Countn

Advocate.

HENRY A. PARSONS, Jr., Editor and Publisher-

NIL DESPERANDUM.

Two Dollars per Annum.

VOL. IV.

RIDGWAY, ELK COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1875.

NO. 46.

Cupid Swallowed.

Tother day as I was twining Roses for a crown to dine in. What, of all things, 'midst the heap, Should I light on, fast asleep. But the little desperate elf, The tiny traitor-Love himself By the wings I pinched him up Like a bee, and in a cup Of my wine I plunged and sank him ; And what d'ye think I did ?--- I drank him Faith, I thought him dead. Not he ! There he lives with tenfold glee ; And now this moment, with his wings I feel him tickling my heart-strings,

--- Leigh Hunt.

THE STORY OF THREE BEARS.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS. A tale which may content the minds

Of learned men and grave philosophers. GASCOYNE

Once upon a time there were three bears, who lived together in a house of their own in a wood. One of them was a little, small, wee bear, and one was a middle-sized bear, and the other was a great, huge bear. They had each a pot for their porridge; a little pot for the for their porridge; a little pot for the little, small, wee bear, and a middle-sized pot for the middle bear, and a great pot for the great, huge bear. And they had for the great, huge bear. And they had little, small, wee voice.

The little old woman had heard in her rough, gruff voice of the sized chair for the middle bear, and a great, huge bear; but she was so fast great chair for the great, huge bear. And they had each a bed to sleep in; a little bed for the little, small, wee bear, and a middle-sized bed for the middle | voice of the middle bear, but it was only

One day, after they had made the por-ridge for their breakfast, and poured it into their porridge-pots, they walked out into the wood while the porridge was cooling, that they might not burn their side of the bed, she tumbled herself out mouths by beginning too soon to est it. And while they were walking a little old woman came to the house. She could not have been a good, honest old were, always opened their bed-chamber woman; for first she looked in at the window when they got up in the morn-window, and then she peeped in at the ing. Out the little old woman jumped; key-hole; and seeing nobody in the house, she lifted the latch. The door was not fastened, because the bears were good bears, who did nobody any harm, and never suspected that anybody would good bears, who did nobody any harm. harm them. So the little old woman opened the door and went in; and well leased she was when she saw the por- her. ridge on the table. If she had been a good little woman, she would have waited till the bears came home, and then, per-haps, they would have asked her to little rough or so, as the unnner of boars is, but for all that very good-natured and

So first she tasted the porridge of the great, huge bear, and that was too hot for her; and she said a bad word about that. And then she tasted the porridge of the middle bear, and that was too cold for her; and she said a bad word about that too. And then she went to the porridge of the little, small, wee bear, and tasted that; and that was neither too bot nor too cold, but just right; and see liked it so well that she ate it all up; but the naughty old woman said a bad word about the little porridge-pot, because it did not hold enough for her.

Then the little old woman sat down in chair of the great, huge bear, and that was too hard for her. And then she sat down in the chair of the middle bear, and that was too soft for her. And then she sat down in the chair of the little, small, wee bear, and that was neither too hard nor too soft, but just right. So she seated herself in it, and there sat till the bottom of the chair came out, and down came herself, plump upon the ground.

And the naughty old woman said a wicked word about that too.

Then the little old woman went stairs into the bed-chamber in which the three bears slept. And first she lay down upon the bed of the great, huge bear; but that was too high at the head for her. And next she lay down upon the bed o the middle bear; and that was too high at the foot for her. And then she lay down upon the bed of the little, small, wee bear; and that was neither too high at the head nor at the foot, but just right. So she covered up comfortably, and lay there till she fell fast asleep.

By this time the three bears thought their porridge would be cool enough; so they came home to breakfast. Now the little old woman had left the spoon of the great, huge bear standing in his por-

"Somebody has been at my porridge!"

said the great, huge bear, in his great, rough, gruff voice. And when the mid-dle bear looked at his he saw that the spoon was standing in it too. They were wooden spoons; if they had been silver ones, the naughty old woman would have put them in her pocket.

