# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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## GRAHAM, N.C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1886:

### AFTER THE WAR.

It was a clear, cold afternoon, such as we are wont to have in New York in mid-winter. If the old English saw keeps its teeth in our New England clasification, this Christmas would make a lean churchyard, for although the brilliant shop windows were smartly decked with green, the streets and the roofs were white with snow. There had been a heavy fall the night before, and the moist flakes had heaped themselves into a soft and fleecy cushion a foot thick; then in the morning had come a sharp frost, freezing out the water from the snow-banks cast up by the plows of the snew car companies, and by the in-dividual efforts of the householders. And now it was Christmas Eve, and the hurrying multitudes, anxious or joyous, happy or gloomy, some expanding un-der the glow of the merry season, some shutting themselves only the tighter in their shells-all tramped up and down Broadway, crunching the hard, dry crystals beneath their feet, and shaking from their heads the continuous hail of tiny particles which blew from every

Amid this throng of men and women buying the final, forgotten Christmas wifts and hurrying home for the Christmas rejoicing and rest, walked Alfred nston, so deeply absorbed in his own thoughts that he did not see the people as they passed him. He was thinking of the letter he had written two days before. He had asked for an immediate answer; the mail should be in New York by this time; and in a few minutes more that answer ought to be in his hands. He could hardly doubt what it would be -yet he hoped faintly that it might not be what he expected. The hope, vague and slight as it was, made him a little less unwilling to get the answer and know the worst at once. His letter had been written to Susan Hallett, to whom he had been engaged for years; and it was to ask her to meet him two days hence, that they might be married without further delay; and he was hoping feebly that her answer would reveal some just cause or impediment why they should no: be joined togetaer in matrimony. It was the breaking out of the war

which first parted them. He was only 14 years old, but he went to the front with the first company from the cape, and as a drummer-boy he saw four years' hard fighting with the Army of the Potomer. In all those years he was able to get home only once to see her and to se his mother. Just before his brigade left Appomattox to take part in the final grand review of the armies of the Union, there came to him a letter from her, with deep edges of black, telling him of Lis mother's sudden death, but saying nothing of the loving care and comforting service which she had lavished on that mother, left alone while he was doing his duty in the sharp tussle of war. What kindness there wus in the simple words of that letter! He re called every sentence of it, though it was eighteen years since he

ove, all the abounding joy of an un-rected proposal frankly accepted. Of ourse, marriage was not to be thought f till he was able to support a wife. Until then he had led a happy-go-lucky ife, making out as best he might. It was understood that she was to wait for im, and that they were to be married only when he had at least begun to make his way in the world. And she was waiting yet!

At first he found it difficult to settle lown. Four years of army life, good as its discipline had been in many ways, were not altogether the best training for making money. He tried one thing after another, and he staid nowhere long. He remembered his last day as an auction ser's clerk and his first attempt as a reporter. In time, his heart began to fail im a little, and he discovered that he had not the grit to gainstand burly mis-fortune. He reflected on the text, "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," from which he absent-minded minister had preached the morning he was baptized; it came back to him with all the force of a prophecy from the pulpit. When he was most despondent about his future, and well-nigh realy to give up the struggle, Susan came to his rescue Not only did she cheer him with loving words, but she induced her father to get an old friend in Boston to give him another chance. It so happened that the new situation fell in with his wayward mood, and he took hold of his work in earnest. In another year or two he had an assured position. And as Alfred Rollinston reached Thirty-

fourth street and began to retrace his steps, he remembered that it was on a Christmas Eve, just ten years before, that his employers had given him the in crease of salary which warranted his writing to ask her to name the day. But in the four years which had nearly elapsed since their engagement, her circumstances had changed. Her father had made unfortunate investments, and his health had begun to fail. She was an only child, and she could not leave her father alone. They must wait a little longer yet. She had a deferred hope that her

father might be persuaded to move to Boston, and then the marriage might take place. But the old man clung to his native town. His little property shrank into nothing; and his health faded until he took to his bed at last. Then, after lingering two years, he died, Susan Hallett sottled his affairs, paid his few debts, and collected the scant \$100 which remained. Then the wedding day was fixed, after long years of waiting, and, a week before it arrived, the fir a by which Rollinston was employed, failed, under the pressure of panic and

