Professional Cards.

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GIBSON & CARRINGTON,
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Office in the Masonic Temple, [apl2yr

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Office on Dover street. jan14ly

WILFRED BATEMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
EASTON, MD.
Oct. 1, 1887.

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Office in new Odd Fellows' Building, corner of Washington street and Market space. Special attention to the collection of claims, negotiation of loans, and the sale of real estate.

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The undersigned will do surveying in all parts of the county when called on; and all communications addressed to him at the Easton P. O. will receive prompt attention.
CHARGES MODERATE.
N. C. FITZJARRELL.
jy26

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Cor. Washington and Cabinet Streets
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OFFICE.
Having associated with me in business Mr. Joseph H. White, Attorney-at-Law, and my son, Alexis G. Pascault, I am prepared to give attention to all business entrusted to this office, and promise prompt attention to all matters entrusted to us.
ALEXIS A. PASCAULT, Easton, Md.

REFERENCES.
Chas. Dimmock, 153 John street, Baltimore, J. A. Edmondson & Son, Rooke & Co., T. W. Levering & Co., R. T. C. Jones & Co., R. G. Keene, att'y, Baltimore; Gen. E. L. F. Hardcastle, C. H. Gibson, R. B. Dixon, Hon. F. F. Thomas, Dr. H. A. Adkins, Easton. jan1,87yr

Barbering and Shampooing.
CHAS. A. MURRAY,
Railroad Avenue, Easton, opposite the Easton bank, assisted by the artistic hair-dresser of ladies and children,
PERRY DORSEY.
Hair cutting done in the most fashionable manner, a clean nice shave, and refreshing shampooing at all hours from early in the morning until late at night. The patronage of ladies and children specially invited.
Oct. 11, 1887.

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Office and Residence on Dover street. apr19,81yr

R. H. T. COUNCELL,
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AND
UNDERTAKER.
Railroad Avenue,
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Henry's Tooth Powder.
This is an elegant preparation for cleansing and beautifying the Teeth and purifying the Breath.
(Antiseptic and Tonic.)
For sale by HENRY & BRO.

To Make Old Harness New.
If you want to keep your harness black and pliable call at HENRY & BROTHER'S for Colgate's Harness Soap.

Anti-Moth Paper,
In sheets 36 by 48 inches, only 10c per sheet, at Henry & Brother's.

SAMUEL A. MEINTZER,
Vienna Bakery,
Next Door to the Frame Hotel,
EASTON, MD.
Bakes Vienna and other bread, Cakes, Pies, Rusks, Rolls, Tea Buns, and all kinds of cake, either plain or ornamental. Also manufacturing candy, caramels, and fancy toffies that cannot be excelled. Chantilte Kisses, Blanc Mange, Italian Cream and Jellies of all kinds prepared to order. Satisfaction in all departments guaranteed.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old, no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.



A. O. YATES & CO.,
Best Made Clothing
in Philadelphia
FOR MEN AND CHILDREN
SIXTH AND CHESTNUT.
LEDGER BUILDING.

Easton Business Cards.

ED. ROBERTS,
BUILDER,
EASTON, MD.
oct7,84

House Painting and Paper Hanging.
E. KURNISS, Easton, Md.
All kinds of painting done in the best manner. Material found or not, as customers require.
Jobs taken in town or country, by the day or by contract.
All work warranted to give satisfaction in price and otherwise.
Is thankful for the liberal patronage received, and hopes to merit it in the future.
Orders promptly attended to.
Paper Hanging a specialty.

MONUMENTS
IN MARBLE OR GRANITE,
IN PLAIN OR ARTISTIC DESIGN,
MADE AND PUT UP TO ORDER BY
E. H. LACHMAR,
Late of Baltimore,
AT HIS
MARBLE YARD,
Corner of Washington and Cabinet streets, Easton, Md.
Those wanting monuments, tombstones, copings or any other marble work, are invited to call. Prices made satisfactory.
nov16,85yr

WM. J. SHANNAHAN,
General Agent and Collector,
Easton, Md.,
Will give his prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. All claims and collections will receive early attention, and prompt returns made. Houses rented and rents collected. I have houses for rent at all times.
jan3,88

BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES
AND
DRY GOODS.
For the best, the cheapest, and the freshest, call at
JAMES T. ROBINSON'S,
at the old stand, Washington street, Easton, opposite the Bayside road.
In fine, coarse, good substantial, and cheap Shoes, for men, women, boys or children, he defies competition.
His stock of groceries is full and cheap.
In domestic dry goods and notions everything will be found as cheap as the cheapest.
Call and see him. He charges nothing to show goods.

