ABOUT ORIENTAL RUGS.

THE LOVELY PRODUCT OF EAST-ERN RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Worshiper an Artist-The Prayer Rug of the Turk-A Great Institution Both Moslem and Christian-Pawith tient Industry and Consummate Skill.

In all sizes and in all possible colors, with figures fantastic or designs most exquisite; soft and glossy as a seal fur or thick and shaggy as a bear skin; fresh from the looms of Persia or old as the empire of the sultans, and bearing the dust of the Caucasus, come the ori-ental rugs to the marts of western civili-

The riental rug is the product of eastern life. The mountain sheep sup-plied its material, nature taught the de-

plied its material, nature taught the de-sign and gave the coloring, and the re-ligion of the people became the impulse and guiding spirit of the deft woman ingwas that through many centuries spread the knotted mystic covers in the homes and shrines of the orient. Eastern life is religion. The people eat, drink, work and think according to the dictates of their traditional faith; and though the idea of utility may have some time largely entered into the pro-duction of rugs in the orient, the domi-nant spirit of the work has been religion, and the rug is thus sacred in the eyes of the people.

the people. In the prayer of the Islam center va-rious sacred ideas. He bows down be-fore his Maker, and the material on which he rests his hands must be susceptible to spotless cleanliness; he wants to find himself in an atmosphere of high thoughts and sacred suggestions, and as he looks down in kneeling he sees the living green and crimison—symbols of life and power—mingled in all mystic figures with blue and gold that carry to him faint ideas of love and glory. At home in the rooms where the morning sum looks in the nious Turk finds in bla sun looks in, the pious Turk finds in his prayer rug the associations of the mosques in his native city, or of the holiest of holies where he prayed in his pilgrinnage to Mesca, in the form of domes and panels and the designs of en-caustic tiles, and peculiar arrangements of stone and brick in the walls: so that wherever the worshiping Turk may be found, kneeling upon a prayer rug against the eastern sky, the soul finds itself in the midst of sacred associations and breathes the holy atmosphere of the temple where it has prayed with the faithful. sun looks in, the pious Turk finds in his faithful.

Thus dignified, the oriental rug became a great institution among the peoples of the orient, both Moslem and Christian, and industry and talent have been de-voted to it for centuries. By reason of the high value thus put upon a good rug, the might varies of as put algost a good rigs, the mothers and daughters of the people who set themselves to the arduous task of "tying up" a rug spared no pains in procuring the best materials, and their zeal developed the highest talent. In many cases they were made for votive offerings to mosenes and shrines: then many class they were made for volve offerings to mosques and shirnes; then nothing was to be spared. Ruskin's "lamp of sacrifice" was there in all brightness; it is a gift to God, and must be costly. The linest wool, the best of dyes and the highest talent were put upon the altar, and some of these old Kazak and Daghistan rugs that stray out of a Turkish measure of shiring are Katak and Dagnisan rugs that stray out of a Turkish mosque or shrine are splendid works of art, with an exuber-ance of rich, soft coloring and bold de-sign that delight the eyes and call forth the admission of anomalising a made

There is no complicated machinery in the manufacture of an oriental ug, the warp being stretched on a simple frame, and all the rest of the work done by tying the colored yarn across the warp in a line, in a peculiar strong knot, combing it down hard and cutting it the necessary length. Where each particular tuft of yarn had thus to be tied in a knot by the skillful fingers of the artist wea-ver, a medium sized rug of good quality required the labor of months or years sign which the simple or claborate de-sign which the artist carried in mind. Considering the fact that there was no

machinery to save labor, no chemicals, no shadow of an art school, an antique oriental rug of fair quality, that in color and texture has defied the tread of centuries, is no mean proof of the patient industry and consummate artistic skill of the daughters of the orient.

Professor William Thomson tells of an oriental rug which the family had in his boyhood in Syria. It had done service of all kinds long enough to be torn in two, and the half rug used to go to the sea shore with the boys to receive no gentle treatment. When soiled with uld be washed

BY A MYSTERIOUS HOST. He Is Recognized by One of Mis Guests,

Who Is Forbidden to Speak the Hermit's Name on Peril of His Life-Subsequent Disappearance of the Strange Man

HERMIT OF THE PLAINS.

