AMERICAN AMUSEMENTS.

The Immense Amount of Money Spent in Theaters.

A Large Army of Professionals Are Kept Busy—Fortunes Annually Spent in Traveling on the Railroads.

It is estimated that there are perhaps as many as 1,000 traveling theatrical companies in the United States, says the Washington Post. This includes everything that can be considered strictly professional companies, to say nothing of the countless amateur organizations. Of the strictly theatrical organizations it is safe to presume that the average receipts per night for the 1,000 companies are $400 each. At seven performances per week for each company the weekly average, as will be seen, would be $2,800. The average theatrical season is forty weeks. The entire 1,000 companies with an average nightly receipt of $400 would produce weekly receipts at seven performances per week amounting to $2,800,000. This multiplied by forty, the number of weeks in a season, would yield gross receipts amounting to $112,000,000.

From the above estimates some idea can be formed of what the American people spend annually for amusements by companies which are known as strictly professional. Thousands of dollars are also spent with amateur theatrical organizations and lecture bureaus.

It would appear from the above statement that a great deal of money is made by theatrical people. The expenses incident to earning $112,000,000 are very large. It is reasonable to say that one-third, or $39,000,000, of the total $112,000,000, is spent with railroads. Another very large item is expended for printing. Great fortunes have been amassed by printing houses in the production of theatrical printing alone. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are also spent for advertising in newspapers. It is safe to say that 40 per cent. of the correspondence between theatrical managers is carried on by telegraph, which amounts to a great deal in a year's time.

The traveling companies, however, are not the sole possessors of the grand total, $112,000,000. This is divided between the traveling companies and the owners of the houses where the companies play. The net receipts derived by the companies would perhaps be in the neighborhood of 65 per cent. or 70 per cent., making an average net result of between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000. Out of this, of course, comes all of the expenditure for railroad transportation, and over one-half of the total amount paid for newspaper advertising. Out of this also is paid fully 95 per cent. of the amount paid to printing houses.

The 1,000 traveling companies will average fifteen people to a company, making a total of 15,000 theatrical people traveling over the country forty weeks out of the fifty-two. This, of course, does not include the number of people employed at theaters. Upon the estimate made as to the number of companies there must of necessity be the same or more number of theaters, as two companies cannot play at the same theater on the same night. There are at least on an average fifteen people employed at every theater, which would be 15,000. This added to the number of people traveling would make a total of 30,000 people. It is said that there 2,000 actors and actresses now out of employment. There are at least engaged in the theatrical business directly or indirectly—those who make a living from it—40,000.

Some actors make a great deal of money; some do not. Those who make the most are generally those who say the least about it. Those who make the least on annual tours are as a class those who do the most talking about having done the greatest business. A great many managers and stars hold to the old-fashioned idea that they must always talk about the enormous business they are doing, the people they are turning away from their houses, and how many times a week the "Standing Room Only" sign is out. They do this for the express purpose of attempting to deceive the public. The best evidence that a traveling theatrical attraction is a good one is the fact that large audiences attend it.

Old Mexican Mines.

Whenever a cave is newly discovered in New Mexico or Arizona the finder's first hope is that he has unearthed an old Spanish or Mexican mine, but this seldom or never has proved to be the case. Generally these holes in the mountains are natural caves in limestone or sandstone formations, but sometimes they lie between walls of hard rock, which perhaps contain mineral deposits, indicating that the primitive civilized Indians may have dug their way in following a soft streak in search of talc to use in pottery making, with no thought for precious metals. Stalactites, snowy white, hang from their roofs, and where mineral water has percolated these crystallizations take on gorgeous metallic hues. Human bones are sometimes found in these caves and other evidences of human work or former occupancy. The Coffee cave and Robinson's cave, in the Black range, in southern New Mexico, have been explored for several hundred feet, and other large caves in that region remain to be explored.

A Fellaheen Minister.

Ali Pacha Moubarek, whose death has recently taken place, was the only Egyptian fellaheen, or peasant, who ever attained the rank of cabinet minister. He possessed all the craftiness of his downtrodden race, trimmed his political sails with much skill when he saw that the Arabi revolt was on the point of failure, and found means of remaining a friend both of his countrymen and their English masters, a matter of some difficulty. Like most fellaheen, he was exceedingly uncleanly in his appearance and personal habits, objecting most strongly to sanitary appliances as superfluous.

