## THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

GEO. W. WAGENSELLER,

Editor and Proprietor.

MIDDLIBUROR, PA., July 16, 1896.

Signor Canulla Bancia, of Italy, recently played the piano for forty-six consecutive hours. No wonder the Italians are emigrating in large num-

Pocket-picking by young girls is said to be offence on the increase in Paris. Upon one of these criminals recently detected thirteen purses were found.

A certain sardonic individual was not far wrong when he said that one of the surest means of dying of old age in the United States was to commit

The Bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, has issued strict orders to the priests of his diocese that they must preach in the Irish language wherever the population is Irish-speaking.

A German paper has discovered that Queen Victoria does not allow petroleum, gas, or electricity to be used in the interior of her castles, but that she still uses, as she did fifty years ago, rape-seed oil imported from Germany.

Japan has forbidden the importation of opium into Formosa, except for medicinal purposes, and it can only be had from Government officials, Formosa is the original home of opium smoking, and the vice spread from there to China.

Of the late Sir Henry Parkes, of Australia, a writer in the London Times says: "Porn a sert on the estate of an English nobleman, he lived to be Prime Minister of a great and powerful colony, under the Governorship of that nobleman's son-in-inlaw."

England must graciously permit America to join her in laughing at the extraordinary enterprise of a London fire insurance company. There was a fire recently in the historic house at Brontford, once occupied by Nell Gwynne. The insurance company thereupon forwarded its prospectus marked "urgent" to "Miss Gwynne."

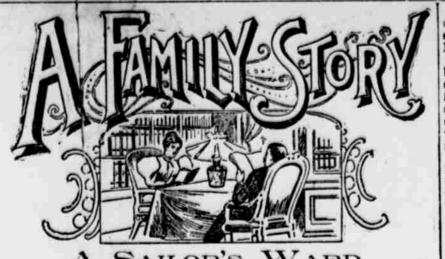
Those who masgined that bieyeling was merely a temporary spasm confess themselves bawildered as the steadily multiplying evidences of their error. It is beginning to be realized that, instead, we are in the presence of a vast revolution in the manners, habits and economics of National life, which must profoundly alter every-

Chicago spent millions in securing a water supply from the lake. Then she poured her sewage into the lake and polluted the water until it was not fit to use. Now she is spending thirty millions or more on a ditch to convey her sewage elsewhere, to poison the waters of the Illinois River and to make even the Mississippi foul. Why not dispose of the sewage decently and properly? asks the New York Tribung.

The London papers contain the announcement that mosquitoes have actually appeared in England. A Hertfordshire correspondent writes excitedly to warn the public how to distinguish them from other insects, which is, it seems, by the length of their proboscis and also by their humming noise, and he gives tobacco steeped in salt vinegar as a remedy for their bites. He thinks the mosquitoes must have been imported in some cargo of lumber, and he speaks as gravely about the invasion as if lives depended on it.

"If all the bieyeles in the world were brought to a central point and reconstructed into one giant machine." says one of the leading bicycle publications, "the result would be a machine six miles long and over four miles high, with wheels almost three miles in diameter. To construct such a monster would require about 15,-000,000 cycles, and if built in proportion of weight and thickness the only available course over which some Atlas might hump his back and scorch would be on the boundless prairies of of the West, or in the heart of the Desert of Sahara. The average human mind cannot well conceive of 15,-000,000 modern bicycles all thrown for many years. into one mammoth machine, the wheels of which have a circumference of nine miles, no more than the traveling capacity of such a wonderful thing could be even remotely conceived."

He-I should have been here earlier, out business is picking up a little, and I was detained at the office. She-Oh, I do hope your business will continue to improve. Mr. Mashman."-Brooklyn



SAILOR'S WARD.

DESOLATE, rocky beach; a broad waste of sea, looking gray and desolate in the early morning. Captain Jack Brain-

the hair heavy and black; the figure ard care whistling o along the beach, with his hands thrust into the pockets of his duck trousers. He was a tall, broad shouldered fellow, with a handsome, sun browned face, and two dark eyes that looked straight through you in a quiet way peculiarly their own.

"Halloo, Captain Jack! Two fishermen were standing there, something lying at their feet, dark and still.

"Well, my hearties?"

"Bear a hand here, will you, cap-tain?" said one. "A ship went to pieces off the point last night, and nere's three bodies ashore, dead as

Captain Jack stopped whistling, and bent down to look at the bodies. Two were men, strong and hard featured, evidently part of the crew of the ill fated ship. They were quite dead. The third one was a child lashed to a spar.

