Getting Around It.

MILITIA ALL RIGHT.

12

### PLUTOCRACY CAN DEPEND UPON IT TO SHOOT STRIKERS.

Labor Sympathizers Carefully Weeded Out - Only Those "Closely Allied to Property Interests" Trusted-Information Straight From Headquarters.

It is customary for the plutocratic press to brand every man who advises workingmen to keep out of the militia as "a wild eyed enemy of law and order," one who would manufacture an un-founded belief that the authorities stand works the mattern deard in works the mattern deard in a wint cyced enemy of iaw and order, one who would manufacture an un-founded belief that the authorities stand ready to employ the national guard in the suppression of labor at the behest of capital. To say nothing at this time of the mass of evidence showing that such has been the course in the past, it is enough to quote the recent utterances of the head of New York's militia to show that hereafter the prime purpose of main-taining the national guard of that state will be to have a body of armed and trained men who can be counted upon not only to obey orders, but to take nat-urally to the businesso shooting strikers. There is a feeling pretty generally prev-alent that at some time during the com-ing summer there will be a kig strike of the workingmen of the country. No one has clearly defined views upon the sub-ject, but the majority appear to believe that the 'trouble is to begin with the railroad men. A New York newspaper says that 'military men say that the re-ports from the western section of the state indicate that considerable uneasi-ness is fell by the authorities and by mil-itary men over the prospect of a labor uprising." The 'military men' are es-pecially concerned, it is said, because of the uporking, for the reason that 'the laboring class, and that they will never obey laws made to benefit the rick." If any labor leader has made such a claim and really believes it, he had as well disabuse his mind now, for no less an authority than Adjutant General Por-ter, high mucka-muck of the militia of the in-the transfit of the made and the state indi-intermine with actoreate to the intermal intermines with actoreate of the intermal point in a net or the the out of the from the mather of the intermal intermines with actoreate of the intermal point of the net of the reason that they will never obey laws made to benefit the rick."

In automy markagements of the militia of New York, has come to the front in an interview with statements of such clear-ness that they should settle the matter. A Mail and Express reporter asked Gen-eral Porter what he thought of the re-ports of impending labor troubles. He said that it was true that both the civil and military authorities in the western part of the state felt that there would be trouble after the World's fair opened in Chicago. He said that the had no means of verifying the reports of an uprising by the labor men, but that he had the fullest confidence in the men composing the national guard. Upon this point the general said: There may be one man here and there who is ter, high muck-a-muck of the militia of

the netional guard. Upon this point the grant add: There may be one man here and there who is mayngathy with the labor adjiators, but the lagranthy with the labor adjiators, but the reme so well that one who is not to be thor-oughly trusted would scon be weeded out. This is done, however, all the time. A man who will not obey orders, or whom the captains cannot trust, is quickly got rid of. At the present time I would have no hesitancy in cal-ting out any regiment or company in the guard to got Duffale or any other place where their to Duffale or any other place where their means that they are in favor of the mainte-nance of order. By a great majority they rep-resent they poperly holders of the state. Many of them are business men, and others are as they may be implicitly relied upon to do their The use here been comments made because cert-ting. The is been comments made because cert and they have in his city have not been called upon to act in labor strikes, but Till warrant that these same regiments would muster in as great strength as any other at the first call to arms.

In the western part of the state the compa-nies are composed of men of sterling quality, and to my knowledge thren have been no desertions. We have at headquarters in Albany an accu-rate account of the men, who they are and where they came from, and in addition the cap-tains of companies know their men so well that

where they came from, and in addition the cap-tains of companies know their men so well that any one who is likely to prove disloyal would be quickly disposed of. General Porter said that these reports were not for publication, but were kept for the benefit of the officers of the de-partment. He also said that he had been informed by an officer who had com-manded a company that was sent to Buf-falo last year that he had detected signs of discontent among his men and had taken prompt measures to get rid of those who were undesirable. Could any-thing be clearer than the language of

taken prompt measures to get rid of those who were undesirable. Could any-thing be clearer than the language of General Porter? He boldly declares that the policy of the New York military au-thorities is to allow no one to remain in the militia who cannot be "thoroughly trusted" to do what? To support the "property interests" of the state. It is not a question of right and wrong, nor of justice and injustice, nor of law and lawlessness, but simply, On which side is "property?" "We shoot from that side." The whole scheme of the national guard today is plutocratic—is for the up-holding of a money aristocracy. The workingmen of the country that if they are looking for friends among the sol-diers they must turn their eyes toward the regulars. I know whereof I speak. The conditions here are very similar to those of Belgium, and you will remem-ber that during the recent uprising in that country the aristocracy placed reli-ance in the militia, while it was gene-ally conceded that the regular army was in sympathy with the working people and woald fight on their side when it be-