A certain gentleman, whom I shall call Herr L----, was sent to Texas from Ber-lin by a syndicate of German noblemen who were desirous of investing in land for the purpose of establishing an exten work of the story of the story per in Fort Worth for a few days, and, hearing favorable accounts of the country lying northwest of this city, became impressed with the idea that he would find there a suitable location for the proposed ranch. He wished to visit the sections he thought He wished to visit the sections he thought of purchasing, and your correspondent, as agent for the Houston and Texas Cen-tral, which owned the lands, was ap-pointed to accompany him. We left the railroad at Vernon, and went by private conveyance to the tract in question, which lay some eighteen miles out from that tour.

that toy As we left the hotel at Vernon we asked the landlord if there was any

house on the road where we could pu up for the night should it happen that we would not be able to make the return trip that day.

No house at all, sir," said mine host, "Yes, the hermit of the plains. He's a 'ex

sin whar foreign character, who lives some fifteen miles from here, all alone, in a little shanty about half a mile off in a fittle sharing about half a finite of the road. He's so mighty unsociable he's got himself the name of the hermit of the plains. He might take you in, Mr. —, but it's one of his peculiarities that he can't bear a Germán' [with a glance at my companion], "and he wouldn't accommodate me to save his life."

accommodate me to save his life," "A rabid Frenchman, in all probabil-ity," said Herr L—, 'as we drove off. We had a capital pair of brisk little Texas ponies, all fire and nerve, and, the reads being good, reached our object point in good time, but several hours were consumed in driving over the counwere consumed in driving over the con-try, and, unconscious of the fight of the short day, we were surprised to find our-selves near its close. Another reason for haste was also apparent in the purplish masses of cloud lying near the horizon that threatened a storm. In an near-adjub, chort time darkness was for tacredibly short time darkness was on us and the entire heavens black with the coming tempest. The ponies became unmanageable at the first peal of thunder and forsook the road, which I vainly endeavored to find again; but the vivid flashes of lightning, instead of serving me, only added to my confusion. An hour's plunging here and there in the bald prairie threw me completely out of my reckoning, and when at last the storm had spent itself and the rain began .o pour down in torrents, I couldn't ha told my right hand from my left. He Herr L —— called my attention to a dim but steady spark of light burning close to the horizon at no great distance from us. Taking it to be at some house we drove the now subdued ponies straight to it, and found ourselves before alow shanty, through whose unshuttered window that through whose unsuffered window that welcome light was shining. We knock-ed, and a voice in English, though with a slight foreign accent, called out to know who we were. We replied that we were two belated, lost cravelers, who sought the shelter of a roof for the night. After some delay the door was occured and we stowed in A man of ppened, and we stepped in. A man of average height, but of a commanding, elegant learing, stood holding in his and a candle, whose light falling on his face revealed it most distinctly. Here L- looked at him and at once ex

laimed in amazement: "God in heaven, it is the Count you

But the name was unuttered, for the man dropped the candle instantly, and prang like a wild beast at L---- 's throat, "Speel: that name and I kill you like

a dog! gasped out that he would not. L — gasped out that he would hot, and his assulant took his hands from his throat and relighted the candle. The room was furnished rudely, but was scrupulously clean, and the plank table covered with books that proved on ex-miniation to be the untranslated Latin roots with a few wall chosen relumes

poets, with a few well chosen volumes of English essays. The hermit provided us wit' a supper of boiled ham and crackers, and then, turning to L—, said that if he would pledge himself not to reveal to any one his name and whereabouts we would be welcome to such shelter as he could offer. L-There was only one room, and we all slept in blankets on the floor. Our mysslept in biankets on the noor. Our mys-terious host had little or nothing to say, and when L—— volunteered some infor-mation in regard to recent German poli-tics. replied that he wished never to sven hear the name of that country morning acceler. mentioned again.

TRAVELERS IN TEXAS ENTERTAINED SOME FACTS FROM A CHEMIST ABOUT CONDENSED MILK.

IT IS BOILED 'WAY DOWN.

The Process of Preparing It for the Mar-

ket-How and by Whom It Was First Doue-Why It Is in Certain Form Good Food for Infants.

"Tell me something about conden milk, its manufacture and its popular uses," requested a Globe reporter of one of the best known chemists in Boston, as the two sat discussing matters in genth eral.

