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It is against the law in countries with mes of royal persons in a city direct-

Over forty suicides were traced directly o baseball last season, and it is believed, erts the Detroit Free Press, that this mber can be improved on this year,

The United States has fourteen railaccidents to every one in Germany. at country a man's carelessness is hed with a sentence to State Prison.

be Chillan Government has advertised this country for proposals for the ruction of 800 miles of railroad in at an approximate cost of \$17,000,-

Now Haven News furnishes figures that the bean crop of this counfalled once in seven years, and some genius to invent a substi-

e French newspaper that pictures an 'lean gang" fomenting a war beand Germany to make a market erican products pays a high comto American enterprise.

e is a British officer in the Indian sho has killed sixty-four tigers in ist four years and received no parceredit for it as he has disposed of ins for an average of \$20 each.

o New York Herald has discovered, urviewing fifty Mayors of as many and then by interviewing promicitizens in each place, that only two m are popular with the majority,

go has had seven of the National ions of the two great political Cincinnati four, Philadelphia St. Louis two. New York, and Charleston have had one

Burkhart, of St. Louis, has fized himself, according to the & Commercial Advertiser. He Irawing a pension of \$6 a month years, and the other day wrote | an empty sleeve. on agent requesting that his atricken from the rolls, as he is feetly cured and no longer needs stance of the government.

he American log, which is found to atirely wholesome and satisfactory merican stomachs, patriotically reks the Chicago Times, does not stand in the estimation of the effete estion of the old world. Denmark pined in the crusade against him, overnment having issued a decree biting the importation of our pork nuts in any form.

be interesting to our readers to ant every man when he takes up de at a game of whist holds one 635,013,559,600 possible hands. the total number of variations among all the players, it is so

a as almost to exceed belief. b calculated that if 1,000,000 to be engaged deating cards at s of one deal each minute day and for 100,000,000 years, they would hes have exhausted all the possible lions of the cards, but only 100,part of them.

wing to the increase of sickness, to be due to impure food and ous liquors, the Municipal Council Lima (Peru) ordered an analysis to be ade of 245 different articles purchased from almost as many stores. The result showed that 86 were counterfeits and 12 were dangerous to health, 21 were adulterated or were not what they were sold for, 18 were decomposing or so changed as to be unfit for consumption, 46 were impure but not positively dangerous, 32 were imitations fairly passable, while only 32 were really good.

The Chicago Hereld makes the state sent that in 1800 there was not a facfory child in all America. In 1860 necessity had dragged 114,000 children out of the schools and for no crime but poycrty sentenced them to such lives of underpsy and overwork as the ignorant must lead among the better educated. 12 1880, 182,000 were sacrificed to the modern Moloch. At the same ratio, 1800 will show an army twice as great as the population of Delaware, 290,000 children educated in the school of the factory, brutified by the bosses, demoralized by incessant labor and contaminated by association without moral restraint!

The Popular Science Mouthly says that the most extensive forest plantations in the United States, mentioned in the "Report" of the Division of Forestry, are those of the Fort Scott and Guif Railroad, and of Mr. Hunnewell, near Farlington, Kan., of about 640 acres each, Mr. Burnett Land, eth's plantation, of 300 acres, in Virginia; those of the Messrs. Fuy and others, along the sea coast of New England, and some of considerable extent in Southern California. Small groves abound in the prairie States, and are found less frequently in the Fastern States, notably in New England. In the aggregate these plantations must amount to a considerable area. Forest commissions or bureaus have been instituted in New York, California, Ohio and Colorado,

A SONG FOR THE SEASON.

monarchical government to put the Our orchards laugh with their bloom run

A flashing wing like a sail cuts the air; There's a faint red ripple of sweet-topped

And a liquid note From a song-bird's throat, And a dew-drop shine in the morning fair. There's a plume and flutter of wings that

A fine soft murmur steals through the ETTINSS;

A myriad insects hum and quaver, And to and fro

As the wood-nymphs go, The young brakes curl where their foot-

The morns are rich with the hues of roses, The wine of the winds flows full and free When the sun drops down and the daylight

We hear the beat Of the fairles' feet, As they hang the wands of the willow-tree Now Phyllis starts in the morning early, With her shining bucket and milking-stool While her strong hands urge the white stream

pearly She eyes the gate For a comer late, Who saunters down in the shadows cool;

Who, sauntering, whistles an idle measure, Then clears with a bound the brown rails.

