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Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, says that there are 750,000 voters in the service of the railroads of the United States.

The large immigration of Hungarian to this country at the present time is eaid to be owing to the brutal manner in which they are treated by the nobility in their native country.

A singular cause of bankruptcy was recently alleged by an Australian firm of graziers-a scourge of grasshoppers The insects had so completely devastated the land that the owners became in-

A Mormon elder says the religious Mormons are steadily drifting out of Utah toward Mexico, where they can live up to the full requirements of their faith, and that altogether fully 10,000 will eventually leave the Territory.

Switzerland wants a naval flag. As the country has no seaboard such an ensign would at first sight seem rather useless, but it is needed to protect Swiss property abroad. The Federal Council are now considering the subject.

W. K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Alva, which is easily the handsomest and most perfectly appointed pleasure boat in the world, cost \$600,000, and the expense of running her is said to be about \$150,000 a year. The royar yachts of Europe are mere dugouts in comparison with the

The younger Charles Dickens has more sense than any great man's son now living. He has written a novel, but has de ded not to publish it because it may suffer by comparison with the works of his father. When a man displays such judgment he has some of the elements of greatness.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat's annual review of the progress of the South makes a most encouraging exhibit for the year ended August 31, 1889. There has been, it is shown, a steady adwance everywhere and in every line of business. There has been no boom, except in a few isolated spots, but there has been no set-back, no financial distress, no business depression to stay the march of improvement.

The total cost of supplying the British man-of-war Hero with ammunition for a commission is estimated by a correspondent of the London Daily News at between \$175,000 and \$200,000. It costs of her twelve-inch guns. The next great her for five months. Then a sailor named Charles Renfoe arrived at Sydney, and another, declares the New York Telegram, will be so enormous that the exhaustion of one or the other party must bring it to a speedy close. Years of continuous warfare, such as England has known, would bankrupt a nation or tax her resources so that the victor would be and Captain Clark decided upon the crippled as well as the vanquished. Warfare is becoming, among the more highly civilized nations, more and more a mater of money rather than of men, and those who hold the money bags dictate peace

he said at Paris that America had a right made very slow progress. Her pumps to be considered "to some extent, at least, the great organ of the powerful in, and crew and passengers were badly English tongue?" Inquires the Chicago rattled. It was a beautiful evening, with Herald. Mr. Gladstone says many things every prospect of continued good weather, whereof the meaning is not clear, but in and the first mate and five of the men this etterance he appears even more make repairs. In the course of four Delt ic than usual. If Mr. Gladstone inter ed to say that the English language specen in higher perfection in American dry, and they brought with them says and dry, and they brought with them says and bottles of wine and some dried in England he has a long reckon- fruits as presents from her Captain. ettle with his fellow Englishmen would not be the first time in his career

The courts have again dealt a blow at the effort of certain State legislatures to place a prohibitory tariff on dressed ment under the claim of required sanitary in-spection within the State's borders. Judge down, as well as the men, and the man Swift & Co., the Chicago dressed beef concern, is entitled to heavy damages for the refusal of its agent in Duluth, Minn., to perform his contract in marketing the Chicago beef. The Minnesota agent alleged the State law against the selling of beef not inspected before death in the State where it was sold; but the court pronounced the law unconstitutional, and awarded the plaintiff \$7500 damages. In previous decisions under the new laws the same decision has been arrived at ina different form; suit being brought by the State against the butcher selling the Chicago beef. The Commercial Advertiser considers that the case decided by Judge Blodgett is likely to be the first to come up on an appeal before the United States Supreme Court.

A SONG TO THE WORLD

A song to the world—the beautiful world-In spite of its clouds and its cares, Its trials and pains, its shames and its Its cruel deceits and its snares. With all its sad faults, 'tis the best world we

have-'Tis the only one given to man-So let us accept it, with thanks, as it is, And enjoy it as long as we can.