"Somebody has been at my porridge!"

said the middle bear, in his middle voice. Then the little, small, wee bear looked at his, and there was the spoon in the porridge-pot, but the porridge was all

*Somebody has been at my parridge, and has eaten it all up?" said the little, small, wee bear, in his lit-

tle, small, wee voice. Upon this the three bears, seeing that some one had entered their house, and eaten up the little, small, wee bear's breakfast, began to look about them. Now the little old woman had not put the hard cushion straight when she rose

from the chair of the great huge bear. "Somebody has been sitting in my chair!"

said the great, huge bear, in his great, rough, gruff voice.

And the little old woman had squatted down the soft cushion of the middle bear.

"Somebody has been sitting in my chair !" said the middle bear, in his middle voice.

And you know what the little old woman had done to the third chair.

"Somebody has been sitting in my chair, and has sat the bottom of it out?"

said the little, small, wee bear, in his little, small, wee voice.

Then the three bears thought it necessary that they should make farther search; so they went up stairs into their bed-chamber. Now the little old woman had pulled the pillow of the great, huge bear out of its place.

"Somebody has been lying in my bed!"

said the great, huge bear, in his great, rough, gruff voice.

And the little old woman had pulled the bolster of the middle bear out of its

"Somebody has been lying in my bed!" said the middle bear, in his middle

And when the little, small, wee bear came to look at his bed, there was the bolster in its place; and the pillow in its place upon the bolster; and upon the pillow was the little old woman's ugly, dirty head-which was not in its place, for she had no business there.

sleep the great, rough, gruff voice of the asleep that it was no more to her than the roaring of wind or the rumbling of thunder. And she had heard the middle bear, and a great bed for the great, huge as if she had heard some one speaking in bear. But when she heard the little, small, wee voice of the little, small, wee bear, it was so sharp and so shrill that it at the other, and ran to the window. Now the window was open, because the bears, like good, tidy bears, as they were, always opened their bed-chamber and whether she broke her neck in the fall, or ran into the wood and was lost grant as she was, I cannot tell. But the

A Murderer Convicted.

three bears never saw anything more of

Albert Brown, the negro murderer of haps, they would have asked her to breakfast; for they were good bears—a little Cora Greenleaf, near Minnequa. Bradford country, Pa., one of the most little rough or so, as the manner of bears is, but for all that very good-natured and hospitable. But she was an impudent, bad old woman, and set about helping bad old woman, and set about helping broken the first despreciated, was in the employ of a Mr. Greenleaf, the father of his victim. Being an unusually inintelligent negro, and professedly pious, he was permitted many liberties. He had a class in Sabbath-school, and was a great favorite with the children, especially with the child he murdered. One day, in August, Cora was left in charge of Brown during the absence of her parents. The negro took her into an upper room, where he first violated her nd then cut her throat. He fled, but the crime being discovered shortly after its commission by the parents of the child returning, search was at once insti-tuted for Brown. He was found next day at a station on the railroad, lying at the depot with both legs broken. had attempted to commit suicide by jumping in front of a train of cars. When his crime was made known the fury of the populace at the station was so intense that it was only by great effort that the negro, mangled as he was, could be saved from lynching. He was taken to Towanda jail in a wagon. While on the way he was shot at several times by persons in the crowd that followed. Several of the shots took effect, but none struck a vital spot. It was not thought that he could survive his injuries, but he recovered, and was tried and convicted

Railways in Great Britain.

According to a recent report made to the British Board of Trade by Capt. Tyler, an inspector of the railways of the United Kingdom, the average divi-dend made in 1873 by the companies was five per cent. on ordinary capital, while the average earnings were 46 per cent. "By the running of trains over a distance of 197,354,749 miles," says the report, "£55,675,421 were received during the year, of which £30,060,112 were expended in working and maintenance, and £25,615,309 remained as net profit; so that 54 per cent, of the gross receipts were expended in earning What use the balance was put to after making five per cent. dividend out of 46 per cent, net earnings is not stated. The average cost per mile of working trains was 36 shillings 57-100, while the net profits were 31 shillings 14-100 per mile. The report also says that 16,083 miles of railway were laid down at the enormous outlay of £36,-500 per mile, or about \$180,000. When it is stated that American roads cost from \$40,000 to \$75,000 per mile, according to the nature of the work, it will be een what immense sums English capithe mere construction of lines.