Her eyes shine bright with a greeting pleas But the dun cow's gaze

Is of mild amaze, When the pearly stream and the whistling Ah, spring's but once in the year's procession

be comes with glee and a laughing grace That wins our heart; in a full possess We too are gay When she smiles this way, And care slips off when we see her face.

A BOTTLE OF OIL

-Estelle Thomson, in Harper's Wee'dy

BY H. D. WALDRON.

Wishing to take the night tra'n at the small station of B—, and having nothing to employ my attention about the village, I went early to the station, and was ushered into the waiting-room by the watchman, a stout, good-natured-looking man in the prime of life, who wore, pinned across his breast,

As I had an hour or more of lessure before my train would arrive, I passed the time chatting with the watchman, and he told me the story of the adventure in which he lost his arm. his narrative as nearly as possible in his

Before I was intrusted with the night duties of this station I formed one of a crew of three section men, who had in charge seven miles of track upon our some three hundred miles west of here, in the roughest and most lawless part of the Territory.

order the track upon our section, and we were held re-possible to the company for anything that would endarger or delay the trains while month. Our duties were to keep in thorough lay the trains while apon it.

Our section began at Summit Station and ran cast seven miles. Thence to Brewster's, the next station east of Sum mit, and fifteen miles distant from, it was another section eight miles long.

The night duty of a section-hand is not pleasant. In rain or shine, snow or sleet, the section must be patrolled by one man-who employes in good weather a light hand car for the purpose-ahead of our Overland Pullman train. train passed over our section at midnight, and our departure was timed so as to in speet the track immediately ahead of it. So, taking turns at that duty, we started from Summit at ten o'clock sharp and usually arrived at the "half-way house" about ten minutes ahead of the

train. Here we met one of the men from the section east of us, who had started about the same time, and for the same You see the precaution taken by all well managed roads for the safety of its patrons.

How many of the passengers on the Overland to-night know, or knowing, give a thought to the men who, since darkness settled upon them, have been plunging through the snow-for handcars are useless in such weather as th swinging their lanterns from side to side examining carefully every cut for fear of falling rocks, every bridge for broken rails, thus enabling them to ride in

As I said before, the men from each section having patrolled fifteen miles of track, meet at a little shanty situated beside the track, just large enough to hold a small stove and a few necessary supplies, and allow the men to enter. they stay until the train comes in sight; then outside, and display their two white lights, that the eng neer may know all is Failure to do this would result in a report to headquarters, and possibly in

One night it came my turn to run the section. Before starting, it occurred to there the oil would have stopped them me that our supply of lantern oil at the quite. As it was, the inertia of the cars half-way house was low, so I procured composing the train was able to and filled a quart bottle of lard oil, the engine over, sliding the wheels kind which is used for the purpose, put it into the inside pocket of my heavy coat, buttoned it snugly about me, and

black as ink. My carran smoothly over shattered it to sp the rails, and soon I had traveled about stantly went out. half the distance, and arrived at a bridge crossing Stake kiver. Here I dismounted from the car, and pushing it ahead of me as I passed, I gave the structure a careful examination, found everything all right, and was about mounting my car again, when I received a violent blow upon the head which stretched me senseless upon the rails.

Recovering consciousness after a few moments, I found myself bound, gagged and lying but a few feet from a gang of masked men, whom I saw, as well as the

these ruffians, but was now making my And first acquaintance with them.

situation, and how they should dispose me to this point.

the rails, and let 'em finish him."