Derry Wall Is Wall Street. Not much has been heard of Berry Wall of late, but he is very much in evi-dence in Wall street, where his talents, which are of no mean order, are being guided in one of the largest brokerage houses. He still displays his old charm of dress, although his waistcoats are not so stunning as they used to be, and he only changes his clothes once a day now. He is really very well informed in fu-dustrial securities, and one morning lately he sent a group of brokers into convulsions of langiter when he was ap-pealed to by an operator to go into a lit-tle speculation in one of those stocks. Berry Wall straightened up, looked sternly at the man who dared make this proposition and then said, "I have been sweetened with Sugar, I have been stupe-fied with Gas, a few weeks ago I was strangled with Cordage, and I have been paralyzed with Whisky, and if you sup-pose there is anything left of me for fur-ther experience of this sort you know me better than I do myself."

better than I do myself." And there was quite as much of truth as there was of sarcastic humor in this comment, and the experience has not been peculiarly that of Berry Wall. Some of the brokers think that the time is com-ing when the famous deposed king of the dudes will cause quite as much comment upon the street as he did in the old days upon the avenue.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Press. Saving For the Government. The fervor of economy which recently agtiated congress recalls an incident of the government printing office which oc-curred during the Rounds administra-tion. A chief of a division in that big workshop had had agood deal of diffi-culty in getting requisitions for supplies filled. The amount of lead pencils he had called for had been criticised as ex-cessive, and he put his wits to work to devise ways and means to avoid clerks carrying away those useful articles. He made a rule that a clerk should be issued but one pencil at a time and that he should return the stump of his old pen-cil upon receiving a new one. This pro-cess was continued during a couple of years.

ears. It never seemed to occur to the chief It never seemed to occur to the chief that a clerk could gather in stumps of pencils from his friends, if he were in-clined to cheat the office, and the method was regarded by its promoter as an evi-dence of the massiveness of his brain. Finally, when his successor was ap-pointed, among the effects of the office turned over to him were two good sized boxes of stumps of pencils, each stump averaging less than an inch in length. The curious collection took up a good deal of room, and the new chief lost but little time in sending it out of the office and in taking away the economical safe-gnard.—Exchange.

Sentence of a German Usurer. The judge of the Dettmold court of justice had before him the other day the case of Moses Lipper of Blomberg on a charge of usury. Lipper had in one case for the use of 200 marks charged the borrower 12 marks interest, and for a further indulgence of three months 20 marks

further indulgence of three months 20 marks. In another case Lipper, for a loan of 1,500 marks, had charged 945 marks for interest. A cow which Mosse Lipper had sold for 180 marks, but which turned out to be an indifferent animal, was bonght back for '30 marks. This cow proved a profitable investment for Lip-per. The animal changed hands again, and for payment a bill was tendered and accepted. For prolonging this bill five days a sum of 650 marks was charged, and for 25 days longer the sum of 760 marks was deemed necessary for the con-venience. In another case Lipper had according

venience. In another case Lipper had, according to the statement of his son, turned a bill of 10 thalers, by the addition of a cipher, into 100 thalers, and again another bill was transformed from 100 thalers into a debt of 1,000 thalers. The judge sen-tenced the defendant to one year's im-risonment 3,000 marks fing and two prisonment, 3;000 marks fine and two years' loss of "civil rights."—Saale Zeitung.

## Embassador and Minister

Embassador and Minister. We do not see the need of giving the title of "embassador" to any of our min-isters to foreign countries. They can all do their business, in obediance to orders, under the title of minister as well as un-der any other title. There is less fustian in the politics and diplomacy of our times than there was in the times of our resumeded progenitors. Truly embassatimes than there was in the times of our respected progenitors. Truly embassa-dor to the court of St. James has a high-er sound than minister to England, but it is less descriptive. An embassador, ac-cording to modern usage, is the personal representative of his sovereign at the court of another sovereign. Our minis-ter to England has no business dealings with the sovereign or at court; his proper business is at the foreign office. Guess it is likely that the title of minister will serve all useful purposes, and it is orna-mental enough. Eesides, an embassa-dor would want to get a bigger salary than a minister gets. That is a serious thought for us.—New York Sun.

