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According to the New York Mail and Express nearly four thousand children in that city are refused admission to the public schools for "lack of accommodation."

VOL. XII.

The Hartford Journal declares that moneyed men of to-day have their persons as well guarded as the Czar of Russia, to protect them from the murderous cranks which now infest the whole country.

Over seventy-two per cent. of the population of India are of the Brahmanic religion, nineteen per cent. Mussulmans, three per cent. of Animistic or aboriginal forms of worship, and 0.80 per cent. are returned as Chris tians.

Otto Wells, a full-blooded Comanche, who entered the Carlisle (Penn.) Indian School in a blanket as a boy pupil, stood up in a dress suit at the school the other day to be married to Miss Parkhurst, an Oneida girl. So far as Lo is concerned civilization is not a failure.

The street railroads of New York City had, until the introduction of the cable system, 20,000 horses in service, and the total number of horses and mules on American street railroads was not far from 400,000. Now, with 7000 miles of trolley roads, and over 1500 of cable, there is decidedly less demand for horses and mules, and correspondingly smaller demand for hav for fodder.

It has been decided by an English court that it is not libellous to call a lady a woman. This recalls the fact to the New York Tribune that in a Western town a couple of years ago a young woman who worked as a clerk in a drygood store threatened to sue a newspaper for libel because it referred to her as a saleswoman and not as a saleslady. She did not carry out her intention, however, as she was advised that she had no case.

About ten years ago a number of Germans, who had migrated to the Northwest, disgusted with the hardships of that cold country, determined to remove to the South. They accordingly bought at \$10 an acre a wornloved. out plantation of some 2000 acres in Lauderdale County, Alabama, and settled there. They proceeded to improve their property along practical and intelligent lines. They cleared away the broomsedge and planted clover and grasses and began raising cattle. They sold hay and small grain. They planted orchards and vineyards and utilized the products in every available way. The result is that the St. Florian colony is among the most thrifty and prosperous communities in the State of Alabama. Their land is now worth at least \$50 per acre and they are happy and independent.

Professor Garner's announcement that his visit to Africa to study the language of the monkeys has been entirely successful is necessarily of great interest, observes the New York Times. It is of the greater interest he has brought back with him two chimpanzees, with whom he 'claims'' to have established conversational relations, and with whom, doubtless, he will consent to converse in public-not necessarily for publica tion, but as a guarantee of good faith. Of equal interest is his statement that when he was anchored out in a cage in the middle of an African forest. eavesdropping on the circumambient apes, he kept a phonograph, and by trick and device induced the monkeys to talk into it. Their remarks will doubtless be ground out again for the benefit of learned societies, in the wheezy and asthmatic tones into which the phonograph converts all sounds.

LIFE. Dining and sleeping ; Laughing and weeping, Sighing for some new toy; Loving and hating, Wooing and mating, Chasing the phantom, Joy.

Losing and winning, Praying and sinning, Seeking a higher life : Hope and repining, Shadow and shining Care, and worry, and strife.

Hoarding and wasting, Loitering, basting. Missing the golden mark, Praising and flouting Trusting and doubting-Taking a leap in the dark.

-Clarence Henry Pearson THE MARSEILLES CLOCKS.



forward one hour—a tradition which is said to have had its origin in the following

There lived in the vicinity of that city a M. Valette, a gentleman of an-cient family and of considerable for-tune. He had married Marie Dantune. He had married Marie Dan-ville, daughter of the Mayor of the city, and, with their two sons and two daughters, dwelt in a beautiful villa near the city-a seat which had been

the favorite residence of his ancestors. As his children grew up, however, he was induced to move to Paris, he; "I believe 1 know who it is that knocks. His presentiment was too truly rewhich place both he and Mme. Valette conceived to be more suited to the edalized. As he opened the gate Le Bran appeared, and whispered to him ucation of their family. The removal of M. Valette and of his family was that next night at the same time-for it was now the twelfth hour-he must prepare himself to leave the world. deplored by his tenantry, to whom he had been as a father, but particularly as M. le Brun, whom he had left fac-Then, waving his hand, as if to bid adieu, Le Brun disappeared. M. Valette returned, ghastly as the tor on his estate, was, though a just man, of harsh and unaccommodating

