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THE JOURNAL.

E.E. HARPER, - - Proprietor. G. T. HANCOCK, - Local Reporter.

Entered at the Postoffice at New Borne.

It looks as though all scaling had been effectually stopped for the present in Behring Sea.

It has been found that certain mines In Japan produce as good coal for steamship purposes as the best Welch variety.

The number of buffaloes now in the Yellowstone National Park is nearly five hundred, showing a slow rate of increase.

A street car that can be instantly changed from an open to a closed car is in use in San Francisco and said to be a great success.

A recent count shows that there are still 2675 of the giant trees left standing in California. Ore of these will be sent to the World's Fair. The largest tree is 69 feet in circumfer-

The Adrian (Mich. Times suggests the idea of dynamite in criminal executions, as the condemued would not know what hurt him, and it would save barial expenses and coroners' in-

The State of New York supports seven schools for deaf mutes, in which there are about 1300 pupils. The schools have graduated many thousands, and most of them, states the Chicago Herald, are doing well.

M. Janssen, president of the commission instituted by the aerostatic congress in 1889, has asked the French war minister to define the status of aeronauts in time of war. He thinks that acrostation is sufficiently important in the army for those who are engaged in it to be designated as belligerents.

"It is a noteworthy fact," remarks the New York News "that only about five per cent, of the foreign immigration to this country has settled in the South during the last fiscal year, and yet there has been a large movement into the South of persons of American birth from the North and West. The distinctiveness of race and nationality has thus been preserved."

The woman suffragists of Wyoming are nothing if not practical, muses the Boston Transcript. At least they are credited with the enactment of the law imposing a tax of two dollars on bachelors. "It is to be expected that the imposition of this tax will drive the bachelors into matrimony, and then will it be shown what a power and benefit the suffrage has conferred upon the Wyoming women."

A New York merchant, whose trade is mostly with Africa, says that Liberia offers no inducements for the migration of colored people from this country. The land is not so productive as first accounts made it out to be, and the people there are doing no better than the colored inhabitants of this country. The exports from Liberis do not equal the imports, and the country cannot supply a larger population than it has.

According to a recent estimate, fourfifths of the engines now working in the world have been constructed during the last twenty-five years. The steam engines of the world represent, approximately, the working power of 1,000,000,000 men, or more than double the working population of the world, the total population of which is usually estimated at 1,455,923,000 inhabitants. Steam has accordingly enabled man to treble his working power, making it possible for him to economize his physical strength, while attending to his intellectual development.

The Atlanta Constitution recalls that on the banks of the Susquehanna is a grave with this epitaph: "Charles Lewis. He voted for Abraham Lincoln." In Baton. Rouge is the following epitaph: "Here lies the body of Dav'd Jones. His last words were: I die a Christian and a Democrat." And there is a grave at Stonington, Vt., which has the following epitaph: When Rhode Island by her legislation from 1843 to 1850, repudiated her revolutionary debt, Dr. Richmond removed from that State to this borough and selected this as his family burial place, unwilling that the remains of meelf and family should be disgraced forming part of a repudiating

"Saula" Mother." Between the fire and the lamplight's glar-His face was ruddy and full and fair. all boys in the chimney nook Conned the lines of a picture book.
His wife, the pride of his home and her
Baked the biscult and made the tart, Laid the table and steeped the tea, Deftly, swiftly, silently. Tired and weary and weak and faint, the hore her tra's without complaint, Like many another household srint,-Content, al. selfish bliss above, In the patient ministry of love. At last hat moun the clouds of smoke 'There's taxes to raise, an' int'rest to pay,

An' there's funeral bills, and gravestuns bny,-Enough to swamp a man, purty nigh. Besides, ti ere's Edward and Dick and Jo To be provided for when we go. So 'f I was you, I'll tell you what I'd du: Pd be savin' of wood 's ever I could: Extra fire don't du any good: I'd be savin' of soap, an' savin' of He. And run up some candles once in a while I'd be rather sparin' of coffee an' tea, For sugar is high, And all to buy.

And of there should come a rainy day,

Twould be mighty handy, I'm boun' to say

T' have sumpthin' put by. For folks must

And chier is good enough for me. I'd be kind o' careful about my clo'es. And look out sharp how the money goes: Extra trimmin'

'S the bane of women. 'I'd sell off the best of the cheese and honey And eggs is as good nigh about, 's the money And as to the carpet you wanted new, I guess we can make the old one du; And as for the washer an' sewing machine Them smooth-tongued agents, so pesky mean You'd better git rid of 'm slick and clean. What du they know about women's work! Du they calkilate women was born to shirk?