A CARD.
To the Editor of The Easton Star:
SIR: Please inform my friends and the public generally, that I am still in the Sewing Machine business, and am selling the well known
Royal St. John Sewing Machine,
which is very simple and light running, and will sew equally as well if run backward as forward. I give with each machine a full set of attachments. I have also taken in connection with it, the
New White Sewing Machine,
which is a favorite among a great many ladies who have seen it in use. It is a very fine made machine, and a very light running one. I can furnish almost any kind or style that may be preferred. I keep a good assortment of needles, and the
BEST OIL FOR SALE.
I make cleaning and repairing Sewing Machines a specialty. If any lady has a machine that won't work right, if she will send for me, I can doctor it so as to make it go; or if she will bring it to my office in Easton, I can put it in complete order.
Very respectfully yours,
H. S. COOPER,
Harrison street, Easton.
aug23,87tf

Richly Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Go to Henry & Bro.
For Lamps and Lamp Supplies, Lamps repaired, Lanterns, Wicks and Chimneys.

Very best Coal Oil sold by
HENRY & Bro.

ODONTINE.
An elegant and refreshing Tooth Wash, for cleansing and preserving the teeth and hardening the gums. It imparts to the breath a delightful fragrance. Try it. Prepared and for sale by HENRY & BROTHERS, Druggists, opposite the bank.

THE PRESS IN THE EAST

NEWSPAPERS OF TURKEY, PERSIA, INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Pekin Gazette the Oldest Newspaper in the World—Great Progress of Late in Japan—Enterprise of Japanese Reporters—China Quite a Newspaper Country.

Constantinople boasts several daily papers printed in different languages. They are comparatively small sheets of four pages, containing about as much matter as the Weekly Coon Creek Bugle, Arkansaw, U. S. A. Of the foreign papers, I am best acquainted with the Levant Herald and Eastern Express. It is printed in English on one side and French on the other. Another paper is the Tarik, printed in Turkish. The Tarik is the official organ of the Government and does most of the Government printing. Owing to these latter trifling circumstances, the Tarik is, of course, the doughty champion of the Turkish side of any diplomatic melee that breaks loose in the East.

Besides this the Tarik basks in the sunshine of the Sultan's personal regard; therefore its editorial eye is largely employed in watching to see that nothing which could possibly be objectionable to its great patron creeps into its pages. Anything about which there exists the slightest doubt is either cast into the waste basket or submitted to the press censor, whose duty is to run through it with his blue pencil. When the latter hawk-eyed gentleman gets through with it the blue pencillings generally cover every point worth printing, leaving for the typo a few empty phrases.

But with all this watchfulness even the Tarik sometimes makes mistakes. There is a good deal of "friendly rivalry" between the various sheets in the gathering of court items, and in the eagerness to keep abreast of a rival it is not always possible to avoid errors. When I was in Constantinople both the Levant Herald and its "bitter rival," the Tarik, had shut up shop for thirty days by order of the press censor for some indiscreet paragraph which both had printed.

In Persia are two or three native papers, such on a par with the Sivas Prevaricator, and at Teheran is a little circular-like paper called the Teheran Gazette, printed in French, which is the diplomatic language of the country. The Gazette comes out once a month, and is, no doubt, a paying concern in a small way. It is a private enterprise, devoted chiefly to singing the praises of the Shah, for which the King of Kings, now and then bestows upon its owner a present. Some of the merchants dealing in European goods take space in it, however, and, as many Persian officials speak and read French, for a sheet of its dimensions and calibre it probably has a very fair circulation.

The ubiquitous newspaper has even found its way of late into the wilds of Afghanistan. The present enlightened but determined Ameer, Abdur Rahman Khan, founded a newspaper at Cabul a few months ago.