phantom he had seen, to the family circle; and, upon their anxious and temper. M. Valette found it necessary in Paris to adopt a mode of life which but ill accorded with the moderation of his fortune. He made frequent de-mands for renewed remittances upon his factor; and the latter was forced urgent inquiries as to the cause of his urgent inquiries as to the cause of mis uneasiness, related for the first time the incident of the dream and the promised warning he had just received. A sudden gloom and melancholy was spread over the faces of all present. Mme. Valette threw her arms round instacts, and the latter was forced to use rigorous and oppressive meas-ures to procure for his master the nec-essary means. The scanty vintage of the preceding year had made such de-mands doubly hard to obey, and Le Brun became as odious to the tenantry so Valette had hear respected and he the neck of her husband and embraced him with tears. M. Danville, how-ever, obstinately disclored his incredulity, and considered the whole as one of those unaccountable illusions to as Valette had been respected and be

which even the strongest minds are sometimes liable. He declared his sometimes liable. He declared his son-in-law must be the victim of These circumstances were but little known to Valette, or he would have revolted from a manner of life which some delusion, and, although he could not account for his dream, said that this last vision must be mere imaginawrung from his tenants almost all their hard-earned substance. One night, as he slept in Paris, the form of his factio

tor appeared to him, covered with blood, informing him that he had been murdered by the tenantry on M. Va-No sooner had M. Valette retired to his apartment than M. Danville endeavored to impress the same opinion lette's estate for rigor in collecting his revenue, and that his body had been buried under a particular tree, which it minutely described. The ghost of Le Brun requested, moreover, that M. Valette would immediately hasten to Marsoilles and denosit his remains in on the family of his son-in-law. Apprchensive lest the very presentiment of the event might occasion it, or at least be attended by disagreeable con-sequence, he thought of a device which, as Mayor of the city, it was in Marseilles and deposit his remains in the grave of his ancestors. To this request Valette assented, and the aphis power easily to accomplish. This was to cause all the clocks of Marseilles to be put forward one hour, that they might strike the predicted hour of twelve next night when it

parition at once disappeared. The morning came to dissipate the should be only eleven; so that when the time set by the ghost should be believed by Valette to have passed gloom which the vision of the night had occasioned; and though he had gioom which the vision of the night had occasioned; and though he had been for some time astonished at the unusual silence of Le Brun, yet he could not help considering the whole one mean illusion. over without any event supervening, he might be persuaded to give up the as a mere illusion, Stories of ghosts fancies with which he was so deeply he had always considered as fit only for the nursery, To take so long a journey on such an errand he knew every effort to arrange his worldly af-

obstinate concealment of the manner At this moment the clocks in Mar-of it, and Valette saw, with horror and seilles struck one in the morning, or,

lution to his wife. Mme. Valette, hav

of it, and Valette asw, with horror and regret, the misery they had suffered that he might be furnished with the means of extravagance. "Had I imagined," he exclaimed, "that my unsatifactory pleasures would have cost so dear, I would long since have retired from Paris. I shall tranquil pleasures." M Valetta no sconer raturned to M tranquil pleasures." M. Valette no sooner returned to Paris than he communicated his reso-

Erin's Loss or Gain.

Much of the old joyousness of the Irish has vanished. The old stories and legends are rarely told now; poliing accomplished the principal object of her residence in Paris-the education of her family-assented with pleasure to a return, and in little more than a year they found themselves and sorrows, of St. Patrick and Brian, of the great O'Neil, and of the Geral-dines, and '98 and the famine, have given place to United Ireland, The again in the chateau of their anestors. About eight years after their return Nation, and the vulgarities of Mick. McQuade.

from Paris, the family mansion de-manding repairs, they found it neces-sary to remove for some time to Mar-The crossroads are deserted where seilles, where they resided in the house of M. Danville, the father of Mme. Valette. Time had effaced the impression of formerly in the long summer evenings the boys and girls gathered to dance to the fiddle's never-tiring music. You may still see the girls milking the cows in the crofts, morning and night, ticular night, many years ago, all the clocks in that if when the servant went to the forward one the following simity of that but you hear no more the plaintive ballad and come-all-ye to make the dhrimin dhu let her milk down easily. To the non-politician it seems as if this were due to the all-pervading political taint. It appears to him the plan of campaign has banished the "good people," the rise and fall of the butter market put the milking song sons accompanied the servant to the gate to see who demanded admittance at so unreasonable an hour. To their out of tune, and discontent made the astonishment no one was to be seen there. A third time the knocking was repeated, still louder and louder, and heart too heavy for the heels to be light. To the less sentimental observer the signs are of brighter omen. a sudden thought darted across the mind of Valette. "I will go to the gate myself," said

If the people have less of the old careless gayety, they are grown steadier. If they are discontented, it is not mere grumbling shiftlessness; they want something higher than they have, and that, with the power of saving money, is what brings men and Nations to the top of the tree.-Westminster Review

The Letter "J" as a Mascot.

