

VOL. XXXIII.

THE MODERN STORE. Cool Nights and Blankets and Comforters. A SHREWD PURCHASE BEFOREHAND.

Our blankets were purchased early last spring before the big advance in wool and, therefore, we can sell you blankets at old prices. Special 10-4 size, pure wool blankets, in white, scarlet, silver-grey or blue and white, pink and white, red and black, and black and white plaid, worth \$4.00, our price \$3.25 pair.

Buffalo County Blankets in white and colors, \$4.50 to \$5.50 pair. Fine white California pure wool blankets, \$5.50 to \$6.00 pair. Extra large sizes and pure soft wool. Cotton Blankets, white and grey, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, \$1 to \$2 pair. Comforters filled with soft white cotton, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Ladies Home Journal Patterns for September now on sale here. We are sole agents for Butler county. Call or send for a beautiful 12 page Style Book free.

EISLER-MARDORF COMPANY, 221 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA. Samples sent on request.

OPPOSITE HOTEL ARLINGTON, BUTLER, PA.



You Live but Once. Most of Your Life is Spent in Your Home, Why Not Make it Attractive?

A place here and there will change the whole appearance of the most homelike home. A new carpet works a greater change than anything else—or instead of an entire new one a rug will hide the worn place and brighten up the room wonderfully.

Don't Fail to see us During September. Special bargain prices on Silks, Dress Goods, Table Linens, Crashes, Towels, Sheetings, White Spreads, Lace Curtains, Belts, Jewelry.

BROWN & CO., No. 136 North Main St., Butler.

We wish to announce to the people of Butler County that our SEMI-ANNUAL MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE is in progress.

We are giving the same large discounts as here-to-fore and we solicit your patronage for the sake of your pocketbook. You know us and know what our sales have done for you in the past.

Men's, boys' and children's suits at the following discounts: 240 suits at 20 per cent off regular price. 390 suits at 25 per cent off regular price.

One lot of boys' suits were \$1.50 to \$4, sale price \$1. Same discounts on shirts, hats, coats and vests, fancy vests, etc. Top coats at same discounts.

Douthett & Graham, INCORPORATED. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY FROM TIME TO TIME.

Mrs. J. E. ZIMMERMAN. A splendid showing of New Fall Garments in Suit Department. New long coats in separate garments and suit effects—New separate skirts—New fall Waistings—Flannelette and fleeced Waistings—New styles in ready to wear hats in Millinery Department.

SUIT AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT. Newest style suits with coats 42 to 50 inches long in the new gray, blue, black and brown. Prices range \$16.50 to \$40.00.

ADVANCE STYLES IN FALL MILLINERY. New Polo, Empire and French sailor effects, for Fall and Winter of 1905-6. New wings, ribbons, velvets, feathers and braids at our well known modest prices.

COLORED WASH GOODS. Our entire stock of Wash Goods at 1 price. 36 INCH BLACK TAFFETA SILK. See this splendid 8 1/2 inch Black Taffeta Silk made especially for us, our name woven on edge, at \$1.25 per yard. Unequaled elsewhere at \$1.75. Elegant for suits, coats or waists.

Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman, Butler, Pa.

221 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

SUCCESSOR TO SCHAUL & NAST, 137 South Main Street, Butler, Pa.

Subscribe for the CITIZEN

Bickel's Fall Footwear. Largest Stock and Most Handsome Styles of Fine Footwear we Have Ever Shown.

SOROSIS SHOES. Twenty Fall Styles—Dongola, Patent Kid and Fine Golf Shoes made in the latest up-to-date styles. Extremely large stock of Misses and Children's fine shoes in many new and pretty styles for fall.

MEN'S SHOES. Showing all the latest styles in Men's Fine Shoes, all leathers, \$2 and \$3. Complete Stock of Boys', Youths' and Little Girls' Fine Shoes.

Bargains in School Shoes. High-cut copper-toe shoes for Boys and good water proof School Shoes for Girls.