long drawn depression, and he was once more thrown on the world to begin again. She had an aunt in a little town in Ohio, and she went there and began to teach school. He started again on the search for work. And again the usint of instability in his character was made-ovident, and he did not prosper. So it had been for years now; whatever ne turned his hand to crushed within his grasp. At last, however, it looked as had read it. All his recollections of though luck had changed; and Alfred Rollinston quickened his pace, and head, Across the square, raised his on a screen high above the heads of the people, was a magio-lantern advertisenent, just then setting forth the best, cheapest, and quickest route to Omaha. This struck him as a good omen. Sum Sargent, the great speculator, wanted a man with a wide experience of life to take charge of the Opiaha division of the Transcontinental Telegraph company, and while the new yoos diffeed Ball was to begin this new work. So he had written to Susan Hallett, asking her to marry him and to go on with him to Imaha; and he had requested her to answer him by return mail; and he was hoping against hope that there might ome a refusal. As he crossed the double street before the Fifth Avenue hotel, he looked again at the windows of one apartment. He aw it was lighted up; and as he gazed, a slight, girlish figure appeared at one of the windows and lowered the shade, For a mement her outline was visible; then all was dark, as the inner curtains had been dropped. He knew the roon and its gracious inmates, and he kad been made welcome there more than once in forgive you, but I shall never forget the past few weeks. He sighed bitterly as he entered the hotel. "Has that letter come yet ?" he asked. "Nothing for you as yet, Mr. Rollins-on," answered the clerk, "But we shall have our mail in a few minutes now." Rollinston went out again into the open air, and drew a long breath. He thought how man changes in time, and woman also. In the dreary years of waiting, he had become very different from the strippling who fell in love with Susan Hallett. She, too, had altered. He wondered if he had changed for the worse. He knew he was not good enough for her-and he caught himself wishing she were not quite so good. If she had not been flawless in character, he might have loved her longer. It was not that he resented her moral superiority exactly, though at times he could not but chafe under it. Her code of life was almost too exacting for every day use. Even as a girl, there had been a trace of rigidity in her manner. She was as gentle and as kind as any one, but as she grew older she stiffened and hardened. She had led a plain and simple life in the country, while he had enjoyed the gaisties and pleasures of the city, not always as wholeome as they might be. On the rare ocsome as they might be. On the rare oc-casions when he was able to be with her, he began to feel ill at ease. He thought that she had seen the constraint which grew on him in her presence. With wider and diverging experience of life, they seemed to him less well-mated, and the marriage at last appeared less de-sirable. They had developed in different directions, and a difference of taste in the emicyments of life may strain the affect enjoyments of life may strain the affecone severely. He felt the tie between

ielicious self-torture of a young man in with a strange persistency. She had ove, all the abounding joy of an un-vpected proposal frankly accepted. Of her ancestors, but these did not slways accord with the higher, artificial code Rollinston had marnt to obey. His every nerve tingled when he noted some phrase or act of hers which seemed to him a lapse from the false standard he accepted; and she was always making these lapses: he suffered at every one, and he suffered silently while waiting for them. When he saw har last, she wore her hair in a bunch of curls at the back of her head. They made her look like a "school-marm." He had told her they were old-fashioned and "western"a term of bitter reproach in his mouth. She had colored and said nothing then, though after ward she remarked quietly

as ever.

cordial. He had written to her as lov- get fat. ingly as he could, trying to keep back his weariness of the bond that bound them. and his longing to break it asunder. Would she be sharp enough to see through him? Small minds are easily suspicious, and as easily quieted, but a large mind, like hers-for she had a large and noble nature-is slow to suspect, but sure to probe to the truth when once aroused. He meant to keep his troth in good faith, to abide by the letter of the bond—the spirit was beyond his control already. He had read in some book of maxims that there are times when to act reasonably is to act like a coward. He knew it was unreasonable for them to marry now; but was he not a coward to confess this even to himself? He felt mean in his own eyes when he thought how he had hoped there might be some

Just then he was aroused from his reveries by the hoarse cries of newsboys roclaiming an extra, and announcing a horrible loss of life in a railroad accivoluntary hope that perhaps the train which had borne his letter to her might have been destroyed; for, in that case, he would have written differently. But the extra was a catch-penny, and the trifling accident it described was in California.

