AMATEUR SHERLOCK.

LEAVES FROM HIS NOTEBOOK ON SIGN PICTURES OF BURGLARS.

What Chalk Marks on the Front Stoop or Gate May Mean—On the Other Hand, They May Be Only the Scrawls of Mischievous Boys Which Mean Nothing.

The amateur Sherlock Holmes has added another chapter to his little notebook which records the significance of trifles that are important clews to the doings of the criminal classes. Spots of ink, cigar ashes, marks on the finger and the particles of dust in the folds of an umbrella are all eloquent to this observant seeker after truth as revealing times, places and occurrences in which people may have been engaged. There is a whole literature on the muds of New York and vicinity, their color and consistency and the various degrees of atmospheric moisture under which they will be reduced to a fluid state, while toothpicks and matches as characteristic of various restaurants and localities are full of meaning.

Now it appears, by what the amateur Sherlock Holmes has been revealing in a moment of confidence, that the dead walls of New York, stoops of houses, basement entrances and area gateways are the signposts of the criminal classes, and that what look like the rude scrawlings of boys are in reality the secret symbols by which burglars communicate with each other.

Chalk marks under the edge of one of your front steps may mean that your house has been spotted and will be broken into on a certain date. A rude drawing on the area railings may to the enlightened eye of the initiated mean: "This man has a burglar alarm on his second story windows and keeps a revolver under his pillow, but the silver is in the butler's pantry on the first floor, and the house may be entered through the second basement window, where the latch is broken."

The fraternity which has developed this sign language to such a high degree of perfection shows considerable ingenuity in its design, but no attempt is made at accuracy of drawing, as that would attract attention. The sign pictures of the burglars are made to look as much like the rude scrawls of schoolboys as possible.

Three figures were found scrawled on the gateway of one house. The information thus pictorially conveyed was to the effect that the house was tenanted by a lady, one woman servant and a boy page. That he was a boy page was indicated by buttons on his coat, and the servant was indicated by a short skirt, dotted to resemble a print dress.

Another picture in the notebook of the amateur Sherlock Holmes was more easily deciphered, as it showed merely a fierce bulldog guarding the house, a warning to all members of the fraternity. The next sign, taken from a house in the suburbs, was more mysterious and complicated, but upon a study it finally resolved itself into the announcement that the man who lived there went out to business at 9 in the morning and returned at 6 in the evening.

Another picture gathered by the amateur Sherlock Holmes during his painstaking investigation of this subject showed accurate information, as was subsequently discovered, upon the part of the sign writer as to the interior of the house. It indicated that there were three electric bells on the windows, and that one woman servant was employed. A crude drawing taken from under the edge of a stoop indicated that the servant there had been "squared," and this house presumably was just ready to be burglarized. Some of the booty expected to be secured, together with warnings as to possible difficulties to be met with, were indicated by sign pictures of silver spoons, coin and plate, together with the statement that the place was "A1," but there were significant sketches of a dog, a revolver and electric bells to put the thieves upon their guard as to what to expect.

Frequently the burglars, says the amateur Sherlock Holmes, put these sign pictures on houses remote from those to which they refer, and in this case the identity of the latter is revealed by mysterious symbols. This was the case with a rude drawing of a house discovered on a street corner. It represented a tall house with a line barbed with an arrowhead leading to the roof from the street and indicating that the best method of ingress was through the roof. The street and number of this house were also shown by a succession of numerals which only the initiated could understand.

Don't get frightened when you see chalk marks on your front stoop or area gateway. The probabilities are that they are merely the idiotic scrawls of boys. At the same time examine them closely, and if they seem to point to burglarious intent or design it might not be a bad idea to report the matter to the police. The latter will probably laugh at you among themselves, having not yet developed many Sherlock Holmes propensities, but the fact that the signs have been noticed will, in some mysterious way, soon be known to the criminals, and those enterprising gentry may be frightened off.—New York World.

Lepers In the World.

According to Malhall, leprosy is far more prevalent in Europe than most people suppose. He says that there are now 3,000 lepers in Portugal, 1,770 in Norway, 6,000 in Russia and about 2,000 all told in other European countries. In India there are 131,000 and in Canton, China, not less than 10,000. He does not give figures for other countries and islands, but it is estimated that the leper population of the world is but little, if any, short of 1,000,000.