Captain Brainard hitched up his duck trousers and looked thoughtfully at the bodies. The child-a mere babe of two or three years-lay half covered in the sea weed, as if she were asleep. Captain Jack bent suddenly and cut with his sheath knife the rope that bonna her to the spar.

"I'll be drowned if the small craft quickly. ain't floating yet, Dave Bent."

The baby face was upturned to the sunlight. Dave Bent laid his rough hand against it gently. It was wet and cold, but still a living face.

in his jacket.

"I'll take it up to the inn, Dave. You can bury the other two. Hang me if I ever knew anything like this

Mrs. Lane, widow of Captain William Lane, lost at sea, and hostess of looked full in his face. the hamlet inn, sat with needle and mesh block mending nets in the bar- am Rachel. room, as Captain Jack Brainard came

Mrs. Lag in all by Mark 45 been thrown into such unparalleled face was as unreadable as marble; but excitement as by the sudden appearance of that small waif of the coast.

She had her reward. The child was lying on her lap, when suddenly two wondering black eyes unclosed, and the waif gave utterance to a prolonged vigorous scream.

"Bless me!" cried Mrs. Lane, "I never laid eyes on to such a homely child-and a gal, too!"

What's to be done with it?" said Cantain Jack.

"Lawks! how do I know?" said Mrs. Lane, "it haint got any folks, most likely. "You'll have to take it to the poor house up the country.'

Captain Jack looked thoughtful, "I don't know-but it isn't just friendly to leave such a little craft in pulling vigorously at the oars. strange water without any pilot, Mrs. I believe I'll stand by her my-

"Land sakes! what can you do?" cried Mrs. Lane.

Well, my Mary Ellen is bound for China to-morrow; but you can keep her here till I come back. I'll see that you are paid-and for want of something better you can call her Rachel -that was my mother's name.

The Mary Eilen was laying to, in Salem Harbor, with anchor raised, next day, when Captain Jack came to say good-by to his hostess, and to place in her hand a little box of Indian wood carefully tied with a faded ribbon.

"You'll find a necklace there and a ring. Mrs. Lane-they used to be mother's, and might as well go along with the name.'

And Mrs. Lane placed the necklace round the plump baby neck, and laid the ring carefully by until such a time as the little wait should be old enough to think of rings, and then Captain Jack shook her heartily by the hand, and went away from the hamlet inn, and an hour after the whitesails of the Mary Eilen had disappeared far down the bay.

It was the same desolate coast of fifteen years before. There were the light house and the reefs on which so many gallant ships had met their doom; here, the gray beach, the slippery shingles, the old boat houses and yonder, the sand hills, the fishing hamlet and the rocky pasture lands facing toward the sea. Captain Jack Brainard, standing alone on the shinning sands, looked at each and all steadily -he had not seen them before

"It was somewhere here," mused Captain Jack, "that Dave Bent always moored his boat. I'd be obliged to him if I had it now to take me up the cove-it's growing dark already.

The soft dip of oars struck 'suddenly on Captain Jack's ears-he looked up. A boat was gliding around the Point, impelled by a single rower. "Boat ahoy!"

The slender oars of the dory fell inof seventeen or eighteen.

The face turned toward Captain Jack was a gorgeous Oriental facepale and delicately dark, with lustrous eyes and half-parted lips, scarlet as coral. The brow was broad and low;

graceful and slender as a willow. With one sweep of the oars the beautiful rower sent her boat bounding to Captain Jack's very feet. He heard it graze against the sands, he saw two bewildering black eyes surveying him with a look of cool astenishment, and then he beat down a violent desire to take to his heels and run away, and said :

"Is that boat bound up the cove?" She lifted her delicate brows, but the splendid eyes beneath had a lurking laughter in them.

"Yes." "I'm in want of a passage that way myself," said Captain Jack; "can you take me aboard?"

She scanned him from head to foot. At a glance she took in the stalward figure, the grave, middle-aged face, with its honest dark eyes and irongray hair, and then she answered:

"Who are you?" Captain Jack lifted the hat from his brown forehead.

"My name is! Jack Brainard, and I hail from the East. Who are you?" It was a delightfully straightforward reply. Her dark eyes opened wide.

"Come into the boat," she said

He leaped in and sat down opposite her. She gave him the oars with the utmost nonchalance.

"You can take them now-I am nd cold, but still a living face. tired of rowing. I knew it was you, Captain Jack rose up with the child Captain Jack, Mr. Gaylord told me you would return home this autumn.' She leaned forward then and laid on poor, bewildered Captain Jack's shoulder the smallest and whitest hand he had ever seen. The saucy black eyes, full of mingled laughter and tears,

"Don't you know me, guardy? I

His waif of the coast-his little castaway-that bright, bewildering beau-Captain Jack sat silent- his grave he drew the little hand from his shoulder and held it for a moment in his broad brown palm.

