MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1890.

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THE SEA OTTER. Wages and Living in Canada. The Fur is More Expensive Than

few people are aware that expensive fur in the market of the sea otter, and that a good comes from the Pacific coast State of Washington. The n which they are taken is being only from Damon's the northern entrance to Burber, up to Point Greenville,

that of the seal, the fur of tter requires no plucking of coloring-in fact, the most skins are those which are addition of this bair adding per cent, to the price of the

hunters build for themselves slim poles or pieces of timabout forty feet in length, em securely together at or the top, then spread them antily-five feet apart at the botthe appearance of a huge Them are set on the ocean midway between high and the foot of the poles being in the sand from two to braced and a ladder built to y nading pieces at convenient resswise on the inland.

elighteen inches below the top pod cross timbers are secured and upon these cross timbr from four to tive feet square on the oceanward and two side walls are built up from a half to four feet in height, and side a door is constructed the hunter easy ingress and on of the tripod, which exint eighteen inches above the , a seat is constructed, and around ide of the wall a row of shelving

ow tabe, when the wind is propi the hunter bles himself to his t, armed with a good pair a Sharp's rifle, a lunch and nething to keep himself for six long hours he scans of the ocean just outside of kers, when he most expects his

this first begins to flood above till yards, as it runs at these latter distances close calculation to know to ocean swell and the efwind upon the bullets. It ont one out of 100 shots of smen is effective. When the derrick stands in the breakers, and a land luboif feels a little squeamish, From the dizzy heights on

ing is generally done on so the animal when killed shore, and even then it is lives or four days after one fore it is beached. Undoubtothers are killed and never

yn to the other hunters, and offer is found on the beach, duty of the finder is to look let and ascertain who is the d owner, for this sign is reof among the hunters as sacredly and brands are among stock-When an otter comes ashore the no bullet on him, as frequently the bullet having gone clean gh the body, and no notice havbeen given, it is regarded as a up a drooping eyelid, or engraft the k cur's in stockmen's parlance, skin of one person upon another, but it all belowes to the firder.

sinks, but the hunter Jefferson College, came a brother phyknows when he has hit his sleian to repair a job that had been here on that tide, notice is at once fully absurd manner. ven to the other hunters, who are en on the alert to find him. But I the cartilage by removing the skin from me that beach combers, in the shape of ad occasion many times to pass as if he had run a miniature plow over ating season, but I always found the care was taken not to cut clear through be, printed there since the last high-

The Indiana bunt the sea ofter in many, going out and coming in skin. This was done while the young brough the surf. Sometimes they go man was etherized. He went to sleep or 20 miles to sea and stay out sev- with long ears, and he awoke with tal days. But when they bunt along than a mile or two of the shore, then | tricately fastened into position that for were is blood on the face of the moon, ad the white hunter "waxeth wroth, the Indian scares away his game. and the plasters were removed he found When taken, the otter is skinned himself possess he hanches and stripping the skin was the body and over the head. The in is then turned, the fur in, and a ed shoved through it. It is then threned by driving a wedge-shaped art and the skin, and another conarrives on the other. All the grease atten carefully removed, and the skin s dued and laid away, ready for the

An average skin is about five feet by twelve inches wide, double, or en cut, twenty-four inches wide, and in the hunter's hands, is valued at on ;Do to \$120; but these prices leave some margin to the fur men who handle them. In Russ'a an overat made from these same otter skins tians form \$1,000 to \$2,000, while in a few more!" to exec more is sometimes paid, The season for killing sea offer ex-May to October, and so time in this game becoming, that a season is considered doing well

thumb and two fingers, Thanks, ma'am any hunter. In fact, some pass the was without faking any. nunters have a rule among housely a which is strictly observedat only one derrick can be allowed within a range, i. e., about a half mile, its giving the whole beach a regu-

Who takes the next quart?" my of appearance not elsewhere ob-

Eventusses or Spectacles,

Awto the choice between everlasses I speciacles the nationt's own preference may be entirely wrong. In the argo majority of cases, fitted by the dician, it may make no serious difelence which the patient selects; yet in very many instances it is of greatimportance—as, for example, a near Sighted person selects too strong a glars, and by buying that glass in speccle frames he is very apt to wear them longer than he would if he had an eyeglass, because they would ceraly thre the eye, and the eyeglasses, being easier to remove, would be more frequently taken off and the eye rested.

268 63 days for the five years 1884-8.

Earnings also show an increase, these

now averaging \$420.07, as compared

with £383,31 in 1884, and \$305,41 as

But with all this increase the cost of

the average of the previous five years,

fiving has kept pace, and the surplus of wages over cost of living now aver-

ages \$50.45, against \$48.84 in 1884.

and an average of \$49.76 for the five years previous. A curious feature of

the return is that it shows clearly that

the cities are not the most desirable

places for workmen. It is true that

there is a smaller surplus in evry case.