Just Like Them.

A ball in Santa Fe, Texas, was attended by the members of the best society in the place, but an incident showed that border usages are not confined to border ruffians. George Stone, the son of the leading lawyer, and John Collier, the son of the leading physician, were among the dancers; and Miss Townley, regarded as the handsomest young lady in Santa Fe, was there, too. She is a coquette, and that night she accomplished the common feminine exploit of making each of two carriers, and the amount of purchases to admirers believe that he was most agreeable. At last their attentions clashed, and, without a word of controversy, Collier drew his revolver and fired at Stone. the bullet making a terrible wound in the shoulder. The wounded man at once shot his assailant dead. As both lay on the floor unconscious, Miss Townley dropped the coquetry that had made the deadly trouble, and revealed her prefer-ence for Collier by throwing herself ence for Collier by throwing herself wildly upon his dead body. Stone will

THE OLDEN TIME.

The Continental Currency of the United States and What Was Done With It.

places. In New England it fell until it the same dollar. These rates seem to have become accepted as permanent, and it is only a few years since New Englanders were accustomed to reckon by shillings of one-sixth of a dollar each New Yorkers by shillings of one-eighth, And Pennsylvanians by shillings of one-eighth, and Pennsylvanians by shillings of one-seventh of a dollar. When, therefore, in May, 1775, the Second Continental Con-gress addressed itself to the business of raising money, it seemed to everybody means available. The total amount of specie in the country did not exceed \$5,000,000, and, as we have said, the existing currency did not exceed \$25,000,-000 more, and was probably less than that amount. We had no credit abroad, our commerce had been destroyed, and direct taxation was not only impolitic, but impracticable. Promises to pay were easy to make, and, thanks to the patriotic zeal of the people, were readily accepted

\$9,000,000; in 1777, \$8,000,000; in 1778, 865,500,000; in 1779, \$114,500,000— believe that it may be laid down as an making a grand total of \$200,000,000. axiom, that, other things being equal, During the same period the individual the more the brain is worked, the greater colonies, and even private citizens, were also at work issuing paper money of their own, the aggregate amount of which is estimated to have equaled that issued by Congress. It thus came to pass that a country of 3,000,000 of inhabitants was supplied with a currency amounting to \$400,000,000, which is about the same tion of \$5,600,000,000!

worth four times as much as paper; by tion of meat by introducing various The bills ceased to circulate as money, and became objects merely of curiosity and speculation. As such they fluctuated in value from 500 to 1,000 for one. Their disappearance caused no panic, and was universally rejoiced over. No attempt was ever made to redeem them, though the coin value actually received for them by Congress had been \$36,000,000.

One thing which hastened the catastrophe was the enormous number of counterfeits that were added to the volume of the genuine money. As, dur ing our late war, counterfeit Confederate notes were made in the North and carried to the South, so the British Government, as a war measure, lent every possible assistance to counterfeiters of the Congressional currency. Advertisements offering to supply it to persons going into the colonies were published in the official newspapers printed in New York, and flags of truce were taken advantage of to introduce it within the American lines. The very paper used by Congress was imitated, so that little or no risk of detection was encountered. All efforts to prevent these practices failed, although whole issues of the genuine money were, from time to time, called in and destroyed in order to render

the counterfeits useless. The effects of the inflation were similar to those which followed that of our times. Shrewd men, forseeing what was coming, bought at an early period all the property they could lay their hands on, and ran in debt for it to the extent of their credit. The paper being a legal tender, debtors took advantage of its de preciation to swindle their creditors by paying off loans received in specie at miserable fraction of their original amount. Widows and orphans, whose money had been invested before the war, were the chief sufferers in this way. Speculation ran riot, and fortunes were made and lost in imagination, just as they were in Wall street in 1864 and A writer in the Pennsylvania Packet says: "I had money enough to buy a hogshead of sugar. I sold it again and got a good deal more money than it cost me. Yet what I sold it for, when I went to market again, would buy but a tierce. I sold that, too, for a great deal of profit, yet the whole of what I sold it talists think necessary to lay out upon for would afterward buy but a barrel. I have now more money than I ever had and yet I am not so rich as when I had