## Death of a Noted Bohemian Oats Man

Jay M. Orcutt, the widely known Mich-igan Bohemian oats schemer, is dead. Orcutt operated in the country from 1883 to 1885. The scheme was to sell 50 bush-els of seed oats to 15 farmers in each ally conceld that the regular army was in sympathy with the working poople and would fight on the regular army was is made up largely from the sons of well is made up largely from the sons of well to do families and officered by aristo crats. Practically the same is true of this contry. We have the word of General Porter in the type great majority of the militia represent the property holders of this moss men and others closely allied with militia is petted by "society," and that the commissioned officers moven "so-lect circles." In a word, the national guard has now become the protectors of the "divine right" of the "robber barons" to deal with the common people on guard" Jos. R. BUCHANAN.

BOUND TO FINISH. After Which He Was Content to Take the

Usual Course. The young man moved his chair a little closer, cleared his throat and began: The young man moved his chair a little closer, cleared his throat and began: "Now that I have the opportunity, Miss Millsap, I trust you will pardon me for speaking of a matter that has lain near my heart until it has become a burden too in-tolerable to be borne. The avowal that I am about to make may appear to you to be unwarranted by the length of time we have known each other and the nature of our acquaintance thus far, but this is a matter of the heart and "—— "If I conjecture rightly, Mr. Burken-head," interposed the young woman, "the avowal you seem to be on the point of mak-ing will certainly appear to me to be un-warranted." "Exactly. I was about to say, Miss Mill-

through the leafy glades bearing in our breasts the key that unlocks the mystery of happiness"— "T beg of you, Mr. Burkenhead, not to paln me by any further"— "The enchanting prospect has seemed to beckon me irresistibly on, and I can no longer withstand the forces that impel me to put my fate to the touch and"— "Once for all, Mr. Burkenhead," firmly spoke the young woman, "let me say that the idea of any nearer relationship between us than that of friendship is utterly im-possible. You will oblige me by putting an end at once to this sinpleasant"— "That impelled me to put my fate to the touch and win or lose it all," said the young man, speaking with increasing en-pirations that I have been overhold per-haps to cherish, but the burdened heart, Miss Generive Millsan, must have its asy." The language of love and hope cannot be stiffed, even in the hour when dark despair broods over the scene, until the message it has to corvey has been delivered. That, I believe, is all," he added, putting on his gloves and looking about for his hat. "When I begin the avowal of a passion like this, Miss Millsap, it is my invariable habit to complete it regardless of interruptions gloves and looking about for his hat. "When I begin the avowal of a passion like this, Miss Millsap, it is my invariable habit to complete it regardless of interruptions and discouragements. Having done so on this occasion," he continued, with his hand on the doorknoh, "with the success that has usually attended me in affairs of this kind, it only remains for me to add that it looks like rain and to wish you a very good evening."—Chicago Tribune.



# Two Statements. The following advertisement was printed in a small western paper some years ago. The firm in question was the first estab-lished in a Mississippi town: "Messrs, Brown, Jenkins & Waterbury, dealers in sewing and knitting machines, stores, scales, smut machines, cotton gins, pumps, church bells, gongs, gravestones and oil. Office for life and fire insurance. "Wanted—A few live agents to sell pop-ular books and maps, for which payment will be received in rags, beeswax, brass, old iron, copper and dried fruit."—Youth's Companion.

Between Two Fires. "It seems to me," said Uncle Silas Sas-safras as he read the rules and regulations tacked on the door of his room at the Hy-prise hotel, "that these hotel people just systematically try to bleed people." "What is it, father" asked his wife. "Why, one of these dinged rules says, 'Don't blow out the gas,' and another says, 'Gas burned all night will be charged ex-tra.' Now, what's a fellow to do?"-Life. Between Two Fires.

How to Treate a Mother. How to Treate a Mother. When people are excited, they do and say some strange shings. A Harlem gentle-man, Mr. Jones, overheard one of his boys giving impudence to his mother. "Til teach you how to treat your mother, you young whelp." And scizing the boy by the neck he cuffed his ears and shook tim until his hair began to drop out.— Iexas Siftings.

Bather Misty. Country Child—People who live in city Sats have lots of company, I s'pose. City Child—No, indeed. It's awful lonely. "I don't see how." "Why, folks won't sociate with the fam-lies above them 'cause they is below them, and they can't 'sociate with the families below them because they is above them."— 3ood News.