In the case of the larger cities there is

for "males with dependents tenants"

-i. e., who do not own their houses-

so close a margin that in London the

wages do not come up to the average cost of living by \$6.68, and in Hamil-

ton by \$3.02. In Toronto they show

Match-making in Russia.

not supposed, as with us, to be made in

are frequently brought about is sim-plicity itself. Instead of the matri-

montal agency, which has not yet ac-

schoolmasters two generations ago, everywhere sure of a welcome. In

think of marrying?" If excusable

change single for married misery

prompts you to give him a civil answer,

he lays album after album before you with the photographs of eligible brides

details about the social position, for-

long since he brought them together.

Heretofore the match-making profes-

sion was monopolized by women, as it

Trimming Off Large Ears.

An Old Hand.

"I guess so, Got 'em by measure'

"All right, ma'am-here you are-

"Take your thumb out of that meas-

"Now add about a dozen berries to

great big strawberries-a full quart,"

"Strawberries, mum?" he

'Thumb? Oh, certainly.

'Shake? Exactly, ma'am.

you are, and if it will console you any I will state that I lose just two cents on

that quart. Make it up at the next

house, however, by measuring my

strawberries, great, big strawberries!

AFTERWARD.

VIRGINIA B. HARRISON,

I beedlessty opened the cage, And suffered my bird to go free; And, though I besought it with tears to return, It nevermore came back to me; If nests in the wildwood, and heeds not my

Oh, the bird once at liberty who can enthrall!

And uttered a word of disdain
That wounded a friend, and forever estranged
A heart I would die to regain;
But the bird once at liberty who can enthrall!
And the word that's once spoken, oh, who can
recall?

Crystal Palace Monthly.

-There is a spring in Georgia which

has reputed quality of curing the taste

The beech is said to be crowding out

all other trees in the struggle for exist-

I hastily opened my lips,

for strong drinks.

ence in the Danish forests.

she came out with a bowl.

"Yes'm-how many?"

"One quart."

"What 1= 11?"

fill up that spacel's

Space?

pletely cutting out their sisters,

a surplus of \$23,90.

the wages are higher in proportion, and

THE VINE At a time when the labor question This is the name given to innumerable species of running plants, but it more particularly applies to the genus has assumed such an acute form in this country a great amount of interest ought to concentrate on a series of of which the most important

roturns just collected by the govern-ment of Ontario, Canada, and which pecies is the grape vine. The grape is and has always been re relate to the amount of wages paid in gnized as one of the most valuable of | had several beds full of them growing This is not merely because it in a yard.

So extensively in the manufact
The first thing to do is to find a box the various trades and the cost of fiving in that province. Of the returns from which brandy, vinegar and tartaric acid are obtained, or even because the fruit both in its from used so extensively in the manufacton which the tables are based 23,006 were furnished, by employers, and 275; taric acid are obtained, or even because It doesn't matter if this box is a plain the fruit both in its fresh and dried pine one. If you have good luck with by employes. The first thing shown is that there has been a gradual shorten state is a luxury, but because it forms ing of the hours of labor, the average the greater part of the food of the innumber of hours per week being 58.24, as compared with 59.10 in 1884, and the average of 58.60 hours for the five years 18-4 8. There is greater steadiness of employment, the average last dearly showing its widespread cultivayear having been 270,07 days, against 265,17 days in 1884, and the average of Owing to the excess of its growth

Imiata Sentinel La and

is found frequently growing wild. In | ing a mistake if you have it above the the hilly countries south of the Caspian ea, among the Himalaya and in our own country the wild grape is particularly plentiful. It is not definitely known to which part of the world the south of the Caspian of which we spoke before; for here the vine is abundantly will require good support. luxuriant, climbing to the top of the oftiest trees, and producing large, de-In old Judaea the steep rocky slopes

othing could present a more beauti- and mellow. ful appearance than these rocky steeps rich handsome fruit of the grape vine. Grapes were produced and wine was quity, as Scripture and mythology, lead us to believe. The wonderful, Asia into Europe.

heaven. The manner in which they The very earliest accounts we have of much land was occupied in Italy by the quired the right of citizenship in Russia, gossiping match-makers perambufeared a corn famine and issued a re-strictive and prohibitory edict in A. D. late the country, each keeping to his or her district, and, like Irish hedge afterwards, to prevent the abundance of fine wine from tempting the barbar-Bakhmoot, for Instance, you have scarcely taken possession of your room county. It was the Romans who intro in your hotel when a well-dressed man duced the cultivation of the wine into walks in, makes a profound bow, and asks you bluntly: "Would your nobility

When we realize the extensive pronction of grapes and manufacture of curiosity or less excusable desire to exwine among the ancients and especially with the Greeks and Romans, we cannot wonder that these festive countries chould raise new festivals in honor of and bridegrooms, according to your sex, on which are juscribed marginal ture supposed to have been stricken notes containing brief but interesting with madness, and credited with having taught the cultivation of the vine, tune, expectations and drawbacks of the original. He discusses the "points" tune, expectations and drawbacks of the original. He discusses the "points" of his clients with charming candor and objectivity—many of these matchmakers have been horse dealers before and refers you to presperous married.