Rubber and Felt Goods. Our stock of Rubber and Felt Goods is extremely large and owing to the large orders which we were able to get very low prices and are in a position to offer you the lowest prices for best grades of Felt and Rubber Goods.

Repairing Promptly Done.

JOHN BICKEL, 128 S. Main St., BUTLER, PA.

Mechanics' Lien. A. D. No. 9, September Term, 1905. W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, Plaintiffs, vs. P. J. Grove, Owner, Defendant.

THE COMMON PLEAS OF BUTLER COUNTY, Pa. To the Sheriff of said county, greeting: Whereas W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, now for use of W. S. Wick, Plaintiffs, have filed a claim in your Court of Common Pleas for the county of Butler against P. J. Grove, for the sum of four hundred and eighty and 1/100 dollars with interest thereon from April 15th, 1905, to date of payment.

Wash Goods at Half Price. Our stock of wash goods at the July sale but there are still some choice goods to be sold now at half price.

Shirt Waist Clearance. A chance to save one-fourth to one-half. Our entire stock of shirt waist waists now on sale at a fraction of the original price.

Embroideries and Laces. Prices will be low and must be reduced. From our already low prices we now offer one-fourth of our all embroideries and laces.

Sale Prices in All Departments. Special bargain prices on Silks, Dress Goods, Table Linens, Crashes, Towels, Sheetings, White Spreads, Lace Curtains, Belts, Jewelry.

L. Stein & Son, 108 N. MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

Mechanics' Lien. A. D. No. 11, September Term, 1905. W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, Plaintiffs, vs. P. J. Grove, Owner, Defendant.

THE COMMON PLEAS OF BUTLER COUNTY, Pa. To the Sheriff of said county, greeting: Whereas W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, now for use of W. S. Wick, Plaintiffs, have filed a claim in your Court of Common Pleas for the county of Butler against P. J. Grove for the sum of four hundred and eighty and 1/100 dollars with interest thereon from April 15th, 1905, to date of payment.

G. F. KECK, MERCHANT TAILOR, 142 N. Main St., Butler, Pa.

Acme Washers. Do More Work, Better Work, With Less Work Than any other Washer on the market.



J. G. & W. CAMPBELL, BUTLER, PA.

Notice of Application for Warrant for Unpatented Land. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, Pa., an application for a warrant to survey the unpatented part of Lot No. 30 in the 3rd district of donation lands in Cherry township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the west, north and east by part of same tract warranted to Jonathan Christy, who received a patent for the same dated April 20th, 1850, and on the south by Lot No. 31 of the same donation district, warranted to Robert Black, who received a patent for the same dated March 24th, 1829, containing seventy-eight (78) acres and ninety-four (94) perches, strict measure.

Our Grand Clearance Sale. last month was a big success. The clothing buying public of Butler saved themselves many dollars by this sale. To be candid with you, friends, it was the sale of all sales. It left us with some odd lots of goods, which we will sell at our August Grand Clearance Sale.

Do You Buy Medicines? Certainly You Do. Then you want the best for the least money. That is our motto. Come and see us when in need of anything in the Drug Line and we are sure you will call again. We carry a full line of Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, etc.

Purvis Pharmacy, 213 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.

SCHAUL & LEVY, 137 South Main Street, Butler, Pa.

Mechanics' Lien. A. D. No. 12, September Term, 1905. W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, Plaintiffs, vs. P. J. Grove, Owner, Defendant.

THE COMMON PLEAS OF BUTLER COUNTY, Pa. To the Sheriff of said county, greeting: Whereas W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, now for use of W. S. Wick, Plaintiffs, have filed a claim in your Court of Common Pleas for the county of Butler against P. J. Grove, for the sum of four hundred and eighty and 1/100 dollars with interest thereon from April 15th, 1905, to date of payment.

ROAD AND BRIDGE REPORTS. Notice is hereby given that the following roads have been laid out and approved by the Board and will be presented on the 31st day of September, 1905, being the 9th day of said month, and if no exceptions are made they will be confirmed absolutely.