And wishes his day at an end! Never yield to despair, but patiently

Such mishaps as man cannot mend. What miner who works the auriferous earth, Its glittering store to unfold, Would be sour in mood, if the yield had was

Because he found dross with the gold? Then while you are working the vast mine of

Be humble, content and resigned-Never worry nor fret; take the best you can

And whistle the worst down the wind. Then away with the cynic, etc.

Each man has his mission to fill-Misfortunes may fret us, temptations be

But we are God's children still. When ill fortune meets us and enmity greets

We should then on ourselves most rely-Be brave! for it takes, when the storm of breaks.

More courage to live than to die. Then away with the cynic, etc.

And we should rejoice to be in it-There are birds in each grove, there

sweethearts to love. And success, if we struggle to win it. So let us determine that, happen what may, We will stay with the weeds and the flow-

And the friends and the foes, and the joys and the woes, Which make up this great world of ours.

Then away with the cynic, etc. What folly to look on the dark side of life, While the world is refulgent with light!

Creep out of the shade, and stand up undi mayed, In the raiment of reason bedight! There is room for us all on this wide-spread-

ing earth. So, with Charity's banner unfurled, Let us join in one cry, while old Time hurrie

"Three cheers for this beautiful world?" Then away with the cynic, etc. -Francis S. Smith, in New York Weekly.

# THE LOST SHIP.

In the month of June, 1854, the Eng lish brig Ben Hammond, Captain John E. Clark, passed through the Straits of Sunda on her way into the Indian Ocean, bound for Melbourne. The crew, all told, numbered eleven people, and the brig had a micellaneous cargo. She signaled "All well" when going through about \$41 to fire a single shot from one | the straits, and that was the last heard of

told a very curious story. About forty miles off the straits the orig fell in with a small sandal wood trader in a sinking condition. She was gotten brig. I drove right in past her, carrying a lot of natives from one of the islands of Sumatra to some port in Java, and had sprung a leak. either to stand by or take her people off, former course. The brig had struck a log or some other floating obstruction while sailing at a fast rate, and had been badly damaged about the bows. This occurred in the early morning, and it was just at sunset that the brig came up with her. The injured craft had been creeping in for the Java coast, but as w What did Mr. Gladstone mean when and current were against her she had were so small that they would not throw out what a quarter-inch hole would let went aboard of the trader to help him several bottles of wine and some dried

Captain Clark was a kind-hearted man, when he returns home; for no opinion is and as the men returned aboard he dismore hateful to Englishmen than that the tributed one bottle of wine and a share a lengthy survey before I dropped to the American "patois" is a superior article to of the fruit among the men. The brig and trader had been slowly drifting off the English of England. Perhaps Mr. before a light wind during the repairs. Gladstone meant simply to grace a pleas- but now each hauled back to her course ant occasion with a pleasant, but not too and they were soon separated. Reufoe significant or lucid a speech. If so, it had not been feeling well during the day, and he was the only man who did not partake of the stuff sent aboard. that he has displayed this amiable desire. was his watch below after midnight, and he had been asleep about an hour when he was aroused by confusion aboard, Every man on watch below was suffering with cramps and vomiting, and he went on deck to find the same state of affairs Blodgett, of Illinois, has decided that at the wheel fell to the deck and began rolling around just as Renfor came on While the brig had all plain sail on her the breeze was light, and as the could drive out the heavy odors. By

wheel was made fast, she took care of There was no doubt that the crew had been poisoned by the wine or fruit, though the trader must have been ennirely innocent of any such intent after services they had rendered. course was had to the medicine chest, but The agony of the men increased with before he left the brig, although he had is divided among the anthropophagi. time, and by three o'clock in the morn- | no recollection of the act. ing four of the foremost hands were dead, while the others were without in good order, and when I looked over hope. Renfoe was dazed and helpless, the he could do nothing but pity the r fellows around him. Half an hoar poor fellows around him. aboard the brig, and as he saw one after boarded her I was cating a breakfast pre- is a gully known as bonbark. another pass away his feelings were pared in the galley and was feeling quite sinking is about four lost, and many wronght up to such a pitch that at home. When I had arisited my hanger unggets of smaller size have been found he almost lost his mind. He could I opened up the hatches and the cabin near the spot.