"Yes, that's so!" echoen the party. "Dead men tell no tales, and he may

"I won't listen to such a plan," said one who seemed to exercise some influence over them, "We shall have enough to answer for before this job is finished man who drove these spikes must have we must be lively. The train will be here in twenty minutes, and we have no time to lose," and at the rail they all

sprang with a will.
Twenty minutes! What could I hope to do to save the train in my condition,

with so short a time?
The thought of the terrible wreck which must result if the derailed train struck the bridge made me desperate. Straining at the cords which bound my wrists, I fancied they gave way a little. I remembered the trick of the necromanauding their muscles, and I lay in silence, working in a perfect frenzy of ex-citement until I was able to free my The hands. In an instant my knife was out

pursuit; but I had some little start of them, and bounded along the ties, bent pon stopping the train at any cost.

In the inky blackness of the night pursuit was difficult. Soon pop! pop! pop! from the revolvers of the gang. They were firing down the track, in the hope of stopping me with a bullet.
As the gag, which I had not removed,

hindered my breathing, I was forced to stop for a moment to cut it away. While vated out of the way, and the part so engaged, there came a second volley, called the "plunger" comes down and this time more successful. I was struck drives the pasteboard, which lies flat in the left arm midway between wrist over the mold down toward the bottom and elbow. I should have fainted from of the machine. At this stage of the the shock, together with the rough usage work the sides of the box are formed, I had previously undergone, but for my

determination to keep up.

"Brace up!" I called, as if addressing a companion. "No time for such foolishness now, Tom. Remember the train." This I said aloud to myself, for the solitary work of my nightly rounds had given me the habit of talking to myself, for want of another companion.

Setting my teeth hard, I overcame the | readiness for the next box. faintness, staggered to my feet and ran on. I soon noticed that the pursuit had ceased. Either the train robbers thought was done for, or they had returned to their unfinished work, trusting I should be unable to stop the train.

And now it flashed upon my mind for he first time. How could I accomplish it? Light I had none-my lantern was with the wreckers.

While I was thus deliberating, still running on as fast as my condition would permit, instinctively I felt in my pocket for matche. Ah, the oil! Why had I not thought of that before? Of course! "Of course the oil will stop them, Tom. Spread it on the rails. Their old Lewistown (Me.) Journal. rails, don't neglect an inch of either. For life, Tom! for life, Think of the men, women and little children upon the train!

I worked with the desperation drowning man. Upon my knes, the bottle under my disabled and, pouring the oil, by an inclination of my body, into my right hand, and spreading it upon

In ten minutes the quart of oil was ex-hausted, and as a result I had both rails for quite a distance very well covered

I had worked backward from the ap proaching train, and now rose to my feet at the end of my labor and at the terminus of the greased rails.

The train was coming. Already the rails were singing with vibration as the heavy train approached. Here they come. How awful the sight of a big locomotive, coming straight toward one upon a dark midnight! The great, round eye of the head-light streamg out into the darkness, the roar of the exhaust, the hiss of the steam through the cylinders, together with the rush and roar of the train, make up a terrifying

I stood upon the track, waving my ands, far enough away to spring from it before the train could reach me, but so that the head-light would shine upon me, now takes 2112 tailors to clothe us, Now for it," I thought. She strikes the oil—the big, seven-foot driving-wheels spin round as though the engine had been lifted in the sir.

Friction, the propelling influence is gone now. She slackens speed. I could see the engineer plainly, In my excitement I screamed as loud

as possible, in vain protest to the engi who was pulling the lever which sands the rails Shouting is of no avail, they could not

Had there been sufficient up-grade

But one resource was left, and I thought of it just in time. I stepped as close to the rails as I dured, and with all my strength hurled the empty bottle at the head-light. It struck the glass shattered it to splinters, and the light in-

Then came the welcome signal from the whistle for brakes, and I sank down When I recovered, a moment sufficed

to tell the story, and, proceeding slowly, we soon came to the scene of the trouble. The rail had been removed and was lying beside the track; but, of course, the would-be wreckers had seen by our careful approach that their plan was spoiled and had decamped.