The myth became modified and congressions are as harmy as the day is troverted to such an extent with its

still is in the northern and central Bacchus was not only the protector provinces. In the south, however, mer of the wine, but of the fruit trees and are taking it up methodically and com-pletely cutting out their sisters. their produce, and thus became known also as the god of fruit. He is usually represented with long, blond hair, entwined with leaves of the vine or the ivv His figure, if not naked is covered only Modern surgery has not hesitated to slightly by a careless drapery. Like cut a new nose out of the cheek, to loop all the other gods he was human to the sore, viz: knew how to appreciate good treatment, and especially how to has not until now given a man's ears a

The worship of Bacchas consisted of leaves were yellow and drop noisy rites, which, from their very and as for flowers, there were setback. To Dr. William W. Keen, of knows when he has hit his sician to repair a job that had been elaborate licentiousness, have become abserving the water with his badly done by nature's 'prentice hand, subject matter for history. The myth lases, he can discern, even at the so to speak. The young man, for he ical march was suggested to the fancy listances which they shoot, the | was only nineteen, was all ears; that is | by these riotous festivities; for it be or of the water from the blood of to say, his ears were not only abnormed came a part of the Bacchanalian animal, and, if he does not come ally large, but they flapped in a pain- for the Bacchantes to feign madness, and make midnight processions by

The surgeon proceeded to lay bare torch-light to the mountains. Thebes, the supposed birth place of the posterior surface of the auricle, and the god, was, therefore, the Grecian stry Indians, get away with many then excised a long, narrow piece of the centre for the observance of these rites. other killed by the white hunters. | carttlage-V shaped in cross sections, | The sacrificial offerings made to Bacchus were chiefly goats and oxen. He long the beach at daylight during the the ridge on the back of the ear. Great is himself often represented as an ox-

There was celebrated at the time of acts of the siwash just ahead of and thus cause a scar on the anterior the grape-gathering a feast that deface will become as dry as dust, and of special mention. Among the surface. The edges of the cartilage were then drawn together by catgut characteristic anuscments was that of stitches, in addition to those in the watching the clumsy efforts of young the habit of giving water to their plants peasants attempting to leap with one in small quantities, but they give it foot on full wine skins smeared with often. This is wrong, If you would oil for the purpose. We can imagine much food for merriment among the all the water the soil can drink in at short ears-very sore ones, and so insome nights he had to sleep flat on his and their repeated failures. back. But when the wound had healed

himself possessed of symmetrical and were theatrical representations and an mmense banquet at which the usual Bacchie raillery and jesting reigned.
The festivals usually lasted two or three you do this, you may be sure that days and on the last day came the Great Dionysia, as it was called. At this fete all the new comedies and formers were women and girls, and the renes were held at night on the mountains amid blazing torches and uncontrolled enthusiasm. In the most ancient times the sacrifices to Bacchus were not limited to animals, but frequently included the destruction of human lives. These festive practices were carried from Greece into Italy, and introduced at Rome as early as 496 B. C. Bacchus, Ceres, Labar and Libera, were worship-"Now shake the measure and put in

impler and ruder kind than those of At first only women took part in the mysterious Bacchic rites, but after- sprinkle the plants well. This keeps wards men were admitted. The celebrations degenerated into such shocking betrayals of licentiousness that morality and society itself were en-dangered. At their greatest height, in quiry was instituted by the government which led to the rooting out of the their leaves, you know, Bacchanalia with great severity and the celebrated Senatus Committum de Bacchanalibus. Mention has been made of the practice being rife at a later period, but not, however, to its former

The character of these rites and estivities has led us to apply the term Bacchanalia to anything wild or excessive in feast or entertainment, and such application we would all strive to avoid. L. A. N.

