MIDDLEBURG, PA., FEB. 14, 1880.

An indee of full bleef named or marker Harnest, iv sen blog in public school with good scenes in Produced, Mich. By is believed to be the first indian regularly employed as a teacher of white children.

It is a bad sign, remarks the Atlanta Constitution, to see our cities growing weigh factor than the States and country at large. In 1-20 New York and Brook. fun contail ed one teath of the population of the State. Now they contain more than one thirl. It is estimated that twenty years hence New York will have 3,500,000, Undadelphia 2,750,000, and Brooklyn and New York 4,500,000 together. The crowding of a disproportionate share of our population into large cities is a great coil, and it will increase the gravity of some of the social and scenom e problems now pressing for a

All men in public life must have noticed the youthfulness of the reporters, cays the Panel. So man who has had much to do with those busy interrogafors needs to be told that nineteen iti Iwenty are today fellows between twenty one and thirty years of age. The Rev. William M. Taylor once declared that he could not tell the reporter apart. "They all have the sanguine temperament to anothe degree," he said, "that they setually look alike. Their hair is of the righter shules, their faces are round, they have blue eyes and light ma-taches, and they are all young. tager, and enthusiastic."

Architecton Vackay-Smith, in Harper's Mag some, says that the colleges never but so many professing church members in them as at present. A few examples wilshow this. Yale College, in 1.9, had. but four or aye students who were church recipiers, to-day nearly one bult true. When infuriated by a wound or hold such membership. Princeton, in pressed by hunger almost any wild beast tall, had bettwo or three openly profeesing the Christ an in the to-day about one bull, and among them the best scholars. In Williams College 147 out Gulf of Bengal, I went out with a party of 245, and in Amherst 200 out of 250 of British oweers to search for a manare members of chareles. In many to the west. He had, indeed, driven other colleges, as proved by Dr. Hodge, most of the natives out of a section five Lord whose carefully prepared tieses undestiquies and the number of people these against are taken, the proportion it was said he had eaten was above twenare still more ravorable to the prospects by. The tiger's hair was in a large thicket of religion,

New York Meral I, that the productive in the party, including natives, and we power of the wheat lands will be very had begun to beat up the thicket when I greatly reduced long before 1:00, unless stepped into a hole and wrenched my the profits of the wheat grower are so least, and I was assisted back to camp. much augmented that he will be car which was about half a mile from the abled to improve his lands by the liberal dicket. A sort of easy chair was made our attention was called to something use of choice fertilizers. It is a serted to me at the foot of a tree, and one of the natives was left to attend to my three of us, and crept forward, scattering up ing as we went. I made for a bush, whence I hoped to secure a better obser-Agricultural Statistics of Indiana that the pame, but the pame took away my in- whence I hoped to secure a better obserting 18-1 there were 123,000 tons of pot terest in the hunt. I had my boot off, vation, and, as I turned it, being on my ash and 37,000 tons of phosphoric acid and the man was softly rubbing my ankle taken from the soil of that State in the production of the year's crops, while fastened his eyes on something behind hollow. I was within four feet of his production of the year's crops, while me, and his face became terror stroken. only 1001 tous of phosphoric acid and sixty-five tens of potash were supplied to the soil by all the commercial fertilizers said in the State. Such drainage of ing right at us!" any soil cannot long continue without impoverishment.

of old soldiers in the I nited States and | Would have me. other count of may be seen from the falhard. I asked of the hard ve.

After a minute or s braking. In the little town of Postgroot. See salub, but I cannot leave you " low grow), and sat up for a better look England. I see an old veteran, now in serve yourself if you can, or we shall at me. I was on my knees, and he his hundredah year, who, as a pricate, both be knocked over. If you storing southed at me and uncovered his great fought under Ser above Moore, and wat-present has decla in the retreat of the The man straightened on set the The man straightened on set the first the fir Bell'sh army before tottimes, in 1806, spring and the next instant was safe in had my gun all ready, but I hadn't the He also ger et under ord Weilington, the branches. He was hardly quiet be- power to raise my arms. He growled through coarly the whole as the Pen a fore I head the tread of the t ger in the again, and then turned around and rada war, room t ment's dicharo to Vie tive with pered away, and the na- sneaked off through the bushes and got tive with pered serve. Invalided and discharged in through the Cuffre war in 1848, and was a lying at full length, my head considered by higher than my feet, and so I saw his every move. He looked me full in the mee and uttered a low growt, but in the mee and uttered a low growt, the meeting the meeting to this adventure and the meeting to the m any kind, the veteral was retired on best was full of enjoyity and worder, to stop and indicertain roots, and make their treatures, because it is not