Good News None Left. She-I am so passionately fond of rare

Sine—1 thin to passioned an old one that hina. He—Your family is such an old one that t should think you would have some bean-ful pieces handed down. She—Unfortunately one of my ancestors was a servant girl.—Yogue.

Getting Around It. It used to be the law in California t instices of the peacehad no jurisit cases involving more than 2000. On-an old Californian, A sued B be, squire in the Coast Hange for \$403. 11 edup to the next town and consult. "Imb of the law." S. "We'll go d. and throw him out of court on 'no jurisid tion," said S. The day for trial came, an: B and his attorney were on hand. Just to see how for he would go, S let him enter judgment against him and then called his attention to the fact of 'no jurisidition." "Ah, yes," said his honor, "Mr. S., the court has thought of that and discovered a remedy. The court enters judgment against your client for \$400 and issues two executions for \$200 each." And he did it.--New York Tribune.

An Invitation

- Alt 



The same are been and the proveming self." The silver spoon promised, and the butler was persuaded to listen to the entreaties of the wooden spoon, but he told it is a once and frankly that no amount of friction with the up stars people would ever bring it up to the standard. "Your appearance is against you," said the butler: "your can never shine with the-mity plate." "Can nothing be done," inquired the am-bitous spoon, "to remely the defect? Can I not get something to put on that will make make me appear all right?" "Well, you might be plated, I suppose," said the now interested butler, "hut that would only make you look like the others." "On, please make me like the others." peated meditatively, "we have missed our vocation and ought to take another shot at it." "How's that, Bob?" said I interrogative-ly. "As long as we are able to run Into debt we should be satisfied." "Willie," said Bob very soverely, "do not speak in such trifling terms of the greatest American institution in America." Then he added philosophically. "Debt is like a short, interminable hill. It's easy to run down, but you have to walk back." I made a few incandescent remarks to the effect that I'd rather stay at the bottom or take the ear back. But Bob interrupted ane and favored me with one of his superior looks. "Willie, said he theatrically, "I care not for riches." Then in a burst of generosity: "You may have them as long as you lend me an occasional V. But what I do want is fame. Now the only way for me to nequire fame is to train my volea and become a singer." "But, Bob," said I. "No. Every singer is famous." "Oh." and scan never us the genuine article, you "oh, please make me like the others," "Oh, please make me like the others," cried the silly thing: "that will be all 1 shall ask." So the spoon was sent to the silversmith's, whence it emerged bright and shining, in fact-and though it filt very important in its new position the servants who had charge of the silver knew it was the wooden spoon plated very because it looked so new, and slighted it by forgetting to take it to the table. "One more it appended to its friends, who

"No. Every singer is famous." "Oh." "Yes. Is not every singer a person of otes?"

the table. Once more it appealed to its friends, who proposed that is retire to the serving room for a time, where use would rub off some of its pistine freshness. The advice was followed, and after a time the plated spoon made its appearance in the dining hall along with the family plate. But the lord of the castle would pick it up and any "Yes, Bob," and I fell lifeless on the cold, hard curbstone.—F. Charles Hoy.

A sign. "That was Mr. Skidds who called on you last night, wasn't it, Amy?" Amy nodded, and Mabel went on. "I was sure of it." "What made you sure?" "Because when I went into the parlor this morning the two armchairs were in front of the fireplace and just as close to gether as they could be." "Well, I think you are real mean," Amy declared, "but I just know that it was Mr. Spatis who spent Monday evening in your company."

ompany." "How do you know?" "Oh, I can tell," "I'm sure you didn't find the chairs close orether."

together." "No, but I found just one armchair in front of the fireplace."—William Henry Siviter. -----What It Was.

What It Was. Detroit has a minister, as have other towns for that matter, who doesn't always preach as short sermons as he might, yet who has many admirers. The other Fun-day one of these took a visitor to church with film. After service he wanted to know the visitor's opinion. "What do you think of that sermon?" he inquired with considerable pride. "Very good sermon," responded the visit-or calmly. "You're right; it was all wool and a yard wide." The visitor sighed just a little.

"The visitor sighed just a little. "It wasn't the width I noticed so much," he said slowly, "as the length."—Detroit Free Press.