Is the letter "J," like the letter "E," so indispensable that it is as dif-ficult to find a list of names without the former appearing in it as it is to find a complete sentence in which the latter does not occur? Is the above the cause of its frequent appearance in the names of America's great men, or is it really a mascot letter?

Beginning with our Presidents I find t as the first initial letter in the names of eight; the only President of the Confederacy also began his name with the "little mascot." In the list of the Vice-Presidents I find it six times, divided equally between the Christian and the surnames. Among the names of the Presidents pro tem of the Sen ate it occurs twenty-two times, and among the Speakers of the House fourteen times. Thirteen of the Secre-taries of State commenced their first names with 'J,'' and one used it as the initial of his surname. In the realm of Justice the record is equally if not more startling, twenty-one out of a total of fifty-five Chief Justices and Justices beginning either their first or last name with it. Besides the above we find it in nearly all the mul-timillionaires of the country, viz : John Inminionaires of the country, viz: John D. Rockefeller, J. J. Astor, Jay Gould, J. M. Sears, J. S. Morgan, J. B. Hag-gin, J. W. Garrett, John Wanamaker, J. G. Fair, John W. Mackay, J. G. Flood, John Arbuckle, J. B. Stetson, John Claffia, Joseph Pulitzer and dezens of others.—St. Louis Republic.

Round Shoulders Cured.

woman physician has recomme ed the following movements for the cure of all except very "severe cases" of round shoulders, when braces are impressed. Next day the unhappy Valette made arms before your shoulder high; ex-1. Raise:

straighten head; move arms forward;

GETTING OUT MAHOGANY. A PROFITABLE. BUT HARD AND DANGEROUS BUSINES

The Valuable Logs Are Obtained From the Tropical Forests of Nicaragua.

SCHNEIDER, of Nicaragua, is stopping at the Hotel Royal, says the New orleans Picayune. The gentleman is an extensive expor

ter of mahogany from the country where he has resided for the past few years, and where he has amassed a

years, and where has an associated to competence in shipping that particu-lar and valuable wood. "Mahogany is a very valuable wood, but is hard to get out of the forests where it grows," he said to a reporter last night. "However, it pays if one goes at it right, and knows how to manage the business. The way we go about the work of getting out mahogany logs is, first, to get a concession from the Nicaraguan Government. You must 'stand in,' as they say in the United States, if you get a concession but an enterprising citizen from ou country can go there and establish himself in the favor of the officials, and if he has a good record at home as a man able to tend to business they much himself in the favor of the thet is grant him a privilege. But that is only the beginning of the trouble one has in cutting and exporting the wood. You then proceed to make bargains with the natives to cut and haul logs with the natives to chi and hogo out of the forests. If you treat them kindly they will work for you for a time at the least. The best Indian labor costs about fifty cents per day. It is often hard, however, to get them to work, as they live on fruits, and can sustain themselves without labor of any trying kind. Half of the year is called the rainy season, and it rains from May to October. It is then so wet that one finds it impossible to

yet out any timber, and no one will work for you during the wet sca-son. When the dry season opens we commence operations, and if we can get enough labor we succeed, but we have to be careful with them, as they become easily misled and often think we are taking some advantage of them. When they become convinced that something is wrong, whether they have cause to believe that whether they have cause to believe that such is the case or cause to believe that such is the feeling spreads among all the tribes. The woods are so dense and the work so trying on men brought there from other countries that they cannot stand other countries that they cannot sum it, and there is no profit in paying them what they require to risk their lives among the snakes and in the swamps where the mahogany grows. When the timber is cut we haul it, one log at a time, on a two-wheeled oxcart consisting made for the purpose. It is especially made for the purpose. It is a very slow process, but it is the only practicable way to get the timber out. There are 400 and 500 logs to the acre, and the price of the wood is so high partly because the timber is so hard to obtain."

