WORLD'S FAIR FADS.

The Rage for Collecting Souvenirs of the Great Exposition.

One Woman Who Even Economized on Her Meals in Order to Gratify Her Desire for Columbian Curios.

An epidemic of fads has set in as a direct result of the world's fair. People who had held out long and stoutly against the temptation to "collect" things come under the spell at the White City, says the New York Sun.

A critical analysis of the "fad fever" has yet to be written. It is contracted in various ways. It is with fads as it is with greatness. Some people are born with fads, some acquire them, and others have fads thrown upon them. Of this last variety are the people who have, by chance perhaps, received a present or presents, which have subtly inspired them with the mania for acquiring other things of the same nature. In this way, for example, many a fine and otherwise admirable young woman has, by the gift of perhaps a single silver spoon, been transformed into one of the spoon fiends who have been at once such trying, and yet such pathetic, figures during the past few years.

Other people acquire fads. They "take them up." These are the people who have more money than they have tastes. They gratify their small likings without exhausting their "spending money," so to speak, and they "take up" a fad for teapots, or fans, or, in general, anything that they have heard some one else is collecting.

And there are the born faddists. They are the people who have a single strong fancy or love for something. The man who collects musical instruments because he cannot help it probably loved them when he was a baby and the real bibliomaniac doubtless never had to be reproved when he was an infant for tearing the leaves of his picture books.

But the exposition faddists were created in still another way. They are the creatures of circumstances. Never were such opportunities for collecting curiosities presented to the American public before. It is not strange that the victims have been many. Sometimes the merest trifles laid down the law of the coming fad. For instance, two New York girls were passing along the Court of Honor, in front of the Agricultural building. All the white facades gleamed in the sunlight, and a troop of Navajo Indians crossing the court looked so picturesque that they soon had a crowd around them. The two girls pressed through the people till they reached the center of the group, where they suddenly became lost in admiration of a leather quiver full of arrows worn by one of the Indians. They priced it at once. The sum named was so fabulously large that they relinquished the quiver with a sigh. But each girl purchased an arrow. And, of course, those arrows were exhibited at the boarding-house that night with the remark that they were purchased from "a real Indian!"

The next day the same young women were at the Javanese village, when their eyes fell upon some more arrows. In a weak moment they yielded, and a Javanese arrow, "bought from a real Javanese," was placed with the Navajo weapon. That settled it. Dahomeyans, South Sea Islanders, Japanese, Chinese, every nation which boasted an arrow, contributed a specimen, and now those two girls are rabid collectors.

A list of the fads which sprung into life and were nourished into vigor at the fair would be amusing enough. One woman who began as a mere joke, to purchase two or three of the "souvenirs" which were for sale in almost infinite variety, finally became such a full-fledged collector, that she economized on meals, walked instead of rode, and finally took a cheaper room in order to make her souvenir collection as complete as possible. She had nothing which did not bear the words "Columbian Exposition," or "World's Fair," or some other reference to the fair. Everything, from little red glasses with the name engraved "while you wait," silk handkerchiefs with a picture of Columbus woven in them also "while you wait," to canes containing maps of the grounds, souvenir coins and models of the buildings, were put into a collection which is really a most interesting one, although of scarcely any intrinsic value.

A SIGN OF MISERY.

Abundance of Obsolete Gold Coins in England Has a Sad Meaning.

Anyone who has collected old French or old German coins still in occasional circulation, say the thalers of Frederick the Great, or the forty-franc pieces of the first Napoleon, knows that Berlin and Paris are not the cities to find them in. The capitals have the latest issues from the mint. It is either in remote villages or in some locality where want asserts itself as a factor in outlay that the old coins come to the monetary surface. Homburg or Baden or Wiesbaden was the likeliest place in which to find the debased coinage of King Frederick—not lately, but thirty years ago, when the gaming-table drew them from the stockings. So at this moment a handful of gold pieces at Monte Carlo shows a larger area of sovereignties than a money-changer's entire till in the Palais Royal. Within the last week the same law is asserting itself in London and in the big cities of the north, says the Westminster Gazette. Light gold and obsolete gold is in brisk circulation, and the explanation is sad enough. Long ago the methodical Londoner paid into his bank all his pre-Victorian gold, but the poor are their own bankers and their deposits are their own hoards. The well-worn coins now going about show the breaking up of these long and carefully guarded reserves. It is but one other evidence of the wideness and the cruelty of the privation by which we are surrounded.