"I tell yer, Sam!" one big fellow ex- station, for your train will soon be here. AN UNEXPLORED COUNTRY. "Hest way is to tie him across A pleasant journey to you, sir, and no mishaps. Good-night. — Fouth's Companion

Making Paper Boxes,

Wonderful is the paper-box making machine that an inventor has just put into running order at a paper box fac-tory in Auburn, Maine. The operator without killing him. How this nail feeds in at one end of the box-maker a sticks!" he added, with an eath. "The squared piece of card board, and in less than three seconds out it comes at the meant 'em to stay. Come, mates! He other end, made up into a neat box, the is safe enough, and if we mean business, corners neatly framed together and firm ly scaled. It promises to revolutionize

the paper-box making industry. the machine are 500 pieces, when in operation there are fifty distinct motions, each of which is dependent upon itself, there being no springs about it whatever. It has a capacity of turning out over twenty boxes per minute, from the time the board enters the feeder to the time it is delivered to the first floor above. The machine can easily be adjusted to nearly any size of cers who free themselves from their that can at present be made is 23x6 bonds by alternately contracting and ex- inches, and the largest 8x18 inches. The depth of the box must be under six

The operator starts the machine and takes his station at the back, seated upon a high stool. First he takes about the gag, I sprang to my feet, and, at the top of my speed, started down the track in the direction of the approaching train. With a yell which told me I was discovered, the whole gaps started as erly fitted, and lays it on the machine table, in a position where the feed roller will drag it into the machine, over the mold. The wheels all start simultaneously, and while one part of the machine is doing its work, another branch, further on, is getting ready to take a

turn at the box.

After the pasteboard has been drawn in by the feeders, they at once are eleand also about a half inch on the end of the sides and bottom is turned up and pasted as the plunger forces it down past the paste rolls. Then comes the end pieces, which are drawn into position by a chain passing under them with a weight attached, so that when two end pieces slip down into the box-mold, the chain urges the rest forward to be in

Then, from behind, as it were like a mighty wave, the ends are pressed by the action of the machine at a pressure of about a ton. After this is done, the plunger is raised, clearing itself, as it does other parts of the machinery, from the box, which drops below. Here a wide belt with cleats riveted to it carries the box to the rooms above. this is done in less that three seconds, or

1200 boxes per hour and 12,000 a day. The inventor has in view a machine that will make the cover of the box also. This is the first time the machine has been operated in any factory whatever, and proves to be a grand success.-

The Industries of the Metroplis. "Some facts that I have learned from had been assisting in the compilation of the New York City Directory to a World reporter, "may be interesting as com pared with those found in last year's directory. These facts were gleaned from the huge mass of unpublished material at my disposal, and will be found correct in every particular. The leading indus-try in point of numbers continues to be its saloons, of which the names of 7230 were given in last year's directory. canvass just closed reveals the fact that 180 new ones have been started. Those who have a 'sweet tooth' will be glad to know that seventy confectioners have started shops, making the number now 1010. There are 803 retail d ygoods stores to 720 la t year, and the dre smak e's have kept up with the procession by increasing their numbers from 1400 to The butchers and bakers have not been standing still, the former new having 2835 shops as compared with 2732 last year, and the bakers 1270 to 1312. We have now 3020 physicians to cure the ills that flesh is heir to, and 725 druggists to fill their prescriptions. Last year the numbers were respectively 2830 and 720. There are 792 restaurants, 372 hotels and 552 boarding-houses, York is shaved at 1910 barber-shops, whereas a year ago 1820 sufficed, and it where before 2000 d'd the work. Cur feet are attended to at 2762 shoe stores, where twelve months ago 2640 did it re markably well. To teach the young idea there are 610 schools. The newspapers and period cals have increased from 810 Of lawyers there are 4512, as compared with last year's 4360, and the grocers have prospered and multiplied from 4820 to 5102. Taken all in all, I New York has a right to be satisfied with her growth since the close of the last directory year."

An Unpolishable Diamond. A remarkable diamond was exhibited at a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences by Mr. George F. Kuntz. of crysta', containing a large number of twinnings. It is of the class termed "extreme durate" by the French. It ad been cut into the general shape of a brilliant, and its main face or table was then placed on the polishing wheel. It was kept there for one hundred days, the wheel revolving at the rate of 280 revolutions per minute. The diamond was held upon the rotating surface at a distance of about fifteen inches from the Based on these figures, a calculation showed that the surface pass over by the diamond amounted to 75,000 miles, or nearly three times the circum ference of the earth. Yet it was all futile as the stone would not sequire a polish. With the tools always carried upon a The ordinary weight placed on a diatrain for such purposes, we soon replaced mond, while on the wheel, is from two and a quarter to two and once comoving one of the rails just at the entrance of the bridge.