MISDIRECTED EFFORTS.

The Dutiful Intentions of a Conscientious Male Emu.

The museum of natural history at South Kensington, England, has lately received the skin of a very handsome emu, the last of a pair of these strange Australian birds which had been kept as pets for more than twenty-five years by a clergyman of Essex. The death of the first bird, a female, left its mate very desolate, and, as often happens in such cases, he sickened and seemed likely to die.

His mistress carried him dainties to tempt his appetite, and also a daily jar of water. Again and again this jar disappeared, and the lady was much incensed against the unknown person who made himself thus troublesome.

Finally the emu retired to his shed, folded his long legs and refused utterly to come out, until his master, in the hope that the sunshine might even yet do him some good, took him up bodily to carry him out. Then the mystery was solved. Under the bird were all the missing gallipots!

The conscientious emu, feeling that he ought to be fulfilling his destiny by hatching some eggs, and having no wife to lay for him, had seized upon these smooth round jars as the most promising substitutes to be had, and perhaps would have perished in the attempt to hatch them if his master had not "broken him up."

Adopted the Amendment.

A member of the house of commons had been paying attention to a young lady for a long while, and had taken her to attend the house until she was perfectly posted in its rules. On the last day of the session, as they came out, he bought her a bonquet, saying: "May I offer you my handful of flowers?" She promptly replied: "I move to amend by omitting all after the word 'hand.'" He blushingly accepted the amendment, and they adopted it unanimously.

AN UNSTABLE BOUNDARY LINE.

How Some Guileless Tillers of the Soil Move It.

"You have heard of smuggling, I presume," remarked a guest at one of the hotels to a Cleveland Leader man. "Well," he continued, "I ran against the most stupendous scheme in that line last summer I ever heard of. You are doubtless aware that ordinary everyday smugglers are content to transport their goods over the line from one country to another, the object being, of course, to evade the payment of the customs duties. The people with whom I came in contact were superior to such common methods, which might do for low pirates and outlawed brigands but not for a live, wide-awake Yankee, and especially a Canadian Yankee. They didn't move the goods. They moved the line.

"Up in the farthest easterly part of Maine there comes a place where Maine stops and New Brunswick begins. That is the boundary line between the two countries. That is also where the Canadian Yankees spoken of have their homes. They are naturally given to farming, some of these people, and even if McKinley did put a duty on grain, poultry and other things it didn't make any difference with some of the sturdy yeoman who live alongside the line. The publication of the news of the passage of the tariff bill didn't cause them a moment's uneasiness.

"They simply went on raising their Canadian wheat and their Canadian oats. At the same time they kept their eyes on the boundary line—what they could see of it. The visible portion of this remarkable boundary consisted of upright iron posts, set at intervals of one mile through the land. Not being clinched on the other side of the earth, these posts are responsive to influence placed on them on the Canadian side in other words, they can be taken up and reset.

"About the time these upright and honest farmers over the line have their crops in condition to harvest a peculiar thing happens. Some dark night a half dozen of them go 'coon-hunting, and when they return to their firesides they are on American soil, they and their grounds and with them the crops. The boundary line has moved and is located a half-mile or so farther toward the Arctic ocean. These guileless tillers of the soil then dispose of their products at United States prices, and some time during the winter, in some unknown manner, the boundary line takes a backward leap, leaving them again on Canadian soil."

MADE FOR A KING.

A Turnip-Sized Timepiece That Weighs Two and a Half Pounds.

A ponderous watch of antique pattern displayed in the window of a San Francisco jewelry establishment on Montgomery street, attracts the attention of the curious. The timepiece is four inches in diameter and is declared by the Bulletin to weigh two and a half pounds. Its case looks like old gold, but is a composition of base metal. The chain attached to this watch is proportionately ponderous and bears a seal ring large enough for the finger of a giant. The watch was made by John Bittleson, of London, two centuries ago. It was, no doubt, a marvel of workmanship in those days, and is still a timekeeper. It probably cost about one hundred pounds sterling, or five hundred dollars in our money. The hands upon its ample dial mark seconds and fifths of seconds as well as hours and minutes. The dial also shows the phases of the moon. This remarkable relic is not for sale. It is owned by a gentleman of this city, who has a collection of such curiosities.

