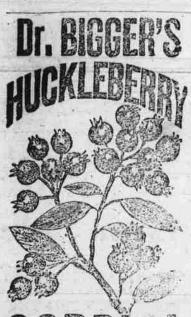
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Headache; Pain in the Side and Back, and Constipation, indicate that the digestive and excretory organs are in a disordered condition, and that a laxative is needed. For this purpose, Ayer's Cathartic Pilis

are the best medicine that can be used. Ayer's Pills are a never falling remedy for Headaches caused by a Disordered Stomach. I suffered for years from this infirmity, and never found anything to give me more than temporary relief, until I began taking Ayer's Pills This medicine always acts promptly and thoroughly, an occasional dose being all that is required to keep me in perfect health. -Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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BOWEL TROUBLE AND CHILDREN TEETHING.

AND CHILDREST TECTHING.

There are view this do not know of this little bash growing alongside of car manusima and billist but very few braile the fact, the the fittle parple berry, which was yet of a have eaten in most every shape, mare have a ciple in it having a wonderful effect. He bowers. Dr. Bigger's Buckleberry for a in the onest work at ERS REMEMON The values the little one testing, and cure harriers. Desertery and Cramp Code.

When it is considered that at this existent Desertery and Cramp Code.

When it is considered that at this existent bowers are so frequent, and we hear of so many deaths occurring before a physician can be called in, it is important that every household should provide themselves with same speedy relief, a dose of within will relieve the pain and save much anxiety. Br. Bigger Huckleberry Cordinal is asimple sea, say which any child is pleased to take.

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Taylor, Cherokee Hemsey of sweet turn Taylor's Cherokee flemesy of sweet turn and Mullelu will cure Congles. Cropp and Congungles. Price 25 ets. and H a notile.

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JAS. E. BOYD.

OBSTINATE.

[The author of the following little story, totally The author of the following little story, totally unknown in France until now lives at Grutz, in styria. Up to the age of 18 he was a traveling tailor; and it was while working here and there of evenings at various farmhouses where he obtained temporary employment that he learned the traditions and the stories of the country. One the traditions and the stories of the country. One day in south or pap r published at Gratz a little story, admirally conserved and told, but inerally full of misspelling. It was read, and the author requested to that the newspaper office. In answer to the request a thin and publish little peacent made his appearance. Great was everybody's automatical. Much interest was felt in this extraordinary in the read areas everybody. transilinary author, and arrangements were made to give him an education. He spent in conse-quince two years at school: and during the two styyears that have since elapsed Roserger has been one of the most remarkable and most popular of Austrian writers.-Le Figaro.]

"Yes," said Flori, "No," said Brona, "And once more I say, yes," said the young man, frowning as he speke.

"And once more I say, no," responded the young girl, lowering her eyes,

"Then you must be one of those women who always make a point of saying No, when a man says Yes! And you prefend that you love me! You want to be with me through joy and sorrow, as the priest says!"

"He has not said it yet!" "And do you want to get into the habit of pulling your own way in every-thing? Well!—a nice hitch that would make! You do not love me at all! Good-

by-and good-by forever!" She threw her arms around his neek, and clung to him; he strove to push her away from him, but she would not let him loose, and she cried out:
"Open my breast and look at juy

heart! I have nothing there but youonly you!-I can say nothing more. "I don't want to hear words: I want to see actions. Prove to me once-just once-what you have been telling me at

least a thousand times!"
"If you could only understand, my
Flori?" she answered and her eyes seemed to become larger-"if you could only understand, I would say 'yes' quick enough —what difference could that make? You love me; what does everything else matter!-without you, I am nothing now. But if you rivet yourself to me to-day by a chain of iron; to-morrow, perhaps, your life and your happiness will no

longer be your own."
"They will belong to you! I will

"You will marry me-yes, I believe you will. But will it be for love or from necessity? I want to know you are acting of your own free will when you take

my band before the altar."
"That will do, Brona! Everybody is betrothed lifteen days before the wedding, and the pledge is as binding as the blegged stole itself to those who are honest. Now, Bronn, I pledge myself this day to marry you!"