Again he looked up at the windows of one apartment in the hotel: and in the room next to the one dancing with delight around the one In this st approached the window and suddenly lropped the heavy curtains, shutting him out from all share in the innocent gaiety within. Rollinston started, shiv-ered a little, and shook from his shoulders the snow which had begun to fall a few minutes before. He want over to only Christmas present he was likely to tengetes and whether it was to be a gift of good or evil, he did not dare to con-sider.

A DISEASE OF CIVILIZATION. Types of Paretic Dementia-Development

#### of Symptoms-Peculiarities Paretic dementia differs from ordinary orms of insanity in that it is constantly associated with organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord, or both. There are consequently two types—cerebral, or "descending," and spinal, or "ascend-ing"—both of which may afflict at the same time the same person, acting together to deepen his mental gloom and hasten him into his grave.

As almost nothing is known concern-ing this discase by the general public, and as even the average practitioner is wofully in the dark, a description of the though after ward she remarked quictly that she supposed she was getting set in her ways and quite like an old maid. He remembered that she had been more thoughtful and serious afterward. It Mental and moral deterioration and was true, though; she had lost the pli-ancy of youth, while he was as flexible delusions. S. Progressing mental and the ever. Then, as he thought of the past-of his sufficiently well marked to justify these

boyhood, of his mother's death, of the discriminations, but typical cases always happy courting, of her patience and ten- have a well-marked preliminary or incuderness-a pang of poignant self-reprorch seized him, and he wondered whether he had allowed any of his dissatisfaction to leak into his letter to her. He was afraid, tear of the body through mental influit was cold, and he knew it was not ence; they sleep well and they usually

The development of the symptoms is have been reported, however, where an ordinary lifetime was not sufficient to get the patient beyond the preliminary tage. The symptoms of spinal affection are chiefly pains in the lower ex-tremities, double sciatica, color blind-ness, belt-like sensations in various parts of the body (particularly the head), double vision, etc. The same symptoms may exist in cerebral paresis, but the principal characteristic is a sudden change of character. The modest man becomes boastful, the rich man prodigal, the careful man reckless, the honorable man a thief, and the moral man a debauche. It is in such stages that designing men and speculating women unforescen obstacle to her acceptance. have preyed upon rare game, which would have been far beyond their reach but for the mental blight that had fallen upon their victims. Wealthy, respectable fathers of families have been known dent. He bought the paper with an in- to commit bigamy under such influences, forgetting at the time that they were already married.

The paretic's memory, judgmont, morality, will and power of application are weakened from the first. The business man becomes reckless or negligent,

and the good father or husband cruel and indifferent. The sufferer is so absent-minded that he can not repest the last sentence uttered to him, or tell what was where the shades had been lowered he being talked about, or of what he was saw the bright glitter of a resplendent thinking at the time. Morbid irritability Christmas tree. Evidently the occupants about trifles is conspicuous. It is of the apartment had forgotten to close related of one man that lie the curtains. He could see the lissome threw a knife at a servant who removed figure of the graceful girl who had low- his plate before he had quite finished ered the shade in the adjoining room. eating, yet heard with apparent apathy Then the door was opened, and a troop a short time afterward of a catastrophe of laughing children came pouring in, involving a loss to him of over \$100,000. never yet seen an "interesting" doll istry?" n are cen girl, who began detaohing the presents. good fellows" with boon companions, As his eyes followed her about the room but cruel, tyrannical, unjust and parsi he did not notice an elderly lady who monious within the family circle. men have abused their wives for calling in a physician to prescribe for them, yet uttered no protest whatever against he ing taken to an asylum. They are cholerical about petty affairs, phlegmatic at important turning-points in their careers, and singuine about, though easily di

Curiosities of a Business Which Seeks to Planas Rabies

IN THE DOLL FACTORY.

