I look out from my uplands of being Across the broad reach of the year I grow tenderly sober at seeing The shadowy Valley of Tears.

It is never quite lost to my vison, Though often beyond it I see The green slopes of the summit's elysian That wait with their blessings for me; And though often I long for the freedom That yonder eternally reigns

I remember that each has his Edom Before the glad Canaan he gains. When my heart with tumultuous throbbing Takes up the sad burdens of men,

There are willows above us low bending,

And the mist of the mountain descending,

And our souls were grown sick of believing

There are hearts with their hunger pathetic

That linger and grieve through the years.

The morrow were more than a doubt,

That weep with us over our woe;

With a grief for our only possession A funereal dirge for our song.

Bedews all the way as we go.

In the dark of our dubious grieving

We walk as if stars had gone out,

That walk in the Valley of Tears ;

There are souls, in their sadness, ascetic,

There are loves that come silently hither

To seek for some treasure of cost, And that mourn, as a bairn for its mither,

Shere are many who wait and who wander

And who yearn for the mountain-tops youde

The wonderful love that is lost.

Within the dim valley with me,

The sunlight and gladness to see ;

And strangers they look into mine;

And as strangers we group for the places

And who gives friendly greeting gives only

They may touch us whose yesterday's tender

Where sunlight and gladness may shine.

But a stranger I look in their faces,

For who walks in the vall's so lonely

Goes there in his sorrow alone;

For bread to the hungry a stone.

Made loving and living supreme ?

And friendship was only a dream.

But our grieving refuses surrouder,

I am far up the mountains of being ;

The mists of the morning below

In their beauty shut out from my seeing

But I know, though the sun of my hoping

May shine with a gladness that cheers,

You may smile on the summits of gladness

Who never have wept at their base;

But in time with the garment of saduess

You closely will dover your face ; And unknown of the many who wander,

Unknowing, as they are unknown.

Where willows and cypresses bend;

And see not a sign of the end;

thing of his wongerout skill.

"Admit him."

prowling animals.

"What can he do?" I asked.

and piercing, and seemed to have light-

ning imprisoned in them. I do not

know that the man could see in the

dark like a cat, but there was at times

that peculiar fiery appearance of the

balls which is so often observed in night-

He wore a white vest, Turkish trou-

sers, a sort of crimson petticeat worked

with strange devices, a turban of many

colors, and red morocco shoes, pointed

and turned up at the toes. His arms

and neck were bare, and with the excep-tion of a couple of gold rings in

dristache was

nere I

ge ball

toss into

istance between

ten feet, saying,

our excellency please examine

ball of twine when he threw it as plainly

as I ever saw anything in my life—saw

it was not there-nothing was there-

"Does your excellency think I have

ward me.

Across the dark valley, alone.

Amid pitiful sobbing and sighing,

You shall grope from the radiance yonder,

You shall walk where the shadows are lying,

You shall know, by the twilight unbroken

When morn on the mountain appears.

You have come, without warning or token,

AN EASTERN JUGGLER

BY A TRAVELER,

While traveling through India, be

The valley where soon I must go:

That I soon shall be wearily groping

My way in the Valley of Tears.

lency," grinned the old man, walking up to it, lifting it by the neck, putting to head into his mouth, and allowing it is I go down amid sighing and sobbing, run down his throat. I shuddered, and half believed And walk the dim valley again. juggler possessed of the devil, if not a devil himself. A sober, sepulchral procession We make as we journey along,

He next produced a tube that looked like brass, about two feet long and half an inch in diameter, and next the ball of twine again.

trick, I had kept my eye on it to the last moment, and was certain there was no

possibility of its being removed after the hand had let go of the cup at the top.

I complied with his request, stepped forward, and raised the cup, but instantly dropped it and bounded back with a cry of terror, for there instead of

the red rose was one of the little, green

deadly serpents of India, coiled up and

ready for a spring, with its small, glit-tering eyes fixed intently on mine

Snakes of any kind are my horror, and

this one not only horrified me, but all of

my attendants, who, with cries of alarm, enlarged the circle very rapidly, for they knew its bite to be fatal.

jurer!" said I, sternly.
"It is perfectly harmless, your excel

"No more such tricks as these, con-

Where these things came from, or went to, I could not tell. They seemed to be in his hands when he wanted them; but I never observed his hands passing near his dress, neither when they ap

peared or disappeared. When I looked for the cup that I had lifted from the snake, it was gone, and yet neither myself nor any of my attendants had seen this wonderful man pick it up! Is was indeed jugglery, if not magic, of the most unquestionable kind!

Through the brass tube the conjurer

now passed one end of the twine, which he put between his teeth. He then placed the tube between his lips, threw back his head, and held it perpendicu-larly with the ball of twine on the upper end. Then suddenly this ball began to turn, and turn rapidly, and gradually grow smaller till it entirely disappeared as if the twine had been run off on a reel. What furned it or where it went to no one could see.