Not Sharp Enough.

"Why, Madge, that was a splendid chance to cut him."

"I know it, but I was too dull to take advantage of it."—Detroit Tribune.

Indoor Bicycle Riding.

Nowadays every one wants to ride a bicycle, but many do not attempt it because they dread the ordeal of learning. In the first place they dislike the idea of abrasions and bruises, and in the second they can hardly bring themselves to the sacrifice of dignity which the floundering of the beginner usually entail. They need no longer hesitate. The bicycle can now be learned indoors, safe from prying eyes and without fear of falls. A new appliance designed for this purpose consists of a small flywheel covered with rubber and two side wheels fitted with a simple arrangement by means of which it can be adjusted to any kind of cycle in two minutes. Its great advantage is that the rider experiences the same momentum as in a spin on a hard road, while the machine either remains stationary or moves so slowly that in traversing 15 feet the same amount of exercise is obtained as in a mile of ordinary traveling.

Practice can thus be carried on in a hall or room, and riders can gauge the rate of speed their exertions would have given them on the highway. For beginners, children and invalids needing physical exercise this invention is specially adapted, as it stands perfectly steady and enables the difficulties of mounting and dismounting to be thoroughly overcome without danger of falls or bruises. The appliance is collapsible, weighs 15 pounds and can be easily carried in the hand.—Exchange.

Division of the Sexes.

One of the most remarkable churches is to be found at Frendenthal, in the Black Forest. It is built on such a plan that the men are unable to see the women, and vice versa, for it is composed of two wings, which meet at an angle where the pulpit stands. The right wing is allotted to men, and the left one to the women of the congregation.—Berlin Letter.

ABOUT INDIAN MONKEYS.

The Method They Employ When Robbing a Cornfield.

It is still an article of faith, not only in India, but in all lands where monkeys go in packs, that they have a king, laws and language of course. Saving the first item and duly limiting the others, the belief is sound no doubt. But Ibn Batuta tells us, on the authority of "pious persons" he met in India, that the king lives in state. Four noblemen always attend him with rods in their hands and cooks serve him on their knees.

The king has a train of "armed followers." When a subject is caught, he contrives to send a message to the sovereign, who forthwith dispatches an army, and when they come to the town they pull down the houses and beat the people, and their armies, it is said, are many. This is not quite so ridiculous as it looks, for the sacred apes that frequent an Indian village will readily gather to avenge an injury, and it is a common practice with them to destroy the huts when angered.

They have a great many children, and when a child is unlike its father and mother it is thrown out on the high road. Then they are taken by the Hindoos, who teach them every sort of handicraft, or sell them at night, that they may not find their way home.

At Shabar, which appears to have been somewhere near Madras, people dare not travel by night in the woods, for fear of monkeys, which is certainly not exact, since these creatures never move after sundown, but if there be a foundation of truth in the legend it is curious. We are not aware that any Indian apes at this day will attack a passerby unless gravely provoked. But there are plenty elsewhere that will.

It is a well known fact that in proceeding to raid the cornfields in certain parts of Africa apes have a combined plan of action. The old males go first—some of them scout on either flank, and climb every eminence near the line of march, to assure themselves that the route is safe. After reconnoitering, they give orders in such different tones of voice that each must have a special meaning. The elders are silent when advancing, but the main body, females and young, keep up an incessant chatter, playing and feeding as they go, unless brought to an instantaneous halt by signal. Behind follows the rear guard of males, who drive loiterers sharply on.

On reaching the cornfields the scouts take post all round, while all the rest fall to plundering with the utmost expedition, filling their cheek pouches as full as they will hold, and then tucking the heads of corn under their armpits.—Boston Traveller.

THE ORGAN.

Its Peculiar Fitness For the Form of Composition Known as the Fugue.

The organ as it existed in Bach's day, and as in most essentials it exists now, is an instrument peculiarly suggestive in regard to the realization of the finest and most complete effects of harmony, of modulation and of that simultaneous progression of melodies in polyphonic combination which is most completely illustrated in the form of composition known as the fugue. It is so for two or three reasons. In the first place it is the only instrument in which the sounds are sustained with the same intensity for any required length of time after they are first emitted. However long a note may have to be sustained, its full value is there till the moment the finger quits the key, a quality which is invaluable when we are dealing with long suspensions and chains of sound. Secondly, the opportunity of playing the bass with the feet on the pedals, leaving the left hand free for the inner parts, puts within the grasp of a single player a full and extended harmony and a freedom in manipulation such as no other instrument affords. Thirdly, and in the case especially of fugue compositions, the immense volume and power of the pedal notes impart a grandeur to the entry of the bass part in the composition such as no other medium for producing music can give us. In the time of Bach this splendid source of musical effect was confined to the great organs of Germany.