ROAD No. 1, June Term, 1905. In the matter of the petition of citizens of Butler township to review a public road on the Gilliland road from the Gies Hotel to a point on the public road on lands of Daniel Danz, on 30 rods east of the residence of said O. K. Waldron, March 11, 1905, viewers appointed, who on June 5, 1905, filed their report in favor of proposed road. No damages assessed. Now June 10, 1905, approved, and fix width of road at 33 feet, notice to be given according to rules of court.

ROAD No. 2, June Term, 1905. In the matter of the petition of citizens of Parker and Fairview townships to vacate, change and supply a public road on lands of Daniel Danz, on 30 rods east of the residence of said O. K. Waldron, March 11, 1905, viewers appointed, who on June 5, 1905, filed their report in favor of proposed change, and fix width of road at 33 feet, notice to be given according to rules of court.

ROAD No. 3, June Term, 1905. In the matter of the petition of citizens of Fairview township to vacate, change and supply a public road on lands of Daniel Danz, on 30 rods east of the residence of said O. K. Waldron, March 11, 1905, viewers appointed, who on June 5, 1905, filed their report in favor of proposed change, and fix width of road at 33 feet, notice to be given according to rules of court.

Mechanics' Lien. A. D. No. 13, September Term, 1905. W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, Plaintiffs, vs. P. J. Grove, Owner, Defendant.

THE COMMON PLEAS OF BUTLER COUNTY, Pa. To the Sheriff of said county, greeting: Whereas W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, now for use of W. S. Wick, Plaintiffs, have filed a claim in your Court of Common Pleas for the county of Butler against P. J. Grove, for the sum of four hundred and eighty and 1/100 dollars with interest thereon from April 15th, 1905, to date of payment.

ROAD No. 4, June Term, 1905. In the matter of the petition of citizens of Fairview township to vacate, change and supply a public road on lands of Daniel Danz, on 30 rods east of the residence of said O. K. Waldron, March 11, 1905, viewers appointed, who on June 5, 1905, filed their report in favor of proposed change, and fix width of road at 33 feet, notice to be given according to rules of court.

ROAD No. 5, June Term, 1905. In the matter of the petition of citizens of Fairview township to vacate, change and supply a public road on lands of Daniel Danz, on 30 rods east of the residence of said O. K. Waldron, March 11, 1905, viewers appointed, who on June 5, 1905, filed their report in favor of proposed change, and fix width of road at 33 feet, notice to be given according to rules of court.

ROAD No. 6, June Term, 1905. In the matter of the petition of citizens of Fairview township to vacate, change and supply a public road on lands of Daniel Danz, on 30 rods east of the residence of said O. K. Waldron, March 11, 1905, viewers appointed, who on June 5, 1905, filed their report in favor of proposed change, and fix width of road at 33 feet, notice to be given according to rules of court.

ROAD No. 7, June Term, 1905. In the matter of the petition of citizens of Fairview township to vacate, change and supply a public road on lands of Daniel Danz, on 30 rods east of the residence of said O. K. Waldron, March 11, 1905, viewers appointed, who on June 5, 1905, filed their report in favor of proposed change, and fix width of road at 33 feet, notice to be given according to rules of court.

Mechanics' Lien. A. D. No. 14, September Term, 1905. W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, Plaintiffs, vs. P. J. Grove, Owner, Defendant.

THE COMMON PLEAS OF BUTLER COUNTY, Pa. To the Sheriff of said county, greeting: Whereas W. S. Wick and Elizabeth Wick, partners, trading as W. S. Wick, now for use of W. S. Wick, Plaintiffs, have filed a claim in your Court of Common Pleas for the county of Butler against P. J. Grove, for the sum of four hundred and eighty and 1/100 dollars with interest thereon from April 15th, 1905, to date of payment.

ROAD No. 8, June Term, 1905. In the matter of the petition of citizens of Fairview township to vacate, change and supply a public road on lands of Daniel Danz, on 30 rods east of the residence of said O. K. Waldron, March 11, 1905, viewers appointed, who on June 5, 1905, filed their report in favor of proposed change, and fix width of road at 33 feet, notice to be given according to rules of court.