The juggler then set the tube the other end up, and a new ball began to form on the top but apparently of rib-bon half an inch in width and of different colors. These rolled up as if on a bobin till they formed a wheel of two or three inches in diameter, when the performer seemed to toss ribbon and tube over his shoulder, and that was the last I saw of either.

He next reproduced what appeared to be the same cup that I had lifted from the snake, showed something that looked like an egg, advanced the same as before, and placed the latter on the ground and the former over it, and again requested me to raise it, which I

declined to do, fearing I should see another serpent or something equally horrifying. "Will any one lift the cup?" he said,

turning to the others. No one volunteered to do so, but al rather drew back.

At this he took up the cup himself and appeared to throw it into the air, and there sat in its place a beautiful dove, which flew up and alighted on his shoulder. He took it in his hand, muttered over some unintelligible words, seemed to cram it into his mouth and t was the last I ever saw o He performed some other tricks simiar to these and concluded with the mys-

This bag-which somehow came into his hands, as did all the other things he used, in a manner unknown to myselfwas from two to three feet long and about a foot wide. It-looked as if it had been used to hold some kind of tween Surat and Nagpore, my body servant one day informed me that a great juggler and snake charmer wished to flour, and I certainly saw something have the honor of showing me somelike the dust of flour fly from it when he turned it inside out and beat it across his hands. He turned it back again and "Almost everything that is marvelous, I've been told," was the answer I retied up the mouth of it with a string muttering a low incantation all the time. This done, he threw it on the ground and stamped on it, treading it all ont My servant withdrew, and returned flat with his feet. He then stepped with a small, withered old man, about back a few paces, and requested us all whom I saw nothing very remarkable except his eyes, which were small, black

atter a lapse of perhaps thirty seconds, we saw it begin to swell up, like a bladder when being expanded with wind. It

continued to swell, till every part became distended, and it appeared as round and solid as if filled with sand. Its solidity, however, was only apparent-for when the juggler went up and placed his foot on it it yielded to the pressure, but immediately sprung back, r rounded out, as soon as that was re moved. He then jumped on it with both feet and flattened it all out as at first. rold rings in He then went away again, and the bag, being left to itself as before, again bebe rising ome animal like a cat were inside of it In fact I could see where there appeared to be legs; and then, to my utter amazement, I may almost say horror, it began to move toward me, as if impelled by the

unknown something in it! I do not think I am a coward-my worst enemy has never accused me of being one, at least—but I confess that on this occasion my nerves would not let me remain passive, and I retreated from the

dvancing mystery, and informed the nagician that I had seen enough to satsiy me of his wonderful occult powers.

At this he smiled grimly, and walked ip to the bag and trod it down again picked it up and beat it with his right

and across his left, caused it to unaccountably disappear from my sight, and then made his concluding salam.

How these wonders were performedby what art, power or magic—I do not and never expect to know. I have conversed with many persons who have seen it come toward me, saw it unroll, and unite as strange and unnatural things, apparently drop into my lap, so that I brought my knees quickly together to catch it—and yet, when I put my hand but never heard anyone give any expla nation that I considered at all satisfactory. I simply relate what I saw, but

down to take it, and looked down for it. scarcely expect any one to credit my statement, well knowing that I myself and at the same justant I perceived the would not have received such marvels as inggler balancing it on the end of his facts on the testimony of the most reliable friend in the world. "Pshaw!" said I: "you deceived me by making me believe you threw it to-

"If your excellency wills, I shall now have the honor of showing you how I charm wild serpents," said the necro-

it?" he asked; and before I could answer, I saw, in the place of the ball, I had heard something of this singula power and was desirous of seeing it dis a large, beautiful rose, which he was played. Accordingly myself and attendbalancing by the stem, and yet he had not altered his position and scarcely ents all repaired to an open field, at no great distance, where after some search,

Panniar discoved a hole in which he said he doubted not there was a snake. "But before I call him forth." he pro While yet I looked, I saw in his right hand a large cup, and in his left the rose,
pped forward a few feet, laid the cceded, "I must be assured that some one of sufficient courage will stand ready to cut him down when I give the signal otherwise, should he prove to be a cobra de capello, my life would be sacrificed.'

"I will myself undertake the bus mess," said I, drawing my sword.

The man healtated, evidently fearing. the display of timidity I the display of the display of timidity I the lace, and I said, very

monotonous, disagreeable sort of tune, keeping his eyes riveted upon the hole in the ground; and soon after, to my utter astonishment, though I should have been prepared for anything, I saw the ugly head of the hooded anake, the dread cobra de capello, the most potsonous of all deadly reptiles, come alony forth, with its spectacled eyes fixed steadily upon the strange, uniquan, who began

to retreat backward slowly, a step at a time, the snake following him.

