B. LOVERIN

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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GRIEP.

The first great grief that comes into a life Seems hardest, for the heart has known no But when each day brings greater care and

And life endures, the heart must hope again. Then looking back to pain from which we To stony ways we walked with bleeding feet, So bitter now the cup that what we drank In other days to us would now seem sweet. —Cy Warman in New York Sun.

The Pulse and the Temperat The Fulse and the Temperature.
If you take a thermometer on a hot summer day and watch it until it runs up under the influence of the sunshine to 98.4, you will see it when it reaches that point at the exact temperature of your body if you are ignormal health. Your temperature may finctuate a fraction above or below 98.4, according at the time of the day. ow 98.4, according to the time of the day or night, but it never varies to any externatil fever or some other kind of disease

low 88.4, according to the time of the day or night, but it never varies to any extent until fever or some other kind of disease sets in. Then the temperature begins to do what the pulse would not do—tell just how dangerously sick the person is.

And one of the strange things about it is that it does not vary many degrees from this normal point of 98.4, no matter how ill the patient may become. If there is a high fever, it may run up to 160 or 105 and sometimes to 106, but it seldom stays at this point for any length of time. If it goes up to 108, the good physician who is watching at the bedside of the sick person concludes that death will soon put an end to the suffering. Sometimes, 4s in cases of cholera, the sum of the suffering degrees from the normal point. There are cases recorded where the temperature ran up to 110 or 112 and the patient recoveres.

The pulse, on the contrary, may change many beats, and still the sick person will not be in danger of death. But as a rule if the temperature reaches 108 or 109 death soon follows.

A tiny thermometer called a clinical thermometer is used to indicate the temperature. It is placed under the tongue or close to the skin in the axilla or armitic

erature. It is placed under the tongue of perature. It is placed under the tonger of close to the skin in the axilla or amplify and left there for a few minutes. By an ingenious arrangement the mercury in the slender glass tube is self-registering, so that you may tell how high it was at any time after the temperature is taken, if the mercury is not disturbed.—St. Nicholas.

How Edison Took Up Electricity, wo will work that you have left electricity, how did you first come to enter it?"
"I will tell you. It was by a peculiar incident. I was selling papers on a train running out of Detroit. The news of the great battle of Shiloh, 60,000 killed and wounded, came in one night. I knew the telegraph operator at Detroit, and I wentto aim and made a trade.
"I promised him Harper's Monthly and the New York Tribune regularly if ha

"I promised him Harper's Monthly and the New York Tribune regularly if he would send out little dispatches along the ine and have them posted up publicly then I went to The Free Press and tool Then I went to The Free Press and took 300 copies. That emptied my treasury, I wanted 200 more. They sent me up to the editor. It was Wilbur Storey, a dark looking man. I managed to get up to his desk and make a strong plea. He listened and then yelled out, 'Give this arab 200 papers.' I took 600 papers out. I was taken off my feet when we reached the first little station. papers. The next station it was worse, and I raised the price of the paper to 10 cents. At the third station there was a mob, and sold out, with papers going at 25 cents

"Well, do you know, that episode impressed me that telegraphy was a great thing, and I went into it. Telegraphy led to electricity."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Influence of Ivy.

There is a widespread belief that ivy trained against the walls of a dwelling house is productive of damp walls and general unhealthiness. The very opposite of this is really the case. If any one will carefully examine an ivy clad wall after a shower of rain, he will observe that while the overlapping leaves have conducted the water from point to point until trhas reached the ground the wall underneath is quite dry. More than this, the thirsty rootlets of the stems will force their way into every crevice of the structure which will afford a firm hold and act like suckers in drawing out particles of moisture for n drawing out particles of moisture for heir own nourishment. Care should be taken by means of occasion onal pinning that the ivy does not force its way into the in-terstices of the roof or the joints of the drains or gutters. Ivy, too, renders a house cool in summer and warm in winter, and its influence cannot be otherwise than ben-eficial.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Dainty Lizard. There is found on the edge of Death val-

There is found on the edge of Death valley in California a lizard somewhat similar to the Gila monster, although more agile. It is strictly a vegetarian. This tellow is called the chuckawalla by the Coahulla Indians, who are said to be very fond of his itesh. The meat of this cousin of the dreaded monster is very white, tastes like chicken, and Americans who have eaten it are reported not to have turned up their noses at it. Apaches hate fish and reptiles of all kinds and never eat them, even if starving.—Exchange.