'And you actually think you will be able to marry in two weeks from to-day?" "I should like to know who is going to provent me.

"Who is going to prevent you? The emperor!! The emperor?"

"You are 21 years old, and you may be drawn in the conscription three weeks

"What are you talking about, Brona? You know I am an only con; my parents are old and broken down; the farm is a very turge one. I shall not have to serve

"You will not have to become a soldier?" exclaimed the young girl with a ery of joy.
"No! no! And now again let me

ask you, when is the wedding to come She did not answer. But when she left the wood, dazzled by that great af-

ternoon sum of June, she had said "Yes."

. Old Schwandhofer was one of the wealthiest farmers in the canton. He had once been straight and strong as tower of his farm. Only the weight of his seventy years had been able to bend him, but he had been humbled by their power; he could not walk without the elp of a cane and his hands trembled: is will alone remained solid, and directel everything in the house. His wife was his worthy companion. She had

been twenty, he forty years of age when they were married. He had cared well for her, had brought her up from a child and loved her as a women. Now, it was she that was really the man, and he the child. It had taken the old farmer a very long time to under-stand that the will of his wife had be-

come strong by comparison with his own; that she had learned both to think and to act as he did! People said that they owned a good deal of money. Some even said that money owned them. Envious people, of course—such as exist in nil parts of the world.

The old couple had never done harm to any one; but they had no heart; none of that heart which does no much good in the world, and so much evil likewise. "By thund The birth of their son ought to have changed them a little; but it was too Lite-their feelings had been dried up. They only felt the joy of interest; they neither knew how to love him nor to make themselves loved by him. The young man was upright of character like his parents; but he was also headstrong and stern like they were.

Old Schwandhofer was certainly not inclined of his own free will to make over the farm to his son? When a peas ant codes his property, he too often yields up his liberty as well; he becomes a more drudge, the servant of his own son; sometimes almost a beggar, obliged to ask for bread in the very house which him elf built. "Flori is too young. he thought; "when young men are masters, they are apt to live too high, and to think of nothing except showing that they are musters; they eat up all they have very soon, and more, too!

So old Schwandhofer used to say. But one day the village magistrate said to him: "Flori is 21; and with such a frame as he has, they'll coon be wanting to make a cuirassier out of him. If you want to save him from becoming a sol-dier, you'll have to make all the property

It was the wife that suffered most at JAS. E. BOYD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Greenaboro, N.C.

Will be at Gerham on Monday of each wark to altend to professional business. [Sep 16]

It was the wife that suffered most at hearing this. She did not want the farm go; but she did not want the farm go; but she did not want the farm go; but as the mifered most at hearing this. She did not want the farm go; but as the mifered most at hearing this. She did not want the farm go; but as the mifered most at hearing this. She did not want the farm go; but as the mifered most at hearing this. She did not want to let the farm go; but she did not want the farm go; but s

And this was the state of affairs on that day when Flori came back from the woods. He opened the door, and entered the house with a proud gait; he felt that he had become a man. He wanted to speak to the old man at once; and he did

not feel afraid to do it. The old couple are seated in their best room—their council chamber—the apart-ment from which all orders are issued. He is reclining in an easy chair with a cushion behind his head; she sits upon the ctove bench. She is a singular woman. When he speaks, she remains silent and waits until he has finished before giving her own opinion. It often happens their opinions are as opposite as a "yes" is to a "no"; in such cases she always makes the first small advance; then he makes a little advance upon his sile; they are not yet wholly in accord; they consider and reconsider on every side, and continue to discuss it until they arrive at last at that unanimity of opinion which good spouses should always enfertain. If they cannot come to any agree-ment by bedtime, they retire; and next-day everything is arranged in the most desirable way. For thirty years they

have lived thus! Flori enters the room. Until that day -although he had always been allowed to be present at the family councils, he had no voice in them; he sat always mute near the great clock. He does not sit there to-day, but sits at the table, and

leans upon it with folded arms.