Bright Prospects. Difght Prospects. Old Gentleman-Little boy, why are you iding around the street during school hours and, still worse, smoking and chewing to-bacco and acting like a young tough gener-ally, instead of studying your lessons and trying to be a little gentlemana? Boy-Wot yer givin us? Old Gentleman-Remember the time is not far distant when you will have to earn your own living.

The advice was followed, and after a time the plated spoon made its appearance in the dining hall along with the family plate. But the load of the castle would pickt Surely it is not one of our belongings." And at length he ordered it not to be brought to the table. And so the servants refused to take it in, as they could detect it at once by its light weight. "Well, well," said the butler, "there is but one thing to do: you must be made heavier, and that can only be done by pour-ing lead into your handle. Are you willing to submit to the operation?" "On yees, anything," answered the up-start spoon. "Now that I have gone thus ar I will raw back from nothing." So another visit was made to the silver-smith's that it might be brought up to the standard weight of the family plate. But evidently be did not understand the anat-ony of wooden spoons, though thoroughly not a be possible to all visits was made to the silver-smith's that it might be brought up to the standard weight of the family plate. But evidently be did not understand the anat-ony of wooden spoons, though thoroughly posted about silver ones, for he made such a deep incision that the lead penetrated to the bowl, just where the heart of the poor goon was located. It looked all right now, and the weight made t pass muster with both master and servants. It was only occasionally that one of the old pieces of plate recognized it and drew silghtly away. It had achieved its ambition, but what did it avail with a nump of leaks to its oid place in the kitchen. But here it was shunned as an upstart-too fin to be useful and to opretentions to be taken back into the confidence of former friends. One day, the butler rooming near where it lay apart from the others, it im and were it hyou did loce it the stucht. "The extra and heart. Nothing can re-would never survive the flate heat." So it went and heart. Nothing can re-move that. Better come, up stairs and make the best of it." So it went and heart the jests, and the langther, and the light talk, but, as i Not in this and a when your own living. Boy-That's all right. I'll live in a Fif' avernue house an have a steam yacht. I'm goin inter polytics,-Good News.

A Wonderful Knowledge

A Wonderful Knowledge.' The Single Man–No, sir. You might, hunt the wide world over, and you would not find a more sensible, reasonable little girt than the one I ang going to marry. The Married Man–I guess you haven't known her very long, have you? The Single Man–Known her! Why, man, I have been with her constantly for three weeksl—Life. The First American Book. The First American Book. The First American Book. It is a remarkable fact that in a year after the first printing press was established in Cambridge, Mass., or in 1640, an American book was issued from it (being the first published in what are now the United States), which was soon after reprinted in England, where it passed through no less than 18 editions, the last being issued in 1754, thus maintaining a hold on English popularity for 114 years. This was the "Bay Pealm Book." It passed through to the sively known, the last beening date 1750, and as it was reprinted without the com-piler enjoying pecuniary benefit from its sale we have i trefutable proof that Eng-land pivated the first American book, being in veality the original aggressor in this line. This first American work enjoyed a more lasting reputation and had a vider circulation than any volume since of Ameri-can origin, buying passed in all through 70 editions, a very remarkable number for the size in high the first American book, being in vality the original aggressor in this line. This first American work enjoyed a some lasting reputation and had a vider circulation than any volume since of Ameri-circulation than any volume since din all through 70 editions, a very remarkable number for the size in which the first American work enjoyed as

## A Correct Inference

"Have a cigar, Gus?" said Hostetter Mo-Ginnis to Gus Snobberly, holding out a 20-center. "No, I thank you. I've given up smoking entirely. It's not healthy," replied Snob

berly. "You don't tell me so. Why, when did you get married?"—Texas Siftings. Just One.

Treetop-Do you take fotygrafts here? Artist-Yes, sir. Twelve dollars for a Treetop-I couldn't bring the hull fam-lly. How much'll you tax fer just met-Fruth.

Record. Eyes With Double Pupils. Cleero says that "the glance of all women with the double pupil in the eye is noxious, blighting and withering." Cadmus tells us that such persons would not drown; still others say that if they did drown the body would never sink, neither would it decay. They could curve the disease of the chest-consumption—by rubbing their perspira-and the esticate of the individual, and in case the double pupils wore red in-stead of black they could curve the legener and the blind.—St. Louis Republic. Truth. She Was a Woman. "He used to say there was nothing too good for her, but it seems there was noth-ng too bad for her either." "How so?" "She accepted him."—New York Press.

