TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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The Chatham Recor

RATES

ADVERTISING

For larger advertisementa liberal con racts will be made.

Keep Your Eye on the Compass.

Keep your eye on the compass
If the sea runs high,
And the ocean's inky billows Mock the blackness of the sky When besting up against the wind So pitiless and strong. Keep your eye on the compass And you can't go wrong.

Keep your eye on the compass And your white light trimmed. Though the moon hide in the heavens And the stars are dimmed ; And the way seem long, Keep your eye on the compass And you can't go wrong.

Keep your eye on the compass, It will guide you o'er the deep, Vill show you where the North star is, And where the flowers sleep In the sunny South. No matter And you can't go wrong,

Cy Wannan, in New York Sun.

MODERN CHIVALRY.

BY LIZZIE YORK CASE.

"I fell ve'r, gentlemen, hit's onnes sible to rise corn and rise it right without litigation."

"I suppose he meant irrigation, but far be it from me to criticise a member of the school board," laughingly said the handsome young man that

had just entered the cabin. "These neighbors of ours must be the funniest people on earth, or do you invent these jokes for their medicinal effect?" inquired the sick girl, smiling from her comfortable chair.

"Oh, I'm not equal to that; my im igination is a more spark, a tallow dip so to speak compared to their brilliancy. And the fun of it is they are so unconscious.

Two young men and a sick girl, accustomed to the refinements of civilization, trying to consider life a great joke in this rude cabin on a far away ranch.

It was a resonantic situation, and "deneally unconventional," as they admitted.

One of the men -a young destorhad buried a charming wife, and was rushing away from sad memories to try life in a new land, together with another young adventurer.

When in New York, where they had stayed a few days, they met Bessle Mason, an old school friend of both, apparently dying with consumption,

and quite alone in the world. She had longed for a breath of the balmy south, a last chance for life; but under the circumstances it was useless. Now the coming of these friends revived the thought.

"Go with us," said the doctor; "you will get well. We will adopt you." "Oh, to think of it restores me al-

most; but it is impossible." The impulsive young men, persuading themselves that the change would save the girl's life, finally succeeded in

overcoming her scruples. She bore the journey marvelously, and leaving her in a little hotel in Texas, they prepared to set up house keeping on a sheep rauch not far off.

The doctor, riding over every day to see the sick girl, soon became vinced that more cure was needed than could be find in that place.

Beside their cabin fire. friends held a consultation, and the verdict was that Bessie must come

anid, "Yes, by George! now we'v brought her so far away. But ought

we to adopt her or marry her?" "I'll settle it," said the doctor, "I've had more experience than you.

The next day he told Bessie that the eabin was quite comfortable now, that they had accomplished wonders in the

way of furnishing and decorating. You ought to see it! Beats this place all hollow. Now we only need a woman for company. Fact is, Bessie, you must give me a husband's right to

bring you home and get you well." "Dear, kind old schoolmate, I see it all now. How selfish I was to let you burden yourself with a dvine girl."

"Nonsense, Bess; we'll get you well. And then we really need you, and if you don't come we will not be safe; ws need your protection. An Amszon rode up ye terday and brought a pres-What do you think it was? "Something sentimental, I should

"Cornect," said the doctor. was butter. She had it in a bottle that she carried next her heart. It was

Which, the heart or the butter?" neked Bess, who could not believe in the funny side, no matter how she felt

Then with quickly changing most she said, "But I council permit you to make further sacrifics for me. It is a clear case of modern chivairy.

heroic, I don't intend to let this one a dawning of light. He went and

"But there is a memory," she urged, so near.

Instantly the young doctor becam serious. "Yes, very near and precious; and for the sake of this you will see it is best."

Some people always shed tears at a wedding, no metter how happy the occasion. The big, strong-armed hostess at the hotel, in bright calico gown, who stood up with the best man, did justice to the circumstances

The sick girl's eyes shone like stars, and her thin cheeks were flushed with happiness. The resolute manner of the doctor, conveying the idea that he was being sworn to snatch his bride from the jaws of death, his friend seri ous and sympathetic, the gaudy bridesmaid, perhaps never had so genuine an occasion for tears.

