# A DIPLOMATIC TRICK.

### AN INCIDENT THAT PROVED THE CUN-NING OF BISMARCA.

The Roundabout Manner In Which He Secured the Safe Transmission of His Official Correspondence to the Foreign Office.

Stepping to the counter, Herr von Bismarck asked a grinning young shopboy in shirt sleeves, a blue linen apron, not of maiden freshness, and blessed with a pair of large, rcd, greasy paws, engaged in weighing some Dutch cheese, to oblige him with a sheet of writing paper, some scaling wax and a pen to direct a letter.

On the boy producing the needful with the traditional "What else, sir?" Bismarck said: "My hands are rather cold. You had better do it for me." And he handed the boy a couple of letters wrapped in the sheet of bluish paper forming an envelope, for in those days made up envelopes were still unknown in Germany. Evidently flattered by the request of such an imposing looking dient, for Herr von Bismarck's tall bat was almost touching the ceiling of the squalid little shop, the greasy handed outh took the parcel, and, having closed it skillfully with some brown sealing wax and indorsed it with the initials of the firm, be returned it to its owner to write the address

"Sorry, my friend, to give you more uble," said the future chancellor in trouble, his jovial way, "but I can't manage to write with my gloves on, so just ad-dress it for me." And he handed him a penciled slip with the name of Herr Fritz Piepenbrink or some such name oil and colonial warehouseman, No. 000 Friedrichs strasse, Berlin.

"Thank you, young man; that'll do capitally," and paying for the paper, etc., with a small tip to the oily boy with the stereotyped grin, he pocketed his letter, and we left the place to continue our walk.

"I dare say you are wondering why I treat my correspondents to such greasy, evil smelling missives?" And he showed me the cheesy finger marks of the boy on both sides of the improvised envelope. "I'll tell you a secret, and teach you a useful lesson for future times. You may some day thank me for the bint," exclaimed Herr von Bismarck, laughing heartily.

'You know we are blessed here in Frankfort, as throughout all south Germany, with the Thurn and Taxis postal administration, a mine of wealth to that fortunate family, but the most wretchedly managed concern under the sun. As you may imagine, it is under the thumb of Austria, hence slow and the triumph of red tape, with a prononnced weakness for diving into other people's business and skimming, of course, the correspondence of all German and foreign envoys, accredited to the diet, with a preference for mine, the ever suspected Prussian culprit and traitor.

They have established a regular black cabinet in the princely postoffice, where specially trained imperial and royal wiseacres peruse our prose with critical eye, transmitting copies of ex-tracts of all 'treasonable' matter, or particularly interesting reports, to the august Ballplatz, where Gentand and after him Klindworth have established a lynx eyed system of political espionage (politisches schnuffeln) extending all over Europe, and comprising eo ipeo all German courts and chancelleries.

"Not being particularly anxious to gratify the morbid curiosity of our Austrian ally. I have thought it advisable to send important reports to the Berlin foreign office, as well as all my letters to the king, to Herr von Manteufel, and to my sister and some particular friends, under cover to some antile

### TREE OF TIBET.

### Pabulons Prices Paid For the Leaves of the Sacred Growth

Few persons probably have heard of the marvelous tree of Tibet. Nevertheless for a long time it has enjoyed a great reputation in the east. It is a sacred tree, and fabulous prices were paid for a few of its leaves.

In his "Souvenirs de Voyage au Tibet" Pere Huc speaks of this wonderful tree. It is essentially of a literary and artistic turn of mind and has the strange habit of producing images and hieroglyphics upon its leaves. times religious figures take the place of the letters. Pere Huc called the mysterious thing "the tree of a thousand images." These images are found on the leaves, on the stems and on the trunk. Near the temple of Buddha, in the village of Liousar, Tibet, this great tree has stood for years, the plagas and the puzzle of all the botanists who have ever received the gift of faith.

A great antiquity was given to the tree; indeed it was claimed that it had existed from time immemorial. But an investigation not many years ago proved the images on the tree to be fakes. The trick was simple enough, like every oth er trick when it is found out. In the spring and in the summer on dark nights a lama, endowed with acrobatic power, with his pockets full of hand stamps, climbed all through the tree and stamped the leaves with all sorts of holy images and characters, the most numerous being the following formula: "Om mane padone om" (Glory to Buddha in the lotus). This is also stamped upon the bark, and the leaves and portions of the bark are sold to visitors.

### GENUINELY HARD UP.

Out of Three Hundred Accepting Fre Beds Only Five Had "the Price."