Train weekers! I had heard a great deal about the desperate character of these ruffians, but was now posterior and proceeded.

I was carried to the company's hospital at 8—, where skilful surgeons did the best they could for me, but it was found these ruffians, but was now posterior of the rails just at the second and a quarter to two and a half pounds at 8—, where skilful surgeons did the pounds without effect, and finally forty pounds were used. The wheel was badis. rain wreckers! I had heard a great leaf about the desperate character of hese ruffians, but was now making my axid any meeting with possible harm avoid my meeting with possible harm from the gang I had foiled, to transfer ituation, and how they should dispose fine.

Now it is time for me to light up the dismond plowing into it damaged, the diamond plowing into it damaged. The diamond plowing into it damaged, the diamond plowing into it damaged. The diamond plowing into it damaged, the diamond plowing into it damaged, the diamond plowing into it damaged. The diamond plowing into it damaged, the diamond plowing into it damaged, the diamond plowing into it damaged. The diamond plowing into it damaged, the diamond plowing into it damaged, the diamond plowing into it damaged, the diamond plowing into it damaged. The diamond plowing into it damaged, the di

GREAT ICEBERG-PRODUCING REGION OF THE PROZEN NORTH.

A Strange Arctic Mineral-The Veg. etation-Formation of Icebergs-Animal Life in Greenland.

As many as 12,000 souls manage to

live along Dav's Straits and Padin's Bay,

from Julianshaub to Upernavik, depending chiefly on the fisheries, and a small trade in oil, skins and eiderdown. The strange Arctic mineral, cryolite, is also exported by these hardy colonists to the extent of 13,000 or 14,000 tons per annum; and there is besides plenty of metallic wealth in Greenland-lead, cop-per, z nc and iron, with rich stores of garnets, iolite and rock crystal-if they could only be got at. Good coal is dug on the Island of Disco, in latitude 70 degrees, and about these parts black cattle and sheep have been introduced by the missionaries. The interior of this normous tract of frozen earth remains, however, almost utterly unknown. Its elimate in the winter months is incredibly severe, going 60 degrees or 70 degrees below zero. There is a short spring and below zero. ummer of about four months, the May, June, July and August, and during July the sun, being constantly above the horizon, produces an extraordinary de-gree of heat—as high as eighty-four in Vegetation then wonderfully; the herbage, which is like that of northern Scotland, grows apace; the little stunted birches, never than eighteen inches tall, put forth their feeble twigs and folinge, and the snows upon the vast uplands and great central ridge of mountains partially melt. The mountainous backbone stretches right down the middle of the country, and its snow-waters pour into the flords and sounds on either side, loosening the mighty glaciers which are always forming in the winter time. From ten thou-sand huge white cliffs the immense masses of ice break away, hurl themselves down the precipices themselves down the precipices with hideous uproar, and sail off into the open waters to crowd the North Atlantic with fleets of icebergs, and with vast hummocky floes. Greenland is the great manufactory of the beautiful but dangerous ice argos es, which often tower 500 feet out of the green waves, and cruise in mighty squadrons south-ward, chilling the northwinds to bitter keenness, and causing the loss of many a stout whaler. One may partly judge, by the prodigious size of these detached bergs, what the accumulation of falling snow must be in the interior of the try. For hundreds of leagues, indeed, it lles in an unbroken and dazzling sheet of deadly splendor, draping all the irregu larities of the soil beneath with a smooth

shroud of white. This universal mantle dips into the ravines and rises up on the ridges and peaks, lying in places perhaps a thousand feet deep of solid snow, and intersected with terrible crevasses, to fall into which would be like sinking into a bottomless gulf.

