REPUBLICAN.

W. M. CHENEY, Publisher.

LAPORTE, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1892.

Canada has about doubled its railway mileage in ten years.

VOL. X.

One child in every five in the northern half of the United States dies before it has lived a year.

The number of fires in London has increased fifty per cent. since 1882; twenty-five per cent. of the fires occur in uninsured premises.

The Farmers' Review says that the United States produce 300,000,000 pounds of wool per annum and use twice that amount.

The New York World cites as an in stance of the vastness of the insurance business that the premiums paid in Louisville, Ky., alone this year amounted to \$1,000,000.

The aim of the University Settlement Society of New York is to aid the citizens of a neighborhood, "without infringing on their self respect," and no patronizing airs are assumed.

Twenty million dollars is the estimated worth of flax products imported into this country last year, and our farmers are said, records the New York World, to have destroyed 1,070,000 tons of flaxstraw.

A joint committee of the two house of the English Parliament has reported electricity a suitable and efficient source of motive power, and reccomended that electric railway construction be encouraged throughout England.

What is now North Berwick, Me., was known as Doughty's Falls thirty years ago. A postal clerk says that occasionally letters are even now addressed to Doughty's Falls, and that he has had one such in his hands within the last month.

The Chicago Herald is astonished that although the United States is a country possessing immense timber tracts, it appears that it imported wood and wood products to the value of \$21,772,185 in the year ending June 30, 1891, and in the same time exported similar articles to the value of \$44,811,004.

A woman voted at the recent Parliamentary election at Birmingham, Eagland. Some question arose as to the validity of the vote, but the mayor and town clerk agreed with the Liberal agent that as the lady's name had somehow got upon the register the returning officer had no option but to receive her ballot.

Says the Galveston News: "The people of the United States are thoroughly organized in one way or another. It would not take a week to convert these standing armies into very active and effective armies ready for battle. The organization begins with political parties and runs all the way down to amateur baseball clubs."

It costs \$105 per ton to transport dry goods from New York to San Francisco. by rail, the time being from twenty-two to twenty-six days. The same goods, if brought via Panama, part rail and part steamer, pay \$84 per ton, the time

WE BUILD THE LADDER. Heaven is not reached at a single bound

SULLIVAN

But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted ski a, And we mount to the summit round

I count this thing to be grandly true, That a noble deed is a step toward God, Lifting the soul from the common sod To a purer air and a broader view. We rise by the things that are under fee

By what we have mastered of greed and gain,

By the pride disposed and the passion And the vanquished ills that we hourly

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust, the morning calls us to life and When

light; But our hearts grow weary, and ere the

night Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we pray, And we think that we mount the air

wings, Beyond the recall of sensual things, While our feet still cling to the heavy clay Wings for the angels, but feet for the men!

We may borrow the wings to find the way; We may hope and aspire and resolve and

pray, But our feet must rise or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown

From the weary earth to the sapphire walls; Eut the dream departs and the vision

falls, And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached a single bound, But we build the ladder by which we

From the lowly earth to the vaulted And we mount to the summit, round by

round. -J. G. Holland.

THREE AGAINST TEN.

AN EPISODE OF THE SEMINOLE WAR.



in the stern. Five minutes before the crocodiles and cranes, water turkeys, bitterns and herons had had the black, oozy river all to themselves as it slug-gishly made its way through the swampy

palmettos and cypress. The boat bumped along slowly, strik-ing against cypress trees and fallen tree trunks. The paddlers looked auxious for the chance of finding a comfortable camping ground was growing slighter before young Will Loring began to be sick of his escapade. He had left the camp eight miles away without orders and taken two of his company with him to do Indian scouting on his own ac-

count. Little more than a year before he had Little more than a year before he had been a schoolboy, playing soldier in the streets of St. Augustine with other youngsters: When the Seminole War of 1835 broke out, sweeping with a wave of fire and massacre across the State, he ran away from home and joined a com-pany of volunteers. His daring and coolness at the battles of the With-secoches and Alayms in connection coolness at the battles of the With-lacoochee and Alaqua, in connection with the social importance of his family, had given him his epaulets at an age when other boys of the same years were when other boys of the same years then, still in terror of the schoolmaster's birch. "Wall, Lieutenaut," drawled one of the men as he peered wearily into the herehead the dark express arches, "we're

through eatin', an' are stampin' out the embers. Sh-don't speak. I'll work the old scow deep into the cypress. We'll see what tricks they're up to, seein' we're hyar and can't get away very easy. But by Jimmy, my skelp kinder crawls as if 'twould not be thar to-morrow mornin'."

