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# FROSTBURG MINING JOURNAL.

J. B. ODER, Proprietor. AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. $1.50 per annum—IN ADVANCE.

22D YEAR—NO. 23. FROSTBURG, MD., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893. WHOLE NUMBER, 1,115.

*Miscellaneous Advertisements, etc.*

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

**Castoria promotes Digestion,** and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. **Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." [illegible]

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

Dec 17

*Railroad Schedules, etc.*

## Cumberland and Pennsylvania RAILROAD.

**SCHEDULE.**

| Eastward. Leave. No. 5. | No. 3. | No. 1. | Stations | Westward Arrive. No. 2. | No. 4. | No. 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. | p. m. |
| 6 15 | 11 50 | 6 15 | Piedmont | 11 10 | 6 00 | 11 45 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Barton | 10 50 | 5 45 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Lonaconing | 10 42 | 5 35 | [illegible] |
| 6 52 | 12 29 | 6 52 | Midland | 10 29 | 5 22 | 11 08 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Ocean | 10 26 | 5 18 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 7 03 | Borden Shaft | 10 20 | 5 13 | [illegible] |
| 7 08 | 12 47 | 7 08 | FROSTBURG | 10 12 | 5 05 | [illegible] |
| 7 25 | 1 04 | 7 25 | Morantown | 9 52 | 4 43 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Mount Savage | 9 46 | 4 38 | [illegible] |
| 7 37 | 1 16 | 7 37 | Barrellville | 9 38 | 4 30 | [illegible] |
| 7 39 | 1 18 | 7 39 | Patterson's | 9 35 | 4 28 | 10 20 |
| 7 45 | 1 24 | 7 45 | Kreigbaum's | 9 30 | 4 23 | 10 15 |
| [illegible] | 1 26 | 7 47 | Mt. Sav'ge jun | 9 28 | 4 21 | 10 15 |
| [illegible] | 1 39 | 8 0[illegible] | Cumberland | 9 15 | 4 08 | 10 0[illegible] |
| p. m. | p. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. | p. m. |
| Arrive. | | | | Leave. | | |

[illegible] Cumberland [illegible]

[illegible] daily except Sunday. [illegible]

L. M. HAMILTON,
Nov 9 Superintendent.

## GEORGES CREEK & CUMBERLAND RAILROAD.

DAILY, Sundays excepted, from [illegible] Cumberland.

[illegible] BOUND TRAINS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Cumberland | 7:15 a m | 1.45 p |
| Arrive at Vale Summit | 8:00 a m | 2.30 p |
| " " Midland | 8:22 a m | 2.52 p |
| " Lonaconing | 8:3[illegible] a m | 3.00 p |

RETURNING TRAINS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Lonaconing | 10:[illegible]0 a m | 5:00 p |
| Arrive at Midland | 10:39 a m | 5:09 p |
| " " Vale Summit | 11:00 a m | 5:30 p |
| " " Cumberland | 11 45 a m | 6:1[illegible] p |

Dan's Rock excursionists take the 7:15 a m train at Cumberland, and return by the 5:30 p m. train at Vale Summit.

JAMES A. MILLHOLLAND,
Aug 9 General Manager

## Baltimore and Ohio RAILROAD.

Nov. 13, 1892.

ON AND AFTER THE above date TRAINS will arrive at and depart from CUMBERLAND as follows:

| Arrive | EASTBOUND. | Leave |
|---|---|---|
| | ....No. 10 Express.... | 2.45 a m |
| 7:29 a m | ...No. 8 Express .. | 7:48 a m |
| 8:05 a m | No. 14 Accom'odation | 8:10 a m |
| 9:30 a m | ..No 2 Express.... | 9:50 a |
| 12.25 p m | ..No 6 Express .. | 12:30 p m |
| | ...No. 16 Passenger... | 2:50 p m |
| 6:40 p m | No 72 Accomodation | |
| 12 midnit | No 4 Express | 12 15 a |
| 12:10 p m | No 16 Grafton & Way | |

| Arrive | WESTBOUND. | Leave |
|---|---|---|
| 12:53 a m | ...No. 7 Express.... | 1.00 a m |
| 1:20 a m | ..No. 9 Express .. | |
| 4:00 a m | ..No 3 Express | 4:05 a m |
| | No 71 Accom'odation | 7:15 a m |
| 11:15 a m | No 13 Accom'odation | |
| 3:50 p m | ....No. 5 Express ... | 4:00 p m |
| 4:20 p m | ...No. 15 Passenger... | 4:25 p m |
| 7:44 p m | ..No. 1 Express .. | 8:04 p m |
| | No 113 Grafton & Way | 2:00 p m |

All trains daily except No.'s 14, 15, 71 and 72. Trains No 48 and 47 do not carry passengers.

### Pittsburg Division.

WESTBOUND.