The Dear Girls.

Maud—Ned proposed to me last night.
Marie—Did you accept him?
Maud—Yes.
Marie—How funny! It is only two seasons since I refused him, poor fellow!
Maud—I know. He told me all his past indiscretions before I accepted him.—Club.

The ancient Ethiopians salted the bodies of their dead and hung them up in a smoke-house to be dried and cured. They were thus kept for a year, when, perfectly pre-served, they were turned over to the rela-tives for burial.

It has been ascertained by Professor Kernot of Melbourne university that the usually assumed weight of 80 to 100 pounds per square foot, produced by a dense crowd of persons, may be largely exceeded. In Holland it is customary when there is

se in the house to notify the infectious disease in the house to notify the fact to intending visitors and the publications. generally by tying a piece of white rag round the bell handle.

Workmen near Laredo, Tex., exhumed an old flintlock musket, full cocked, loaded and primed. The stock was partly petri-fied.

produce an American made umbrella. That was over 80 years ago.

Hunting Moonshiners Is Not a Healthful Occupation.

SOME STIRRING ADVENTURES. nue Officer Rolled In a Barrel-The Re-

Bistiller—A Clerical Moonshiner.

Hunting the moonshiner in his lajr is not the safest nor yet the pleasantest pastime in the world, as many revenue officers have found to their sorrow. Your illicit distiller is, on the surface, a very inoffensive individual, but when his prerogative of making whisky is interfered with he is liable to develop into a desperately ugly customer. Such a one was Willard Morgan, who was captured by Deputy United States Marshal Dan Hannon in Wyoming county, W. Va., the other day.

Dan Hannon in Wyoming county, W. Va, the other day.

Morgan is a tall, muscular, active speci-men of the mountaineer. He has been car-rying on moonshining in McDowell and Wyoming counties for nearly 20 years.



A TYPICAL MOONSHINER.

A TYPICAL MOONSHINER.

the leader of a daring gang of ambuscaders and has long been regarded as the most formidable outlaw in all that will region. His name has been a terror to deputy marshals, and there is great rejoicing in that fraternity over his arrest.

The members of Morgan's gang were all finally captured and sent to the penitentiary or were paroled, but Morgan himself held out and defied the government. He has been hunted again and again, but every time he has either whipped, driven off the officers and posses or has captured and detained them. It was only a short time ago that Morgan captured Dan Cunningham, one of the most fearless and daring officers of the government, who went into MoDowell after Morgan determined to capture him if possible. Morgan learned of Cunningham's approach and lay in wait for him. When Cunningham came up, Morgan covered him with a rifle and took him prisoner. After disarming Cunningham, much to his surprise, Morgan permitted him to leave with the advice never to again enter Wyoming wilds with a warrant.

Morgan is reported to have killed several men, but in every instance he is said to have done his killing in fair fight. On one occasion it is said that he met a party of hunters and took them all prisoners without assistance.

The illiet distillers of the south furnish

nt assistance.
The illicit distillers of the south furnish The illicit distillers of the south furnish very few characters so desperate as Willard Morgan. The average moonshiner has been described as a very ignorant, degraded and dangerous character, with the fiendish cruelty and cunning of the savage. This is very far from the truth. He is a fair-type of the average citizen living in his neighborhood.

He always lives in a poor, sparsely settled, mountainous section of the country. He is a rough hardy, fearless, hospitable

tled, mountainous section of the country. He is a rough, hardy, fearless, hospitable fellow, true to his friends and chivalrous red is a rough, narry, teariess, hospitable fellow, true to his friends and chivalrous with his enemies. He is by nature and education an enemy of the federal government, or rather of that department which exercises control over the liquor traffic. He has been taught for generations by the local public speakers at his county seat and on the hustings in his immediate neighborhood that the government has no right to enact any law that affects the personal liberty of the clitzen in the matter of what he shall eat or drink. All such laws are "sumptuary," "paternal," and therefore "unconstitutional." The candidates do not hesitate to invade his domain and distribute his "white liquor," while to secure his influence he impresses upon him and his neighbors the injustice of taxing the product of his corn, while exempting the

his neighbors the injustice of taxing the product of his corn while exempting the product of his neighbors' wheat.