That Is Trouble Enough. Mr. Bull-Why does the advance in stocks worry you, Bruin? Mr. Bruin-Because I can't bear them.-

# GEMS IN VERSE.

OT A SPOON.

d the mist and

In a tore we serve a worden form of we was once a worden spoons. In a way, Firm many worden spoons in the constraint worden spoons in the states of the was a spoon with a taiseton and a bistory. It had been in the kitchen of nucbieman's house for many, many years. It had helped to stir spone toothsome dunities for were figure a state of the states of the states of yuletime gatherings. It had helped also in yuletime gatherings and choices of sights and sobs as well. It had head the waiting sobs as well. It had head the waiting spoon was content with its lot. These things were not for worden spoons. It was well.

But one day by some chance a silver spoon was brought down to the kitchen, where it jostled against its humble rela-

where it jostiga against its humble rela-tive. Apologies followed, and a brisk conversa-tion was entered into. The silver spoon painted its gay life in such glowing colors that the wooden spoon felt a twinge of en-vy and longed for those unknown pleas-nres.

S

In a f foam of spoon. 'i spoons in

To the Boys. You'll never discover new lands, my boys, If you always follow the beaten track. You'll never stand firm on the mountain heigh If you're always halting and gazing back. Strike out for yourself, but be sure the path Is not girt with the noxions weeds of sin, That no sharp edged rocks of some deadly vide Or pitfails of folly be found therein.

CHARTER NOTICE - Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the start of the start of the start of the last the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 188, by believe B. Coxe, Alexander Ti. Coxe, Eckley H. Coxe, Jr., Henry B. Coxe and E. B. Ely, under pennsylvania, cutited "an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 39, 187, and the supplements therefore, for the duriter of an in-supplements therefore, for the duriter of an in-supplements, therefore, for the duriter of an in-ter charter and object whereof is the mining, the rights, benefits and privileges of the said to of assembly and its supplements. B. P. Wolverton, solicitor. Or pittals of foily to found therein. Choose the path of henor and virtue, boys, And let no one tempt you to swerve adder its guide boards-temperance, purity, truth-Who follows their guidance few dangers be-tide. There may not be wealth and fame at the end, But wealth and fame on one constitute bilss. A pure, perfect manhood, and noble life-There's nothing worth striving for, boys, but this. S. P. Wolverton, Solicitor. O'HARTER NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the governor of the state of Pennsylvania on Mon-Eckley B. Coxe, Alexander B. Coxe, Eckley F. Coxe, Jr., Henry B. Coxe and E. B. Ely, under the incorporation and regulation of certain the incorporation and regulation of certain supplements thereto, for the charter of an in-finded corporation to be called "The Coxe Iron Manufacturing Company." The character and object whereof is the manufacture of iron or steel, or both, or of any from metal or wood or both, and for these pur-poses to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of assem-by and its supplements. B. P. Wolverton, Solieitor.

The Shipman's Tale. Listen, my masters. I speak naught but truth. From dawn to dawn they drifted on and on, Not knowing whither or to what dark end. Now the north froze them, now the hot south sourched.

Now the north froze them, now the hot south scorched. Some called to fod and found great comfort so: Some called to fod and found great comfort so: Some called to fod and found great comfort so: Some called to fod and found great comfort so: Some called to fod and found great comfort so: Now the source the seven that foolsh llps. Day after day the same releatiless sun, Night after day the same releatiless sun, Night after day the same releatiless sun, Some called the torrents of the six years load the source we also the six years load. From time to time a hand relaxed its grip, And some paile wretch sild down into the dark With atilfed moan, and transient horror soized the rost who waited, knowling what must be. At every turn strange shapes reached up and of the rost who waited, knowling what must be. At every turn strange shapes reached up and of the rost who hay the blackness whonese they came. And some the horrents were, fits and ways, And some tails into the nameless void-Frail grips, strong men, and mothers with the habes! And word at last into the nameless void-Frail grips, strong men, and mothers with the habes! Mand word is thy tails? My masters, or a soull On, shipman, wordi, word is thy tails? On the arts are heavy, and our eyes are dimmed, What ship, but his streng read is the tails? What ship, my masters? Know ye not? The What ship, my masters? Know ye not? The What ship, my masters? By and its supplements. S. P. Wolverton, Solicitor. HARTER NOTICE—Notice is hereby given its an application will be made to the provenue of the state of Pennsylvania on Mon-iav, the intereenth day of June, A. D. 1848, by tokkey B. Coxe, Alexander B. Coxe, Eckley II. the act of assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 38, 1874, and the beinded company." The character and object whereor is the supplemention to be called "The Drift Sol of Hazle and Foster, in the county of Lazerne, to residing therein and adjacent thereto as may desire the same, and for these purposes to have prosens and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of assembly and its supplements. S. P. Wolvarton, Solicitor.