When the pathetic reaches a certain pitch, the Indicrous sometimes comes in to relieve the tension. The pendulum swings.

It was a custom of the old purson that dispensed commbial ties in that section, to bring the bride a pres-

He had ridden many miles with a queer thing fastened to his saddlebags, which he brought in and gave the bride with awkward ceremony, explaining that he always "got 'em al alike, so as there wouldn't be no jeal-

It was abonnet, covered with bright, chesp flowers, which he insisted on putting on the sick bride's head

This incongruity furnished a vent to the strained feelings of the party. When the newly-made husband shook the purson's hand, and assured him that no gift could have been more uppropriate, the poor man, though well

satisfied, was a trifle puzzled. In the cabin home, Bessie seemed to grow better. She became interested in the ranch, the sheep-raising, and was foul of the young lambs which

were brought in. The two friends yied with each other in making her comfortable, They ranged the country for such delicacies as could be had, which she showed them how to prepare, and forced herself to taste.

They made merry over their domes tic blunders, and daily brought the budget of fun from outside.

The inquiry of the kind-hearted neighbors, "How's yo' ole woman to day?" always "brought down the house," and Bessie's slaves as she called the two friends, made her mock deference as "the ole woman."

The young men were scarcely con cions how largely she entered into their lives, until the turn came, and they had to face the fact that she was fading rapidly.

At last the dread messenger entered the cabin, and the three resolute natures, who had made a brave fight against him, hel to yield.

"God reward you, dear old chums, the dying girl said feebly, giving a hand to each.

The doctor bent low to catch her last word, "My husband! I may call On your part it was friendship, noble, self-sacrificing; on my part it was loss stronger than death." | Detroit Free Press.

An Elephant's Sagacity.

In India domesticated elephants ar usually given drink from large wooden troughs filled with well water by means of a pump, and it is commonly an elephant that fills this trough. Every morning he goes regularly to his task. While visiting a friend at his fine residence in India a correspondent of the Manchester Examiner saw a large elephant engaged in pumping such a trough full of water. He continues:

"In passing I noticed that one o the two tree trunks which supported the trough at either end, had rolled from its place, so the trough, still clevated at one extremity, would begin to empty itself as soon as the water reached the level of top at the other end, which on the ground. I stopped to see if the elephant would discover anything arong. Soon the water began to run off at the end which had lost its support. The animal showed signs of perplexity when he saw this, but as the end nearest him backed much of being full be continued to pump. Finally seeing that the water continued to pass off, he left the permip bandle and began to consider the phenomenon. He seemed to find

"I was an absorbed looker on juma-"Well, if that's what you call it, tient to see what would be done. Soon, was only his sister," Chicago Recone so soldom gets a chance to do the a lively flapping of the cars indicated ord.

times be examined the trough.

smelled of the tree trunk which had rolled from under the trough. I thought for a moment that he was going to put it in its place again. But it was not, as I soon understood, the end which can over which he found it impossible to fill. Raising the trough, which he then allowed to rest for an instant on one of his huge feet, he rolled away the second supporting log with his trunk and then set the trough down so that it rested at both ends on the ground, He returned to the

pump and completed his task."

What One Picture Suggested, Someone writes of one painting at the World's Fair Art gallery which is fascinating; so spell-bound was this lady. visitor that she declares she would have stood before the picture for hours had she been a woman of her-

It represents a vast arena. A halfdozen wild beasts crouch in the background. They are hangry-eyed and lank. There is a terrible hollowness beneath their ribs that tells of a long first. You can almost see the sands whipped into dust by the lash of their tails. In their eyes there is crucity and greed, so terrible that even before the painted semblance your own gaze quails. One springs to the front, with a roar that you can almost hear through the paint.

