

FOR THE FOREST REPUBLICAN. VOL. XX, NO. 36. TIONESTA, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1888. \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square, one inch, one insertion... 1.00. Two Squares, one inch, one insertion... 1.50. One Square, one inch, one month... 15.00. One Square, one inch, one year... 150.00.

A Detroit customs officer says that immense quantities of dutiable goods are smuggled into Canada from that port every year. Much of the smuggling is done by Canadian people of social position.

Every now and again we hear of a person ejecting some monster from the stomach. The latest case was that of a young woman who threw up a turbot. But on further examination it was found to be simply a piece of orange peel. We suspect other tales of the same sort would have a like explanation if properly examined.

It will be surprising to many people to learn that they may be blind not only in the eyes but in the ears. Recent investigations have given a certain class of phenomena the name of "sound blindness." This designates the apparent inability which exists in many persons to distinguish between the sounds of certain words or letters.

The Electrical World says that so great success has attended the Schiesinger electric system in the Lykens Valley (Penn.) coal mine railroad, that it is hereafter to take the place of the steam locomotive. This is interesting as being the first instance in America, if not in the world, in which the electric motor has replaced the steam locomotive engine in the railroad service.

Several of the doctors who crossed the ocean to attend the recent medical conference in Washington suffered so severely from sea-sickness that they have been unable to summon sufficient courage to undertake the voyage home, and have decided to locate in this country. Two have settled in Boston, one in New York, another in Philadelphia, and others are yet undecided where to locate.

The corn-canning industry in Maine is a great one. Eighty factories here are running this year, and more than 14,000,000 cans of sweet corn have been put up, besides large quantities of apples, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables and fruits. The rates amount to upward of \$2,000,000, most of which goes into the pockets of the farmers and workmen. The farmers make a specialty of raising sweet corn, and it is said that the Maine variety is sweeter than any other.

From the report of T. A. Nash, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, we are able to deduce the ratio of danger in that service! During the year 4,403 mail clerks traveled 107,067,643 miles over 163,600 miles of railroad. There were 244 railroad derailments or wrecks, in which 32 clerks were killed, 43 seriously and 23 slightly injured. Hence it follows that the risk of death is one in about 1,500, and of injury about one in 40. There was one accident for every 44,000 miles traveled.

Lieutenant Cushing, the man who has for years studied the habits and traditions of the strange Zuni Indians of New Mexico, has been devoting himself to Chinese subjects during a visit to San Francisco. Some nights he spent in the Chinese theatres. He is astonished at the discovery he has made and says that the Chinese mythic language is the same as the Zuni, and further says he will agree to translate any myth represented on the Chinese stage by means of his knowledge of the Zuni myths.

At the recent Baptist Congress in Indianapolis, Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, spoke about the alleged tendency of the daily newspapers to enlarge on the worse side of human nature and to say little about the better. He admitted there was some truth in the charge, but defended the practice by saying that if newspapers should make it a practice to record only the good deeds of men, the editorial sanctum would be besieged by men claiming to have lived saintly lives and demanding to be written up. Of course this statement was only a humorous exaggeration, but the brethren smiled as though there might be something in it.

Six and a half tons of diamonds—surely even Sindbad the Sailor never ventured to compute his diamonds by the ton—valued at about \$40,000,000, have, we are informed, been extracted from four African mines alone in the course of the last few years, says the St. James's Gazette. "The other great diamond field of the world is India, also a British possession. Everybody knows that Amsterdam has hitherto been the centre of the diamond cutting industry of the world; and in former times there was a good reason for this, as in London, at least, the industry was extinct. But everybody probably does not know that of late years efforts have been successfully made in England, and that English cutters have beaten the Dutch in several recent prize competitions. Considering the enormous value of the trade—the United States alone, it is calculated, requires \$3,000,000 worth of cut diamonds per annum—we should take care that English diamonds stop here to be cut and are not sent direct to Amsterdam or to Antwerp and Paris, which have lately endeavored to secure a portion of the Dutch trade."

FOREVER.

They sat together in the sun And Youth and Hope stood hovering near. Like drooping bird notes one by one 'Chimed the glad moments soft and clear; And still amid their happy speech, The lovers whispered each to each, "Forever!"

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

At three o'clock one morning twenty years ago I was on a railroad train going from Portage, Wisconsin, to Milwaukee. I had been out on some private detective work for parties in the latter city, and had just returned. The car was well filled, and I was not in a sleeping car, fast held in the arms of slumber, instead of occupying a seat in the common coach, with my eyes very wide open and my wits all about me.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Some Vegetables.