COLOR AND LIGHT.

Why the Under Parts of the Finny Tribe Are White.

There is no phenomenon of nature that escapes the investigating eye of science, says the Waverly Magazine. In England they have lately been experimenting with flounders in order to determine whether the whiteness of the under sides of those fish is due to the exclusion of light and the presence of color upon their upper sides to exposure to light.

They have kept the fish experimented upon living in a glass tank, having a mirror placed beneath so as to reflect light upon the under sides of the fish.

One of these prisoners has survived for three years under conditions so strangely different from its ordinary habits of life and all of them have exhibited the development of spots of pigment on their lower surfaces.

The experimenters have concluded that it is exposure to light that causes the coloration of the upper parts of the bodies not only of flounders but of other fish, and, conversely, that it is to the comparative absence of light that the whiteness of the under sides of fish is due. They extend the same principle to explain the colorless condition of the skins of many animals that pass all their lives in caves.

Prayer Rugs of India.

The prayer carpets or rugs sold in our stores are the product of the leisure moments of Syrian and Indian women. In every house there is a loom, and when the woman is not otherwise busy she sits down at it and does a few moments' work. Of course, she works by snatches, which explains the story that some of these rugs were on the loom for twelve or eighteen months, but they would not have been had she been able to work continuously. When a rug is done she sells it at once to a traveling merchant, who hands it over to the city merchant, and in time it finds its way, at a constantly increasing price, to Europe or America.—Chicago Herald.

TERRAPIN FARMING.

How the Market Is Supplied with This Great Delicacy.

Terrapins, the now greatest delicacy known to the epicure, are a little lower in price this year than they were last, although their comparative scarcity makes them one of the most precious luxuries. "Counts"—that is, terrapins that measure six inches or over—which brought fifty-five dollars per dozen last year are now selling for fifty dollars. The largest specimens are highly prized for their flesh and have brought even this year as high as seventy-two dollars per dozen. The more common varieties, which have not changed materially in price, sell for fifteen to twenty dollars.

Terrapin farming, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, as it is technically dubbed by the trade, has proved itself a lucrative business. Of late years many have entered into it and have earned a good living by plying their strange trade. One of the most noted of these farms is situated on Hog Island, Va., which is located at the mouth of the Conn river, where all the advantages of water and surroundings necessary for the rearing of the animals, are at hand. The farm covers about two and one-half acres of land and water, and is surrounded by a board fence, which effectually prevents the terrapins from escaping. The interior is divided into lots. Marshy ground is afforded the animals for burrowing in the mud when cold weather sets in.

The summer months seem to be the favorite time for the terrapin to lay its eggs. This operation is performed in a peculiar way, which admirably demonstrates the sagacity of the animal. The female first digs a hole in the sand with her claws and hollows it out cleverly in the form of an inverted cone. In this she deposits her eggs, one layer at a time, and having filled the cavity she covers it over carefully, and, with her hard breast shell, packs the sand down over the nest. She usually lays about twelve eggs, this being a fair average. The heat of the sun hatches the eggs, and after they have been in the ground about two months and a half the little fellows dig themselves out of the sand and take to the water, where they proceed to obtain nourishment as best they can. When the cold weather comes on the terrapin hunts his winter quarters, which are generally located at the bottom of the pond. The older ones sleep all the winter at the bottom and the younger ones live around the edges of the bank. As a natural consequence the terrapin only requires care during the warm weather. Then they must be fed regularly with fish, crabs and other food of which they are fond. Such farms are stocked at any season of the year. Whenever the animals are caught they are placed within the inclosure, where they find the quarters all prepared for their reception.

THE WOES OF ICELAND.

Things Seem to Be Going from Bad to Worse There.