S. P. Wolverton, Solicitor.

of the said act of assembly and its supplements B. P. Wolverton, Solicitor. Well and the supplements of the supplements of the state of Pennsylvania on Mon-gravitation of the state of Pennsylvania on Mon-ter of the state of Pennsylvania on Mon-plements thereto, for the charter of an in-tended corporation to be called "The Oneida "The Company." The Monte of the public at the tomships of Schuylki, and to such persons, partner-ships and corporation to the pennsylvania de order of the supproses to have, possess and endoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the sid act of assembly and its supplement. A PPLICATION for angregation to the bor-

8. P. Wolverton, solicitor. A PPLICATION for annexation to the bor-that an application will be made to the court of quarter sessions of Luzerne county, on July van by which meets an September 6, 186, by a number of the owners and residents of adjoin-ing property for the annexation of certain lots, outlots, etc., to the borough of Freeland, now as follows:

All that trrct of land known as "The "situatad cast of the borough of Free-

Park," stundul cast of the starton's Hill bound-iand, 3rd, All that portion of Barton's Hill bound-ed north by lands of the Anron Howey estate; ed north by lands of the Anron Howey estate; lands of the Cross Greek Coal Company, and west by land of Tench Coxe estate. John D. Hayes, Solicitor.

Saved by a Quick Hair Cut. A young woman was saved in an al-most "miraculous" manner the other day from almost certain death. Sho was walking through a null at Lewis-ton Me, when her hair 3d down in from the ends of the hair caught in some slow-ly revolving cogwheels. The woman screamed, but did not have the presence of mind to break away at once before more strands of hair were caught and dragged in. She stood there almost mo-tioness screaming, while her head was drawn nearer and nearer to the fatal wheels. Presently her eries Arnoted the attention of a man, who rushed to her assistance and severed her hair with a kinfe just as her head was approach-ing the wheels. — Exchange.

Saved by a Quick Hair Cut

vy and longed for those unknown piens-ures. "Alas!" it sighed, "why should I be doomed to stay forever in this humble place when you spend your life in the midst of such elegant surroundings! We are about the same in size and general appear-ance, except that you are brighter and more polished than I, which comes of course from your contact with well bred people. Do ask the butler if the cannot give me a chance to see the world and improve my-self."

and privileges of the sud her of assembly mi-its supplements. S. P. Wolverton, Solicitor. THARTER NOTICE -- Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the governor of the state of Pennsylvania on Mon-tary, the nitectenth day of June, A. D. 1866, by Eckley B. Coxe, Alexander B. Coxe, Eckley H. the act of assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 25, 1874, and the network of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "be called "The Tom-hicken Water Company." The character and object whereof is the supply of water to the public at the township such network, instituting and commons, instituting and composes to have, possess and endor all the rights, benefits and privileges of the sail act of assembly and tes supplements. S. P. Wolverton, Solicitary, and the supplements. -Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Where Are Wicked Folks Buried? "Tell me, gray haired sexton," I said, "Where in this field are the wicked folks laid? I have wandered the quite old graveyard through And studied the epitaphs old and new, But on monument, obelisk, pillar or stone I read no ovil that men have done."

I read no evil that men have done." The old sexton sicod by a grave newly made. With his chin on his hand, his hand on a spade. I knew by the gleam of his cloquent eye That his heart was instructing his lips to reply: "Who is the judge when the soul takes its flicht? and privileges of the said act of assembly arguing supplements. 8. P. Wolverons, Solitary. CHARTER NUTICE—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the georemotion of the state of Pennsylvania on Mon-shart an application of Junes, A. D. 1865, by Eckley L. Core, Alexander R. Ca. R. Eckley here the act of assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 28, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an in-Mendow Water Company." The charter and object whereor is the supplex of these ourpooses to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of assembly and its supplements. B. P. Wolverton, Solicitor.