The old watch has a history of some interest. About two hundred years ago an English sea captain obtained from the king of a tribe of savages in the south seas some valuable trading privileges. The king showed him many favors, and one day the captain asked the insular monarch to say what most he would like to have sent to him from London. It pleased his royal highness to intimate that a big watch would suit him well. Accordingly a watch was made to order on a scale befitting his royal personage. And great was his pride therein. Having no pocket, he appointed a youth watch bearer extraordinary to the sovereign. Wherever the king went the watch bearer followed, carrying the precious royal timepiece in his hands. When the king died his sons succeeded to the ownership of the watch. They sold it to the captain of an American ship, and he disposed of it in Philadelphia. Some time ago it fell into the hands of its present owner, who prizes it highly. This is no doubt one of the oldest repeating watches in existence. Its ring is very musical.

MONKEYS DO TALK.

Prof. Garner Returns Well Satisfied from a Residence with Chimpanzees.

Prof. Garner, who went from America into the interior of Africa for the purpose of studying the methods of communication between the monkey tribes—in other words, to learn the monkey language—arrived at Liverpool on his return recently.

He claims that he has established beyond a doubt that there is a monkey language, and that it can be learned by man. He brought with him from Africa two Kulu Kamba chimpanzees, with which he is able to communicate.

Prof. Garner says that he stayed for one hundred and one days in his cage, which he had carried into the heart of a forest two hundred and fifty miles inland. This cage was a massive affair that was chained to trees. In it Prof. Garner would lock himself and then await the coming of the members of the ape family, when he would try to communicate with them by means of the sounds he had learned from monkeys in America and elsewhere.

He had with him a phonograph, with which he kept a record of the sounds made by his visitors.

He claims that his visit to Africa was a great success in establishing his theory that the monkey family has a language.

PARNELL WAS SUPERSTITIOUS.

The Training of an Old Nurse Left a Lasting Effect on Him.

A little light is thrown on the somewhat mystical character of the late Mr. Parnell by some curious stories, says the Westminster Gazette. A superstitious strain seemed, says Mr. Healy, to thread its way through the Irish leader's mind like a vein of marble. When he was a boy he had an old nurse, a Mrs. Tuppenny, who scared him with horrible stories; and he never got over it. He would commence no important business on a Friday; he started if anyone offered to help him to salt, and he would drink no wine at table unless the decanter came round from right to left.

These foibles affected even the legislation he sought to compass. When he and Maurice Healy had together drafted in Kilmainham jail the amending land bill afterward brought in by Mr. Redmond, he discovered that the final draft contained thirteen clauses and threw it on the table as if he had been stung. "This will never do," he said, sternly; and Mr. Healy could not move him. It was late in the afternoon, post hour approached, and another day's delay might prevent the draft reaching the queen's printer in London in time for distribution to members before the second reading.

A hasty dissection of the bill was made, but only to disclose that it could not well be shorn of a clause. What could be hit upon? There, in bewilderment and anxiety, stood the statesman and draftsmen in her majesty's prison at Kilmainham, eying each other in despair in the darkening cell as the minutes to post hour slipped away.

At last a gleam flashed from Parnell's eyes, half ironical, half triumphant. "I have it," said he. "Add those cursed clauses of yours and that will get us out of the difficulty!" Thus were the tenets of Mrs. Tuppenny saved from desecration.

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.

Twenty grains of quinine will make a man almost totally deaf. Here's a good tip for the man whose wife drags him around to musical teas.

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.

The Horse Power of a Whale.

What is the horse power of a whale? This is the problem which has been solved by a brace of Scottish mathematicians. A whale was stranded on the western coast of Scotland some weeks ago, and the interesting calculation was made that power equal to 145 horses would be required to propel the whale through the water at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

Srength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50 cents at J. N. Snyder's drug store.