When at length in this manner he had drawn the hideous creature some ten or fifteen feet from its hole, he suddenly squatted down and began to play more loudly and shrilly. At this the serpent raised itself on its tail, as when about to make its deadly spring, and actually commenced a dancing motion, in time with the music, which was continued for about a minute, when the charmer gave me the signal to strike. Guardedly and stealthily I advanced near enough for the blow, and then struck cutting the reptile in two, and sending its head flying to some distance. I never took life with better satisfaction.

Whatever deception there might have been about the juggler's tricks, there was certainly none about the snake, for I have its skin still in my possession. I gave the man a couple of gold mohurs, and he went away perfectly satisfied, wishing my excellency any quantity of good luck. I was perfectly satisfied, too, and would not have missed seeing what I did that day for ten times the amount I paid.

*A large ring around each eye gives this fearful scripent the appearance of looking through a pair of spectacles; and it also has a hood for its misshapen head, not unlike a monk's cowl, from which it takes its name.

DETERIORATION OF SIGHT.

Some of the Causes to Which It is Due, The causes to which this deterioration of eyesight has been attributed are al-leged to be cross lights from opposite windows, light shining directly on the face, insufficient light, small types, and to the position of the deak, forcing the scholar to bend over and bring the eyes too close to the book or writing paper, etc., etc.

But were all these defects remedied. the integrity of the eye would not be restored nor its deterioration prevented. These are the colors of the paper and ink. White paper and black ink are ruining the eyesight of all reading nations. The "rays of the sun," Lord Bacon, "are reflected by a white body, and are absorbed by a black one." No one dissents from this opinion; but, despite these judications of nature and of philosophy, we print our books and write our letters in direct opposition to

the suggestions of optical science. When we' read a book printed in the existing mode we do not see the letters, which, being black, are non-reflective. The shapes reach the retina, but they are not received by a spontaneous, direct action of that organ. The white surface of the paper is reflected, but the letters are detected only by a discriminative effort of the optic nerves. This effect annoys the nerves, and, when long continued, exhausts their susceptibility, the human eye cannot long sustain the broad glare of a white surface without injury. The author of "Spanish Vistas," in "Harper's Magazine," says of Cartegena that "blind people seem to be umerous there, a fact which may owing to the excessive darale of the sunlight and the absence of verdure." Mr. Seward, in his tour around the world, observed that "in Egypt ophthalmia is universal," attributing it to the same "excessive dazzle" of the wide areas of white sand: and the British soldiers in the late campaign in that country exhibited symptoms of the same disease. In the Emithsonian report of 1877, it is stated in a paper on "Color Blindness. that "M. Chewreni nas produced 14,420 distinguishable tints of the elementary colors, from which the paper manufac turers could select colors more agreeable to the eye than the dazzling white so weakening and lacerating to the nerves of that delicate organ,"-Science

How She Kept the Secret.

"We're bound to be equal to you men," said the Mason's wife; formed a secret society of our own last

"Indeed!" said the worshipful master composerily; "then I hope, my dear, your project will be successful. Is it a benevole tociety or what?" That's mone of your business. It's secret society, and we're sworn by solemn oath not to divulge anything relating

"Very good..my dear," observed the worshipful master, returning to his paper; 'I'm sure I do not wish you to violate

your oath.' "It wouldn't matter if you did, I wouldn't. You keep your secrets close enough—and to think of that stupid Mrs. Furbelow! she could recollect neither the grip nor the sign. It took us an hour to teach her. When I gave her the sign (suits the action to the word she would make it this way, ha! ha! Her stupidity would have been exasperating if it hadn't been ridiculous, and as for learning the grip, why, she would have it that it was this way-give me your hand a minute there, she would have it that way, while it was this way; and the password! she couldn't keep it in her memory for two minutes. Over and over again I told her it was 'Be just and fear not, and she would have it. Swear not, and she would have it, 'Swear not at all,' or 'Do unto others as you would be done by,' ha! ha! We almost despaired of getting it through her head. But we managed to make her understand at last. Oh, yes, we are going to have a flourishing society, and we can be as secret about it as you men can be about yours."

Then the lady went off to attend to he household duties, and the worshipful master hid his face behind his paper and smiled .- New York Journal.

What They Wore.

Miss Josie Ayer, daughter of the noted patent medicine man, the late Dr. J. C. Aver, was married to Lieut. Commander Pierson, of the U. S. Navy. On that occasion the bride was attired in magnificent costume of white satin, with full court train made en pouf. The table of the train was completely veiled with exquisite point lace, bordered with three ruches of white satin and supported by s cloud of tulle ruchings. A garland of natural orange blossoms extended across the front and to the end of the train. The front was of white satin, with three diagonal rows of point lace twelve inches deep. Across the bottom of the front was a very deep row of pearl lace. A panel of eau de Nil veried in point ace was seen on either side. The corsage was cut in a deep square edged with point late. At the bottom of the neck stars were worn in the hair. Her corsage. bouquet was of natural orange blossoms and of liles of the valley, and her hand bouquet was of white roses. The slip-pers were of white satin embroidered with seed pearls.

