SHADOWS.

Shadows of night have driven the light Out of the bright autumn sky; Low through the lines of towering pines, Sighing, a breeze rustles by; Sighing, Dynn, Down where the meadow-lands lie.

Shadows and gloom have darkened the

room, Save where the flickering flame Save where the flickering flame, Throwing a light now dull and now Never one moment the same, Glancing, Dancing, Sinks in the dark whence it came.

Shadows of years have driven the tears Back from and eyes that would weep; But through the mist of time, sorr kissed, Mem'ries auke from their sleep;

Sadly, Out of their shadows they creep.

Sud on their barries the jetters the chime Out of Life's rhythm and runs, But through the hush and faint fire-flush, Floats a forgotten love-tune; Throbbing, Sobbing,

Dies with the dead afternoon.

Unheeded fail the lights on the wall, Gone is the darkness and pain ; And through the gloom of the darkening room, Old loving eyes speak again; Faintly, Quaintly, Echoes the tender refrain.

-[E. Adelaide Copp, in Boston Transcript

"HECTOR."

BY CELIE GAINES.

BY CELLE GAINES. Not that son of Prima, the beloved of Antormache, but still a real prime of small woman. A magnificent mastifi is galant and noble, as many a hero with two legs less. As for dogs not being able to think, any one who can entertain such and deglessness" to the end of his age. I will tell you about Hector, and age. I will tell to be about the son age. I will tell to be about the son age. I will tell to be about the bout the son of affairs, and what was a business mom of affairs, and what was a business age. I will tell specially in low will be to the son age. I will tell specially in low will be in the son age. I will tell specially in low will be in tell about the bout the son age. I will tell specially in low will be in the son age. I will tell specially in low will be in tell specially in low will be in the son age. I will tell specially in low will be in the son age. I will tell specially in low will be in the son the son age. I will tell specially in low will be in the son the son the son age. I will be the special the son the so

down the Elbe, bowing its smoke-stack so deferentially to all the bridges, and hunted up picturesque castles to sketch. "Lieben-felsen" was the beautiful old schloss I fell specially in love with; so I finally persuaded an old couple who lived near it to take me into board for a lew weeks. They had rather a nice little house, and a garden that sloped down to the water's edge. There, under the overhanging trees, I used to sit for hours gazing up at the massive towers just on the other side of the castle wall. Now and then a feeling of loneliness swept over me, and my heart yearned to resome of the pleasures of the joyous past. One morning I asked my landlady if any of the numerous German laws would be in-fringed if I should go in swimning. At first she declared I would drown immedi-ately, but when I assured her that I had known how to swim since a child, she finally consented with a protest as to the general unsualness of American be-havior.

Hector; she abused me; she abused the aristocracy, to which she seemed to think we both belonged, as highway robbers and assassins! In my desperation picked up a stick to compel Hector to bedience, but she mistook my notive and dvanced upon me in a rage. "Silence 1" We turned quickly. Just and dvanced upon me in a rage stood still an instant, and I rashed for ward and grasped Hector's collar. "He di not consent kindly to being his knightly powers had been duly estab-lished, and he quieted down in a defreer tial sort of way, as if he were only con-menting to it on my account. Then the wares were spoiled and she might a were restensity dragging me forward, so wa usled on together. "The miled. "Happily," he said, "the market-woman began to wail that hey walked on together. "The sailed are sorry." I began, "that my day walked on together. "The sailed as sorry." I began, "that my day and hey quieted berself and hey assed and resumed her journey. "The numed to thank my preserver. Hector, whose collar I still held, was restlessly dragging me forward, so wa walked on together. "The mailed. "Happily," he said, "that mare forws and the guieted barself and hey coll have made such trouble." "The sailed. "Happily," he said, "that mare strended, "Happily," he said, "the mare forws and the guieters to bring interforing just uow," I want on, rather scientedy," it gave me a chance to bring interforing is to wy." "It was courageous of you to do it." "I am very much obliged to you for interfering just now," I went on, rather excitedly; "it gave me a chance to bring Hector away." "It was courageous of you to do it," he replied. "He is a huge beast for you to dofy." "Well," I protested, "he would not hurt me. He is such a noble fellow, and we are very fond of each other, Hector and I. Indeed, he has been my best friend all summer." He looked down on me and smiled again. "I am glad of that," he said, "for Hector is my favorite dog." This, then, was the count, and I had been claiming his property. No wouder Hector had quieted down at his voice! He must have read the disappointment and morification in my face, for we had just arrived at the castle gates, and Hec-tor had bounded away into the grounds, when he raised his military cap with graceful courtesy and said: "Fraulein, we shall th Hector elaim him, and shall moreover admire his taste."