The revenue officers are his natural enemics because they are the representatives of the law which he considers oppressive. Where he has an opportunity to become personally acquainted with them and finds them to be kind hearted and considerate in



ROLLED IN A BARREL

ROLLED IN A BARREL.

the discharge of their duties, his nature responds, and they are treated with kindness and courtesy, but where he thinks he is persecuted there is war that is settled only by the superior weight of physical force.

An interesting adventure in the Cumberland mountains was told to a Detroit reporter not long ago by Thaddeus Maxson, who was was a revenue officer in Tennessee in the seventies. One summer he took a vacation and started to do a little prospecting for minerals. "As I was not looking for moonshiners," said Maxson, "it did not occur to me that I would run any risk. Everything went all right for three or four days, and then I happened along to a house raising one afternoon. The event had called Identified.

Identified Mrs. Dr. Cool paid a visit to Chicago recently aid while out shopping and sight seeing spent all her ready money. On her way back to her hotel, therefore, she stopped at a bank to have a check cashed. As usual, the clerk told her that she would have to be identified. As Dr. Cool was a stranger in a strange land, she found herself in a dilemma. She presented her card, but that would not do, when a brilliant idea struck her.
Flashing a beam from the diamond set in

Flashing a beam from the diamond set in Flashing a beam from the diamond set in her front teeth upon the clerk, she said, "Please look in my mouth."

"Another one gone crazy," thought the clerk, but he compiled with the request, looked astonished, smiled and paid the check, for on the crown in the deutist's mouth the clerk read the inscription, "L. Cool, 1893." Identity was thus established beyond a question, and Mrs. Cool went on her way rejoicing.—San Francisco News-Letter.

Sand In a Cyclone.

Sand In a Cycione.

On the plateaus of our southwestern bopder states the most furious whiriwinds of ten fail to raise the sand more than a few feet above the level of the plain till suddenly, perhaps an hour after the crisis of the storm, great columns rise to a height of 100 yards, and swaying from side to side walts about like timy giants—Exchange. waltz about like tipsy giants.—Exchange.

She Had Heard.

Mrs. Keedick—Oh, tell me, Mrs. Gaskett, how did your poor husband become petrified?

Mrs. Gaskett (astonished)—Petrified?

Mrs. Keedick—Yes. I heard my husband say that yours went home lass night in a decidedly rocky condition.—Brooklyn Life.

A PERILOUS BUSINESS about 30 mountaineers together, and for the first 10 minutes I was royally entertained. Then an old chap came out of the bush and gave me away to the crowd. He was an old mountaineer whom I had captured and convicted about 20 months be-

markable Sprinting Exploit of an Illicit

about 30 meinstaineers together, and for the first to spinntes I was royally enter that of a flower the first to spinntes I was royally enter and convicted about 20 months before.

"I stood up and lied like a trooper, for my life was at btake, but he was equally earness with his assertions. About half the crowd believed me and the other half him. If they had all believed his story, it wouldn't have been goodby to earth with me, for those men do not regard it as a crime to put a revenue officer under ground. As the case stood they didn't think it just to brillim, and yet they wanted to appease the wrath of the old man who had suffered in prisonment.

"It was therefore decided to give me arite in a berrel. They had a big one of the in a berrel. They had a big one of the in a berrel. They had a big one of the in a berrel. They had a big one of the transfer of the control of the state of a mile away. To tell the honest truth, I didn't anticipate it was going to 16 most of a shower, as the saying is, and was glad to get off so easy. I expected to be a life didn't anticipate it was going to 16 most have ready, they tipped the barrel over and let 'er go, Gallagher. It hadn't got fairly stated before I found that I was off in my calculation.

I douldn't get a brace, and I simply ratied around like a pea in a quart bottle. Get off the same and the life of the sort of the same and file of hall never forget one turn of that barrel. It was like nothing above to below the earth. It was a sort of combination of going up in a balloon, falling down a coal mine and being whipped around a shaft revolving 500 times a minute. I couldn't shave believed that anything round a shaft revolving 500 times a minute. I couldn't shave believed that anything to the story. I felt has if my head and legs had been severed and the pleces were tumbling over the county of the county

grace added, to get down that hill and half way across the valley! I was in it when it finally stopped, but I had lost consciousness long before. They took me out and carried me to a cabin and put me to bed. It was one hour before I came to and two days before I could stand on my feet. I was 'barked' from head to heel, and it was a week or more before anything would stay on my stomach. When I finally felt able to walk, the whole earth seemed to be rolling over and over, and I had to hire a cart to get down to Clinton. It was a full year before I was entirely rid of the sensation." Rather more amusing than the adventure Rather more amusing than the adventure f Maxson was the remarkable exploit of