"Child, how old are you!" "Eighteen, guardy, and a graduate of Madame de Vilenue's boarding school! I have passed a winter in New York and a season at Saratoga and you do not knew how blase I have be-

Not blase-the face was too delicate, too passionate, too proud for that.

"I have been with Mrs. Lane a week," she went on, trailing her white fingers in the water. "The Gaylords are in town, guardy. Haven't you been gone a long, long time?'

"Fifteen years," said Captain Jack,

The oars of the dory rose and fell like living things in his strong hands; she shot across the water like a seagull out of the channel and into the cove-there were the fishermen's cottages and the old inn close before them.

The row was over. A tall, handsome man lay on the cove, smoking a cigar and watching the approaching dory intently. As Captain Jack and his protege reached the shore he started up and sauntered down to meet them with a sort of in-dolent, easy grace. Miss Rachel rose up, her splendid eyes opened in calm

surprise, and she leaped lightly ashore. "Mr. Gaylord! this is very unexpected-I thought you were in town.'

He bit his lip. "No, I am tired of town-I came in

search of you. "Indeed! You are too kind. Allow

me to present you to Captain Brainard. Mr. Harvey Gaylord bowed carelessly to Captain Brainard. Captain Bramard looked at Mr. Gaylord from

head to foot, but the young Gothamite was oblivious-he toyed with his rattan and looked at Rachel. "My mother sends her kindest regards," he said, "and society has

bade me bring back its lost star before the season commences. I have promised-am I rash?" She drew up the folds of her sweep-

ing dress from the damp grass. The black eyes were cast down. "Very."

"But, Rachel-"

The proud head was thrown back; the brilliant eyes warned him to stop -she sprang upon the threshold of

It had been raining all day. The poplars before the inn were dripping still, and the clouds rolled dark and softly to herself the words of an old song

" 'O Douglas, O Douglas, tenderand true." "Rachel," called Mrs. Lane from

A little start - a sudden prophetic droop of the long eyelashes, then the splendid head was raised haughtily— Rachel turned and went in.

Gaylord was lounging on a low seat by the fire; Captain Jack stood opposite, with his hands crossed behind him. She went forward quietly and stood by Captain Jack. Gaylord rose at once, flushed to the temples. He would have spoken, but the old sailor interrupted:

"Rachel," he said, calmly and kindly, "Mr. Gaylord has been talking with me. If you are willing and I am willing, he wants you for his wife. He knows my mind-your will in the matter is my will."

Not a muscle of her beautiful face moved.

"Thank you. I appreciate Mr. Gaylord's kindess, but I regret that I am obliged to decline it."

Oh, how cold and clear the voice was! An innate delicacy in Captain Jack's great heart made him turn his head away as Harvey Gaylord grasped at the mantle, his handsome face pale as death.

"Rachel!" he cried imploringly. She looked at him with calm, relentless eyes.

"We are friends, Harvey-never anything more.'

"Never, Rachel." "I do not love you-you know it." "Then you love another!"

The words were shot at her like so many arrows-he watched to see them strike. Only a quiet uplifting of the broad, white lids, then his own eyes fell before hers.

"Good night," she said icily.

"And this is all, Rachel?" Gaylord turned and left the room. The rain beat softly on the pane; the long, low sighs of wind from the seas shook the poplars. There was a dead silence in the room-it was Captain Jack's voice at last broke it-his deep strong voice, with a quiver of dreariness running through it.

"My child, who is it you love?" Her face was averted-she did not

"I know it isn't my right to ask," said Captain Jack, in the same weary tone; "I might have known I couldn't keep you now; but I never had a home, child, and I thought-

The fire danced before Captain Jack's eyes; something like a smothered sob swelled his broad bosom. Rachel went up to him and laid her little hand on his arm.

"Yes, I know. I am rough and old-you are out of place with me-" The soft, bewildering black eyes

looked up into his. "Captain Jack, I will stay with you always if you want me."

He held her off, and searched her face a moment, catch his breath.

"I am old."

"You are not!" "I am brown and rough."

"I do not care!" "You love someone else?"

The dark eyes smiled up in his face. "No. Captain Jack !" His face was transfigured with sul-

den light. He cried out, passionately: "Oh, my child, will you stay with me and be my wife?" Trembling at his own boldness, he stretched forth his arms to her in her

beauty and youth, and she sprang him and held her head down upon his "Oh, guardy, best, dearest-you

are all that I love in the world-take Reverently, as if she had been sn

angel, tenderly, as his great love prompted, he drew her to his heartthe brave, true heart that was to beat for her so many happy years.