Mrs. Ayer, the mother of the bride, wore clive-green velvet trimmed with embossed flowers of white. The front

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

NAUSES OF THE DEFRAT OF BAKER

The Pacha's Inefficient Forces and His Indefinite Plans-Only a Mob With Him.

Probably no general ever proceeded on an expedition with an army less trust-worthy and plans less definite than those of Baker Pacha, says the New York-Herald. For this the General is not blamed. No one was more keenly aware than he was of the folly of attempting the reconquest of Berber and Khartoum with the spiritless troops at his disposal. In consenting to assume the chief com-mand he seted solely from a sense of duty and in the hope that in course of time his little army of incapables might be sufficiently recruited from the non-Egyptian residents of the Delta or the islands of the Levant or the European provinces of Turkey; or, again, that the Abyssinians might be induced by a territorial concession to assist the Egyptian Baker Pacha's troops consisted of

nearly three thousand men when he arrived at Suskim. The majority of them had been themselves in revolt against the Egyptian government under Arabi last year. Many of the soldiers were forced at the point of the bayonet to join the ranks or were brought in chains to Suakim. The black troops which Zobehr Pacha had recruited were all well known to be poor fighters, and were believed to be in sympathy with were believed to be in sympathy with the False Prophet. However, General Baker, with this force, joined by about five hundred more men dragged from different parts of Egypt, attempted to carry out his indefinite plans of cam-paign. He left Cairo on December 17 for Suskim, which he proposed to make Saskim, which he proposed to make the basis of his operations. He was given supreme military and civil command, with the power of life and death, Baker Pacha was intrusted with the profection of the Red Sea littoral, the elief of Sinkat and the reopening of the line from Suakim to Berber. But the situation in the Soudan was rendered more critical by the revolt of the Kassala tribes and the Abyssinian demonstration n connection with that movement. He then proposed to negotiate with Abysfor the cession of some territory and the port of Massowah, on the Red

Tokar is a small town about fifty miles pelow Suakim, situated on a rivulet about eight miles from its mouth. Ca the Red Sea shore is Trinkitat, its seaport, whither General Baker has fled.

Telegraphing on the 17th ult., the correspondent of the London Daily News gave the following account of the situation at the British camp:-"Baker Pacha says that the results of his negotiations with the tribal chiefs far exceed what he dared to hope for. The Sheiks who have visited the camp represent some thirty-eight thousand men, all willing, the General believes, actively to assist in the coming operations, instead of remaining neutral in the possible view of siding with the victors. At the same time Osman Digna's followers are known to be steadily falling off. A large body of Arabs from the tribes actually with the rebels, and on Osman Digna's side, have entered the camp. They came in accordance with a promise made three days since. At this moment Baker Pacha has expressed to me a fear lest the reports just arrived from Cairo to the effect that the government has resolved to abandon the Soudan, may demoralize the friendly Arabs, and arrest the present movement of submission. If, however, the tribes are reassured. Baker Pacha feels fairly confident that the above named tribes might be entrusted to raise the siege of Sinkst, leaving the army here to march upon Tokar. The Sheiks always urge that a single success by Baker Pacha would procure the adhe sion of all the tribes still wavering and speedily end the rebellion. This double movement Baker Pacha hopes to execute before the end of the month, but the plans may be changed by unforeseen accidents. At present, appearances point to a march in force direct to Tokar.' The correspondent of the London Times at Suakim says: -"The port of

Suakim itself is safe. Not if all the Mahdi's forces were outside, and General Baker's army annihilated, would the place be in danger, so long as our own vessels of war stand guard. Two guaboats lie anchored, one on either side of the causeway, and an enemy attempting to enter the town would be decimated by their fire. The other night the inhabitants and the enemy outside had a striking example of what the ships could do. Information was brought in that an attack was imminent and the General asked the senior naval officer to fire a few rounds over the town, as some sort of intimation that we were ready. The request had hardly been made ere signals were flashed from ship to ship. In less time than it takes to write it, although the men were sleeping in their hammocks, different crews were at their quarters. Shell after shell was sent panting through the moonlight over Suakim and far into the desert beyond, which was illuminated as they burst as if by flashes of lightning. Landing with Captain Nesham, the senior naval officer, we found the Greek, Italian and Egyptian merchants of the place congregated upon the wharf, where they hivered with fright, and making our way through the silent town to the outside camp the different Egyptian sentries whom we passed seemed hardly able to hold their rifles, so panic-stricken were they. In the camp itself, too, one felt as he looked around that if the enemy were to attempt a determined rush it would probably prove successful. The frequent flight of the shells overhead, the loud reports of the cannon and the distant thuds of the bursting charges soon restored confidence. The sentries, who looked so frightened during our walk out, were, on our return, grinning with restored confidence, and the crowd on the quay were chattering with delight as they lis-

tened to the rush of the shot," A Tale of the Cold Snap.