Facing them, with his back to you, here is a picture of a man. His hands are bound behind him and his back is howed as by the carrying of a heavy load. And yet in his bearing you see the pride of a king and the bravery of a warrior unconquered. Before his glance, which we cannot see, we murk how the lions cower. There is no straining for release from the thougs that bind. The muscles are relaxed,

the whole pose one of kingly calm. "As I stood before the cauvas for the first time," says this observer, and noted the superb inbreathing of genius that has litted that especial picture to the rank of one of the best in all the vast display, I said to myself; I wonder if that man would be so bruce if it were a sneer he was facing instead of a tiger! I wonder if ridicale and derision and scorn would have as little terror for his undaunted soul as an array of empty-stomached linus.

"There is plenty of the sort of heroism in the world that would help an enthusiast suffer physical pain, or carry a fireman into a burning building and a landsman overboard to save a fellow creature, but there is precious little of the heroism that would help you or me to stand to our convictions under the brombide of a laugh."

The first Roman brass coins weighed 4,000 grains The first New Jersey coins were copser cents, struck in 1786.

The Aztecs filled quills with gold dust, sealed them and passed them from hand to hand as coin.

The Troyest pound, or, as now called, the pound Troy weight, was introduced into Englandas a gold measure in 1517. The Romans inscribed on bronze coins only the legend, moneta sacra, ally by wagon loads. These great acyou so once. Hear my confession, sacred money, because bronze was a

enered metal. The first purchase of copper for the United States Mint was on Sept. 11, 1792, and comprised six pounds of old copper utensils

The coins issued by the Byzantine Empire form during 1,000 years the connecting link between ancient and modern coimage.

indenstood, were made by clipping the diges of a bit of gold until it was nearly round and then stamping it with a punch and bammer. The coins of Constantine struck A.

D. 312 were the first to bear Christian emblems. These showed the cross, the nonogram of Christ and sometimes the words alpha and omega. Some of the later Massachusetts

coins bore a rude device illustrating the parable of the good Samaritan and were called good Samuritan shillings.

From the fall of the Western Pospire, A. D. 473, to the discovery of America the most important European coin was the silver denier, or penny, consent it was coined of about the same size by all European sovereigns and passed current everywhere,

Cab-Stand Philosophy.

First Calman to the gentleman with the lady on his arm; "Keb, sir? It's

Second Cabmun (as the couple put by in silence: "What d' you want to waste your breath fer? I knowed she

GOLDEN SANDS.

Metal.

Story of the Famous Treasure of Arizona.

What imagination will do where gold is concerned is illustrated by the story of a certain volcanic island in the Indian ocean, the sand along the shores of which is filled with gold colored crystals of chrysolite of egold stone," These crystals glisten brightly in the sun, and about a century ago a crazy Frenchman, struck with th brilliancy of the publics, supposed that he had bit upon riches compared to which the wealth of Omns and of Ind was as nothing. He eillected quantities of the crystals, heated them in a erneible and fancied that he produced ingots from them. His delusion was quite harmless. But only a few years ago a lot of chrysolite-bearing sand from the same island was shipped to France and made a great sensation. Great numbers of people went wild about it, and companies were organized to begin mining operations along the strand of the golden isle. It was declared that the supplies of precious metal to be obtained from that source were inexhaustible. Much money was spent in the wildest enterprise, which even to this day has not been whelly

It is true that the sand of all benchs does contain a certain amount of gold though ordinarily the quantity is not sufficiently great to tay for senarating it. However, certain sandnear the mouths of rivers in Oregon are really so rich in the precious metal that attempts have been made to mine them. The streams have brought it down and deposited it in a condition of unusual parity, though finely divided. Unfortunately, it is only found deep down near the bed of the rock, and as fast as the worthless so perincumbent material je taken away t is washed back again and covers up the wealth beneath. There is so much gold in sea water that a single bucketful of it reveals a yellow trace on analysis. Every ton of water in the can contains about one grain of the metal. That amount of gold is enough to gild fifty-six square melies of surface, or it may be drawn out into 500 feet of wire. Thus it appears that American. there is plenty of the shining standard of value in the world, the only difficults being to separate it economically from the other elements with which it is found combined.