A short time ago a curious test was applied at the London Congregational Union's Free Shelter For Homeless Men at Medland hall, in the east of London. The object of the test was to ascertain if the men were really as penniless as they represented themselves to be. The free shelter is intended for men who have not the fourpence necessary to pay for a night's lodging elsewhere, and one night Edward Wilson Gates, the shrewd superintendent of the philanthropic work of the union, announced that be would give sixpence to each man present who could prove that he had some money, but less than fourpence. A chuc-

kling laugh passed over the 300, that being the maximum allowed in the hall. "But how shall I know that you have less than fourpence?" asked Mr. Gates. "Search us!" cried the men.

"You really mean it?" "Yes.

"Very well, but if any one objects let him go to the gallery, and I guarantee that he shall not be turned away."

Only five of the 300 went up stairs, and the others were thoroughly searched by experienced men. Two hundred and forty-nins had nothing, one had a farthing, 11 had a halfpenny, one had three farthings, 13 had a penny, two had a penny farthing, four had three halfpence, nine twopence, three twopence halfpenny and two had threepence halfpenuy. Thus out of the 300 men 295 had not the fourpence necessary for a "fo'penny doss" at a lodging house. It seems pretty clear, therefore, that the men were genuinely "hard up."-London Quiver.

### Goldamith's Generosity.

A beggar once asked alms of Oliver Goldsmith as he walked with a friend up Fleet street, and he gave her a shil-ling. His companion, knowing something of the woman, censured the writer for his excess of humanity, saying that the shilling was misapplied, as she would spend it for liquor. "If it makes her happy in any way, my end is an-swered," replied Goldsmith. Another proof that the doctor's genprosity was not always regulated by disdelay, a day was fixed to pay the £40 due his tailor. Goldsmith procured the money, but a friend calling upon him and relating a pitcous tale of his goods being seized for rent, the thoughtless but be the seized for rent and the seized be the seized for rent and the seized seized be seized by the seized seized be seized by the seized seized by the seized seized by the seized se but benevolent author gave him all the money. The tailor called and was told that if he had come a little sooner he could have had the money, but that he had just parted with every shilling of it to a friend in distress, adding, "I would have been an unfeeling monster not to have relieved trouble when in my power.

# MAKING WOOD ALCOHOL.

#### The Deadly Substance That Thirsty Topers Sometimes Drink

It is necessary first to convert wood into liquid. The strongest hydraulic pressure would not squeeze one-half of I per cent of the moisture from dry wood, but by putting the same material into an iron retort and converting it into churcoal by means of heat the gases and smoke, to the extent of fully 65 per cent of the weight of the wood, may be condensed into pyroligneous acid, from which are obtained wood alcohol, acetate of lime and wood tars. A cord of wood weighing 4,000 pounds produces about 2,650 pounds of pyroligneous acid and 700 pounds of charcoal. The pyroligueous acid from one cord of wood pro-duces 9 gallons of 82 per cent crude wood alcohol. 200 pounds of acetate of lime and about 25 gallons of tur, besides 25 bushels of charcoal. After the pyro ligneous acid is neutralized with lime the wood alcohol is distilled off, the time holding the acetic acid in solution. After the separation of the wood spirit the remaining liquid is boiled down in pans to a sugar, which is dried, and becomes the acetate of lime of commerce. Acetate of lime is used for making acetic

Fully three-fifths of all the wood alcohol and acetate of lime produced in the world are made in the United States. Over 15,000 acres of forest per year are cleared in the United States. Wood alcohol affords a perfect substitute for grain alcohol for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, and at less than one-third the cost. It is used principally as a solvent in the making of shellad varnish and in making celluloid and photographic paper. It makes beautiful dye tints, is antiseptic and is used for liniments and for shin rubbing in bathhouses. - Wine and Spirit Gazette.

### Strangely Worded.

"Some of the applications for relief sent to the local committees by suffer ers from bush fires are strangely word says the Melbourne Argus. is an extract from one by a widow: 'I have in family four dairy cows, two pigs, a horse and three children, all these being by my first husband, and two goats in full milk and a baby by my second husband. All of the animals was lost in the fire. "

#### Palmerston's Joke.

In 1861 the repeal of the paper duty was moving the political world. The budget speech was preceded by a rumor that the basis of the scheme would be the repeal of the tea duty and that this upset the government. Just before Mr. Gladstone rose to make his statement there was handed to Lord Palmerston on the treasury bench following note from Lord Derby: "My dear Pam- What is to be the great pro posal tonight? Is it to be tea and turn ont?" "My dear Derby," wrote the premier in reply, "it is not tea and turn out. It is to be paper and station-ery."-Gesta Typographia.

#### In For It.

"How do you do, Miss Leslie? So awfully glad to see you again. So very sorry you weren't at Lady Brown's dance last night. There positively was

not one pretty girl in the room." "I am not Miss Leslie, but I was at Lady Brown's dance last night."-London Punch.

A CTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERY-where for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merrit, In the bospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguin-aldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dew-ey, and in the roar of battle at the fail of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of or-liginal pictures taken by government photog-rapherson the spot. Large book. Low prices, Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trasby unofficial war books. Outlit free,

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERY-by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the dovernment as ufficial Historian to the Wait Department. The book was written in army campa Kong In the trenches at Munila, in the insurgent camps with Againalda, on the deck of the Olympis with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fail of Manila. In strate or agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot-large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight mid. Credit given. Brop all trashy anot-icial was books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, See'y, Star Insurance Bidg. Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

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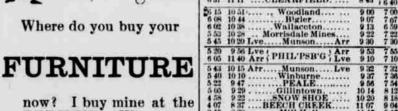
The leading hotel of the town. Headquar-ters for commercial men. Steam heat, free bus, bath rooms and closets on every floor, sample rooms, billiard room, telephone con-nections &c.

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Where do you buy your



BEE-HIVE. Why let me tell you, the

### DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. A LLEGHENY VALLEY BAILWAY A COMPANY, in effect Sund June 26, 1898, Low Grade Division. Philadelphia & Erle Railroad Division. BART WARD. NO.1. NO.5. NO.9. 109 109 1031 X. M. P. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M5 8 40 140 A. M. P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M5 10 50 4 25 1 A. M. P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M5 11 40 5 40 5 20 1 1 11 40 5 10 5 20 1 EASTWARD In effect Nov. 20, 1898. Trains leave Driftwood as follows: STATIONS. Pittsburg. .... Red Bunk .... ked Bank Lawsonham New Eeshteher Oak Ridge Maysville Summorville Beil Fuller Heyvoldsville Pancast Panconst. Falls Ureek Dukois Sabuia Winterburn Peofield Tyler nezette Grant.... Driftwood. WESTWARD. STATIONS. Driftwood Grant Benezette Tyler Penfleid Winterburn Sabula more. DuBois. Falls Creek Pancoast Reynoldsville Fuller. Bell Brook ville Summerville. Maysville Onf Ridge. New Bethlebem Lawsonham Lawsonham Hed Rank Pittsburg. Trains daily except Sunday. UAVID MCCARGO, GEN'L SUPT. JAS. P. ANDERSON GEN'L PASH. AGT. PITTSBURG, PA. BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY. The short line between DuBois, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil region. On and after Nov 29th, 1898, passen-ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Greek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows: 7.15 a.m. 1.40 and 4.50 p.m for Curwensville and 100%: 7.15 a.m. 1.40 and 4.50 p.m. for Curwensville and Clearfield. 7.15 a.m.-Rochester mail-For Brockwayville. Ridgway. Johnsonburg. Mt. Jewett. Bradford, Salamanca, and Rochester: connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 2. for Wilcox, Kane. Warren. Corry and Eric. 10.17 a.m.-Accommodation-For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney. 10.33 a.m.-For Reynoldsville. 1.15 p.m.-Burdalo Express - For Beechtree. Brockwayville. Ellmont. Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett Bradford, and Bufnio. 1.29 p.m.-Accommodation for Punxsutawney nod Big Run. 3.40 p.m.-Mail-For DuBois, sykes, Big Run. Panxentawney and Clearfield. 8.00 p.m.-Accommodation for Big Run and Punxsutawney. Passogers are requested to purchase tick-Passengers are requested to purchase tick-ets before entering the cars. An excess charge of Ten Cents will be collected by con-ductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticket office is maintained. Thomsand will be before Thousand mile tickets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations. J. H. MCINTYRE, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa. E. C. LAPEY, Gen. Pas. Agent, Rochester N. Y. BEECH CREEK RAILROAD. New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., Lessee CONDENSED TIME TABLE. READ UP Exp Mail November 20, 1898. Exp Mail No 37 No 33 No 36 No 36 8 15 13 28 MAHAFFEY. 7 50 12 13 Lve. Kermoor 7 40 4 40 5 05 .... Arr 7 40 12 02 ....GAZZAM.... 7 50 5 15 740 1502 743 1155 Arr. 725 1150 718 1144 708 1138 Lve 5 21 5 26 5 32 5 39 7 57 8 15

8 43 16 10

6 37 11 11 ....CLEARFIELD. ....