The Afghan paper, however, has been founded on Chinese lines rather than on those of the West. It consists of a bulletin of events pasted now and then on the gates of the city. Here the people gather around and read, or listen open-mouthed while some one capable of deciphering it reads aloud. In this way the Afghans keep informed as to the wisdom, beneficence, and paternal character of Abdur Rahman Khan, and if there is a rebellion going on anywhere they see by the bulletin that the Ameer's trooper's are riding rough-shod over the tents of the rebels.

India is well supplied with English papers. The Times of India, Allahabad Pioneer, and the Civil and Military Gazette are first-class dailies, that get the cream of the world's news by telegraph daily from London. They are as full of rivalry and enterprise as the home papers. The Civil and Military Gazette came out with a map of my route in Afghanistan, and all particulars of my journey, arrest, etc., the day after my arrival in Lahore, with a promptness and efficiency that would have done credit to a metropolitan daily here.

China is quite a newspaper country in its own peculiar way. Contrary to what we are sometimes led to believe, daily newspapers are published in every large Chinese city. Attached to the yamun of each large city is a newspaper office, which issues a daily sheet of official news. In some cities the papers are manuscript sheets, copied and duplicated by clerks; in others, where the circulation is too large for this, wooden type is used, and the sheets are printed.

The officials and gentry and wealthy merchants usually subscribe by the month, paying about $1.50 a month to have the paper delivered to them daily. For the use of the common people, copies are pasted up in various parts of the city, just as you see them stuck on shutters and telegraph poles in Chinatown, New York.

The Pekin Gazette is undoubtedly the oldest newspaper in the world. It is, however, like all the other Chinese papers, merely an official bulletin, and not a gatherer and purveyor of general intelligence. Copies of it are sent out to every large city in the empire. In each city some literateur owns the privilege of copying and selling an edition of the Gazette when the imperial courier arrives with it from Pekin.

The press has made great progress of late years in Japan. Newspapers are subject to press censorship, but enjoy about the same degree of freedom as papers do in Germany or Austria. No adverse criticism of the Mikado, or members of the royal family is tolerated, and they have to be very careful of their political utterances, or suspension and perhaps a fine became their portion by way of discipline. The Japanese reporters are not quite so ubiquitous as those of New York, but they display considerable enterprise nevertheless. A squad of reporters from the Nishi Nishi Shimbun and other Tokio dailies were sent down by rail to Yokohama, seventeen miles, to interview me when I finished my ride around the world at that port.—N. Y. Sun.

A Colorado Railroad.

The experiment of building a railroad of two feet gauge was undertaken a few years ago in Massachusetts, but the road, the Billerica and Bedford, was not a financial success, and the rails and rolling stock were removed and laid down in Maine, where a line of some length is now in operation. The first road of this miniature gauge in the West has just been opened in Colorado, running some ten miles from Black Hawk into a mountain mining region. The average grade is about 190 feet to the mile, reaching in some places as much as 264 feet; and curves as short as 90 degrees are operated. The largest locomotive, with tender loaded with fuel and water, weighs only twenty tons, and another is half that weight. This little road carries a good deal of ore, and is expected also to develop a considerable excursion traffic.—[Scientific American.

The Great Cryptogram.

The publishers of Ignatius Donnelly's book, "The Great Cryptogram," deny that they had lost $18,000 on the venture. They show that the cost of the work so far had been close to $25,000 and the receipts from sales $21,500. "We have sold two editions," said the publisher, "the first of 10,000 and the second of 5,000 copies, and are now at work on the third. In England three editions of 2,000 each have been sold. I have every reason to believe that the sale will eventually reach 100,000. Mr. Donnelly is paid a royalty of $1 on each book, so that the amount of his receipts for the three months the book has been published is $15,000.—[Exchange.

BIG EYES AND NO EYES.

Peculiarities of Fish that Live Down Under the Sea.

"The absence of sunlight, the tremendous pressure of the water at such depths and its quiet stillness are the causes which make the most physiological difference between the fish at the bottom of the sea and those near the surface, with which we are most familiar," remarked a prominent scientific man.

"Many of the most wonderful peculiarities of the deep-sea fish are due to the absence of sunlight," he continued, "and some of them are totally blind, being absolutely without eyes or having only rudimentary ones, like those which are seen in fish which inhabit the streams of caves where the sun never shines. On the other hand, there are some varieties which have eyes of enormous size, in order that they may collect all the rays of light that penetrate the deep. Experiments show that the light of the sun cannot penetrate the water beyond a depth of about 300 fathoms, and that just beyond that depth the light is but a faint glimmer, while still farther down is total darkness.