There is much that may be seen by visit to a doll factory, that would have for many people all the force of a rev-elation. Few probably realize what a number of processes are necessary be-fore even the tiniest of dolls is ready for the nursery. There is certainly a bowildering number of suitable substances. Beside the various kinds of wax, from the best English to the commoner for eign sorts, there are spermaceti and various kinds of composition; India rubber, gutta percha, wood and rags, not to mention various justicious combinations of these and other materials. But the best dolls are made only of the best English wax. Then come the composition dolls, which are much more durable and some of which have their faces protected by a thin piece of muslin, and so on through the whole list. It is, however, the waxen dolls that appeal most powerfully to the affections and the admiration of the girls of England. The construction of the molds in which these are made involves some knowledge of modeling. The molds are made of plaster of Paris, the various sections being deftly joined together with such nicety hs to leave but few marks of the joints. Into this the molted wax is poured while still very hot, and a thin

film immediately adheres to the sides of rery insidious, and usually covers a film immediately adheres to the sides of period of from one to four years. Cases the mold, which is quickly inverted in order that the molten wax in the center may flow out. But although this rough mask is fairly complete in point of outline, much re-mains to be done before it can be regarded as possessing those charms which are commonly believed to be a doll's rightful inheritance. The roughnesses have to be smoothed down, a distinctive character has to be given to the mouth and nose, the eyebrows have to be deli-cately penciled in; and we may well cease to wonder that Shakspeare's lover should have written an ode "to his mis tress' eyebrows," when we see the won-derful effect produced on a doll's face by various arrangements of brow and lash. Then the eyes, which are like beautiful shells, although they can be bought by the gross, of any color and size, have to be fixed in, which is done by plastering them at the back with a little soft wax. The method of fastening the hair so as to give it a natural appearance, is one of the best tests of the care with which a doll has been made. In the best dolls almost every strand is attached separately to the wax itself, while in the cheaper kinds a wig is roughly stuck on the doll's head. This is a very important

point, which doll worshippers will prop-erly appreciate, for is not the most delightful part of a doll's daily toilet the brushing and combing of her hair? Then there are many qualities of hair, from the best mohair to common flax.

We have said little about the tinting of lips and cheeks, processes which in-volve a nice appreciation of effect. So far doll fanciers seem to be believers in the ruddy hue of health, for we have eks of the color of un

DENTISTRY AND ITS SECRETS. A Profession in Which Big Incomes Are Realized-Women Deutists

One afternoon, not long ago, I met a friend, a dentist, who, being in a confi-dential mood, consented to talk of the

profession of which he is a shining "Dentistry is not what it is cracked up to be, and, although it pays big profits many bills for work done are not collect able. For this reason honest men and women are compelled to suffer for the transgression of 'dead beats.' I have a friend who recently sold a set of teeth for \$95 which cost him exactly \$16.20. By a set of teeth I mean upper and lower sets. The teeth mentioned above were

set on aluminum. Teeth set on rubber cost the patient \$50 and the dentist \$10. The prices given are average ones. Some dentists who serve the 'best people' ask even higher rates. All dentists claim to do their mechanical work on their premises. This is not so. Less than one-half of the dentists in Brooklyn do their own work or employ mechanical men by the week. A larger part of the work claimed to be done by local dentists is performed by a half dozen mechanical dentists who make a specialty of that branch of the

business. "What are mechanical dentists paid for their services?" I asked.

"Eiglit dollars per set, which includes apper and lower. The dentist so conracting for the work is obliged to furnish the teeth, which usually cost from \$1 to \$0 per double set. Plain teeth are worth 10 cents and gum teeth 15 cents each. The best teeth are made in Philadelphia and are sold at a branch of the manufacturing firm in this city. Dentists try to convince their patients that teeth are very expensive, and that to make an upper and lower set takes two or three days. This is all humbug. A nechanical dentist who is a good workman can make three sets in twenty-four hours. You can see by the foregoing figures that patients pay good round prices for a man's name or reputation. Dentists who employ mechanical men make a plaster paris cast of their patient's jaw so as to get the articulation, dental laboratories where the remainder of the work is done. Until the middle of September dentists might as well close

their offices and go in the country, as little or no work is being done. The months of August and September are the dullest in the year for the dental profession.