"PUTTING IN GOOD LICKS FOR GEORGIA GRIT." who had been making a good deal of whisky without the approval of the law. The without the approval of the law. The deputies finally got wind of his operations and determined to rake in his distillery and determined to rake in his distillery. Accordingly one night two officers, Stanley and Dickey, left Atlanta and went to Blue Ridgo, far up, into the very heart of the mountains of north Georgia. They had been riding about an hour over the mountainsides when they came upon Oliver walking along the road carrying a lantern. He was allowed to pass, and the officers rode on, suspecting him and determined to reach his distillery and raid it before the break of day.

of day.

Did they do it? Well, hardly. It was 10

Did they do it? Well, hardly. The road was miles to Oliver's distillery. The road was rough and rocky. More than this, it was as dark as Egypt. But Oliver said to himas dark as Egypt. But Oliver said to him-self, "These are revenue inspectors, and I'll see them one better before they shall get the pot." Theecho of the horse's hoofs had not died away upon his ears before his mind was made up to beat those officers to his distillery, so, taking off his brogans and blowing out his lantern, he turned back and struck up a "fox trot" down the big road that led around the mountains to his whisky factory.

Here's where he put in some good licks

for Georgia grit. Barefooted, with his shoes

for Georgia grit. Barefooted, with his shoes thrown over his shoulder and a lantern swinging to him, he made the trip to his little secret stillhouse—a distance of 10 miles—by passing the officers on a flank movement, had all the apparatus moved away to his house, armed himself with a pistol and went back to welcome the officers. He did all this long before daybreak, and before the officers, who declared they traveled with their horses hot under spurand whip, approached his premises. There traveled with their horses not under spur-and whip, approached his premises. There they found Oliver covered with dirt and dust, his clothes dripping with foaming perspiration. He was panting like a dog after an all day chase. He had made his perspiration. Le was panting like a dog after an all day chase. He had made his trip, run 10 miles over mountain tops, waded creeks and branches and taken away his distillery, but the officers caught him at last stealing in their footsteps, perhaps with murdebous intentions. He threw his pistol on the ground and gave himself up. The case of Rev. Dr. Barrett of Banks county, Ga., illustrates the general Impression that moonshining is not incompatible with piety. Mr. Barrett had charge of three Baptist churches and one illicit distillery. The revenue officers who went to Banks county to arrest him last June refrained from executing their commission when they found him engaged with his religious work. They allowed him to fulfill his engagements and preach on Saturday and Sunday. When he was quite through, they suggested that he had better go to Atlanta and give the courts a sample of his sloquence. The reverend gentleman's still lap was found secreted in his cornfield, and three gallons of fresh blockade corn was three gallons of fresh blockade corn was discovered in his house.

Electric Funeral Trains The latest innovation in the way of trolley transportation is in San Francisco, where an electric hearse is in use on one of the railways leading from the city to four of the suburban cemeteries. The electric line parallels the tracks of the Southern Pacific railroad, and by cutting rates hopes to share the funeral traffic.

Funeral processions meet the train at any point on the line. The coffin is placed in



the electric hearse, and the pallbearers or outpy a special compartment in the same car. The mourners are carried in an ordi-nary electric car. At the cometery a hearse

Epidemic.

THE MODERN "BUSY" WOMAN. How the Head of a Household Differs I Her Methods From Her Husband.

An old soldier and army reserve man sends us the following: I shall never forget the first time that I saw Lord Dufferin. In 1882, when a recruit, I was stationed at Barrackpore. One Sunday evening I was taking a walk 'along the road leading past the vice regal lodge when I saw a gentle-man, accompanied by two or three ladies and several gentlemen, coming toward me. In my ignorance of high life I little thought In my ignorance of high life I little thought that his lordship would venture abroad without a suitable escort, and as the party ce of high life I little thought

that his lordship would venture abroad without a suitable escort, sfid as the party passed me I never came to attention or yet saluted. What was my astonishment when the leading gentleman raised his hand to his hat, smiling benignantly all the time, and passed slowly by.

