

REALITY.

Prices of Land Boom Wherever Ex-President Cleveland Resides.

Grover Cleveland is a mascot for real estate boomers. He has made money in large sums for landholders in three widely separated parts of the country. When he was married, ten years ago, during his first term, Mr. Cleveland bought for \$21,500 a place of twenty-eight acres in the suburbs of Washington. Until that purchase the slightness of the locality had not been recognized. The land was in small farms and there were few Washington people who had homes along the unfashionable pike. The President made some alterations in the comfortable old stone house and lived there in the summer time. When he went out of office, after two or three seasons' occupancy of "Red Top," as the place was called, from the brightly painted roof, he sold his twenty-eight acres for \$135,000. But previously thousands of acres surrounding had changed hands. Cleveland Heights had been laid out, an electric road had been built and all of the accessories of real estate speculation on a grand scale had been applied.

Mr. Cleveland's next venture was in a desolate tract of land on Buzzard's Bay. He went there on the recommendation of Joseph Jefferson, found good fishing and bought liberally of the rocky and sandy acres. The history of Red Top repeated itself, save that Mr. Cleveland did not sell when the boom came. Buzzard's Bay has come into prominence as one of the choicest localities on the Atlantic coast for summer homes. The land has gone up and up until the advances parallel those of the first neighborhood to which Mr. Cleveland lent his name. And now the news is that Princeton acres, and especially that part in which the ex-President has invested, are soaring in values.

They Got Jined.

"The most amusing nuptial event I ever officiated at," said good old Squire Hiram Cate, of Kentucky, the marrying magistrate of the Penny-rile, who died not long since, "was in the winter of '71. I was awakened one cold night about midnight by vigorous knocking on my front door. I went to the window, and by the light of the moon could see two forms on my front porch. I raised the window and asked what was wanted. A woman of the backwoods type, answered in about this language: 'Why, hits us, Jim an' me, as wants to git hitched.' I hurried down, and on opening the door found a poorly clad, flincky looking man of about forty, led by a determined looking woman of perhaps thirty. I could see that the female was the business part of the procession, and addressed myself to her, asking why they had chosen such a late hour for their 'hitching affair.' This was the reply in quick, snappy sentences: 'Why, hits this way. Jim Owens is bin a-sparkin' uv me, I low, for so' yeres, an' I got fetched tired uv his mincin' wurd's, so tuk an' ast him to-nite, I did, ef he wuz ever gwine ter pop. I tol' him, I did, I 'spected him 'votedly, and ef he wanted me, to cum on an' less git jined tonite, er I wuz gwine to take Fletch Bogges's boy, Hez, an' settle down. Jim loved—he did—he reckined he'd cum, tho' it wuz a long trip. So I took an' fetched him in pap's mill waggin'. Didn't I, Jim? Jim nodded a doleful assent. In answering the questions I put to the groom in the ceremony the brawny better nine-tenths gave the bashful spouse about to be the cue, and she paid me a half dollar, taking the money from Jim's pocket book. I beat any wedding I ever witnessed, I think."

Unbinding China Women's Feet.

Are any Chinese women's feet unbound in consequence of the exertions of foreigners? Yes; but no more than European ladies are they going to walk barefoot through the streets to convince doubters. And what is far more important, numbers upon numbers of little girls are remaining unbound in missionary schools at Amoy. Hangchow and all up and down the river. And at parties ladies who so far as we know are untouched by Christian influences yet show with pride their soft-footed little girls, saying, "My old people bound my feet, but I will never bind hers." It is the upper circles of China who are giving up binding. The man on the streets yet binds and loves bound feet, just as in Singapore all the Straits-born Chinese have cast off binding, if it be not the very poorest of the poor.

Same Pay for Everybody.

An aged Georgia negro, Nathan by name, is employed by a gentleman prominent in State politics. That Nathan also has an eye to political favors is shown by the following conversation which recently took place between him and his employer:

"Marse Jim," said Nathan, "is you gwine in dis yere race for Governor?" "Haven't thought about it." "Well, ef yer does run, an' gits elected, will you give me a job?" "Certainly I would remember you, Nathan. What would you like?" "Well, suh, I'd des like ter black boots roun' de Capitol."