Young Loring nodded, and the pad-lers cautiously forced the boat fifty feet toung Loring nodded, and the pad-dlers cautiously forced the boat fifty feet through the mouth of a black arch into the heart of the swamp. Hidden here they were nearer the savages than before, and could hear their movements.

and could hear their movements. It soon became clear that the party of Seminoles had no purpose of leaving their camp that night, and no suspicion of white men close at hand. One by one they dropped asleep, and their slumber chorus, which sounded not unlike the grunting of the alligators in the swamp, was music to the prisoners squatted in

was music to the prisoners squatted their gloomy covert. Three hours had passed, and the grow-ing light that silvered the lagoon outside

ing light that silvered the lagood outside of their retreat proved the moon well up over the tops of the trees. "Now is our time," whispered Scraggs, "to get outer this hole and paddle up stream for a sale landing place and vamouse back to camp." camp.

Lieutenant Loring answered not a word. His boyish mind was deep in thought—a daring thought which thrilled him with excitement. If he returned to camp as he left it

If he returned to camp as he left it there was sure to be sharp reprimand, perhaps a court martial for absence with-out leave. The excuse that he was an irresponsible lad would alone save him, and at that fancy his heart had waxed hot with shame. But to go back as con-queror and hero—ah! that was worth risking his scalp for. "Are ye asleep?" whispered Scraggs again.

"No," was the reply; "I am going to take these redskins back to camp with me. So, Scraggs, you two can just tie your hair on, for it will soon be in peril.'

peril." The men jumped as if they heard the whizz of Seminole lead. "You see it would be a shame to

sneak back empty handed. We can't exactly take their scalps, but we can take themselves as a present to the General," St. Louis Republic. said the ingenious youth. "The Indians are fast asleep. We'll paddle up and take their cances. Then I'll land on the

nummeck, you know, and pick up their rifles. Then in the morning we can or-der them to surrender on peril of being ut paddled by der them to surrender on peril of being shot down, for we shall have loaded guns, and they'll have none." The two Crackers groaned over this piece of youthful strategy, but Scraggs fellows in a sort

responded : "All right, Lieutenant, I s'pose we've

got to die some time." The dugout left its covert and glided A few strokes brought them in full sight of the Indian camp. The island where the savages lay was well-shadow-ed by the trees, but their forms could be

dimly seen stretched on the earth. Silently the little party detached the two canoes and towed them to a secure

As the boat approached the shore of its second more dangerous mission, young Loring slipped off his boots and stepped into the ooze, regardless of moccasins and rattlers. Scraggs and his comrade covering the advance with

there

leveled guns, felt their stout hearts quake as their boy leader crept in among those sleeping figures of bronze. A stumble or the snapping of a twig might make the difference of life and death. The lad moved as if he were a cat. The coarse hummock grass, armed with minute thoras, cut into his flesh, but he scarcely felt them. The sleeping but he scarcely feit them. The sueeping redskins lay partly in the moonlight and partly in the shade of the trees which rose in the centre of the hummock, each one with his rifle by his side, the fierce

his rifle-trigger. But he waited, and the savage sleeper made no further sign. At last the work was done. The ten minutes had seemed a year. The lad stag-gered to the boat, staggering as if with an ague. "I must speak," he panted, "or I shall yell. I thought twice I'd have to whoop or go into a faint. But, Scraggs, I pulled through, didn't II Help me in." "Wall You've got the guns, shore," said Scraggs, "and drat my skin ef the biggest bully in Jessup's camp would a done it." No time had been lost while Scraggs