serted the brig that day or a week subeastern islands and was there seriously ill for a month with fever. When he beworked his way down to Timor, and

with the most favorable weather, and had brought about her loss. Renfoe's story explained a portion of the mystery, and several crafts were sent out to search for the brig. She could not be found or heard of, and it was at last concluded that she had gone to the bottom.

of Sunda on the English ship Prince John, bound for the port of Melbourne. We had scarcely cleared the Java cape when it came on to blow a gale from the west. The gale increased to a hurricane after a few hours, and, although we kept the old ship aflost, she was driven a long ways to the east. We had a terrific wind and sea for four days, and by that time, our drift had carried us well down to the eastern end of Java. One leard the Captain say that the gale was which swept the ship from stem to stern. the usual watch on deck. Three of us until I thought I should drown before I had seen the surface, but after a time I sooner got my eyes clear than I saw one of our quarter boats close to me. It had been torn loose by the same wave, and was floating right side up, but full of water. I got hold of it, and after resting a bit I pulled myself in and secured myself by a lashing to one of the thwarts. The waves ran over me at brief intervals, but the weight of the water held the she could not therefore upset as she

turned broadside to the sea.

went overboard. At about 4 in the af-It was, as I said, about 9 o'clock when ternoon I sighted land to the north, and an hour later I found myself driving between two islands. Half an hour later a current set me to the right, and I drove in for the land and brought up at the head of a bay or inlet half a mile long and not over two hundred feet wide. Hard aground at the head of this bay, with her bowsprit touching the trees on Hammond, the long-lost and almost-forand was heaved on the sands swell, and the first thing I did was to set down and wonder whether I was really in my senses or had gone daft. There rested the old brig on an even keel. masts standing as plumb as ever, yards braced as they were left years before, but the sails rotted and blown away, and many ropes broken and frayed and streaming in the wind. I had heard of her loss. and had read Renfoe's story as related by the papers, and it took the pluck out of me to find her there. Indeed I was so awed and overcome that I did not dare board her that night, but made my bed on the sands and slept soundly till morning. I had secured my yawl when I drove in, and as I came to examine next morning I found it almost free from njury, while the mast and sail and tiller were so are under the thwarts. By this time the gale was over, and I was surprised to see how far the water had fallen away from the beach.

My next move after inspecting the yawl was to board the brig. This was an easy matter, as the water at low tide did not reach her foremast. I was desperately afraid of facing a skeleton as I drew my head above the rail, and I made There was a great deal of litter about, and much of the exposed woodwork had begun to decay. A more lone some sight one could not find. I moved slowly from stem to stern, and was relieved when no ghostly relic of the dead presented itself. The brig had the oldashloned fo'castle, and I noticed that the slide over the opening was secured. The cabin doors were also shut. dreaded to make a further investigation, but hunger and peace of mind comand I finally entered the ca-The medicine chest was upset in the main cabin or eating room, and the bottles scattered about the floor. There was a spread on the table, but it was black with mould, and, after a brief look, I had to retire until the fresh air and by I returned, and when I had looked into the berths and found no examine the to'castle yet, but, being encouraged by what I had failed to find in

In the cook's galley I bound everything the stores in the pantry everything A splendid nugget of nearly smelled and tasted as wholesome gold, weighing 461 ounces, has as if only a week out of the ware

the cabin, I made short work of it.