EASTWARD EASTWARD "66 a m-Train 8, weekdays, for Subbury Wilkesbarre, Hazieton, Pottsville, Scranton Harrisburg and the intermediate sta-tions, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p.m. New York, 9:30 p.m.; Haltimore 2:06 p.m. Washington, 7:15 p.m. Pullman Parlor ca from Williamsport to Philadelphia and par-senger couches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and wash-ington. ington. 4:68 p. m.—Train 6, weekdays, for Har-risburg and intermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadeiphia 4:30 A.M.; New York 7:13 A. M. Fullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadeiphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A.M. steeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M. 10:12 p.m. — Train 4, duily for Sunbury, Harris-burg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 5:32 A. M.; New York, B.S. A. M. on week days and 10.38 A. M. on Bun-day; Baltimore, 5:35 A. M.; Washington, 7:45 A. M. Oulman steepers from Krie and Wil-linmsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passengers in a leeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington Silberger to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Balti-more. WEETWADD WESTWARD

4:38 a. m.—Train D. weekdays, for Erie, Ridg-way, Dullois, Clermont and principal inter-mediate stations.
8:44 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and inter-mediate points.
5:47 p. m.—Train 15, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH. TRAIN 9 leaves New York 5:30 p.m., Philadel-phia 5:50 p.m.; Washington 7:30 p.m., Bal-timore 8:40 p.m., arriving at Driftwood 4:38 a.m., weekdays, with Pullman sleepers and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to krie and Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Electronic Vacches from and Baltimore to Williamsport.
 TRAIN 15 leaves Philadelphia 8:30 A. m.: Washington, 7.50 A. M.; Haltimore, 6:50 A. M.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 A. M.; weekdaye, arriving at Driftwood at 5:47 P. M. With Pulman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coach to Kane.
 TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 7:46 p. m.; Phila-delphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11:50 p. m.; Ally arriving at Driftwood at 9:44 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. to Williamsport, and through passenger coaches from Philadelphis to Ele and Baltimore to Williamsport. Or Sundays only Pulman sleeper Philadelphis
 JUNSON BURG RAULBOAD

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD. (WEEKDAYS)

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# Directore: C. Mitchell, Scott McClelland, J. C. King, John H. Corbett, G. E. Brown, G. W. Fuller, J. H. Kaucher.

firm in Berlin, changing frequently and usually asking a counter jumper in a cheesemonger's or oilman's shop to address them for me-and you can easily understand that the imperial and royal sniffers (schnuffler) don't manage to guess the correspondent of the Prussian representative under a greasy, ill smell-ing cover, such as you have seen. "It stands to reason that the smell of

cheese or herring and the scribbling of a shopboy must deceive sharper men than the Thurn and Taxis post officials and the specially delegated Austrian postoffice clerks. The only pre-caution I have to take is to go to different shops in quarters of the town where I am not known and to vary the Berlin address from time to time. Thus I'm

perfectly safe. "Le tour est joue, and I snap my fin-gers at the Ballplatz. It is simple enough, as you have seen, yet it wouldn't do to send everything through that channel as there muld the there is that channel, as they would otherwise get suspicious, so I treat my Austrian friends at least once a week to some of my diplomatic prose — unimportant stuff, and occasionally something I want them to know—or to believe," and he indulged in a boisterous laugh.—Baron de Malortie in Cornhill Magazine.

A Close Shave. A circus paid a flying visit to a small country town, and the price of admis-sion was sixpence, children under 10 years of age half price. It was Edith's tenth birthday, and her brother Tom, aged 13, took her in the afternoon to see the show. Arrived at the door, he put down ninepence and asked for two front seats.

front scats. "How old is the little girl?" asked the money taker doubtfully. "Well," replied Master Tom, "this is her tenth birthday, but she was not born until rather late in the afternoon." The money taker accepted the state-ment and handed him the tickets. But it was a close shave.—London Tit-Bits.

The cod fisheries of Newfoundland ave been followed for nearly 400 years. hey greatly exceed those of any other ountry in the world. The average ex-ort of cod is about 1,880,000 owt. pet

Swiss Funeral Customs

Swiss funeral customs are most peculiar. At the death of a person the fam-ily inserts a formal black edged an-nouncement in the papers asking for sympathy and stating that "the mourn-ing urn" will be exhibited during certain hours on a special day. In front of the house where the person died there is placed a little black table, covered with a black cloth, on which stands a black jar. Into this the friends and a quaintances of the family drop little black margined visiting cards, some-times with a few words of sympathy on them. The urn is put on the table on the day of the funeral. Only men ever go to the churchyard, and they generally follow the hearse on foot.

### Tough Fare.

In a New Zealand town one of the municipal candidates, a pronounced Scotsman, had received a present of a huge Scotch thistle, which at the mo-ment happened to be lying on the table of his committee room. A friend, entering, withdrew suddenly with the re-mark, "I beg your pardon; I didn't know you were at luncheon."—San Francisco Wave.

Two Ways of Putting It. "I notice, Miranda," remarked Mr. Neggeohoice, "that your first husband's clothes do not fit me." "No, Oyrus," coincided Mrs. Negge-choice, with a little sigh. "You don's fit them."—Ohicago Tribune.