ROAD No. 9, June Term, 1905. In the matter of the petition of citizens of Fairview township to vacate, change and supply a public road on lands of Daniel Danz, on 30 rods east of the residence of said O. K. Waldron, March 11, 1905, viewers appointed, who on June 5, 1905, filed their report in favor of proposed change, and fix width of road at 33 feet, notice to be given according to rules of court.

ROAD No. 10, June Term, 1905. In the matter of the petition of citizens of Fairview township to vacate, change and supply a public road on lands of Daniel Danz, on 30 rods east of the residence of said O. K. Waldron, March 11, 1905, viewers appointed, who on June 5, 1905, filed their report in favor of proposed change, and fix width of road at 33 feet, notice to be given according to rules of court.

ROAD No. 11, June Term, 1905. In the matter of the petition of citizens of Fairview township to vacate, change and supply a public road on lands of Daniel Danz, on 30 rods east of the residence of said O. K. Waldron, March 11, 1905, viewers appointed, who on June 5, 1905, filed their report in favor of proposed change, and fix width of road at 33 feet, notice to be given according to rules of court.

Notice in Divorce. Eva P. Moraw, vs. James E. Moraw, respondent.

Notice for Application for Charter. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, on the 4th day of September, 1905, at 10 o'clock, a. m., under the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplements, for a charter by W. S. Smith, of N. East, E. H. H. W. J. Jamison and W. E. Byers, for an intended corporation to be called the "Union Laundry" of the townships of Vanango and Fairview, Butler county, Pa.

Notice for Application for Charter. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, on the 4th day of September, 1905, at 10 o'clock, a. m., under the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplements, for a charter by W. S. Smith, of N. East, E. H. H. W. J. Jamison and W. E. Byers, for an intended corporation to be called the "Union Laundry" of the townships of Vanango and Fairview, Butler county, Pa.

Notice for Application for Charter. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, on the 4th day of September, 1905, at 10 o'clock, a. m., under the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplements, for a charter by W. S. Smith, of N. East, E. H. H. W. J. Jamison and W. E. Byers, for an intended corporation to be called the "Union Laundry" of the townships of Vanango and Fairview, Butler county, Pa.

Notice for Application for Charter. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, on the 4th day of September, 1905, at 10 o'clock, a. m., under the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplements, for a charter by W. S. Smith, of N. East, E. H. H. W. J. Jamison and W. E. Byers, for an intended corporation to be called the "Union Laundry" of the townships of Vanango and Fairview, Butler county, Pa.

Notice for Application for Charter. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, on the 4th day of September, 1905, at 10 o'clock, a. m., under the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplements, for a charter by W. S. Smith, of N. East, E. H. H. W. J. Jamison and W. E. Byers, for an intended corporation to be called the "Union Laundry" of the townships of Vanango and Fairview, Butler county, Pa.

Notice for Application for Charter. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, on the 4th day of September, 1905, at 10 o'clock, a. m., under the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplements, for a charter by W. S. Smith, of N. East, E. H. H. W. J. Jamison and W. E. Byers, for an intended corporation to be called the "Union Laundry" of the townships of Vanango and Fairview, Butler county, Pa.

Notice for Application for Charter. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, on the 4th day of September, 1905, at 10 o'clock, a. m., under the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplements, for a charter by W. S. Smith, of N. East, E. H. H. W. J. Jamison and W. E. Byers, for an intended corporation to be called the "Union Laundry" of the townships of Vanango and Fairview, Butler county, Pa.

Notice for Application for Charter. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, on the 4th day of September, 1905, at 10 o'clock, a. m., under the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplements, for a charter by W. S. Smith, of N. East, E. H. H. W. J. Jamison and W. E. Byers, for an intended corporation to be called the "Union Laundry" of the townships of Vanango and Fairview, Butler county, Pa.

