INFLUENCE OF THE INNER LIFE ON THE EXTERNAL WORLD

How an Individual or a Scene May Have an Entirely Different Appearance to Two Persons- Bappiness and Sorrow Made by

There have been philosophers who declared that the earth on which we stand and the stars on which we gaze have no real existence, but are merely the outcomes of our inner selves. Perhaps the best answer to this is that the mind itself, at least that of most people, refuses to receive the idea. The difference between the me and the not me is too sharply defined in the inner consciousness to permit Bishop Berkeley's notion from taking root within us.

Yet we cannot afford to overlook the germ of truth which this idea contains. Though not literally the creation of our thought, the outer world is to each one of as largely that which we make it. Nature herself, in all her varied scenes, whatever she may be in reality, shows herself to us in the light which we throw upon her. One man looks at a landscape and sees land and water, grass and trees, hills and plains, and nothing more Another, a farmer, sees the growing crops, the fallow land, the noxious weeds, the prospect for future tillage and the obstacles to be overcome. Auother, with a painter's eye, sees every variety of form and color, proportion and perspective, harmony and contrast, beauty and sublimity To the melancholy man all is tinctured with gloom -a leaden pall covers even the gavest scenes-while to the joyous everything seems bright and glad, and even the dreariest of November days only suggests the radiant sunlight that is sure later on to struggle through the clouds

So with the sights of a city For each of us as they take on the aspect of our own mental condition How differently they impress the citizen who has spent his life among them from the foreigner who views them for the first time! What a different message the stately and magnificent buildings bear to the absorbed man of business and to the architect who appreciates every detail of their construction!

If there is so wide a divergence in the aspect which inanimate things have for us, the difference is still greater in the way we regard the men and women by whom we are surrounded. Character is a complex thing, difficult to detect, impossible to fathom, yet we presumptuonsly venture to gauge and pronounce upon it with the smallest modicum of knowledge. It is curious to notice how differently the same person will impress various individuals. His friend will perhaps see no fault in him, his enemy no virtue. One will put faith in him; another will suspect his every action. One deem him cold hearted; another will think him affectionate and kind. It must be that their own personalities are reflected in him, and that to a certain extent he does thus become for a time, while under their influence, what they suppose him to be always. It is certainly true that the good and gentle find far more goodness and gentleness in the world than those who are deficient in such qualities. It is the selfish man who is the keenest to detect selfishness in others; it is the overbearing who complain most of the arrogance and pride with which they are met, and the unjust who murmur at the injustice they receive. On the other hand, the loving and sympathetic discover love and sympathy everywhere; the noble and true bring to light pobility and truth which might otherwise be hidden. Thus to a large extent we develop the character of those we meet. By a subtle magnetism we draw like to like and evolve out of other personalities the characteristics of our own

Even the ontward circumstances of life are largely what we ourselves make them We are accustomed to consider prosperity a blessing and adversity a curse, but quite frequently they change places It is the spirit in which they are received that determines their result. The rich and self indulgent man, surrounded by luxury and opportunity, may be far less happy than his poorer neighbor who brings industry, fidelity and generosity into constant exercise. The same privileges that raise one young man to honor and usefulness are a snare and temptation to another. The same recreation that invigorates one enfeebles another. The same sorrow that softens one and leads him out of self to works of kindness and helpfulness prostrates another and reuders him valueless. It is that which is within a man that so acts upon the externals of life as to de-cide their results to him, and through

him to others

If this beso, then happiness or wretchedness is largely in our power, and most of our complaints only bear witness to our own remissness. We may rightly recognize the fatility of strug-gling against outward events which we cannot control, but we can always bring to bear upon them such a spirit and in-fluence as shall turn evil into good and bitter into sweet. —Philadelphia Ledger

A Startling Announ

An English literary man who was on the verge of bringing out a book at the Pitt Press ordered his proofs to be sent to him at a house where he was engaged to dine out, intending to look them over in the half hour after dinner. The printer's boy however, was late in bringing them, and the gentlemen had already rejoined the ledies in the drawing room when the company was electrified by hearing the sonorous voice of the butler announcing, "The devil from the Pitt has come for Mr. Jones!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Value of a Hypher

I recall an advertisement which actu-ally appeared, sans byphen, recently in a London daily, to wit: "Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Levi, having cast off clothing of every description, invite an early in-spection."—Chap Book. AN ECCENTRIC PAINTER.