How to Haye a Flower Garden in a

EBEN E. REXFORD Many of the readers of this paper who love flowers and would like to have the international undertaking of a garden are not so situated that they can have one to suit them; but they

need not go without flowers on that ac-Do you live in the city, up one, two,

three, half a dozen flights of stairs?

a little garden there, if you set about it. It won't be a very elaborate one, but perhaps you will enjoy it all the more on that account. You can study the habits of the flowers in it more carefully than you would be likely to if you

your flowers, they will soon hide it completely. Of course you can paint it, if you want to, or you can take a habitants of some countries. There it, if you want to, or you can take a are mose than 1500 varieties described strip of oil cloth and tack over it, make in works on the culture of the vine, it look quite like a costly window-box covered with tiles, at a little distance Fasten it to the window-sill so that the top of it will be on a level with the and introduction in many countries it inside of the casing. You will be mak-

Many of you do, I know. You can have

After driving some stout nails through the box into the sill, fit two braces from the outside corners of it so that they will reach back to the side of the house grape owes its nativity, but in all probability to those very hilly countries, are quite necessary, as the box, when full of soil, will be quite heavy, and it

Get the best soil you can to fill it. By searching you can almost always find a place where leaves have rotted. In old Judsea the steep rocky slopes Or you can take old turf or sods and with patches of good soil interspersed cut them up into bits. If this is the were utilized for the cultivation of the vine. Where the land was suitable, it was often terraced for this purpose. Sand, or old mortar, to make it light

If you want an awning that will be covered with the trailing foliage and far more beautiful than any that you could buy at the stores, plant morningglories at the ends of the box, to clammade from the remotest period of anti-quity, as Scripture and mythology, make a square frame of lath, or strips of thin wood, that can be fastened to fable of the marches of Bacchus relates the top of the window. A brace on plays requires considerable expenditure to the extension of vine produce from each side, starting at about the middle of the window frame, will hold this square out and away from the window the cultivating of the vine are by Ro-mans, birgil and Columella. Indeed so covered with vines. Train the morning-glories up to the framework, and in quiring only one or two good recitagrape vine, that the Emperor Domittan feared a corn famine and issued a refringe of foilage and flowers that will This edict remained in force long be far more beautiful than the costliest us by Miss Isabel Smithson, whose rwards, to prevent the abundance lace you could fashion into curtains for contributions to Wide Awake, Home

your window. About the outside of the box plant some trailing plant to droop over and cover it. Petunias will do this well. So will nasturtiums. Very likely you have some friend who has house-plants among which there will be moneywort, or tradescantia, or coliseum ivy. She will doubtless be pleased to give you little slips of these. Plant them in the soil, and they will soon take root, and the vine, or rather to the god of wine, almost before you know it your box Bacchus. He was a mythological creativity will be covered with vines.

You can grow almost any flower in such a box if you take proper care of it. orated with cotton-wadding, and the A geranium will do well there, or a latter substance is to be thrown on the and prepared the intoxicating drink heliotrope. If the window is a north

spread, that it is one of the most per- You will find it a charming companion, elexing and difficult handed down to and one from which you can learn a as small and light as possible (all girls) acteristics of plants. I have said something about taking

proper care of it. I will tell you what mean by that.

Window-boxes have become quite popular in the cities. You will see the town. But if you have been observing, you will have noticed that very many of these boxes had a sort of sickly look about them. The plants in them did not appear to be doing well. Their leaves were yellow and dropping off, speak of. From this you may have got crowd of "little people of the snow." the idea that a window-box was a omewhat difficult theng to manage sucessfully. But it is not. The boxes you seen filled with sickly plants were neglected ones. They had not been cared for properly.

The fact is, a window-box, because it s exposed to the air on all but one side, loses the moisture in its soil very rapidly by evaporation. The wind, and air, and sun have a chance to get at it, and they do their work thoroughly. but little water is given, in a few days the soil an inch or two below the surcourse the roots of the plants suffer in nsequence. Most persons get int speciators at the expense of the youths and their repeated failures.

and their repeated failures. The festival of the Lenaea was pecu- look is seen, give another thorough a liar to Athens, and its chief features plication. Give so liberally that the water penetrates the soil in every part of the box, and runs out through you do this, you may be sure that all the roots get all the moisture they require, and you will be surprised to what rapid growth your plants make, tragedies were represented. The per- and what fine flowers they bear. If you neglect your box for a day or two, you will find that your plants begin to as soon as the sun comes up, and very soon you will notice that many of the leaves are turning yellow. The mute but eloquent remonstrances against such neglect, and if you love your plants you will take care not to have it happen again. It is a good plan to water daily. Make it a rule to do so at a certain hour, ped here in one common temple and and you will not be likely to forget it

gave rise to the Liberalia, fetes of a It is always best to give the water at night, or after sun down, as evapora tion does not take place so rapidly then. When you apply water to the soil, them clean, and unless they are clean will not be as attractive night to be. Dusty plants tell of neglect, and are never as healthy as those whose pores are kept open for the admission of air. Plants breathe through

> From what I have said, you will se that the great secret of having a window-box that will afford you a vast amount of pleasure is really no secret at all. It all consists in giving the proper care. It is quite as easy to grow good plants in a box as in open ground. There is a little more labor connected with it, but that wil not be grudgingly given if you really love flowers. If you do not love them, do not try to grow them .- Home Make

The latest report states that twenty one observatories are now engaged in graphing the entire heavens. Each observatory will have to take abou 700 photographs in the zone assigned to it, and it is hoped to finish the work in

three or four years.