him, and shall moreover admire his taste." He walked toward the gate while I went on; but Hector rushed out pasthim to me and whined pathetically, then he ran back to the count and stood defiantly in his path. To humor him his master came out again, and I turned and faced him. Hector's joy was unbounded. He jumped around us both wildly, and showed by every sign in his power that he had no intention of "cleaving to the ore and forsaking the other." It was so evident and so amusing that we both laughed heartily, which seemed to estab-lish a friendliness at once. " He is determined we shall not part, fraulein; will you permit us both to ac-

" He is determined we shall not part, fraulein; will you permit us both to ac-company you home?" They did so, and on the way I assured the count of my in-tention to return shortly to the city, when he would probably have his favorite's undivided affection again. The next morning, when I took my ac-customed place out under the trees, Hec-ter scon come trating cayls along the

The next morning, when I took my ac-customed place out under the trees, Hec-tor soon came trotting gayly along the bank, holding in his mouth a small object of dark blue and red cloth, which he de-posited at my feet. I picked it up. It was a military cap! You may call it ac-cident if you like, and say any dog will pick up a hat and carry it off, but you will see how mistaken you are. After a while Hector's tail, as he lay at my side, began to hammer the ground with grat-ified thumps, and I looked up question-tingly. The count came toward us laughing-to get his cap, he said, but he must have forgotten his purpose, for he stayed to watch me sketch, and the next day he came again, and the next. I did not treturn to Dresden as soon as I had intended. Indeed, I finally decided not to return at all, but to make my home in the beautiful old castle. I had always been opposed to American girls marrying opinion of American girls maerrying opinion da American girls maerrying opinion at American girls maerrying opinion at American girls maerrying opinion da American girls maerrying opinion da American girls maere either of us, and he is such a fine fellow, we could but acquiesce in the matter.—[Our Animal Priends.

<sup>5</sup> that Johann Most is the first of the Anarchists of this country. As a matter of archists of this country. As a matter of cestry, and he lived a very long while ago as we Americans reckon history. James Few was his name. He was a thrifty, industrious carpenter, born in South Carolina about the middle of the last century. His parents were simple, honest people, and he was their only child. As he grew up he became their support. When James Few had grown to manhood there came a new Governor to the Colony of Carolina. He was Governor Tryon. He had a way of clapping on extra taxes upon every pretext, which was something the simple people of the colony could not appreciate. In fact it became very difficult for them to get a ma's rations and he may not hurtfully object, but wiscacres let a ma's propensity to drink severely alone, or else prepare for squalls. To due States. But the first anary others, who did have a great deal of knowledge, agreed with him and started the great Revolution that founded the United States. But the first anarch went farther. It seemed to him that law was the conduct of all the trouble. He thought if all the Governors were abolished the people would get along very nicely by themselves. They needed no government to collect taxes in fact, ther should be no taxes. He did not stop with thinking. Dae day a friend of Governor Tryon's may found the how over a great many of them. One day a friend of Governor Tryon's may be a find the the down over a great many of the should be not aver. It he down over a great many of the should be not aver. He did not stop with thinking. The day a friend of Governor Tryon's may be then selves. They needed no government to for the the down over a great many of them. Date the first on the bin access of all the rouble the for the should be not aver. He did not stop with thinking. The take the first her should be not aver. He did not stop with thinking. The should be not aver. The first on the the had we have a great deal for the should be not aver. He did not s

He taked to his companions at his work-bench until he had won over a great many of them. One day a friend of Governor Tryon's was brought before him accused of several heinous offenses. The Governor made a farce of his punishment by order-ing the prisoner to pay a fine of one penny for each offense. This was the last straw. The good loyal people be-came indignant. James Few and his companions feit that the opportunity had come to test their theory. They armed themselves and set about capturing the Governor. But a runor of the proposed uprising reached the Capital. Summary measures were taken. The troops were called out and the followers of James Few fell like the summer grass. James Few himself was captured, and without coven the farce of a trial was hanged to a forest tree.

even the farce of a trial was hanged to a forest tree. The people at once dispersed but the seeds of the great Revolution were sown, and a few years later grew up and over-turned the old form of government. But poor James Few was not the only one who suffered from his unselfish de-sire to help his follows. The little prop-erty which his domestic virtues had en-abled him to accumulate was confiscated, and his aged parents were obliged to end their days in an almshouse.—[New York World.

ODD BOOKS.