"Suavity of manner is the great drawng card of many dentists. Ladies prefer to patronize pleasant and agreeable dentists to men who are surly and uncouth in manners. Dentists who are personally popular have the largest incomes. Women dentists? Oh, yes. To my knowledge there is one in Brooklyn: This lady attends almost exclusively to women and children. Occasionally she has a male patient, but not often." "Do women make a success of dent-

fifths as a special inducement to the Rus-"Not always. The feminine ometimes unable to grasp its intricacies. Many women dentists practice their pro-fession in New York. They are usually discouraged in their attempts to study dentistry, as close association with male Herald students has often unpleasant results. The only plan which I think would work satisfactorily would be to separate the sexes in dental colleges. This plan has

LOVE WAKES.MEN

An idle poet, here and there; Looks round him; but, for all the rost, The world unfathomably fair. Is duller than a withing's jest; Love wakes men, once a lifetim's each They lift thals jesty lift and look. And lot what one sweet page can teach. They read with joy, then shut the book. And some give thanks, and some bing pheme. And most forget; but, either way; That and the child's unheeded dream

That and the child's unheeded dream Is all the light of all their day. -Coventry Pat

WAYS OF THE MENNONITES.

mical in Their Habits-Bidding of an Auction-A Faneral.

It don't take much of a man to make a Mennonite, and all of the Mennonites ar doing well out west. These Meanonites left Russis by the thousand fifteen years ago to escape military service. They are no good as fighters, but are first-class farmers and financiers. An average Russian family of seven persons will sul sist on 50 cents a week, raising their own potatoes. If a Russian has nothing else to do he will walk ten miles to town. carrying in his pocket a few cucumber or cars of roa-ting corn to sell for 7 or

cents. After getting the money he will clutch it tightly and trudge home sgsint When a Russian goes to an auction, as he often does, and bids on a horse and wagon, or a harvester, or a cow, does h go at it recklessly with \$5 or \$1 blds? No, indeed. If the last bill is \$63 the Russian's will be \$63.01; and if some white man raises him to \$63 he bids back with \$63.01. When a lot of Rausians get to bidding against each other the auctioneer becomes weary. Every bid is for a cent advance, unless, perchance, some young and reckless Russian shows his contempt for the conservatism and caution of his fathers by going two whole cents at one fell swoop. Once in a while a Russian dies. On such occasions there is a big funeral, but no extravagance. The grave is due in a "basin," where the land is not fill for cultivation, so that there is no loss in that. The coffin is home-made, and usually consists of three or four cotton-wood boards fastened together with bindor fitting of the teeth, correct. These casts cost about 5 cents and when made are sent to the flowers used for decoration are wild ones, of the prairie, dare being taken in

> may want to cat. Some of the richer Russians, those who count their acres by the thousand, sometimes indulge in the luxury of a drink of whisky. Their method of tippling is to get five solld brethren together and march into a saloon. Each produces 3 cents, and the barkeeper sets out one 3 cents, and the barkseper sets out one glass. This the leader of the gang pours' just as fall as the barkseper will allow him and then drinks one-fifth of the whole. While he is smacking his flys; the next man takes his fifth; an i so on! They never cheat each other in the drink! They are very just and honorable peo ple, and take , pride in their integrity/ The saloonkeeper up in Aurora who pro-cured a graduated glass divided into

their selection to get none that the cows

her in the days of her youth were gracions and tender, and as his mind went along old tracks of thought, and as his memory gave up munberless instances of her womanly goodness, his hear emote him, and he reproached himself; he even wondered at himself, and he dimit draded the day when she should discover the change in him.

His rapht walk up Broadway brought him to to the intersection of Broadway mud Pittle avone at Perante this street. He crossed the street and untered the Fifth avenue hotel. As he stood before the counter of the office, the clerk nodded to him in cheerful recognition, and said: "I do not know whether the ladies are

in vet. Mr. Rollinston, but I can send your card up." Alfred Rollinston flushed to the tem-

ples, as a man may do when he discov ers suddenly that another has noticed what he supposed he had kept close. "Thank you," he said with an imper

ceptible effort, "but I can not pay any visits this afternoon. I came to see if you had a letter for me. I'm expecting one by the afternoon mail-and I asked to have it addressed here, as I may dine here before I leave the city to-night."

