COFFEE, ARAB STYLE.

VERY DIFFERENT FROM THE WAY WE

ord Officer's Experience at a tion at the House of a Sheik Had Not Been Exposed to For-Influences,

Who Had Not Been Exposed to Forelan Influences.

This account of coffee drinking as practiced by Arabs who have not been exposed to foreign influence is told by a British naval officer of high rank. The place was the town of Semail, in the territory of the sultan of Oman, at the extreme southeastern corner of the Arabian peninsula. Semail lies 120 miles from Muscat, the capital of Oman, and 90 miles from the sea. At the time of this visit there had been but two other Europeans in Semail in all its history.

"An Arab town," said the naval officer, "is scarcely what is suggested by the English meaning of the word. It is more a collection of detached houses, each surrounded by its own grounds of from 30 to 100 acres. As my travels in Oman were conducted under the immediate protection of the sultan, and as he had provided for my special use his own particular riding camel, I was received everywhere with great respect. My received in the house of one of the principal shelks of Semail took place on the second day of my visit to the town, when I paid a call upon Mohammed b'in Naser el Hinawy.

"In accordance with Moslem custom,"

shelks of Senmil took place on the second day of my visit to the town, when I paid a call upon Mohammed b'in Naser el Hinawy.

"In accordance with Moslem custom, I pronounced the name of God on crossing the threshold, and while being conducted to the divan by my courteous host gave the salutation of sea salama aleikum, the salutation of peace to the assembled company. A beautiful carpet of Persian work and a pillow covered with embroidered silver and a pillow covered with embroidered silver and a pillow covered with embroiding the sea of the carpet, and after a short but ceremonious dispute with my host as to who should sit down first. I was established on the carpet, with the pillow at my back for comfortable support.

"Close to the seat of the host and a little to his left was a small raised platform of stone on which were placed the requisite utensils for preparing coffee. A small charcoal fire, urged to a white heat by means of a pair of bellows, provided the boiling water. On either side of the fire were two large jugs of some white metal as well as several sarfs and fingans. The zarf is the holder for the coffee cup, and these on the shelf were of various metals, some of gold beautifully worked, some of silver, and some even of copper. The fingan is a coffee cup without a handle and holding about as much as a liqueur glass; these were of china and porcelain of different designs and value.

"The coffee maker was a black slave said to have come from the frontiers of Abyssina. He seemed to be about 23, of slight and graceful form, with finely cut leatures and well molded limbs, quite black and with hair almost woolly. His costume consisted of a waist cloth of colored cotton supported around his waist by a piece of cord tucked up on one side, and a sort of embroidered waistcoat buttoned in front but leaving arms and legs bare.

"It is not in accordance with desert etiquette to introduce for discussion any etiquette to introduce for discussion any etiquette to introduce for discussion any etiquette to introduc

over its spout. Handing the tray to the most honored guest, she says, 'Semmoo,' which means 'Pronounce the name of God.'

"Taking the cup from the tray and looking at his host, the honored guest pronounces the great formula of Mohammedanism in the words 'Bismillah ur rahman ur-rahim,' which mean 'In the name of God the compassionate and merciful.' Then the guest sips his coffee without sugar or milk, but sometimes a few aromatic seeds or ambergris may be added. If the guest is of very high rank, the host takes his own cup immediately after the guest, but under ordinary circumstances he waits until all the company has been served."

HE WANTED TO BE INSULTED.

citedly called to her husband: "My, Tom, but it's a lovely night. Just as clear as a doornal."

One day she received some callers while it was storming. "Nasty, isn't it? How unfortunate for you. But beggars can't be choosers."

A bachelor uncle, from whom she had great expectations, paid her a visit. He has convivial habits and an incandescent nose. He was expatiating on some of his secret charities, and she was congratulating him no so letting his light shine before men, when he abruptly left and sent word the next week that he had changed his will. She replied chiding him gently, and closed with, "But let us remember, uncle, that a fool and his money are soon parted, and that other Scriptural teaching, that no rich man can go through the eye of a needle."

The doctor was treating her for neuralgia. She objected to the strength of the medicine and added plaintively, "But all the world loves a lover, doctor."

When the cook broke a costly platter, the little woman assured the tearful offender that all is not gold that glitters. When her husband told her of a loss through an unfortunate investment, she threw her arms about his neck and consoled him with the assurance that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. She thanked her minister for a pastoral call by telling him that fools rush in where angels fear to trend, and, in writing an excuse for her little boy's absence from school, worked in the sentiment that there is no fool like an old fool.—Detroit Free Press.