A sorgeant, however, who had spotted my want of respect or stupidity—term it what you will—came up with all the pomposity of a drill instructor, and in scathing tones said: "Why did you not salute? Do you know who that is?" I replied in a humble way_that I was not aware, and that I had been taught not to salute civilians. "What, you young villain! Pretend that you did not know his bordship? I will get you pack drill and saluting drill until further orders."

I then became aware of the awful mistake I had made and passed the night in an agony of apprehension and dreaming of saluting drill and Lord Dufferin alternately, but to my intense relief the worthy sergeant did not fulfill his threat, and I was allowed to go scot free from the terrible crime of not knowing and saluting the viceroy of all India.—London Globe.

Bismarck's Dauntless Resolution Berlin, Oct. 9.—Before leaving Kissingen Prince Bismarck received a despatch from King Humbert of Italy offering him from King Humbert of Italy offering him for a winter residence the royal castle at Capo di Monte near Naples. Bismarck, although -declining the offer, expressed himself as greatly touched by the King's kindness. It is understood also that his reply to the King's message left the way open to his future acceptance of the royal hospitality.

open to his future acceptance of the royal hospitality.

Bismarck's dauntless resolution to get well and his determination not to submit to the treatment accorded to a dying man are his motives for refusing unusual fayors from any quarter. Just what his condition is it is difficult to learn. The reports from day to day are entirely contradictory.

London, Oct. 9.—The British Board of LONDON, Oct. 9.—The British Board of Agriculture has removed the cattle embargo against Norway. This shows that despite the agitation for the total exclusion of foreign cattle, Canada may expect a removal to follow a continued exemption from the disease, It is carnestly hoped that the Canadian Government will resist the movement for the removal of the quarantine against the United States. This would be fetch less. The Scotting former

quarantine against the United States. This would be fatal here. The Scottish farmers continue to agitate for the free Canadian cattle entry or at least a British expert enquiry in Canada, while the British graziers find that the exclusion of Canadian stock makes the lean stock too dear to feed at a profit. The Canadian cattle landed at Glasgow this week are more adapted to keeping than for slaughter, the best beef fetching 8s. 6d. per stone. Missing Money Letters. OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—Four money letters, containing in all \$1,160, have disappeared from her Majesty's mails while en route to Ottawa. All the four letters contained money for the Bank of Montreal in Ottawa.

money for the Bank of Montreal in Ottawa. The money consisted of remittances from country, post offices. The money all belongs to the Government. Inspector Sweetnam has returned to Toronto after investigating the matter and without getting enough evidence to bring home the theft to anyone.
Telegraphic Ticks.

Calverley, the rope walker, continues to make good progress, and all doubt as to his recovery is at an end.

The Beira Pungive River railway in East Africa, which provides the shortest route to Mashonaland, has been opened.

The Spanish Government has raised the quarantine declared against vessels arriving from Jersey City, Rotterdam, Santos, and Rio Janeiro.

Sarah Gilson, a colored woman, died at Red Hook, N. Y., aged 106. In her childhood she was a slave in the family of Gen. Montgomery. She was an inveterate smoker.

The Keynote of a Strueture.

Delphian asks for some information on the subject of keynotes, as he has read that a structure may be destroyed by finding its keynote. The story doubtless rests apon the following account given by Southwick: A bridge had been erected at considerable expense near Bristol, England, when a fiddler boasted that he could destroy in a week what it had taken many months to build. The people sooffed at him, but he played until he found the keynote of the bridge, and when the latter began to quiver the people begged him to stop. It has been suggested that the destruction of the walls of Jericho may have been achieved by the Israelites having found their keynote in their daily processions around the city.—New York Ledger.

A Mistake Made by Many Mothers.

The mother who walks after her children, picking up their hats, folding their napkins and performing other little duties for them which they should attend to themselves, does them a grievous wrong, for she is sow.

A Mistake Made by Many Mothers.

The mother who walks after her children, picking up their clothes and toys, hanging up their hats, folding their napkins and performing other little duties for them which they should attend to themselves, does them a grievous wrong, for she is sowing in their breasts the seeds of selfishness, which can never be wholly eradicated.—

Houseksener.

THE PANIC STRICKEN POPULACE.