23

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The impussive but observant clerk clanced at a handful of letters and said. There is nothing for you here, Mr. Rollinston."

There is perhaps hardly time for it just yet." replied Rollinston as he turned away. He drew a long breath of relief, like a man reprieved. As he walked out of the hotel, and

across the broad avenue to Madison square, he wondered how the clerk had come to notice his visits to the hotel. Surely they had not been enough to excite remark. Once in the square, he turned and gazed up at the windows of one of its apartments. But in the dusk of the twilight there was nothing to be seen at these windows, the sha which had not yet been lowered. Alfred Rollinston turned abruptly and began to walk up Fifth avenue. With approach-ing night the air seemed more chill, and he fastened another button of his overcoat. Suddenly, from the tall mast in the center of Madison square, there flashed out the electric light, etching on the white grass-plots the bare limbs of the ice-clad trees as sharply as though they were bitten in by a pungent acid. Up and down Fifth avenue the sidewalks were illumined by the blue glare of the electric light as it fell from the high posts at the street corners. Its asure radiance and the jingling of the distant car-bells recalled the moonlight sleigh-rides and the other frolics of the little Cape Cod town, the winter after the war, when Alfred Rollinston was petted by all the old folks and allo to do as he liked. He wondered now how it was that he did not then see that an Hallett loved him. It was not until two years later that he found he loved her. It was in the spring of 68, when he was just 21, that h came conscious, all at once, that his heart was not his own, but hers. Lie re-called all doubts and hesitations, all the

them loosening, andhe was conscious that they were drifting apart, although she

seemed not to suspect it. She kept all her little country ways, and she clung to these provincialisms

"Here's your letter, Mr. Rollinston,"

he said. Alfred Rollinston seized the envelope and tore it open hastely. Then he hositated. He walked into the bar-room, a seat in a quite corner. At last he un- asylum. folded the letter, and read it with a rapid

glance. This is what he read:

"Ever since I saw you last, Alfred, I have feared that our paths in life would the parting certain. We have grown away from each other. I release you, I

you. Go where you will, my good wishes shall go with you. "SUBAN HALLETT." -Brander Matthews in Belgravia.

Columbus' "Favorite" Birthplace. Calvi in Corsica has been making a great to-do about setting up a tablet to mmemorate the birth of Columbus within its limits. Unfortunately, as one historian has remarked, Christopher's favorite birthplace was Gench; at all events, he seems to have been born there more frequently than anywhere else, so Calvi has a bad lookout in this direction. It certainly can not rival the tablet let into the wall of a house at Cogoleto, sixteen miles from Genoa, so far as grandiloquence is concerned: "Stop, Here Columbus first saw the raveler! ight. This too strait house is the house of a man greater than the world. There has been but one world. 'Let there be two,' said Columbus, and two there were."-Chicago Herald.

His Image in Snow.

Michael Angelo's statue in snow, carved to gratify the whim of a caprious patron, is instanced by Lawrence Barrett as the representative of the actor's art. "The sculptor and the architect, the painter and the poet live in considerable quantities has a tendency their works which endure after them: to reduce obesity, by increasing the actor's work dies when he dies. He activity of oxidations in the system, and tect, the painter and the poet live in carves his image in mow, "-Exchange.

#### The Habber Turtle.

A turtle of the species popularly known as "rubber turtle" in southern latitudes, where its home is, was captured off the Massachusetts coast re-cently. It was twelve feet long, and, on it was landed, a tent was crected over it and a big business done.-Chi Harn H

harage and doprestate no one; an has feeling, and an atom a shadow.

tional balance are thus tottering, phys ical and alcoholic excesses are indulged in to an extent which quickly precipi tates more serious phases of the disease

Remonstrance leads to outbreak, the intervention of the police to violent physdrank a small glass of brandy, and took | ical conflict, and the patient lands in a