not give a clear account of what fol- skylight, and then turned to and cleared lowed. He could not say whether he de- the deck of much of its litter. When things looked a bit more trim I went sequently. He did not remember down and got the chart showing the whether he threw the bodies overboard. Sunda Islands, and, after a little calculaor left them where they lay. Time was tion, I located myself as being on the blank to him for the next ten days, west side of Lombak Island. It was not when he was picked up by a trader two the main island, exactly, but one lying hundred miles below the straits and so close to it that it went by the same twenty miles off the Java coast. He name, and was separated only by half a was then afloat in the brig's yawl, and mile of shallow water. Lombak proper Then away with the cynic who cavils at had neither water nor provisions. His was inhabited, but for many years past talk was flighty and received little atten- the western end of the island had been tion, and he was carried to one of the avoided on account of a plague starting there and sweeping off hundreds of natives. It seemed strange that some of gan to mend of that the particulars of the trading craft had not entered the strait tragedy came back to him, but as the and caught sight of the brig, and stranger brig had not been seen by any of the yet how the craft got in there. The traders his story was not believed. He chart made it plainer. A westerly gale chart made it plainer. A westerly gale created a strong current through the from thence across to Port Darwin, and straits, and one which made its influence he finally got ship from there around to felt for several miles off the coast. In ordinary weather, with ordinary depth The Ben Hammond had been reported of water, the channel was dangerous to lost in the Indian Ocean, but her fate any craft, many ledges and bars being was considered a mystery. Vessels which had preceded and followed her had met her along, and she got just the right slant at the proper time to carry her into there was much speculation as to what the bay and beach herself. The spot was sheltered by the trees, and one would have had to be very close to see her.

I got hold of the manifest and also inspected the hold, and I found she had a valuable cargo, and one which had not been damaged \$10 worth. There were In the month of June, 1865, eleven four or five steam engines, a great lot of years later, I passed through the Straits agricultural tools, furniture in the rough, woodenware of all sorts, scores of cases of boots and shoes and dry goods, and enough, in fact, to make up a cargo valued at \$135,000. The brig was as dry as a bone, and after a little ventilation and disinfecting she smelled as sweet as a peach. I was a week aboard of her before I decided what to do. The small boat was in good condition, and I took on water and provisions, and one morning ran down the straits to the north for the morning, about 9 o'clock, just after I had | Flores Seas, feeling quite sure of meeting some British vessel before crossing to breaking, we were boarded by a sea Borneo. I had scarcely left my island behind when I saw H. M. S. the Dragon We were lying to, you understand, with | bound to the East, and by midafternoon was aboard of her. After sending me vere carried overboard by the wave, but back with a guard to hold the brig, she I did not see either of the others. I was returned to Surabaja, on the north coast whirled end over end and buffetted about of Java, and reported to the Consul, and within a month everything had been removed from the old Ben Hammond and was heaved up to daylight, and I had no she was left to decay. Her cargo insurance had been paid, but everything was recovered in such fine order that the loss was trifling. - New York Sun.

### A Table Showing the Importance of Irrigation.

In order to convey at a glance the importance which irrigation bears to the existence of the human race, the accomboat down until she drove like a log, and panying tables, showing the area of irrigating countries and their population, are worthy of study:

China	989 000 000	60,000,000
		11,000,000
Japan Indo-China	16.000.000	
Indo-China	18,000,000	8,000,000
Afghanistan, etc		1,000,000
Persia		2,500,000
Arabia	11,000,000	3,000,000
Russian Central A	sin. 6,000,000	500,000
Independent Tu	reo-	
mania		100,000
Turkey in Asia		3,500,000
200 403 100 10000111	The standard	Mandago
Totals	684,500,000	119,600,000
	APRICA.	
Egypt	7,000,000	6,300,000
Tripoli		50,000
Algeria		200,000
Tunis		75,000
	7.24° branch market	200,000
Morocco.	2,000,000	
Brit. South Africa		100,000
Orange Free State	0 1,500,000	25,000
Totals	19 400 000	6 950 000

In Europe irrigation is practiced in Italy, France, Spain, England, Turkey, Portugal and Greece. Altogether some 9,000,000 acres are under irrigation. In Maxico and South America 2,500,000 neres are irrigated, and in Australia 200,fore there are 138,250,000 acres cultivated by irrigation, and there is a popu lation of between 700,000,000 and 800. 000,000 resident in irrigating countries The proportion of population to irrigated area is thus seen to be a little over five persons to each acre, and it is also seen that over half the population of the world reside in regions where irrigation is essential .- Sau Francisco Chronicle.