Sir Andrew Clark and Parnell.

It is not generally known that Sir Andrew Clark numbered among his patients Mr. Parnell who consulted him toward the end of 1887 for a chest affection. Mr. Parnell often stated that he had received much benefit from a direction of Sir Andrew's to inhale an essence of pine. Even when consulting a physician Mr. Parnell's strange passion for secrecy displayed itself. On being asked whether Sir Andrew knew who his patient was, Mr. Parnell smiled and parried the question by the reply, "I do not think he did—at least at first."

La Crppe.

During the prevalance of the Grippe the past seasons it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures not only in cases of La Grippe, but in all Diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free trial bottles at J. N. Snyder's Drug Store.

Testing Her Love.

"Maria," said the stalwart young man as he gazed ardently at the blushing little fairy of a girl by his side, "do you really and truly love me?"

"Far more than life, dear George," was the earnest reply. "I would even go through fire and water for you if it were necessary."

"Make no rash promise in regard to water, Mria, unless you can swim," replied the noble young man in fond and loving tones. "But in regard to fire, if you are perfectly willing to promise me that even on cold winter mornings you will not hesitate to get up early and wrastle with it, I will summon up courage to ask you to become my wife."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Nohing Succeeds Like Success.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that no medicine has had greater success in curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Consumption than Pan-Tina. This celebrated remedy stops coughing, soothes the throat and lungs, and induces a good night's rest. Hundreds can testify to the remarkable and life-saving virtues of this great remedy. Pan-Tina costs only 25 and 50 cens G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

What a Bumper Is.

When a glass is as full as it possibly can be of liquor, the surface of the liquid is slightly convex, and the centre lies higher than the brim. In view of this fact such a glassful is called a bumper, because the liquor bumps up, or protrudes in the middle.

Night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

Just like a cough or cold does after you use Pan-Tina, the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption.

25 and 50 cents at G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

Pulling Up a Train.

If a train, moving at the speed of twenty-five miles an hour, was suddenly stopped, the passengers would experience a shock equal to that of falling from a second-floor window; at thirty miles an hour they might as well fall from a height of three pairs of stairs; and an express train would, in point of fact, make them fall from a fourth story.

A Prominent Lady Arrested

much attention at a Washington ball by her remarkable appearance of health. The glow of health and the charm of beauty need not depart from so many women, when a certain remedy exists in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for their functional and organic diseases. It properly cures nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness. Strength is renewed, energy returns, and beauty again blooms. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Druggists have it.

A Baron as a Showman.

Baron Fricks, a Russian nobleman, living in Copenhagen, has just turned showman. He is enormously rich, but his eccentricities have put him in disgrace with his famly. He is traveling now with one colored man, two monkeys, three bears, one lion, four pigs, forty parrots, innumerable cocks and hens, and a brand-new Hungarian wife of great beauty.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

THE MATABELE KING.

Downfall of Lubongula, the Bloodthirsty African.

General Rejoicing Over the Termination of a Barbarous and One-Sided Warfare in the Dark Continent—Reign of Terror.

The general satisfaction which has been felt throughout South Africa at the victory of the Chartered company's forces is caused mainly by the fact that it will in all probability be, so far as Matabeleland is concerned, the death blow to a system of bloodthirsty tyranny which has prevailed from the time, over sixty years ago, when the forces of Moselekatse, the father of Lobengula, swept through the country between the Orange, Vaal, and Limpopo rivers, leaving a nightmare of desolation and death behind them, and settled in the region now known as Matabeleland. The country through which this devastating army marched was, says Theale, "covered with skeletons, and there was literally no living being left behind."

From that time until the present, says the Chicago Times, the Matabeles have lived in the country from which they are now being ousted, not by their own toil, but by preying upon the timid tribes which originally inhabited the land, and which have ever since been compelled, under penalty of torture and death for the least delay or unwillingness, to support their ferocious taskmasters by periodical tributes of slaves, women, cattle, and corn. That sixty years has been for the Mashonas and Makalakas a reign of terror.