"What is the price of mahogany?" "The average price of a good ma-hogany log is \$75. I sell very few logs in the United States, and my principal In the United States, and my principal market is in France. There I ship practically all my timber. The price is better in France, and the money is paid as soon as the logs arrive in port. There are not as many fortunes in mahogany as some people imagine, as the wood is too difficult to draw from the tangled forests of Nicaragua. When a man from the North goes to Nicara-gua he stands the climate very well for a year, and is very energetic, and won-ders at the spirit of larginess that was ders at the spirit of laziness that pre-vails among all the people. But after awhile he is overcome by the climatic conditions and gets lazy and is unable to work three good hours a day—if he doesn't die in the meantime. The maSCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

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

Instead of jaws the butterfly has a curled proboscis like that of an elephant. The vegetarians contend that the animals that do not eat meat are the

strongest. A year on Jupiter is equal to eleven years, ten months and seventeen days on our globe..

A correspondent of the London Lan cet points out that when sugar is part-ly burnt in a gas flame it is destruc-

tive to mice. A traveler in India attributes his immunity from fever and sunstroke during five years to having the lin-ings of his hats and caps made of yel-box metarial low material.

The bee can draw twenty times its own weight, can fly more than four miles an hour, and will seek food at a distance of four miles. By a beauti-ful mechanical adaptation its wings bear it forward or backward, with up-

ward, downward or suddenly arrested course.

The current over the Mersey bar, Liverpool, since the extensive dredg-ing operations has been found to in-crease, much to the surprise of a number of engineers engaged in the work, who have thought that if the channel were deepened the current would be more sluggish.

Lobsters are not peace-abiding crus Loosters are not peace-abiding crus-taceans. They cannot be persuaded to grow up together peaceably. If a dozen newly hatched specimens are put into an aquarium, within a few days there will be only one—a large, fat and promising youngster. He has eaten all the rest.

The helicoid anemometer is said to be quite independent of friction for all excepting light winds, but it is not so simple in construction as the cup form. The air meter consists of a single screw blade formed of thin aluminum, and made as nearly as possible into the exact shape of a portion of a helicoid.

By placing two iron bars at seven or eight yards distance from each other, and putting them in communication and putting them in commutaterion on one side by an insulated copper wire, and on the other side with a telephone, it is said that a storm can be predicted twelve hours ahead through a certain dead sound heard in the receiver.

We can now talk any distance, hear at any distance, write or draw pict-tures at any distance. It only remains for us to see and feel at any distance. The problem of sight is now nearly solved and within ten years it will be possible for a man to sit in his room, see the opera, hear the music and read his own newspaper at his own fireside at the same time.

Some very industrious students of microscopy, as applied to medical problems, have been offering pretty strong evidence that parasites are the origin of malignant and cancerous tumors; so the Pathological Society of London appointed a committee to in-vestigate the evidence, which committee unanimously reports that, notwith standing the labor expended, the point is not proved-the parasites are not demonstrated.

A Ruined Wedding Cake. An English gentleman residing in Calcutta has brough an action against a firm of Paris pastry cooks and confectioners under rather interesting cir-cumstances. The plaintiff was about to be married, and ordered what has been called a phenomenal wedding cake from the defendants. A sum of \$120 was paid down for the cake on delivwas paid down for the cake on deliv-ery. The colossal and expensive arti-cle of confectionery was packed by the plaintiff's order, and he took it with him to Calcutta. On opening the case containing the cake when he arrived in India the Englishman found that he had literally nothing but a shapeless mass of crumbs. The splendid gateau had been hopelessly bruised and broken during the voyage. An a then brought against the action for a sum of \$135, which included, be sides the price paid for the cake, the cost of packing and transport. The defendants maintained before the Paris tribunal of commerce that they had no more responsibility after they had de livered over the cake to the person who ordered it. It was true that they recommended a packer, but that ex pert acted under the orders of another individual, who had been selected by the plaintiff to superintend the opera The tribunal decided in favor

BEFORE THE DAYBREAK efore the daybreak shines a star

That in the day's full glory fades ; Too flercely bright is the great light That her pale-gleaming lamp upbraids.