The accounts which have just reached Europe from that most distressful island in the Arctic seas give us little reason to hope that anything can be done to remedy the woes of Iceland essentially. Like most of the remainder of the world, that remote little country has enjoyed this year an almost unprecedented wealth of sunlight and heat, says the London Saturday Review. The brief Icelandic summer can have a rare beauty of its own and that of 1893 has been enchanting. Steady drought in June, rains in July, and warm, dry weather again in August, brought on the hay to great advantage, and the latest batch of letters speak of the harvest as unusually promising. Almost everywhere along the coast the fisheries have been excellently successful. It is plain, therefore, that for once Iceland has had a chance from the weather, which has of late years been its most cruel enemy.

If a succession of good seasons like the present had occurred a dozen years ago Iceland might have been saved. But especially since the political agitations of 1885, which disturbed and discouraged the population, things have been going materially from bad to worse. We are occasionally called upon to listen to jeremiads about Icelandic starvation from those whose sentiment for the Icelanders is more active than their information is exact, and the English public has become suspicious of cries of "Wolf!" But the present season, with its excellent weather and good supplies of food, has not shown any reaction against the draining away of the people. This summer no fewer than six hundred persons emigrated to America, bringing the population below that limit of seventy thousand to which it had already dwindled. The island now contains, it is believed, fewer inhabitants than it did in 1870, before the temporary rise in Icelandic prosperity. The emigrants are largely of the farm-laborer class, and there is a growing complaint that portions of the country are going out of cultivation because there is no one to work on the land.

The great geyser has been very sluggish this year, and it is believed that weather which is excellent for crops acts in a deplorable way upon this class of phenomena. It is by her extraordinary sights and by the visitors drawn to see them that Iceland must hope to live.

Decadence of Patches.

Do you ever notice how few patches people are wearing? It is because clothing is so much cheaper now than it used to be, that it is not worth while pulling old garments together. When they are worn out, they go into the rag bag or are given to tramps and new ones ordered of the custom tailors, or more often are bought outright at the nearest hand-me-down shop. A pair of colonial boots, recently shown in a shoemaker's window, was almost covered with home-made patches. Such exhaustive eking out of old boots is not in vogue nowadays; it is cheaper and better to get new goods.

CURED BY A FALL.

A Lady Freed from Her Infirmities by an Accident.

One of the most remarkable cures ever known in Maine occurred not long ago in Portland, says the Lewiston Journal. Three or four years ago a lady in that city was afflicted with what was supposed to be sciatic rheumatism. She lost the use of one foot and ankle, then of the arm on that side. Instead of growing better the disease continually increased until the whole side of her body was practically helpless. The doctors were not agreed, some calling it rheumatism, others paralysis, a fall received a few years before being by several supposed to be the cause. But all treatment was unavailing. The disease, whatever it was, continued its slow but dreadful progress until the lady was entirely helpless, unable to move hand or foot. It was at this time that the miracle occurred. One day during the temporary absence of her attendant in another room the invalid slipped from her chair, and, being unable to support herself, fell to the floor.

The family were much frightened, but were reassured on finding that no serious harm had been done; but the wonder came a day or two later when the helpless invalid began to astonish her friends by moving her hands and doing things she had been unable to accomplish for months. The recovery was as steady but much more rapid than the decline, until now she is fully restored to her old-time health and skill. Whether the fall jarred from the brain a clot of blood that was holding her in prison or what the cause, it is evident that the fall was what freed her from her infirmities.

—Tulip is the Persian name for turban, the flower being shaped like a turban.

To Avoid Colds.

"There are two simple ways of avoiding pain and colds," said Henry McIntosh, who is at the Southern. "One of these is to shut your eyes, and the other to shut your mouth. The man who comes out of an overheated room, especially late at night, and breaths through his mouth, will either catch a bad cold or irritate his lungs sufficiently to cause considerable annoyance and unpleasantness. If he will just keep his mouth shut and breath through his nose this difficulty and danger are entirely avoided. Nine chills out of every ten are the result of people talking freely while out of doors just after leaving a room full of hot air, and theatre-goers who discuss and laugh over the play on their way home are inviting sickness.

Two Valuable Friends.

1. A physician cannot be always had. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises and Burns occur often and sometimes when least expected. Keep handy the friend of many households and the destroyer of all pain, the famous Red Flag Oil, 25 cents.