The old man looks at him, shakes his head a little, and asks him a few unimportant questions; Flori observes:

"It must be so arranged."
The old man turns his head, half closes his eyes, as if he felt sleepy, and answers: "What is that you say, Flori?" "I say that if the farm is put in my

name, I can't live all alone. "What do you mean?" "I mean I want to get married,"
"Indeed!" exclaims the mother in an

icy tone. "I know a girl," continues the young man; "I don't want to waste any time over the matter; I will be married in fifteen days from now,"

The old man drums upon the table

with stiffened fingers. At last he asks:
"May we be permitted to know who you are going to marry?" "Brona-Brona Stegbrunn." "Indeed!" exclaims the old man in his turn. And then, as he says nothing more, the youth proceeds to explain the

various reasons why he wants to get married; and he finds so many that he does not need to give the true and only real reason. The mother shakes her head, as if to

drive away a fly; the father is absolutely petrified. He only opens his mouth to say to his son, just as the latter is on the point of leaving the room: "Wait a little while; we cannot agree.

Then he rises, leans upon the table, and

proceeds to speak: "My dear Flori, you have been wast ing your words on air—try to recall them. As for me, I have heard nothing: I do not want to hear anything of that sort from you! If you want to marry, you know to whom it is your first duty to address yourself. You know that your parents can only wish you well, and can only design what they believe is good for you. They are not going to give you a wife who will not suit you! Leave this

matter to them. Now you can go. But Flori does not go. "Is that your answer, father?" "It is not a question, you may be per-

fectly certain. And the mother begins to take part in

the affair: "Have you gone perfectly crazy, Floris. You could not have made a worse choice! That girl is just everything which is unfit for you. Hold your tongue, and don't answer me, you fool! She is just like her parents! yes, you ought to have seen them when they were rich, those people! They would not then so much as condeseend to look at us; they were nothing but silks and velvets. And now that they have squandered everything they had-now, when they are beggars-now, indeed, they would be only too glad to get our sen! Oh yes! And you think she is pretty? I'd like to know where her prettiness is! I've never been able it! And a nice housekeeper she'd make for you-a nice housekeeper, in-deed! Holy Mother of Go.!! Wouldn't there be waste of money, and fine lady airs enough! Why, my millimail's little finger's worth her whole body! Marry a servant, if you wish, my son-so long as it is a girl who knows how to work! But a girl who has been once well off, and has nothing now!-never! So long as we live, sho'll never put her foot inside this house!

The old man shakes his head; the young man tries to reply; the mother protests, exaggerates, invents, works herself into a terenming passion until the father exclaims:

"Enough of this, Anna; it is all more

"By thunder!" shouts the young man. stamping on the floor, "I will not permit Brona to be insuled. I will marry her!" "Foe!!" exclaims the old man, "go out in the yard if you want to shout and swear! It would be a great deal better for you to see that the manure is spread on the turnly fields to-day; my arms are paining me, and I'm cure it's going to

"Father." returned the young man, making a great effort to control himself, since I've been able to use my hands and feet I've been working for Many's the time I've been told I von! reac fool to keep working like that all day long, from morning till night, winter and summer—I, the son of the family! but I never said anything; I kept on working, just to please you. But now things are different; and since you want to prevent me from marrying. I'll do as

"Do just as you please!" "Neither god nor devil shall prevent me from marrying." (Some one knocks at the door.) "Como fa!" cries the old man.

It is the rural officer, bearing a paper, "What do you want now?"
"Nothing disagreeable: Fre just got to

read this paper to you: "In accordance with the law, the petition of Lorent Furger, called Schwan, hofer, not of his sile Cutherine Furger, owners of the tickwan lorf farm, praying the enemption of their way freest yray corriso on the ground of his being the only support of the family, will be greated on the streament of the family, will be greated on the streament of the signatures of periods by the council of the contained of the signatures of periods and ordered.