Probably gold was the firsts metal known to the ancients. It abounded in the sands of many rivers of antiquity which have long ceased to be auriferous. From the readiness with which it was to be got in those early times one may imagine how such pre digious quantities of it were collected as are smoken of by autions, who describe the wealth of Solomon, the statues, tablets and vessels of gold dedicated by Semiranes, and the riches of Croesus. Roman conquer ors fetched gold home with them literenomiations were usually the result of compresss. So it was with the chormous treasures gathered at Babylon under Sembramis; at Jerusahan under Solomon; at Sardis under Croesus again at Babylon under Darius; at Alexandria under Alexander, and afterward at Rome while she was at the summit of her power. The first historical mention of gold is in the Bible, where Abraham is described as being "very rich in cattle, silver and gold." It is an odd fact that gold was used at Rome as early as 3.40 B. C. for the purpose of securing artificial teeth in their places. Cloth also was made of it at the same period, without admixture of other materials,

The story of the famous treasure of the Madre d'Oro is told by Dan de Omille in his book on the "Comstock Lade." It is derived from the Agrees of Mexico. Somewhere in southeast Arizona is a small valley, about five niles long by two miles wide, walled in by towering mountains. The side are so precipitous that it is impossible to climb down them, and there is only one entrance, through the cave, which is carefully hidden by Indians who guard the treasure for the second coming of Montezuma. The valley itself, though surrounded by inhospitable rooks, is a paradise. Watered by a stream which flows through it, its soil is covered with flowers and beautiful trees, through the branches of which thit bright-hard birds.

Stretching across the valley from are side to the other is a ledge of golds. its masses of virgin motal gleaming and glistening in the sunlight. The gold less in it in great voins and magg is embedded in clear quartz, the Russian language by danuary, 1894.

sharp angles of which elitter in the sun's race like gigantie diamonds. Across the ledge the stream flows, All Beaches Contain the Precious forming a little waterfall, below which the magnets of gold can be seen in the tion in the Natural History Museum at water and our, toold in the ledge, Paris. gold to the scales of the snakes, gold in the stream, gold in the birds, gold, gold, gold, gold, is the refrain of the the endors of the rainbow on a layer of story. Chicago Times.

Uncumber Snakes.

Down in Miles River Neels. Talbot County, there is a snot where the average Chinese would delight to dwell. It is a place where Chinese encumbers grow to an enormous size. This vegeshape which frightens the natives of the neighborhood, in spite of the fact that Talbot is a local ontion county The encouler grows long and slim, and at time twists itself into coils remidding a simke. A man going from Easton the other day to Miles River Ferry, in passing a little clearing in the woods noticed a green looking object in a match of veretables, and he got over the fence to make a closer examination. He almost fainted. An other citizen came along soon afterward. The first man had revived and was leaving the patch at a Nancy Hanks gait. When accepted he said to his friend; "Been bit by a snake;

Citizen No. 2 personaled the frightned man to go back, and upon examination the stake proved to be a Chise encumber about 27 inches dong, which in the course of growth had twisted itself up in the form of a

The encumber was sent to the 'American' office by express. If was Miles River Neck, and its share is persaid, has a quarter of an aero of them. land, another do state eggs and other gen acts be untit for the support of pearance of the vegetable does not and has received the name of bacillus trighten the shant-eyed foreigner, as hydrosulfurious pontious. he would eat with relish a green garter smake if he didn't happen to have anything clse bandy. Baltimore

Jumping Giraffes, dson duty, to my to try and show the animals to native gentlemen when they came from their country seats to visit Calcutta, and invariably invited them to come with me to see the 'Zoo," says a writer in Longman's Magazine. I think that the giraffes puzzled them most. One fine old Hindon reddenson, with whom I have many a time been out tiger shooting on his own property, suggested that the giraffe was a new sort of tiger, but he saw them eat the branch of a tree from my hand. I wish he could have been present to witness a performance by this pair of giraffes, which I did not see myself, though fortunately Lord William Be exford saw it such told me

On the morning of the Queen's birthday Berestord was riding past the giraffe inclosure when a fen de joi was fired by the soldiers of a native infantry regiment, whose quarters are not far from the quarters of the "Zoo.

