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\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

The Standard Oil Company indirectly controls about a dozen trusts, and is the strongest and best managed trust that ever existed, asserts the Chicago Sun.

It is estimated that the railroads of the United States lose \$2,000,000 yearly by land slides, \$5,000,000 by floods, \$1,000,000 by fire and \$9,000,000 by

How far the idea of using electricity as a street-car moter has progressed can be judged from the fact that in a trade journal devoted exclusively to the street railways, one-third of the articles relate to electricity and its application to

Lovers of canned salmon should congratulate themselves, thinks the New York Mail and Express. In spite of the old idea that two good seasons for salmon are never consecutive, the run in British Columbia this year is equal to that of last year, when it was the best

"The transfer of Heligoland to Germany is creating an amount of talk and excitement that is much greater," says the Chicago Harald; "than the subject calls for. Every week some real estate dealer transfers a larger and more valuable tract right in the city limits of Chicago, and makes no noise about it at all."

The wealth of the United States is unofficially estimated at \$71,500,000,000. an increase in ten years of forty-two per cent. England's wealth was placed at \$51,000,000,000 in 1885, but divided among a smaller population than that of the United States; while the value of France's property is put at \$36,000,-000,000. Taxes in England average \$20 per capita and in the United States, 812.50.

Policeman Henry Hennerman, of Louisville, took a nap on his front porch. While he was thus enjoying himself a thief came in at the front gate and stole the officer's hat. Such an outrage filled Policeman Hennerman with wrath He provided himself with a pistol and again sat down upon the porch, placing another hat u a chair near him. Muttering vengens are pretended to be asleep. Sure ough, he did fall asleep after a while ad the thief returned and carried off ti second hat and the pistol Mr. Hennerman is an ideal policeman, is the verdict of the facetions Chicago Herald.

The New York Herald says: A "railroad in the Holy Land" has rather a jarring sound. "Five minutes for refreshments at the Brook of Kedron," "Dinner in the Valley of Jehosaphat," "Breakat Nazareth," "Tickets good for either Mount Zion or Mount Moriah." We presume these will soon be added to the cries now familiar to pilgrims over the sea. However, we shall in time be accustomed to it, and the railroad will no more detract from the feeling of reverence with which we surround the Holy Land than from the memories that belong to the poetry and traditions of Egypt, Rome and the Isles of Greece.

From statistics produced in a valuable pamphlet by William Little it appears that the amount of timber converted into lumber in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota last year reached the enormous aggregate of 8,305,833,277 superficial feet, exclusive of white pine shingles, which, if added, would bring the total consumption up to 9,000,000, 000 feet. Ruthless slaughter of that order pot even the matchless and unlimited forests discovered by Mr. Stanley in Africa could long survive. As a matter of fact the timberlands of the Northwest are already practically exbausted. Of 29,000,000,000 feet reported by the cousus of 1880 as then standing in lower Michigan only onetenth now remains; and in the three States there is estimated to be less than 10,000,000,000 feet.

A clergyman writes as follows in the Chicago Advance: "Clerical hospitality is declining. The minister's house is no longer the stopping place of all ministers who pass his way. Possibly the change to both host and guest is in some respects desirable, yet in other respects it is undesirable. The virtue of hospitality may sometimes be a hard drain upon the narrow larder of the parsonage, but it does tend to promote that hearty fellowship which ministers need and which they are glad to give and receive. Every one in Massachusetts knows the Rev. Daniel Butler, the agent of the Massachusetts Bible Society, a man with such a reputation for wit that it must indeed be no small strain even for one who has so much ability to sustain the reputation. Mr. Butler tells me that fifty years ago there was hardly a parsonage in Massachusetts that he would not feel free to eater as an uninvited guest, but that now there is hardly a parsonage into which he would feel free to go without a special invitation. I confess that 1

TO HIM WHO WAITS.

To him who waits amid the world's applause His share of justice, tolling day by day, All things will come now dim and far away

To him who waits beyond the darkness drear The morning cometh with refulgent light; Bringing amurance of a day more bright;

To him who waits, though tears may often And knees be bowed in sorrow and prayer,

All grief will end, and everything be fair

To him who waits and reaches out his hands To aid a toiler up life's beetling crags, Surcease will come from every ill that flags,

To him who waits, and struggles not in vair To overcome the evils that abound Within his breast, sweet will the victory sound

To him who waits.