The residence of the familiar Committee of the stream of the familiar contains of the familiar contains of the familiar contains and contains of the familiar contains the contains of the familiar contains and contains the contains of the familiar contains the contains of the familiar contains the contains the

"By onler of the Imperial Commissioner

"So that's it?" observed Schwandhofer. "Good! but there is a mistake about the affair. I am in first-class health and quite strong enough to see after my house; I need notody's services, and will

not sign anything. Give me the paper; I will make that statement in writing." "I'll write it for you, if you want," said Flori. "Very well, write it! Write that I withdraw my petition, and propose to re-

become a good coldier. Write it-why don't you write?" "It makes no difference." observed the "It makes no difference," observed the down in the bottle and touch a match to officer; "without your signatures the it. You would see as bright a flame alcouncil can't do anything in regard to the petition."

"Very well, then; you can go."
"Glad to find you so much improved,
Farmer Schwandhofer," said the official, as he left the room.

Flori was pale as death: the veins in his temples throbbed; he elenched and lifted his hands as if to strike. But he let them fall again almost instantly, and

"I have no need of you! May God grant that you never feel the need of And for the last time in his life he

passed the threshold of his father's Four weeks later he was a soldier. Six months later he was on guard in a narrow pathway in the mountains of Herze-

The old Schwandhofers became ill and melancholy. One day two things were sent to them—a little baby and a letter with a black scal.

They wept over the letter, and then

they smiled at the child .- P. K. Rosegger. Translated for New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Vast Timber Arca. "Among the myriads of natural curiosities and wonders that confront the visitor to the coast of the North Pacific eaid a gentleman recently reoccan, turned from a trip to that region, "nothing impressed me so deeply as the gigan-tic forests of Puget sound. That arm of the Pacific is 200 miles in length, with a shere so irregular, and indented so plentifully with bays and deep harbors that its measurement is over 1,800 miles in extent. Along this whole shore line, and extending thence on both sides, miles and miles farther than the eye can see, is one vast unbroken area of forest trees the like of which I never saw. A few sawmills have been erected along the sound, and although for several years they have ripped 500,000,000 feet of lumber from these forests annually, the spaces made by what seem like tremendous inroads on the timber appear

like-little gorden patches. The markets for this product of these mills in the depths of the Washington territory wilderness is South America, Australia: Central America and the Pa ciff: ocean islands. This great belt of virgin timber covers 30,000,000 acres, an area equal to that of the states of Massaclusetta, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire. The forests are of fir, cedar, maple and other valuable woods. The firs comprise two-thirds of the timber. An official estimate places the amount of timber on this belt at 500,000,000,000 feet-enough to last the mills now there for more than 1,000 years. The fir trees grow to the enormous height of 250 feet. and I have seen piles of boards cut from them, not one board in which was less than 100 feet long and six wide, without a knot from one end to the other. - New

At the Krupp Steel Works. An interesting account is given by Mr. Richards, superintendent of the motive power of the Boston and Providence railroad, of a visit made by him to the famous Krupp steel works at Essen. saw a ten-ton crucible steel casting being poured, and an enormous seventy-ton an improvement, -New York Sun. steel casting being very gradually cooled, the outside being warmed with coke fires until the inside has partly solidified, when the block is hammered into shape to form the main piece of an immense gun. The enormous array of furnaces in which the eracibles are heated and the perfect manner in which such a large number of men-in some cases as many as 800-all Lift their eighty-pound crucibles out of the furnaces, and pour them into the mold in rapid succession is described as a wonderful fight. The scrupulous care bestowed upon the minutest detail was a noticeable feature about their manipulation of steel. If, after extended trials, a certain practice or proportion of ingre-dients has been found to give the best results, that practice is absolutely and exnetly adhered to, nothing in the whole range of the vest operations of the es-

The "Grape Cure." "Grape cure" is practiced in France and Germany in the autumn, and La regarded as a cure for many diseases due to high feeding. The patient is given a pound of grapes to cut the first day. This amount is saided to until the person can ent five or six pounds a day. The other feed is gradually lessened, and the diel of last consists entirely of grapes. It cures obsetty and many other complaints, and starts the person off on a new lease of life. Fruit is necessary in a rational' dict, and of immense value in dietetic medicine. Boston Dudget.