# Fattening Slaves to Kill,

Fattening slaves in a park and feeding them up like animals destined for the table, and then leading them to a shamble where they are slaughtered like oxen, cut into pieces and shared bit by bit among hungry caunibals—such is the practice which is permitted, according to Fondese, a French explorer, in some of the French, Belgian, Portuguese and even British territories in Ubanghi. M. Fondese was sent out three years ago by sources of the Niariguillon, and having returned after the successful accomplish-ment of his task, he hastens to tell his countrymen all about the terrible thing which he has seen in his travels.

The "fattening purks" or paddocks are, he says, to be seen in each village, been taken in war. The poor wretches take their doom philosophically, and some of them to whom M. Fondese offered freedom actually refused it. drink, dance and sing until the head "Fetishman" comes round, accompanied mouldering skeletons, a great load was by an orchestra of tom-tom and tin-kettle taken off my mind. I had, however, to players, selects a sufficiently fat specimen. carries him or her to the market place of the village, and splits his or her head with a hatchet or seythe-like knife. The eve a body had been left aboard. Renfoe and toogue of the victim are given to the "bosn" fetish and the rest of the body must have heaved the dead overboard

# A Fortune for Somebody.

A splendid nugget of nearly pure been found close to Taraugulla, in Vic Within an hour from the time I toria, Australia. The locality of the fluct

### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

DEATH IN THE VINEGAR CRUET. Acting under the provisions of a recent law the Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health has collected samples of the vinegar sold in Indiana cities, and has just completed a careful analysis. Of eight samples thoroughly tested, but on proves to be pure cider vinegar, and the other seven are nothing more than a decection of rain water and sulphuric acid. The largest vinegar manufactory in one city, which claims to sell pure apple vinegar, furnished the worst stuff that was found among the samples. The Secretary says that it will destroy the stomach even of an ostrich if used liberally. The law as enacted by the last Legislature pro hibits the manufacture and sale of any vinegar not the product of pure appl juice. It must not have any artificial coloring; must have an acidity equivalent to the presence of not less than four per cent, by weight of acetic acid.

this are concise, and will be of benefit to our readers. He says:

The time meat should hang to be tender depends on the heat and humidity of the air; if it is not kept long enough it is hard and tough: if too long, it loses its flavor. It should be hung where it will have a thorough air, and be dried with a cloth night and morning, to keep it from damp and mustiness. Before you dress it, wash it well; if it is a roasting

beef, pare off the outside. If you fear your meat, etc., will not keep till the time it is wanted, parboil or parroast it; it will then keep a couple of days longer, when it may be dressed in the usual way, only it will be done in rather less time. The cook and the butcher as often lose credit, by meat being dressed too fresh, as the fishmon-

ger does by fish that has been kept too Dr. Franklin in his philosophical experiments, tells us, that if game or poul try be killed by electricity it will become tender in the twinkling of an eye, and if it be dressed immediately will be delieately tender. During the sultry summer months it is almost impossible to procure meat that is not either tough or tainted; the former is as improper as the latter for the unbraced stomachs of relaxed valetudinarians, (for whom at this season, poultry, stews, etc., and vegetable soups are the most suitable food), when the digestive organs are debilitated by the extrem heat, and profuse perspiration requires an increase of liquid to restore equilibright in the constitution.