Before the daybreak sings a bird That stills her song at morning's light ; Too loud for her is the day's star. The woodlands' thousand-tongued delight

Ah ! great the honor is to shine A light wherein no traveler errs :

And rich the prize to rank divine Among the world's loud choristers. But I would be that paler star.

And I would be that lonelier bird, To shine with hope while hope's afar, And sing of love when love's unheard. -F. W. Bourdillon

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The maids of old were not necessarily old maids. -- Hallo

Cold weather does'nt seem to nip the ciety bud. -Puck.

The trouble with the love of a bonnet is the hats of a bill.

Some men aim so high that their arrows cut nothing but the air.-Puck. The great trouble with the budding genius is that he usually nipped in the bud.

"How strangely Putter acts! Isn't he a little off?" "No, but the market is."—Boston Transcript.

When a minister is installed there is charge to the people, and paying his alary is another one. —Lowell Courier.

Time is money, they say. And it has been noticed that it takes a good deal of money to have a good time. --Truth.

A man is much like a razor, because you can't tell how sharp he can be un-til he is completely strapped.-Texas Siftings.

"See that man yonder?" "Yes." "Been in Congress ten years." "What's his record?" "Ten Years!"-Atlanta Constitution.

It surely must be safe to say, Without the least transgression. That he who "gives himself away" Has lost his self-possession. —Raymond's Monthly.

"Methinks I scent the morning air," remarked the swell collector, as he drove down Main street at 3 a.m.-Buffalo Courier.

Secret societies have charms that are especially attractive to the man who likes to make a gaudy display on his watch-chain.—Puck.

He "'Did you say the furniture was Louis XIV?" She-"Yes. Why?" He-"The bills suggest the Reign of Terror."-Beau Monde.

"What a big hill I am getting to be!" said the ambitious ridge of dirt near the river. But it was only a bluff."-Chicago Tribune.

"I would not live alway," he sang, The notes he loved to frame; But he wore a chest protector and His gum shoes, just the same, —Washington Star.

Blood may be thicker than water, but did any one know a girl who would not steal her brother's cigars to give to some one else?-Truth.

George-"You would marry the biggest fool in the world if he asked you, wouldn't you?" Ethel-"Oh, George, this is so sudden."-Vogue.

Tramp--''Madam, I was not always thus." Madam--''No. It was your other arm you had in a sling this morning."-Detroit Tribune.

When you are buying a horse don't consult a pedestrian, and when you are courting a woman don't ask advice of a bachelor.—Hawkinsville Dispatch. There is this singularity about phographs A pretty

The wages of train-robbery do not seem to the San Francisco Chronicle to be large enough to make the pursuit attractive. Within the last three months there has been an epidemic of this crime, but in nearly every case the robbers have been run down and either captured or shot. Even where bloodhounds are not used the fugitive is placed at a terrible disadvantage, as he is usually seeking to escape from men who know every trail and hiding place. Before the day of the telegraph the criminal had some chance of eluding pursuit, but in the present day of instant communication his lines are not cast in pleasant places. It would make a curious exhibit were one to bring together the profit and loss of train-robbery in a single year. It would be found that the men who expend rare skill for weeks in planning a crime seldom realize anything for their pains. An honest, plodding day laborer makes more in a year than one of the higher class criminals who risks life and liberty a dozen times for petty gains.

would be regarded as the height of su-perstition; and he made no mention fairs, had his will executed in due legal form, received the sacrament, and prepared himself for the awful of the incident.

"You are more thoughtful than us-l, father," said one of his daughters proached. From a large open window to him next morning at breakfast. "I am thinking, my dear," said M. Valette, "why I have been so long in which looked into a beautiful garden, te saw the sun go down, as he believed,

for the last time. The lamps were now lighted in the hall, and he sat in the midst of his hearing from Le Brun. I need mone demands have not been met Night came again, and about the hour of midnight Le Brun again ap-peared. There was an evident frown family and partook of the last supper which he believed he was to eat u The clocks of Marseilles tolled earth. on his countenance, and he inquired of Valette why he had delayed in fulthe eleventh hour.

"My dearest Marie." said he to Mme. Valette again Valette, "I have now only one hour to live. There is but one hour befilling his filling his request. Valette again promised immediate obedience, and to live. There is "twixt me and eternity." twixt me and eternity." There was an un was no longer disturbed by the unwel-come intruder. Morning came again.