enent Courses, as lording to the New 4 was and began to lick my foat and York 7 comes has must only nine times andle. this tongue was hot as fire and is the first few months of a new Asimin as rough as a cow's, and I winced now and then in spite of my effects not to. astration; only eight of these have been it was contilling new for the manester, extra assilons, properly speaking, and and he was delighted. He licked away only seven of them fortish a real com- until I thought he had taken all the skin mark the beast which began on the blanket, as you have seen a cat do after feeding.

The blanket, as you have seen a cat do death," said the man, "I had sense admitted on this hard and gaze at in the blanket, as you have seen a cat do death," said the man, "I had sense admitted on for several minutes at a time, chough to humor him. I jumped at him, He explained this habit by saying that partion. The season which began on the blanker, as you have seen a cat do passed to theware the supposed purposes qu'et all this time, having come together, and he brisked and bounded like a of President Johnson, and soon after te-for counsel, at now they began to shout puppy. Then I retreated, and he can and tom-tom, and the noise came down after me. It was two miles to the village, pealed, as was the session which began to us very distinctly. The tiger sat up awo years before on the same date. All and shuffed the air and growled. A gun lowing Gardeld's death General Arthur was fired and he growled again, looked called Congress together to settle the up at the native in the tree, around the Presidential succession, but this is not a crately walked off into the woods. Next parallel case. The seven extra sessions day he was routed out of his fair by the which supply a reasonable analogy were beaters, and, without being wounded or ferocity than the lion, he is not to be ealled as follows March 4, 1750, to set unduly angered, he charged among them with g car ferocity and killed two and wounded a th rd. 1750, in response to French threats; May 27, 1800, in connection with an ex-less district, I went out to a village pected adjustment of our relations with called Manday with two officers, to see tireat Britain. May 24, 1819, during the a man-enter who had as bad a reputation doing all the harm he can. war of 1812; September 4, 1837, to meet as the other. The beast was so bold apply the Whig policy and principles to nightly, invariably coming and going by of upward of 200 men-and had gone under a bushel. the monetary situation, and July 4, a certain route. The nights were bright into camp two hours before sundown moonlight, and when the sun went one day at a pool when one of the white down we commanded the people to keep men fired at a lion who was making off.

Spirit and clay-Strange yelte-fellows they! Spirit and clay, Linked for a day, Then away, away-Tarrying not for yea or nay-One comrade goes; Unisies bloom over one's repose, What did it mean, tais union brief?

Strange! Could the skyling by no other birth Have come to enrie! For the twain were at war, till for base rollef. The nobler cringed-ay, shame to ted! Cring-3 to the clay, and its scoptre fell, And all the world did see-The ususper's victory. Sweet is the rest

In earth's mother breast; weeter the rest Up with the blest, When earth's transient guest Flies through the vast like a bird to its nest. Quanche lad the bra of star and sun, Calm o'er the wreck of all the spirit sour. Yet shuddering heavens, breathe not the

Lest ampie wait.) Wronica more than matter are strewn on Disch share

When spir t with clay is too weak to cope. Calld of such destiny !- born to such hopel Debeld that fair hope lost, And weep for a battle's cost,

Spirit or clay bull the respice sway! Sprill or clay. Silino ettler may: (Transies the balance such bases to weigh) positive we much-

And shall it not how to the lordner mate And willing wait on its proud beliest, Till Cod ses Lost That itself be lifted from mean estate? for He was created dishonoreth not, And even the dust shall be unforgot, And spirit to glerified clay.

This dust roturn to its kindred dust;

De tinke i for an endless day! Lordie M. Broadus, in Independent.

KINGS OF THE JUNGLE.