"Yet these creatures, living far away from the light of the sun, must have some means of shaping their course in the search of food, and nature has so well provided for their needs that they are actually alight unto themselves, like lanterns; they have certain organs that emit a phosphorescent gleam to light them on their way. Some of them carry tiny torches in the form of tentacles that rise from the top of their heads, while others have little rows of luminous spots along their sides. Imagine the fairy-like torch-light procession miles below the surface of the sea which flashes here and there through utter and impenetrable darkness. It is thought by some that many of these fish are entirely enveloped in light, and sometimes when brought to the surface the luminous spots still glimmer faintly."

"Does the appearance of any of these deep-sea fish resemble the species familiar to us near the surface?" was asked.

"Yes, for the majority of the deep-sea fish which have been brought to the surface show a greater or less resemblance to our common kinds, and there are many indications which point to the conclusion that many of them were once inhabitants of the upper portion of the water. It is said even now that there are evidences that the halibut is being forced downward, and if that is the case, as the halibut sinks to still greater depths the causes I have mentioned will develop the same curious physiological characteries, and another species will be added to the deep-sea tribe."—[N. Y. Mail.

History of Timepieces.

The sun dial of Ahaz is the first record of artificial time-keeper, that the obelisks of the Egyptians were intended as gnomons, and that the next record of a sun dial was the hemicycle of the Chaldean astronomer Berosus, 450 B. C. The clepsydra, or water-clock, was the next contrivance for measuring time, used by the Chaldeans; but clocks were not set up in churches as early as 1174, and in the reign of Henry VI. a pension was granted to the Dean of St. Stephen's for taking charge of a clock in Palace Yard, Westminster.

In 1326 Richard Wallingford, abbot of St. Alban's, placed a clock in his monastery which showed the hours, the motion of the sun, the changes of the moon, the ebb and flow of the tide, etc., and the account of this clock is still preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. In 1340 Peter Rightfoot, a monk of Glastonbury Abbey, made a clock which, at the Reformation, was removed to Wells Cathedral, and the original is now to be seen at the South Kensington Museum. The clock for the Strassburg Cathedral was begun in 1352, and finally completed in 1574 by Conradus Dasipodius.

The use of the pendulum for securing accuracy of time was first adopted by Vincent Galileo, in 1668, and the anchor escapement, for regulating it, by Dr. Hook, 1666. The most remarkable episode in the construction of time-keepers is the lever escapement, invented by Thomas Mudge, in 1770, the last epoch in the history of the watch. The progress of the last fifty years in watch making has consisted rather in the perfection of proportions than in the introduction of new principles.

At the International Inventions Exhibition of 1885, Kendal and Dent exhibited a horological novelty of a watch with two dials placed back to back, with the movement between them. On one dial was marked the old divisions of twelve hours, and on the other the suggested hour circle with twenty-four divisions.

The Capital of Chili.

Santiago, the capital of Chili, is five hours by rail from Valparaiso, the largest city and finest port on the western coast of South America. The scenery along the road is very picturesque and Aconcagua, the highest peak of the Andes, and the highest mountain on the Western hemisphere, 23,415 feet above the sea, can be seen nearly the entire distance. Next to Buenos Ayres, Santiago is the largest and finest city of Spanish America, surpassing even the City of Mexico. Although the climate is similar to that of Washington or St. Louis, the people have a notion that fires in their houses are unhealthful, and, except in the families by English or American residents, nothing like a grate or a stove can be found.

The principal street is the Alameda, 400 feet wide and four miles long, with a promenade shaded by two rows of poplar trees down the center. The promenade is dotted by statues of famous men and commemorative of great events, and every afternoon, from five o'clock on, concerts are given by military bands stationed at intervals of half a mile. The opera-house is the finest in America, and in the park fronting the post-office are marble statues of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, stolen from Peru in a recent war.

Many of the leading men of Chili are and have been of Irish descent. Barney O'Higgins was the liberator, the George Washington of the republic and Patrick Lynch was the foremost soldier of Chili in the late war. The O'Learys and McKarrys and other Chilians-Irish families are prominent in politics, war and trade.—St. Louis Republic.

Newspaper Secrets.