"The demand for condensed milk "The demand for condensed milk grew, I suppose, out of a desire to render milk capable of being transported long distances and to keep it sweet for a long time. It is hardly worth while to go into a technical description of the pro-gess of conductions as it is given because cess of condensing; as it is simply evapo ration-by means, however, of a vacuus

WORKING IT OUT. "In the middle of this century, Pro-fessor E. N. Horsford made numerous feesor E. N. Horsford made numerous experiments showing that milk could be successfully condensed by evaporating it at a low temperature with the addi-tion of some sugar. He did not employ a vacuum pan, but he pointed out the means by which his assistant, Dalson, with Blatchford and Harris, succeeded in placing the first condensed milk upon the market. This milk, which was sold in cakes packed in tin foil, formed part of the provisions which Dr. Kane took of the provisions which Dr. Kane took with him on his polar expedition. "In 1856 Blatchford improved the pro-

cess by introducing the vacuum pan. In the same year Gail Borden obtained a patent for applying the vacuum pan in a particular way to the preparation of condensed milk without the addition of sugar or other foreign substance. This milk, however, would not keep for any length of time, and Borden added sugar: and his preserved milk appeared on the market in tin boxes, hermetically sealed. Horsford and Borden share the honor of having invented condensed honor of having invented condensed milk

Condensed milk is prepared by evaporating ordinary milk at a temperature below 100 degs. C; preserved milk is con-densed milk to which sugar has been added during the process of evaporation.

"What is the ordinary condensed milk of commerce?" asked the writer. "Simply condensed milk to which

"Simply condensed milk to which cape sugar has been added. They found that in the condensing, after the milk reached a boiling point, the fat separ-ated from the rest, and a proper degree of thickness could not be obtained, but that by adding cane sugar the milk could be reduced to the desired consist-ence. If the milk were thin ensure the Could be reduced to the desired consist-ency. If the milk were thin enough to shake around in the can it would be churned, as it were, by handling, and little lumps of butter would gather in it. Even in common milk that has been brought to me for analysis, I have found little lumps of butter if it has come a long distance on the cars.

Inthe tumps of butter if it has come a long distance on the cars. "Then there is another kind of con-densed milk that milkmen sometimes work off on their customers when their regular supply has been sourced by a thunderstorm"—

"Is it really a scientific fact that a thunderstorm will sour milk? broke in thunderstorm will sour milk? broke in the reporter, whose crude ideas on that point had been suffering for enlightenment for years Yes, I think so," continued the chem-"At least the conditions during a

ist. thunder storm are such that milk often will sour then. For one thing, thunder storms usually come on very hot days. Then, too, the unusual amount of ozon prevalent during a thunder storm, the presence of nitric acid, in fact, caught in the air, washed down by the rain, may have something to do with the scuring."

DIFFERENT QUALITIES OF MILK

DIFFERENT QUALITIES OF MILE. "But as I was saying, milkmen often carry around in bulk, in ten quart cans, a kind of condensed milk made without sugar, and that will keep several days. That kind is the best in the world for babies brought up by hand." "How is that?" asked the reporter, growing suddenly interested. "Well, this fallney about 'one cow's milk for the baby' is pretty well knocked out now. People in the first place are not sure that they are getting one cow's milk, and the next place if they are and the cow is disensed the baby's health is endangered. The milk of a whole herd is more uniform; and the process of conis more uniform; and the process of con-densing will remove or destroy any injurious ingredients or taints that might

DDD AND BEAUTIFUL OBJECTS FOUND IN THE FAR EAST.

The Forest Dweller's Method of Starting Fires-Cumbersome "Coins" of the Dyak Peoples-Many and Interesting Kinds of Beads.