Morning came again. usual silence in the company. The twelfth hour struck, when, rising up, "It must still be a dream," said he usual to himself "though a remarkable one, certainly. To-day will probably bring he exclaimed :

"Heaven have mercy on me! My me the expected letters from Le Brun He heard the hour distinctly rung

me the expected letters from Le Bran. The third night the vision appeared with a terrrible frown on its counten-ance. It reproached Valette for his want of friendship to the man whose blood had been spilt in his cause, and out by all the bells in Marseilles out by all the bells in Marseilles. "The Angei of Death," said he, "de-lays his coming. Could all have been a delusion? No, it is impossible!" "The ghost," said M. Danville, in a tone of irony, "has deceived you. He

blood had been spilt in his cause, and for disregarding the peace of his soul. "If you will grant me my request," said the phantom, "I promise to give you twenty-four hours' warning of the is a lying prophet. Are you not yet safe? The whole thing is the illusion while the phantom, 'I promise to give is a lying prophet. Are you not yet safe? The whole thing is the illusion while the phantom. You time of your own death, to arrange your affairs and to make your peace of an unhealthy imagination. You should banish, my friend, a thought with God.

M. Valette promised in the most ch so completely overwhelms you." Well," rejoined Valette, "God's which lemn manner that he would set off next morning for Marseilles, to exe will be done! I shall retire to my cute the commission; and the apparition of Le Brun disappeared. chamber and spend the night in grate ful prayer for so signal a deliver-

tion of Le Brun disappeared. Valette rose early next day, and, al-leging to his family that business of the most urgent necessity called him immediately to Marseilles, departed anc for the seat of his ancestors, after an absence of ten years. There he found that the narration of the murder of Le Brun was but too true. Under the tree thet had been so minutely de-scribed to him he found the mangled remains, which he caused to be de cently interred in the family vault. It

lower arms, repeat ten times. Stand erect; raise arms before you anticipated. The evening ap rise on tiptoes, then throw arms as far backwards as possible; sink again o heels and drop arms to side; repeat ten times. 3. Raise arms with elbow ten times. 3. Raise arms with elbow bent shoulder high, bringing palms together in front of face; then, with elbows still bent, swing both arms vigorously backwards as far as pos ble, even with the shoulders,

palms looking forward. This should be re-peated several times, but as the posi-tion is somewhat fatiguing rest or change of exercise may be made be tween the movements.

Another simple movement designed to bring about a correct position of the shoulderblades consists of holding a cane or wand in both hands, throw the head back and carrying the "from above the head back and down the hips.

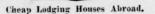
As the clothing, if too tight or un-yielding about or over the shoulders, may help to produce round shoulders, both the under and outside wrist both the under and outside wrist should be comfortable and bands over the shoulder of garments made of elastic.-New York World.

How the Forget.Me-Not Was Named.

Everybody knows the pretty little forget-me-not and likes the flower more perhaps because of its name than its beauty. How was it so called? The Germans account for it by quite a pathetic romance. It seems that one upon a time a knight and a lady were

walking by the bank of the Danube when the latter asked her "gallant gay" to pluck for her a tiny blue flower which she saw growing in the After having been nearly an hour in his chamber M. Valette remembered that he had left unsigned in his library a document of importance to his family, to which it was necessary his stream. No sooner said than dor but the knight, overbalancing. f name should be affixed. In passing from his bed-chamber to the library he had to cross by the head of a flight of stairs which led immediately down into the river and owing to the slip pery nature of the bank and the weight of his cwn armor was carried away by the current. As he threw the flowers to the wine-celler. At this spot he heard a faint murmur of voices below, ashore to his lady he cried out with his murderers. The same causes which of the stairs to ascertain the cause. occasioned the death of the unfortunate No sooner had be descended than an the flower has been looked upon as the Le Brun led the tenants to the most unseen hand stabbed him to the heart. Times. last breath, "Vergiss mein nicht!" ("Forget me noti") And ever since heard a faint murmur of voices below, and instantly ran down to the bottom

hogany business is very pretty to talk about and very nice in theory, and even in price, but a great deal of the fancy profit that apparently accrues on logs is lost in the time and expense one is required to undergo to get the logs out and carry them to the ships.