ANIMALS AS DESPOTS. TYRANNY OF THE PAMPERED SACRED BEASTS OF ASIA.

In Benares the Person Who III Treats a Monkey Runs the Risk of Being Torn to Pieces—How the Holy Bull Victimizes the Poor Man. Readers of Kipling's "Kim," which gives a better picture of Indian life than anything else in print, may recall how the hero first begged on behalf of the Tibetan boy, the bazaar man to whom he gave the begging bowl cried:

"That bowl, indeed! That cow belled basket! Thou hast as much grace as the holy bull of Shih. He has taken the best of a basket of onions already this morn, and, fessow, I must fill thy bowl. He comes here again."

"The huge, mouse colored Brahmanne bull of the ward was shoudering his way through the many colored crowd, a stolen platoon hanging out of his mouth. He headed straight for the shop, well knowing that he was a sacred beast, lowered his head, and puffed heavily along the line of baskets ere making his choice. Up flew Kim's hard little eye and caught him on his mist blue nose. He snorted indignantly and walked away across the train rails, his hump quivering with indignation."

"See! I have saved more than the bowl will cost thee over. Now, mother, a little rice and some dried fish atop—yes, and some vegetable curry."

"A growl came out of the back of the shop, where a man lay. "He drove away the bull," said the woman in an undertone. "It is good to give to the poor."

"Kim looked at the load lovingly. "That is good. When I am in the bazaar the bull shall not come in this house. He is a bold beggarman."

Indeed, he is, and is only one of many. The people of India, like those of other Asiatic countries, are slaves of their sacred animals. There is no tyrannous more outrageous than that of the animal despots of Asia.

An English aloof trotter of my acquaintance being shown the sights of Benares, the most sacred city in all India, some years ago. As he passed through one of the narrow, crowded streets of the bazaar he met a huge white Brahmanne bull striding along as if the whole city belonged to him, brushing his nose unheeded into the baskets of grain, rice and country produce which were displayed outside the little walled shops.

It was exactly the kind of scene described so well in "Kim."

The bull and the Englishman met in the narrow pathway "sidewalk," it would be called here, and in it he sidewalk and road are usually indistinguishable. Neither would give way, for both were on an obdurate, self-assertive race. The bull tried to push past the nose. The Englishman hit him a smart rap on the nose.

"Get up, you brute!" he cried with an emphatic oath.

In a moment the bazaar was in an uproar. The natives, who, a moment before, had cringed servilely to the sahib, now crowded around him, with the passion of murder in their hearts. They yelled him with dirt and stones, and he was almost unrecognizable. He was a man of many names, surely, in India than anywhere else on earth, and threatened most piously to kill him. He was not an infidel dog who had struck the sacred bull! Death by torture was surely too good for him. He would bring a curse on the city. The famous Euleman road, on lands of Daniel Danz, on 30 rods east of the residence of said O. K. Waldron, March 11, 1905, viewers appointed, who on June 5, 1905, filed their report in favor of proposed change, and fix width of road at 33 feet, notice to be given according to rules of court.

So the talk ran excitedly from man to man. The tumult grew. The angry mob increased. The crowd, which had not been for the opportune arrival of a police patrol of stalwart Sikhs—regularly scornful of Hindu gods, and yet respectful of such a man as this—the globe trotter would certainly have paid with his life for his ignorance of Hindu ideas as to the sacredness of sacred animals.

Such riots as this are common enough in India during the winter tourist season, and it is indeed marvellous that many Americans and Englishmen are not slain. The trouble occurs especially in the more fanatical city in the empire, and possibly in the whole world. The Hindu Mecca, as it has been called, is the headquarters of the animal worship which distinguishes that cult. There are sacred animals all over India, but nowhere else are there so many of them as in Benares, and nowhere are they held in so much reverence and allowed so much license.

Anglo-Indians are often contemptuous of natives and native superstitions, but in India they are not. They are struck in Lahore. In Benares it would be exceedingly unwise even to swear at the holy beast in the presence of natives who might understand the oaths.