The idea with almost every person is that a lion or tiger is always bent on atin encounter. This is far from being is danger as to man, but there are oceasions when the most ferce ous of them desire peace at any price.

At Nel ur, on the west shore of the which backed against the coast range of mountains. In the midst of this thicket was an old rum, and the beast probably It seems perfectly certain, predicts the had his bed there. There were ten of us ankle. That settled me, for the day at "What is it -a snake?" I whispered,

"No the tiger!" he gasped in reply. "Is he close at hand?"

"Not tity feet away, sahib, and took-

sty gun was ten feet away, and we I was like one paralyzed for the were perfectly helpless, everhead was time. At that short distance his safety, out before I could reach my feet eyes had the brightness of electric The contrast however the treatment and pull moself up by a branch the tiper

"may your prayers, salub; he is here!" was too weak to walk to my horse, and 4817. he termisted in 1819, served In a few seconds the tiger came up. 1 on reaching camp I had to go to bed. slown in health and number for labout it was not one of anner. I saw that the when a snake bit him. He was obliged the monificent pension of one shilling and hope spring up a my heart. He a positive, and thus got belated. As he considered good taste to wear much saided at my right hand, which lay be harried on in the twilight a lion and jewery. side me, passed his mose down my in- dealy leaped into the path before him sirred foot, and the fames of the brandy and barred his further progress,

camp, and down at me, and then delib-

highteen months later, in the Bengalthe financial crists: May 31, 1811, to that he entered the village almost quiet and took up the stations selected The king of beasts had been "snoozing"

to cover the approach. I was the nearest to the huts-indeed. I was seated beside one of the huts which had been encated by its terror-stricken owner. The next man was 150 feet away, and the next 200. We had planned for a converging fire on one particular spot,

The tiger had always appeared between and 10 o'cleek. came and we had seen nothing of him. I pulled out my watch again, and had the wound, and were lauching at his just noted that it was twenty minutes antics when he suddenly headed for the after 10 when I heard a loud purring close to my ear, and next instant the man enter was beside me, . The shock was so sudden that I almost fainted, and there must have been a full minute when I was unconscious of what was going on, On the ground bes de me was a large red silk handkerchief. When I could realize what was passing the tiger was playing with that, exactly as a cat would. He tossed it up, caught it, pulled it along the ground, and for three or four minutes he had great fun. When he was through he rubbed against me and parred, and with my left hand I smoothed his back, The old fellow purred louder and louder, but after a moment some noise in the village disturbed him, and he uttered a low growl and wa ked off wi hout even turning his or the horse's back as two of us fired hea i. Five minutes later he attempted to leap into the window of a hut, got rolled over, and then sprang to the seat caught in the small opening, and we of a wagon and pulled a native to the killed him white he was thus held a ground. I saw him seize the nat ve by prisoner. The e was a witness as to what happened between the tiger and aknown to me, one of the hanters had slipped back to take the saw fastened teeth and claws in the hats for a dried of water, and he saw fastened teeth and claws in the hats for a dried of water, and he saw fastened teeth and pulled him down by main the tiger sameking along between the neck, and pulled him down by main the tiger sameking along the village by a new strength. He then fastened his teeth in hunters had slipped back to one of the route. He was not over forty feet from the horse's throat and dragged him us, as the beast made himself so agreea- thirty or forty teet. Nearly all the Captain Stevens of the Pengal Infan-

try was on one occasion waiting in a ravine for a shot at a tiger which the beaters were trying to drive out of a thicket, when the heast approached him from be-Its presence was not known until it uttered an uneasy whise. When the Captain whirled around he could put his hand on the beast. He was greatly upset for the moment, during which the tiger smelled of his legs several time and deked his long to a logs, which had been freshly oiled that marning. After three or four minutes, the beaters coming nearer with their confusion, the tiger uttered a low growl and trotted off, and fifteen minutes later tore a native all to

While in the lion country on the Care of Good Hope a party of thirty of us were one day crossing a sandy plain. We were not within a mile of the woods, and it was the hottest hour of the day. A subjectery was raised, and a big lion came charg ng us across the hot sands. He came from the woods, and that without the slightest provocation on our part, and he come for blood. A dozen of us fired at him, and he was hit twice before he reached us, but he came right ahead, and had knocked a native down and was standing over him when he got his quiet-He was an immense fellow and well along in years. We tried to find some explanat on of his conduct, and finally concluded that he had been hunted and perhaps wounded and had become reckless and desperate.