Lemon Cake-One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, the whites of five eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar; bake in layers. Filling: Two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one cup of boiling water, one cup of sugar,

the grated rind and juice of two lemons Fish Pie-Take any firm-fleshed fish, cut in slices, and season with salt and pepper; let stand in a cold place for two or three hours; then put the sliced fish in a baking dish, with a little cream or water and butter and flour rubbed to a cream, with minced parsley and hardboiled eggs sliced; line the sides of the dish half way down, and cover with a first, but gradually growing moderate.

Savory Custard-Take a quart of good neat nicely flavored with vegetables beat six eggs, mix with the soup, and season with salt and pepper; pour this custard mixture into a deep dish, butter very thickly three or four slices of thin bread (the slices should not be thicker than a dollar), and only lay enough to cover the top of the custard, I mean do not put one slice on the other; bake till firm in the centre and the surface is pale brown. This is a very nice dish.

Light Biscuits-Sift three and one-half ounds of flour into a bowl; make a hole in the center and stir in one pint of luke warm milk and half a pint of yeast; stir in just flour enough to make a thin batter; cover and let stand till light; melt one-half pound of butter in one pint of warm milk; let it stand till luke warm, and with a tablespoonful of salt sift in the other ingredients; knead and let stand one hour; roll and cut into biscuits, lay two inches apart, let stand till light,

Egg Soup With Ham-For this soup a ham-bone, from which all outside smoky surface has been cut away, is excellent, boiled ham (or raw ham scalded in two waters after every bit of outer discolored surface is removed) must be used Pour over it two quarts of cold water; let it simmer gently an hour, then beat eight eggs and add them to the liquor. Chop a tablespoonful of parsley very fine, and stir into the soup with two scant tea spoonfuls of salt and half a level salt spoonful of pepper.

Egg and Cheese Soup-This is quickly made and very nourishing. Put four ounces of rich cheese, either shaved or grated, with two quarts of hot water (or milk if preferred) in a saucepan over the fire; let it boil gently for a few mimites. Boil in another saucepan in salted water, a quarter of pound of a macaroni (broken into short lengths), till tender (or a cup tender); when the cheese is quite dissolved senson with two level tenspoonfuls of salt and half a saltspoonful of sugar. Add the macaroni or rice and six or eight eggs well beaten.

# Practical Compassion.

The seals that frequent the Maine coast are easily tamed. The mate of a coasting schooner has one that follows him like a dog and is allowed to take a both in the sea wherever he likes, with no fear of his escaping. One would think a scal too repulsive in his make-up o attract a lady's affection; but we once aw a lady offer to give a fisherman who and caught one of those ugly wallowing sen pigs, a \$5 bill if he would throw him overboard and forewear his hids and blubber .- Lowiston (Mr.) Journal.

# HOW SAVAGES MAKE FIRE

SOME ACCOMPLISH IT IN FIVE SEC

### Fire-Making by Gyration, by Sawing, by Plowing, and by Percussion

-- Various Methods Described. Walter Hough, of the National Muse m at Washington, has been studying and cataloguing the fire making implements, of which the museum has a fine collection. Believing that nature answers a question only through an experiment, Mr Hough has made fire by the various methods represented in the collection. In speaking to a reporter of the Washington Star, Mr. Hough said the common belief that to make fire by rubbing two pieces of wood is very difficult. was erroneous. He had, he said, repeatedly made fire in thirty seconds by the twirling stick and in five seconds with