To him who waits, there comes a throng. Who sneer and scoff, and look with baleful

But what of them? They are but gnats and

To him who waits, there must be recompens For useful work, whatever may betide, A compensation reaching far and wide, To him who waits.

To him who waits the stars are always friends,

The restless ocean, and the azure sky, All things in nature speak and prophesy, To him who waits.

To him who waits true love, will some day And lay an offering at his blameless shrine, Life will be love, and love will be divine,

To him who waits. To him who waits the world will some day

And sing his praise; Fame's mysterious gates Will open for him; heaven seem more near, To him who waits. -Moses G. Shirley, in Boston Globe.

DICK RODNEY'S REVENGE.

"Lord, let me have a chance to be re-

venged at last!"
That was what Dick Rodney said as he turned from the door of the sweetheart he had been thinking of during all the long voyage just ended, with the news in his heart like a red hot iron.

She was a light, foolish thing, not worthy of a true man's love. But he had worshiped her, and she had

jilted him and married Ralph Holloway. It was not a tale to tell, a sorrow seek sympathy for.

Dick went back to sea a moodier man than he had been, and now and then he would say to some mate: "There's a fellow I'm bound to be even

with some day." But he never said why.

He felt himself bitterly and shameful-

Five years passed, and still he said: "I wait." And one morning he looked did was to take the miscrable being on up and saw Ralph Holloway standing op- his back, and risk his life to tumble him posite him, and said to himself:

"The time is coming." It had been very hard for Captain Palmer to find hands for that voyage. The Betsy Belle had met with many disasters and was counted unlucky. And the Captain was not liked.

The crew was a rough one when it was made up, but here was Ralph Holloway coming to add himself to it. It was a urious fact, and one of which Dick Rodney was not aware, that Ralph had never known anything of Effle's engage-ment to him. He had come home from a voyage, met a pretty girl at a party, spent his money in giving her presents, and offered himself.

He was a handsomer man than Dick and being less prudent, seemed more it to her mother to tell Dick the news on his return, quite conscience free. Ralph walked up to Dick, holding out his

"You've forgotten me, I guess. I'm Ralph Holloway, of your own town. "Oh, I know you well enough." said Dick, without taking his hand.

sailors. Ralph said to himself that Dick was crusty, and put his hand away in his

"I shouldn't wonder if you didn't mighty low in pocket, or I wouldn't have ing its work. shipped with Captain Palmer. Pve had Dick kept.

pretty bad luck." they say Old Nick never deserts his

"I ain't made friends with him as I knows of," said Ralph. "About the time I married, I got a bit of money from grandfather, and bought a house and Ralph. "F put my wife into it. We had a couple the story." of babies, and things seemed going on first rate. Then I went on an unlucky sick, and lay idle six months. insurance run out—cause why! I couldn't pay it—and that week my home was burned down by a tramp I'd driv off the something to the last. I've got a flask place. One of the children was badly burned-scarred for life-and the cow Then, you was roasted to a cinder. know, wom'm folk ain't got much courage, and Effie, that's my wife, kind of allowed Dick to portion out the food. It came down on me for my hard luck; and was very little, but it meant that they so, though I'm a sick man yet, I shipped I don't feel encouraged-I feel as if there was worse ahead of me.'

"Perhaps there is," said Dick to himself, feeling a flendish delight in the thought that he would have Effic's husband in his power on the high seas, with only a plank between him and death. Again fiends' eyes giared at Raiph. At new departure of applied science is said last two cast back from their attack on to have been successfully made in one come to him. There was fate in it.

Effice and her husband were not happy together. So much revenge he had already! The thought cooled him more than any other could have done.

Later in the day he found himself saying that a man might well leave one who had wronged him to the justice of Heaven. That sooner or later he would find him-

Among other things Ralph had said "Trouble and worry and short victuals had altered his wife from a pretty girl to

a mighty plain woman." The words clung to Dick's mind-h could not forget them. He wondered if said Ralph. "But I've been as unlucky it were so. After this he saw very little as if I was cursed since the day I married of Ralph. It was in his power, being much the stronger of the two, to take advantage of any watch that they might

keep together to throw him overboard, but the miserable life did not seem worth taking. The once prosperous young fellow was sick, hopeless, and forlorn; and one night, as Ralph panted over a hard task, to which he was not equal, Dick, yielding to some queer influence that came upon him, asked the Captain to let him take his place, change

"My work is easier done by a short of breath," he said.