The English organs of the day had in general no pedal board, and it is probably owing to this fact more than to anything else that Handel's published organ music is so light, and even ephemeral in style as compared with Bach's; that he treated the organ, as Spitta truly observes, merely like a larger and more powerful harpsichord. Without the aid of the pedal it would be rather difficult to do otherwise, and the English organ of the day was in every respect a much lighter and thinner affair than the "huge house of the sounds," the thunder of which was stored in the organ gallery of many a Lutheran church.—Fortnightly Review.

A Substitute For Gold.

A French technical paper, The Journal de l'Horlogerie, declares that a new amalgam has been discovered which is a wonderful substitute for gold. It consists of 94 parts of copper to six parts of antimony. The copper is melted and the antimony is then added. Once the two metals are sufficiently fused together a little magnesium and carbonate of lime are added to increase the density of the material. The product can be drawn, wrought and soldered just like gold, which it almost exactly resembles on being polished. Even when exposed to the action of ammoniacal salts of nitrous vapors it preserves its color. The cost of making it is about a shilling a pound avoirdupois.

English Oleo.

The oleomargarine factory of the Earl of Jersey, near London, turns out 5,000 pounds of oleomargarine every week. It was the London Saturday Review which once called oleomargarine "that American crime against humanity and the cow," but it would probably regard "Jersey" oleomargarine as the proper thing.—New York Tribune.

A SPIDER FARM.

A Sirup Bottler Has Recruited the Spider Against His Foes With Success.

A sirup bottler has improved upon the prison lesson of Bruce. He has taken the spider into partnership in the working of one of his most important departments. Flies, cockroaches and other insects, attracted by his sweets, and encouraged by the genial atmosphere of his bottling room, used to interfere with his work, get into his bottles, steal his goods and "worry him to death." He has recruited the spider against his foes and vanquished them. Some 6,000 spiders now make their home on the ceiling and walls of his bottling department. Their webs are everywhere, and they behave themselves with great intelligence.

Said the bottler to an interviewer: "These creatures know more than a great many people. Spiders do not care for sweet things, and never drop into my vats or get into my bottles. I never disturb them except to feed them occasionally. They appear to know my call, and will come out and feed from my hand, or take a fly from my finger.

"They shut themselves up during most of the winter months in the little nests you see stuck like dauts of mud about the ceiling. When winter comes, I brush away the webs. They prefer to weave new ones every spring.

"Each May they reappear ready to unravel the silken fabric that is stored in their little bodies. It is just about then that the flies have hatched their first young. If the spiders appear earlier, the crop of flies would soon give out.

"I have been only running this spider farm for two years, but I find my little partners indispensable. They will not endure in the place a single fly or insect that is a plunderer of sweets and sirups."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Catawissa river, in Pennsylvania, was named from an Indian word that means "getting fat."

Experience The Best Teacher.

The great value of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in curing diseases of the blood, particularly the ills of woman, has again been demonstrated. Mrs. W. J. Anderson of Bruyn St., Kingston, N. Y., in speaking of her experience, says: "I was an awful sufferer from troubles common to my sex, was reduced to 70 lbs.; four physicians prescribed for me, but I kept growing worse. Until I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy I never knew a well day. By its use I grew stronger, the pain less frequent, until it entirely disappeared. I now weigh 125 lbs, and am a well woman. I must know a dozen women who suffered similarly and have been cured by its use."

The Law Laid Down.