Mr. Hough in studying and arranging Dr. Kitchener's remarks in relation to fied them under four heads. The first class is fire-making by gyration, embrac ing the simple two-stick apparatus found among the Indians of North, Central and South America, the Ainos, of Japan, the Somalis, of Africa, etc., and the four-part apparatus, used by the Eskimo and some American Indians. The second-class. fire-making by sawing, comprises the apparatus of the Malays and Burmese The third class, fire-making by plowing is represented by the implements used in Polynesia and Australia. The fourth class is covered by the head fire-making by per-

cussion, and in it are included the pyrites and flint of the Eskimo and Indian, and the flint and steel still in use in many lands well advanced in civiliza-The simplest method of producing a fire by gyration is by twirling a firestick between the palms of the hand. Mr. Hough says there is a great knack in twirling the rtick. It is taken between the palms of the outstretched hands which are drawn backward and forward past each other almost to the finger tips, thus giving the drill a gyrating motion. At the same time a strong downward pressure is given, which may be called a rotating pressure. The hands move down the drill; when they nearly reach the lower end, they are brought back to the top with a quick motion. This ro tation is repeated as rapidly as possible. When the motion begins a light colored powder, ground off, begins to collect in Soon the powder gets darker the slot. the smell of burnt wood is noticed and smoke is seen. Probably by the next turn there will be a little curl of smoke of peculiar coloring, showing that active ombustion had begun. The little pellet

out of the slot. At first it is dark and a thin line of smoke comes from it; gradually the fire spreads through it until it glows a live coal. It is in this semicharred dust that heat is held until it increases to about 450 degrees or higher Everything depends on keeping the dus in a heap; it is impossible to make fire without doing this. With the bow drill the case is similar to that described. In the sawing method the dust knife. In the plowis is pushed along until it forms a heap at the end of the groove. By examining many specimens of fire apparatus Mr has found that the fire drill to be effective must meet several require ments. Either the drill or the hearth must be of dry, inflammable Wood that is "punky" or soft from in cipient decay is generally chosen, most often pieces riddled by worms. Wood of this kind is not only easier of ignition but it is ground off easily, and is mor capable of retaining the heat generated by Triction until it accumulates sufficiently

of ground-off wood may now be shaken

to ignite the powder. The Eskimo has to a great extent, cmancipated himself the necessity of using any particular kind of wood by the invention of the compound drill, by which he gets strong pressure with high rate of speed, thus generating enough heat to fire wood quit ntractable by the simple two-part drill. This invention was necessary from the conditions in the Eskimo's frozen home, upon. The Eskimo, however, always secures a piece of good soft wood when Mr. Hough thinks the simhe canplicity of the thing itself and its wid distribution among the tribes of men argue in favor of the claim of the twirl-

ing sticks for priority of invention over the more complex flint and pyrites The aborigines of Australia cut with a hatchet a hole in a dry, fallen tree. This hole they fill with a powder made by crushing between their hands the dry ripe head of the flower stalk of a certain plant Then they turn the stem head downward

into the hole and twirl it. A few second suffice to get fire. A tribe in South tree. A split piece of the flower stem of the grass tree is placed upon the ground the flat side uppermost. A thinner piece the lower end being pressed upon the piece on the ground, and an alternate revolving motion is given to it by rubbing the hand backward and forward until th wood ignites. In Java, too, fire is some times produced by friction. D'Almeids describing a journey in Java, says; "Before starting on our return I felt desirous to smoke a eigar, in order to 'keep the cold out;' but finding I had forgotten my fusees I mked one of the men if he could give me a light. He immediately

picked up a dry piece of wood, and holding it fixed on the ground, asked one of his companions to rub another acros it. This being quickly done, in less than five minutes the friction caused the upit into a flame and handed it to me Travelers say that the Maori gets fire by using the wooden kuife. He pushes the knife backward and forward along a groove previously made in a flat piece rood, and the line charcoal dust which collects at the extremity of the groove when ignited is placed in a lump of soft flax and wavedsto and fro until it bursts

### WHEN I'M GONE

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When I'm gone; lips now that kiss me Will they sigh, and sadly miss me When I'm gone? Will the feet, all tired and weary Of a path grown dark and dreary-

Still trudge on? Will the eyes that sparkle brightly Sadly gaze on mine's unsightly, Deathly glass? Watch the pale and dying embers

Of a hope, chill as December's Dismal day? When the stars of evening glisten, Lying 'nenth the sod, Pil listen

For you, dear; In the tender twilight hours, When you come with fragrant flowers, I will hear.

