

A REVISED FABLE.

You may say, "The grapes are sour," Smiling add, "They're hanging high," And it is not in my power Those assertions to deny.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP

BY JOHN ALTERN.

Poor Tom! He was a fellow among a thousand; brave as a lion, merry as a lark, and so handsome and dashing!

Shoulder to shoulder we marched many a long mile under the baking African sun; and when Tom succumbed to fever and died, there was not a dry eye in the regiment.

"Harry, old man," he said to me, watching through an opening in our tent, the last sunset his mortal eyes were to look upon, "I can trust you to give these trinkets to my sister Mary, can't I? She will prize them. She always had a tender spot in her heart for her good-for-nothing brother, poor child; she will be alone now—quite alone. A risky fate for a pretty girl of twenty. Well, never mind. My little Mary! Harry, I wish—"

The sentence was never finished, and the voice which, with its merry ring, had given courage and hope to many a fainting heart of late, sank into eternal silence.

Reverently I took charge of the poor boy's legacy to his sister, his medals and crosses, won at the peril of his life. Soon afterwards fate led me back to Europe.

Tom's sister was in Paris, and thither I was eager to betake myself with all possible speed, to resign my charge, and, if possible, on the strength of my intimacy with Tom, to win a place in his sister's regard.

If a fellow can fall in love with a photograph and a glowing description, I, thanks to poor Tom's affectionate eloquence, was in love with Mary Marsden. I believed that my comrade's half-uttered dying wish was that I might win the right to protect Mary.

Arrived at Marseilles, I found a letter from my aunt, Mrs. Cashmere, begging me to visit her for a few days at Mentone, as she had an important matter to discuss with me.

rascal, but he was too quick for them. I'm very sorry, Harry, but those medals and things of poor young Marsden were in the bag. They were fortunately not of very much value, and I don't suppose—

"Good gracious! you don't mean to say the thief has got Tom's last gifts to his sister?" I cried, in horrified dismay.

"Yes, they are gone; but what are those bits of things compared with my black pearls and real Indian filigree, and—"

I interrupted with some exclamation more forcible than polite, I fear, for I was vaguely conscious of my aunt's gazing at me in high dudgeon.

What a fool I had been to allow Tom's trust to leave my hands for a moment! It was no more fitted to be given such a misanthropic and any rascal, blackleg, could I ever hold up my head again at the bare thought of Mary Marsden, whom I had so wronged by my dastardly carelessness? And as for looking in her face, how could I dare do that, unless those stolen goods could be recovered?

They must be recovered; if it took my last penny I would win back poor Tom's legacy, or never know a light conscience again.

"What was the fellow like, aunt, who made the attack?" I asked, with fluttering eagerness.

"A shortish, stumpy man, with a broad nose, and small, dark eyes. One of his hands had a deep scar on the back."

This was a useful and important clue, which the police officers noted with avidity; and I shortly had the assurance that the best measures possible for tracing the criminal will be taken at once.

My state of mind bordered on desperation, and I could see no clear way out of my difficulty. I shrank from presenting myself before Miss Marsden minus her brother's gifts, and yet she might wonder at my non-appearance, having been told of my mission by Thompson.

On the other hand, I loathed the idea of tarrying at Mentone where the mishap had occurred.

Two days later I was in Paris and the happy recipient of an invitation from Miss Marsden to dine with her at the villa where she was temporarily lodged, ten minutes' distance by rail from the city.

Lovely, dark-eyed Mary, pale as a lily in her black dress; my heart went out to her in sympathy for her great sorrow. I loved her from the moment when she put both her hands in mine and welcomed me as a friend and companion of her lost brother, and before many weeks had passed by I had won from her the assurance that my love was returned.—[Yankee Blade.

A WORM-EATING PLANT. Curious Evolutions of Nature in New Zealand.

One of the officers of the steamer Mariposa had a sort of amusing link or connecting link yesterday. It is a combination of animal and vegetable life called bursh-caterpillar in New Zealand, of which country "it" (or they is (or are) native.

The caterpillar part of the specimen is just an ordinary every-day caterpillar, of the kind scientists call the Spheria Robertsii.

The bursh part of it grows out of the back of the worm's head, and but for the fact that it has a fork in it it could not pose as a miniature American bursh of the kind commonly known as cattails.

It is about eight inches high, and has "whiskers" at the tip just as a cattail has.

The caterpillar is only three inches long. He was quite dead, of course, and careful dissection showed that the root of the bursh had eaten out every particle of the worm's interior, so that the hairy hide simply formed a shell to cover the rot.

The plant is scientifically known as metrosideros robusta. It grows in New Zealand in more profusion than this particular variety of caterpillar does. While the burshes are frequently found without the caterpillar, it is seldom that the caterpillar is found without some bursh using him for a vegetating pot, and the extra size of the rushes that spring from the caterpillar's back there is a natural affinity for flesh on the part of the plant.