## Blufled Out of a Big Rell.

Mr. Moffat is the Denver backer who was robbed of \$21,000 in his private office one day at noon. The robber held a revolver in one hand and a bottle of nitroglyceria in the other. He requested Mr. Moffat to write a check for \$21,000 under penalty of being shot and of having his bank building wrecked by the explosive in the bottle. Mr. Moffat is reputed to be worth as many millions as the number of thousands demanded by the robber. He wrote the check. The robber said he would have to trouble Mr. Moffat to go with him into the paying teller's cage and produce the eash; he would take \$20,000 in large

bills, and \$1000 in gold. "If you say one word, or indicate by a look or motion that anything is wrong, I will shoot you and then blow up the bank." Saying which the robber threw a light overcost over his arm concealing the revolver he held in hand, accompanied the bank President into the teller's cage, received the money and returned with Mr Moffat to the private office. He then repeated his threat to kill the banker and blow up the building if an alarm should be given before he (the robber) was safely outside the bank. He made his escape and has not been captured. The robber's overcoat, revolver and bottle were found in a doorway near the bank building. The revolver was loaded, but a chemical analysis of the contents of the bottle revealed the fact that the fluid was not nitroglycerin but sweet oil .- Pittsburg Dis-

## London's Electrical Supply.

Compared with other large towns, London is easily at the head for the magnitude of its electrical supply, says Chambers' Journal. Paris, for sullen toward the west. Rachel stood instance, has only an equivalent of in the porch and watched the night about 500,000 eight-candle power fall down on the rocky shore, singing lamps, as compared with the 1,200,000 lamps in London, as stated above. Manchester and Liverpool have, respectively, about 92,000 and 54,000; Glass gow, 70,000; Edinburgh, 43,000; Dublin, 16,000, and Cardiff, 9000. O the doorway, "come into the house, Dublin, 16,000, and Cardiff, 9000. O child! you'll get consumption out the total capital expended in the whole stantly. The rower turned and looked there in the wet, and Captain Jack of the United Kingdom for supplying at Captain Jack. It was a young girl and Mr. Gaylord are asking to see electricity London has spent more of seventeen or eighteen.

THE PLATFORM REPORTED.

Fall Text of the Resolutions Agreed Upon by a Majority of the Committee.

CHICAGO, July 8 .- The platform reported to the convention by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions was as follows:

Jeffersonian Principles Reaffirmed. We, the Democrats of the United States, in

we, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allogiance to those great essential prin-siples of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jeffer-son's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the squality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limita-

Centralization of Power Resisted. During all these years the Democratio party has resisted the tendency of selfish in-terests to the centralization of Governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integpower, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual system of government established by the founders of this Republic of Republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

Silver Once the Unit of Value.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold fogether as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silverree coinage at a ratio measured by the sliverdollar unit.

"The Crime of '73."

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetiz-We declare that the act of 1873, demonetiz-ing silver without the knowledge or ap-proval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a correspond-ing fall in the price of commodities pro-duced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debt, public and private; the enrichment of the moneylender class at home and abroad; prostration of industry and impoverishment of the peo-

Monometallism Denounced. We are unalterably opposed to monometal-lism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometalism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other Nations into financial servitude to London. Nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stilling of that spirit of love and liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution.

Free Coinage at 16 to 1.

We demand the free and unlimited coinge of both gold and silver at the present gal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the id or consent of any other Nation. We deand that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender, equally with gold, for all lebts, public and private, and we favor such egislation as will prevent for the future the emonstization of any kind of legal-tender soney by private contract.

Object to "Gold" Bonds.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obliga-tions of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Bond Issue Denounced.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn thetrafficing with bank-ing syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monom allism.

Opposed to National Banks.

Congress alone has power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to circulate as money be taken from the National banks and that all paragree money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coir and receivable for all debts, public and pri-Tariff for Revenue Only.

We hold that tariff duties should be levie: for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between

class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government hon estly and economically administered. McKinley Law Denounced. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in National elections, and which, en acted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder to

trusts and monopolies, enriched the few a the expense of the many restricted trad-and deprived the producers of the grea American staples of access to their natura

Income Tax Law Repeal. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further change in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having sustained constitutional objections to its enactment, which have been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench.

Its Re-Enactment Demanded. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the bur-dens of taxation may be equally and impar-tially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the

Government. For Restricted Immigration.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the impor-lation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactures.