I once had such an a arm from a lion as to send me to bed for a couple of days. We were riding on a strip of sand with the heavy forest at our right and a scattering line of bushes on our left, when hands and knees. I came face to face hollow. I was within four feet of his head when I discovered him. His eyes were open very wide, and his breath came to me with sickening odor, but he ne ther growled nor moved for a long We looked into each other's minute. eyes, and I was so overcome that lights. Indeed, they seemed to burn mine, and the feeling did not leave me

After a minute or so the lien uttered a teeth. Perhaps another might have fired at him, as his big head and chest offered a target like a barn door, and I

gasping with fright and ready to colapec, when it suddenly flashed upon him that the lion appeared in playful mood. it is a fact nevertheless. The beast lay down and rolled over, lion was in for a lark,

and we kept up the play until within a few rods of the first hat. I had my hand on him twenty times, and when I entered for bright gens, the village I had some of the hairs of his mane to prove the particulars of my adventure.

While the tiger has more natural dreaded as much when enraged. In charging among the beaters the tiger is generally satisfied with knocking a single person down, and after this feat he will avariably make a bolt. The lion, on his life, means to die right there, after

We were in the Matable Land, Africa

in the shade of some bushes in the open plain, and had remained quiet in hopes we would pass. When he saw us go into camp he made a sneak for the forest, a quarter of a mile away, and Jind almost reached it when the shot was fired. There was no hope of h tting him, but more by ace dent than intention the bail struck the target. The lion was wounded in the ham. We saw him turn and bite at camp. Although he was a big fellow, his mane stood up until it seemed as if he was the size of a two-year-old steer.

His leaps were something tremendous, and he roared at every spring At least twenty shots were fired at the lion as he charged, and some of the bullets flung dirt into his face, but we might as well have tried to stop a hurri-He had been insuited and cane. wounded and he wanted revenge. The first thing he came to was a horse hitched to the hind wheel of a wagon. He knocked the horse over as he sprang, Incernting its back in a terrible manner. Then he knocked down a native, breaking the man's collar bone, pul ed another down and shook the life out of him, and then attacked a second horse. He was and hit him hard. He fell to the ground, the right shoulder and fling him about as if he had been a stick. He got another bullet here, and with a roar of pain and rage he reared up bes de another hor e, en op had taken to hight or sought safety ig the trees by this time, but just as the lion was approaching another horse a bullet broke his spine and ended his career. We found that he had a very sore hind foot, probably from a thorn or sliver, and this perhaps accounted for his ill-temper and wonderful audacity,

except a wild elephant. - New York Sun. The Tulip Mania in Holland.

though there are numerous instances that

a wounded lion fears nothing on earth

it could hardly be called a swindie) was the tulip mania of Holland.

Conrad Gesner introduced the tulip into Europe in 1631, and in Holland, for some reason unknown, it sprang into great favor with the wealthy and fashionable burghers. In another year its popularity had increased and gardeners were propagating new species, many of which brought great prices for their rarity. One built of the Admiral so d for 4403 florins. Another variety, the Semper Augustus, brought 5000 florins, One hundred thousand florins was paid for forty roots in Rotterdam, and that transaction started the gambling

This was in 1000, I verybody had gone tulip mad. Grave old Dutchmen smoked their pipes and talked tulips. oblemen turned gardeners and raised tulis. On 'Change tulips were listed, and juts, calls and futures were watched as close'y as "Old Hutch" or Phil Armour watch the hog and wheat markets.

I copie of all classes invested all the money they could rake and scrape in tulips. Business boomed for awhile and fortunes were lost and won.

The Dutch seemed to think that for all time to come people in all parts of the world would continue to pay fabulous prices for Holland's tulips. The flower had already achieved a shortlived popularity in Paris and London, the new plaything. Even the Haarlem, a wonderful variety, of which one root sold for twe ve acros of improved ground in '. 6, grew common, and seeming y all at once the tulip market s'umped.