"When the water wouldn't run, you know," he said, "I tinkered around the sub-basement until I caught the rheumatism. The plumber couldn't or didn't, come, and the next day there was incidentally some confusion. I got my temper up finally, and concluded to carry water from a neighbor's and fill the bath-tub upstairs. This was not a pleasant job, as it hart my stiff knee and my dignity, but I stuck to it, and made several trips. On every trip I was much encouraged by the sympathetic attitude of my little three-year-old boy. He labored upstairs after me every time, and on my return trotted down at my heels, waiting for me at the basemen door. On my last trip the little fellow seemed taken with a new idea, and remained upstairs. When I toiled up with my last bucketful I was thunderstruck at the appearance of the bath tub, The stopper had been pulled out, and the last of the water was disappearing with a swish. My sympathetic three-year-old had tried an experiment on his own hook, and had made all my labor in vain. I looked about for the little culprit, and found him peeping out of the hall bedroom to see how I would take it. I was at the end of my wring ar

ODDS AND ENDS.

\$35,000,000

Inducties of New Brunswick.

The Rose Ambler secret inquest cost the faste of Connecticut \$2,823.31. Dian girls, look before you leap-lookst the young man's bank account. A.S. MARTYN, of Orango, Vt., has lost goese that was said to be 100 years old. Or520 freeholders worth from \$10,000 80,000, in Washington, 120 are wo-

Lonon's police force has been increased one-fourth in the past six THE consumption of tea in Great Britainis about six pounds to one pound

JOHNH. STEPHENS, the first actual settler of Minneapolis, Minn., still lives in that city. A NEV kind of cloth is being made in yons from the down of hens, ducks

and geess. GENERAL TANNATT, Mayor of Walla Walla, Oregon, has a dog that eats pins voracio CALL denomi inhabit

THE

dren is

Materni THER a rise in price. Cause, Lt Mahdu's rebel ion in the Soudan. Indiana has 3,737 church edifices, valued at \$12,555,000. She pays her

ministers \$1,037,337. QUEEN VICTORIA'S Balmoral estate overs 25,350 acres, and is of the gross annual value of \$12,000. GERMANY has 454 theatre and nearly

0.000 actors, including 98 Mullers, 72 Schmidts, and 55 Meyers. "LADIES are requested to take their bonnets" appears on the play bills of the new-theater at Berlin.

SPARTA, Ga., has only 1,000 inhabitants, and yet two barrooms there pay \$750 each for license. A TRUCK farmer near Arridono, Fla. who has strawberries nearly ripe, has already engaged them at \$3 i quart.

THERE were 520 fewer failures in Engand Wales in 1883 than in 1882, and decrease in bills of sale of i9,915. THE British Columbia Legislature has passed a bill to bounce the Chinese and ax all of them over fourteen years.

THERE were 727 suicides reported in the United States last year. There is not a journalist among the number. SomeBody in New-York, conscience-

stricken, sent \$3 to the Secretary of the Treasury on Monday without his name. LAST year there were taken from the Sacramento River and tribuaries 780,-405 salmon weighing 9,585,672 pounds. STATISTICS just published show that n 1881 there were only seventy-eight railroad accidents in the whole of France. PEOPLE living on the barks of the Mississippi reap a profitable living by selling the drift-wood floating down the

deer in the northern part of the State is | for tuberoses or lilies." increasing. So also is the number of THE city of New-London is to cele-

Under Maine's laws the number of

brate the centenary of its incorporation, which falls this year, in a fitting man-Connecticur's tramp law is inoper-

tive, since any tramp may escape its penalties by swearing that he is looking THE export of diamonds from the Cape between August 1 and November

Stove works, grape sugar works and several foundries are shutting down at Buffalo and 2,000 men are thrown out of employment.

Edison wins a suit in Germany for priority of invention in the principle of incandescent lighting the carbon fila-

THE New York Post-office receives every week 250 tons of newspapers and periodicals from publishers to be forwarded to subscribers.

A Surprising Confession.

On the 28th of last September the Pacific express car on the Eel River branch of the Wabash road was robled. The story of the crime as told at the time was that three masked men entered the car. After pointing their pistos at the head of the express messerger, Loomis, they ordered him to throw up his bands. The messenger at first refused, and one of the three fired two shots at him, presumably for the purpose of intimidation. He was gagged and thrown into a corner of the car and then beaten into insensibility. In a few minutes the robbers had all the valuables in their possession. These consisted of \$2,500 in silver certificates and checks and a few packages for vay deivery. They left the car at the first station, and the robbery was not discovered until the train arrived at Peru, Ind. The side doors of the car were found seenrely fastened. When opened the unfortunate messenger was beheld bucked and gagged and lying in the corner where the robbers were supposed to have thrown him. He could give only a very poor description of the men as the masks protected their faces and and their other clothing was evidently put on for the occasion.