## Queer Substitutes Used for Leases in Olden Times.

In some countries, leaves of trees are still used for books. In Ceylon, the leaves of the tailpot, a tree common on pose. The tailpot tree belongs to the area the high, is straight, and has no real branches. When very old the tree blossoms, and dies after ripening its fruit. The tree never blooms but once. The leaves used for books are cut by the natives before they spread open, and are of a pale brownish-yellow, a color they retain for years. The characters are impressed upon the leaf, and are rubbed over with charcoal to make them show more plainly. The leaves are then strug together between covers of board, or some less common material. The spread open the leaf, and are rubbed over with charcoal to make them show nore plainly. The leaves are then strug together between covers of board, or some less common material. The spread open the leaf, and are rubbed over with charcoal to make them show ore plainly. The leaves are then strug together between covers of board, or some less common material. The spread open the leaf, and are rubbed over with charcoal to make them show ore calles of thishes, for writing. For a long period papyrus was used, the books being made in rolls, being about one and a half feet wide and sometimes fifty feet long. Papyrus was a flag, or bulrush, growing eight or ten feet high, found in the British Museum. Papyrus sheets were neatly joined, attached to a stick, and rolled upon it (whence we have our word volume, from the Latin volvere, to rub be dot flat sticks, or inscribed on the outside of the rolls. The rolls were heatly joined, attached to. a stick, and rolled upon it (whence we have our word volume, from the Latin volvere, to attached to the sticks, or inscribed on the outside of the rolls. The rolls were kept in round wooden boxes resembling to ally of papyrus, the king of Pergamos, a distense caused them to stop the sup-sly of papyrus, the king of Pergamos, a distense consisting of word three leaves of ever the altin a form called from calfskin, was also used. Many of the sheep

ients. Books remained very scarce and ex-ensive until after the introduction of paper made from linen, and the invention

pensive until after the introduction of paper made from linen, and the invention of printing. When the first libraries were estab-lished in England, books were so rare and valuable that they were usually at-tached to the shelves by iron chains to prevent their being stolen. A fashin of expensive bindings pre-vailed for a long time, and great skill was exhibited in bindings straded with precious stones. Queen Elizabeth used to carry about with her, suspended by golden chain, a book called "The Golden Manual of Prayer," bound in solid gold. On one side was a representation of "the Judgment of Solomon;" on the other the Judgment of Solomon; on the other the Judgment of Solomon is a book bound in gold and enamel, clasped with a ruby; on one side is arcoss of diamonds with other diamonds around it; on the other a flower-de-luce in diamonds, and the arms of England. The book is enriched with small rubies and emeralds.—[St. Nich-olas. A Carge of Serpents.

A Cargo of Serpents.

A Cargo of Serpents. The two years agents of Mr. William Gross, the naturalist of Earle street, thirthe collection of serpents, the result being that a cargo of the reptiles has used and the serpents, the collectors succeeded in capturing or purchasing from the natives who joined in the haut about 300 pythons, some of them four-tion of the length being secured. About from the natives who joined in the haut about 300 pythons, some of them four-tion of the length being secured. About from the natives who joined in the haut about 300 pythons, some of the most from the natives who joined in the haut about 300 pythons, some of the most from the natives who joined in the haut about 300, pythons, some of the most from the natives who go coments, holes were the year placed in long coffin-like cases, they were placed in long coffin-like cases, in endeaving to recepture them, as the year they on escaping from their from some of the assistants, in endeaving to recepture the assistants, in endeaving to recepture the uses the she year on the years of those who hap-med to be in the way, sustained bites, is who of the larger ones also took to wallowing the smaller fry. To place from the coils of the creatures. The person of the larger ones also took to swallowing the smaller fry. To place from the coils of the creatures. The terength of three men. Mr. Cross him-terength of three men. Mr. Cross him-terength of three men. Mr. Cross him-terength of the required the assistants, the demand for them from zoological same on the only of the assistants, and height have now commenced to smalks have been seen before in this country; built demand for them from zoological same the same charmers and others ap-built demand for them from zoological same the same charmers and others ap-built demand for them from zoological same the same charmers and others ap-built demand for them from zoological same the same charmers and others ap-built demand for them from zoological same the sa

A Clever Stratagem.

UNDER SIDE OF FLORIDA flidden Rivers That Flow Close to the Itiddes Rivers That Flow Close to the Surface. Until about twenty years ago the vast grassy plain lying between Gainesville and Micanopy, and known as Payne's Prairie, was one of the most noted localities in Florida. Stretching fifteen miles from east to west and six from north to south, it presented a grand and beautiful spec-tacle when waving with green grass and herbage. The old Indian chief, King Payne, had his headquarters in the neighborhood of it, and it came to be known by his name. But in 1871, during a violent storm of several days' duration, the subternane out-let to the waters of the prairie, known as the great sink, became clogged with moss and other debris that drifted into it. Then the water rose over the prairie to a depth of from three to twenty feet, and for twenty years the prairie remained a lake.