The disproof of the general accusation that newspaper men cannot keep secrets is to be found in the composition of the Republican National Executive Committee. Four out of the twelve members are newspaper editors or proprietors, or both. Secretary Fassett is owner of the Elmira Advertiser, which has been Governor Hill's antagonist for years. John C. New is the principal owner of the Indianapolis Journal, the organ of Indiana Republicans. J. S. Clarkson is one of the owners and the editor of the Iowa State Register, of Des Moines, which is the Republican organ of his State. Mr. H. De Young is proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, the leading Republican organ of the Pacific Coast.

In commenting on this quartette yesterday an old politician said: "It is the standing joke that neither a woman or a newspaper man can keep a secret. As a matter of fact if a newspaper man wants to keep his mouth shut on any subject he can do it better and more surely than almost any other man, because, from his experience in making other men use their tongues, he knows how to bridle his own. Newspaper men of the higher type may be trusted with any and every secret. They rarely or never fail to keep it, and for this reason become good political agents and strong politicians." [N. Y. Tribune.

MISS GARRETT'S WEALTH.

If a Man She Would Be the R. & O's President.

"Miss Mary Garrett, the daughter of the founder of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system, is an extraordinary woman," said a gentleman well acquainted with the facts, "and, but that she is a woman, she would today be President of that road."

Miss Garrett has never obtruded her individuality in the management of the great property which her father left her at his death, but her influence and capacity have nevertheless been felt and recognized by every one who has come in contact with the financial management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company. For many years before her father's death she was his chief assistant. Her love for her father was the ruling passion of her life, and her devotion to him was the admiration of her friends and the despair of those why sought to win her hand in marriage.

Miss Garrett to-day, although few persons know it, controls and manages the Garrett interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and has for sometime been the most potential factor in the manipulation of the interests of that great corporation. She is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business of the road and its financial status, and has always been looked upon as one of its most sagacious advisers.

Although personally directing the management of a property worth not less than $30,000,000 Miss Garrett is almost unknown to business men, because her fine sense of modesty and true womanly reserve will not permit her to assume an individual and personal control which both her capacity for financial affairs and her direct control of millions of money would enable her to do.

There is no woman in the United States who can command more ready cash than Miss Garrett. Her knowledge of the road and its management gives her a position in the councils of that corporation not possessed by any other individual.

When her father was living Miss Garrett was his private secretary, his best adviser and his most trusted friend, even above any of the old gentleman's sons. It was in this capacity that she obtained her knowledge of the road and her insight into its financial affairs. After the death of her father Miss Garrett's influence over her brother, Robert Garrett, was so marked that it became a matter of current talk in Baltimore. But there were certain theories held by her brother which even the influence which she held over him could not successfully combat.

When the schemes which led to the invocation of the aid of the Drexel syndicate culminated, Robert Garrett saw the wisdom of his sister's counsels, which he had failed to follow, and practically surrendered to her the management of his interest in the road. When he started on his tour around the world his sister followed and overtook him at San Francisco, where he was induced to give to her the control of all of his interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company.

Recently, when the syndicate which had helped the Baltimore and Ohio out of the difficulties in which it had unwittingly been plunged began to haggle about the commissions and threatened to place the road in an embarrassing position, Miss Garrett quietly brushed them all aside, put up the needed cash and saved the credit of the company. Since the recent death of her brother, T. Harrison Garrett, Miss Mary Garrett's control of the Garrett estate has become practically unlimited during Robert Garrett's absence.

Miss Garrett is a most unassuming lady, and would never be taken for a great financier, as she is, at first sight. She is not fond of notoriety, and in manners and habits is a most domestic and home-loving woman. She worshipped her father, and her most ardent hope is to see the great road which he built and brought to such great importance kept up to the position where he left it, and perpetuated as one of the great institutions of the country.—[Philadelphia Record.

Human Brass.

Rare and vinegar brighten brass. Commercial travelers, take notice.—Rochester Post-Express.

THE BOSTON GLOBE has an article on The Decline of the Drummer. But when did the drummer decline anything.—Texas Siftings.

A BOZROW man attempted to kick a book agent out of his house, and the doctor who set the broken leg thinks it was a foolish thing for the man to do.—Yonkers Statesman.