Congress endeavored, too, to arrest the downward career of its currency. Besides making the bills a legal tender for the payment of debts, all sorts of pains and penalties were prescribed for those disloyal citizens who refused to take them in the course of trade. keep down prices, which naturally rose as the currency depreciated, laws were passed regulating the wages of laborers, the charges of innkeepers and common be made by any one person at one time. To prevent owners of goods from sending them away for sale and thus escaping these arbitrary restrictions, an embargo was actually laid in 1778, and continued for several months, prohibiting the shipping of wheat, corn, beef, pork, live stock, and other provisions. To crown all, in the last days of December, 1778, an official denial was issued of the report that "Congress would not redeem the bills issued by them to defray the self or devote it to better purpose expenses of the war, but would suffer charity.

them to sink in the hands of their

Finally, in February, 1781, after every expedient had been tried in vain and the Paper money, in various forms, was already familiar to the people of the American colonies when the Revolution broke out. Massachusetts had issued bills of credit as early as 1690, and her example was followed soon thereafter by example was followed soon thereafter by was chartered, with a capital of \$400,000, New York, Pennsylvania, and the other colonies. The total amount of this currency in circulation just prior to 1775 is variously estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$25,000,000. It had depreciated in comparison with specie differently in different brought to a successful termination. So great, however, was the public abhor-rence of an irredeemable currency that took six shillings to equal a Spanish dollar, the par being four shillings and six-pence. In New York eight shillings, and

An Important Matter. Many persons eat far too much flesh, and would be the better for a more copious admixture of vegetables. Others have too much vegetable, and especially farinaceous food, and not enough flesh, regard being had in either case to the work which the individual has to do, and the most natural and proper thing in the work which the individual has to do, and world for it to order the printing of paper to the power of digestion. Too exclumoney. There was indeed no other sive a flesh diet is the vice of many rich people, who even allow their children at school to indulge in game pies and other articles of the highest class, such as un-fit boys for plain fare, and deprive them of the help which a higher diet might afford them hereafter in case of illness. Too much animal food is unduly stimulant, renders children restless and quarrelsome, young men sensual and Philis-tine, and elderly men gouty and dyspep-tic. Too exclusively vegetable or farin-aceous a diet, especially if tried too sud-The total amount of Continental currency put into circulation during the first effect to constipate the bowels, year 1775 was \$5,000,000; in 1776, which become loaded with masses of

undigested potato, bread or rice. believe that it may be laid down as an need is there for animal food. people must have more meat, as a rule, than country folks; the children of pro-fessional men more than the children of

agricultural laborers. Still rich townspeople on the whole should use less flesh, and the peor ones more.

There are plenty of vegetable stimuthing as if, with our present population lants, some combined with nourishment, of 42,000,000, we should have a circulasin mushrooms and onions; others unon of \$5,600,000,000! combined, as the peppers and spices.

For the first year of its existence the And the way to insure the greater use Continental currency remained nearly at of nutrient vegetables is to confer on par with specie, and the only effect it them some of the flavor and stimulating produced was a steady advance in the properties of animal food. By this December, 1779, forty times as much; cessories—as stewed fruit with roast and during 1780 the depreciation went ment-and by substituting the most on so rapidly that before the end of the recherche vegetable dishes for entrees of year it took \$525 in paper to buy \$1 in meat. Poor people, who wish to reduce specie! Then by common consent the quantity of flesh for economical reacurrency went out of use altogether. sons, must fall back upon the farinacea and on vegetables generally, and endeavor, by appropriate admixture of vegetable condiments to imitate the stimulating and satisfying qualities of animal food. In fact, puddings and other dishes which are too commonly eaten with sugar should be made savory by the addition of the condiments that generally accompany meat .-- Medical Times and Gazette

What a Fire Revealed.