Dick and Edward and little Joe Sat in the corner in a row. They saw the patient mother go On ceaseless errands to and fro; They saw that her form was bent and thin Her temples gray, ber cheeks sunk in: They saw the quiver of lip and chin; And then, with a warmth he could no smother.

Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother: 'You talk of savin' wood and ite An' tea an' sugar, all the while, But you nevertalk of savin'mother! - (Harrisburgh (Penn.) Telegram.

SAVED BY A DRESS.

Miss Callie McGee of America had an experience a short time ago that she will not forget an 1 in which she showed rare courage and presence of mind in the face of the greatest dan-

America is a small hamlet situated in Lee County, in the wilds of Eastern Kentucky, and consists of two dwelling houses, a country store and postoffice.

Miss Callie had been teaching school in the "Bear Creek" district, which lies on the waters of Bear Creek. In going to and returning from school each week she is obliged to pass over Bear Wallow Mountain-so called by the early settlers on account of the great number of bears that formerly made it a resting-place in their migrations from the Chimney Mountains to the Cumberland. For several years past, however, no bears have been seen, and the inhabitants have long ceased to apprehend any danger from these animals. One Saturday Miss Callie started for her home, for the her mother. She was accompanied by her little niece, who is only three

The road between Bear Creek Valley and America is lonely even for a mountain road, and from the base of the mountain on the one side to the foot on the other-a distance of three miles-there are no signs of human habitation. While slowly climbing the mountain, on the further side from this place, the child trampled upon a sharp thorn, and, childlike, she screamed in her agony. While Miss Callie was trying to pacify her she was suddenly startled by a rustling of the bushes at one side of the road, and upon looking around discovered a large black bear stepping slowly and cautionsly into the road about forty vards in her rear.

For a moment Miss McGee stood gazing at the bear, too terrified to seek safety. Then, catching up the child in her arms, she fled rapidly up the steep mountain side. Casting a terrified glance backward over her shoulder, she was appalled to see the bear break into a lumbering gallop and start in pursuit. The child, frightened at the unusual actions of her aunt, was screaming at the top of its voice, and the bear apparently redoubled his efforts to reach them. Panting and gasping for breath, she at length reached the top of the mountain almost exhausted, and upon looking back discovered the bear still in pursuit and rapidly decreasing the distance between them, being now scarce-

ly twenty yards behind her. Occasionally the bear gave an angry snort, as if enraged at being balked of his intended pray. His heavy, labored breathing was now distinctly audible to her ear, and she realized that her strength was failing, and that it was impossible for her to continue her present pace much longer. Clasping the child still more closely to her bosom, she made one more desperate offert to outfoot her pursuer. While continuing her flight, the child's hat, with its gay ribbons and flowers, became accidentally disarranged and fell to the ground. After running a hun-dred yards or more, Miss McGes ventured to look back once more, and her relief may be imagined when she as w

Miss MoGee said that at sight of this she instantly recovered presence of mind, and coolly began to calculate on her chances of escape and her best method of procedure. She knew that the nearest house in which she could sock safety was still nearly two and a half miles distant, and the chances of meeting any one able to assist her on that lonely mountain road were very few. She knew that she could not keep up her present rate of speed much longer, so she moderated her galt, although she still made good

She had gained perhaps two hun. dred yards on the bear, when upon looking around she discovered him again starting in pursuit, having succeeded in demolishing the hat. She now rapidly proceeded to divest the child of its sacque and threw it'd awn in the road. Upon reaching the spot in the road where the garment was lying the bear again stopped and proceeded to destroy it before continuing his pursuit. Miss McGee made good use of the time lost by the bear, and when he again started in pursuit she was a good distance ahead. As he again neared her she threw the child's dress down into the road, and again the attention of the bear was attracted and a few precious moments gained.

She continued this method, coolly waiting each time until the bear had nearly overtaken her, then dropping some article of wearing apparel into the road, until the child was entirely divested of clothing, then she began upon herself. She was already within less than a mile of a dwelling and began to feel confident of her ability to delay the animal until she reached it. Her gloves were first sacrificed, and gained a few minutes' respite from pursuit. Her hat went next; then basque, and last of all her dress skirt. The latter succeeded in holding the attention of the bear until she reached the house of Mr. John Miller and was once again in safety, although almost destitute of clothing.