Raised Too Soon-A Recurrence of the

Plague—Danger of Starvation.

Three months ago Brunswick, Ga, was a bright, beautiful, prosperous town of 15,000 inhabitants. Today its brightness is clouded; its beauty is blighted; its prosperity has departed. The city stands solitary and alone, cut off from the outside world. Its wharves are abandoned; its market places closed up; its streets deserted. The place is almost depopulated, and the few houses that are still tenanted are the habitations of woe and apprehension, for the black pall of a pestilence hangs over the town, and to the dark horror of the plaque is added the fearful menace of starvation.

The first of the calamities befalling the city was the failure of three banks and of several extensive business itms, which caused a financial panie. Hundred, of people were thrown out of employment. Then followed the yellow fever excitement, with three cases of the most malignant type.

The fever was brought to Brunswick by the schooner Anita Burwind. Her captain died of the disease, and Surgeon Branham, who attended him, was fatally stricken. Upon the death of Surgeon Branham Mayor Lamb issued a proclamation ad-



SURGEON G. M. MAGRUDER, SURGEON G. M. MAGRUDER, vising the people to leave immediately agreeing to furnish the poor with passes News of the proclamation spread like wild-fire throughout the city. The women were frantic, the men_became excited, and there nre throughout the city. The women were frantic, the men became excited, and there was a panic. The alarm was tremendous. The people who had been quietly attending to their office and other duties during the

to their office and other duties during the day were struck by terror.

Nearly everybody rushed madly for the depot, some leaving their loved ones behind. The one prevailing idea of that vast throng was to fly—whither they knew not, nor did they care so that they were out of the stricken city. Men, women and children were seen hurrying in every direction. Some were trying to get their sick wives or husbands to the depot. The whole town was alive with cries.

At the depot the excitement was intense.

At the depot the excitement was intense

amp of detention would never be used by he government. The towns and cities be gan to raise quarantine against Brunswick. Probably 1,000 refugees returned home in

Thouse y 1,000 refugees returned nome in one week.

The government physicians did not approve of the influx of refugees, as they were of the opinion that there was danger until after frost. With the return of the refugees the situation in the stricken city become the situation in the stricken city becam-less gloomy. Business began to revive. Stores and shops were reopened here and there along the business streets. The peo-ple ventured to remain on the streets until after sundown. The streets, while comparatively deserted, presented a lively appear ance. The banks were cautious, but re-

ance. The banks were cautious, but resumed business with an encouraging de
gree of confidence.

Fixeen days having elapsed since the an
nouncement of the third case, the people of
Brunswick began to think there was no
more cause for alarm, and they demanded
the raising of the government quarantine.
The government physicians at first refused
to order the quarantine raised. The people
persisted in demanding that the quarantine be raised, and the government physicians with great hesitancy yielded to their
demands.

cians with great hesitancy yielded to their demands.

But the action was taken too soon. On Sept. 13 W. Killian died of yellow fever in Brunswick, and on the following day two new cases were reported. On Sept. 17, 20 cases having been officially announced since the death of Killian, the health board pronounced yellow fever epidemic. This caused great excitement in Brunswick. The scenes of panic were renewed, and everybody who could get out of town joined the exodus.

At latest reports about 4,500 people were

Americans smoke pipes because the English smoke pipes.

The only man who can properly understand a pipe is the plantation darky, who puts a live ocal on top of a pipe filled with plug tobacco and puffs gently at the "turrer end" of a reed stem while the purple night shadows gather around the cabin and the screech ow! scares itself and the neighborhood with its weird laughter.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Diet In Beastekness:

Persons intending to cross the ocean should for several weeks before embarking take daily exercise in the open air to get the general system in a good condition. To the same end they should eat a moderate quantity of plain food, especially avoiding what is heavy, greasy or constituating.

They should select a stateroom as near the middle of the steamer as possible.

Some tourists are never seasick so long as they lie on their backs and keep their eyes closed. The passenger who is seasick should remain in his berth until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning and have the steward bring him what little food he takes. He should not go the table in the cabin until all symptoms of seasickness have left him, as the very sight and odor of the rich food will surely make him worse.

My own experience and observation have taught me that a dry diet is by far the best, and until the patient feels certain that he is over the worst of the attack he should rely largely upon sea biscuit or water crackers. As he gets better he may take gruels and broths. The latter should be free from grease. Raw oysters with lemon juice may be eaten.