THE LAND OF USED-TO-BE. JAMES WHITCOMB RIELY.

Beyond the purple, hazy trees
Of summer's utmost boundaries;
Beyond the sands, beyond the seas,
Beyond the range of eyes like these,
And only in the reach of the
Enraptured gaze of memory,
There lies a land long lost to me,
The land of Used-to-be.

land enchanted, such as swung n golden seas when sirens clung long their dripping brinks, and sung o Jason in that my-tic tongue That dazed men with its melody; Oh, such a land, with such a sea Kis ing its shores eternally, is the fair Used-to-be.

as the tair Used-to-be.
I and where music ever girds
he air with belts of singing birds,
and sows all sounds with such sweet words
hat even in the lowing herds
A meaning lives so sweet to me.
Lost laughter ripples limpidly
From lips brimmed o'er with all the glee
Of rare old Used-to-be.

Of rare old Used-to-be.
Lost laughter and the whistled tunes of boyhood's mouth of crescent runes. That rounded through long afternoons, I oserenading plenitunes.
When starlight fell so mistly That, peering up from bended knee, I dreamed twas bridal drapery Hung over Used-to-be.
Oh, land of love and dreamy thoughts, and shining fields and shady spots, Of coolest, greenest, grassy plots, Embossed with wild forget me-nots.
And all the blooms that cunningly Lift their faces up to me
Out of the past; I kiss in thee
The lips of Used-to-be.
Live ye all, and with wet eyes
furned glimmeringly on the skies,

love ye all, and with wet eyes, urned gimmeringly on the skies.

It blessings like your perfumes rise, dill o'er my soul a silence lies, Sweeter than any song to me, Sweeter than any melody

Or its sweet echo, yea, all three;

My Greams of Used-b-be.

-From the Indianapolis Journal.

AN EVENING WITH BRYANT.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE OF THE SNOV

Arranged by Isabel Smithson, In the way of evening amusements for Summer resorts nothing gives more general pleasure than theatrical entertainments; but even the simplest of of time and money, and implies possession of talents which are not always found in a limited circle.

The presentation of little scenes like the following is simple and easy, redonists or readers, and a few tasteful and willing helpers. The following has been arranged for

ournal, Epoch, and other periodicals of high literary standing, are attracting favorable notice.

This poem admits of illustration, the extent and beauty of which need be limited only by the taste, ingenuity and resources of the managers. The stage should be as wide and deep, and the performers as numerous as possible. In the same scenes, hills and drifts may be represented by sheets thrown over pieces of furniture of different heights, four trees are to be declight. The "little people," are to be with yellow hair (or wigs) dressed in plain loose white gowns girt in at the waist, and with low necks and short sleeves; their feet and legs bare or covered with white stockings only.

The snow-scenes are to be separate from the fore-ground, by a large white m in the most fashionable parts of gauze screen covering the entire background, and a very bright light is to be thrown upon the snow-scenes, leaving the fore-ground in shadow. Characters. Uncle John-Alice, Willy, Eva, Eva's

parents and three or four other peas-Traveler, Snow-maiden, and SCENE L. A garden in Summer. Shrubs and

potted plants, standing about. A rustic each on left of fore-ground. Uncle John, with Alice and Willy clinging to his arm: ALICE-One of your old-world stories, Uncle John.

Such as you tell us by the winter-fire 'Till we all wonder-it has grown so NCLE JOHN-The story of the witch that ground to death

Two children in her mill? Or will you have, The tale of goody Cut-purse?

ALICE—Nay, now nay. Those stories are too childish, Uncle John; Too childish even for little Willy here And I am older, two good years, than he.

No, let us have a tale of elves that ride by night With jingling reins. Or, gnomes of the mine; Or water-fairies; such as you know

how to spin, 'Till Willy's eyes forget to wink, And good Aunt Mary, busy as she is, Lays down her knitting. [They sit on bench.

SCLE JOHN-Listen to me then Twas in the olden time long, long.