Detroit Free Press.

A Walking Fern.

There is a fern which, by its peculiar habit of growth, may almost just lay claim to the popular name of the "walking fern."

This fronds arch over, and the fine, slender points coming in contact with the soil take root. New growth again proceeds from the latter, which, in its turn, roots also, so that the locale of the plant is continually moving forward and suggesting the idea of walking.

This peculiar fern is quite hardy and succeeds well in a soil of peat, leaf mold and sand, in a shady position which is moist in summer and fairly dry in winter. The fronds are heart shaped, bright green in color, 6 to 12 inches long.—London Globe.

willie-Pa, ma says you're the head of he house. Is that so?
Pa-It is if she says so.
Willie-And, pa. Uncle Harry says I'm chip off the old block. What's "the ld block."
Pa-I suppose that's me.
Willie-Well, then, pa, you're an old lockhead, ain't you? - Philadelphia 'ress.

WORRY IN THE HAIR.

A SUBJECT THAT IS EARNESTLY CON-SIDERED BY MANY WOMEN.

and bay rum in generous proportions. This of course made a large supply of the wash, but since it was to be applied twice a day it was well to have pleuty on hand.

Pomatums for the growth of the hair have always been considered inferior to the lottons in efficacy. Pomatums or pomades were often used merely as a dressing for the hair without any idea of renewing its growth. The pomades were often delicately colored and delicately scented, but nevertheless the fact remains that the basis was in most cases nothing more or less than a mixture of lard and suct. The combination might be of two parts iard and one part beef suct or of five parts lard and two parts mutton suct, the latter mixture used chiefly in white pomades. In either case the suct or of five parts lard and two parts mutton suct, the latter mixture used chiefly in white pomades. In either case the suct was subjected to a purifying process. For a long time the fat of the bear was held in high esteem for promoting the growth of the hair, perhaps because its rankness made it seem powerful. As a matter of fact little of the so called bear's grosse which eager searchers after something to improve their hair used to try had ever been in sight of a bear. The dealers readily concected a mixture of pure lard and palm passed it off on the satisfied and unsuspecting public.

All of these and many more tonics have had their firm admirers, those who were ready to say that they were the best things in the world for the hair, and that proves very condusively that every scalp has its own peculiar little traits, and what will make one person's hair cease from falling and crop out in a luxury of new sprouts will being the next person down with her locks to despair.

It is nonsensical trying to lay down a course of treatment for all heads as trying to devise a treatment for all heads as trying to devise a treatment for all heads as trying to devise a treatment for all heads as trying to devise a treatment for all heads as trying to devise a treatment for all heads as t

is the result of never using soap on her face, while if another blindly followed her example the result would be far from charming. It is a bad plan to try anything just because some one clese has found it good. For instance, one woman whose hair by right of age should be thin has a heavy mass of soft, pretty hair. Her chosen hair tonic has been a patterned remedy in which sugar of lead, suithfur, ammonia, glyceria and water appear in varying proportions. A person of nervous temperament, with a highly irritable skin, would be very unvise to follow her example. Purthermore, what is good for an olly scalp would be the height of folly for a dry scalp. Even with the same individual the treatment frequently needs changing. The scalp, in the first place, might be covered with dandruff. To cure this there is nothing better than some mixture containing corrosive sublimate. After the symptoms of dandruff have disappeared there is no longer need of the corrosive sublimate, and something to merely nourish the roots of the hair should be substituted. The only unvarying rules are: Give your halr as much freedom as possible by never knotting it at night for one thing. Do not brush and mangle your scalp as you would scrub a floor, but rather treat it gently and favor it as you would a sick shild. Avoid close and heavy hats. Have your sleeping room cool, and lock out for your general health. If you are obliged to do much neve or brain work, you may expect your hair to grow thin, but if you can keep a good digestion there is hope.—New York Sun.

Washing Baby's Bottles,
If these are well washed, first in hot
ter and then in cold, directly after use,
ere will be no difficulty in keeping them
an. Don't use a brush, as there is aluse that the bottle and swallowed later on. Usshot is equally dangerous. Instances
lead poisoning have occurred when
is has been done. Add a very little sold
the hot water, and after well rinsing
tve the bottle to soak in cold water till
eded.

A Physician's View of a Phenomen of the Use of Amesthetics.