Then there was a low . To ips could hardly be given away. Every man was accusing his neighbor of having led him iuto the craze. Defaults on contracts and payments were common all over Holland. The courts refused to take cogn zauce of them because they were gambling, and it wis years before the country to ly recovered, though it was in most cases merey a shifting of weath, not taking it out of the country.

To this day, however, the genu ne Hellander looks upon his tulips as the Eng ish farmer does his fat cattle or the Kentu kian his blue grass fed brood

Men Secretly Fond of Jewels.

"Because a man d splays no jewelry upon his person it does not signify that he doesn't care for such things, 'sad Ednor Rothschild, of the New York Jeweler's Weekle, the other day.

"There are plenty of men who are as passionately fond of lewels as any woman who ever lived, but they seem to regard the feeling as a weakness which they are half ashamed of. Some men will own right up, but they don't like to display

"I know of half a dozen business men Had and professional men who do not wear so Since the foundation of the Govern- second to delight him. He lay flot the man turned to flee he would have much as a watch chain; yet they carry been struck down. He stood there, about in their trousers pockets thousands of dollars' worth of unset jewels. This is a little out of the ordinary, but

"The late Henry Ward Beecher used pawed at the earth, and when the native to carry in his pockets a number of advanced a step it became certain that the lion was in for a lark. beautiful diamonds, pears and other presions stones, which he would somethere was something so pure and beautiful about the gems that they delighted and fasc insted him. He used to say that it was one of the traces of our far-back barbarian origin-the inuate foodness

'I know of a physician up town who, while riding about in his carriage on sick calls, entertains himself by lingling a lot of unset diamonds, rubies and emeralds in his hands. He sometimes groups them on the seat opposite and looks at them, while his face is lit up with admiration and pleasure.

"Do ladies have this habit? Well, I think not. I never met a woman who the contrary, if once aroused to fight for cared to hide her jewels in her pockets. On the contrary, they always like to have them set and displayed as conspicuously as possible. They don't be -a Government expedition consisting heve in hiding the light of their gems

> The rossibilities of the South in horticultural produ tions are and always must

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Use for Old Brooms.

When my broom becomes worn and stubby, I use it to make brushes out it. I cut the wire that holds the brust part to the handle. Selecting the be parts, I wash them thoroughly in ha soap-suds, and rinse in warm water Then I tie them into bunches, usirrom strong twine, which I wrap round are round the stem end, making a kind handle. These I use to clean pots ar kettles. The more worn and stiff par I make up in the same way, and one use to brush out the stove oven, anoth I find excellent to scrub out swill paix and still others I use to wash the marron from vegetables, as potatotes, turnips Parsnips. — Prairie Farmer. Boys Boys Caps from 5c up

Milks for Invalids.

ers, Handkerchiefs. Dr. Demuth advocates the use of sou milk and buttermilk as cheap, effective and fine quality. and easily assimilable nutritive agents in, Cloth and Kid Both are easily digested on account on the finely divided condition of the case of the finely divided condition of the case of liday goods of every He also says that buttermilk is usefupositively not be unand the presence of acids.

cated, and is particular y to be recommend d in consumption. Such milt favors, I would rescrofulosis, neurasthenia, hypochondal continuance of paasis, in convalescence, in diseases of th

How the Fly Spotled the Phe

2.50 to 15.00

2.25 to 10.00

1.50 to 3.75

3.50 upward

20c up

" 1.00 to 5.00

Hats " 15c up

" 3.00

organs of respiration and degintition chronic ratarrh of the air passages nervous disturbances following excess v or exclusive meat d.et, dropsy, albu con ria and Bright's disease, it is also to the control of milk are excacious in chronic ml Clothing tallic poison ng and inflammatory at febrile conditions, especially in typics URGH, PA. ous processes in the alimentary canal, fact not always considered in ulof the stomach, ulcerating cancer, as

the tuberculous ulceration of the d Summer. 188

To Make Raised Pies. This is a little difficult to do, and tow you an immense variety