"Do as you please," the Captain re-plied, gruffly. "That's a stupid lubber, anyhow. Sick fellows should stay a-

Dick said: "Thank ye." And performed Ralph's task. The poor fellow was grateful, and told the story of Dick's kind deed to every

"When that asthma comes on me no good," he said. "He saved my life that night."

"I'm a fool!" Dick said to himself, but he continued to be one. Instead of making the poor, sick fellow's lot harder, he helped him in a thousand ways; and the example being set, it got to be the fash-ion to spare Halph, to speak of him as "That poor chap!" and favor him in

"Here's a fool for you," said Dick, as he looked in his queer little round glass of a morning. "As big a fool as sails." The voyage was not a lucky one. The Captain's ventures were not successful He solaced himself with drink, and lay tipsy in his berth on the night when a storm, such as few live to tell of, broke

over them. For two awful days the wind long voyage just ended, with the news that she was married to another burning Betsy Belle. Then, in the worst of the tempest, they took to the boats. As Dick, having helped to drag the tipsy Captain into one, was about to take his own place, a foriorn figure stretched out its arms to him. In dumb show, words could not be heard, it indicated it had hurt itself, and needed help to gain

"Don't leave me," its hollow eyes said;

'give me a chance. The miserable thing was Ralph-Holloway, covered with blood, faint with pain

and horror. Revenge, why, here it was offered to ly injured, and he felt sure that God Dick. He could cast away those clingwould cast his enemy into his hands in | ing hands, jump into the boat, and leave It seemed to him that it was not neces- to his wretched death. He could looksary for him to seek it, but only to bide back as he left the ship, and see him in his misery stretching out imploring hands toward him. Yes, he could.

> into the boat. "She's too full already," yelled one man—"too full by a hanged start" "It's the sick one, mates!" roared Dick. And when there was calm enough

> he tore his own garments to bind Holloway's wounds. Storms do not last forever, but when the gale subsided and the scorching sun shone down, and they tossed about, knowing that the time must come when biscuit-bag and water-keg and brandyflask must be empty-then came

> worst horror of all. They doled the biscuit out by crumbs, the water by drops, but even so it would not last forever. "Dick, good friend," said Ralph one I pray for is to live and see

> her a widow, poor girl!"
>
> For awhile Dick sat silent and said

It was the day on which they divided the last of the food.

Two days after a man arose in the boat with a knife in his hand. "I won't starve for one," he said.

"One of us has got to go to save the rest; you're the one. He pointed straight at Ralph; there

was frenzy in his eye. The others hauled him down, they were not mad enough to join in know me," he said. "I'm run down and cannibal feast. But starvation was do-

> saw him creeping toward Ralph. blow sent him sprawling; his comrades

"Why not?" they began to whisper. "They will kill me yet," mouned alph. "Effle will go crazy if sho hears

Revenge! Why, it was offered to Dick in overflowing measure. And he royage, was shipwrecked, came home put his strong, stout body between the miserable Ralph and those others and cried out:

"Mates, we won't starve yet: I've kept of whisky and six biscuits in my pocket. I kept them for the last moment, share

The eager eyes turned on him-they

As he bent over a tope he was splic- in a mad struggle went overboard. An- | THE TESTING OF SUGAR ing, pretending to be very busy with it, other, quite insane, fancied he saw a feast Ralph talked on, and Dick felt sure that spread near him, aprang toward it, and

> Others slept and awakened no more. And now Dick and Ralph were alone in

"I shall never see Effic sgain," said Ralph. "Dick, good friend, if in my life I've ever done any harm that made any one want revenge on me, they have it when I think that. Oh! for just a look at her or a word from her."

Dick bent over him and looked in his "Did you ever feel as if any wanted revenge on you?" he asked. "I ain't aware of any cause for it,"

Effie. "Lord bless you, Ralph," said Dick.

"And if there is a curse may it be lifted." aw, where the water and the heavens

"I'd never have seen you again, Effle, but for this good friend," Ralph said. 'He saved my life more than once.'

met, a sail.

Effic had come to him in the hospital, where he was getting well, and found Dick at his side. "God bless him," said Effie. "I think he's one of those that would do good to

folk that harmed him, and knew it was the best revenge he could have." "He's good enough for that," Ralph said, then Effie held out her hand to Dick.