And long before the great oak at on Was vet an acorn. On a mountain Lived, with his wife, a cottager. They

dwelt Beside a glen, and near a dashing brook. A pleasant spot in spring, where first Was heard to chatter, and among the

OTRES. Thowers opened earliest; but when Winter came That little brook was fringed with other flowers-White flowers with crystal leaf and

stem, that grew. In clear November nights. And, later That mountain-glen was filled with drifted snows,

From side to side that one might walk across. While, many a fathom deep, below, the brook. ing to itself, and leaped and trot-

snow ascending and descending the ted on Univozen, on its publies towards the Look, but they may'st not enter!-One little maiden, in that cottage soft music heard. Here follows the dancing of the snow-people; marches, figures and Duelt with her parents, light o

Some ring little bells, some waltzinghear; and limb. Bright, restless, thoughtless flitting wreathe themselves in white tarlatan and sprays of white flowers, while here and there, others climb the heights and throw Like susshine on the uneasy ocean he dfals of cotton-wadding down on the dancers. A merry chorus is sung. And somet'mes she forgot what she Eva and Snow-maiden look on, pointing to the Little People and clapping As Alice does, (pats her cheek)

Eva was the name of this young Snow-people form into groops. Tablean. Scene of "Glorious Hall" closes. Now twelve Summers old. Eva comes down, drawing her cloak surface ca around her and rubbing her hands to-dry way. Now you must know that in those

When Antumn days grew pale, there gether. Snow-maiden follows, skipcame a troop Of child-like forms from that cold ping as before.] Eva Too long, too long, Γve lingered mountain top, here. What must they think, The dear ones in the cottage, while With trailing garments thro' the air they came, Or walked the ground with girded

Hour after hour, I stay without? I loins, and threw Spangles of silvery frost upon the That they will seek me far and near grass, and weep To find me not. How could I wick beautiful race were they, with baby brows. Neglect the charge they gave me?

SCENE II.

They smote him with their heaviest

The outer cold; with ample furry robe Close-belted round her waist, and

And a broad handkerchief which her

Had closely drawn about her ruddy

(Enter Eva with her mother, Eva is

sight it was

his cheeks,

ing breath,

beard.

stood

dare

cheek.

exit.)

cheeks.)

boots of fur

mother's hand

mark me well,

ised, and went forth

starts up and sits on a bank. 1

The tiny creature bounded from her

And scoop their fair sides into little

And carve them with quaint figures,

High limbed men, lions and griffins,

We will have to-day,

fear of the pure snow,

this garden, and return

firm with frost

bank she sat,

seat.

cells,

never seen.

go no further

ed aught living?

Than this tree.

prowis.

mother sure

new friend.

had'st no guide.

was Eva won to break

people of the snow

cloud were ended.

The growths of Summer

when their tasks

mock

flower

stage on right.

beware

above

lighted up

as thou see'st

dering flames

the air:

(Leads Eva slowly by the hand.)

Eva and Snow-maiden go out at left.)

Here a garden lay in which the little

Were wont to take their pastimes

Upon the mountain-side and in the

Here they taught the silent frost to

(Enter ten snow-people dancing and playing with snow. Eva and Snow-

naiden appear at an opening above

NOW-MAIDEN-Touch not with thy hand

The frail creation round thee, and

To sweep it with thy skirts, now look

How sumptuously these bowers are

With shifting beams that softly come

These are the northern lights, such

In the mid-winter nights, cold wan-

That float with our processions thro

And here, within our winter palaces

But thou hast yet to see a fairer sight

(Back-ground opens and displays the

Glorious Hall." Little People of the

Mimic the glorious day-break.

Linking the Commission of the

stem and spray, and leaf and

crags

As Eva 1 ow drew near.

(Back-ground opens, showing behind the grass, ten of the Little People play-(Kneets down Father, forgive this sin! Ah me! I teel my eyes grows heavy ing about, and making snow-balls.) They swim with sleep, (sinks down And fair bright locks, and voices like on a bank) the sound I cannot walk for utter weariness Of steps on the crisp snow. A merry

and I must rest A moment on this bank. But let it good yield. When crowding round the traveler not be long. (Sleeps.) (Traveler crosses, behind gauze from right to left, and Little People hide be-hind snow-drifts and pelt him with ow-MAIDEN-A pleasant spot is this to slumber in, On such a couch oft have I slep!

snow-flakes:— Flung needles of frost in handfuls at And had the sweetest dreams. (She sings a lullaby.) Enter Eca's father hurriedly. aises her head. And of the light wreaths of his smok-NOW-MAIDEN-starts back seeing that Eva is dead.

away the winter night

Republican.

Wove a white fringe for his brown FATHER-(to Snow-maiden) Cruel, cruel one to tempt my daughter thus And laughed their slender laugh, to And cruel we who suffered her to see him wink and grin, And make grim faces as he flounder wander forth alone, In this fierce cold!