There has been a fire in Georgetown, Massachusetts, and the Newburyport Herald, published in the same county, makes the following blood-curdling state ment concerning the awful secret revealed by that fire :

In the Masonic building were two halls, one occupied by the Masonic and the other by a secret society known as the "Dodunks," or "Hell-cats." When the building caught fire, both these halls were speedily dismantled and certain properties pitched unceremoniously into street by the irreverent firemen, where they were the center of attraction for wondering crowd. They were a diabolical-looking set of implements, some of which would have graced the dungeons of the Inquisition. Of course, nobody was anxious to claim them; the Dodunks swore they belonged to the Masons, who indignantly declared that the rubbish was none of their "housen-stuff," and was finally lugged off or destroyed by the boys. The most conspicuous object was dummy giant, about twelve feet high. were made of several mealbags, on which was the name of a prominent grain-dealer. The cut of his coat. which was of bocking, and, like Joseph's, of many colors, pointed to a fashionable merchant tailor, The boots were No. 22, "saddle-seam." He was stuffed with meadow hay. The mask that formed his face was hideous enough to frighten a saw-horse. Then there were a lot of devils, hoofs and horns, tails and all, which, with a box of brimstone, some blue lights, red fire, etc., were probably intended to treat the candidate to a mild representation of the place where the "rich man" went. There was also a huge gridiron. Next in order was a skeleton supposed to be the framework of some unfortunate member, who was broiled on the above-named gridiron for having divulged the secrets of the Lodge to his wife, who told them to all the other women. Then there was a sort of treadmill, where the hopeful candidate was put through his best paces; also large cask, hung on a crank, in which was treated to a turn or two; a mill with huge wooden rollers, where he was 'ground over;" an old boiler, on which he "Devil's tattoo" was beat with clubs, while he crawled through; a pair of boots, in which he had to walk up an inclined plane; a two-gallon syringe, with which he was baptized into the Order; the horns, big enough to blow down the walls of Jericho without a miracle, and many other elegant little arrange ments "too numerous to mention," all of which the delighted candidate must have fully appreciated.

A Washington judge has decided that in the case of a drawn bet, the stakeholder may either keep the money him-

Our Foreign Imports.

We give below the importations into the United States from foreign countries of several articles for the fiscal years 1873 and 1874 respectively, and show the amount of the decrease of imports and of

1873—Pig-iron imported	Tons, 181,327 92,041
Decrease of importation in 1874 Duty of \$7 per ton	89,286
	Pounds,
1873—Imported	166,016,035 74,031,533
Decrease	88,984,502 \$889,845
BAR, SCROLL AND HOOP IR	on,
	Pounds.
1873—Imported	25,660,711 5,955,950
Decrease	19,704,761 \$295,571
Baltimond Invite	Pounds,
1873 Imported	481,009,461 40,759,006
Decrease	440,250,455 §3,081,752
SCRAP IRON.	· Second
1970 Townstak	Tons.
1873—Imported	204,078 51,357
Duty at 88 per ton	\$1,221,768
A Section Contractor	Pounds,
1873—Imported	320,083,100 292,821,945
Decrease	27,261,155 \$340,764
RAW WOOL.	
THE RESERVE	Pounds,
1873—Imported	85,496,049 42,949,206
Decrease	42,546,843
cents per lb	#5,318,855

RECAPITULATION Falling off of duties on Iron and Falling off of duties on raw wool. . . In 1873 the United States collected \$184,929,041 duties, derived chiefly from the following articles: Breadstuffs. Cotton manufactures......Linen goods and flax Iron and steel

2.449.218 11.557,173 7,212,791 Glass and glassware. Total from sixteen articles......\$132,715,428 The duties on so-called articles of luxury were: Sillos, etc.... Spirits and wine. 8,714,402 6,291,317 l'obacco and cigars. Clocks, jewelry, fancy goods, and

Fooling With a Bear.