Hitle Sights for Night Time The difficulty of sighting rifles in the dark in warfare has been ingeniously overcome by the use of luminous paint. A small luminous bend is clipped on to the rifle over the fore sight and another over the pear sight when used at night in ceply to an enemy's fire, forming two luminous sights. The English war office authorities have had some of these sights under trial for the past six mentles, and have now given their first order for some - New York foun.

Amyot the brilliant scholar and profersor of Greek, Hebrow and Latin, who is ranked among these who have con-tributed most toward the perfection of the French language, learned to write upon birels lark with charcool, while he lived on a loaf of bread per day, - Dosters Indose.

Here is an oil which is so susceptible to cold that if placed in a certain temperature where ice will melt it will freeze. But this delicate grease comes from a warm country, and is found in the fat that forms at the base of the fore legs of the Indus river crocodile in the Punjab. The preparation of this oil is the chief business of the Sarib Indians, and the oil is a famous kether dressing in the Orient. main the master of my own house! It is cheap enough over there, fut this Write that I am pleased to have my son little bottle will cost me \$10. Speaking of crocodile oil, here is an oil that I could surprise you with if I should put a wick most as a kerosene lamp would give, and yet this oil is only the tried out grease of an Amazon river alligator. Alligator oil has been used perhaps for centuries along the Amezon river as an illuminant, and the business of extracting it is now an important one in Brazil.—New York Sun.

Dumus "Pils" at Home. Alexandre Dumas lives in a snug mansion in the Avenue de Villiera, surrounded by his children and manichildren. Contrary to what might be thought from the nature of his dramas, he is essentially a family man. He receives largely. He is particularly kind to young beginners, whether authors, actors or painters, who rarely appeal to him in value chilate for advice or assistance. He comes politica, and is very independent. Under the second empire the Due de Perdigay once asked him to write a cantata for the opera in honor of the emperor's fets day. replied that it was not for him to open his mouth while such great probability and Lamortine declined to Dumas child signs bimself this out the military headquarters at Mostar.

They went over the latter from the military headquarters at Mostar.

They went over the latter from the military headquarters at Mostar.

The British Empire.

It is pointed out that the British empire extends over a far larger territory than that which was governed by ancient Rome, the superficies of the latter being 1,500,000 square leagues. No English-speaking people is under foreign rule, while Britain governs nearly 300,000. 000 individuals belonging to all nations and speaking all the languages of the world, as, for instance, Germans (Heligoland), Spaniards (Gibraltar), Greeks, Italians, Turks (Cyprus), Arabs (Aden), Dutch (Airica), French (Maurithus), Chinese, Indians, Persians (Asia), etc .-

Fascination of Mining. Mining is fascinating. Most men have the common trait of thinking their trade or profession the most oncrous of all occupations. But who ever saw a miner who did not consider his business the most alluring way of earning a winter grub stake? One honest miner who had struck it rich enough to buy into a mercantile house said that ten hours were never to short as when delving in the rocky tunnels, expecting each stroke to reveal the shining metal.-Wood River (Nev.) News.

Dime Museum Frenks in Congo.

The Congo, according to the reports of the explorers, must be one vast dime museum. The latest curiosity found in the Eankouron region is a race of dwarfs whose peculiarities are enough to make Barnum turn pale with envy. These Lilingtions, who are scarcely four feet high, beardless and with woolly hair, are levely beings, and ought to be secured at once by some enterprising showman for the American market.—Chicago Herald.

President Lincoln's Beard.