(Scene Closes.) (Little People follow Traveler off, at NCLE JOHN-Now came the funeralday; the simple folk Mid-winter was the time, and Eva Of all that pastoral region gathered Before the cottage all prepared to

To share the sorrow of the cottagers They carved a way into the mound To the glen's side, and dug a little In the smooth slope, and following

In long procession from the silent Chanted a sad and solemn melody. SCENE IV.

dressed in a bright scarlet cloak and handkerchief and fur-trimmed boots. First back-ground opens. Peasants She has long bl-ck hair and rosy anding round the grave.] EASANTS-(chanting.) Lay her to rest MOTHER-Now stay not long abroad, within the ground my darling child, For sharp is the winter air; and, Yes, lay her down whose pure and

innocent life

Was spotless as these snows; for she Go not upon the snow beyond the was reared In love, and passed in love life's plea-Where the great fir-tree bounds the sant Spring. Neighboring field. (Kisses her, and And all that now our tenderest love

ean do UNCLE JOHN-The little maiden prom Is to give burial to her lifeless limbs. SCENE V. And climbed the rounded snow-swells The strain is taken up by Snow-peo-Beneath her feet. [Eva wanders

about, and suddenly a snow-maiden eople coming very slowly down ights, singing.] Once, as up a drift she slowly rose, PEASANTS—(kneeling.) Thou, Lord, before her, in the way, She saw a little creature, lily-checked, hast taken her to be with Eve, Whose gentle name was given her. With flowing flaxen locks, and faint Even so blue eyes, That gleamed like ice. On a smooth

For so Thy wisdom saw that it was best For her and us. We bring our bleed-And ask the touch of healing from

As with submissive tears, we render Snow-maiden-Come, oh come, my back pretty friend, To-day, we will be playmates. I have The lovely and beloved to Him who gave. watched thee long, And seen how well thou lov'st to walk

[Snow-people pass around the grave singing softly, and strewing it with period. white flowers. Snow - maiden stands apart from others with arms crossed on her breast

Tableau-Curtain Eye-glasses are Made From Peb-

A merry ramble over these bright "Fully twenty per cent, of the And thou shalt see what thou hast grown people of the community are af-(She skips along, beckoning to Eva.) fected with some trouble of the eves." said a Chicago optician to a Post man, A-(pointing to a large tree.) Here "More have the far-sighted eye than we stop.
O my mother has my word that I will the near-sighted. Failing sight is attributable to different causes. Many weak eyes are the result of natural defects, while in other cases weakness ow-Maiden-And what is this? This comes from injurious use of the organs of sight. After people begin to use The innocent snow, that never harmglasses they are seldom able to get along without them. The best glasses are manufactured in Paris. These are known as the French crystal and the anarivo, Madagascar. It will be in Thou may'st roam for leagues beyond In safety. Here the grim wolf never French pebble. The pebble material in the rough is imported from Brazil, And here the engle of our mountain and being ground and prepared in France the goods are given the name Preys not in winter. I will show the of French. Paris to the great market And bring thee safely home. Thy difference between the crystal and the pebble? It is a very marked difference. the plan of Odessa, now become one Counselled thee thus because thou Pebble is the crystallized rock. The crystal is made just as the ordinary world. window glass is made, but of course —A yellow catfish weighing fifty-the quality is very much finer. It is eight pounds was exhibited in the Pal-NCLE JOHN-By such smooth words, only manufactured for optical pur-Her promise, and went on with her

"The glasses made from the pebble mined in Brazil are harder than any Deeper they went into that mountain other kind. They are also cooler to the eye. This is a great desideration where there is any particular irritation about the eye. The original pebble is cut into thin slabs and then is ground and polished. This pebble is extremely hard, so hard indeed that it cannot be scratched save with a diamond. The crystal, on the contrary, is much harder than ordinary glass, but it can be scratched. The French pebble glass, which is so highly esteemed, is the Brazilian pebble. This pebble is gen erally brought from the mines in Brazil as ballast in many cases. The main expense is in preparing it for the market. Like the microscope lens, the cost is in grinding and polishing. There are some glasses made in this country that are not only excellent in quality but find a good and ready mar-

ket. The American glass is a crystal lens, and it is made in Southbridge, Mass. The glass used in their manufacture is imported from Germany and Belgium and is ground at Southbridge, Of course it is a cheaper grade of lens than the French glass, but It has nevertheless much merit.

A Waterproof Whitewash,—Resenschek, of Munich, mixes together the where a Newfoundland keeps guard, powder from three parts of silicious rock (quartz), three parts of broken marble and sandstone, also two parts of burned porcelain clay, with two parts of freshly slaked lime, still warm. In this way a wash is made which forms a silicate if often wetted, and becomes after a time, almost like stone. The four constituents, mixed together, give

the ground color, to which any pigment that can be used with lime is added. It is applied quite thickly to the wall or other surface, let dry one day, and the next day frequently covered with water, which makes it waterproof. This wash can be cleansed with water without losing any of its color; on the contrary, each time it gets harder, so that it can even be brushed, while its perosity makes it look soft. vash, or calcimine, can be used for ordinary purposes, as well as for the finest painting. A so-called fresco surface can be prepared with it in the

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NO. 35.