Turner's Studio and Methods a Curlosity

to Visitors. Broderip and Sir Richard Owen, says the latter in his "Reminiscences," walked together to Turner's residence which was slightly dingy in outward appearance. When they arrived at the oor, they waited some time before their ring at the bell was answered. At last an elderly person opened the door a few inches and asked them suspiciously what they wanted. They replied that they wished to see Mr. Turner. The door was immediately shut in their faces, but after a time the person came back to say that they might enter. When they got into the hall, she showed them into a room and forthwith shut the door upon them. They then discovered, with some dismay, that this apartment was in total darkness, with the blinds down and the shutters up. After a prolonged interval they were told they might go up stairs. Upon arriving at the topmost story they perceived Turner standing before several easels and taking his colors from a circular table which he swung around to get at the paints he required. He was painting several pictures at once, passing on from one to the other and applying to each in its turn the particular color he was using till it was exhausted.

After showing them all that there was to be seen Turner vouchsafed the explanation of the treatment which they experienced upon entering the house. He said that the bright light outside would have spoiled their eyes for properly appreciating the pictures, and that to see them to advantage an interval of darkness was necessary. At this stage of the interview Broderip had to leave for some engagement, and then an event took place which Owen declares that none of his artist friends would ever believe. Turner offered him a glass of wine. It was while they were coming down stairs that he first discovered the symptoms of an inward struggle going on in Turner's bosom. When they were passing a little enphoard on the landing, this struggle reached a climax. Finally Turner said, "Will you—will you have a glass of wine?" This offer having been accepted, after a good deal of groping in the cupboard a decanter was pro-duced, of which the original stopper had been replaced by the cork, with the remains of some sherry at the bottom. This Owen duly consumed and shortly afterward took his leave, with many expressions of the pleasure this visit had afforded him and a disturbing conviction that the sherry might lurk indefinitely in his system

FEAR AS A CAUSE OF DEATH. The Imagination a Potent Factor In Acquiring a Fatal Disease

"Of the whole number of persons supposed to die of disease, " said a prominent physician the other day, "I should say that at least 50 per cent are really carried away by fear. Were it not for this element mortality would be far less

In support of his statement he cited various cases where the element of fear had entered largely in as a potent factor to persuade people that their time had come. Presentiments, prophecies, pre-monitions and general nervousness all played their part. Some years ago four criminals, condemned in Russia to die, were taken to a house and shown several beds, in which, they were told, a number of cholera patients had died. In fact, the beds were new, never baying been slept in. The criminals were informed that they would be set at liberty if they would undergo the ordeal of sleeping several nights in the beds. From the prisoners' point of view it was a possible though desperate chance of escape. They one and all decided to take the chances. At the end of the time prescribed two were uninjured and went free, but the others developed all the symptoms and died of Asiatic

Two physicians determined to take advantage of the impressionable mind of a female patient and prove a theory for the benefit of science. The lady had complained of an itching on her back. She was told that a blister would be applied. Instead a common postage stamp was applied, and, so runs the chronicle, performed all the offices of the plaster which was not there.

A college professor was once the subject of a practical joke at the hands of the students. They met him one after another, and each successively inquired after his health, saying that he looked ill. He took to his bed, a physician was called, and for days the professor imag-ined he was ill.—New York World.