A Physician's View of a Phenomenon of the Use of Ameathetics.

"Pain is a great mystery," remarked a physician of this city who has a fondness for the recondite side of his profession. "It is claimed by certain theorists that people who are placed under the influence of an amosthetic for surgical operations really suffer everything they would otherwise, but forget about it when they return to consciousness, and a good many ingenious arguments are advanced to support the proposition. It is rather a ghastly idea, and I am glad to say that the real evidence is all the other way, but it is a pretty well established fact that certain anæsthetics—ether, for instance, and nitrous oxide gas—will sometimes prevent suffering without destroying consciousness of pain.

"That sounds like a paradox and is somewhat difficult to explain without becoming more paradoxical still. The effect of the amesthetic in the strange cases to which I refer is to render pain pleasant. While apparently insensible, the patient is fully conscious of everything that is going on, and the nerves respond as readily as ever, but instead of producing physical discomfort the effect is exactly the reverse.

"I have encountered several anomalies of that kind and one quite recently. The subject was a middle aged man whose foot had been injured in an accident. I had to amputate the two last toes, and the operation, which was under ether, lasted about 20 minutes. When the man recovered from the influence of the drug, he tried to tell me about his sensations, but although he struggled hard he could find no words in which to express them. I felt all the pain, he said, but some tried to tell me about his sensations, but although he struggled hard he could find no words in which to express them. I felt all the pain, he said, but some how it didn't hurt me. Then it wasn't pain,' said i, repeated a number of things that had been said during the operation and it was evident that he had been sond of his surroundings.

"The other patients seemed to have had practic

In Washington one day Henry Watterson of Kentucky sat in a retired corner in Chamberlin's, drinking high bulls, so they say, when Senator Thurston walked over to bis table. "What is the matter, Watterson?" he inquired. "You look down in the mouth."
"I was thinking," said the great editor, "of the decay of oratory in this country. Years ago we had many notable orators—Clay, Calhoun, Webster and others—but today you can count them on the fingers of one hand. Why, Thurston, I know of but three men in all the United States who are entitled to be called orators."
"Who are they?" inquired Thurston. "Yourself, myself and George R. Peck," The senator from Nebraska smiled and remarked, "Wbat in thunder is the use of dragging George R. Peck in? He is not here,"—Argonaut.

"Is he a friends No More.

"Is he a friend of yours?"

"No, sir. I told my wife I had been with him the other night when she waitted up for me. The next day she happened to meet him and of course referred to what I had said. The blamed fool didn't have presence of mind enough to go on and pretend that be knew what she was talking about."—Chicago Times-Herald.

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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

EHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

November 25, 1900.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE PERBLAND.

6 12 as for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethinden, Laston, Philadelphia and Bethinden, Laston, Philadelphia and Serventon.

5 18 in 10° Hazelcon, Mahanoy City, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethinden, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethinden, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

30 am for Hazelcon, Mahanoy City, Shenson, Philadelphia and New York.

2. 4 p m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points

1 20 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethinden, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

42 print of Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethinden, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

42 print of Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethinden, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

43 print of Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethinden, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

44 print of Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethinden, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

54 Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.

26 pm in Hazelton, Mahanoy City, Shen-

dephils and Sections. Season, Friliadephils and Sections.

34 p. in for Sandy Run, White Haven,
Wilkes-Barre, Seranton and all points

29 est.

20 est.

Alicive Ar French and Shamokin,
Ankive Ar French and Shamokin, Shenandosh, Mahanoy City and
Hazieton.

17 a in from Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehein, Adlentown, Mauch chunk, Weathhein, Adlentown, Mauch chunk, Weathhein, Adlentown, Mauch chunk, Weathhein, Adlentown, Mauch Chunk, Shenandesh, M. Carr, Mahanoy City, Shenandesh, M. Carr, Mahanoy City,
And Hazieton, Wikes-Barre and
White Haven, Menton, Mikes-Barre and
Chunk and Weatherly,
Application, Helphelm, Allentown, Fottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carnel, Shenanville, Shamokin, Mt. Carnel, Shenanville, Shamokin, Mt. Carnel, Shenanyang Mahanoy City and Hazieton.

Yell of Phasanoy City and Hazieton.

Yell of Phasanoy City and Hazieton.

Fot 1urther mormation inquire of Hoket
Spenia.

OHAS, S. LeE, General Superintendon,
Malieton, Pa.

Hazieton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, Susquehanna and
Schuzkill, Balanoah