Those who have investigated the subject of the strange combination state that the caterpillar burrows in vegetable soil prior to its metamorphosis, and in its burrowing gets some of the minute seeds of the bursh lodged in the scales of the neck. Nourished by the warmth, moisture and richness of the insect body, the seeds strike root into the unfortunate caterpillar's brain. The change into chrysalis is at once stopped, and after a few days the caterpillar dies, whereupon the bursh proceeds to convert the entire animal substance into plant life.

The hide undergoes this change also, but does not lose its form, and many specimens possess the horns, legs and claws intact but for the transformation of substance from animal to vegetable.

AVAILABLE JANUARY

Remaining Capacity of the Earth For Settlement.

The subject of the lands of the globe still available for European settlement was discussed at a joint meeting of the Geographical and Economical Science Sections of the British Association. Mr. G. E. Havenstein reviewed the capacity of different parts of the earth, excluding the arctic and antarctic regions as wholly unavailable, to accommodate population. He estimated the total number of persons whom the earth could feed at 5,499,000,000. The kind of population with which it shall be inhabited will depend to a large extent on the capacity of Europeans to thrive in strange climates.

He spoke of the tendency of population to move to the southward, but did not think tropical climates adapted to the acclimatization of European races in the sense in which the word acclimatization is generally used. The health of Europeans in tropical countries had improved since the discovery of such places, but that was not all. Population in some countries did not increase, and where they could compare the facts collected in the same country, they found that the superior race increased at a slower rate than the inferior race.

That would, in course of time, keep back the growth of population, and, in fact, the whole of mankind would be gradually lifted up to a higher level. If only the superior, not the inferior, people increased, the speaker did not think the progress of civilization would be quite so steady. Mr. E. J. Marend, after his experience in Africa, was of the opinion that the prevalent idea that tropical regions are unsuited to colonization by Anglo-Saxons is mistaken. Englishmen live for years in Matabeleland, bringing up their children and keeping their health. Traders, missionaries and Dutchmen are all able to thrive there, and the country is competent to provide the food supplies for a large population. Sir R. Lawson believed that the proportion of land in the different zones is as follows: About fifty per cent. of the whole is in the temperate zone, about forty per cent. in the torrid zone, and about a tenth in the arctic zone. Before going further in dealing with a future home for the surplus population of Europe, we must ascertain the zones that are suited to a European population. The surplus population of England and the north of Europe could occupy only a temperate zone. It was also essential that we should know how much is available in each of the zones. Mr. John Mackenzie's experience had shown him that South Africa is habitable for both the north and south zones. Sir R. Lawson, Mr. Cunningham pointed out that the intensity of production might be much increased through the direction of native agriculture by European intelligence. Mr. Wells, a traveler in Brazil, called attention to an area in the south of that country which might be called the Transatlantic zone. To the north-west of Rio de Janeiro is a considerable producing area, with an exceedingly healthy climate, and the productive powers of the country were far indeed from being approximately reached. Several speakers mentioned the necessity of emigrants to the south adapting their mode of life to the changed climate, and insisted on the necessity of temperance. Dr. J. G. Garson said the question of coverage was most important, though it often occurs that the first steps toward sanitation are followed by outbreaks of fever, arising from saturation of the soil by sewage. Elevation above the sea-level exerted much influence on health, though the great thing for emigrants was to choose a climate as nearly as possible like that to which they were used.—[Popular Science Monthly.

How Lime is Secreced. The manner of secretion of lime by egg or shell-producing animals, as birds, mollusks and crustaceans, has been made a study of the Scottish Marine Station for scientific research. Messrs. Murray and Irvine, in charge of the station, have given the results of their investigations in a recent paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

In this paper they describe the manner in which hens procure the lime for covering their eggs. A number of hens were kept in a wooden enclosure, and were fed upon food in which no lime was contained. For a few days the eggs laid were covered with the usual shells, but soon afterwards they had only a membranous covering, and were what are commonly known as soft eggs. Then lime in the form of sulphate, phosphate, nitrate and silicate was mixed with the food, and the eggs were covered with the usual shells, consisting of carbonate of lime only. It was believed that phosphate of lime was formed in the blood from the lime salts given, and that the phosphate was decomposed in the act of secretion of the shells and was changed into carbonate. This being so, it follows that the feeding of crushed bones, which are rich in lime, is the best way in which to supply the lime; the phosphoric acid of the bones aiding in the formation of the interior portion of the eggs.—[Farmers' Magazine.