Spinach has been called by a French physician the "broom of the stomach," and if the busy housewife would only use this broom as often as she does the one neatness requires, there would be less stomach troubles in the land, and advertisements of stomach bitters would not greet one on every side. Spinach as it is often served, is far from inviting, but properly prepared it is a delicious vegetable. Have the water boiling very strong before you put the spinach in it, and keep stirring the spinach occasionally, so that it will not get to a lump. A very few minutes will suffice to cook it. As soon as the stalk is soft take up the spinach, press every drop of water out of it, then put it on a board and chop it with a very sharp knife until it is almost pulp. Then season it with salt and a teaspoonful of sugar, moisten it with a little cream or milk, add a small piece of butter, and place it where it will get hot, but not boil. The chopping is a little tiresome and takes some time, but nothing is accomplished without some trouble. It is not a generally accepted fact, but cooks as a class are very unselfish, and unless they are, success never really crowns their efforts. Unselfishness is as necessary as skill, because the cook rarely or never can eat the hands she prepares, and all the labor is for those more fortunate ones who have only to enjoy them.

Useful Hints.

The most useful kitchen utensil is a sharp knife. The covers of the range should never be allowed to get red hot. A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots. Clean the zinc under the kitchen stove with a woolen cloth saturated in kerosene. Buckwheat and hominy should be bought in small quantities and kept in a covered tub. Baking soda dissolved in spirits of camphor and applied to corns night and morning will entirely remove them. For a sore throat, cut slices of fat, boneless bacon, pepper thickly and tie around the throat with a flannel cloth. Madeira vines can be kept growing upright, and bright and beautiful all winter, and they will help to beautify an unsightly corner of a room wonderfully. Soap should never be rubbed on flannels, but they should be washed in warm suds and rinsed in water of the same temperature as that in which they are washed. A little bluing in the second water will improve their color.

Origin of Big Plate-Glass Windows.

"Do you know," said a well-known plate-glass dealer to a New York Tribune reporter, "that the great plate-glass windows that adorn large store fronts have their origin in the vanity of women? A woman likes to see herself as others see her. She can do that in a mirror. When she is on the street the show windows serve as mirrors to tell her how prettily or badly she appears, if her hair is crooked, her back hair down, or her new-fangled bustle away. Watch the women as they saunter up and down Broadway or Sixth Avenue, and you will find nine out of ten casting furtive glances into the windows and reflecting back their likenesses. Then they are attracted to the goods in the windows and go into the stores to inspect and buy. It was that idea that first brought about big plate-glass windows. The old, common frames, with large numbers of panes, gave no opportunity for the ladies to see their full figures. They could only see their faces. Tradesmen who observed this manner in which they looked in the windows urged the glass manufacturers to make large panes. They gradually made them larger and larger until now they fill the entire front. The men like to look in them quite as much as the women, too."

A Curious Combination in Names.

"What's in a name?" has been a question sufficiently unanswered for centuries to still remain a subject for discussion, and what is in two names should have a double interest. If you don't think so, take two names as well known as any in American history and look at them. They are Lincoln and Hamlin. Nothing peculiar about them as they stand, but set them up differently and see what they are. For instance: HAM LIN LIN COLN Read up and down and then across. Now, again: ABRA-HAM-LIN COLN Can you find two other names of two other men whose official lives and whose names combine as these do?—Washington Oracle.

CORRECT HEALTH HABITS.

DR. TALMAGE'S RECIPE FOR A VIGOROUS BODY AND MIND.

Studying and Observing the Rules of Health—Out-Door Exercise—Bathing and a Correct Diet. Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is a man who possesses constitutional vigor, great endurance and power, with a mind that is clear, sharp and broad, quick to gather facts, apt in his inferences, and broad in his generalization. And, as a physiologist would say, his moral sentiments, together with firmness and self-esteem, are strongly marked; hence, he has dignity, integrity, determination and a feeling that the highest truths and the widest cycles of duty will ultimately win success. He is well known for his intellectual power and strength of character, and is considered one of the most eloquent ministers of the Gospel alive.