"And what would you expect for that service?" "Well, suh," he replied, "I should say \$4 a day would be reasonable. Das what de yuther legislators get."

Some Day.

The Fair One—I suppose you will marry, though, when the golden opportunity offers, won't you?

The Cautious One—It will depend upon how much gold there is in the opportunity.

RURAL.

Postmaster-General is Taking a Great Deal of Interest in the Matter.

Postmaster-General Gary is taking a great deal of interest in the matter of the extension of free mail delivery in the rural districts. The Department was given \$50,000 with which to make experiments in this line during the present fiscal year, and those already tried have proved very successful.

In Great Britain the free delivery of letters was begun about fifty years ago. All mails are delivered at the offices of the addresses without extra charge, the rural postmen making a daily walk of from fifteen to eighteen miles, and receiving a compensation of 18 shillings, or about \$4.50 per week. Pensions are granted in case of permanent incapacity after ten years of active duty. Rural posts are believed to be self-supporting.

In 1830 rural delivery was established in France. Even the most outlying hamlets of the country received at least one free delivery per day. The postmen have a right to retire on a pension after serving fifteen years and reaching the age of 45. Eight hours is the maximum time of employment.

In the German Empire a small charge of from 10 to 20 pfennings (2 to 4 cents), according to weight, is made for the delivery of mails in the rural districts. The hours of service of foot carriers are from eight to nine daily.

In Austro-Hungary a small extra charge, ranging from 1/2 cent to 1 1/2 cents, is made for delivering letters and small packages in the rural districts. The service is not self-supporting.

Rural free delivery prevails all over Belgium, the pay of the carriers being graded according to the cost of the living in the localities where they serve. Their average trips are sixteen or eighteen miles daily. Participation in political campaigns is forbidden, and their tenure is secure during good behavior. After a certain term of service they are entitled to a pension.

In Switzerland, the home of the Universal Postal Union, there is at least one free delivery a day in every hamlet. The system has been in operation since 1848.

Why Beef Was Cheap in Texas.

The civil war that raged in our land a third of a century ago operated in a dimetrically opposite manner on the two sections of the United States known as the Southwestern and the Northwestern States. In the former, composed chiefly of the State of Texas, all access to outside markets was cut off to live stock. The Union forces patrolled with gunboats the Mississippi River, and no herds could be taken across to feed the main rebel armies; cattle could not be shipped to Cuba for fear of almost certain capture by war vessels on the Gulf passages, and they could not be safely driven north or west.

So Texas's 3,000,000 cattle multiplied like vermin in an army camp, upon the ranges of Texas, where they ceased to have a cash value and became only an article of barter, seventy-five head being exchanged for a good saddle horse and 100 head for a two-horse wagon. The stores in the grazing regions exchanged goods and wares for them, fixing a ridiculously low scale of prices for the live stock, payable in goods, &c., from the store. This state of affairs continued until two years after the war closed.

In the Northwest the supply of live stock was depleted to feed the Union armies, and for two or three years after the close of the war remained scarce and dear in price, so that the masses of laboring men and factory operatives could scarce afford beef upon their tables oftener than once a week, and then it was of the cheaper cuts of the carcass.

Canals of the World.

The Suez Canal is about 100 miles in length, and cost \$1,000,000 per mile for its construction. The Corinth Canal is 4 miles in length, and cost, completed, with its approaches, \$1,000,000 per mile. The proposed Nicaragua canal will cost per mile, with its terminals and approaches, certainly not less, and probably more than the sum named. The canals of Suez and Corinth are real maritime canals, built without locks, upon the sea-level. The one, that of Corinth, is situated in the temperate zone, where the rainfall is 37 or 40 inches per annum. The other, that of Suez, is located in a region without rain. Neither of these is threatened in its course by streams liable to sudden and perilous floods, so common in the tropical region of Central America. These two great works afford no real parallel to the Nicaragua project, either as to cost or feasibility. The one work parallel to this undertaking is very near, very like it, both in place and circumstance; it is that of the Panama Canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

A Maddening Ride.

For an hour and a quarter a mine engineer near Bourne, Ore., was whirled around with the fly wheel, into which he had fallen, but when he recovered consciousness after the wheel was stopped it was found that he was not seriously hurt. The wheel was a twenty-foot one and was making 125 revolutions a minute.