A BOZROW surgeon has extracted the nerves from a man's cheek. What business house the patient intends to serve as commercial traveler is not stated.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

IT is reported that a New Jersey mosquito which broke its drill on the cheek of a New York drummer proposes to put on a base-ball mask and an army bayonet and tackle him again.—Arcola Record.

Facts—Workers.

An exchange asks: "Do dog tails?" Well, we've often seen, in shipping intelligence, barks spoken.—Yonkers Statesman.

A POET sings: "Oh, Hope is head." Well, if Hope is the name of your family watchdog, we're glad of it.—Yonkers Statesman.

THE earl of Clarendon has recently bought a valuable dog, which makes his Keall worth more than he was.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

DUDE dogs and dogs afflicted with Anglomania are said to change their pants three times a day, after the fashion of dude mon.—Rochester Post Express.

A WRITER says that the best cure for mange in dogs is gunpowder mixed with vinegar. Gunpowder mixed with shot is just as effective and works quicker.—Burlington Free Press.

Great Understandings.

IN Chicago schools the place of honor in every class is at the foot.—Midsummer Puck.

WHEN a Chicago women puts her foot down that settles it. It is big enough to.—New Orleans Picayune.

THEY never speak of "tripping the light fantastic toe" out in Chicago. They have no such thing out there.—Yonkers Statesman.

ACCORDING to reports Chicago girls ought to be able to "foot" their bills without much exertion.—Danisville Breeze.

LOTTA wears sixteen pairs of shoes in one of her plays. If a Chicago girl would wear that many there wouldn't be any room on the stage for the rest of the actors.—Kentucky State Journal.

Tailor-Made "Men."

EVERY dude has a head light.—Duluth Paregraph.

A DANDY is generally a fop from his early child-dude.—Arcola Record.

IT is said that the New York dudes do not all live in flats.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

DR. HAMMOND asserts that the brain is not absolutely essential to life. Of course it isn't—look at the dude.—Rochester Post-Express.

SCIENTIFIC men have always been unable to decide how long it takes to think. There are some dudes whom it has taken twenty years to think, and they haven't succeeded in thinking yet.—Somerville Journal.

Money.

A $10 bill never looks so big as when we cannot see how to get at it.—Fall River Advance.

THERE is said to be a scarcity of $100 bills but we must confess that we had not noticed it.—Lowell Citizen.

COLD weather causes metals to shrink, but we notice that our silver change shrinks alike rapidly the year around.—Boston Post.

A MACHINE has been invented to make change by electricity. The counterfeiters will probably try to use it.—Yonkers Statesman.

JUDGING from the number of counterfeiters arrested lately the Italian immigrant seems to think this a great country to make money in.—Boston Post.

A Phase of Human Nature.

Jobson—Jimson, I see, has become a light of the church.

Jobson—Yes.

Job.—He is exceedingly pious.

Jep.—Yes.

Job.—And very severe in his condemnation of the failings of his neighbors.

Jep.—Yes, but you must consider that he was a desperately bad character before he reformed.—Boston Courier.

Compelled to Move.

Cincinnati Saloonist—Vell, I dinks I have to move my saloon next week, on occound of dot church across der way.

Customer—Does the congregation object to the saloon, Dutchy?

Cincinnati Saloonist—No; mine goostomers don'd like dot organ noise mit Sunday mornings.—Life.

A Score.

Hard-up Gent—Say, Boss, can't yer give a feller a few cents to help him along?

Mr. Delawney—Why don't you do something faw yaw own living? You had bettah ask for bwains instead of money.

Hard-up Gent—Well, Boss, I asked yer for what I thought yer had the most of.—Life.

An Unpardonable Sin.

Superintendent (of bobtail horse car line)—The driver of No. 75 ran over an old lady today, and broke her arm.

President—Well, people ought to be more careful.

Superintendent—And the amount of money in the box indicates that he is careless about fares.

President—Wha-at? Discharge him at once!—Life.

An Old Master.

Jobson—What is meant by an "old master" when you speak of a picture?

Jobson—An old master is a picture very dingy in appearance and so faded and indistinct that you cannot tell whether it is a painting of a prize fight in a tweety five foot ring or a Sunday school picnic in a pine grove just after a sudden and drenching thunder storm.—Boston Courier.

A Candidate's Trials.

Simpkins—I was grieved, Maria, to see Tommie looking over the morning papers to-day.