At the first round of the firing the siraffes were startled. When the so and round came they took to their heels and jumped clean over the fence of myright gurran or wattle streks about ten feet high, that surrounded heir melosure

When the third round came the gir affes were so puzzled that they turnes round and popped over the fence again and sought refuse in the house in which they were believed at mucht. It is a great pity that a sportsman and rider like Lord William Berestord who saw this strange eight, had not a mount on one of the giraftes

Ivy Drives Away the Damp.

It is said the growth of ivy on the calle of houses renders the walls en tirely free from damp, the ky extracting every particle of moisture from wood, brick or stone for its own sutenames by means of its tmy room which work their was into the bordest done. The overlapping leaves of the ive conduct water fulling upon them from point to point until it reaches the ground, without all-wing th walls to red the any moisture whatever from the beating rain. | New Orlean

All German workmen, in Russia-Poland have been ordered to learn the

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A snake that climbs up the glass walls of its polished eage is an attrac-

Professor Lippman has succeeded in photographing simultaneously all allimmen.

There are over 400,000 varieties of insects known to the entomologist. though not all described in the works on the subject.

The "tactor" on homon teeth is filled with animalculae, which are slestroyed by vinegar. Vinegar itself contains col-like insects.

If human dwellings were construct d on the same proportionate scale as the anthill of Africa, private rest d-nees would be a mile high

It is a mistake to suppose that me teorites burst, in the proper sense of the word. But it often happens that they are broken to pieces on striking the atmosphere of the earth.

The jelly-fish lays thousands of tiny eggs, which, being covered with metural over in the shorte of numerous mirs, row themselves into some quiet place and await developments.

The annual evaporation from the ceans of the world equals a depth of shout fourteen feet of unter for the entreares of seasurface. The moisture returns to the earth as rain, forming springs, creeks, and rivers, which are constantly flowing to the sea

Birds which fly highest and fastest have the most air cells. The air from the lungs, which is much warmer, and therefore lighter than the outside air grown on the farm of L. W. Tinil, of purses into and out of these cells at the will of the bird, some being able feetly smake like. Mr. Trail, it is to fill even the quills of their feathers.

A singular phenomenon has been The Chinese encomber is not eaten to discovered in connection with the wamy extent in this country except by ters of the Black sea. It has long Chinese and a few foolish cows. The been known that these waters at a former, however, import them in a depth of more than 100 fathons dried condition from their native contain so much sulphuretted hydroodorous luxuries. The Chinese like fishes. A recent observer has traced to see escumbers grow, and they often the novious gas, to a accrede which is cultivate them netherr varies in the found in the coze of the bottom. It cities over here. The smake-like ups is able to decompose mineral subdistes

Our Domestic Water Commerce. A man must travel up and down the

Great Lakes and maxigable rivers of this country to gain even a faint idea of the extent of America's domestic water commerce. Some very interesting facts and figures, however, bearing on this matter were cited by Mr. Thomas J. Vivian of the Census Bu rean, in his recent address before the World's Water Commerce Congress at Chiesgo. According to the traffic records compiled by the census there were in 1890 no less than 22,079 eraft conducting transportation on what may be called "domestic waters." Of these 2,282 were steamers and 6,837 were sailing vessels changed in carrying freight and passengers, their unifed tomage being 2,912,693 tons; 455 were ferry steamers, with a tonings of 146,000 tons, 1,944 were stemphonts engaged in tow ing freight-halen burges, with a tenof 145 805 fours, while barges so towed numbered 10,561, with a tonnaise of 4,008,847 tons. The total tenungs of this traffic fleet of 22,079 craft was 7,213,434 tons and its value \$181,126,053.

As may be imagined, this great fleet did a business propertionate to its extent. According to the report of operations made to the authorities, 168, 688,320 tons of freight were moved to a year, while the passenger list num bered 199,079,577. It may surprise the reader who does not realize the extent of maxigable waters within the bounds of this country to know that in the pursuit of business these busy craft travelled 107, 456, 164 miles. Besides possessing the largest lake system in the world, Uncle Sam has a glorious waterway of 23,505 miles of invigable rivers which only backs a little, as Mr. Vivim says, of being long enough to belt the globe. Un der these circumstances it isn't strunge that our domestic water commerce his boomed in the past, and is destined still to beom. - | Poston Globs.

