear sties and warm are and the saloon keepers are the busiest of all the citizens. But nobody gets drunk. In those lands of clear sties and warm are and the saloon keepers are the busiest of all the citizens. But nobody gets drunk. In the saloon keepers are the busiest of all the citizens. But nobody gets drunk. In the citizens. But nobody gets drunks are supported by the continent, and regulations, as you were in the days of your Judaism, following commandments which men have devised, such as "touch not, taste not, handle not?" Christians ought to be free. "Let no man judge you in meat. Let no man judge you in drink." So that St. Paul

Finally, we come to the Example of examples. And we find that the Lord Christ Himself came eating and drinking, and that people who desired to find fault with Him called Him a wine-bibber. We know that He began His ministry by turning water into wine, and that He ended it by consecrating wine with bread to be the chief symbol and sacrament of His religion.

Excess Is the Sin.

Now, what shall we say? Why, we will say that drinking is no sin. There is no more sin is drinking than there is in eating. It is as right to drink wine as it is to eat bread. It is drinking too much which is sin. It is when drinking units one for the duties of his life, or brings trouble upon his

dizzy head, and cannot see straight out of his eyes, cannot do his work.

It was set down as a rule for the priests of the Jewish Church: "Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation." The priests had two exceedingly important duties: They were to perform a service of worship before Almighty God, and they were to teach the will of God so proverb says, that "wine is a mocker."
Keep away from it. Shun it as you would faculty, every ability, every measure of strength and steadiness of hand, every degree of clearness of brain they had. And wine or strong drink mind. and there is poison in it. There are a good many people for whom the only safe thing is a promise and vow of total abstinence. And there are other people who are the

ompanions of these weak-willed brethren. Their example counts far much. If they abstain, it will be easy for this brother to abstain who ought to. St. Paul said he would rather not taste wine while the world is not always between good and bad. Ofter it is between better and good. Here is a pleasure on one side, a cheerful, delightful pleasure; that is good. And here is a duty on the other side, a duty which we owe to God, and which is fulfilled by the helping of our neighbor. Shall we aske any difficulty about the cho it be hard for anybody to say which of these two is to be done? Shall a swallow of wine be preferred before the happiness of a friend's life?

Not To Be Ascetica

We must make the rule for our own selves. That is what St. Paul says. Circumstances make infinite differences and change the whole horizon of duty. In gendecent happiness out of it, making his name a by-word among all know him.

Who is there who does not know some has in it. We are to delight our eyes eral, nothing hindering, we are to get all the good pleasures out of life which life has in it. We are to delight our eyes with all the lovely scenes, and our ears with har-monious sounds, and our tongues with all sweet tastes. We are not to be ascetics, mak-ing our bodies miserable, for the sake of making them miserable. We are to live as Christ lived, among men, in society, eating and drinking what is set before us. But-remember that for all these things God will bring us into judgment. They may be right—they may be terribly and selfishly

wrong.

And the final remedy for intemperance in not to be discovered in legislation. Prohibition will not cure it, high license will not abolish it. It is not to be looked for in temperance societies, or promises or pledges. Intemperance will be driven out of human society only in proportion as reat Christianity comes in. Let a man realize his posi-tion in God's world, with duties to do, and strength given him to do them; let him realize his relation to his brother man, a rela-tion which is meant to be loving and not selfish, helpful and not harmful nor hinder ing-and he will guide his steps aright, whether in eating or in drinking or in any other of the common acts of life. We need to be converted. We need to recognize the infinite seriousness of life. We need to set our affections upon things above, not on things which are on the earth. We need to think less about what we shall eat and what we shall drink, and to think a great deal ore about the kingdom of God and His righteousness.

Let a man honestly love God and neighbor and he will not break any of the laws of temperance. GEORGE HODGES.

Where False Hair Comes From. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

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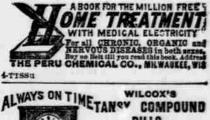


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