Avalanches and landslips, storms of blinding blizzards, and whirlwinds which tear up the drifts and bury alike mountain tops and valleys, are common incidents of the dreadful Greenland winter, which, however, does not, somehow, prevent an abundance of animal life. Just as the cold neighboring seas swarm with rorqual, narwhal, whale, porpoise, cod, salmon and herring, so the white wastes are full of polar bears, arctic foxes and reindeer, which know how to exist where it should seem nature had It is the breeding ground of many va riet es of birds, and, while sca fowl in countle s flocks throng the islands and floes in the summer season, plovers, grouse and knots, with ravens, falcons, and a very large species of eagles, are seen in shore. Large dogs, also, of the sledge drawing kind, but fierce as wolves and powerful as mastiffs, run wild upon rochs, the primitive bison of the Arctic circle, still inhabit the inner tracts, where a scanty herbage is some-times laid bare. The natives are the well-known stunted, ignorant, and miserably poor reo de called Esquimaux, whose existence from birth to death is one long struggle against the forces of a world where nature hardly wears a single charm, or ever relaxes her stern severity. Yet these starvelings of the frozen region are a contented and cheerful race, actually loving their icy country, and unable to live elsewhere in any happiness, so that those of their number who been brought to Denmark or Norway always return to die of nestalgia. The Esquimaux about the I anish stations enjoy the advantage of buying imported flour, brandy, coffee, sugar, tobacco and firewood. The remoter Greenlanders live much as do the polar bears, wandering from island to island and inlet to inlet, gorging themselves with seal fat and whale blubber, sitting in their igloos of snow through the eight months' night of that dreary continent, stitching with bone needles their garments of bird skins, or grinding whale ribs on a rough stone into runners for their sledges .-Chief Ironheart's Paleface Scalps,

veather is found in the The Sioux Indians on the 'red men." Devil's Lake Reservation immediately north of New Hockford, Dakota, stay is their log huts and dugouts during the

Evidence of the approach of warm

scarcely ever venturing out to any distance. Among this tribe is one dude Indian who comes to town frequently and nearly always wears kid gloves and a white vest. He is a son of old Ironheart, the leading chief, and who was a leader in the terrible massaere of Minnesota twenty-five years ago. The old chief has received some education and preaches to the tribe. Sundays, summer, the entire population take their tences and go and erect them near the edge of the old sachem, and religious services are held at various times during the day. They all go home after even-ing services. The old leader, at whose belt hung many a white scalp, talks in regretful terms of the Minnesota massaere, but any allusion to the scalp-locks hanging in his hut causes the eyes that are now dimmed by time to sparkle in a way that speaks volubly of the interest the old warrior took in the battles with

Let the youth who is ambirious to rise prepare to make the most of his oppor-

the pale faces years ago. - S . Paul Globe.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

The Evening Lamp.

A newspaper joker says: "And while the lamp holds out to burn there is no danger of the average servant girl taking the trouble to fill it." Lamps are troublesome things. No matter how perfect they are in the beginning, or how many hundred thousand candle power the light is warranted to be, the day will oon come when the lamp-wick entely refuses to be turned up in an ormanner. It will seem wedged at one side, while the other runs up in a point, causing weariness and vexation of spirit. To overcome this depravity take a new wick, draw out a single thread near the selvage, and it will be found quite tractable when in-troduced into the burner. The cogs will take it up properly, and it will ap-pear in good form and give an even flame when lighted,

Home Made Chair Bottoms. We lately visited some old acquaintances, says the American Agriculturist, and soon discovered that the chairs in most request were three, the bottoms which had been replaced by one of the daughters. The chairs were originally cane seated. When these gave way the bottom was taken out. Straps made by quilting together, on a machine, four thicknesses of heavy bed ticking, passed around the pieces to which the canes had been fastened, and made secure. Eight such straps were used, four at right angles to the others. These supported a cushion, made a little larger than the chair frame. A row of fringe hid the pieces over which passed the The cushion was fastened to the The chairs were easier than those with the rigid cane seats, and had been reseated longer than a year, yet the new seats were apparently good for a longer period of wear in addition.

housekeeper every scrap of stale bread can be made available. All the crusts and small pieces should be spread in a pan and dried slowly in a warm oven. When they are perfectly dry put them into a small bag made of ticking or canvas and pound them fine with a wooden Sift them and put them in glass jars. They will keep for months, and can be used for breading meat, fi-h, cro-

quettes, etc. Another way of using these dried scraps is to rall them until they break in rather coarse crambs. They are then nice to eat with a bowl of milk, for in-

Cut all the crust from a loaf of stale bread, and then tear the loaf in long, thin pieces. Spread these in a large pan, nly one layer deep, and place in a hot oven. When they are crisp and brown, which will be in six or seven minutes if the oven be very hot, send them to the table with thin slices of cheese. This dish is nice just before dessert. Frequently it is served with the coffee.