An Old Prospector's Find,

An old prospector arrived in the city a few days ago with a small suck of are which assayed, it is said, \$56, non in gold to the ton. The old mar said he found a good holge of this ore near the Big Hole, but to all questions as to the exact location of the ledge the old prospector gave consive answars. The one and assayers' returns were seen by several Butte miners, who are anxiously awaiting the reappearance of the prospector- | Butte (Mon.) Inter Mountain.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Miss Alice loves me, And had a kitten as white as milk, I would give her this house of lace and silk. It and as a ball and light as a leather.

To keep her dry in rainy weather. There are plenty of cats Who go hunting rate. With noses keen and well-sharpened neils, And see just the tips of their flying tails, Toen sit and watch all day for their dinners

Or go without, which is hard for beginner-And eat chicken, not mouse

Well, some must work while others are think I an ito that while I'm dozing and winking

THE TOLLET OF BIRDS. The feathered tribes have many pe-

Our Little Men and Wemen

uliar ways and fancies about the details of their toilets. Some birds use water only, some water and dust, while others prefer dust and no water. Birds are not only exceedingly nice in their choice of bath water, but also very particular about the quality of their "toilet dust." Wild ducks, though feeding by salt water, prefer to bathe in fresh water pools, and will fly long distances inland to running brooks and pends, where they preen and dress their feathers in the early hours of the morning. Sparrows bathe often, both in water and in dust. They are not so particular about the quality of the water as about the quality of the dust. They prefer cienn water, but I have seen them take a dip in shallow pools that were quite muddy. The city sparrow must take n water bath where he can get it—in the streets or on the home tops but he is most careful in his choice of his dust bath. Road dust, the dryest and finest possible, suits him best. I have noticed the city sparrow taking his dust both in the street, and invariably he chooses a place where the dust is like powder. Partridges prefer dry loam. They like to scratch out the soil from under the grass and fill their feathers with cool earth. Most birds are foul of burnt ashes. Some early morning take a walk across a field that has been burnt over, and see the nomber of winged creatures that rise suddealy from the ash hears. A darting form, a small cloud of ashes, and the bathers disappear. - [New York Home.

A CAT WITH PALSE TEETS.

The cat that owned the false teeth had lost his own, and had his jaw broken besides by a drunken wretch who beat him with a cobble stone. With great care the poor animal final ly recovered; but he had to be fed with a little milk in a speed for a long time. When able to pursue his ordinary business of catching rats and mice, he could not est them, because he had no teeth to chew with. Some thing must be done for him, for his life supported on "spoon vittles" was a burden; and a young dentist in the neighborhood, who had become greatbe interested in the unfortunate ent. resolved to try the experiment of mak-

ing him a set of fidse teeth. Taking the cast for the plate was a terrible piece of work, as Captain objected to it with all his might; but it teeth were fairly in. If the animal had plunged and scratched while the plate was being fitted, he acted like a mad thing when it was firmly attached to his jaw-although it was well made. and fitted perfectly. He could not understand that it would enable him to continue the luxurious feasts to which he had been accustomed; and Every possible and impossible scheme was tried to get the uncomfortable thing out of his mouth; he tore at it with his claws, he shook his head viotently to make it drop out, he butted against heavy pieces of furniture, and if any one came near him, he growled

and scratched at them. There seemed to be danger of his coing mad, and his friends were sorely puzzled to knew what to do with him. when, greatly to their relief, be calmed down, and appeared to have come to the conclusion that his new possession was after all, a blessing in disguise. He was once more gentle and affectionate, as he had been previous to his misfortune; and the plate was now often taken out between meals and put back again. In this way it was worn comfortably for over a year. - Harper's Young People.

His Mind Was on Business, "Paw," said Tommy Doddles, "buby has swallowed twenty-five cent .

"You don't say so!"

"Great Scott! Why can't people realize that the time for hearding money is past?"-[Washington Star.