The forest dwelling peoples of the fur-her east have an odd instrument for taking fire. Very seldom, so far as we ther east have an odd instrument for making fire. Very seldom, so far as we observed, do they employ the proverbial method of "rubbing" two sticks—which is not rubbing at all. Near the coast every man carries a bit of pitcher in the siri box or bamboo slung at his waist, a chip of a plate, English or Dutch, and a handful of dry fungus. Holding this tinder under his thumb upon the fragment of earthenware, he strikes the side of the siri box sharply, and it takes fire But this method can only be used by aribes which have such communication with the foreigner as supplies them with European goods. The inland peoples use a more singular process. They carry g short cylinder of lend, hollowed roughly to a cuplike form at one end, which fits a joint of bamboo. Placing this cylinder in the palm of the left hand, they fill the cup with that a direct to be ribes which have such communication cup with tinder, adjust the bamboo over it, strike sharply, remove the covering as

arrive sinte sint py, remove the covering as quickly, and the tinder is alight. Ob-servers who take a narrow view have de-clared that the earliest art practiced by human beings after they escape from mero barbarism is pottery. These races have long passed that stage, but we do not recall any evidence that they use the art. The fact is that in countries which art. The fact is that, in countries which produce the bamboo, earthenware hardly needed except for luxury. Th make charms and fetiches of dried clay

MEASURING VALUES. But in Borneo the Dyak peoples have class of foreign earthenware singuarchins of foreign earchenware singu-larly interesting. As Malays employ brass guns for their currency, so the Dyaks employ antique vases. In neither instance do the actual "coins" pass from band to hand, since by brass gun a Malay signifies a cannon, twenty feet long, perhaps, and a Dyak signifies a vessel eichtean incluse hide a more essel eighteen inches high or more 'hese things are measures of value These things are measures of divided into imaginaty fractions. There are three varieties of this earthenware the gust, which represents about £500 sterling, the naga and rusa, much less valuable. The first is certainly Chinese, and the last probably, but perhaps they never came from the continent. At some date unknown the north of Borneo was occupied by a Chinese colony which must have numbered millions. This great time, when a third part of the island was cultivated and densely peopled, may have been 800 years ago. But the first pavagraph in the "Annals of Bruni" recognizes a powerful Chinese kingdom of Batangan in the Fifteenth centuryof Batangan in the Fifteenth century— we are not to digress into that fascinat-ing theme, however. The Celestials were exterminated about two genera-tions ago; an old friend of ours, the great Chief Gasing, still carried ten pig-tails attached to his sword of state— trophies of his father's valor, probably. Chinese merchants have tried again and again to counterfeit the old jars, as have the Dutch, but they never succeeded in again to connerter the oid jars, as have the Dutch, but they never succeeded in passing off their imitations. The Naga may be lindoo or Japanese, of very re-mote antiquity: both peoples had great settlements in the island at some time beyond human memory. They have left Buddhist remains of importance here and these and there.

secured no samples of these ous things, for reasons that have been suggested. But the recollection calls to mind some extraordinary objects of the same class, in a sense, which are treas-ured on the other side of the world.

WONDERFUL BEADS. The Aggry and the Popo bends, which erve for jewels in West Africa, are glass serve for arthenware of unknown of immemorial antiquity, adern skill to counterfeit, an nations, probably, have d at imitating the Aggry rewdest chemists and the resembli a wdest chemists and the feers of Venice and Bir-e done their best; the pot-ad, France and Germany ed their resources, but in not seem such a difficult wever. The beads are irenterphas, abyever. The beaus are regular in shape and size; many have been sawn in two. They have an opaque

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been sawn in two. They have an opaque ground—ochre yellow in the most ratu-able species—but so various that this point gives no trouble. A rough orna-ment of circles in another hue runs through the material from side to side or end to end. Here, again, imitation seem

GLEAINGS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Pithy Paragraphs of Late News in Con. densed Form. Whittier has refused an offer of \$2,500

because the authorities are taking down the dangerous poles and wires.

violin. If this does not clear the Winter

Farmer Hudson, of Templeton, San Luis, Obispo county, Cal., pulled a beet the other day that weighed 154 pounds. It was seven feet long.

ourne, Australia, in February, to discuss the advisability of forming a confedera-tion embracing all the Australian colo-

west and became a faro gambler, accumulated a fortune of \$500,000, but played rashly and lost it all. He is now insane in the county infirmary.

eaty was sent to the Senate a Michigan doctor skipped to Canada with \$50,000 of other people's money. He was evidently a close reader of the newspapers. Mr. Carnegie's intimation that he may bable to accord Mr. Cleveland his disinguished support in 1892, in case the latter is the nominee, can probably be set down as a delicate touch of Pittsburg irony.