"The bulls are especially sacred," wrote Professor James Riddison in a letter to the author of this article, after he had just returned from a tour of India, in which he secured some extremely interesting photographs of various sacred animals. "They use the altars of the city, enter sweetmeat and grocery stores and help themselves to the choicest articles without hindrance. They enjoy the freedom of every city. They are not confined to the narrow lane where he fills the entire space, no pious Hindu will pass that way while the sacred beast is taking his rest."

"The indulgence extended to these beasts is wonderful. They enter the most sacred precincts of the temples. They are so pampered with dainties and luxuries that they become burdenned with it. The sacredness of the Brahmanne bull is the most sacred animal in India, he has many competitors. There are more gods than worshippers in India. Best of all is the Hindu, and it is certainly one of the foundation stones of Brahmanism. Followers of the pure form of that faith may say that the sacredness of the bull is not a symbol and not gods, but a religion must be judged by the effect which it has on the mass of its devotees. The monkey, the crocodile, the crane, the fish, the cobra and other serpents are among the creatures that share with the bull the reverence of the people, if not their worship. Benares is the headquarters of all the famous cults of Brahmanism that especially worship one or other of these sacred beasts.

One of the holiest places in Benares is the Doorga Khond, or monkey temple. The monkey comes next to the Brahmanne bull in order of sanctity. An English resident in the city assured me that anybody who killed or even ill-treated a monkey would run a very good chance of being torn to pieces by the fanatical natives. That is not generally true of India, for

have seen monkeys killed there without any trouble resulting, but I believe it is true of Benares.

Sacred Doorga Khond hundreds of monkeys are kept as pets by the priests. They run about all over the place just as they please and are never caged or restrained in any way. As a consequence they are jolly, good tempered little fellows, quite unlike the savage, sulky brutes you see in an American zoo. It is a mistake to suppose that a monkey's nature is essentially vicious. That the native animal is simply a large parrot yard surrounded by high walls in which there are a lot of wooden boxes and houses in which the monkeys live. There is a big tank for the monkeys to drink from and swim in, if they choose to do so, and a huge banyan tree gives them all the gymnastic exercise they want. Visitors are welcomed, but they are expected to buy food for the monkeys from the priests at an exorbitant price. As soon as they get inside the monkey's mob them, climbing all over them, and eating the food from their hands and then scampering off to eat it in the banyan tree.

These monkeys and all of their kind—the grayish brown, short tailed common monkey of northern India—are supposed to be the descendants of Human man, the monkey god of southern India. According to the myth of the Brahmanne, Humman aided Rama to conquer Ceylon by building a bridge of rocks from India to that island. His image is to be seen in most Hindu temples in the form of a man with a black monkey's face and tail.

Sacred monkeys scamper along the streets and over the housetops in most Indian cities and villages. The shopkeepers are constantly worried by their daring escapades, but they dare not resent them more than those of the sacred bull. These monkeys are often the companions of the hermits and fakirs with which India swarms, and they are the chief part of the congregation in many temples where they are fed and protected.

Tanks in which sacred crocodiles are kept are attached to some temples in Benares. In former days they were fed with children and other human sacrifices, but the British government, though very indulgent toward native superstitions, will, of course, not allow the sacrifice of human life. However, that such a thing is true or not, it is a fact that many fanatical Hindus would not kill a crocodile with their hands, and other human sacrifices, which are perhaps the most deplorable of all Indian customs, are being gradually suppressed.

All the best elements in Brahmanism flock to the Jain cult as the neediest flies to the magnet. The Jains recognize all the gods of the Hindu creed, wear the Brahmanne thread and adhere to Hindu caste law. Yet they are utterly unlike the average Brahman. They have agreed to ignore all that is vile in Brahmanism and to devote themselves to all that is noble. They reverence the sacred animals, but they give to the worship a practical twist by adoring all animals, all living creatures, and by making veterinary surgery at once their vocation and their religion.