After vomiting the patient should drink a cup of hot water in which there is a pinch of soda, and it is all the better if this is ejected, as it clears the stomach of bie and mucus.

Lime or lemon fuice, in water without Diet In Seasio

is ejected, as it clears the stomach of bile and mucus.

Lime or lemon juice, in water without sugar, should be taken several times a day, both before sailing and during the voyage, for its action on the liver and bowels and as an aid to digestion, which has been weakened by losses of the gastric juice.

When the patient begins to go to the table, he should avoid pastry, far meats and all rich food, and after eating he should lie flaton his back for half an hour, or until digestion is well begun, when he may go on

The Stars and Our Sun.
Referring to some of the more valuable conclusions arrived at by recent astronomical research, an English writer argues in favor of the theory that the stars, or many of them, are very similar to our own sun, this being clearly shown from three considerations. One of these is their great intrinsic brilliancy compared with their small grations. One of these is their great in trinsic brilliancy compared with their small apparent diameter, a diameter so minute that the highest powers of the largest telescope fail to show them as anything but mere points of light without measurable magnitude; second, their vast distance from the earth, a distance so great that the diameter of the earth's orbit dwindles almost to a point in comparison, this also accounting satisfactorily for the first fact, and, third, the spectroscope—that unerring instrument of research in this field—shows that the light emitted by many of them is very similar to that radiated by the sun. Thus their chemical and physical constitution appears analogous to that of our cen-Thus their chemical and physical constitu-tion appears analogous to that of our cen-tral luminary. Though the spectra of the red stars differ much from the solar spec-trum, these objects are comparatively rare, forming exceptions to the general rule.

mas alive with cries.

At the depot the excitement was intense.
Fully 5,000 people were there to leave on the outgoing trains. Special trains, which had been ordered for the exodus of the refugees, were rapidly filled. Women and children were frantic. They climbed into the coaches through windows and were forced to stand up in the cars.

Husbands and wifes were separated, children were scattered over the city, and some were left to take care of themselves. The trains on the Brunswick and Western and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads carried nearly 5,000 people out of the city that night. Many had left when it first became known that Surgeon Branham had yellow fever.

The situation in Brunswick became extremely critical. The streets were deserted, business was abandoned, and only 600 whites and 2,000 negores remained out of a population of 15,000.

The government took hold with a strong hand. Patients were isolated and properly treated, and a rigid quarantist was established. No person was allowed to leave Brunswick. This caused the poor people who had no work, money or provisions to soon feel the pangs of hunger. A call for help was sent out, and some financial assistance was received. A detention camp was, gestablished by the government tunder the charge of Surgeon G. M. Magruder. The camp was completed on about Sept. 6, and 300 tents, 1,000 mattresses and a supply of stores were stowed away in the buildings and left in charge of a carpenter and a watchman.

At this time thereappeared to be no fever in Brunswick, and it was believed that the carry of destrien with the control of the part of th

upon the ground, nearly famished from hunger and thiest, almost too weak to give hunger and thiest, almost too weak to give greeting to what they knew to be the coming of friends and help. The captain hastily dismounted and went to them, his men crowding around, eager as hinself to help. Water was given them and food from his own rations, but when they had eaten the question was what should be done with them? It was impossible to take them along in so hasty a march.

They were too young to hunt for food.

They were too young to hunt for food, and if turned loose would become the prey of wolves and coyotes. In the inclosure where they were they were protected. About 12 feet in front of the puppies ran a ditch through which water was flowing, a sight which had only served to tantalize them, for the wolf introduced in the work. which had only served to tandarize them, fastened just out of reach of its cooling draft. Across the ditch plainly in view lay the heads of several slaughtered cattle. In the dry atmosphere of that latitude meat does not decay, so the heads were in good preservation and must have added greatly to the fierce pangs of hunger of the two doors.

brought and add and near the dogs—enough to furnish food for many days. Then from a toolhouse near by he and his men took spades and shovels and turned the course of the ditch for a few yards, so that it ran of the ditch for a few yards, so that it ran immediately by the puppies.

After a friendly pat to each grateful dog and a cheery word of encouragement, the captain mounted his horse and rode away. The man who was in hot pursuit of an enemy, whom he would capture and kill if necessary, had paused to do a deed of mercy to two suffering brutes.—M. E. Saffold in Kate Field's Washington.

and has fied.