Among the first physical symptoms is a trembling of the lips and a difficulty in moving the tongue while speaking. The

patient finds it difficult to utter explosive or hissing sounds, and the longer part sooner or later. Your letter makes the word the greater the difficulty encountered. The labials and dentals-P. B. M. T. D .- are the severest tests. Such words as "truly rural" and "Pere grine Pickle" are almost unrecognizable to the ear. Later, whole syllables are suppressed. The voices of good singers become reedy and cracked, but their good opinion of their own performances

increases. The organs of sight, hear ing, taste and smell exhibit similar deterioration; indeed, the total or partial loss of smell is regarded as one of the most positive indications of general paresis in the earlier stages. There is a twitching of the facial muscles and trembling of the hands. The "characteristic paretic gait" then becomes manifest. The walk of a patient becomes less steady and regular, and it is lifficult for him to stand crect with the eyes closed and the feet close together; then, in some cases, it is difficult for him to stand thus even when the eyes are open. The feet are thrown wider apart to increase the base of support they are lifted high and come down a jerk, the heel striking the ground first with a "flop." The expert dancer or skater loses his pedal accomplishments. --St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Does Drinking Water Reduce Obesity? It has been a matter of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in favoring the burning away of accumu-lated fat. The error of this idea has just been shown by Dr. Dabove, who has proven that the quantity of water taken has no influence on nutrition or body weight so long as the solid diet remains

mchanged .- Boston Builget.

#### A Paper Cutter.

"La Vitesso" is the name of a paper cutter recently invented in France, which will cut the papers on four sides

pastry. But it would be rash to speculate upon the future, for the new science of taste may yet influence even the nursery and the doll trade.-Cassell's Family Magazine,

#### Russian Music in Minor Keys.

The Russian popular airs are noticeable as are those of Norway, Finland, and of Hungary-for being mostly in minor keys; other European nations having favored the major mode-the Germans to much so, indeed, that there are only 9 year south of sulane tunes aniong their volkslieder. That the minor keys lend themselves readily to the expression of either the abandonment of grief or of joy, according to the rate of movement with which they are associated, is a commonplace of musical asthetics. Karamsin attributed this melancholy in Russian music to the sufferings of Russia under the Mongolian yoke; writers of the

school of M. Taine would point to the landscape and climate of the country, to the monotony of the forest lands, and to the wide, dreary plains, now frozen and now sun-baked. The fact is, however, that the Russian is one of the most cheerful of mortals, easily moved to mirth, and unwilling to depart from it; nor is there any reason to believe his cheerfulness to be a modern development. The general character of a nation and the character of its national music, have really but little relation; the causes which lead to the formation of a national style being both numerous and complex in their working.-St. James' Gazette,

Great Autiquity of the Refrain.

The various refrains of folk-songs and ballads would make a most interesting subject for philologists and antiquarians to investigate, for these refrains seem to come down from very ancient days and are found even among some barbaric reces. The Maoris of New Zealand, for example, have long refrains in words which they themselves do not under-stand, but which they assert have come down to them from their remote ancestors. The Indians of Canada, when first met by the early Jesuits, sang a refrain which sounded very much like "alleluia" and which immediately led the pious fathers to imagine that they had discovered the lost tribes of Isra & The Eng-lish refrain of "derry down," or "hey, derry down," is said to have been originally a druidical charm. Naturally some of these refrains bear imm evidence that they are only a meaningless jugle, meant to piece out the words and melody. "Fackelorum, dideldo-rum," or "Judel, didel, dum," probably had no more meaning in the old German songs than "tra, in, is" in the ancient and modern English ones.-Boston Mus-

"You are going to erect a monument to your father's memory, I suppose?" "Oh, no! Monuments' crumble and de-cay and are forgotten. We are going to do something that will keep his memory alive much longer." "Whav's that? at once, blank books on three sides, and "We are going to fight in the sbirts for two bundles as a time. -Chicago Herald. "Sis property."-Eschange. hown good results in medical schools. More women dentists practice their profession in Europe than in America." "How are \$12 a set teeth, 'made while

on wait, manuracturent "In almost the same manner that \$50 sets are made. A mechanical dentist would charge the same price (\$9) for making a \$12 set of teeth as he would for a higher priced set. Dentists, however, who make teeth at the rate named always do their own work. In cheap upper and lower sets of the teeth cost \$2, while in tentl the higher priced sets the teeth are worth but \$2 more. In cheap sets the only dditional expense is for rubber an plaster. The latter is worth, possibly, 5 cents and the rubber 25. The materials used in doutistry cost but little. It is the work and skill for which the patient is obliged to pay."-Brooklyn Eagle.