The bear, attracted by the squealing of some pigs in a pen near the road, made no effort to effect an entrance into the house, but left the road and went to the pen for the purpose of procuring a pork dinner. Mr. Miller was not at home, and the bear's chances for securing a young porker seemed to be good, when Miss McGee took down a Winchester that was above the door, and, despite the entreaties of Mrs. Milier, the plucky teacher proceeded to the pen. As the bear saw her approaching he reared upon his hind legs, and stood ready for fight. Miss Callie quickly brought her gan into position and fired, the ball passing through the animal's heart, and he feil dead. He proved to be a "whopper," and tipped the beam at 287 1-2 pounds.

Strange Position in Death. During the late Civil War a detach ment of United States soldiers foraging aroung Goldsborough, N. C., came suddenly upon a sma'l band of Southern troops who had disomunted. These latter immediately jumped into their purpose of passing the Sabbath with saddles and all scampered away except one, after being exposed to one round of firing. The soldier who did not escape was seen standing upright. with one foot in the stirrup of his saddle. In his left hand he held the bridle and the horse's mane, while his right hand grasped his rifle near the muzzle, the stock being on the ground. The horseman's head was turned toward the right shoulder, apparently watching the approach of the nemy. Some of the Union soldiers were preparing to fire again, when their officer ordered them to desist and to make the defiant man a pri oner. The man was then ordered to surrender, but he made no answer. When he was approached it was found that he was stone dead, and perfectly rigid in the attitude described above. It took considerable of an effort to force his left hand to release the horse's mane and to remove the rifle from the right hand. When the body was laid upon the ground the limbs preserved the same position and the same inflexibility. The man had been struck by two balls fired from Springfield rifles. One of these had entered to the right of the spinal column and had made its exit from the body near the region of the heart. It had left a slight indentation in the saddle and then dropped to the ground. The horse remained unburt, having stood the fire because tied to a tree by a halter.

The following is another incident: At the battle of Williamsburg Dr. T. P. Reed examined the body of a United States zonave who had received a ball in the forehead just as he was climbing over a low fence. Like the Goldsborough case above, this man had preserved the last attitude of his life. One of his legs was half over the fence, while his body still remained behind. One hand was raised levwith his forehead with the palm forward as if to ward off some imminent danger. - [St. Louis Republic.

Making the Most of Opportunity. "Suppose you come dine with re-

"Wouldn't the day after do just as well?" inquired the poor relation. "Certainly, but where are you go-

ing to dine tomorrew?"
"Right here. You see, you was kind enough to ask me

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Butter made from cocoanuts is said to

Linneus, the Swedish scientist, wrote during his lifetime 184 volumes. The practice of "cold sawing" of steel

and iron is being generally a lopted.

Recent experiments by German physi-cians indicate that cancer is contagious. The new Argentine Pacific Railroad has one stretch of road 211 miles long without a curve or bridge, and no cut or

fill deeper than three feet. Experiments in Chicago with emmensite and gelbite show them to be one and one-half times more powerful than dyna-mite and as safe to haudle as pig iron.

For a good solution for removing the blue from steel so as to leave as clean as before coloring, try acetic acid, or solu-tion of chloride of tin (stannous chloride) Zinc expands up to the melting point, A bar of hammered zinc six inches long will expand one one-hundredths of an inch in raising the temperature 100 de-

A number of thoroughbred Merino sheep have been introduced in the Cape Colony, from the United States, in order to improve the quality of the South African wool.

The Grand Canyon of the Colora lo is simply the channel worn by the action of running water to a depth of 5000 or 6000 feet. The sides of the canyon are perpendicular cliffs tifteen miles apart.

The serious effects upon the eyes of miners from the use of the modern safety lamp has been a subject of investigation in England, the result being that increased lighting power in such lamps will cause such troubles to disappear. By means of a powerful jet of com-

pressed air a German engineer drives dry cement down into the sand or mul at the bottom of a stream so that the water immediately fixes the cement and it becomes like solid rock, suitable for founds

A three foot vein of lead ore has been discovered on the farm of J. Halbing, pear Breds, Carrol County, Iowa, at depth of 300 feet. Expert miners at Carrol report that the ore is of the finest quality and can be mined to good advantage.

It has been concluded that whatever preservative is to be applied, the timber for piles, subjected to the action of seaworms, should first be charged, so as to kill any germs near the surface, open the pores of the wood for the antiseptic and destroy the nutritive matter upon which the worms live.