The case was given to a detective and he has just lodged Dan Downer, a desperado known all over the county, behind the bars at Wabash, Ind.

The sensational portion of the case is the confession of Burt C. Loomis, the express messenger, that he was a party to the crime. Loomis gave a detailed account of how the job was "put up" and executed. Downer and Loomis and a third man, who has not yet been arrested, were in the job. Loomis and Downer are in jail at Wabash, Ind.

His Horse.

An aged colored man whom the Stann ton Spectator has discovered in the soli-tudes of East Tennessee, tells an original anecdote about General Jackson. According to this authority, the General, having ridden up to a little tavern in Marysville, and found a score or more of loungers who were not disposed to make a place for him in front of the fire, called to a servant: "Boy, have you got any eysters in the shell?" "Yes, massa, plenty of 'em." "Well, put my horse in the stable, and measure out a half bushel of oysters and carry them to him." The loungers speedily thinned out to see the horse eat oysters. The General, after enjoying the fire and seeing the boy, said: "Well, boy, how is my horse getting on with his oysters?"

"Oh, massa, he sin't eating 'em."

"Very well, bring 'em to me and give then make a crust of one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three tablespronhim some oats."

They are effering wagers in the South Park, Colorado, that their champion know shoe traveler can make fifty miles in a day of ten hours.

True mortgage of \$67,500 on Mr. Parnell's estate has been paid off, but the
petition for its sale in the Land Court
has not been withdrawn.

Spron the opening of the Suez Canal
has, 1857 excepted desired each
hear in price. When giver been lower
in upland can now.

OUR ANGESTORS NERVE

hid. They were no encured third. They were no encured the inthers. They lived simply, and sticcount in and overcome difficulties that wo make and overcome difficulties that wo make an discouraged this age and general the were supplementally. have discouraged this age and generation. The rigors of the frontier were supplemented by the savages; wild beasts threatened their enterprise and poverty was a common companion. Yet they bravely encountered and resisted all those things and laid the foundations of a land whose blessings we now enjoy. Their constitutions were strong: their health unsurpassed and yet they were forced to expose themselves con innally. There extainly must have been some good and adequate

pose themselves con innally. There curtainly must have been some good and adequate cause for all this and for the physical superiority of that age over the present.

It is well known to everyone conversant with the history of that time that certain home compounds of strengthening qualities were used almost universally by those pioneers. The malarial evils and exposures to which they were subjected necessitated this, When their bodies become chilled by cold or debilitated by the darky mists of a new countries. bilitated by the damp mists of a new coun try they were forced to counteract it by the use of antidotes. Medicines were few in those days, and doctors almost unknown. those days, and doctors almost unknown. Hence the preparations above referred to. From among the number, all of which were compounded upon the same general principle, one was found to be more edicient and hence far more popular than all the rest. It was well known through the light and Western States, and was actiged as the best preparation for malisorders and general debility then. The recipe for compounding this article was handed down from one and generation to another. Was

and generation to snother, wabasis and general formula for the "Tippecanoe," the name being ad by the battle in which General In was engaged. The manufacturers inve tooroughly investigated this subject in its minutest details, and are certain that for mal-assimilation of food, dyspepsia, tired feelings, general lebility, prostrations, malar al disorders and humors in the blood, nothing can exceed in value "Tippecanoe," which was the medicine of our forefather and seems destined to be the most popular

"Tippecanoe" is prepared and given to the public by Messra. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., proprietors of the famous Warner's Safe Cure, which is now the most extensively used of any American medicine. The well known stancing of this house is a sufficient guarantee of the purity and power of this preparation which seeks to banish one the greatest lanes of the nine teenth century-malassimilation of food. Any one who experiences troub's of digestion; who fees less vigor than formerly; whose system has unquestionably. "run down," and who realizes the necessity of some strengthening tonic, cannot afford to permit such symptoms to continus. If the farmer finds that his threshing machine does not separate the grain from the straw he realizes that something is wrong and tries to repair the machine. When the food does to repair the machine. When the food does not sustain the life; when it fails to make blood; when it causes the energy to depart and ambition to die, it is a certain sign that something is wrong and that the human machine needs repairing. It is not a question of choice; it is a matter of duty. You must attend to your health or your sicknes; and nothing will sooner overcome these evils than "Tippecanoe," the medicine of the past, a safeguard for the present and a guarantee

THE RICH AND POOR.

The Aimighty Judges Men by the Wealth

of health for the future.

Mr. Beecher spoke in a most-happy ein at the Sunday morning service at Plymouth church, A few isolated thoughts to which he gave expression are given below: Men charge on men as elephants

charge on gardens. What do they care "He may be paistial who dwells in the | when you have tried everything else and failed, fore God who dwells in marble and gold."