Judge Ewing, of Fayette county, in the course of his charge to the September grand jury, said: Under the law each township is held responsible for the condition of its roads and upon each devolves the duty of preparing and maintaining the public highways within its borders. Any damages which result from the bad condition of the roads can be collected from the district in which they are received. The supreme court has decided that the act of the Legislature says a bicycle is a vehicle and has therefore the same rights as other vehicles. The manner of propulsion and the number of wheels have nothing to do with it. They are conveyances for traveling and therefore vehicles. The law says the roads shall be put in shape for the passage of all vehicles and since the bicycle has become a vehicle, under the law, it is required that the roads be put in better condition. Any one who knows anything about the use of bicycles knows that they require a better road than the ordinary four-wheeled vehicles. The bicycle, he concluded, has the same right to demand that the roads be put in proper condition for its easy passage over them as the other vehicles which have been in common use for years. If the roads are not in proper condition for the bicycles the wheelmen are entitled to damages for injuries the same as persons injured while traveling in other conveyances.

Duplicate Money Orders.

The postoffice department has been put to considerable trouble lately by the issuance of duplicate money orders for those alleged to have been lost, misdirected or possibly stolen by dishonest clerks. All duplicates have to be issued by the department at Washington, and last year application was made for the issuance of more than 30,000 such orders. The department finds that in many cases both the original and the duplicate have been paid, and in some cases suit has had to be brought to recover the money. In order to obviate such entanglements in the future, First Assistant Postmaster General Jones, at the solicitation of the auditor, has adopted a rule not to issue duplicates in the future until the expiration of sixty days from the date of the original money order, thereby affording time for the receipt at the auditor's office of the money order statements of paying postmasters, and an opportunity to examine such statements to ascertain whether the original orders have been paid.

This may work a hardship in some cases among those who can ill afford to wait the period of sixty days on account of the mistakes of their correspondents, but it is held at the postoffice department that the general good of the whole service demands the enforcement of the new regulation.

To Put Your Foot in it.

"To put one's foot in it" is an English country saying. After the milk is drawn from the cows it is commonly placed in large, flat pans and set on the ground to cool, in which position it is an easy matter for a clumsy fellow to put his foot in the pan.

No need to fear the approach of croup if you have Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house. Never was a case that it wouldn't cure if used at the outset.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood-taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits) and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele, and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The City of Constant Growth.

"I tell you," the visitor was saying, "your town has no stability. Something's being changed all the time—old buildings coming down, new ones going up, construction going on all the time—nothing the same. Now, can you honestly mention one feature of your city that hasn't undergone a change in five years?"

"Of course I can," said the Chicago man, with wild enthusiasm, "the lake."—*Chicago Record.*

Troubled With Eczema.

Frank Beaver, of 2236 Cedar St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes the following: to C. I. Hood & Co., of Dowell, Mass.: I was troubled with eczema and have been greatly benefited by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I heartily recommend this medicine for the above disease.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

Eight Months Blind—Cured.

LUXOR, NEAR GREENSBURG, PA.
August 21, 1895.

O. W. SADLER, M. D., 894 Penn Ave, Pittsburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—You are at perfect liberty to publish my daughter's case, the facts of which are these: When I went to see you her eyes had been ulcerated and spotted with white scars over the sight for eight months, so that she could bear no light or see to feed herself. I had had her treated by five different doctors—one oculist for three months—with no benefit whatever. Since I took her to you, ten months ago, she has run in the sun, without complaint, and her eyes are as bright and clear as any one's. I can give you the names of as many reliable people as any one may want, who knew all about her eyes then and how they are now.

I remain, yours respectfully,
HARRY HART.

The Scope of the Atlanta Exposition.

From Harper's Weekly.

Whoever thinks that the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta will be a mere copy of the Chicago World's Fair in miniature is as much in error as he who supposes it to be a show designed to interest Southerners alone. The truth lies midway between these two extremes. Primarily, of course, the purpose of the management has been to cause the Southern people to realize what they can and must do to keep abreast of the great business world, and to show Northern and foreign investors what a mass of potential wealth is stored in the South in natural resources which need only capital and energy for their rapid development; and incidentally to attract to Atlanta a multitude of outsiders who could be drawn by no exposition of narrow scope. To the latter end, the cream of the Chicago Fair has been skimmed for Atlanta's use, and many new and striking features have been added. The visitor at Chicago, if he attempted to pick his way through miles of exhibits which did not especially interest him in order to find some which did, and after spending the whole six months in the diligent exercise of all his faculties, came away with a sense of the stupendousness and splendor of the show, and the incapacity of one human mind to grasp it. At Atlanta it will be possible for an intelligent visitor to give two weeks or three to the systematic study of the exposition, and cover the ground satisfactorily.