Schuylkill county, at Pottsville, a resolu-tion was passed favoring Hon. Henry Loucks as the successor of the late Dr. E. E. Highbee as State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

is weight, which was very great, by not drinking, resulted in a reduction of ten ounds in eight days. At the end of three months he had lost forty-five pounds,

ress has given \$10,000 to the Grant Meorial Fund and all subscriptions to th paper are to be turned over to the assoc tion. Mrs. Grant says the tomb of her usband is finally located at Riverside Park.

erved longer in the United States Sena'e an any of his colleagues. On April 5 1890, he will have been in the Senate without a single break 24 years. Mr. Edmunds will be 62 in February. He ooks his age.

The epigram of Mr. Spcaker Reed, to he effect that "the Senate is where good . atesmen go when they die," sounds telling, but it is not a correct statement of the facts. The Senate is where big allionaires congregate when they o show how much, strength their barrels an exert in politics.

Australia is reported to have got a new explosive which is one-third more exosive than dynamate, and is expected o work wholesale destruction in the The inventions of destruction will oor reach a point which will wipe the eleated army out of existence and break p the victorious one by its cost.

Among the collection of relics in the National Museum is an enormous punch owl which once belonged to George ashington. The more we study the life of this great and good man the more evi-dence do we find of a kindly and genial nature which softens the somewhat grave and austere aspect in which history resents him, and renders him still mor

ear to the memory of his countrymen. "Goliah," one of the big trees of Cali fornia, is a solid tree measuring twenty three feet through at the ground, twenty et at five feet above the spreading bi and seventeen feet still higher up. It has seen estimated that its weight is about 100,000 tons, and that it would make ,500,000 feet, board measure, of clear umber, the branches and top piling up 00 cords of wood.

The citizens of East Bradford township, Chester county, are stirred up by the unearthly cries of a wild animal that is roaming the fields and woods of that part of the county at night. The farmers and their families are awakened in the middle of the night by cries that curdle their blood, and none are so brave as to hunt the animal. It is supposed to be a wild cat. Over 300 old soldiers of Westmoreland county met a Greensburg Thursday to discuss questions of importance to them. Resolutions were adopted that the per diem pension bill should become a law that the arrearage bill should have its date so changed as to allow all applicants for pensions their arrearages, and that all soldiers and soldiers' widows who have been allowed pensions by special acts of Congress should be allowed arrearages. Rev. Mr. Talmage says of Solomon He had at his command gold to the alue of \$3,400,000,000, and he had silver to the value of \$5,145,000,377, yet Solo mon was not happy." Well, when it is remembered that he had several hundred wives, it doesn't seem surprising that he hould have felt low spirited at times. s extremely doubtful if the exuberan Mr. Talmage would be happy under simllar conditions. A young lady school teacher of Sumter Florida, one night last week unty, dreamed that she was whipping one of er scholars, and from reports she cerher scholars, and from reports she cer-tainly had a terrible time of it. She waked up the inmates of the house by screaming: "Won't you be a good boy --won't you study your lessons--won't you quit stiking pins in the scholars?" Her mother, thinking that something must be the matter, rushed into the young lady's room and saw her sfunding up in bed, beating, kicking and otherwise abus-ing a pillow. ing a pillow

OUR Y. M. C. A.

Strong Efforts Being Made to Recover From

the Heavy Losses by the Flood. The Young Men's Christian Associa-tion of Johnstown deserves great credit for the rapidity with which recovery, from the great disaster is being made. The organization now has pleasant rooms again, with piano, games, and other elevating means of recreation. where the long winter evenings may be pleasantly spent. As our city has little or no means for entertainment, it becomes all the more necessary that there shall be some steps taken to supply means of pure enjoyment.

The Association issues a circular requesting a return of all who have held memberships. A united effort is making to secure a circulating library for the Association. This will partly take the place of the lost Sunday School libraries,

ad also of the Cambria Library. It is to be sincerely hoped that the coung men will meet with prompt and mple assistance in their worthy endeavors.