-There are 5000 insane people in the city of New York.

-The Emperor of Japan is to have a tate coach costing \$175,000. -There are 13,000 different kinds of

postage stamps in the world. -The Japanese make artificial tortorse shell with the whites of eggs. -In 1805 there were thirty-five translations of the Scriptures in existence. -Hamilton Gray has been Post-

-A Bristol florist who planted tonatoes on May 10 last is now getting a

master at Gray's Hill, Tenn., since

-The Ruby mines of Burmah are

rich in material and closely guarded by the government, -Mrs. Annie Roush of Letart, O.,

is the maternal ancestor of two thousand people. She can look down on six generations, -The largest fresh water lake com-

pletely within the boundary of a single State of the United States is Lake Oke chobee, in Florida, - Lettuce has a sedative effect on the

nervous system, and the ordinary plant, as well as druggists' preparations of it, may be successfully employed in cases of insomnia.

-At the wedding of Miss Theresa Fair in San Francisco, the rooms were hung with drapertes of white silk musslin, while the locs were served in cases of brocade silk.

-It is proposed to substitute a new measure of light as a standard in place of the candle, and it is thought that ome one of the measures already used will be adopted.

-The picture gallery and ballroom in London of Colonel North, "the Nitrate King," are fitted with the new spray system to protect the pictures and prevent damage by heat,

-A Danbury (Conn.) lady has a dress worn by a bride in the ve r 1700, that weighs only three ounces. It is white, cut low in the neck, sleeveless and well preserved. -A manufacturer of one of the

standard typewriters on the market, says that there are 75,000 women who make a living in this country by running the machines. -It appears from statistics published by the government of India that in

one year, while 928 persons were killed , and back-ground opens showing by tigers, more than 1,4 "Cilorious Hall," and the little were carried off by jackals, by tigers, more than 1,000 children -A newspaper in Florica tells about a flower that is a mottled yellow, with

a rough leaf, and in appearance and smell resembles a frog very much. It is called the "frog cactus," -Among the Romans there were two different palms; one corresponding

to the breadth, and the other to the length of the hand. The former was 2912, the latter 8737 English inches. -The Argentine Republic has trebled its population since 1861, its increase being relatively much more rapid than that of the population of

the United States during the same -Never touch a vine that has threefingered leaves—that is, leaves divided into three parts. Vines that show five-fingered leaves may be handled with safety. Polson ivy has three fin

gers. -The elevators in the Equitable Building, New York, have a run of 135 feet from the basement to the top of the building, and it takes twenty seconds to make the whole distance with

out stops, -The Japanese war authorities are translating the army laws of Germany and the Conscription law of France, to and them in the contemplated alteration of conscription methods in their own

country. -One of the highest observatories in every way complete and the site chosen for it is about 4400 feet above the sea

level. - Odessa, Russia, has been preparing to celebrate the hundredth anniversary for all kinds of lenses. What is the of its foundation. In 1794 one Duke of the most flourishing cities in the

> ace Market, at Eighth and McGee, say the Kansas City Times. It had been captured at the mouth of the Kew. The fish was over five feet long. -A curious fashion has come into vorue in Paris. In all cemeteries meton the tombstones to receive cards of visitors. The relatives of the deceased are thus enabled to see who among the living still cherish the memory of their

departed friends. -The Prince of Wales, Albert Edward, recently ordered an Axminster carpet made in one solid piece, with twenty-seven irregular projections. The manufacturer who received the order was in despair, but succeeded so well that when it was laid it fitted like the

traditional "paper on the wall." -The culinary art even owes that favorite potage, ox tall soup, to the thrifty Huguenots, who were accustomed to purchase at peppercorn prices the caudal appendages of bovine origin, which had hitherto been thrown away

as offal by the Whitechapel butchers. -A "lion tamer" tells a new York keeper that after a hon has been in captivity for a year he is no more dan gerous than the average dog, and that the trainer who enters a cage runs less risk than the tramp who enters a yard

-Throughout France gardening is practically taught in the primary and elementary schools. There are about 28,000 of these schools, each of which has a garden attached to it, and b under the care of a master capable of imparting a knowledge of the first principles of hortlculture.

Wood brought to a mirror polish is coming into use for ornamental purposes in Germany, and has the advanage, that, unlike metal, it is not feeted by moisture. The stuff is first treated with a bath of caustic alkali for twa or three days, at a temperature between 164 and 197 F. Next comes a dip in hydrosu'phate of calcium, for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, after which a concentrated solution of sulphur is added. After another soak in an acetate of lead solution, at 95 to 1200 F., it is theroughly dried and pollshed with lead, tin or zinc, as may be desired, when it resemble shining metal