Mrs. S.—Why, I can't see what harm it can do the boy to keep informed on the questions of the day.

Simpkins—Madame, don't you know that I am running for office? I don't want my son to disown me.—Life.

They Had Met Before.

He (at Saratoga, tenderly)—I think I have met you before, Miss Smith; your face is very familiar.

She (coldly)—Yes, sir; and those goods that you warranted would wash I tried to give away to my maid.

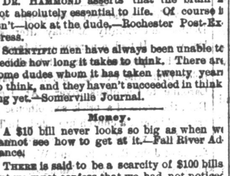
And then the silence became so wide and solemn that you could hear them pumping gas into the mineral springs.—Life.

No Cause to Worry.

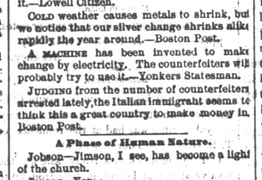
Old Lady (to conductor on Southern railroad)—D'ye think, conductor, we'll git to Shaskaack on time?

Conductor—We're an hour late now, ma'am, but the engineer got a quart bottle filled at the last stop, so I don't think you need worry. We won't be much behind.—Life.

An Unsuccessful Experiment.



Uncle Randolph—Rock'n dat'll cuah dat colt'r kickin.



"Umph!!" —Judge.

The Baby in Hard Luck.

Husband—I've some bad news, my dear; that old bachelor brother of mine has failed: lost his entire fortune.

Wife—Oh, John, how dreadful! and just as we had named the baby after him. Poor little fellow.—Harper's Bazar.

He Was All Right.

"Do you see that sign, 'no smoking allowed,' sir?" said the custodian of the library to an offender against the rules of the institution.

"Yes, I see it," was the reply. "I'm not smoking aloud; I'm smoking very quietly—no one can hear me."—Harper's Bazar.

Let us begin our heaven on earth; and being ourselves tempted, let us be pitiful and considerate and generous in judging others.

Beast in the Question.

"Simonides, you ate of meat?"

It was the young man's father who spoke.

"When I was of your age," he continued, "I had too good sense and too much spunk to dance attendance on a cousin women for three or four years without coming to the point and saying what I meant by my attentions. If I had not, Simonides, you would still have been in the future tense, as it were, sir."

The youth cowered under the searching gaze of his father. The rebuke was deserved. Simonides Whacker could not deny it. He spoke submissively:

"What would you have me do, sir?"

"Act like a man, go straight to the girl and tell her you want her. Don't beat about the bush any longer. If she accepts you, I'll set you up in business. If she does not, you will be free to seek some one else.

"Alantha," began the young man somewhat huskily, "are the folks all well?"

"Quite well, Mr. Whacker, thank you."

"I have come this evening, Alantha," he resumed, heroically, "to—to—to bring back this volume of Dante I got of you last evening."

"Why, you haven't finished it already, Mr. Whacker?"

"And to say that I—that I—like—that I like Dante first rate."

"Dante is so soulful!" said Alantha, softly.

"He's immense," assented Simonides, heartily; "and speaking of Dante, I—er—"

"Yes."

"There isn't a poet of modern times, in my opinion, that is knee high to Dante."

"Except Tennyson," murmured the beautiful girl.

"Of course, I except Tennyson. And speaking of Tennyson, Alantha, I—er—"

"Yes?"

"Will you let me make you a present of a volume some time, with the inscription on the fly leaf, 'To my—'"

"Well?"

"To my wife, Alantha?"

"Father," exclaimed Simonides, with the feverishly commercial eagerness of a young man who feels that he has lost about three good years, "I shall be ready to go into business week after next."

Lucy Larcom's Teaching Days.

"What was the most remarkable thing that happened in the log school?"

"I am afraid you will scarcely believe it," she answered, with a merry shake of her head. "It was the flight of a girl up the chimney. I had made her sit on the empty fireplace as a punishment and to put her so far away from the other children that she could not make them partners in her unruly frolics. She sat demure and shy at first. But there was a magnificent imp spirit in her. It snapped in her black eyes and rippled in faint twitches at the ends of her red mouth. She gradually drew herself nearer the open flue, and before I could catch my breath she had seized some jutting bits of timber, lifted herself up, and a pair of flying heels disappearing through the chimney hole was the last we saw of her that day."