The captain of the propeller Benton, in winter quarters at Detroit, has a halfgrown bear on board, and the animal has been annoyed so much that he does not hesitate to use his claws whenever occasion offers. Saturday morning a lanky stranger from Sandusky happened along the wharf and saw the bear in the gangway. He stopped and began teasing the bear, and bye-and-by the captain some of the wounds were still unhealed.

"Look out, mister, or you'll get dread-

fully tickled. I guess I've seen bears afore now, replied the man, indignantly, and he description, but whose madness renderkept on cuffing the bear, spitting at him, ed him callous to all punishment. making false motions, etc. Finally, when about ready to leave, he thought he'd scare Bruin by pretending to throw flesh, which was hung in long strips The force of the a water pail at him. false blow threw Sandusky off his feet and he rolled down to the bear. Bruin uttered one growl and went to business, and the way the broadcloth, suspenders and red shirt flew was hand and white some to behold.

"Call off yer b'ar!—help! police! This is one of the most common mala-lice!" yelled Sandusky; but the police dies of early childhood, says Science of a lame foot and can't get around very The whole back of the man's coat made only one mouthful for the bear, and he wasn't a minute in getting down fried dishes etc. to hide and blood.

"Oh! oh! Marcy—whoop—gracious—step—yelp! yelp!" howled the man, as he rolled around the deck; but the bear would have been playing with him yet but for the captain and a handspike. When Sandusky was hauled out of the way and jerked to his feet he was all blood and rags and bites and scratches. "Didn't I tell you not to fool with the bear ?" asked the captain, as he stood oack and surveyed the man.

"Yes, capting, you did," replied Sandusky; "and the next thing is to lend me an army blanket and show me a first class hospital!"

Gold Fish. Seth Green says this as to the proper care and treatment of gold fish: Never take the fish in your hand. If the aquarium needs cleaning, make a net of mosquito netting and take the fish in it. here are many gold fish killed by handling. Keep your aquarium clean, so that the water looks as clear as crystal. Watch the fish a little, and you will find out when they are all right. Feed them all they will eat, and anything they will eat-worms, meat, fish water and spawn. Take great care that you take all hey do not eat out of the aquarium. Any decayed meat or vegetables in the water has the same smell to a fish that it does to you in the air. If your gold fish die, it is attributable, as a rule, to one of the causes-handling, starvation, or bad wa-

An Arkansas grocer has been sent to the penitentiary for six years for shooting a man who "kept helping himself to

FIGHT WITH A HIPPOPOTAMUS,

The Monster in His Native Haunts--- Tenn cious of Life.

A tragical incident occurred not long after the establishment of the camp of Sir Samuel Baker, in Africa. There was an old blind sheik who frequently crossed the river to visit the new-comers. One day he was returning with his son, when the canoe was charged by an angry hippopotamus. Seizing the frail bark at the end where the sheik was sitting, the monster crunched it to fragments between his ponderous jaws, and so crushed and lacerated the poor old man, that, although rescued by his comrades, who hastened to his assistance, he died during the night. The hippopotamuses were often the source of great annoyance, and sometimes of danger, to the expedi-tion. One beautiful moonlight night, when the flotilla was quietly at anchor in a lake close to the White Nile, one of these monsters made a most determined attack upon the diahbeeah belonging to Sir Samuel Baker. The vessel was close to a mud bank, covered with high grass, of strips of hippopotamus flesh, and the dingy was fastened alongside. Every one was soundly sleeping, when, says Sir Samuel, "I was suddenly awakened by a tremendous splashing close to the diabbeath, accompanied by the hoarse, wild snorting of a furious hippopotamus. I jumped up, and immediately perceived a hippo, which was apparently about to attack the vessel. My servant, Suleiman, was sleeping next to the cabin door. I called to him for a rifle. Before the affrighted Suleiman could bring it, the hippopotamus dashed at us with inde-scribable fury. With one blow he cap-sized and sunk the zinc boat, with its cargo of flesh. In another instant he seized the dingy in his immense jaws, and the crash of splintered wood be-tokened the complete destruction of my favorite boat. By this time I had procured a rifle from the cabin, where they were always kept fixed in a row, loaded, and ready for action, with bags of breechloading ammunition on the same shelf. The movements of the animal were so rapid, as he charged and plunged alterintely beneath the water in a cloud of foam and wave, that it was impossible to aim correctly at the small but fatal spot upon the head. The moon was extremely bright, and presently, as he charged straight at the diahbeeah, I stopped him with a No. 8 Reilly shell. To my surprise, he soon recovered, and again comparison.