2. Many a precious life could be saved that is being racked to death with that terrible cough. Secure a good night's rest by investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Pan-Tina sold at G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

What an amount of labor would be saved if the sweeping glances we read about would only take the dust from carpets.

Bucklen's Arnica Save.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. N. Snyder.

He (indignantly)—"I hope I know my own mind!"

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wisconsin, was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well.

"In making choice of a wife," said Mr. Cheeke, addressing Miss Keene, "I am afraid I shall be rather exacting as to good looks."

"Indeed," said Miss Keene, "but won't it interfere with your plans if the lady whom you select should be of the same mind?"

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is.

Old Bramble—"Want to marry my daughter, do you? Let me say, sir, that you are not exactly the sort of a man I should like for a son-in-law."

Young Gentleman—"Well, you are not the sort of a man I should like for a father-in-law; but then you know we needn't be chummy unless we want to."

Entitled to Confidence.

Mr. G. W. Benford, Druggist, should have the confidence of this community. His calling is one of responsibility; very often precious lives are entrusted to his care; taking the agency for selling the celebrated Red Flag Oil should be a guarantee; it will do all that is claimed for it, and no remedy excels it for the quick cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains and all bodily pain. Price 25 cents.

Fond Mother—"And so my little girlie joined the Little Defenders to-day, and will always be kind to dumb animals?"

Little Girlie—"Yes, mummy. Comin' home I met a man wif a bag full of kittens 'at he was goin' to drowned, and he promised to bring them here for us to be kind to."

It is a Good Thing.

I say this for Pan-Tina: I have been in the drug business many years, and this is one of the most successful Cough remedies I have sold. A case in point, a neighbor, Mr. Lewis Nicodemus, had a chronic Cough of six years' standing, which no medicine would relieve. I recommended Pan-Tina, and its effect was magical. It is a good thing.

J. ROSS MATHER, Altoona, Pa.

Pan-Tina is sold at 25 and 50 cents at G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

"Gran'ma," said little 4-year-old Austin, as he twined his arms lovingly about his grandmother's neck—"gran'ma, you'll never know how much I love you till you have a child of your own!"

I am an old man and have been a constant sufferer with catarrh for the last ten years. I am entirely cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It is strange that so simple a remedy will cure such a stubborn disease.—Henry Billings, U. S. Pension Att'y, Washington, D. C.

I suffered for more than ten years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and used every available medicine that was recommended to me. I cannot thank you enough for the relief which Ely's Cream Balm has afforded me. Emanuel Meyers, Winfield, L. I., N. Y.

"Do you regard your cook as the premier of your house?"

"No. No combines domestic affairs with foreign relations in her office."

Catarrh in the Head.

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh oftentimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

At the hotel counter.

Clerk (stepping to the speaking tube as it whistles)—Well, what is it?"

The agonizing tones of Uncle Joshua (room E, front)—"Send me up a bellows. I've blown on this 'ere 'lectric light till I'm winded, an't its burnin' yet.—*Chicago Record.*

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

The Smartest Bit of Roguery He Had Ever Heard Of.

How a Pair of Clever Thieves Relieved a Physician of His Valuables While Seeking His Professional Services.

At a Bohemian gathering the other night, at which all of the guests were expected to contribute at least one yarn, says the New York Herald, a private detective told the following as an example of the smartest bit of roguery that had ever come under his observation:

"A certain physician, whose name and address for professional reasons I cannot reveal, had acquired both fame and wealth by an extensive practice and had often been brought prominently before the public as an insanity expert in important cases that were tried in the courts. Being a man of taste, with the means of gratifying it, he surrounded himself with rare and costly articles of bric-a-brac, curios and antiquities which he had picked up in his travels abroad.

"One day he was waited upon by an elegantly dressed gentleman of engaging manners and cultivated conversational powers. He said that he had crossed the continent to obtain the doctor's aid and advice in a case of extreme delicacy. His wife, who in all other respects was everything that his heart could desire, had become a confirmed kleptomaniac. Though his fortune was ample to gratify all her freaks of fancy and love of luxuries, she couldn't keep her hands off other people's portable property. Even in her own home she would purloin articles belonging to other members of the afmily.