"Have you known what the joys and sorrows of fatherhood are? Have you never seen how it is in the power of a recreant son to empty the heart of father and mother of all pleasures of 'It is the heart that makes the heart

rich, nothing else can; and it is the heart of man that makesGod rich." "You can make 3od rich and you can make him poor. Every one that lives for himself and is rot rich toward God is

"Is there any partnership between yourself and God ir your business? Do you hold your mehods of maintaining your character among men with the dis-tinct understanding with yourself that it is the way pointedout by God by whichyou can become a better man and rich toward God by de eloping within yourself divine qualitie?"

"Every Christin man that is living right has an invsible partner-God. And He is not a seping partner, either. All the capital you have got He has put

"Beligion with some men is the prenium they have paid on their eternal nsurance. "The generous man may have lost his property, but he has saved himself; you are going to keep your property and be

"I am not sorry for the man that I see going to the poorhouse-although I would not say there are more angels overing over the poorhouse than over the palace. On the contrary, I desire to have it understood that I believe that some of God's most precious saints are living in marble and gold,"

"Oh, poor rich man! Nothing of him-nothing of him." "There are multitudes of men that are kedaudelions. They come up and they look like golden coins all over the field, exquisite to my eye they are, and as soon as they have shown all the colors of gold they shut up for a little while, and then they form an airy, exquisitely beautiful globe. Pluck one—puff!—it's gone. You can't find it, and even if it is found t ain't good for anything-nothing of it, I could name man after man that in my day came up, globed, a puff and there was nothing of him; the place that

knew him knows him no more.". "As my days go on I am less particuar as to ecclesiasticism, and I am more and more profoundly impressed with the reality of true religion, and that the exposition of true religion is not to be found in books or rituals, but in the living soul of God."

Let not the footsteps of your present meditation be washed out by the sea tomorrow."

"Come out of your winter. Enter into the spring. May the spring lead to summer and the summer to the fruit-laden autumn; and when you are gatherod from among men let every one that loves virtue praise you and be thankful to God for your example, and let heaven rejoice in you and over you, and may you enter into the midst of that joyful procession that comes forth to

An Enjoyable Dish.

An unusual and enjoyable dish i

made in this way: Let some tart dried

apples soak in cold water all night, then

stew them gently. When soft rub them through a coarse colander; see that there are no lumps left; sweeten and beat with a silver spoon or a ladle of wood until the pulp is light; add any flavoring to ries, then mashing them and straining; then make a crust of one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of melted and clarified butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, with flower to make dough that will roll smoothly; cut out round pieces; drop a heaping spoonful of the apple on each; wet the edges of the dough and press them firmly together. These are then to be dropped into very hot lard, and when fried a golden brown remove with a wire spoon, and send to the table hot. The presention must be taken to try the lard before putting any of these into it, for if it is not hot at first they will absorb the lard and will be unfit for man or beast. Surning Billiard Balls;

The Nachrichtes, a leading Hamburg paper, recently contained the following:

During the progress of a gains of billiards in the Sarweith Hotel, in Hamburg, a few days 1860, a rumber of the guests were very much frighteded when the balls in fifting exploded and set fire to the billiard stoth. The landlord had provided a set of these balls as a substitute until his more set could be fifted. provided a set of these balls as a substi-tute until his ivory set could be tiffned. The substituted balls consisted of hard rubber with a smooth coating, appa-rently calluloid, and they have been handed to a chemist for a thorough ex-amination, as seraped off portions of the smooth coating when applied to a lighted match blazed up quickly like gun-coa-ton. The landlord of the hotel intends bringing a suit against the saller of these

ton. The landlord of the hotel intends bringing a suit against the seller of these balls." A LUCKY BOY. -A little chap who fell on the pavement in front of a Woodward

avenue grocery the other day and broke a jug, jumped up and called out to a boy on the corner: "Isn't that boss?" "Why, didn't you break the jug?"
"Of course I did, but it was empty. If I'd only waited five minutes I'd have

lost a hull gallon of 'lasses by the break-

ing. Bet your boots I'm allus lucky!"Detroit Free Press A NONDESCRIPT .- A wealthy Boston man thought his son was too much of a genius to be kept at home, and he sent him to Germany to be educated. The father, in describing the result, says: The boy was too much of an American to become a first-class German, and he got too much German in him ever to become a first-class American, so he set-

THE HORSE DOCTOR.

tled down into bein' a sort of nonde-

We have heard of a "cure all," but when a father is taking a bottle of medicine for the summer complaint to his family in the country his horse has a sudden attack of cholera from ver-feeding, is given the contents o the botover-feeding, is given the contents of the bottle and is soon restored, as was a case we have just heard of. Dr. Bigger's Southern Remedy should certainly relieve men of diarrhea, dysentery and children teething. This, with a bottle of Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, combining the stimulating expectorant principle of the sweet gum with the demulcent healing one of the mullein, for the cure of crops, whoming cough, colds. for the cure of croup, whooping cough, colds and consumption, presents a little mencuse cursor no household should be wishout for the speedy relief of sudden and dangerous attacks of the lungs and bowels. Ask your druggist for them. Manufactured by Walter A. Taylor, proprietor Taylor's Premium Cologne, Atlanta,

The Boston Art Club has voted 863 to 68 no to have a wine room.