MORE THAN HE BARGAINED FOR.

squire McGough, of Portage, Orders a Cof-fin and Gets One With a Body in it, On Tucsday a Hungarian was killed at Potage, and, having no friends, he had to be buried at [the expense of the county. An order was given to have the coffia shipped to 'Squire McGough, who was to see to the burial. At the same time Undertaker Henderson got an order from Poor Director Easly to Coffin the Hungarian, Gusky, who was killed at the stone bridge. Somehow the two orders got confused, and the Hungarian killed here was, ent in the coffin to 'Squire McGough. flis surprise, when he received the coffin with the corpse in it, can be imagined. He returned the body to Johnstown yesterday morning, and it was burried in Sandyvale.

OUT IN THE COLD.

Coopersdale Borough Will Not be a Part of

the New City at First. It is expected that the charter for the new city of Johnstown will be issued in a day or so. Coopersdale not being contiguous with the other boroughs that roted in favor of consolidation, will, it is stated, not be included in the incorporation, but may be annexed as soon as the new city Council organizes and takes the necessary steps. Other territory may also be annexed, should the people so desire. As now constituted the city will contain sixteen wards, the Seventh, which now includes Moxham and the other territory recently annexed to Johnstown borough, being the largest.

Public Schools of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, December 20 - The annual report of the late Superintendent of Pubhe Instruction, Dr. Higbee, is in the hands of the State Printer. It says: "The chools now number 21,889, an increase since last year of 547. The increase the previous year was only 280. The increase n the number of pupils is 13.176, differing little from the increase of the previous ear." Dr. Higbee says now that the apropriation from the State is double what was four years ago, the average salary of the teachers should be raised. 'The want of proper remuneration, he says, is injuring the status of our schools, and ae suggests that directors and parents refuse to make the matter of selecting teachers nothing more than the employ ment of the cheapest candidates in the market. He regrets that the bill for a closer inspection of our schools in rural districts failed of passage at the last sesion.

A Mysterous Shot. GREENSBUEG, PA., December 19.-Frank Miller, a thirteen-year-cld son of Fredolin Miller, of the Greensburg Banking Company, fell to the pavement yesterday on his way home from school. When picked up he complained of a prickins sensation in his right leg, an examination showed that he had been shot through the fleshy part of the thigh. The ball which had passed through his leg, was a twentytwo calibre. The shooting is a mystery. He is resting easy and will be about again

in ten days.

SOME CURIOUS THINGS.

for a Christmas poem. New York is left in temporary darkness

The Czar is now a performer on the

Palace of Nihilists nothing else will.

A conference will assemble at Mel-

A new Philadelphia man who went

The day after Harrison's extradition

At a meeting of the School Directors of

Zo'a reports that his attempt to reduce

and was in much improved health. The New York weekly Mail and Ex-

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has

vater and thrown on the burning sands to dry under the Syrian sun, that can bleach anything; but the only effect of the ordeal on the half rug would be to the colors new life. give

What is the intrinsic value of an anoriental rug? Answer, he who That soft, glossy Anatolian prayer tique rug, with fine, intricate design border ing the rich gold ground, is the handi-work of a passionate maiden, who spent years of patient toil on it, while before her mind there stood the distaut vision of herself, a mother, kneeling on that rug in ardent prayer for her children. that rug could hardly be produced today for its own weight in gold, for not only the artist and the dyes are gone forever, but the patriarchal days of peace and quict prosperity that made such art and labor possible are no more to be found under Turkish skies.

Turkizh rugs of the highest quality have always been made in the region of the Caucasus mountains by Turks, Ar-menians, Turconians and Kurds, the latter two being nomad races. "Daghis-tan" (which inteans mountain region) is a generic name given in the native coun generic name given in the native coun-try to all close woven, heavy, the wool rugs, which would naturally be made in a region where a large portion of the people are occupied as shepherds rearing flocks of fine sheep. The term 'Daghis-tan," however, has now come to be uni-versally applied to the finest quality of short nap Caucasus rugs, made generally oblong in shape.—Herant M. Kiretch-jian in New York Mail and Express.

mentioned again. . "I don't ask you who that man is, af-ter your having given your word to him, Herr L.—.," I said, "but what is he, or rather what has he been?" . "I will tell you only this," answered my companion. "That lone hermit is the head of one of the most powerful families in Germany. He is supposed to

families in Germany. He is supposed harm died, however, some years aco At any rate, a cofin was buried with every possible honor, and, up to last night, 1 am sure, it never occurred to any one to doubt his body lay in it. He occupied doubt his body lay in it. He occupied one of the most important positions at court, and I am at a loss to understand his exile to these Texas plains, for he left a cherning young wife, an exatted rank and a princely income for that hovel." and a princely income for that hovel." "You will never tell of your discov-

ery?" I queried. Herr L---- q

Herr L— quietly answered the ques-tion, of which I became a little ashamed: "Sir, I am a gentleman."