When I sail on Death's dark ocean, Calmly rest from life's emotion-Curtain drawn;

Warm with love, one lip will kiss me, One true heart will mourn, and miss me When I'm gone. -William B. Freeman.

### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

fo poultry circles the old hen generally roves her good standing by her setting. It's odd how much food a horse can go vithout and still be no faster .- Merchant

No wonder ships cling to the water. They have a strong hold.—Binghariton

Love is a weakness, but it is too strong or most of its unhappy victims. - Somer

An air-ship cannot navigate the ocean successfully. Let the sir-ship too much water and it is gone.

Out in Oklahoma suspicious characters ometimes walk out of town and some times they go by rail.

The porcupine has no more backbone than any other animal, though he has any number of pines. Corn is an emblem of peace, but it is

never appreciated until it gets on its ear. -Binghamtun Republican When purchasing fruit by the dozen

ok out that your fruiterer doesn't count each pear as two of a kind. It is rather fortunate for many of us that our school days ended before the

discovery of the electrical switch. One would naturally suppose that boller has to be hot before it can raise

steam, but the fact is it has to be coaled. He is a mean man who, on meeting an equaintance who is afflicted with the ague, says, "Shake!"-Boston Courier

There are very few things More amusing to see Than the tricks of a dog Who has bitten a bee.

Why should a young man say he's raised" a mustache when the truth of untter is that it is "down?"-Fonkers

Trump-"I have scarcely a rag to my back, mum; can't you help me out? Lady—"Certainly, sir; here's the rag bag, help yourself,"—Radget. She-II shall always be with you to

comfort you through life." He---I falls through the small hole worn by the didn't ask you to do that. All I wanted

A shoemaker hung out a new sign, and then wondered what passers-by found so amusing. His sign rend as follows: a here."—New York Tribune,

There is a venerable Indian named Gabriel, in Southern California, who is over 150 years of age. If he avoids using any of this Brown-Sequard clixic stuff, he may live to be quite an old man. German scientists declare tobacco is a permicide, and yet we are willing to

ager that men will keep right on smok ing three germicides for five cents until he end of time. - Rochester Post-Express. Mrs. Snagg's Boy- You hain't got Jones's Boy-"That's so: masaid yesterday that your folks had borrowed every-

thing we had in the house."-Kearney

Bigsby's Great Feat.-Bloodgood-Bigsby is a great walker; I understand that he covered a mile in ten minutes esterday. De Smith-"Pshaw! With his feet he ought to be able to cover a mile standing still."—Germantmen Tele-

"Haven't you got some ice that isn't mite so cold " asked the lady of the louse when the usual lump was left in the morning. "Dr. Hammond says that ice water is more injurious to health than coals of fire. Hereafter leave us the warmest ice you misc."—Norristona

Guy Widow's Daughter-"Mamma, why did you tell Mrs. Lamode that I am nly eighteen, when I am really twenty our!" Gay Widow-Because eighteen is six years under twenty-four, my dear. Daughter- 'Yes, I know; but surely I at my age, do I?" Widow-"Not at all, my child, but 1 do."—Binghamton Re-

### Two Big Enters.

Two well-known men about town, one of whom was John Chamberlin, went out to look for a little supper about 12 clock a night or two ago. They strolled nto an oyster-house on Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue, a famous place among the connoisseurs who know it well, and eat eighteen meslium-sized oysters aplece while they were waiting for the cook to savage, they had seen him cleave with a great knife from head to tall before their very eyes. After the option were enten and this lobster disposed of, they still felt hungry and had twelve more oysters each, moistening each oyster with a drop or two of a specially prepared pepper sauce. By this time it was resolved that a number two lobster must be sacrificed, und he was. Welsh rarebit and two dozen rested clams, all of which were the climax of this "little supper," which was disposed of as a snore trifle-