A correspondent of the Peorla Journal writes that the story recently published in connection with a portrait of Lincoln. enying that before going to Washington Lincoln chaved off his beard at the request of a lady, is untrue. He says that Lincoln before his nomination had never worn a beard, but that the lady suggested that a beard would improve his appearare . and so he let it grow, and it was

New Mexico's Turkey Bozzards.

When Sibley's command moved from Texas to New Mexico during the late war it was followed by thousands of tugic; luggards, and during the few years fol lowing they multiplied to fast that the territory was almost overrun with them. Since that time, from some cause or other, they have gradually died out, until now there is bardly one to be found in the territory.-Chicago Times,

Realistic in the Extreme.

The Prince of Montenegro once insisted on a frightened artist painting a pattle scene on the field of buttle itself. result was realistic in the extreme, cantes being piercesi with several genuino bullet holes. The artist escaped without anything but a severe fright, and the picture thus obtained forms one of the freasured art objects in the palace at Cetringe,-Boston Globe,

An Electrical Experiment. A sheet of ordinary paper warmed in front of a fire will, in a dark place, give a very decided electric spark upon the application of the knuckle, with a crackng sound. On placing a sheet of gold leaf between two sheets of paper thus electrified, and passing a pencil point over them in a zigzag course, a luminous quite strong will appear.-New

Cost of Steel Pens.

The diminished cost of production in metal work was illustrated recently by Dr. John Percy in an address to the British from and steel institute by the statement that a gross of steel pens, formerly racting \$35, might now be produced for eight cents. The cost of making gold chains has been reduced to an eighth of what it was .- Kansas City Times.

France is credited with having 2,000 medicines in its pharmacopoeia; Spain and Belgium, 1,500; Russia, 1,000; Greece and Switzerland, 1,040; the United States, 1,010; Great Britain, 815; Sweden, 746; Denmark, 720; Holland, 665; Germany, 606; Austria, 560; Hungary and Roumania 545, and Norway, 530.—Beeton Transcript.

Speaking of gaining and holding popular favor, "I know," said Christine Nil-mon "of only one toleman -will."

A REFORMED BURGLAR.

How the Change was Brought About-A On my discharge from prison I found he way open to me for fresh offenses even greater than the one I had committed. My father had died while I was all in prison, and my mother had married again. I found my former prison associate waiting for me in a large city. We formed a partnership in crime which lasted nearly seven years, during which we perpetrated over fifty turglaries. In none of these were we detected, though everal times we had narrow escapes, and

was once arrested, charged with an Tense with which I had no connection, Fortunately for me, the real criminal, a man of whom I had no knowledge, was discovered, and I was discharged from custody. Why, then, did I cease being a burglar and become an honest man? had been more than ordinarily successful in my criminal career, and had, save in my first crime, committed when I was a novice in the business, excaped all punishment for my violations of law. how the change came about. One night as I sat in my well furnished room reading the last number of a popular magazine, something that I permad set me to thinking. It was a story in which cecurred the expression that in the long run a man, other things being equal, could make more by honest than by dishenest work. I stopped reading and endeavored to call to mind the amount of my gains.

I had no trouble in doing so, being an-

sisted by full notes that I had kept in a cipher of my own designing. I had never fully contemplated the matter before, but now, with pen and paper. I par the whole subject before my eyes. Not counting my first burghiry, I found that my share of all the others amounted to the sum of about \$21,000, or nearly \$3,000 a year. At that moment I had as the entire profits of my profession, the sum of \$210 in cash, together with a fair stock of clothes and a watch that I had bought, for I was too shrewd to wear one that I had stolen. I was not addleted to drinking, gambling, or other of what I may call small vices, but my expenses in traveling, in cluding detections and in feeing certain officers of the law had been heavy, so that I had never been able to do much more than to maintain myself in a way that was neither luxurious as regarded the body nor comfortable so far as the mind was concerned. I was always upsettled and constantly in four of arrest, I was never sure at night when I went to bed that I should not before morning be in irens and on my way to prize. Besides all this, I had had a great deal of larl physical labor to perform, and was often