No time had been lost while Scragge was relieving his mind; the dugout was skimming out into the stream with lively skimming out into the plan was boldly paddle strokes. The plan was boldly executed in the moraing. With the coming of light the Seminoles discov-ered the robbery of their weapons and rushed to the edge of the swamp with frantic yells, brandishing their toma-hawks. But the marauders were far be-med the theory of error error wife, and sat

yond the throw of axe or knife, and sat with levelled rifles. Then came a shrill voice, demanding in Spanish the instant surrouler of the little Seminole band, for at that time nearly everyone in Florida knew some-thing of this language. After consider-able parley the red men agreed to throw their knives and tomahawks into the marsh. They were taken aboard in pairs and their right wrists tightly fastened together with stout strips of Scragg's homeson shirt. The dependence

homespun shirt. The dugout towed the cances up stream, while the young officer sat in the stern and guarded the captives with loaded pistols. So the daredevil returned to camp the

same afternoon, and instead of a rowing he was covered with praise and honor by General Jessup and his little army.

This boy afterward became a dis-tinguished General -- Major General William W. Loring--who led armies in the far distant East as a Pasha in the service of the Egyptian Khedive, as well as in this country. But in his long ca-reer he never did anything more daring and heroic than the feat planned and executed by the boy of fifteen, the sub-stantial facts of which were told me by the General himself.-G. F. Ferris, in

Uses of the Umbrella.

"An umbrella is one of the most us ful articles that a man can carry with him," said Lamar J. Saunders from Jack-son, Miss. "One can be used a dozen different ways. When the sun is shin-ing hot, or when it is raining, a man without an umbrella must either remain without an umbreia must either remain indoors or suffer. As a weapon of defence there is nothing better. You can keep a man at his distance with one better than you could wik? a stick. You re-member what a conspicuous part the um-breilas played in the tragedy at Home-tend the other day in the heads of the stead the other day in the hands of the infuriated women? Next to a shotgun or a pistol there is no more dangerous

"I remember one time I was in a hotel that caught afire in the morning. The guests were awakened by the stifling smoke and noise. My room was on the second floor and by the time I had slip. ped on my trousers the fire had gained such headway that all avenues of escape were closed. But there was my um-brella and a window and the rest was

easy. "Another time I was walking through a pasture when a bull with his eyes ablaze with fire made for me. I kept my senses, and when he got within about fifty yards of me I ran towards him, opening and closing the umbrella as fast as I could. The bull wheeled around and ran from me faster than he ever ran before in his life. "And for frightning dogs I had rather

have an umbrella than an arsenal."-St. Louis Republic.

Reversible Snakes in India.

A snake not often heard of, at least in America, is the liver-co lored snake with two heads, or perhaps they should be called mouths, though it does not have two mouths at the same time. They are reversible mouths, occupying the opposite It lies with the end every six months. two ends crossed in each other, as with folded hands. Every six months the change of the seasons reverses the functions of the two ends, the head becoming the tail and the tail becoming the head. The mouth at one end heals or closes up all but a small opening, while the oppo-site end becomes the mouth for the next six months. A friend of mine in India who told me about this remarkable snake said he refused for a long time to believe that the functions of the two ends were re-versed every six months, but one day he found one of these snakes in the jungle and carried it home, where he had a physician examine it. The result was the physician confirmed the stories of the creature, and my friend was skeptical no longer. I learned no other name for this singular repule than that of "the liver-colored snake."—Hartford (Conn.) I learned no other name for

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL. Cooking by electricity is increasing. The drone bee's eyes each contains

1300 mirrors. The common caterpillar has 4000 mus-cles in his body.

Artesian borings have recently proved o be very successful in the Saharan

Desert. A steam launch has just been built which makes a mile in two minutes and ne second. A London firm finds a windmill the

most economical means of securing the motive power necessary to run a dynamo.

It has been computed by competent authorities that in a single cubic foot of ether there are locked up 10,000 feet of energy.

It is calculated that in London nearly 100,000 tons of sulphur are produced annually by coal consumption and thrown into the air.

Recent experiments in France on the velocity of propagation of electric waves give a mean velocity which is almost ex-actly that of light.

The best way to clean wells and cis-terns of foul air is to throw down a peck of unslacked lime. The heat so caused carries out the foul air with a rush.