"God bless you," she said. "My children will pray for you every night for saving their father. And may you find a good, sweet wife, for you will make her a happy woman."

She sighed, but there was a peaceful ook upon Dick's face as he said "Goodbye," and left them forever. But Effie's hope was fulfilled, and happy love came to him before many days.—Family Story

A Born Courtler.

During a stay of Emperor William I., of Germany, at the fashionable watering place at Ems that monarch paid a visit to a large orphan asylum and school that was under Government patronage. The presence of so distinguished a personage created quite a sensation in the establish ment. After listening with much interest to the recitations of several of the classes, His Majosty called to him a bright, flaxen-haired little girl of five or six years of age, and, lifting her into his lap, said:
"Now, my little fraulein, let me see

how well you have been taught. To what kingdom does this belong?" And taking out of his pocket an orange, he held it up to her The little girl hesitated a moment,

and, looking timidly up into the Emperor's face, replied: "To the vegetable kingdom."
"Very good, my little fraulein; and
now to what kingdom does this belong?"

And he drew out of his pocket a gold piece and placed it on the Again the little girl hesitated, but soon replied:

"To the mineral kingdom." "Now look at me and say to me to

what kingdom I belong.' At this question there was an ominous silence mmong the teachers and visitors who were listening with much interest to the royal catechism. Could she make any other reply that "to the animal kingdom?" The little girl hesitated long, as if perplexed as to what answer she would give. Was the Emperor an animal? Her eyes sought those of her teacher and her schoolmates. Then she looked up into the eyes of the aged Emperor, and, with a half-startled, fright-

ened look, as if she were evading the question, replied: "To the kingdom of heaven."

Duels of German Students

The usual length of the duel among the German students is ten minutes for freshmen and a quarter of an hour for seniors, unless an artery is cut. Effle, and ask her pardon for anything the fight comes to an end at once, if the I've done wrong. She liked me, though she was touchy. She'll grieve if I leave ly serious, and the party who inflicts the yound is the victor. After the wounds have been dressed a reconciliation is effected; the former enemies leave the place friends. Indeed, the ducls are not often the outcome of personal animosity. The superfluous energy which in England and America is worked off in outdoor sports, in rowing, cricket or baseball. here finds its only outlet in the duel. If these duels were always harmless one could dismiss them with a laugh, as only one other form of the inevitable and even enviable folly of youth. But unfor-tunately there is another side to the pic-Sometimes the duel is the result Dick kept stronger and clearer in mind of a deep and deadly hatred, and then it etty bad luck."

than the rest. He watched the man who is fought out even to the death. The
"Have you?" said Dick. "And yet had wielded the knife. In the night he comparatively harmless schlager is discomparatively harmiess schlager is discarded, and in its place the pistol or the saber is substituted. No silly child's play here, but grim and wicked carnest. -Illustrated American.

Electricity in the Lion's Den. The latest application of electricity will be a boon to wild-beast tamers, lion kings, serpent queens, and such like. Instead of having to assert their authority by means of the whip of plant which has hitherto been their chief resource, except in those desperate straits in which red-hot irons come into action, they will now carry a light wand, with an insulating grip for the hand, connected by a flexible wire, with a battery of which the power can be varied according to the necessities of the case would not starve that day. And each If the lion or tiger becomes surly and time they drank from the flesh, Dick fortime they drank from the flesh, Dick for-bade himself half his own portion and threatens to bite, a sample of his "tamgave a larger allowance to Ralph; so er," a touch of the magic wand, will give him a shock that will rouse him up or him a shock that will rouse him up or Alas! when these were gone there was scare him into submission, as the former wishes. An experiment in this hum by Dick, clutched each other, and !instance.-London Vanity Fair.

ESTIMATING SUGAR DUTIES IN UNCLE SAM'S LABORATORY.

The Different Kinds of Sugar and the Method of Analyzing Them-An

There are many varieties of sugar for the term is used generically to designate the sweet products obtained from certain vegetables and most fruits. Thus we have the cane sugar, from sugar cane; beet sugar, grape pgar, maple sugar, melon sugar, palm sugar, date sugar, sorghum sugar, maize sugar and others less ommonly known.