Yet the Atlanta Exposition is by no means a small affair. Its projectors claim for it the honor of being next to the largest world's fair ever held. Its site is a natural park about three miles from the heart of the city. From a ridge which marks its outside boundary the land slopes down toward a basin in the centre, which is utilized for the bed of an artificial lake. The amphitheatric topography of the grounds lends itself readily to spectacular uses. Fine sweeping vistas are obtained from every point; and with the lake for a scenic focus, and a fringe of forest foliage skirting the fence for probably two-thirds of the entire circumference, nothing is left to be desired in the way of broad landscape effects.

Partly for the sake of harmony with their surroundings, and partly for reasons of economy, eight of the eleven main buildings have been designed on lines of cottage rather than of classic architecture. They are simply big, airy, well-lighted wooden rinks. Their sides and roofs are of clapboard and shingles; their window frames and sashes, though large, are of conventional pattern. These are the buildings dedicated to machinery, electricity, manufactures and the liberal arts, agriculture, and transportation; the United States Government, the Negro, the Administration, and the Georgia Manufacturers' Association buildings. All except the last named are painted slate-color, with dull green roofs and white trim, so as to be as unobtrusive as possible; the Georgia Manufacturers' Association, as if in protest against the general uniformity of tone, has painted its building a light orange-color. Of the three main buildings which are outside of the common architectural scheme, two—the Woman's Buildings and the Hall of Fine Arts—are classic in outline and covered with white staff. The remaining one is the Minerals and Forestry Building, which has a flat roof and a large octagonal tower in the centre, and whose sides have a rustic surface of split logs with the bark on. The largest of the main buildings is that of manufactures and the liberal arts, which is 356 feet long and 206 feet wide; the smallest is the Woman's Building, 150 by 128 feet.

In one respect the mechanical and electrical exhibits at Atlanta will be especially noteworthy, if not unique. There has been no effort to bring together a collection of machines merely to show the details of their construction. Every one is an integral part of the exposition itself, so that we have under the eye at once their anatomy and their physiology—the collection of parts, their operation when energized, and a demonstration of their performance of the functions for which they are designed. For example, the electric-lighting appliances, which are on exhibition for the purpose of attracting trade to their respective manufacturers, at the same time illuminate the building and grounds at night.

A Just Assertion.

A daily paper in Nebraska tells the story of a county superintendent of schools recently asking every teacher at a county institute who subscribed to a local newspaper to hold up his or her hand, and out of about 100 teachers present, six responded. Thereupon the superintendent made the following forcible remarks:

"You don't spend one dollar a year with these papers, yet you expect them to print, free of charge, notices of institutes, insert long programs of same, full reports of what you say and do on these occasions, and thus expect them to advertise you and your abilities in your chosen profession, thus assisting you to climb the ladder to higher positions and better salaries without a cent's postage in return. Your condition in this matter would lead me, were I an editor of one of these papers, to promptly throw into the waste basket any communication sent in by any society, the members of which were too proud or too stingy to take a paper, or, if I inserted it, to demand full advertising rates for every line published."

That county superintendent, it is safe to assert, will be re-elected by a larger majority than ever, if the papers in his county are worthy of the position they should occupy.

The Care of Lamps.

Some one has said that it takes a woman of intelligence to trim a lamp-wick properly. It is as certain that this small office is one that is often poorly accomplished as it is that it is one on which the comfort of a roomful of persons may depend. The last reading in lamp regulations precludes any trimming, but instead scraping off the charred wick with a visiting card, any a clipping them of any loose strings that may remain. The corners should be clipped off somewhat as the finger nails are shaped by a manicure, and with this daily treatment the wick should give no trouble. Black, sticky burners will be restored to almost pristine freshness by boiling them in vinegar, to which two teaspoonsful of salt have been added. And lastly, polish the chimneys with a cloth dipped in alcohol, touching no water to them.—*New York Times.*

He Had His Doubts.

Ziggsby—I think a man is a coward who would strike a woman, don't you?

Perksby—Well, I don't know. No coward would dare to strike my mother-in-law.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

General Grant in Japanese Eyes.