"A curious phase of her disease—of course, it could not be regarded as anything else—was illustrated by the fact that within a few hours of committing thefts she invariably became penitent and abandoned herself to fits of grief and mortification, which were none the less severe because always followed by the restitution of the stolen property. Thus she was breaking her own heart and her husband's. He had consulted the most famous alienists in Europe and placed his wife under the treatment of some of them, but she still continued incorrigible. Still, from what he had read and heard of the success achieved by Dr. —— in dealing with similar cases, he had been led to believe that if it were possible to cure his unfortunate wife Dr. —— was the one man living who could do it.

"The physician naturally felt somewhat flattered by this avowal of confidence in his skill and, besides, felt a deep professional interest in a case so remarkable.

"The engaging stranger promised to call next day and bring his wife, naming some fashionable hotel as their temporary abode.

"True to his promise, he called next day, bringing with him an exceedingly handsome and stylish woman, whom he introduced as his wife. The physician engaged her in conversation and found her apparently just as refined and cultivated as her husband. While in the consulting room she afforded the physician practical evidence of the overmastering power of her affliction by pocketing several rare and costly articles when she deemed herself unobserved.

"'You see for yourself,' said the much-distressed husband in an aside, 'what a terrible affliction hers is. It breaks forth even here. In an hour or two she will tell me what she has done and experience all the grief and mortification that the sanest and most conscientious of persons could feel under similar circumstances. I will restore all the articles she has taken at any hour you may choose to make an appointment with me to-morrow. You can then consider the case in your hands without any restrictions, and all your directions shall be implicitly obeyed.'

"The morrow came and went, but the engaging stranger did not keep the appointment, nor were the articles that the supposed kleptomaniac had pocketed returned. Within a week I was put on the case, but never succeeded in getting track of the couple. They had vanished completely.

"It is the only case in all my experience where a shrewd, wide-awake man was robbed before his very eyes—under his own nose, as it were—without the faintest suspicion that he was being victimized. It may be wrong, perhaps, but I can't help feeling the profoundest admiration for the man who had brains enough to concoct such a scheme and sufficient audacity to carry it out."

RUNS ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Famous Bank Has Suspended Many Times and Has Been Accorded Favors.

The Bank of England has never failed, though, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, it has more than once suspended payment and several times has come very near to failing. In 1695, two years after it began business, the bank was compelled to suspend payment, its notes being at a discount of twenty per cent. In 1745, on account of the invasion of Prince Charles Stewart, the Young Pretender, there was a run on the bank, which was met by paying drafts and notes in shillings and sixpences. In 1797 there was another run on the bank, which Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas feared that it might not be able to meet, so on Sunday, February 26, an order in council was issued forbidding the bank to pay cash, and this order was approved by parliament. On May 1, 1823, the bank again paid its notes in coin. In December, 1825, in the middle of another panic a run on the bank began. The bank would probably have gone under had not a number of one-pound notes been discovered in a box. These were paid out and the panic and run subsided. Peel's act of 1844 allowed the bank to issue notes to the amount of fifteen million pounds, based on government securities, but for every note issued in excess of that amount required actual gold to be kept in reserve. In 1847 the bank was in trouble again, and Lord John Russell, the premier, "relaxed" the bank act so as to permit the bank to issue notes unsecured by gold, but the relaxation was not availed of. In 1857, during the panic, the act was relaxed a second time, and two million pounds of notes were issued unsecured by gold; and a third time, in 1866, the act was suspended, although a further issue of notes was found unnecessary.

Navigation of the Dead Sea.

At length the Dead sea is to be navigated, and two sailing boats, one rather large and heavy for cargo and the other smaller and neater for passengers, have just been conveyed from Jaffa to Jerusalem by rail and thence to the Dead sea by road. The boats belong to the sultan, as does also the Dead sea, which forms part of the crown property, and it is Abdul Hamid's intention to turn to good account the salt, bitumen and sulphur that abound in its waters and on its shore.

The Legend of St. Baume.