Experiments made by a Hungarian physician on animals seem to show that permanganate of potash acts as an effi-cient antidote in acute phosphorus pol-

How shall the Chalcedony Park be described? At first one gets the im-pression that it is a small affair, of per-haps fifty acres. Then he says that it must be a hundred. And after riding over its amazing ruins for many hours soning. According to Dr. Haasen, the red in flowers is a single pigment soluble in water and decolorized by alcohol, but capable of being restored by the addition of acids. includes a thousand acres; and finally he hardly questions the bold estimate of Mr. C. F. Lummus that the extensive forest now hardened into stone formerly covered "hundreds of square miles;"

The dynamo is replacing the battery to such an extent in telegraphy that its

use will, it is thought, be universal in a few years. It is both cheaper and more efficient. Investigations of rain drops lead to the conclusion that some of the large drops must be more or less hollow, as they fail when striking to wet the whole

visitor might say that the scene remnaced him of a vast logging camp, where the lumbermen had tossed the huge logs from their sleds at random, and then had gone away, leaving them to become rain-soaked and moss-grown. The trees when standing were fully two hundred feet high; for even now their surface enclosed within the drop. Many of the small lakes of the alkali Many of the small takes of the aukali and saline regions of California, Nevada and other parts of the world are sat-urated and deposit their salts when any of the water is removed by evaporation or when salts are added from the inflow. prostrate trunks measure, when un-broken, from one hundred to one hunbroken, from one hundred to one hun-dred and fifty feet. The peculiarity already hinted at is that these mighty trunks are as regularly severed into sections as if the work had been done by a cross-cut saw. The lengths vary from disks like cart wheels to logs twenty or thirty feat long or longer Twice are

A watch for the blind is among the newest inventions. A small peg is set in the middle of each figure. When the in the middle of each figure. When the hour hand reaches a given hour the peg for that hour drops. The sightless own-er, when he wants to know the time, finds which peg is down and then counts back to twelve.

A new alloy for use in the manufac-ture of wire sheets and castings has been introduced by a New England firm. The wire made of this material resembles ordinary copper wire on the outside, has a pinkish white tinge at the surface of fracture, and is very strong without losing much ductility.

stumps, logs, branches and tiny twigs are solid stone. And on inspection they prove to be precious gens of almost every known variety. Those that remain in-tact have been weathered to a dark red, where a state back block but firmedy There is still a chance for invention in electric railway controlling switches. The awkwardness of regulating a car's speed by a brake which turns one way relentless ax, aided by the geologist's hammer, has made havoe with so many of them that the ground is thickly strewn and a rheostat crank which turns the other is evident. Sooner or later a lever arm or some similar device will replace some of the confusing number of crank motions with which manufacturers at spinters, that show their brilliant colors under the fierce Arizzona sun with kaleidoscopic effect. At every footfall you tread on gems, some of which might grace a ducal coronet, while the most plain and least attractive would be worthy present equip their cars.

The color of the water of the Mediterranean Sea varies considerably. Du-ring storms it is deep green and somering storms it is deep green and some-times brown, and when calm of a deep blue. In the Bosphorus and among the archipelago it is of varying tints, in some places being of a liquid blue gra1uating into a brighter green, and in others assuming a blue so deep as to al-

most approach a purple. Rubber Tires For Carriages.

dony of every hue, the topax, the onyx, the carnelian, and every imaginable variety of agate. Nor log, nor frag-ment, is limited to a single kind of gem. Many are massive mosaics of all the kinds named above. The material breaks mette exists into cubical forms, but it is The success of rubber tires on bicycles

"THE PETRIFIED FOREST." An Owl once lived in a hollow tree, And he was as wise as wise could be. The branch of Learning he didn't know Could scarce on the tree of knowledge THE WONDERS OF CHALCEDONY PARK IN ARIZONA.

Thousands of Mighty Trees Turned to

Solid Stone-Myriads of Precious Gems-An Enchanted Spot.

And he hooted-until, alas! one day He chanced to hear, in a casual way, T C. HOVEY describes in the An insignificant little bird Make use of a term he had never heard. He was flying to bed in the dawning light When he heard her singing with all her might, "Hurray i hurray for the early worm!" "Dear me!" said the Owl, "what a singu-lar term!