In The Century is printed a translation of portions of a quaint Japanese life of General Grant. The following is an extract from it:

In the spring of his seventeenth year he expressed a great thought to his father and addressed him, saying, "I have in my mind the thought that, when four years from to-day have passed, I shall not be doing this kind of labor." The father, thinking it a strange thing, said: "Do you hate your father's hereditary trade? Do you hate to become a leather maker and spend your life thus? What profession, then, do you expect to adopt in future? Do you expect to go into the fields carrying a sickle and a hoe? Do you expect to sell and buy things in the market? Or do you fix your eyeballs upon books of 10,000 volumes, and desire to speculate reasons and promote moralities, and become a man of wide knowledge?" Guarando Kuen, replying to these questions, said: "To cultivate the field and become a farmer is well, but to spend the whole life as a hireling is not well. To take a soroban (counting machine) and become a merchant and gain profit is well, but along with it to make bad practice is not my desire.' Contrary to all this, our ancestors, in the war of independence of this country, sowed great merit, I hear. I also, entering a military school, will have to show my arm in the time of great things. Oh, Father Kuen, how is it?" The father, being exceedingly glad, did as he wished.

Hope's Flattering Tale.

The life insurance agent bit his lip, kicked the wall and threw a book at his cat. Then he felt better, but not much better, for fate had been treating him unkindly, not only punching him unmercifully, while he was up, but beating him fiercely while he was down.

"I'll tell you my miserable story," he said to a chance caller, "and perhaps evoke your pity. There were three of them, partners in crime, I believe, and I persuaded each of them to make an application for fifteen thousand dollars life insurance. And it took a lot of persuading, too. First of all I gave them a dinner, then took them to the theater, and then bought dolls for their little girls. Each of them touched me for a small loan. I could afford these little attentions, as my commission on the business would have been about one thousand dollars.

"I was hugging myself at the prospect of the commissions, and every time one of them felt doubtful about being able to afford so much insurance I gave him a meal or a box of cigars to 'jolly' him along.

"They were all three examined on the same day and all three were rejected. Though they looked healthy they had about all the diseases under the sun and they knew it. They had boarded at some time or other at the expense of almost every insurance agent in town."

Queer Questions.

There are half a dozen collections belonging to the last century of questions and answers. They are called the Athenian Oracle, the British Apollo and other titles. Both the questions and answers are most curious and interesting. Of course, a large part are religious or rather Biblical, but many illustrate old beliefs and superstitions. For instance, here are certain Biblical questions:

How long did Adam and Eve continue in a state of innocency?

Why did not Adam name the fish?

Why do Angels have wings?

Who was Cain's wife?

Were there other floods besides that of Noah?

Why were ignorant men chosen as apostles?

Where did the cock stand when he was heard by all the world?

Where was Job going when he was 12 years of age?

Were there rainbows before the flood?

And here are certain secular questions:

"Why do elephants have no joints?

What becomes of the flame when the candle is blown out?

Why do drowned men float on their backs and drowned women on their faces?

Is it a comfort to the unhappy to feel that there are others quite as unhappy as themselves?

What is a Phoenix?

Is there a race of Pygmies?

Is it true that men have one rib more than women?

Do swans sing before they die?

What is the will o' the wisp?

Why are wits always cowards?

These questions the books treat solemnly, and provide learned answers for them.—*London Queen.*

The Modern Steer.

The type of animal now winning in the English fat stock shows is a very different one from the one seen twenty or thirty years ago. Then the big bulky animal, with lots of size and patchy with fat, carried the day. The winner now has to be short-legged, broad and deep, full in the flank, well sprung ribs and good twist. His bottom lines should be as straight as his top lines, and as wide, and he should have no thick, patchy fat anywhere. Experience has shown the thick-bodied, short-legged steers, with full flanks, pay the feeder best and give best profit to the butcher. Big ones are no longer needed. Small sizes are best, with plenty of quality, and with youth on their side the meat is juicy and tender. Age is counted in months now, instead of years, and the change is for the better.—*New York World.*

An old gentleman gave good advice to a young lady who complained of sleeplessness. He said; "Learn how to breathe and darken your room completely and you won't need any doctoring. Not one in ten adults knows how to breathe. To breathe perfectly is to draw the breath in long, deep inhalations, slowly and regularly, so as to relieve the lower lungs of all noxious accumulations. Shallow breathing won't do this. I have overcome nausea, headache, sleeplessness, seasickness, and even more serious threatenings by simply going through a breathing exercise—pumping from my lower lungs, as it were, all the malarial inhalations of the day by long, slow, ample breaths. Try it before going to bed, making sure of standing where you can inhale pure air, and then darken your room completely. We live too much in an electric glare by night. If you still suffer from sleeplessness after this experiment is fairly tried, I shall be surprised."