As illustrating the general practice of the Matabeles for many years past, Rev. Father Hartman, than whom, owing to his long residence in the country, few are more competent to speak, testifies that it is the custom of an impi to approach unnoticed and unseen a Mashona kraal in the night. At the first dawn of the day the impi raises its war cry, surrounds the unfortunate kraal, and slaughters all except girls, children or those who are fit for doing some useful work on the home journey.

Sometimes it happens that the Matabeles drive a crowd of Mashonas into one of their huts and set fire to it. This, Father Hartman states, has been going on for forty years and will not stop till the Mashonas are exterminated. Lobengula himself, with his own hands, cut off the lips, nose, ears and hands of a poor Mashona boy who was falsely accused of tasting the king's beer.

Even since the occupation of the country by the whites similar raids have been of frequent occurrence. In the early part of last year, for instance, some fugitive Makalakas came into Victoria asking for protection against a large Matabeles impi which was raiding and killing at Chibi's and other kraals across the Tuli road. In May, 1892, Chenaka and Cunye, Mashona chiefs, reported that a large impi had attacked their kraals, killed many of their people and taken away their cattle and goats.

In July of the same year, Lobengula had a fit of jealously of the regents, Umhlaba and Sidhlohlo, and acting on the king's instructions the Imbizo regiment demolished the unfortunate regents and their families, root and branch. In August, while Capt. Chaplin was on an expedition to discover and punish the natives who had interfered with the telegraph instruments at Nunnetsi, he heard on all sides complaints from the natives of raids by the Matabeles.

In October last three hundred Matabeles were raiding the Makalakas between the Nunnetsi and Lundi rivers, killing men, women and children. In November Lobengula sent a large impi to punish Chiei, and about the same time a party of forty Matabeles arrived at Lo Magondi's kraal and asked him why he allowed the English to dig for gold without the king's leave.

After they had agreed to discuss the matter over in the morning, Lo Magondi went to his hut, but about daylight next morning his dwelling was surrounded by Matabeles, who called him out, shot him and afterwards stabbed him. They then killed his two brothers and two boys and fired into the women's hut, killing two of the chief's wives. On departing the Matabeles took away with them eighty to ninety women and all the chief's goats and sheep.

In March of the present year a large Matabele impi came raiding down in the direction of Palapye, and some of the fugitives who escaped them reported the murder of several induna, including Lubengula's brother, Unyande. This recital of horrors may conclude with a reference to the massacre of the Mashonas in the streets of Victoria in July last, the event which directly led to the present situation.

How the Bee Sees.

We are so used to regarding the world around us from the standpoint of our own sight that it is hard to realize that to other creatures, far outnumbering us and, perhaps, quite as important in the economy of nature, it must look quite different. The honey bee, for example, is supplied with a pair of compound eyes with hundreds of facets, each capable of sight by itself, and several ocelli or little, simple eyes more closely allied to our own. How these eyes are used, what are their separate functions, what sort of images they can present to their owners, all remain questions as interesting and well-nigh unsolved as they were before the days of our powerful microscopes. Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of entomologists have been and are interested in this subject, we yet are only at the stage where we can affirm that the honey bee sees a very different flower from the one in which we observe her in search for sweets, although of what that difference is and how it is produced we can form but little idea.

WOMEN WHO SHOOT.

Feminine Sportsmen in England Are Numerous and Stylish.

A sport which has become popular with English women has not yet been taken up by the American women of society, says the New York Tribune. Anglomaniac though she may be—she does not shoot. She does not feel the attractions of the pretty tweed costume which is to be found among the possessions of the young English woman of title—the shortish skirt, the trim coat, the knickerbockers, the small, soft hat; she sees as yet no harm in the little rifle, which, small as it is, carries an effectual quietus for game birds.

Not a few American girls are accomplished anglers, but there they pause in the career of sport. In England and on the continent nowadays feminine shooting has become a matter of course, and even the Field records the "heaviest bags" of the season made by the fair pursuers of pheasant and woodcock.

An authority on firearms, by the way, says that timid women in luxurious country houses ought to know how to shoot in case of the advent of burglars, and that for them the small, short "lady's rifle" is a much better weapon than a pistol. It can be handled with as much ease and quickness as a pistol, and it is much more easily steadied for good aim by its possessor.