obliged to spend Lours in all sorts of cramped and otherwise uncomfortable positions. Three thousand dollars a year! That was all. I knew that I had the ability to make much more than that sum at honest work if I could only get the honest work to do, and that, too, with-out such wear and tear of mind as I had endured for seven years, to say nothing

of my term of imprisonment. That night my resolution was taken, and the next morning I was on my way to a remote part of the country under the name that I now bear. With my \$200 ment in a thoroughly science and \$150 more that I obtained from the Popular Science Monthly. sale of my watch. I bought a small ness that was for sale, and became a citizen of a thriving town. Reading induced reflection, and better principles were developed in me, and little by little the idea dawned upon me that it was my duty to make restitution, and I becan to

save money with that object in view. I cannot, without danger of revealing restored over \$15,000 of stolen money. and that I have the rest in safe keeping ready to give it back as soon as I can find the lawful owners. I have retired from business of my own, but I hold a responsible position in a first-class estab-lishment with a salary of over \$4,000 a year, and am, I believe, respected by all who know me. - New York Star.

A Very Remote Ancestor.

Word comes of the death of the Duc de Levis, hend of the oldest family of French nobility. In his ancestral balls he had two printings, one representing one of his energious bowing, but in hand, to the Virgin Mary, who mays to him, "Convrezyous mon cousin!" and theother show? a more remote encester shouting to Neah on to entered the ark, "Sarver les papiers de la Maison de Fevis!"-New York

A Carlous Observation. According to L'Electricien, M. H. Dunvilla pledges his scientific reputation to the geograpy of the following observations. If two glasses of water be placed, one upon the north pole of a powerful magnet, and the other upon the south pole, in four or five minutes the fermer ac-cuires a slight alkaline reaction, while that on the south pale becomes slightly acid.-Doston Teamscript.

Sure High.

"Why, my dur, what's the matter?" kindly called a hidy of her friend, "Oh, I feel I'm beginning to look quite

old," was the mouraful reply.
"Nonsense! Whatever put such an idea Into your head?" "Decause," was the reply. "I notice that whenever I cross Broadway the po-Ecomon never take my arm in they used to do,"-Judge.

Ellind Creatures.

There are 173 specimens of blind creas tures brown to oclonee, including crays h, myrimoda, etc. They are mostly whether from lack of stimulus of the Ellit or from bleaching out of the forme species have small eyes and some have not any .- Chicago Times.

Pattl's Beautiful Gifts. 'Adelina Patti's captle in Wales is filled with the coolly and beautiful gifts which the last rectived during her career—testimentals of homoge for her matchless powers. They my she has seven solid after saviets—one for each day in the week, - Cleveland Leader.

The silver mills of Montana represent an Investment of \$20,000,000 and mining machinery in rutch more.

The Impet army this country ever had was in 1885, when over 1,000,000 soldiers were in the runks.

THREE LITTLE LIVES.

is a sunny home, with walls so fair, Watered and tended with zealous care, Lived and blossomed and laughed in glos, Lilles and roses and pansies—three.

The lify was frall and dainty and pure-Surely no stain could her beauty endure; But her delicate life in the end proved brave-Woven into a sword on a hero's grave.

The roses that blurbed in the morning light

night; Proud of their mission they daintily rest

In a gleaming knot at my lady's breast The sweet little pansies were sent over the sens in a letter that bore two kinds of "heart's case.", In an old man's Bible they have slept many

And often he waters their dust with his tears.

In a Mexican Theatre.