Federal Railroad Ownership.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such re-strictions and guarantees in the control of rallroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression

For Economy in Office.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to simplicity and economy which belits a Democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices salaries of which drain the substance of

"Government by Injunction." We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairms a viola-

poor.

tion of the Constitution of the United Six and a crime against free institutions, as we especially object to government by a junction as a new and highly dangers form of oppression by which Federal judge in contempt of the laws of the States as rights of citizens become at once legislate judges and executioners; and we approach the bill passed at the last session of by United States Senate and now pending the House relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury a certain cases of contempt.

Against Pacific Funding Bill.

Against Pacific Funding Bill. No discrimination should be indulged the Government of the United States in h fuse toverment of the United States in for any of its debtors. We approve of the fusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and denot the effort of the present Republican Congress.

to enact a similar measure. For Liberal Pensions.

Recognizing the just claims of descriptions of the put claims of description soldiers, we heartily indorse the most commissioner Murphy that no may shall be arbitrarily dropped from the petis roll, and the fact of enlistment and service and the deemed conclusive evidence against the petits of th disease or disability before enlistment

Territories Should Be Admitted,

We favor the admission of the Territo We favor the admission of the Territors of New Mexico and Arizona into the United States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain Territors we hold that the officials appointed to a minister the government of any Territor together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona file reside of the Territory or district in which the district of the reside of the Territory or district in their duties are to be performed. The Descratic party believes in home rule, and the all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of the homes for American citizens. We resomend that the Territory of Alaska be grant mend that the Territory of Alaska be gra a delegate in Congress, and that the gra land and timber laws of the United St be extended to said Territory.

Sympathy for Cuba. We extend our sympathy to the parela Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty a

Against Life Tenure in Office. We are opposed to life tenure in the pa-service. We favor appointments based as merit, fixed terms of office and such as ministration of the Civil Service laws as afford equal opportunities to all cincels

ascertained fitness. For River Improvement. The Federal Government should and improve the Mississippi River agreat waterways of the Republic, soure for the interior States easy a transportation to tide water. Wi waterway of the Republic is of sume portance to demand aid of the Gov-such aid should be extended upon a plan of continuous work until perma provement is secured.

this Republic, established by cust usage of one hundred years, and sar by the examples of the greatest and of those who founded and have mai our Government, that no man sh eligible for a third term of the Pro-

We declare it to be the unwritten

Against a Third Term

Appeal to the People. Confidence in the justice of our c the necessity of its success at the p-submit the foregoing declaration of ples and purposes to the considerat ment of the American people. We the support of all citizens who them and who desire to have the effective through legislation for the the people and the restoration

CIGAR WRAPPERS FROM MEXI

There is a growing idea among st

ers that, owing to the trobules in 0

Their Use Not Yet Increased by Present Troubles in Cuba.

country's prosperity.

there will be a scarcity of Cuba tobacco, which will soon affect b quality and quantity of domesti Havana cigars, and a rumor is ent that already many of the clear Havanas are covered with can tobacco, and that it cannot tected by experts. The best in persons in the trade deny this and state that most of the large can firms have enough Cuban to last them for a year or me that there is little or no tell Mexico suitable for the fas smoker. They say, also, that M tobacco is detected easily at sig while it may be possible in futur to produce tobacco for wrapper will compete with the Cuban will be a long time coming. date no effort has been made Mexican growers to cater to t ket. The Mexican leaf is thick duller in appearance, without t gloss of the Cuban variety so tive to American smokers. still more to the point, it rap teriorates in appearance after worked up into cigars. Still a reason is that all the available can wrappers worth anything

called for by the Mexican tra-

firm of which is said to be und

tract with Englishmen for

The government statistics ab

eigars every two weeks.

an important hint in this matter total export of filler tobacc Mexico for 1803 was only 48.451 of a value of \$11,456; in 1884 pounds, valued at \$18,507. " total amount of wrapper to 1895 was but thirteen pounds. at \$7. This country import Cuba in 1893 21,694,891 pounds nt \$8,940,058; in 1894, some 1 pounds, valued at \$5,828,561. 1895 some 20,147,000 pounds. \$7,233,474. The total amoun ported wrapper tobacco from paying duty into the United treasury during 1895 was pounds, valued at \$38,320. T the facts in the matter, and as so Mexican tobacco begins to come use on domestic-made clear b cigars its arrival will be shown weekly tables of imports public trade and shipping organs. very likely is that the consumer ana cigars will soon have t darker tobacco on his cigars to has been wishing for lately.

Chtil. The Bishop (to young w

sister, I dare say you find comthought that you made your happy while he lived. Young widow-Yes, Poor in heaven till he dled .- Pick

About all the people you

know bake lots of children,