"I have secured the highest health of body and vigor of mind," says the doctor, "by studying the rules of health and strictly observing them. I have been trained physically, intellectually, socially and morally, and I find that our bodies are made up from what we eat and drink, the same as the tree or plant is made up from the soil on which it feeds. If the soil in which the tree grows be rich, or well supplied with all the ingredients necessary, a strong, hardy product may be expected. On the other hand, if the soil be thin or sterile, the tree or plant will be stunted, or otherwise injuriously affected. So in regard to the food on which we subsist. Poor food will make poor blood, and poor blood will make poor tissue, bone, muscle and nerve. Good food will make good gas; poor food, poor gas, and furnish poor light. Only that which can be readily assimilated and converted into healthy blood has any business in the human stomach. Very much that is eaten, and very much that we drink, cannot be thus assimilated or appropriated, and is only an enemy to the body. Instead of favoring growth, many substances in which people indulge are actually poisonous. Many drink alcoholic liquors, which are neither food nor drink. Many chew, snuff or smoke tobacco, and impregnate their whole system with vile elements which poison the blood, interfere with healthy growth, blight the moral sensibilities, and stifle and exhaust and wear out the nervous system prematurely. If one would acquaint himself with the laws of life and health, and live in accordance with hygienic principles, he may escape most of the diseases and infirmities with which our race is afflicted. Even epidemics, such as cholera, yellow fever and small pox, often do not touch a perfectly healthful organization. Too many people pursue an artificial mode of life. Better knowledge of physiology would correct this.

"I take a good deal of out-door exercise, either by walking or in a carriage. I retire early and rise early, invariably at the same hours every day. I indulge in light gymnastic exercises almost daily, and bathe three times a week during the summer in water that is comfortable to the feelings, and twice a week during the cold weather. I believe in the old saying that 'cleanliness is next to godliness,' for without it and attention to diet it is of little use to try and keep from disease. There is nothing like a correct diet and a well-regulated general regime. Consider the many dangers to which the average man is exposed, it is surprising that he should remain in health so long as he does. But parental nature frequently repairs the injury, unknown to him. I believe that, if a man eats sparingly and drinks little, he is sure of enjoying no ill-health upon himself, and that a moderate supply of food nourishes the body best. The quantity of food which nature really requires for her support is small, and he that lives temperately and drinks moderately at each meal, as Hippocrates says, stands fair to enjoy sprightliness, vivacity and freedom of spirits."

Gypsies.

An article in the New York Herald on "Gypsies" gives interesting details concerning the mode of life and general habits of these nomads. The following is an extract: "Do any of your people ever leave you to go to live in towns and cities? 'Not in the sense you mean, mister. Once a gypsy always a gypsy. But you'll find gypsies in the cities just as often as you will in the woods. When winter comes gypsies must live like other folks, and when they've got a trifle of money together they're just as likely to buy houses and land with it as they are to invest it in any other way. But, though they may go to live in the cities, they remain gypsies to their lives' end, and leave the gypsies' life better than that of city folks."

THE FARMER'S SEVENTY YEARS.

Ah! there he is, lad, at the plough; He beats the boys for work, And who'd a' thought the task might be, None ever saw him die. And he can laugh, too, till his eyes Run o'er with mirthful tears, And sing full many an old-time song, In spite of seventy years.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The bride never disposes of such duplicate wedding presents as thousand-dollar checks. The latest society game is "progressive angling." It is said to be very catching. A Kentucky jury has acquitted a man named Pendulum of murder, and so he won't swing. Music, with some people, is like measles. They have it in them, but it's hard to bring it out. A poet sings: "Two Chords I Struck." Perhaps he struck because he was too lazy to say them. Dr. Koch says the cholera germ is in the form of a comma. When it lays hold of a man, however, it is generally found to be a full stop. It is one thing for a person to know a good thing when he sees it, and another thing for him to do a good thing when he knows it. It has been discovered that the Irish tenants do not pay any quicker when charged by the police than when charged by the landlords. He could talk the art of artists in a manner quite intense; He could draw a perfect life; you couldn't paint a fence. Russia has placed a tax of one kopeck each on every egg sold in the kingdom, and the hens keepeering around with every mark of dissatisfaction. "Gossophers tell us that a king can know one thing well; a king can know medical fraternity, however, it plays better to know many things ill. Doctoring is an ill wind that blows nobody good" said the Christmas goose, as a cyclone whirled him from under the farmer's uplifted hatchet into the next county. Father—"Come, Bobby, you are all tired out; so hurry off to bed." Bobby (with a slow and reluctant movement)—"Pa, you oughtn't to tell a boy to hurry up when he's all tired out."

THE UPPER HAND.

Regarding man's supremacy over the lower animals, one of the old sayings is "The hand that feeds the world." It is the hand that rules the world. Then quoth the maiden shipper, "While her red coat she wears, 'Tis the hand that rules the world." "Sir, the hand that rules the world is the hand that feeds the world."