Which is the judge which the wrong and the flight? Who is to judge 'twist the wrong and the Which of us mortals shall dars to say That our neighbor was wicked who died today? In our journey through life the farther we speed The better we learn that humanity's need Is charity's spirit, that prompts us to find Rather virtue than vice in the lives of our kind. "Therefore, good deeds we record on these stones. The evil that men do, let it die with their bones I have labored as sexton this many a year, But I have never buried a bad man here."

# The Sunny Heart.

A boon from heaven is the sunny heart That can light those days so dreary When the fiesh is worn and weary And so assuage the keenest smart.

It may not know what the,year will bring Of gladness or of sorrow, Nor what the near tomorrow Athwart its sky at dawn may fling.

Yet 'neath the strain of grief intense, Under all stress whatever, The brave trust faileth never That for each loss comes recompense.

It could not play the common scold, Fuming, complaining, carping, And on this one string harping Till tuncless, dark and cold.

God made it for the nobler wor Of fountains fresh unsealing And beauties new revealing, Though by old beaten ways they lurk.

And its bright song, with glad refrain, Lightening the lowliest mission, Shall nearer bring fruition Schemes that would paradise regain! —Springfield Republic

## The City and the River.

Situated in the township of research situated in the township of research situated in the township of research situated in the test of Adams street on the east; the right of way of the Lehigh Valley was of fiding street, and part of the alley was of fiding street, and part of the alley was of fiding street, and part of the subthern boundary of the borough of Freeland at river flowing 'thwart a town I saw, Where many a wharf pushed out from either bank, With many a warchouse, gabled, grim and dank, dank, Wedged in between, whilst, 'mid the night ar raw, Turrots and domes loomed dimly, and the maw Of some huge jail uprose whose chains must clank, Dirrelike, mescemed, o'er roofs, set rank on rank.

rank, Of palace homes and cots of mud and straw.

And, loi inverted, 'midst the misty night, Their million scintillations in that wave The city iangs reflected, all alight, And then one boat, like to a pilot brave, Forscok its quay and seaward bent its flight, While to its prove those spectral aparkle clave. - William Struthers. Accidentally Knocked Down by a Fanther. On the anniversary of Washington's birth Alexander Rawles, a prominent landowner and stockman of Anderson valley, was accidentally knocked down by a large 8-foot panther. Rawles' bruises are now reported serious. His dogs had treed the beast, and Rawles went to a neighbor's for a gun. He could find only one cartridge, but with this ho returned and shot the panther, but only slightly wounded it. The animal sprang from its perch midst the dogs and soon stretched one in death. Once in bound-ing backward to avoid the other dogs the panther accidentally came in contact with Rawles, who was knocked down. The panther entirely ignored Rawles throughout the fight, giving the dygs its undivided attention, although before and after his fall Rawles vigorously bela-bored the beast with his gun barrel, which was runked in the conflict. The panther's death finally resulted. When Rawles was knocked down, his side struck a stone, producing serious inter-nal injuries.

True Merit. To praise true merit do thou be the first, Nor stay till others loud declare 'tis right. Who waits till all commend is like the bird Who mocks the songs of those of great might.

The first loud peal of yonder deep toned bell Is worth a thousand echoes of its tone. The voice that loud proclaims a deed is great, Is praise indeed, e'en though it be alone.

True merit well deserves the praise of all And often he who does not say 'tis well, When noble deeds are done by humble men, Within his heart hides sin, if truth you tell

Be slow to charge another with an act That you yourself would never stoop to do, Lest your own conscience sting you in the end, Should your unkind suspicions prove untrue.

Give unto each his due, whate'er it be, Nor tremble at your voice should you not find, When once you've said what honestly you think Your own words echoed from another mind!

Why I Sing.

new, While spirit pulses beat within, And there are victories to win?

can origin, having passed in all through 70 editions, a very remarkable number for the age in which it flourished, Philadelphia Record

And there are victories to winr I sing. Imprisoned songs grow sad. It is their birthright to be glad, Their birthright to be free and fly, As happy birds in air and sky, Who nestle low or seek the stars, But were not made for prison bars.

I sing. Perchance my source with the A song of tender ministry. Some listening ear may bend to hear-Some weary heart feel life more dear. And evermore the echo hold Of what in simplest song I told. —Rosalie Vanderwater.

What is the boasted good That wealth, that power, can own? Better be loved a slave "Than hated on a throne.

Why I sing. I sing. Oh, what else should I do While heart keeps fresh and life keeps

own words echoed from another mind! -Florence Bailey Farnsworth.

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