The Resultful Snow menced the attack. I fired shot after shot at him without apparent effect. The diahbeeah rocked about upon the 2,394,191 grass. There he lay by the bank, at 3,952,777 about twenty-five yards distant, snorting

and blowing."
Thinking the creature must be dying. Sir Samuel went to bed, but in about half an hour was awakened again by another furious charge. A rifle ball in the head rolled the monster over, and he floated helplessly down the stream. This time he must surely be dead. To the amazement of all, he presently re-4,000,000 covered, and only gave up after receivng several bullets in his body. following morning a post-mortem ex-amination showed that he had received three shots in the flank and shoulder four in the head, one of which had broken his lower jaw; another had passed through his nose, and passing down-ward, had cut off one of his large tusks. Such determined and unprovoked fury as was exhibited by this animal had never been witnessed—he appeared to be raying mad. His body was a mass of frightful scars, the results of continual confliets with bulls of his own species There was one scar about two feet in length, and about two inches below the level of the surface skin, upon the flank. He was evidently a character of the worst attack upon the vessel was probably induced by the smell of raw hippopotamus about the rigging, and with which the zine boat was filled. The dead hippo potamus that was floating astern, la to the diahbeeah, had not been molested.

The Croup Among Children.

far hence, and the captain has Health. Scrofulous and plethoric children are most subject to it. All "rich" candies, sweet cakes, greasy admixtures,

The early symptoms are wheezy inspiration, with some difficulty of breathing, without fever, soon followed by the shrill, ringing inspirations and oppressed breathing, which are peculiar to ease. The patient now manifests the low, or typhoid, form of fever, which is one essential accompaniment. After a few hours or days, the symptoms will gradually disappear, or the patient will die of exhaustion or suffocation.

The essential point in the successful treatment of croup, is to check the exudation into the windpipe, and prevent the formation of what is called a false membrane, as this must necessarily be detached from the mucous surface, and if it is not expelled through the narrow glottis, the patient must be inevitably choked to death.

The throat must be enveloped in cold wet cloths, the colder the better, and often renewed until the preternatural subdued. In extreme cases, pounded ice is better. If the surface is hot and feverish, tepid ablutions are in-dicated, as in the hot stage of all fevers and inflammations. If the superficial heat is unequal, and the extremities inclined to coldness, the warm bath and hot applications to the feet are necessary. The expectoration of the adhesive excretion may be facilitated by means of sips of warm water, and the vapor or steam o hot water. The early treatment should always be prompt and vigorous, as, in most cases, the result depends on arresting the morbid excretion at once.

STOVE POLISH AND SOAPSUDS. stove polish is mixed with soapsuds, the luster appears immediately, and the dust of the polish does not fly around as it usually does.

A Bad Manager.

What a picture for "those about to marry" is thus given in the Saturday Review of a wife who is a bad manager: "Her dress is always stained with the droppings of her teacup, and she has no intermediate state between untidiness and finery. She puts on her best clothes for a morning walk, and keeps nothing for her visiting days. Her piano always wants tuning, and she never remembers the date of the tax-collector's visits. She forgets her gloves or her card-case till she has arrived at the hall door, and when they are brought the gloves always want buttons, and there are no cards in the case. She never learns the rate of postage, and writes her foreign letters after the mail has gone out. A drive in a cab involves a fight about the fare, and she brushes the muddy wheel with her dress in getting out. She expects her servants to do everything without instructions, and usually speaks of them as 'wretches.' While she exacts obsequious respect from them, she talks before them of their shortcomings. She gives them needless trouble by her laziness or carelessness, and, while she does nothing for their and about thirty yards astern of her was a shallow part of the lake, about three feet deep. A light boat of zine was full stantly. She will thoughtlessly ring stantly. She will thoughtlessly ring them up to the top of the house to put on the coals which are in the scuttle be side her chair, and will heedlessly send them on three or four errands when a little forethought on her part would have made one enough. She never interests herself in their welfare, hardly knows their names, never spares them when they are ill, or thinks of how she may save them trouble. She provides no wholesome literature for their leisure reading, and does not inquire after the proper investment of their little savings. Their wages are always in arrear, and she habitually tempts their honesty by leaving her purse or her letters lying about, and yet frequently suspects them without cause. She charges them with theft and untruthfulness on the smallest grounds and constantly fancies that they are look-ing at her through the keyhole or listen-ing behind the door. She is indignant when they give her notice, and refuses them a character when she finds that they cannot compel her to give them She knows nothing of them after they leave her, and never concerns herself to get them places. She expects them both to be up before her in the morning and also to sit up late for her at night. If she is ill they must attend her