Shells for firing high explosives have been patented abroad, in which a receptacle is made containing compressed air By suitable appliances this air is released suddealy, thus furnishing the propelling power. Great range, no fouling of the gun, scarcely any noise, and no smoke are thus obtained, combined with great rapidity of fire.

What seems to be an infalliable remedy for the poison of snake bites is a solution of nitrate of strychnine in 240 parts of water, to which a little glycerine is added. This is used hypodermically in doses of twenty minims, at intervals of ten to twenty minutes, depending upon the condition of the patient. In 100 cases thus treated only one failure has occurred.

In India the fluxsee i grown up to the altitude of 6000 feet is oil yielding. Much has been done by the Indian Government to foster flax culture among the peasantry, but with little success. Jute holds the place of flax in popular favor. The great enemy of the flax plant in India is the rust. The flax til er, seed, and oil are so little in favor that the bulk of them is exported.

The enormous mass of extra weight due to the carrying of the boiler, fuel and water in the old locomotive will be entirely unnecessary in the railways the future, which will be propelled by electricity. Unquestionably the future electro-locomotion will show a motor or every axle, or, at any rate, upon two axles of each car, and every car running as a unit, in which case they can run coupled together in a train or not, as may be convenient.

Voice and Sound. It is a curious fact that musical sounds fly farther and are heard at a greater distance than those which are more loud and noisy. If we go on the outside of a town during a fair, at the distance of s mile we hear the musical instruments. but the din of the multitude, which is so overpowering in the place, can scarcely be heard, the noise dying on the spot. To those who are conversant with the power of musical instruments, the following observation will be understood: The violins made at Cremons about the year 1600 are superior in tone to any of a later date, age seeming to dispossess the tof their noisy qualities, and leaving nothing but the pure tone. If a modern violin is played by the side of one of these instruments it will ap-pear much the louder of the two; but on receding a hundred paces, when com-pared with the Cremona, it will scarcely be heard.

The voice of man is endowed with purity of tone, in a higher degree than any of the wocal animals, by which, in a state of nature, it enables him to com-municate with his fellows at a distance wery remote. Providence has bestowed upon children a power of voice, in proportion to their size, ten times greater than the adult. In a state of nature, this serves them as a defense and protection; for it is well known that calldrea have sometimes, by their cries, alarmed and kept off the attacks of the most furious animals.—The Ledger.

Inventor Ediso 's Elk Fortune.

The recent decision of the United States courts puts \$14,000,000 into Thomas A. Edison's pocket. Never before has any decision brought such an inundation of wealth, says the New York correspondent of the Trey Times. Edison sued a company which had been uring his invention, and after sax years of litigation be has triumphed. The defendants were making enormous profits, which they must now tura over to tax fortunate electrician. Edison is the richest inventor the world ever saw. Some ingenious calculators have been trying to figure up his income and they have reckoned the different inventions until they are tired without touching bottom. It would not be surprising if it were almost as large as Jay Gould's. Mr. Edison, by the way, has set himself to writing a novel. That it will be a unique work is to be sautetted. He will have no difficulty the midiage parameter. Inventor Ediso 's Big Fortune.

BROTHER JONATHAN'S" DAY. An Event in a Consectiont Revolutiousry

June 15 is an event in the history of the Revolutionary town of Lebanon, Conn. It is "Brother Jonathan's" day, and on the last anniversary,



under the auspices of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Connecticut Historical Society, distingui hed people gathered from all parts of the State to celebrate with patriotic exercises the restoration of the old war office of Con



necticut's war Governor, Jonathan Trumbull, or "Brother Jonethan," as Washington called him. The war of fice, a little one-story, gable-roofed structure, in which there were more

than eleven hundred meetings Connecticut Council of Safety during the revolution, stands at the north end of the mile-long green. It belonged to the estate of Mrs. Betiah H. Wattles, who not long ago presented it to the Sons of the American Revolution on condition that the society should repair and preserve it as a memento of the struggle for independence, and the society decided that June 15 should here-after be known as "Brother Jonathan's" day.

An Equal Adjustment. Young Nicely—Yes, I know I'm a great flirt; I suppose, Miss Smilax, that ou think I'm a hard hearted wretch? Miss Smilax—Yes, but your head brings the average out all right.—Bos-

W. D. McIVER. Attorney-at-Law

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