A Gypsy Superstition.

Gypsies are particularly superstitious regarding portraits, and it is a rarity to find the portrait of a true Bohemian decorating any art gallery or store window. They consider it most unlucky to be photographed, and will only consent to have their profiles taken in consideration of receiving, without asking for it, an old shoestring with which they can bind the spirit of ill luck certain to pursue the person whose like has been reproduced

COMPLICATIONS OF MEASLES.

The Real Seriousness of This Childhood Disease.

Perhaps no other disease of childhood is popularly regarded with so much indifference as measles; yet it is this disease above all others which, among delicate children, is apt to leave a condition favorable to the development of other troubles. It is therefore well, if a child has any "constitutional weakness or special family tendency to disease, to make efforts to prevent him from "getting" the measles.

It is extremely common for physicians to meet with children who have "had the measles and have never seemed well since." The frequency with which whooping-cough follows measles is well known. The cough is apt to be unusually severe in such cases.

Inflammation of the eye is a common complication. The nose, throat and ear often suffer. These troubles are not usually so severe as in cases of scarlet fever; but they demand careful attention, as they point not only to local disorders calling for treatment, but also to a degenerate state of the general health.

It is not unusual for bronchitis, pneumonia, laryngitis or diarrhœa to follow or complicate an attack of measles, and it is the children who have weakness in these directions that are to be specially guarded from an attack of measles. One of the most unfortunate cases for which the physician is called upon to prescribe is that in which a condition of weakness following an attack of measles has given rise to chronic, if not fatal, diseases of the lungs.

A well-known writer upon the diseases of infancy has recently drawn attention to the extreme frequency with which, on meeting with cases of consumption in children, he has traced the beginning of the disease to an attack of measles. Indeed, the possibility of the occurrence of just such a sequence has for a long time been a matter of note among close observers.

No one now supposes that one disease gives rise to the other. We know that measles simply has a degenerative influence upon the system, which when called upon to combat disease germs that are always more or less plentiful, finds more difficulty in resisting their attacks.

After an attack of measles, then, a child should receive more than usual attention. A change of residence is beneficial, and tonics are often to be recommended. This applies to children who have previously been in good health; children of delicate constitution should be guarded from exposure to measles.—Youth's Companion.

HE'D BEEN TO THE SHOW.

And Found Some One Always Watching His Little Game.

A man with a silk hat jammed down over his forehead sat in the smoking room of one of the sleepers of an east bound train and chewed viciously an unlighted cigar.

"What's the matter, pardner?" asked a fat little man, who had been smoking in silence for fifty miles.

"Matter?" growled the other man; "matter? Why, there's plenty enough the matter." He sat in silence for about fifteen minutes, and then he straightened up and said: "I suppose you've been to the world's fair?"

"Oh, yes," replied the little fat man, cheerily.

"Seen all them big crowds?"

"Yes."

"Noticed how few times you met anybody you knew?"

"Yes."

"Well, so've I. I went out there. Went alone and put in four days walking around those blamed grounds. I met sixteen million people and didn't know a dod-rotted one of them. On the fifth day I flirted with a pretty little girl I met and we started out to do the Art building together. Inside of thirty minutes I met seven women who belong to my wife's church and sewing society. Matter? Why, I'm booked for the toughest time mortal man ever had before I explain that transaction."

And the fat little man said he knew how to sympathize with him.—Buffalo Express.

UNIQUE AMONG LEGISLATURES.

The Wearing of Hats in the English House of Commons.

The first thing that strikes the visitor to the house of commons is that—here also it is exceptional among the legislatures of the world—the house of commons permits its members to retain their hats during the sitting. Indeed, it is the rule to wear and the exception not to wear the hat. Mr. Gladstone never wears his hat, nor did Mr. Smith, the late respected leader in the house of commons on the conservative side; nor did Disraeli, nor does Mr. Balfour, nor Sir Charles Russell. A member, however, can keep his hat on only when he is in his seat. If he rises to speak, he of course takes off his hat; if he rises to leave his seat and go out of the house, he has to take off his hat; so long as he remains standing in any part of the house, he has to keep off his hat. There are some of the older members who, even when they lean over their seats to converse with a member on the bench in front of them, take off their hats. And it is usual, too, when a member interjects an observation across the floor to take it off. It was also the invariable custom when a member was referred to that he should raise his hat, but this rule is falling into desuetude.—Thomas Power O'Connor, in Harper's Magazine.