Exploration of New Guinea. * * * "In connection with the Waltham Watch Company, it may be stated that when the proprietors of the Age desired to present Mr. G. E. Morrison (the explorer of New Guinea) with a reliable chronometer, acting upon the advice of Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, the Government Astronomer, two Waltham watches were, however, procure for Mr. Morrison instead. These were kept at the Melbourne Observatory for a fort night, and thoroughly and carefully tested and were pronounced by Mr. Ellery, at the nd of that time, to be better suited for Mr. Morrison's requirements than any chronometer."-Ext. from the Melbourne Age.

Over 125,000,000 bushels of wheat are available for export. Bald Heads.

its merits. One dollar a bottle, and sold by all druggists. Mr. Gladstone attained his 72d birthday s

our Carboline and be happy; it wil

In the fall of 1875 my sufferings were sented.

In the fall of 1875 my sufferings were sented by the sufferings were sented by the suffering sufferings were sented by the suffering suffe and many friends, when my husbar had given me up to die the Jury made a thorough examination of my water, and pronounce my case acute kidney disease, bordering of Bright's disease, and accompanied by grave and recommended the immediate use Hunt's Remedy. At this time I was suffering most terrible pain in my back, limbs, and head, and could find no rest day or night for weeks, and I was growing weaker daily until this kind physician ordered me to take Hunt's Remedy. Before taking half of one bottle I

Remedy. Before taking half of one bottle I commenced to improve, and after taking six bottles was entirely cured. This was nearly eight years ago, and I have had no return of the disease. I have recommended Hunt's Remedy to others in similar cases, and it has never falled to cure. I have also used it for sick headache, and found in it a sure relief. I think it the test medicine made, and cheerfully recommend it to all.

MRS. W. H. STILSON,

No. 16 Tyler St., Boston, Mass.

April 18, 1883.

April 18, 1883.

April 18, 1883.

A Well Knewn Man.

Hunt's Remedy having been recommended to me for kidney and liver complaints, I purchased some at the "People's Drug Store" and used it in my family, and found it to be a very valuable medicine, and I gladly recommend it highly to my friends, knowing it to be beneficial to those troubled with kidney or liver disease.

Respectfully yours,
ELISHA NOYSE,
April 14, 1883. 63 G St., So. Boston, Mass. A Last Manufacturer. I have used Hunt's Remedy for the kidney complaint, and, having been fully restored to health by its use, I can testify to its value.

Daily I recommend it to some one of my friends, all of whom I know have been bene-Gratefully, GEO, P. COX. Ited by its use. Malden, Mass., April 28, 1883. Gum Arabic has gone up in price. El Mahdi

A Cure of Pneumonia. Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for

The canned fruit product of California is

cure was effected.

Is the title of a Tourista' Guide issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. It is a handsome book well worthy of the enterorising management of this great railway syr cm. Tourists and summer travelers shoul iom. Tourists and summer travelers shot send to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passeus Agent, Milwaukee, Wis., and secure a copy.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde is unusually dull At dawn of womanhood, or in change of life, Samaritan Nervine is the Indies' friend. He hath riches sufficient who hath enough to be charitable.

From N. Hampton, N. H., Mrs. Tarlton writes: "Samaritan Nervine cured my lon." There are 7,000 bakers in Paris, with a de-

Headache is immediately relieved by the use of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh.

The corn production of Illinois is 186,583,-

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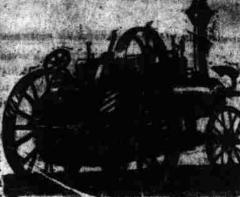
PENSIONS for Circulars. COL. L. BING.

I N. U. Thirtoen 184

Point the First.-Brown's IRON BITTERS is not an intoxicating compound. It is a tonic medicine, not a drink. It is a skillfully compounded preparation made to restore strength and health; not a beverage to be sold

preparation made to restore strength and health; not a beverage to be sold in bar-rooms and taveras.

Point the Second.—Brown's Iron Bitters is free from everything injurious. The most delicate lades and the most enfeebled infants may use it with perfect safety and with great advantage. While it is powerful in its remedial agency, it is gentlein its operation, restoring wasted strength and imparting robust health in the most efficient manner. o Point the Third.—Brown's Iron Bitters is made by the Brown Chemical Company of Baltimore, a long-established house, whose reputation is well-known to the business world and the general community, There is no risk in buying such a medicine.



CELEBRATED PAXTON ENGINE FIRST PRIZE MEDAL on Con black Farm mis Traction Engines at Southern Appetitor, Louis rille, Ky., 1888. 188 Emp ron Omeru. 38.

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