Fifteen thousand pilgrims annually visit St. Baume, in Provence, not far from Marseilles, in France, where Mary Magdalene is said to have spent the last thirty years of her life. The legend, according to the Nouvelle Revue, runs that Mary Magdalene came from Judea in a small boat with Lazarus, Martha, the two Marys and Salome, bringing with them the body of St. Anne, the head of St. James the Less and a few wee bones of the innocents massacred by King Herod.

—There was immense applause at the first performance of a new play. Suddenly a one-armed gentleman turned to the person sitting next to him and said: "Caballero, be good enough to clap this hand and I want badly to applaud myself."—De Solromena.

A STRANGE DELUSION.

An Accomplished and Wealthy Spaniard Who Thinks Himself a Leper.

Situated within half an hour's ride from the City of Mexico is the country place of a man who for forty years has been a voluntary recluse, seeing only one face in that time, and as much dead to the world as if his body were indeed decayed. This man is the wealthy Spaniard, Don Pedro Gutierrez, at one time an officer in the royal army of Spain, but who for nearly half a century has been a prey to the delusion that he is a leper, or about to become one. His reason for this horrible fancy, according to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, is that when a young man of twenty-five he went on a visit to Honolulu and there met a lady whom he married, and whom he carried back to Madrid with him. After several years of happiness this lady was seized with a malady that was finally pronounced to be leprosy. The shock of this decision unhinged her mind and in a short while she died by her own hands. Her husband, with this double blow to bear, became a monomaniac on the subject that had deprived him of his beloved wife and at last grew to believe that he, too, was leprous. Resigning from the army, he sold his estate in Spain, and, coming to Mexico, purchased the place where he now is. He had fitted up for him a suite of apartments in which he had spent every hour of his life since. His servant is only allowed to enter one room at a time, when the don retires into another until the man's work is done. Twice a month a priest goes from here to confess him, but he sits outside a little inner window, through which he converses with his unseen patient. This unfortunate man never even walks in his garden, which is, however, completely screened from view by a fence eight feet high, without a crack between. This exercise he refrains from, fearing that it will prolong his life, which he bears only as a heavy burden imposed by Providence. One relaxation besides music he allows himself, and that is books and newspapers. He is an accomplished linguist and subscribes to all the leading journals and magazines in the world, while he regularly employs an agent to find out and send him all the books published that are worth perusing. His will provides that his servant, who was once with him in the army, and through all has served him faithfully, is to place him, when he dies, in his coffin, and to allow no one to look upon him, and that he is to be buried thus on the estate.

BIG MAILS FROM THE WEST.

Members of Congress from Beyond the Mississippi Get the Most Letters.

It is interesting to note the striking differences in amount and degree that characterize the correspondence of representatives from different sections of the country, says the Washington Star. The mail of representatives from the New England and south Atlantic states is comparatively light, that of representatives from the middle states is moderate, or "from fair to middling," and that of the western, northwestern and southwestern states is exceedingly heavy. In other words, it seems that the people of older states, particularly of the thirteen original states, which had their existence before the union was established, lean but lightly upon the federal government and have but few wants to express in correspondence to their representatives at Washington, while residents of the newer states, whose state governments were erected simultaneously with their admission into the union, are apt to look to Washington for nearly everything they want. In the old states along the Atlantic seaboard the people by instinct and tradition rely upon themselves and upon their state governments, while in the latter admitted states, especially those beyond Illinois to the north, south and west, as for example Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, the people appear by custom to be more pendent upon the general government. Particularly is this the case in the states where conditions of unrest and dissatisfaction prevail from industrial or financial causes. There the people have become habitually clamorous in their demands upon congressmen to procure them pensions, sustenance and situations, to remedy and redress their wrongs, real or imagined, to lighten their burdens, to mitigate their woes and to do other things by legislation and influence at Washington which can only be done by the exertion of individual effort and independence. Again, on the other hand, the southern people in the main bother their congressmen very little by writing letters.

An Aqueous Computation.

One gallon of water weighs ten pounds, so the number of gallons in the Pacific is over 200,000,000,000,000, an amount which would take more than 1,000,000 years to pass over the falls of Niagara. Yet, put into a sphere, the whole of the Pacific would only measure 730 miles across. The Atlantic could be contained bodily in the Pacific nearly three times. The number of cubic feet is 11,700,000,000,000,000,000, a number that would be ticked off by 1,000,000 clocks in 370,000 years. Its weight is 325,000,000,000,000 tons, and the number of gallons in it are 73,000,000,000,000. A sphere to hold the Atlantic would have to be 533½ miles in diameter.