Take a quantity of slices of dry bread. Dip them quickly one by one in a bowl of cold water. Place them in a large dripping pan, having only one layer at a time. Then set the pan in a hot oven. In ten minutes the bread will be brown and crisp. Place on a warm plate and cover with a warm napkin. Serve at once with a little broiled smoked salmon luncheon or tea.

After sprinkl ng stale rolls or biscuit with cold water place them in a pan and cover them with a second pan. Set in a moderately warm oven for twelve min-utes, and the; will seem almost as good

Put a loaf of stale bread in a deep pan and, after covering it with another pan, set it in a moderate'y hot oven for twenty minutes. At the end of that time take it from the pan and set it on on end to cool. This bread will cut like a fresh loaf.

Cut all the crusts from a loaf of state bread and put the loaf in a steamer. Set it over a kettle of boiling water twenty minutes, and serve at once with a sauce which has been made in the meantime by the following recipe: Put three curfuls of boiling water in a stewpan, and place the pan on the stove, Mix three tablespoonfuls of flour with half a cupful of cold water and stir the mixture into the boiling water. Continue stirring for two minutes. Now add half a nutmeg, grated; the yellow rind of a lemon, grated, and also two cupfuls of sugar. Boil for twelve mintes, then add two tablespoonfuls of butter and the juice of the lemon. Cut the steamed bread in slices with a sharp knife and pour a generous supply of sauce on each side as it is served. This s a nice dessert when there are chi dren in the family.

Delicious graddle cakes are made with Soak a plut and a half of stale bread in a pint of milk for ten or twelve hours. Keep the warm place, where sour slightly. At the end twelve hours rab it the eve. Beat into the sifted are one tenspoonful of sait, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a pint of

sifted flour and a slight grating of nut meg. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in half a gill of milk. Add this liquid and two well beaten eggs to the mixture, These griddle cakes require a little langer t me to cook than the common batter cakes. New York Herald,

Recipes.

STRAWBERRY PULDUNG SAUCE, - Cream ogether one-half teacupful of fresh butter, and one teacupful of sugar, the eaten white of one egg and one large eacupful of thoroughly crushed strai berries. Nice to serve with bread pad-

POTATO CHOWDER .- Take six large petatoes, one onion, one quart of milk, e tablespoonful of butter, two ounce of salt pork and one egg. Cut the pork n small pieces and fry; add the potatoes and onions sleed, cover with boiling water and cook until potatoes are ten-der; add the milk scalded and the seasoning, and lastly the egg beaten

LAMB AND PEA STEW, -Cut the breast of lamb in pieces and place in a stew pan, with water enough to e ver it. Stew for twenty minutes and take off the scums, add a quart of shelled or canned peas with a table poonful of salt and let stew for half an quarer of a pound of butter and a tablespoonful of four and stir into the let simmer five minutes, season and serve with dumplings.

THE BROOK.

Flowing down the sweet green valleys, By the silver sunlight kissed, Oft the tarrying brooklets dallies,

Neath the slowly rising mist. In the dotted field of daisies, Like a sky with stars bestrown, Where the mellow melting haze is

Of the sultry summer noon. Through the briery brake and brambles, Through the bending fern and flowers. Ever sings it as it rambles

Sings of sunny summer hours. Summer hours are swiftly speeding, Days that will no longer shine, Mortals, pass ye ye not unheeding

Here this song of mine.