The one, however, which is of the greatest importance, and whose use we are most familiar with, is cane sugar. To it, therefore, we may devote our princi-

The sugar which comes to New York is principally exported from Cuba. Smaller quantities are received from other of the West Indian islands and Brazil. In still smaller amounts sugars are sent to this country from China and some or the islands of the Pacific.

The origin of the sugar having been secertained, it is but natural that we should expect to see it along the docks of our river front.

The incidents of its journey can be of no interest to us. In the dark hold of some vessel, probaby a sailing ship, as the days quickly follow the nights, in storm or in calm, the sugar remains in Its package, unconscious alike of the anxiety of the seamen or of the tedious monotony which makes an ordinary sea royage so hard to be endured. At the wharf, as each packages comes ashore, it is marked by the Government inspector chosen for this special duty.

Every fourth hogshead or barrel is laid aside, and when the packages are smaller, such as bags, ceroous or mats, more fre quent parcels are selected for sampling. Then a long tube, called a trier, is run directly through the central portion, from and to end, of eack package selected. Every trierful constitutes an entire sam-The sugar thus extracted is packed in small tin boxes; these again are placed in wooden chests, and are sent to the examination room as rapidly as possible. The utmost dispatch throughout the en tire course, beginning with the sampling and ending with the polarization, is insisted on in order to avoid the drying out of the water or moisture contained in the sugar; otherwise a higher degree of polarization, and in consequence a higher rate of duty, would follow. As the importers generally examine the sugar in eir own laboratories, every precaution is taken by the Government to obtain

correct results. In the examination room, the sugar is thrown on the flat surface of a long table and thoroughly mixed, so that any selection from it will represent a fair average of the entire invoice. Then an examination of the color is made by comparing a sample with the so-called "Dutch Stand-This latter consists of a series of sealed bottles containing sugars whose value in crystallizable sugar has previously been determined, the lighter colors naturally representing the purer qualities. If the sample is not above No. 13 in duplicate of which is retained in the examination room properly numbered, and then it is sent to the laboratory.

We may say in this connection about ten experienced chemists are con stantly employed testing sugar at the Appraiser's Stores in New York, and also, more than this, that each of the large ports of the country-Boston, Philadel phia, New Orleans, San Francisco and others-have their laboratories where men are kept busy at this work.

The first operation that the sugar undergoes is that of crushing and mixing in a mortar. This step is considered necessary in order to remove any lumps or inequalities that may have been overlooked in the examination room, and to make the mass more thoroughly geneous. Then a suitable portion is weighed out, the amount depending upon the kind of polariscope employed. the United States laboratories the Scheib ler modification of the polariscope is used, and 13,024 grains of substance is the quantity taken for examination.

The weighed sugar is carefully washed into a graduated flask holding exactly fifty cubic centimeters, brought into solution by agitation, a slight quantity of lead acetate or sugar of lead is added, and the mixture is filtered. The lead salt is used for the purpose of partially decolorizing the compound. The yellow solution thus obtained is poured into the polariscope tube and an examination or reading is made. All sugars possess the peculiar power of twisting or rotat ng a ray of polarized light, either to the right or left. Thus cane sugar has a polarization to the right of 73 deg. 8 min., grape sugar to the right 57 deg. 4 min. Fruit sugar to the left 106 deg., and so on. This charac teristic property of sugars is made use of, and an instrument has been so con structed that a ray of light entering the apparatus becomes polarized, then passng through the tube containing the charine solution is rotated in a definite direction, and by means of suitable adjustment this degree or amount of rotato the instrument. The reading of the vernier, as the scale is called, completes the examination; in other words, the result obtained tells us exactly how much pure crystallizable cane sugar is contained in the sample. The percentage of pure sugar is transmitted to the appraiser, who then adjusts the amount of duty to be paid, in accordance with the returns received from the laboratory .- New York

timation that the annual sale scarcely exceeds \$20,000. The works receive a yearly subsidy of \$100,000, but the quality of the wares produced has dete-

The deposits in the British Postoffice

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Fireproof paper is now being manu-Magnetism is no proposed for over-toming scale in boners.

A mountain of sandstone suitable for grindstones is reported nine miles from Grant's Pass, Oregon.