Refined Cruelty In France The humanitarian lady who will not wear birds in her bonnet or eat flesh meat or permit down pillows to soften her lot in life should turn her attention to a refined cruelty that is at the mo-ment a vogue in certain districts in France. For the manufacture of a certain superfine cloth called zibeline rab-bits are plucked alive, and the long fur thus obtained is woven into the aforesaid texture. A particular breed of rab-bits is only suitable, and these hapless creatures are carefully tended after the plucking process until their fur grows again. The thing is inexcusably cruel, and no woman would surely encourage the sale or manufacture of such cloth if her heart, not to say sensibility, is in the right place.—Chicago Post.

A Poison Bottle.

A new style of bottle for poisons that is described by The Lancet has the neck on one side and is of such a shape that it will not stand up. Lying on a table, the word poison and the label would always be in view, and by reason of its peculiar form it would not be mistaken for the ordinary bottle.

Dozens of cows' heads in terra cotta, bronze, gold and silver were found at Mycenæ. They are believed to be the symbol of the goddess of the city.

Pocomoke, the designation of a Mary-and stream, means "broken by islands."

TEXAS LAW FOR TEXANS.

How Judge Culberson Once Won a Case That Seemed Hopeless.

Congressman Dave Culberson, as he is familiarly known in Texas from the Rio Grande to the Red river, is one of the most entertaining members of the house. He is always ready with a witty reply to any law or political question pro-pounded to him by his associates and is the subject of more stories than any ember of congress except Thomas B.

'In 1860, just after Lincoln had been slected president," said an old friend of Judge Culberson the other day, "there was a neighborhood quarrel betweeen two citizens in Upshur county, Tex The southern question was at fever heat, and the feeling was very strong on both sides. Each side of the case, of course, was anxious to get the verdict. The de fendant went to Jefferson and engaged Culberson, who was then rising to distinction as a bright lawyer. Dave's client didn't have any case, the evidence being all against him; but, true to his trust, as he always is, Culberson determined to make the best fight he could for him. When the trial came off, it turned out that the other fellow had employed a smart young saddlebag lawfrom Maryland, just located in

"Culberson had the opening speech and made a good defense for his client under the circumstances. When the Marylander replied in behalf of his client, he produced a vast array of authorities, from which he read in support of his case. When the young man closed, Culberson picked up one of the books from which the opposing counsel had been reading and said: 'If your honor please, this young brother of the profession has been reading for your in-struction Massachusetts law. This book is printed in Boston. It is "Greenleaf on Evidence." We don't want Massachusetts law to govern us in Texas. I have been giving you genuine Texas law, made by our own people.

"'What's that?' asked the judge sharply, 'been imposing on the court with Yankes law?'

"'Yes, sir, your honor,' said Culberson; 'be has been reading from this book, which was printed in Boston, Mass,

'Pass it over this way, ' said the surrised court, looking at the fly leaf. Then be said:

'Mr. Culberson, the court finds that you are correct. It is a Boston print, and we don't want any of it here. No abolition law for Upshur county, and the court will be d-d if we will have

"To the supreme disgust of the young lawyer the court continued as follows: Sir, upon the evidence of the case I dismiss the suit against Dave Culberson's friend and fine the plaintiff \$1 and costs and his lawyer \$5 for contempt of court. Now, young man, let that serve as a warning to you how you try to practice abolition law in this

"Culberson's client set up the dinner, and the young Maryland lawyer was one of the first men to enlist in the war. wanted to whip Massachusetts for the loss of his first case. "-Washington

A GOOD NIGHT ALARM CLOCK.

Of Assistance to Young Men Who Find It Hard to Take Their Departure.

A young man stood in the portice of an apartment house in Washington park, Brooklyn, the other evening, and on the step above him stood a pretty girl. It was late, and the street was deserted. Despite the darkness it was apparent to the occasional passerby that the young man had the daintily gloved right hand of the young woman within his own, while his left hand rested over it like a cover to keep it guarded. The young man was apparently trying to say good night, and the young woman evidently could not hear him, for she was bending her head close to his. They stood in that attitude for nearly 15 minutes and might have been dis covered in the same pose by the gray dawn of the morning had not something intervened.