In the thicket there close woven Where the woodland hangs o'erhead, Through the thicket bushes cloven,

Moves it in its mossy hed. Where above the blossoming branches Bending, make a cool retreat, There in ever editying launches

Sings it bolder songs and sweet. Earthly summers swift are speeding; Suns that will no longer shine; Mortals, pass ye not unbeeding

Here this song of mine. Bennett Bellman.

HUMOR OF THE DAY,

Stale butter-An aged goat. Hard to beat-A hard-boiled egg. Something that should be looked into

A clear skin-Beating a friend out of borrowed money. Siam is a great place for comfort.

There are large quantities of Siam case Ada-"I had ten offers of marriage With a little care on the part of the persistent of Jack,"—Tid-litte.

Many otherwise domestic cooks are in the habit of introducing foreign material into plain soup, - New York News,

It seems to be the custom nowadays

for young men when they get a day off from work to get away off .- Kentucky State Journal.

In the spring the old man's fancy turns to things anent his health. And in liver regulators he invests his surplus wealth. -Bost m Courier. "Mr. B., I wish you would not smoke so much." "Why, the chimney smokes, my dear." "Well, if it does, it doesn't

spit over everything." The Whitehall Times says that the mouth is the window of the intellect. The toothache must be a sort of window pane. - N w York Sun.

Pe cice, good friend, you're not a Roman, And count your privilege as great; For well we know in these days no man Would have patience to write MDCCCLXXX-Dogs are not allowed to pick their

company. That is why you often see a \$75 dog out walking with a fifteen cent man. — Youkers Salesman.

Here lies a lawyer cold in death With all paid up that's due him, He lies at east in peaceful rest, For lying's natural to him. —Washington Critic. Minnie—"Papa, what is Volapuk!"
Fapa—"Why it's the universal lan-guage," Minnie—"But who speaks it!"

api-"Nobody."-Bingha aton Repub-When the teacher asked: "What made the Tower of I is a lean?" the slangy boy foot of the class promptly

sponded: "Because it was built that way."-No ristown Herald, Here lies a young and simple fool. Who Nature's law defled— He volunt ered to shoe the mule, And that's just how he died!

"A genteel carver," says a book on ctiquette, "always sits when he carves." Carvers who get on the table and have a wrestling match with the chicken are known by some other name. - Rochester 'Yes," remarked the second son of an

English nobleman who had been sent to an American ranch for refusing to take orders in the established church; "conscience makes cow-herds of us all." Baltimare Pers. Old Wimple (solemnly) - "Young man, to attain success in this world w

must be up and doing. Do you ever see the sun r.se?' Young Man-"Yes, sir, the sun rise?" Young Man-"When?" "On my way home."-Sittings. Goslin-"Yes, Miss Smith, I expect to eail for Europe," Miss Smith (inno-cently)—"Indeed. What on:" Goslin (embarrassed)-"Well, er-to tell you the truth, Miss Smith, it's on borrowed

money."-Sifting: Doctor (who finds a tramp groaning by the roadside)-"What is the matter with you?" Tramp (dolefully)-"My system is all run down." Doctor-" By Tramp-" By a dog."-Burwhat?"

lington Free Press, He - "I see that old Mr. Bently was Wife (shocked) buried yesterday." Wife (shoe: "Why, is old Mr. Bently dead?" (who has just been "sat upon")-"The paper doesn't say whether he is dead or ot; simply that he was buried yester-

"How hideous Miss B. looked in that new bonnes." "I thought it was very becoming; at least the trimming was very appropriate." ", didn't notice the trimming." "The bonnet was trimmed with ivy leaves. Ivy clings to old ruins."—New York News.

In the crush of travel on a North Side cable car last Saturday an accident occurred that came near proving serious, the car in front, inadvertently dropped his name and it became entangled in the grip. It was finally dragged out from horses, and the partially disabled coach slowly resumed its travels, - Chicago Tri-

"Prisoner," observed the Arkansas adge, with impre-sive dignity, "while I have no objection to your addressing me tamillarly when you meet me in my saloon, I wish you to understand that this court when in regular session, to le body, and I give you notice that the next 'line you address the court as "Poker Jim' I shall kick you clear up through your shirt collar. testimony, gentlemen." -- Chicago Tribune.

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