Divorce Court at Home.

Judge Macdougall, of Toronto, Ont., urges that the Dominion of Canada should have a divorce court of its own, to which the humblest citizen could appeal, and have his case heard without going, as now, to the Dominion Parliament, where the great expense is almost prohibitive to him.

THE LIVING CHURCH.

ALONE WITH GOD.

As Moses climbed the mountain peak, That he alone with God might speak, I, too, with God do often seek To be alone.

And though I may not find the place Where Moses stood, nor lead a race, God gives me a shining face— His grace I own.

Each morning brings me some new care; To God I go in secret prayer And ask for strength to help me bear My weight of woe.

He waits for me. I know that I Shall find Him there when I draw nigh To talk with Him. We can rely On Him I know.

Alone with God? Yea, let me spend A moment with my God and Friend, That from His mount I may descend With power divine.

How great the privilege to be Sometime with Him who made the sea And earth and sky. Eternity With Him is mine.

—Harold McGill Davis.

LOYALTY TO THE TRUTH.

"There are not a few Baptists nowadays, it is to be feared," says the New York Examiner (Bapt.), "who are members of our churches not so much because of an intelligent comprehension of the peculiar truths for which we stand, as from the circumstances of birth, environment, or some other reason than the one that should control in so serious a matter—loyalty to the truth as revealed in the New Testament. They do not have a firm grip upon the great principles which underlie and compel our separate existence as a denomination. In the days when it cost something to be a Baptist, those who became such did so because conscience compelled. They accounted stripes, imprisonment, fines, social ostracism, the sneering accusation of narrowness and bigotry as nothing in comparison with the joy of obedience to the commands of Christ. Now, when it costs nothing to be a Baptist, many have lost this strong conscience-grasp upon the truth, and cast off their allegiance to the denomination—that is, to the principles for which it stands—whenever convenience or inclination prompts, as though it made no real difference whether they were Baptists or something else."

A young man who is in charge of a party of gold-seekers on the route to the Klondike sends a full account by letter to a companion in Spokane of the means by which he has been transporting his supplies northward. One of these means was a pack-dog which has been denominated, on account of his importance, a "Klondike freighter."

"He is not a large dog, either," says the letter-writer, "but he will pack seventy-five pounds through the snow after the snow-shoes have made the trail. Dogs that will pack forty or fifty pounds are common."

"The Indians at Madison Creek move everything with dogs. They handled something like a million feet of logs in that way last season. Some of the logs were forty feet long and five feet in diameter. They use no horses in this country in winter. The dogs are fed only at night, and then but half of a dried salmon. The natives live on the same food."

"The priest is the high ruler among them. It was he who caused this year's extra supply of fish to be kept; he told them to put up enough for two years. Now they eat the fish they caught the summer before last. It is not uncommon to see fish piled as high as twenty-five to thirty feet, all dried. It rests on posts set in the ground, and on the top of the posts are kettles to keep mice and squirrels from getting at the fish."

Another Klondike "freight-car" which this expedition came across was a "klootchman," or Indian woman, who did not weigh more than one hundred and twenty-five pounds, but who would, nevertheless, carry a barrel of provisions, weighing not less than one hundred and fifty pounds, nailed to a board and the board strapped out on her back. With this burden she marched thirty miles between daylight and dark, making camp at night, and keeping it up.

The Americans who have taken the Klondike trail need no convincing that the notion that "an Indian won't work" is a fallacy. But for Indian packers, male and female, no gold would have been brought out of Alaska, for no supplies for the miners could have been taken in.

Scrofula is Snake-Like

in its subtlety. It lies hidden for years in the ambush of the blood, and when it strikes it voids its venom alike on strength and beauty, disfiguring the one and undermining the other.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is a specific for scrofula in its worst and most malignant forms. Scrofula is a blood disease. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a blood purifying medicine. Mineral medicines only drive scrofula below the surface. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a vegetable remedy and it eradicates the disease. There is no remedy for scrofula equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I was cured of a long-standing case of scrofula by Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The disease first manifested itself when I was a child, by breaking out in red blotches all over my body. I was not free from the trouble until I took several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. That effected a permanent cure."—Mrs. E. H. Snyder, Lehigh, Pa.

Camp Outfits of Aluminum.