At Deer Island, in Columbia County Oregon, a vein of sand stone, estimated to be 200 feet in depth, has been discovered. Mexican onyx is a form of stalagmite and its colors are formed by oxides of metals in the earth over the caves

through which calcareous water passes. A claim has now been made by Professor Braun, of Tubingen, that he can produce electricity direct from mechani cal work, and he is now at work on the construction of a practical generator on

The rapidity with which flies pass through the air is not likely to be appreciated by those who see only with what apparent ease they do it. will keep up with a fast horse, and that, too, without lighting on him.

A report comes from the West of the discovery of a process by which iron ore can be so softened by the concentrated rays of an arc light as to be worked with a comparatively small amount of labor. If this discovery is confirmed, it may lead to a considerable modification of the present modes of treating ores.

Professor Boys, in a communication to the Royal Society, England, on measurements of the heat of the moon and stars by means of his radiomicrometer, gives in account of a test with a candle at 250.7 yards distance, which gave a defection of thirty-eight milimeters. In other words, this instrument would show the heat of a candle at 1.71 miles dis-

The most important occurrence at the international medical congress in Berlin was the reading of a paper by Dr. Koch, the famous practitioner and investigator, on the tuberculosis bacillus, which he claims is the cause of pulmonary con sumption. He announced that he has discovered a substitute which is capable of killing the bacillus and curing the

Some years ago Plateau made experi-ments which showed that eyeless myriopods can distinguish between daylight and darkness, their skin being sensative to light. Eyeless maggots are also sensi-tive to light. M. Raphael Dubois has recently studied the perception of luminous radiations by the skin, as exemplified by the blind Proteus of the grottoes of Carniola. By a number of experiments upon this animal, which is a salamander with persistent gills, Dubois demonstrates that the sensibility of its skin to light is about half of the sensibility of its rudimentary eyes, and further that this sensibility varies with the color of the light employed, being greatest for yellow

Likes the Sting of the Bee.

Some obstinate men will say "No, thank you," to the most disinterested propositions for their welfare. O'Neill, of Lincoln, as he tells us in this the sting of the honey bee without flinching. In fact, he rather likes it. He seps bees for pleasure, and the bees, for their pleasure or otherwise, often sting him. He now, however, believes him self sting-proof. The tiny wound that used to produce severe pain in former days causes now "only a little pleasurable sensation." He is still unfortified against the wasp. Stung by one of those for-midable insects a short time ago, Dr. O'Neill's friend had sufferings acute and prolonged. But it might be, says Dr. O'Neill, that after a few repetitions the sting of the wasp might cease in him to produce its stinging effects. So he has suggested to his friend that "for the sake of science he should take the matter up and thoroughly investigate it, in order that he might discover whether he could not also fortify himself against the pain caused by the sting of the wasp. This, says the doctor, with whose disap pointment the public will no doubt sym pathize, the friend "declined to do, his thirst for science not being sufficiently great to induce him to have any further intercourse with the wasp if he could help it."-London Nows.

Queen Victoria, on the occasion of the opening of the Southampton Docks conferred the honor of knighthood or the Chairman of the Dock Company Steuart Macnaghten, and public reference to his ancestry, has developed a curious case of hereditary longevity. The new Knight is seventy-five years old, and his grandfather was born in the reign of Charles II. To make the astonishing fact seem more incredible, thi boy, born in 1679, was the nominal Colonel of a regiment at the Battle of the Boyne, nine years later. He married at the age of eighty two, and the father of Sir Steuart was the youngest son o this extraordinary marriage. The graud father himself lived to be 102 and the father eighty-one. Under these auspices nobody dares to imagine what limits Sir Steuart, who is strikingly hale and well preserved man, does not propose to himself .- New York Times.

Fabricated "Old Metal Work."

Since the rage for the present style of lomestic architecture set in, ancient metal work for use in house building has been in demand. In the days of old the blacksmith and the brassworker used to make wonderfully beautiful work for the great people whose sumptuous homes were adorned with every luxury. Window gratings, lanterns, fences, balconies balustrades, even furniture, were fabri-cated of metal in the most artistic fashion. Most of these relies of the past are now owned by different museums or private collectors, but many of them have been photographed, and from these representations what are sold for genuine Savinga Bank last year amounted to \$99,070,000, and the withdrawnis to originals are made and sold at high prices .- New York News

WHEN DAY IS DONE.

Legal advertisements ten cents per liue e

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square, one inch, one incertion 1 60 One Square, one inch, one month 8 60

All bills for yearly advertisements collected quan-terly. Temporary advertisements must be paid in advance.