"Did you make her come back the same way, a la Mephisto?" inquired Mrs. Sherman.

"Oh, no. We were glad to get her back any way we could. We could not spare a girl of such possibilities."

"Had you any difficulty with the boys—the big fellows?"

Miss Larcom's face clouded. "Not serious trouble. I—yes, it is too bad to have to own it—I made them go and get the rods that helped to teach them. I had to make one strapping railsplitter acknowledge that I was his master, and he was a good friend ever afterward.

"I suppose you underwent a severe examination?"

"I had to raise my right hand and swear that I was able to teach the three R's and a good many other things. There was an examination also, but the swearing went a long way. It did not amount to much, however, in getting the salary promptly. It was necessary to go to another county to get it. The amount was $40 for three months."—Chicago Tribune.

A Real Spanish Romance.

When Guzman Blanco was President of Venezuela, he had a nephew of whom he was very fond, and who was made by him the commander-in chief of the Venezuelan army. He was engaged to an American girl, whose parents lived in Caracas then, but now in Boston. For some reason the President and the girl's father had a violent quarrel, and the latter was notified that it would be to his welfare to leave the country. In these Spanish American countries a man who values his life never awaits a second invitation of this sort, and the Boston gentleman, with his family, took the next steamer. They were accompanied to La Guayra by the young General, who made no secret of his sympathy with the father of his fiancee, and expressed his views of the President's tyranny in a very emphatic manner. Guzman sent for the young man and advised him to hold his tongue and let the girl go. The passionate lover gave his uncle some very plain words, which ended in his being offered a choice between his commission in the army and his North American sweetheart.

He broke the sword over his knees, threw the severed blade at Guzman's feet and tore off his epaulettes. That night all the statues of Guzman fell down. It was discovered that the bronze had been sawed where the feet met the pedestals and a rope used to tumble them over. Of course the young General was suspected, and he followed his girl to Boston to escape his uncle's wrath. The romance ended in a marriage, as all good love stories do, and after residing in Boston the couple returned to Caracas, where they now live—she one of the most attractive and accomplished ladies in the city, and he an exporter of coffee and chocolate.—Boston Transcript.

Fashion Notes.

Very small mantles with lace hoods are worn with thin toilets by young women at garden parties and so on, but otherwise wraps are confined to the more than middle aged.

Dircetoire bonnets have often a trimming of long feathers lying curved about their brim which is lined with velvet or shirred tulle, and have long strings of soft ribbon far at the back.

Old time silk belting is once more to the fore and has buckles of silver, cut steel or mother-of-pearl, as do the belts of glove-kid in all colors that are now imported to wear with the universal blouse.

A novelty in tea gowns is made of Chinese crepe in cream color with a full length front of hand-run Spanish lace in cream white. A sash of netted cord silk passes around the waist and fastens in long loops at the side.

When the system is debilitated by disease, it should be strengthened and renewed with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine invariably proves itself worthy of all that can be said in its favor. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine. Price $1. Six bottles, $5.

The only thing that it pays to be stingy with is advice.

Skelled Out.

We were going down the Kishacoquilas and had just pulled out of Newton, when a man, who had boarded the boat at that place, sat down with three or four of us, and entered into a general conversation. He was learned and intelligent, and was as calm and self-possessed as any one you ever met. By and by he coolly said:

"Gentlemen, I want your opinion on a strange question. Let each one of you give his choice of death in case of suicide."

There was more or less jocular talk before an opinion was given. There were five of us, to be exact, and two held to laudanum, one to shooting and the other two to drowning. It was agreed, however, that in none of the cases would the victim suffer much provided he was determined to make a sure thing of it.

"Why do you ask, Colonel?" queried after a while, seeing that he was silent.

"Because it's a personal matter with me. Gentlemen, I am glad to have met you and to have had this pleasant chat. Good day."

He lifted his hat, bowed grandly and walked to the port side of the boat and sprang into the water before the eyes of fifty people. We stood ready in case he came up, and the boat was stopped and held, but never a sign of him did we see. The father of the waters closed in over another mystery as tight as that net over a finger tip was shown to guide us. Some day his body floated to the surface, to be cast upon the beach and found but it was to be rolled into a shallow grave and forgotten ere the month was out.—Detroit Free Press.

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