#### Remarkable Bremen Cellars.

As for the cities-for they are really the subject of our observations, the people being merely accessories, as in Claude Lorraine's landscape-Bremen was the first as well as one of the most interesting that we have seen. It is a pretty little town, chiefly noted for three things, its present freedom, the former influence of the celebrated Hanseatic league, and the bleikeller. With regard to the secand of these peculiarities 'it is only neeessary to say that the leaders of the eague used to meet in the rath-haus (town hall) here, particularly affecting the large and well-filled cellars appertaining thereto. In one of these cellar is a vault containing twelve hogsheads of old wine: each casic is named after an apostle. In an adjoining vault is a thirteenth cask bearing the device of a rose; on the ceiling is a large, gigantic figure of the same flower. It is fr m the num her of secret meetings which took place here that the term "sub-rosa" is derived. The bleikeller, or lead cellar, has the peculiar property of preserving bodies which heve been buried in it. Although n open cases, some have been kept for nearly 200 years. There are two or three other places in Europe which have the same power, as in Bordeaux and some parts of Italy-there, however, the monks attribute the effect to miracles,

#### Vale College Examinations

not to natural causes.-Cor. Albany

The number of those who pass the en-trance examination of Tale college and do not enter is increasing. The reason given is that pupils present themselves for examination without intention of examination without intention of ering, simply for the honor; but it is rather hard for the patient professors, who flux year examined 4,800 papers, averaging at least five sheets to each paper. -- Chicago Times.

Journal.

sinn trade made a great mistake. The disciples of Menno regarded the graduated glass as an in-ult, and forever after ward shunned the bar of the unfortunate saloonkeeper .-- Nebraska Cor. Chicage

Evidences of Increasing Colline. The clerk of the Fifth Avenue hotel was leaning meditatively against the desk the other night, with his eyes on the corrider. He has been at his post many years, and is a shrawd observer.

"They are all countrymen, as the earng gave " horomarked, noddlag his be toward the throng, "and they are a won-derful illustration of the advance the whole country has made during the part ten or fifteen years in manners and attire. The men are from every corner of, the big continents This is the time of year, you know, when the backwoods man, farmer, herder, miner, and village merchant come to New York for their annual blowout. Look at them, and you see a body of men who are dressed as quiet every-day New Yorkers dress, and who do not differ in the mass from so many respectable and well-ro-do diti-Their clothes are of the zens. conventional cut and pattern, their boots well and neatly made, their hats of the proper block, and their faces composed. Three years ago'you'd have seen a dozen big stouch hats in that crowd; five years ago a quarter of the faces would have been corated by open mouths and eyes shining with surprise and fright; seven years ago there would have been a dozen

men among them without nocktics; and fifteen years ago you would have seen not end of awkward, uncouth, and shambling back-country gentry who didn's know how to talk or what to do with their hands or feet."

"It's a groat changer oute as noticesble, too, in the streets as here."

"Of course; that's just the point; as they are before you, so they are all over America. It has been an amazing change. It is due to part to the drummers, who go everywhere and by ex-ample teach young men in the country how to dress; to the great clothing houses that sold out hundreds of them ands of city-made suits of clothes a year, and to the rewspipers that talk sy much about the big cities that the read-ers are gradually educated up to the standard. It's a wonderful change.-Blakely Hall in Chicago Times

#### He Wanted Seis Water.

o Indians entered a drug store on Third street. One was a tall young and his companion was an aged dried-up specimen of humanity, were dressed in dark, Bi-fitting clo and each of them had on moves Their black slouch hits partially cealed their jst-black hair. Mare into the center of the store the red in after the style of the pow-wow are the camp fire, expressed himself a lows: "Big Injun wants heap big s wind." Without any hesitation clerk turned off two glasses of water and gave them ts drank and was

## ical Journal. To Keep His Memory Alive.