INDUCING INDIANS TO MARRY.

The Indian Commissioner's Scheme for Perpetuating the Indian Race.

The commissioner of Indian affairs, Mr. Browning, is determined to prove to the Indians that marriage is not a failure. He has discovered that most of the red men under the bureau at the present time have been induced to believe that it is not the proper thing to get married, and for this reason, in the mind of the commissioner, the numbers of the red men are decreasing fast. It is not certain but that the commissioner, in the interest of preserving his bureau, was forced to give some study and attention to the matter of matchmaking among the people. The commissioner has labored over this matter very industriously, and, according to the Kansas City Journal, he has evolved a scheme. He proposes to prove to them that they can get in favor with the great father if they will join in the holy bonds of matrimony. The scheme is a novel one, and it is the opinion of the commissioner that very soon the leading duties of the Indian agent will be to act as remarrying agent for his colony. The reward for getting married is a striking marriage certificate. It starts with a heavy sheet of paper with a red border. Much is expected of this red border. Then the "United States of America" is in blue, while the "Our Glorious Eagle" has not the savage look, but a sort of wedding-day smile, and the "E pluribus unum" and the American flag are displayed with an intensity that would be cheap at any price. The eagle presides over a marriage certificate in the usual form. The agents are to be instructed to make an exhibit of the scheme, and to use their influence in getting the Indians to come to the conclusion that they will be out of luck if they refuse to get married. The agents are to show the certificates, which have been prepared with the hope that they would have the "catchy" appearance, and to possess one would be the ambition of the average Indian, and this would last him until after the ceremony was performed. By the flash of the certificate it is hoped to prove that marriage is a success.

A flower has been discovered in South America which is only visible when the wind blows. The shrub belongs to the cactus family, and is about three feet high. The stem is covered with dead, watery-looking lumps in calm weather; these lumps, however, need but a slight breeze to make them unfold large flowers of a creamy white, which close and appear dead as soon as the wind subsides.

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CONDENSED TIME TABLES.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Somerset and Cambria Branch

NORTHWARD.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 3:20 a. m., Somerset 4:10, Stoystown 4:52, Hooversville 5:08, Johnstown, 6:15.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 12:55 a. m., Somerset 1:38, Stoystown 1:48, Hooversville 1:57, Johnstown 2:30 p. m.

Johnstown Accommodation.—Rockwood 6:20 p. m., Somerset 6:48 p. m., Stoystown 7:11 p. m., Hooversville 7:22 p. m., Johnstown 8:15 p. m.

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

SOUTHWARD.

Mail.—Johnstown 7:40 a. m., Hooversville 8:26 Stoystown 8:40, Somerset 9:11, Rockwood 9:32.

Express.—Johnstown 3:20 p. m., Hooversville 4:16, Stoystown 4:30, Somerset 5:01, Rockwood 5:25.

Sunday Only.—Johnstown 8:30 a. m., Hooversville 9:16 a. m., Stoystown 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. 19, 1893.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

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

WESTWARD.

Southwestern Express	6:08 a. m
Western Express	4:30 a. m
Johnstown Accommodation	6.37 a. m
" Accommodation	9:10 a. m
Pacific Express	9:24 a. m
Way Passenger	3:32 a. m
Mail	5.16 a. m
Johnstown Accommodation	3.50 p. m
Fast Line	9:08 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Keystone Express	5:55 a. m
Sea-Shore Express	5:40 a. m
Altoona Accommodation	8:24 a. m
Main Line Express	10:37 a. m.
Day Express	11:10 a. m
Altoona Accommodation	12:05 p. m
Mail Express	4:11 p. m
Johnstown Accommodation	6:55 p. m
Philadelphia Express	7:16 p. m
Fast Line	10:30 p. m

For rates, maps, &c., go to Ticket Agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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