Terms \$1.00 in Advance ; \$1.25 after Three Months.

NO. 48.

THE EARLY OWL.

grow. He knew the tree from branch to root, And an Owl like that can afford to ho

So he slept like an honest Owl all day,

And rose in early twilight gray, And went to work in the dusky light

To look for the early worm all night.

night.

day

Transcript.

-Statesman.

He searched the country for miles around

But the early worm was not to be found. So he went to bed in the dawning light, And looked for the "worm" again nex

And again and again, and again and again,

He sought and he sought, but all in vain, Till he must have looked for a year and a

For the early worm, in the twilight gray,

At last in despair he gave up the search, And was heard to remark, as he sat on his

perch By the side of his nest in the hollow tree,

The thing is as plain as night to me-

Nothing can shake my conviction firm, There's no such thing as the early worm." —Oliver Herford, in St. Nicholas.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Brightest idea of the century-The

The man with a pocketful of rocks can afford to throw stones.-Boston

The shoemaker is a man who fre-

In baseball it does not follow that the

heaviest nine will gravitate to the bot-

It's only in the order of events that

His Chance: Edith-"How cheap I

Counting the chickens before they are

hatched is the highest way of showing confidence in the reliability of the hen.

A man always knows what he would have done in another fellow's place, but

the other fellow doesn't always believe

"Give me the treasury, please," he cried, To a maid with a dark brown curl; "Pildo it with pleasure, sir, she replied, For she was a telephone girl. —Washington Star.

A young woman who went out sailing at Atlantic City the other day described the bow and stern of the yacht as "the

point and the blunt."-Philadelphia Rec-

Edison has patented 600 inventions, but he has to slap at the summer fly just as vainly as anybody else. Genius can-not do everything.—Baltimore Ameri-

Gushing Girl-"Now, don't you put

my name in your paper; don't you dare." Experienced Reporter-"Very well.

How did you say you spell your name?" -Washington Star.

-Washington Star. "Jack Wilkins broke his bicycle yes-

it.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

feel!" Young Scapely-"Edith, will you be mine?"-Kate Field's Washing-

when his best girl shakes a fellow rattled.-Philadelphia Times.

tom.-Boston Transcript.

-Baltimore American.

can.

quently gets "beaten out, of his boots.

ric light .- Dallas News.

C. HOVEY describes in the Scientific American a trip to Chalcedony Park in Arzona. He says: From the very start the road was lined by specimens of agatized wood. Now and thea a petri-fied log, or solitary stump, were harbia-gers of what was to be seen further on. The term "park" is a misnomer; for there is no natural park here, nor has the hand of man done anything but to shatter the marvelous relics of dateless antiquity. The people of the vicinity always speak of it as "the Petrified Forest." But that again is misleading; I would look it up if it weren't so late; I must rise at dusk to investigate. Early to bed and early to rise Makes an Owl healthy and stealthy and

for there is no forcest, whatever there may have been fifty centuries ago. It cer-tainly seems as if the place ought to be made a National park, and should be both better protected and more easy of lies at the mercy of vandals, the only precaution against spoliation being a railroad rule against shipping specimens from it in bulk. How shall the Chalcedony Park be

in succession, he concludes that the area

and accepts without dissent the assertion

of Mr. G. F. Kuaz, that there may here be seen at a giance a million tons of

precious stones. A matter-of-fact visitor might say that the scene reminded

thirty feet long, or longer. Twigs are found an inch through, and trunks ten

feet thick. They lie at every angle; parallel to each other, and at right angles; singly and in great groups; down in gulleys and perched like cannon on

hill tops. And all these myriads of trunks,

rich brown, or sober black. But Time's

with their fragments, from rocks like bowlders down to chips and minute

splinters, that show their brilliant colors

of an honored place in the finest cabinet.

There are no rubies; sapphires nor diamonds here (as has been incorrectly

reported), but the amethyst abounds, and the red and yellow jasper, chalce-

being about forty-five days. By clipper ship round the Horn the same goods can be laid down of a cost of \$20 per ton, the time being about eighty-five days.