One of the City Councilors of Lon don told me recently with justifiable pride of the wonderful success that has followed the establishment of a municipal lodging house in London. says it is absolutely clean, the line He spotless and the rooms are more like those of a club than of a public insti-tution. The charge for lodging for a tution. night is five pence, or ten cents, and this gives the lodger the right to cook tion of the defendants. -- Paris Letter. this gives the his own food in the place. London was not the originator of this system of public lodging houses, but followed an example set some years ago

by the enterprising city of Glasgow, which has ten lodging houses, nine for men and one for women. These, too, are organized somewhat on the prin-ciple of a club and beds with one sheet are provided for seven cents and beds with two sheets for nine cents. The thrifty Scotchmen have succeeded in making these institutions pay over four per cent. on the investment, and I haven't any doubt that public lodg-ing houses on the same plan would pay a good deal better in New York.----New York Mail or I P new York Mail and Express.

Chinese Executions.

At Canton, China, the average number of executions is about 300 per year, but in 1885 50,000 rebels were beheaded. Females are sometimes beheaded. Females are sometimes strangled and the worst criminals are nailed upon a cross. Sometimes the sentence directs that the criminal while living shall be cut into a state of pieces, which number never ex-ceeds thirty-six. The headsman for-merly received \$4 a head, but the sup-ply and competition has reduced the ply and competition has reduced the wage to fifty cents apiece. Most of the criminals who are beheaded are water pirates or land bandits. --Chi cago Heraid.

First American Steam Locomotive.

After one has spent a day viewing the splendid railway exhibit at Chic ago's great Fair, or even the showing made at our own Exposition, it is dif ficult for him to realize that every thing relating to that branch of in dustry is the result of but sixty years' labor. All the giant strides that have been made in the railway enterprise of America have been brought about within the memory of many men and women who daily walk the streets of St. Louis. In 1831 the railway (?) St. Louis. In 1831 the railway (? connecting Albany with Schenectady, N. Y., had less than a dozen cars, each drawn by two horses! Later on, in 1832, I believe, locomotive engines were introduced, but as the railway ran up and down hill, just as the wagon roads of to-day, the locomotives had to be assisted by stationary en-

gines, thus making de tole expense. The very first steam locomotive constructed in America was made by the Kembles Company of West street, New York, in 1830-31. This pioneer gines, thus making double expense This pioneer he mechanic's American "triumph of the mechanic" art" was shipped by sailboat from the manufacturer's shops to Charleston, S. C., where it was put together and first used on a short freight road bethe city last named and a small place called Humburg. -St. Louis Republic.

tographs. A pretty picture is invari-ably "the perfect image of her," while a poor picture "doesn't look a bit like her."-Boston Transcript.

The Czar cried boldly "give us peace !" The Frenchman cried "of course !" hen each one hastened to increase His land and naval force. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Miss Manhattan (maliciously)-"You must miss the dear old London fogs, very much." Lord Tuffuntt (lottily) --''I do. But I am partially compen-sated by your charming New York mud."-Vogue.

"What is the difference between Americans?" "Give it up." "The Romans used to "rn their dead, while the Americans have to earn their liv-ing." There Sitting ing."-Texas Siftings.

2. — LEARS SHEILINGS. The rain came down in torrents, With a splishy-splashy swash, And it soaked the foolish fellow Who had soaked his mackintosh. — Washington News.

"My friend," said the solemn old gentleman, "to what end has your life work been directed !" "To the head end," murmured the barber, and then silence fairly poured. It didn't merely reign .- Indianapolis Journal.

Best Schools for Cooks.

There are probably 150 schools for cooking in Germany and Austria, the best of which are at Vienna, Berlin and Leipsic. A man who wishes to be-come a chef must begin at the very bottom of the ladder—at peeling pota--and work up, round by ro he top. A course of schoolin ling as strict as that of any polytechnic school in this country must be followed for four years before the student can get a diploma. Every year competitive ex-aminations are given, in which as many as 200 chefs take part. The chef who was employed at the White House by Grover Cleveland during his first term has a gold medal which was presented to him by the Empress Frederick for eventlance, in coching a citize medal excellency in cooking, a silver medal given by the King of Saxony, a diplome from the Empress of Austria, and numerous other marks of appro-bation and honor won in competitive contests in cooking. —Chicago Herald.