Eloping Epidemic in Kentucky. "A peculiarity of the young people of the Bluegrass country is their habit of eloping, instead of being married at home like ordinary folk," writes a correspondent. "I know of one place of a thousand inhabitants in which there have been thirteen elopements among the young people of good social standing in the last two or three years. Some cases parental objection is the cause, at others it is merely a desire for romance and a disinclination to go to the trouble of preparing for a formal ceremony and entertainment. The couple generally speed across the Ohio River to Indiana or Ohio, where few obstacles are placed in the way of lovers bent on matrimony. Sometimes the girl's father gets wind of the affair and starts in pursuit of the couple. If he has the better horse, and they live not too good a start, he may catch them and bring his daughter back home. In such cases he seems to have no particular anger toward the young man, whom he considers to have made a square, open fight for his heart's choice. Like as not the young folk try it again, and having learned something from their first failure, are successful. If they do get across the river in safety, and are married, they are generally forgiven when they return home. Fathers have seen so much of the eloping that they take it as a matter of course."—[New York Tribune.

Hawaii's Leper Colony. The leper community is on the island of Molokai, in the Hawaiian archipelago. On this island are a number of precipitous peaks, and at the base of one of these, which is 3,000 feet high, lie the Kalaniana'ohale leper colony, where the lepers are kept in strict isolation and wholly without communication with the rest of the island, except by sea, as the wall of rock stretches on either side to the water's edge. To this plain, thus isolated by nature, all lepers are banished as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. This settlement was formed by order of the king in 1866, for it was found that, in spite of stringent commands to secure the isolation of individual cases, these could not be carried out while the lepers were allowed to live with their families and friends. Outside of the fact that the lepers are debarred from any direct communication with non-infected persons, no restriction is laid upon them. Their village, which has usually an average of about eight hundred persons, has its churches, schools and stores as other villages have, and also government officers. The government provides all with shelter, necessary clothing, and daily rations of good food; for all luxuries they must depend upon their own resources or the generosity of friends. Medicine and the attendance of a physician are provided by the government, which also appropriates \$20,000 a year, a certain portion of which is to be given for every instance of actual cure in the case of a leper. All officials of the island are lepers; the teachers and ministers, with the exception of a Roman Catholic priest, are lepers. These unfortunates employ themselves in many ways; have a band of music and a military drill. There is a large hospital kept up in a building in which the more advanced and serious cases are cared. Their disease is the Chinese leprosy, in which the flesh becomes discolored and decays.—[New York Dispatch.

Horned Toads from Texas. The latest arrivals at the Central Park menagerie, New York city, who are well worth attention, but probably will not get it, owing to their small size and retiring habits, are four horned toads from Texas. They were sent by Mr. F. B. Goodnow. They look more like fantastic objects made of painted cardboard than living things. They are not toads at all, but members of the lizard family. The reptiles average about four inches in length from their heads to the ends of their tails. The skin of their backs is hard and curiously knotted, and covered by a fantastic pattern in faint blue and pink. Crawling in the sand they are scarcely noticeable, but against a darker ground they look very pretty. Their heads and tails are fringed with spikes, and there is a circle of these on their backs. They have been put in the snakes' cage, where, if they were ordinary juicy garden toads, they would soon be digested, but being horned lizards they are in no such danger. The Gosper has often seen these horned frogs in Texas, and pondered over the curious construction of their internal affairs, which enables them to survive an indefinite length of time without food. In 1878 in Denison one of these toads, which had not eaten a bite for thirteen months, was exhibited alive to the Iowa Press Association, then on an excursion.—[St. Louis Republic.

CITIZENS' BANK OF FREELAND. 15 FRONT STREET, Capital, - - \$50,000. OFFICERS: JOSEPH BIRKBECK, President. H. C. KOONS, Vice President. B. R. DAVIS, Cashier. EDWARD SNYDER, Secretary.

LIBOR WINTER, RESTAURANT, AND OYSTER SALOON. No. 13 Front Street, Freeland, Pa. The finest Liquors and Cigars served at counter. Cool Beer always on tap.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY FOR PATENTS. A pamphlet of information and abstracts of the laws, showing how to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, and so on. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

YOU WANT A PIANO A STADERMAN. SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION. AGENTS WANTED. STADERMAN & FOX, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S. RUDEWICK, Wholesale Dealer In Imported Brandy, Wine and All Kinds of LIQUORS. THE BEST Beer, Porter, Ale and Brown Stout. Foreign and Domestic. Cigars Kept on Hand.

S. RUDEWICK, SOUTH HEBERTON. The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below: KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. DELEWATER, Pa., Nov. 27, 90. Gent: I would like to make known to you, who are almost persuaded to use Kendall's Spavin Cure, the fact that I have had a case of excellent Spavin Cure. I have used it on a Blood Spavin. The horse went on for three years when I commenced to use your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I used ten bottles and the horse and worked him for three years since and has not been lame.