The Secretary of the Treasury has requested the Secretary of State to instruct the United States consular officers everywhere to refuse to certify invoices of goods on and after September 1st unless the merchandise is invoiced after the metric system. This action is taken on information received from the consuls at Paris and Lyons, who say that the "aune" system of measurement now in use in France on invoices of goods intended for the United States, facilitates frauds on the Custom House, and that the metric system would greatly simplfy commercial transactions and facilitate a comparison of invoices and prices.

A man up from Venezuela, where they have been cutting one another's throats in a revolutionary matinee, says of that unhappy country's warriors: "Palstaff's ragged regiment wasn't in it with the soldiers down there. They are the hungriest looking creatures you ever saw. I've given penales to them on the They wear linea breeches and street. an undershirt, and when they come into town they wrap their blankets around them to cover their nakedness. They carry old flint-lock muskets. There are a few Remingtons and Winchesters, but mighty few. They have machetes. A machete is a sort of big butcherknife without a point. It is about three inches wide and thirty inches long, and pretty heavy. They cut wood and kill suakes and enemies with machetes. Some of them have shoes, but the most of them wear a leather sole with a strap across the heel and toe. The bare heels and tops stick out,"

in a 'orrid fix. I reckon. If we keep on as the whites do, by st

in the woods and swamps, good shots and skillful hunters, though thin, slouch ing figures were not ornaments to a

ing figures were not ornaments to a dress parade. "Keep on paddling," said young Lyr-ing in low tones, but with an air of stern-enss, which did not set well on his smooth face and mischievous black eyes, "and await my orders." Then feeling that he destroy is a surprise would seem impos-sible. Yet even now the cunning and suspicion of the race had not forsaken then. ness, which did hot set well on his smooth face and mischievous black eyes, "and await my orders." Then feeling that he had asserted his authority, he continued with a burst of boyish conf-dence th tell ren what it is Somweild them.

continued with a burst of boyish coaft dence, "I tell you what it is, Scragg, we'll have to get back to that hammock, about a mile up the river, where we can find pine knots to cook supper; don't rem think rea?" you think so?"

ind pine knots to cook supper; don't These he bore to the now baak and "Bless you, Lieutenant, d'ye hanker to lose yer skelp? No supper to night but a drink of swamp water, and a chew of raw bacon. I'll bet there's a hun-

of raw bacon. "Il bet there's a hun-dred of red varmints in two miles on us." "You're not afraid, Scraggs, are you!" said the youngster with a lordly air; "a fellow who can bore a potato tossed in the air at a hundred yards with a rife ball, ought to have pleaty of spunk." "A leetle more skeery than I war forty year ago," answered the Cracker, with a twinkle in his eye. "Howsomever, as men of my inches do, I reckon I've got as much cl'ar grit as most on 'em." This talk had gone on in half whispers. The darkness was increasing every min-ute. The boyish officer in spite of his airs was evidently uneasy, for his eyes shot continual glances ahead and on botin sides into the swamp, as the dugout glided at a snail's pace. They were nearing another bend in the stream, when there who and the stream, the through the tranche of a find stream, the through the tranche of a find stream, the through the tranche of the ground. The boy is most on 'em."

we'll run plum into a nest of then Injin devils, dead shore." Both the soldiers were Crackers, bred

burn.

Cooking With les for Fast.

The generally accepted theory of the cooking of meat relates to the application of heat; but Dr. Sawiczevosky has called attention to the fact that almost pree the same chemical and physical changes

can be accomplished by the exposure of animal flesh to extreme cold. Indeed, the sensation experienced by touching freezag mercury is very much that of a severe

burn. Then the experimenter referred to ap-plied his method to the preservation of meats, first by subjecting them to a tem-perature of thirty-three below zero, Fahrenheit, and then sealing them up hermetically in tin vessels. Animals and substances which had been so treated and for some time kent in them backs, on

the comfort of buggy and carriage rid-

ing by fixing tires on to wheels, but in the majority of instances the attempt was not a success, as the tire either came How off or wore out in a very short space time. Since, however, pneumatic tires have displaced the solid ones on bicycles, the attempt is being renewed, and bug-gies and other vehicles are likely to be seen on the boulevards in large numbers before long as noiseless and free from vibration as bicycles. Carriage builders believe there is an immense amount of money to be made out of wehicles with rubber tires on the wheels, and they are likely to keep on experimenting until they finally succeed in producing the desired article. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bees and Clover Heads.