Japanese Professions.

A singular illustration of the persistence with which the Japanese adhere to their family vocations is seen in an announcement in a Japanese newspaper that a celebrated dancing master was to hold a service in honor of the one thousandth anniversary of the death of his ancestor, who was the first of the family to take up the profession.

Sufferers from "Gibberish Aphasia."

The Edinburgh Medical Journal publishes an article which, among other things, discusses the question of the effects of brain changes on speech. A patient is mentioned who suffered from what is called "gibberish aphasia." This poor man knew as well as anybody else exactly what was going on around him. He was perfectly sane in all respects and, if his tongue would have obeyed his understanding, all would have been well. But when he began to speak nothing whatever but absolute "gibberish" would come out of his mouth. The only coherent words he could utter, and those only at times and by accident, were: "If you please, sir." Another patient, who also was sane, could not even read aloud correctly from a book when the page was open before him. When asked, for example, to read aloud the passage: "It shall be in the power of the college to examine or not to examine any licentiate," he invariably read it thus: "An the be what in the tomothar of the throthotodoo to majorum." This patient recovered in due time and spoke like other people.

Ladies Must Remove Their Hats.

It will seem strange to the American woman, with her Declaration of Independence traditions, to hear that the director of the French opera has assumed the authority to make a hard and fast rule with respect to ladies' bonnets. Even small bonnets are forbidden altogether for the occupants of the pit stalls on Saturdays, that being the only night when ladies are admitted to this part of the house. Formerly the stalls at the French theaters were invariably reserved for men only, but one after another their rules have relaxed until the only one where it is retained absolutely is the Theater Francaise. Ever since the question of bonnets has been constantly mooted, but hitherto without any actual result, it being so much against the habit for ladies to appear in evening dress in such places that no one under the rank of an opera director could have ventured on their adopting it.

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CONDENSED TIME TABLES.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Somerset and Cambria Branch

NORTHWARD.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 3:06 a. m., Somerset 4:53, Stoyestown 4:52, Hooversville 5:08, Johnstown, 6:10.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 11:50 a. m., Somerset 1:18, Stoyestown 1:46, Hooversville 1:57, Johnstown 2:50 p. m.

Johnstown Accommodation.—Rockwood 6:20 p. m., Somerset 6:41 p. m., Stoyestown 7:11 p. m., Hooversville 7:22 p. m., Johnstown 8:10 p. m.

Sunday Accommodation.—Rockwood 12:55 a. m., Somerset, 1:18.

SOUTHWARD.

Mail—Johnstown 7:40 a. m., Hooversville 8:36, Stoyestown 8:40, Somerset 9:11, Rockwood 9:38.

Express—Johnstown 3:30 p. m., Hooversville 4:35, Stoyestown 4:50, Somerset 5:08, Rockwood 5:25.

Sunday Only—Johnstown 8:10 a. m., Hooversville 9:15 a. m., Stoyestown 9:30 a. m., Somerset 10:1 a. m., Rockwood 10:25 a. m.

Sunday Accommodation—Somerset 5:01 p. m., Rockwood 5:25 p. m.

*Daily.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1893.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Trains arrive and depart from the station at Johnstown as follows:

WESTWARD.

Southwestern Express	6:09 a. m
Western Express	4:33 a. m
Johnstown Accommodation	6:57 a. m
" Accommodation	9:10 a. m
Pacific Express	9:21 a. m
Way Passenger	3:32 a. m
Mail	5:16 a. m
Johnstown Accommodation	5:30 p. m
Fast Line	9:08 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Keystone Express	5:35 a. m
Sea-Shore Express	5:40 a. m
Altoona Accommodation	9:24 a. m
Main Line Express	10:15 a. m.
Day Express	11:10 a. m
Altoona Accommodation	12:02 p. m
Mail Express	4:11 p. m
Johnstown Accommodation	4:55 p. m
Philadelphia Express	7:16 p. m
Fast Line	10:30 p. m

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