Every Jain temple is a hospital for the lame, the blind, the sick and the maimed among animals. The priests go about with a crocodile on their backs, picking up dogs with broken legs, cats that have been nearly starved to death and birds with broken wings. If they see an ass or a horse that is overworked or cruelly beaten, they will buy it from the brutal owner. All the animals thus rescued are taken to the temple grounds and tenderly and patiently treated and nursed back to health.

India is, of course, not the only oriental country in which animals are regarded as sacred. In almost all countries, and in those which are tight in the grip of Islam, certain dumb creatures are the objects of reverence or of superstition, if not of actual worship. Siam's sacred white elephant is a curious superstition grounded upon a debased form of Buddhism—the best known example, but dozens of others could be given.—William Thorp in New York Post.

A Stevenson Story. A book on Stevenson tells of a speech he made at a gathering of Scotchmen and we are proud to be Scotchmen, but the fact remains that we are. It is not that our land is sunny like these tropic lands, and its climate is not even like Scotland's history contains little that is not disgusting to the people of humane feelings. That bug bear of the English, the Scotchman, has patience with it. The address drew tears to the eyes of a German who had gone to the meeting violently prejudiced against Stevenson. No sooner had the speaker finished than the meeting proceeded to clasp hands and sing "Auld Lang Syne."

Custody Titles. The English reformers adopted some curious titles for their devotional and controversial works. "Matches Lighted at the Divine Fire," "The Gun of Pentecost," "The Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary," "The Bank of Faith," "Sixpennyworth of Divine Spirit."

Some Fine Blacuts Baked in the Oven of Charity. Carefully Conserved For the Chickens of the Church, "The Sparrows of the Spirit" and "The Sweet Swallows of Salvation" are among the number.

Four Nations. Practical idealism takes with the German chiefly the form of devotion to duty. The German is not willing to sacrifice everything to his inward feeling. In the Anglo-Saxon it is the staking of the whole person for a concrete, palpable, and visible good.

The Frenchman it is a general idea which carries him away to great deeds.—Baron F. von Wrangell in Contemporary Review.

Success Easter Than Failure. We say success is easier than failure; that a man who makes a success in life works less, worries less and has an easier time generally than the man who makes a failure and spends his time in telling how he is smarter than other people, but that "luck" has been against him.—Atchison Globe.

An Optimist. "Oh, yes, he's quite an optimist. He goes in for things in real earnest."

"Yes, if some one were to send him on a wild goose chase he'd speak of himself afterward as a sportsman."

Philadelphia Press.

ORIGIN OF GOLD PENS

THE FIRST ONES WERE MADE IN ENGLAND AND WERE FAILURES. Then an American Citizen Discovers That Iridium Could Be Used For Protecting the Points, and the Pen Factories of America.

To Americans is due the credit for having made the fountain pen the useful article it has come to be, for without the gold pen point, which cannot corrode, the fountain pen would be useless.

The manufacture of gold pens was commenced in the United States in 1835 by a watchmaker of Detroit. Attempts had been made in England to make gold pens prior to that time, but they met with little success. Alloyed gold is too soft to make a durable point, and this circumstance made it necessary to protect the pen points with diamonds or rubies until the late 1800's, when a citizen of the United States, but residing in England while the experiments in the manufacturing of gold pens were in progress there, accidentally discovered that the native alloy of iridium and osmium ore, one of the hardest and most refractory of all metallic alloys, could be used for protecting the point of the fountain pen. This discovery was a great better advantage and more cheaply.

Hawkins' rights were purchased by a clergyman of Detroit, who induced the watchmaker above mentioned to manufacture gold pens. The first pens made by him were poor substitutes for the quality then in use. In 1840 his plant was taken to New York, where the business was enlarged.

Quite an improvement was added to the plant by the machines for the making and tempering of the pens, invented by John Rendell, one of the employes of the establishment. This improvement was so perfect that it combined the elasticity of the quill with the permanency of the metal. About 1850 it was discovered that by hardening the iridium in the gold instead of soldering the ink on the two metals, the solder and the gold was avoided and a firmer hold in the pen was given to the points.