One very funny custom of the theatres here, is their manner of keeping their reserved seat diagram, the seats being marked upon it by small holes, in which are placed wooden pegs. When you buy a reserved seat the ticket seller removes the peg from the hole you have selected and gives it to you as your check. The ushers know the ceat it designates by the length or color of the peg. As soon as the act drop falls every gentleman puts on his hat, rises in his seat, and turns about to take a view of the house through his lorgnette. They subsequently pass into the nisles to greet their friends, remain there talking until the prompter's bell warns them that another act is about to begin. Then they hurry to their places and remove their hats. The ap-pearance of a Mexican theatre between the acts-its aisles crowded with groups of men talking and gestleulating wildly would cause an unsophisticated American to think that free fights were in progress all over the house. Very few ladies wear hats or bonnets in the street, substituting black lace mantillas instead, and even these are dispensed with at the theatres—the hair being claborately dressed-and as the majority of the gentlemen are in full evening dress, the ap-

brilliant.-Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch,

pearance of a Mexican nuclience is very

Evolution of Investion. Facts and natural laws, known for years as curiosities, are taken up by some inventor, who fails in the attempt to render them of practical use; then a second genius takes hold, and profiting by the mistakes of the first, produces at great cost a working machine, Thea comes the successful man, who works out the final practical design, and whether making or loving a fortune, yet permanently benefits mankind. This course is exemplified in the add. ss by the relation of the growth of the steam engine; and so with other inventions. The steamboat was being developed from 1760 to 1807; the locomotive from 1802 to 1829; the telegraph from 1729 to 1844; the sewing machine, with its 2,000 patents, from 1700 to 1860, and the reaping machine for seventy-five years, the last successful man adding but little to the work of his forerunners. The rule has been that "the basis of success lay in a therough acquaintance with what had been done before, and in setting about improvement in a thoroughly scientific way."-

Low Cellings and High Ones. The sanitary institute of Great Britain

has discussed an interesting paper in which the writer argues that ventilation, that is, the constant change of the atmosphere, goes on more satisfactorily in a room with a low ceiling than a high one. The argument is, that to have the my identity, give any further particulars currents of fresh, air circulating only it of my life. Suffice it to my that I am the lower part of a roun, bearing the mp currents of fresh air circulating only in now nearly 60 years of age, that I have per portion of the air in it unaffected, 11 practically a much werse way of ventila ting the room than, with the same movement of the air, to cut off the upper stagnant portion of it by a low ceiling, for the stagmant atmospheric mass under the high ceiling, although motionless, keeps actively at work under the law of the diffusion of gases, fouling the fresh currents that circulate beneath it, while with low rooms and high windows no accumulation of stagnant air can exist, the hot and foul atmospheric strain being event constantly from the ceilings in the

currents just as dust is swept from the floor by a broom.—Boston Budget.

The Gont in America. The gout has not yet become so exaggerated in its comptoms here as it is in England, There are occasional patients who suffer it in the extremest degree, but in general it is less pronounced and stubborn under treatment. It has not become bereditary with us, in short. But that we will get there in due time there can

be no doubt. The manifestations of American gout are in this much different from the English that it attacks our women more numerously than our men. This may be occounted for by the active lives our men live and the sluggish and fille existences of many woman whose means place them above the necessity of domestic labor. Inaction, overfeeding or overdrinking bring the gout on to the Englishman of the novels and the farces, and inaction and pampering send the twinges into our women's pretty toes,-Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Fragment of the Reindeer Age. A reindeer's autler, pierced with a large hole and beautifully decerated with carvings, was exhibited recently by M. A. Gaudry before the Paris Academy of ficiences. On one face are two seals, a fiels and three twigs of plants. On the other are two cel-like, alender animals, three indeterminable animals and an insect. This is a fragment from the reindeer age and was discovered in the Montgandier caves, Department of Charento,

An Unsinkable Lifebout.

The entire lower part of an unsinkable Ine cause lower part of an unsinkable lifeboat recently patented is filled with slabs of cork. Above this is a filling of rushes, set up vertically and having their ands rendered waterproof. Above the xerk and rushes is a water tight dock, which separates the lower half of the boat from the mass half or the boat. from the upper balf, where coats are pro-vided for crow and passengers.—Calcago

on elevators as frequently es co