learner should practice on small p

tirst-say pork pies-though any ment game can be put in the raised crust. FDIIA DIE A remarkable thrancial delusion (for cold water into a saucepan; put a pou of flour into a bowl with a little st Boil the lard and water, and when it quite boiling pour it over the flour, a mix it with a wooden specia to a smooth paste. It will be too hot to touch with JIIO, UI UUUI IGO, of lean pork cut into small pieces, a put to it some chopped sage leaves and legant line of Combination seasoning of pepper and salt. But to Cloth, Satines, must be done first of all, because t moment you can touch the paste, why it is yet warm and soit, you must me ash Dress Good it with your hands. Cut off as much the paste as you will require to make Century Cloth, lid to the pie, put it on a plate and set White Dress Goo over a saurepan of hot water to keep

soit (if must not get cold), then to the rest of the paste and form e of Cassimeres. into an oval, putting it on foured paste board. With the kn les of your right hand Embroideries.

put your thumb ins de it, the Groceries finge s outside it, and, with the h A the left hand, work the paste in shape of an oval crust. Thus "the wa as it is called, of the pie is formed.

Selinsgrow should be thin and firm, and straig up; it must not bulge outward, as should incline inward. If it stretches at the top you must pinch the stretchpart over in a fold, and press it qui smooth. There must be no thin placin the crust: the cook must make to

it must be done very quickly, as is tylish and wall can only be molded while the passety lish and is soft, for it hardens if it cools. Wh the pie-coust is the made fill in the me and se soning into the hollow center then roll out the paste lid (kept ov the hot water), to the proper shape and size of the lide of the l and lay it over the meat. Egg the sid and pinch them together, and make hole in the middle of the lid, throu which some good gravy is to be pour after the pe is baked. Brush it of the best baked of an erg, and orname with the yolk of an egg, and ornam as you please, with seaves, etc.,

the paste. Bake in a moderate oven two or three hours for small pies, a Tailoring business with ross four hours for large ones. - Yunkee Lila Tailoring business with ross

Recines.

MAYONNAISE SAUCE, -Three yolks of eggs, plush of salt, pepper and dry mustard: dilute this with a spoonful of good vinegar, and add oil at least cuntil consistent, and all to be worked with a good whip; faish with the three of a lemon. Noncomp. -- Add as much sifted four

to one over as it will absorb, and a little salt; roll as thin as a wafer, dredge very lightly with four, turn over and over into a large roll, slice from the ends, shake the strips and drop into the soup. Masmen Pararons,-Pare and boil a dozen large potatoes: put into a hot cro-k haif a cup of cream, a tablespoonful of butter and a little sait and pepper; set where it will heat; take patatoes up the moment they are done and much them; beat perfectly smooth and send to the table very hot.

Apple Fairrens, Six tart apples, two eggs, one cup of flour, two table speculars of milk; sait. Beat the eggs. floor and milk together in a smooth batter. Feel and slice the apples, din the slices in the batter and fry in hot lard until of a delicate brown. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve at once.

BUAST MUTTOS .- After rubbing with melted butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper; add a cup of hot water to baste with, and bake if a hot oven. Allow tweety to thirty menutes to the pound, Thicken the gravy with browned flour, or serve with mist sauce and fresh salad, Another way is to make a mixture of one tablespoon ul of vinegar to one pint of cold water, wash the meat, and wipe dry. Put into the baking-pan with one cup of hot water and one-half cup of butter; baste frequently. Serve with mint sauce.

CHICKEN SALAD, -- Mince the meat of a chicken fine; then chop the white parts of celery, and prepare a dressing as follows: Eubthe yolks of two hard boiled eggs smooth; to each yolk put one teaspoonful of made mustard, half as much salt, two raw eggs, a wine glass of vinegar and a tablespoonful of the best clive "il. Put the celery in a salad bowl; lay the chicken on that and then pour over it the dressing. I ettuce cut small may be used instead of celery, but the latter is mu h more del cious. Cut the whites of the eggs in rings to garnish the sa'ad,



of old gaiters for the disse

ONE of the latest to ostrich plumes are applied two long ones into a beril V neck of an evening gav some diamond or "l'arm jeweled pin or brooch is si the two feathers at the bots V in front of the bodice.



"Now, if I hadn't bee what a fix I might have !"