"Sir, I am a gentleman." I again had occasion to visit the vicin-ity of Vernon, and, on inquiring for the bernit of the plains, was informed that he had disappeared from that neighbor-hood, leaving no trace behind, -Fort Worth Cor, St. Louis Globe Democrat.

ve beeu in the milk before it was boil-This kind of condensed milk is the best for coffee, also, as it will not dilute and weaken the coffee as common milk I have used it in my family for will. years

"It is strange," added the chemist. "that there is no law regulating the sale of impure or condensed milk, or milk not up to the standard. The laws affect ing common milk are many and stringent but they do not apply to condensed milk Now, here is the result of an analysis I have just made of two samples of con-densed milk, the first made from partly skimmed milk and the second from whole milk:

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t						1																														б.
lids	n	0	t	ſ	a	t			•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	86.
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"You notice that the first is more than half water and contains only 5.40 per cent. of fat; yet the public couldn't tel⁷

the difference." "What is milk sugar?" asked the writer. "Milk sugar is made by extraction from whey, which contains 85 per cent. of milk sugar. It is not sweet, is insolu-ble in water and will not decompose. It is used a great deal in medicine, mixed with pepsin, for instance, and to make those little pills homeopathists use. If comes to this country from Switzerland, chiefly, crystalized on thin sticks, just as rock candy is on strings."—Boston Globe.

easy, to the craftsmen of Venice in particular; but appearances are deceptive, svidently. The Popo bead, less valuable, but valuable enough, is blue glass, trans-

a dull yellow against the light. These things are all found in the earth; but, so far as can be ascertained, they neve turn up in company with bones or othe signs of burial, which, to our mind, is the most curious fact of all. That they are

icient Egyptian is a certainty. Many hundreds, if not thousands, were taken in the sack of the palace at Coo massie, strung, in general, upon that very pretty cord which we mentioned with gold nuggets beaten flat, and cubes of coral and tufts of colored silk inter-spersed. Very handsome they looked, spersed. Very handsome they looked, no doubt; upon the smooth brown skin of the royal dames. A pretty bracelet from Coomassie is made of triangular pieces cut from the rib of a shell, snow pieces cut from the rib of a shell, snow white, strung in groups alternately with these small flattened nuggets. But the curiosities saved in that loot bear only a miserable proportion to those which men of taste admired in the palace and the big houses of the caboceers. But one stool was carried away—as a memorial for the Princess of Wales—among the hundreds adorned with silver which lay in all di-rections. Very charming were many of these—the Ashantee artist seemed to de-vote his best attention to the stools. Seven were piled, as if for removal, in the courtyard of a great house, each plated with repousse work, showing much taste and ingenuity of design. These people have "gifts."—Saturday Review.

Fine New Plate-Glass Windows. The extensive repairs and remodeling that have been going on for some time in the large business establishment of John Thomas & Sons took a big step toward completion yesterday when eight fine large plate-glass windows were placed in position. The establishment considering its depth and frontage, is the largest in the city, and the present work of remod-eling it, when completed, will give it a very imposing external appearance as well as making it a model of convenience in its internal appointments.

The Body Found on Wednesday.

The body found at the edge of the Stonycreek, by Sandyvale Cemetery, and taken to the morgus on Wednesday afternoon is described as follows :

No. 514, female, apparently about fifteen or sixteen years of age, dress of garnet or wine-colored cottonade, reaching about shoeteps, metallic buttons, white muslin skirt, white cotton undershirt, black woolen hose (likely home made), buttoned shoes about number one or tw

To be Rung at Christmas.

The large bell belonging to St. John's Catholic Church, an account of which was given in the DEMOCRAT some weeks ago, is being put on a temporary scaffolding near the church, so that it can be used to call the people together. It is expected that the bell will be in positions for use on Christmas.