The Beautiful Snow.

Shortly after the lamps and candles The diableeah rocked about upon the waves raised by the efforts of so large an animal. This movement rendered my aim uncertain. At length, apparently badly wounded, he retired to the high now they said it was snowing. I could not the believe it until I want out and saw and the large and the large and the large and the large and large grass. There he lay by the bank, at not believe it until I went out and saw about twenty-five yards distant, snorting for myself. At nine o'clock I went out again to observe what progress the storm had made, with as much interest as if I was a boy, and the next day a Saturday At that hour there was about two inches of snow on a level, and it was still coming down. I gathered up several balls of it and carried it into the house, to the hys terical enjoyment of the ladies. This morning the hills and valleys were covered. The men servants have been engaged for an hour shoveling paths, and the snow is still descending. been out on the back corridor looking down the yard upon some debris of timber, where some repairs have been going on. It looks wonderfully homelike, but it is not comforting. have been brought up in affluence, with no call out-doors, and a sitting-room to be comfortable in, and not obliged to hover over the kitchen stove with its dreadful proximity to an outer door, can enjoy this snow, and look out over the hills and plains and see only the purity and beauty of its frosting. But to a chap who has lived on a farm, or been a builder's apprentice, the first snow has It is white and beautiful to no charms. others, but to him it is terribly damp, and he knows by experience how it takes hold of a pair of fine boots which have not been greased recently. How dread-fully natural the exposed ends of scantlings and floor boards looked down there in the snow. I knew to a hair's breadth the size of the chill which went over the apprentice as he pulled the pieces out with his bare hands, and I knew to a T what were his sensations and thoughts as he knocked the clinging snow from his boots and went inside of the windowless building. On a ripping cold day there is electricity in the air which stimulates your blood, and urges you into an activity which produces warmth. But in (gross) kinds of food predispose to it, as a snowy day like this the air is as flat as a dish-cloth, and the dampness permeates every joint in your careass, and bids de-fiance to the shuffling of feet and the

swinging of arms. Ignorance and Crime.

We doubt, says the Scientific American, if more striking evidence of the necessity of compulsory education laws and the provision of means for their rigid enforcement could be found than appears in a suggestive fact in the pages of a recent report of the National Prison Association. This volume, which is filled with copious statistics of prisons and convicts in this country, deals inciden-tally with the causes of crime, making its deductions from the various prison reports of the mental and social condition of the incarcerated. Ignorance is proved to be the worst evil with which a community must struggle. Forty-eight per cent. of all the convicts in the United States can neither read nor write, and only one per cent. of the aggregate have acquired a superior education. that the enforcement of the compulsory laws already enacted in some of the States will soon justify the wisdom that prompted them, and lead to an improvement in the average education of the

The most repulsive member of the Brighton aquarium, says the Danbury News man, was the octopus. It is diffi-cult to describe it. Its body is in front of its head, and consists of a yellowish watery bag, like that of a spider. Its legs, of which there are any number, are long and slimy, and armed their whole length with suction tubes. Once fastened to any enemy it would be a difficult matter for the unfortunate to escape. An octopus is the most dreadful looking object I ever saw. I would rather wear earrings than be an octopus.