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prairle to a depth of from three to twenty feet, and for twenty years the prairle remained a lake. Such phenomena are not rare in Florida, and they prove that the sub-terraneau features of the State are even more remarkable than those of the surface. Let a tourist travel from Marianna to Gainesville, and thence southward to Brooksville, and he could not fail to be convinced that that portion of the State at least has an extensive system of underground waterways. Through those bottom-less, well-like holes at Silver Springs one looks down into a subterranean river. "The devil's hopper," the "devil's punch bowl," and thousands of other abrubt depressions or "sinks" are caused by the cave-in of the earth or soft rock that spanned some hidden river or creek. The outlets of some of these underground streams have been found off the coast, the fresh water boiling up out of the sea. But Florida is not unique in this respect. In the region known as the Great Bash there are but two streams that do not find underground chan-les for at least a, nortion of their

that do not find underground chan-nels for at least a portion of their course. Innumerable streams are be-lieved to flow entirely below the surlieved to flow entirely below the sur-face. A similar state of things ex-ists in other portions of the West, and in many places east of the Mis-dissippi subterranean streams have been detected. It is a well established fact that there is a river flowing under the bed of Lake Erle connect-ing the waters of Lake Ontario with those of the upper lakes. The pe-cularity of Florida's system of natural underknown drainage is its proving the state of the system of the transunderground drainage is its proximity to the surface. Understanding this subject, many of Florida's peculiar topographical features are easily ex-plained.—[Jacksonville Times-Union.

We Have More Railroads Than All Europ We liave More Relificade Than All Europe The Duke of Mariborough's con-demnation of the American railway system is justified by the latest issue of Poor's Manual. According to that old authority, the United States had at the end of 1889 166,817 miles of at the end of 1889 166,817 miles of railroad. Comparing this with the insignificant 19,943 miles of Great Britain, it is easily seen how vast are the interestishere involved and the re-sources essential to their administra tion. The total mileage of all Europe is only 164,718 miles. France increased from 5,415 miles in 1860 to 19,918 miles in 1889. The percentage of in-crease in this country in five years is 29.8-a truly remarkable addition when one considers the original figure --[New York Tribune.

# **Out of Sorts**

es a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspepti y, or caused by change of climate, season o he stomach is out of order, the he#d aches o

The Nerves

seem strained to their utmost, the mind is confu and irritable. This condition finds an excell corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by regulating and toning powers, soon

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eight Day Clocks from \$3.00 to \$12.00; New Watches from Restores Harmony \$4.00 up. em, and gives strength of N. B. Be sure to get E. M. GERITZ, Opposite Central Hotel, Centre St., Freeland Sheridan's Condition Powders MAKEHENS GO TO Fisher Bros. **Livery Stable** - ----FLOWER SEEDS H. F. BURT, Taunton, Mass FOR FIRST-CLASS TURNOUTS A GENING make 100 PEB CENT and win \$748 CABE Prise: Sample free. Territory. Dr. Bridgman, Sta B'way, N.Y. At Short Notice, for Weddings, Parties and Funerals. Front Street, two squares below Freeland Opera House. SICK WEAK, NERVOUS, WRETCHED mortals get well and keep well. Heath Heiper tells how. Edots, a year. Sample cour gee. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buralo, N. Y. HOME STUDY, BOOK-KEEPING, Business Forms Prinnonship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc. THOROCOMETAUOHT BY MAIL. Circulars free Bryant's College, 457 Main St. Buffalo, N.Y JOB WE PAY SALAR YAGE TS men or women. WORK STEADT. BIG PAY for part time. OutAt Free. Experience not need-I. Eugene Whitney, Rochester, N. Y.



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A Clever Stratagem. When the electric telegraph was first introduced into Chili a stratagem was resorted to in order to guard the posts and wires against damage on the part of the Araucanian Indians and maintain the connection between the strongholds on the frontier. There were at the time between forty and fifty captive Indians in the Chilian eamp. General Pinto called them together, and, pointing to the degraph wires, said, "Do you see good. I want you to remember not to your hands will be held and you will be unable to get away." The Indians smiled incredulously. Then the General made them each in succession take hold of the wire at both ends of an electric bardet wire!" "I can't; my hands are be-numbed!" cried each Indian. The bat-try was then stopped. Not long after-ward the General restored them to lib-ery, giving them strict injunctions to keep the secret and not betray it to their foountryme. This had the desired effect, for, as might be expected, the experi-ment was related "in the strictes confi-dence" to every man of the tribe, and the telegraph ever since has remained numolested.—[New York Herald.

Recent rains have improved crop prospects in England much.



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