Two fresh cases of cholera are reported in Leghorn and 34 fresh cases and 14 deaths in Palermo.

In the last three days there have been 104 fresh cases of cholera and 41 deaths in Biscay province, Spain.

Calverley, the rope walker, continues to make good progress, and all doubt as to his recovery is at an end.

The Beira Pungive River railway in East Africa, which provides the shortest route

A Christening Incident.

A Christening Incident.

Sometimes in English country parishes, where the clergyman has been accustomed to have his own way, he protests rather vig quarantine is enforced, and communication with the outside world is conducted with difficulty. Altogether the situation is a pitiful one, and all the help is needed that a generous public can give.

PIPE SMOKING POPULAR.

Americans Use the Brierwoods Because the Englishmen Set the Pattern.

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The late Dean Burgon, when a curate in Briefly about to be christened does not suit him. Spitiful one, and all the help is needed that a ge

"Are you aware," he said, "that you are

"Are you aware," he said, "that you are gsking something ridichlous as well as exceedingly wicked? Do you suppose I am going to give a Christian child, a boy, the name of a woman in heathen mythology? How did such a monstrous notion get into your heads?"
"Please, sir," said the father, "we wanthim called after his grandfather."
"And do you mean to say his grandfather was named Venus?"
"Yes, sir; there he is, sir."
A poor old man, looking very unlike Venus, hobbled out of the crowd.
"Bo you deneates you were christened Venus, hobbled out of the crowd.
"Do you darate say you were christened
Venus?" asked the indignant elergyman.
"Well, no, sir," was the respectful answer, "I was christened Sylvanus, but they
always calls me Vanus."—James Payn in
New York Independent.

He Died Happy. Human nature is a queer thing. A man died in New Jersey not far from here who was worth \$109,000 and had no near relative. About an hour before he died he asked for a workman who occupied a little house or the place. The physician and asked for a workman who occupied a little house on the place. The physician and nurse surmised that now the dying Dives was about to give that little home to the workman who had been faithful for so many years. "Lazarus," said the dying Dives (that was not the workman's name, however), "you only paid me \$4 on the last rent, and in case I die I want to have things straight, you know, so I'd like you to pay the other \$2." The money was paid, and a few minutes after clytching it Dives breathed his last apparently happy.—Philadelphia Times.

tobacco to be in the same room with them. The English smoke pipes because pipe smoking is cheaper than cigar smoking. Americans smoke pipes because the English Don't Forget

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OPPOSITE REVERE HOUSE, BROCKVILTE

gestion is well begun, when he may go on deck and walk or sit in a steamer chair, but he should not lean over the side or stern of the ship.—Youth's Companion.



Have a good stock of genuine all-wool Yarn and Cloth, will be prepared to sell the same at moderate prices, and will as all times be prepared to pay the highest market price for wool in cash or trade.

Lyn, May 20, 189

R. WALKER

AN OPEN LETTER

To Our Customers and the Public After nearly twenty years' experience with a credit business, we have no hesitation in saying that it is a very unsatisfactory system for both buyer and seller, as goods cost twenty or twenty-five per cent more than for cash. We have there fore decided to adopt

THE STRICTLY CASH SYSTEM

We shall close our books on the 1st of October, when we will commence to sell for cash or produce only. We shall ex-

pect all accounts to be settled by 1st Nov. During our time in business we have sold to a great many who have noter paid their accounts, and our loss in that way has been considerable. We have also met very many with whom it was a pleasure to do a credit business, who paid their accounts promptly, and always endeavored to carry out the Golden Rule. To such of you, we are thankful, and trust you will appreciate and approve our forward step, and that we may have the pleasure of counting you among our Cash Customers, when we will endeavor to make it clear that it is to your advantage to buy For Cash. Our present stock, which was marked at credit prices, will be Reduced to cash marks, and all new goods as they come in will be marked at cash prices, and sold for cash or produce only. We shall keep no books, open no accounts, but will sell so low that you will see it is to your advantage to buy from us for cash.

You can buy of us and save money. Look at some of our quotations:

Tea worth 40c for 35c Coffee worth 40c for 36c and all sizes in childrens' Boots at the same reduction.

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> > Yours truly,

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