Each clozer head is a compound ag-Each citoter near is a compound ag-greattion of flower spikes or tubes, the whole number averaging about sixty-flve. Each of these contain sugar not to ex-ceed the five-hundredth part of a grain. Therefore the probosis of a honey bee must be inserted into 500 of these clover when before one single grain of honey tubes before one single grain of honey can be obtained. Think of the labor involved in the mighty task of collecting volved in the mighty task of contecting one pound of such sweets. There are 7000 grains in a pound, and as honey contains three-fourths of its weight of dry sugar, each pound of clover honey represents the insertion of the bee's pro-bosis into not less than 2,500,000 cloves heads. heads.

The Horse in a Fire.

sides into the swamp, as the dugon glided at a small's pace. They were nearing another bend in the stream, when through the tangle of leaf and vino there was a red gleam like a buge firedy. Without witting orders Seragg whirled has dream sraised binned on the red mean is dream sraised binned on the red mean is dream sraised binned on the red mean they're camped. They're jise got Few know that it is characteristic of

atty e extremely hard, and takes a brilliant and

How Dust Gets In.

When the air around us becomes coa-densed-shrinks into a smaller volume -- it becomes heavier, puts greater pres-sure on the surface of the mercury and makes it ascend in the tube; then the mercury is said to rise. When the air expands-swells into a larger volumeit becomes lighter, the pressure on the mercury is less, the mercury sinks in the tube and the barometer is said to fall. Therefore every change of height of the quicksilver which we observe is a sign and measure of a change in the volume

of air around us. Further, this change in volume tells routine, this charge in volume terms no less upon the air inside our cases and cupboards. When the barometer falls, the air around expands into a larger volume, and the air inside the cupboard also expands and forces itself out at every minute crevice. When the barometer rises again, the air inside the cupboard, a male activity condenses and shrinks as well as outside, condenses and shrinks and air is forced back into the cupboard and air is forced back into the eupboard to equalize the pressure, and along with the air in goes the dast. The smaller the crevice the stronger the jet of air, the farther goes the dirt. Witness the dirt tracks so often seen in imperfectly framed eugravings or photographs. Re-member, laties and gentlomen, whenever you see the barometer rising, that an ad-ditional charge of dust is cattering your cuphoards and drawers, --Detroit Free Press,

Unique Way of Catching Seal.

terday." "Lucky fellow," replied Willie Wishington. "Mine is a wild as it was the first day I twied to wide it."

Things one would rather have expressed otherwise. (Lady Festus at home, 2 A. M.) Hostess—"Only just come, Sir Georget How good of you to come so late!"—Punch.

"You can't claim," said the man who doesn't care for the rod and line, "that fishing affords exercise." "Oh, yes it does," was the reply; "for the imagina-tion."--Washington Star.

"The style of writing that you do must be very hard work." Herbert-"Well, it is; but what made you think of it?" Gladys-"Why, it makes me tired to read it."-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"Ab, Hardup! I hear your uncle is dead. Rather an eccentric man. Was he altagether right in his head?" "Well -a-l couldn't say, you know, till the will is read."-Boston Commercial-Bulletto.

Miss Thin-"Don't you think my new Areas is intra- Don't you cank all any new dress is just exquisite? They all say so." "Pannie-"Oh, lovely! I think that dressmaker of yours could make a clothes-pole look quite graceful."-Brooklyn Eagle.

Tramp—"Madam, won't you please help a poor sick man?" Woman of House—"Why, you don't look siek." Tramp—"Yes I be, too, madam." Woman of House—"What are you sick of?" Tramp—"Work."

A poor old toper, who was in the habit of getting lost on his way home, was asked how he could afford to keep the dog that was always with him. "That dog," he said, "not only boards himself but finds me."—Boston Post.