Putting it Fine.

Miss Anteek—He is the most insult-in young man I ever met.

Miss Blosson—Did he ask you how old you were?

Miss Anteek—No. He asked me how old I said I was.

Queer Answers.

Since wit has been defined by Noah Welster as "felicitous association of objects not usually connected so as to produce a pleasant surprise," may not the pupils of some of Boston's public schools, who gave the following answers to their examination questions, lay claim to it? The record as here given is bona fide, having been read during the graduation exercises of one of the leading grammar schools of this city:

First.—Who were the pilgrims? A dirty, filthy set who lived under the ground.

Second.—Name a domestic animal useful for clothing and describe its habits? The ox. He don't have any habits because he lives in a stable.

Third.—If you were traveling across the desert, where would you choose to rest. I would rest on a stool.

Fourth.—Mention five races of men. Men, women, children and babies.

Fifth.—Describe the white race and show that it is superior to the other races. A white man will nod at you when he meets you on the street.

Sixth.—Of what is the surface of the earth composed? Dust and people.

Seventh.—Name a fruit that has its seed on the outside. A seed cake.

Eighth.—Name five forms of water. Hot water, cold water, faucet water, well water and ice water.

Ninth.—Name and locate the five senses. The eyes are in the northern part of the face and the mouth in the southern.

Tenth.—Who were the mound builders? History cannot answer this question. Science only can.

Eleventh.—Define flinch and use it in a sentence. Flinch, to shrink. Flannel flinches when it is washed.

Twelfth.—By what is the earth surrounded, and by what is it lighted? It is surrounded by water and lighted by gas and electricity.

Thirteenth.—Name six animals of the arctic zone. Three polar bears and three seals.

Fourteenth.—What is yeast? Yeast is a vegetable flying about in the air and hitching itself on to any thing.

Fifteenth.—Why do you open the dampers of a stove when lighting a fire? To let the oxygen in and the nitrogen out.

Sixteenth.—What did the constitution do for the country? It gave the President a head.

Seventeenth.—What are the last teeth that come to man? False teeth.—*Boston Budget.*

Mrs. E. E. Davis, of San Miguel, Cal., says: "I am trying in a measure to repay the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the great good their remedy has done me. For years I was a constant sufferer from weak lungs and bronchial asthma. My rest at night was disturbed by a hacking cough, so that I felt miserable the greater part of the time. Many remedies recommended by friends were tried, none of which proved suitable to my case. I did not experience any beneficial results until I began taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. After two bottles of the large size have been used I am pleased to state, my health is better than it has been for years. The soreness has left my lungs and chest and I can breathe easily. It has done me so much good that I want all who are suffering from lung troubles, as I was, to give it a trial." For sale at Benford's Pharmacy.

Borax as a Fruit Preservative.

Here is what Rural New Yorker says of it: A borax producer in California is said to be experimenting with this substance as a fruit preservative. The fresh fruit is to be packed in barrels with the powdered borax. A shipment of cherries packed in this way reached Chicago in "prime condition." This is far more honest than it is to buy 5 cents' worth of borax, mix it with a little salt, sugar, etc., name it "Preservaline," and sell it for 50 cents, but it will not prove profitable. Borax should not be used on fruit just before it is to be eaten. While it will undoubtedly keep the fruit in a fresh condition, it is injurious to health, and the health boards in large cities where fruit is sold will surely prohibit its use.

Last August while working in the harvest field I became overheated, was suddenly attacked with cramps and was nearly dead. Mr. Cummings, the druggist, gave me a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which completely relieved me. I now keep a bottle of the remedy handy. A. M. BUNNELL, Centerville, Wash. For sale at Benford's Pharmacy.

Mrs. S. A. Kell, of Pomona, Cal., had the bad luck to sprain her ankle. "I tried several liniments," she says, "but was not cured until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. That remedy cured me and I take pleasure in recommending it and testifying to its efficacy." This medicine is also of great value for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the chest, pleurisy and all deep-seated and muscular pains. For sale at Benford's Pharmacy.

Portland (Ore.) Restaurant Talk.