Nothing Succeeds Like SUCCESS. HOUSE KEEPING A SUCCESS. ABSOLUTELY PURE HIGH GRADE LAUNDRY SOAP. BUY. "A soap free from impurities, that will not injure hands or fabric, and that is in every way a proven SUCCESS."

Nothing Succeeds Like SUCCESS. HOUSE KEEPING A SUCCESS. ABSOLUTELY PURE HIGH GRADE LAUNDRY SOAP. BUY. "A soap free from impurities, that will not injure hands or fabric, and that is in every way a proven SUCCESS."

PETER TIMONY, BOTTLER, and Dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Beer and Porter, Temperance Drinks, Etc., Etc.

Geo. Ringler & Co.'s Celebrated LAGER BEER put in Patent Sealed Bottles here on the premises. Goods delivered in any quantity, and to any part of the country.

FREELAND BOTTLING WORKS, Cor. Centre and Carbon Sts., Freeland. (Near Lehigh Valley Depot.)

JERSEY GALVANIZED STEEL FARM AND LAWN FENCING. IS JUST THE THING where a STRONG, LASTING, SUPERIOR FENCE is desired.

H. M. BRISLIN, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER. Also dealer in FURNITURE of every description. Centre Street, above Luzerne, Freeland.

WORMS IN HORSES AND CATTLE. Sure, Safe and Speedy. This medicine will remove Worms, Dead or Alive from Horses and Cattle. Will purify the Blood, correct and tone up the stomach, and strengthen the Nerves.

A. RUDEWICK, GENERAL STORE. SOUTH HEBERTON, PA. Clothing, Groceries, Etc., Etc. Agent for the sale of PASSAGE TICKETS From all the principal points in Europe to all points in the United States.

Agent for the transmission of MONEY To all parts of Europe. Checks, Drafts, and Letters of Exchange on Foreign Banks cashed at reasonable rates.

"Nothing Succeeds Like SUCCESS." HOUSE KEEPING A SUCCESS. ABSOLUTELY PURE HIGH GRADE LAUNDRY SOAP. BUY. "A soap free from impurities, that will not injure hands or fabric, and that is in every way a proven SUCCESS."

YOU ARE INVITED To call and inspect our immense stock of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Provisions, FURNITURE, Etc.,

Our store is full of the newest assortment. The prices are the lowest. All are invited to see our goods and all will be pleased. J. P. McDonald, S. W. Corner Centre and South Sts., Freeland.

FERRY & CHRISTY, Stationary, School Books, Periodicals, Song Books, Musical Instruments. CIGARS and TOBACCO, SPORTING GOODS

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. 175th Edition Now Ready. A book of over 200 pages, giving more information of value to advertisers than any other publication ever issued. Gives a list of the best papers of local circulation, in every city and town of more than 5,000 population, with prices for the inch for one month. Special lists of daily country, village and class papers. Bargain offers of value to small advertisers. Shows conclusively "how to get the most service for the money," etc., etc. Sent post paid to any address for 30 cents. Address, Geo. F. Rowlett & Co., Publishers and General Advertising Agents, 10 Spruce Street, New York City.

C. D. ROHRBACH, Dealer in Hardware, Paints, Varnish, Oil, Wall Paper, Mining Tools and mining Supplies of all kinds, Lamps, Globes, Tinware, Etc.

Having purchased the stock of Wm. J. Eckert and added a considerable amount to the present stock I am prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. Don't forget to try my special brand of MINING OIL. Centre Street, Freeland Pa. E. M. GERITZ, 23 years in Germany and America, opposite the Central Hotel, Centre St., Freeland. The Cheapest Repairing Store in town.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. New Watches, Clocks and Jewelry on hand for the Holidays; the lowest cash price in town. Jewelry repaired in short notice. All Watch Repairing guaranteed for one year. Eight Day Clocks from \$3.00 to \$12.00; New Watches from \$4.00 up. E. M. GERITZ, Opposite Central Hotel, Centre St., Freeland.

GO TO Fisher Bros. Livery Stable. AT Short Notice, for Weddings, Parties and Funerals. Front Street, two squares below Freeland Opera House.

D. O'DONNELL, Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Groceries, Provisions, Tea, Coffee, Queensware, Glassware, &c. FLOUR, FEED, HAY, Etc. We invite the people of Freeland and vicinity to call and examine our large and handsome stock. Don't forget the place. Opposite the Valley Hotel. COAL! COAL! The undersigned has been appointed agent for the sale of G. B. Markle & Co.'s Highland Coal. The quality of the Highland Coal needs no recommendation, being hand picked, thoroughly screened and free from slate, makes it desirable for Domestic purposes. All orders left at the Tribune office will receive prompt attention. Price \$3.75 per two-horse wagon load. T. A. BUCKLEY, Agent.