That something was round and bright, and it came out of a sixth story win-dow. It descended slowly, the moonlight shimmering on its silvery surface and making it conspicuous. Soon it could be seen that it was a string and was being lowered by an elderly wom-an. When it dangled over the portico, there was a sudden burr-r-r-r-r-ring, and the young man and young woman parted like an overstrained hawser. The young man seized the round and bright object, which was still ringing, and held its face to the electric light. The hands on the alarm clock were clasped at midnight. He raised his hat to the young woman, murmured a few words in a low tone and disappeared. The alarm clock was hoisted up quickly, but the young woman was up stairs before it finally reached the open win-dow.—New York Sun.

Her Reward. A well known character in Paris is an old woman whose breast is literally covered with crosses and decorations, and who is now peacefully engaged as a flower seller. Her name is Jane Bonmere, and her honors were gained in the Crimea, at Rome, Gravelotte and at Drleans. On one occasion she rendered valuable service to her country by swallowing a military dispatch of great im-portance and so prevented its falling into the hands of the enemy. A woman who has swallowed so much for her country with dispatch should not be allowed to sup sorrow in her old age. — Chicago Herald.

A Bearded Frenk.

One of the earliest of the American bearded freaks was Louis Jasper, who lived in southern Virginia at about the time of the close of the Revolutionary war. His beard was 936 feet long and correspondingly thick and heavy. He could take his mustache between his fingers and extend his arms to their full length, and still the ends of the beards were over a foot beyond his finger tips.

Excellent pianes may be bought in Europe at perhaps two-thirds the cost of a like instrument here, and even individuals can import pianos to advantage in spite of the tariff. But a fact that works pretty effectually to protect the home manufacturer is that either the American climate or the usual steam heat tends to destroy the imported piano, so that even the temptation of saving from \$200 to \$500 on the first cost does not induce many persons to take the risk of an instrument that cannot stand the climate.—Philadelphia Ledger.

England's Tobacco Law.

An antiquarian says that tobacco cannot be used in England save by a violation of law. In 1660 a law was made prohibiting the growth or importation of tobacco beyond a few hundred pounds of leaves every year, "to be used in medicine." It is said that this statute has never been repealed.

Bettered.

"I would like to improve my opportunities," said the good boy.

"Get the firm to leave more money in the cash drawer," suggested the lad of evil propensities. - Detroit Tribune.

"Some v. men can't believe a word

their husbands say," she remarked.
"Well," confided the other, "I'm not quite so badly off as that. My husband talks in his sleep occasionally. "—Washington Star.

In the battle of Marengo 58,000 men participated, and of that number 13,-000 were killed or wounded, about 22 per cent. Napoleon thought Marengo his greatest victory. He always kept throughout life the uniform he were on The climatic limit to the cultivation

of wheat is not so much the cold of winter as the heat of smumer. It will not mature to a climate where the summer temperature is below 60.

The Chippewa river was named from the Indian tribe. The Indian designation was Mayawaken, "The Mysterious

At the discovery of America maize was grown by the Indian tribes from Patagonia to Hudson bay. In Mexico and Peru its origin was attributed to



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lows: 1.40 P. M. and 5.30 p. m.—Accommodat from Punysurawhey and Big Run. 8:50 A. M.—Buffulo and Rochester mall-Brockway ville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg

Brockwayville, Bidgway, Johnsonburg
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Rochester; connecting at Johnson!
With P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, K
Warren, Corry and Erie.

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2:20 F. M.—Bridford Accommodation—
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and Bradford.

5:19 P. M.—Mail—For Juffols, Sylies,
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Sonbury, Harrisbang and Intermediate s
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FRAIN I leaves Renovo at 6:35 a. m., da except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood ? I. III. JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.) TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgrway at 9:39 a. m.; Jol sonburg at 9:45 a. m., arriving at Clerm at 19:49 d. m. TRAIN 29 leaves Clermont at 19:50 a. m. riving at Johnsonburg at 11:44 a. m. a Ridgrway at 12:09 a. m.

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SOUTHWARD. NORTHWAY STATIONS. P. M. A. M. A. M.

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