Among the new things which are being made of aluminum are camping sets of culinary utensils, advertised as Klondike outfits, which are marvels of lightness. An outfit for six persons consists of thirty-nine separate pieces and weighs complete but thirteen pounds. It comprises four cooking pots, a coffee pot, two frying pans, six cups, six knives, six forks, six spoons and six plates, a salt shaker and a pepper shaker. The pots are oval in form. The biggest one measures 10 1/2 inches one way by 7 1/4 inches the other and the whole set is made so as to pack into this one. An outfit for three persons, consisting of twenty-one pieces, weighs 6 1/4 pounds only. A fourth outfit for two persons, containing fifteen pieces, weighs only 4 pounds.

It Is a Mistake.

To sleep exposed to a direct draught at any season; to imagine that whatever remedy causes one to immediately feel better, as alcoholic stimulants, for example, is good for the system without regard to the after effects; to eat as if you had only a minute in which to finish the meal, or to eat without an appetite, or to continue after it has been satisfied to gratify the taste; to give unnecessary time to certain established routine of house-keeping, when it could be much more profitably spent in rest or recreation.

A Fleshly Consumptive

Did you ever see one? Did you ever hear of one? Most certainly not. Consumption is a disease that invariably causes loss of flesh.

If you are light in weight, even if your cough is only a slight one, you should certainly take

Scott's Emulsion

of cod liver oil with hypophosphites. No remedy is such a perfect preventive to consumption. Just the moment your throat begins to weaken and you find you are losing flesh, you should begin to take it.

And no other remedy has cured so many cases of consumption. Unless you are far advanced with this disease, Scott's Emulsion will hold every inducement to you for a perfect cure.

All Druggists, etc. and S. C. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

Something to know!

Our very large line of Latest patterns of Wall Paper with ceilings and border to match. All full measurements and all white backs. Elegant designs as low as 3c per roll.

Window Shades

with roller fixtures, fringed and plain. Some as low as 10c; better, 25c, 35c, 50c,

Elegant Carpets

rainging in prices 20c., 25c., 35c., 45c., and 68c.

Antique Bedroom Suits

Full suits \$18.00. Woven wire springs, \$1.75. Soft top mattresses, good ticks, \$2.50. Feather pillows, \$1.75 per pair.

GOOD CANE SEAT CHAIRS for parlor use 3.75 set. Rockers to match, 1.25. Large size No. 8 cook stove, \$20.00; red cross ranges \$21. Tin wash boilers with covers, 49c. Tin pails—14qt, 14c; 10qt, 10c; 8qt, 8c; 2qt covered, 5c.

Jeremiah Kelly, HUGHESVILLE.

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GRIST MILL Property

Formerly Owned by O. W. Mathers at this place

I am Now Prepared

To Do All Kinds of Milling on Very Short Notice With W. E. Starr as Miller. Please Give a Trial.

FEED OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

W. E. MILLER, FORKSVILLE, PA.

N. B. All parties knowing themselves indebted to me will confer a great favor by calling and paying the amount due, as I need money badly at once.

Respectfully yours, W. E. MILLER.

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Comprising Correct, Stylish, Comfortable Shoes for every member of the family.

We are now ready to show you as fine a line of footwear as was ever shown in town before. We are constantly adding to our stock a higher and better grade of shoes and at prices decidedly less than others. That the public appreciates our efforts in this direction is attested by our daily increasing sales of high-class footwear. You are cordially invited to call and examine our stock and we are positive that the styles and quality, combined with our usual low prices, will please you.

Elegant Spring Shoes for Ladies

Our showing of Ladies' Shoes for spring wear will be more appreciated by those who desire Stylish, Comfortable Shoe out paying extravagant prices for them, and we trust to business to make up for reduced profits. A stylish, up to date, tan, cloth top, lace shoe, for \$1.75, our price \$1.25. The same reduced to our \$1.75, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00 lines. We guar from 25 to 75 cents on each pair of shoes.

Our line of Clothing, Gents' Furnish Skirts, Corsets and Shirtwaists is yourself.

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7. Surrey Harness, Price, \$18.00. As good as sells for \$25.

No. 600 Surrey, Price, with curtains, lamps, etc., \$125.00. As good as sells for \$150.00.

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