When day is done and down the steep Of rose-hued sky the shadows creep, To nestle where the valley fair Smiled-through noon's sheen of sumbright

And wrap the drowsy folds in sleep-

Then does a solemn essence aweep Athwart the soul and vigil keep, As faithful mourners keel in prayer, When day is done.

In that strange hush, dear God, we weep Our shattered hopes and blindly reap The scattering grain, the wealth of tare, That meets our hand. In weak despair We seek thy throne, as wayworn sheep, When day is done.

-Josephine Puett Spoonts.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Have the floor-Rugs. Pie-rates-Ten centa a slice. Always takes the house by storm-the

The crow doesn't fly from a cornfield without caws.

A church bell, like the should not be tolled at all times. Conscience is that within us that tells us when our neighbors are doing wrong. Naturally a fellow is quite upset if his best girl throws him over Detroit Free

The expert manicure generally has con-"work on hand,"- Fonkers

Druggists, however prosperous, always do business on a small scale. - Lawrence American.

The busy little bee works by the job, but he does just as good work as it he labored by the day. His Mother-"What are you doing out

there in the rain?" The Terror "Gettin' wet."-Atlanta Journal. Life is full of compensations. When the husband is out all night the lamp is

not .- Terre Haute Express. "Oh, I wish I'd been a man," cried Mrs. Bjonson. "I wish to heaven you had!" retorted Mr. Bjonson. - Epoch. Good advice is worth more than money.

but Jones says that somehow he cannot make his creditors see it in that light. "It fills the bill," remarked the bantam pullet when she picked up a large and juicy grasshopper. — Washington

"Why, Adolphus, what is the matter? Why do you tremble so?" "My best girl just 'shook' me."—Binghamton Re-When the butler begins to brag of his honesty it is time to fall on his neck-

and feel for the spoons in his coat-tall pocket .- Epoch. "I guess I'm a Jonah," remarked the small boy who had been punished. "It seems to be my luck to get whaled right along." - Washington Post.

"No; I can't say that I want the carth," mused the freight car tourist.
"Above three-quarters of it is water, and that I ain't got no use for."

The man who says he is going to get there, and don't you forget it, makes re noise about it than the man who is actually there .- Atchison Globe.

Why is it that a woman,
When she becomes mother-in-law,
Though she may have been sweet as sugar,
At once learns to jabber and jaw?
—Lawrence American. Teacher (to class)-"In this stanza what is meant by the line, 'The shades of night were falling fast'?" Bright

Scholar-"The people were pulling down

the blinds." Bachelor-"Ned, how would you define a love letter?" Benedict-"A love letter is a thing that ten years afterward you generally wish you hadn't written. Somerville Journal.

"I don't believe in allowing domestics to get the upper hand. I make my serv-ant keep her place." "You are lucky. Ours never does for more than three weeks."-American Grocer.

"You are not the young lady to whom give lessons,"said the plano-teacher. "No; the young lady to whom you give lessons is sick, and she sent me to practice for her."-Boston Courier. Tippit-"Look at that tramp going He's a corker, ch?"

"Judging from that ruby on his frontispiece I should say he was more inclined to be an un-corker."- Gasatte. THE GAME OF LIFE. Existence is honey and cake to a few,
But with most of us life is a smille.
And ere with the game we are finally
through,
Though do our keen best to be brought

into view, We find we are lost in the shuffle. A body servant, newly engaged, presented to his master a pair of boots, the leg of one of which was much longer than the other. "How comes it, Patrick, that these boots are not of the same "I raly don't know, sir; but what bothers me most is that the pair downstairs are in the same fix."- White

Coagulating Rubber-Milk.

By a new process, the rubber in the milk collected from the India rabber trees, is now congulated instantaneously. The operation is so simple that any native can carry it out at the foot of the tree which he has been bloeding, and thus, instead of carrying large cans of milk of great weight, and entailing great less on the way, he simply carries in the sack solid rubber, which, on his arrival at camp, can at once be prepared for the market and shipped -New York Dis-

An Ivory Knee Joint.

Professor Gluck, of London, recently performed a remarkable and successful operation. He removed from one of his male patients a diseased knee joint and inserted an artificial substitute made from ivory. The patient has now left his bed, He walks with perfect case and says that his ivory knee joint is convenient and comfortable in every way .- Pittelary