Spring chicken on toast, foul tip; scrambled eggs, two chippies in mid-ocean, shipwrecked; pork chops, sheeney's funeral; corned beef hash, plate of mystery; poached eggs on toast, two men on horseback; toast, three gashes; milk toast, graveyard stew; liver and bacon, stars and stripes; fried sausage, four links of American cable; fried eggs, white wings, sunny side up; codfish balls, pair of sleeve buttons; steak, rare, slaughter house, let the blood follow the knife; roast beef, rare, upper cut; corn cakes, stack of Kansas; buckwheat cakes, stack of blues; wheat cakes, stack of whites, with a copper; cup of black coffee, one in the dark.

Postmasters and Pension Papers.

The Post-office Department has notified postmasters that the execution of pension vouchers must be confined to pensioners who are "within the delivery" of the postmaster's own office.

THE KEELEY CURE

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restores to them all their powers, mental and physical, destroys the abnormal appetite, and restores them to the condition they were in before they indulged in stimulants. This has been done in more than 1600 cases treated here, and among them some of your own neighbors, to whom we can refer with confidence as to the absolute safety and efficiency of the Keeley Cure. The fullest and most searching investigation is invited. Send for pamphlet giving full information.

YOU CAN FIND THIS PAPER on file in PITTSBURG at the Advertising Bureau of our authorized agents, REMINGTON BROS., who will contract for advertising at lowest rates

MAKE LIFE EASY

For the Old Folks--How This Was Done for an Altoona Lady.

Our representative called at 1703 10th street and had a pleasant chat there with an Altoona lady who is 73 years of age and has that to say which will interest old people as well as young. Mrs. E. M. Engle was her name and her case is only an endorsement of many others that have come to our notice. "Yes," said Mrs. Engle, "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and they have cured my back. I have been troubled with kidney ailment for years. For the last six months I was in continual misery, thinking if I did not get help I should not be here long. At different times I have consulted physicians, who have made the startling announcement that my complaint was *Bright's disease.* Their treatment never seemed to benefit any. My back became almost unbearable with pains across my kidneys. The flesh was sore to the touch; the very weight of my clothes hurt me. I could not turn around without taking hold of something. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills; thought they might help me. I got some at J. Ross Mateer's drug store and since I have been taking them I am like a different woman. I felt better after the second day of their use. Now I suffer none of that terrible pain whatever; my appetite is improved; I do not have to get up during the night as formerly. I am 73 years of age and the other day I took a long walk over the hills, something which I was unable to do before taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I wish the proprietors of so great a remedy every success with all my heart."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

CONDENSED TIME TABLES.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Somerset and Cambria Branch

NORTHWARD.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 3:30 a. m., Somerset 4:10, Stoyestown 4:32, Hooversville 5:08, Johnstown 6:10.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 10:50 a. m., Somerset 11:15, Stoyestown 11:46, Hooversville 11:54, Johnstown 12:45 p. m.

*Johnstown Accommodation.—Rockwood 5:55 p. m., Somerset 6:20 Stoyestown 6:48, Hooversville 6:59, Johnstown 7:50.

*Daily.

SOUTHWARD.

Mail.—Johnstown 6:30 a. m., Hooversville 7:11, Stoyestown 7:25, Somerset 7:55, Rockwood 8:20.

Express.—Johnstown 2:30 p. m., Hooversville 3:11, Stoyestown 3:25, Somerset 3:55, Rockwood 4:25.

Sunday Only.—Johnstown 8:30, Somerset 10:01 Rockwood 10:25.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

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

WESTWARD

Western Express	4:55	a. m.
Southwestern Express	6:08	"
Johnstown Accommodation	6:57	"
" Accommodation	9:10	"
Pacific Express	9:24	"
Way Passenger	9:32	"
Mail	5:16	"
Fast Line	9:08	p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	9:30	"

EASTWARD.

Atlantic Express	5:04	a. m.
Sea-Shore Express	5:40	"
Altoona Accommodation	8:21	"
Day Express	9:40	"
Main Line Express	10:15	"
Altoona Accommodation	12:02	p. m.
Mail Express	4:11	"
Johnstown Accommodation	6:55	"
Philadelphia Express	7:16	"
Fast Line	10:30	"

For rates, maps, &c., call on Ticket Agents or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

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