No. 9—Baltimore Express leaves ...1 30 a m
" 63—Cumberland " " daily except Sunday....7 40 a m
" 11—Mail leaves ...3.25 p m
" 5—Express leaves ...4:05 p m

EASTBOUND.

No. 10—Baltimore Express arrives .. 2:30 a m
" 12—Mail " .. 1:25 p m
" 64—Cumberland Exp " daily except Sunday .. 7:30 p m
" 6—Express leaves ..12:20 p m

No. 11 is a local train from Cumberland to Pittsburg and No 12 from Pittsburg to Cumberland. Nos 5 and 6 make 3 stops each way.

T. T. ALLEN,
June 18 Acting Agent

*Railroad Tickets.*

Save Your Money
BY BUYING YOUR
RAILROAD TICKETS
—FROM—
J. H. HITCHINS.

ALL information concerning rates, routes, change of cars and time of trains cheerfully given. [March 29

## COUNTY NEWS.

### The Coal Trade.

Shipments of coal from the mines of the Georges Creek coal region were in long tons—

| | |
|---|---|
| For week ending Feb 11 1893...... | 71 440 |
| " year to same date............ | 355,967 |
| Decrease compared with last year.... | 24,822 |

The latest news from the New York market is gleaned as follows:

The improvement in the trade is more marked than it has been for some time, in spite of the unstable condition of coastwise freights. Brokers say that rates cannot be quoted. The demand for soft coal over the entire country is entirely unprecedented. There is hardly a large town or city that is not suffering for coal to-day, and this is noticeably the case in the west and northwest.

The scarcity is said to be due to the lack of cars and yet this is being corrected as rapidly as possible.

The combine that has been on the way for some time is losing a great opportunity, for there is now a demand for coal that would tickle a combination mightily. The combine may yet come to light, but at present it is hiding, waiting perhaps for the evidences of the unpopularity of the anthracite combine to become less pronounced.—Engineering and Mining *Journal*.

### Coal is Raw Material.

A late decision of the Circuit Court of this county in the case of Hicks & Dickey *vs* the Consolidation Coal company was affirmed by the Court of Appeals last week. As stated by the Cumberland *News*—

The case involved the construction of a local law for Allegany county giving the furnishers of raw material to manufacturing concerns a lien on the personal property of the manufacturers, prior to mortgages or incumbrances of any kind.

Hicks & Dickey had a mortgage on the property of the Crown and Cumberland Steel company. After the mortgage was recorded the company bought coal from the Consolidation Coal company. When the company failed Hicks & Dickey claimed the personal property under the mortgage, while the Consolidation Coal company claimed it under the lien law above referred to.

The question was whether the coal furnished for the manufacture of steel was a raw material under the act. The court below held that it was, and the Court of Appeals has now sustained the lower court. The amount involved was several thousand dollars.

### Caution.

When the JOURNAL heard Gilbert Walden read "The Bells," it hardly knew which to admire the more—the author or the reader.

So, sometimes, it must be in [illegible] coming.

The *Star* says:

The most satisfactory manner in which to read the Frostburg JOURNAL is to read it aloud to your friends. We tried it.

The JOURNAL has been told that R[illegible] is a fine elocutionist, and that with crystallized material to develop he [illegible] produces great effect.

His auditors are cautioned, therefore, against [illegible] the "author" and "finisher" mixed.

### Personal.

The Big Vein coal company has appointed John S. Little assistant superintendent of their mine at Midlothian. His father, Capt James Little, is one of the veterans among superintendents in this region, and the two make a strong team.

Mr. O. H Bruce, principal of the graded public school of Westernport has been appointed by the United States commissioner of education as one of the honorary vice-presidents of the Educational Congress, department of elementary instruction, to be held in Chicago in July next.

### Brevities.

The Cumberland *News* calls the JOURNAL'S "columns" of figures "absurd." But it never tackles either "figures or "columns" to *prove* they are absurd.

### Acknowledgment.

Inspector McMahon sends the JOURNAL a neat copy of his report for 1892.

## SEMI-LOCAL NEWS.

### A Preacher as an Attorney.

Rev. Dr. S. K. Cox, Southern Methodist pastor of Grace church, Roanoke, Va., recently appeared in court there for members of his church who opposed the opening of a saloon near their place of worship. After argument on both sides the court decided that the license should not issue. Hon. John W. Woods, a frequent visitor to Frostburg, was the judge before whom the case was tried. Dr. Cox, we believe, was educated and trained for the legal profession; was at home in the court house before he became acclimated to church life, and unlike most of the profession, he at last determined that it is equally good for a lawyer to save sinners and a preacher to prevent legalized sin.

### Brevities.

Col. P. W. Avirett, delivered an eloquent speech Friday evening, Jan. 20, in Hagerstown, in behalf of the graduating class of the Keely institute. He regards the Keely Cure as effectual and an incalculable blessing.

# THEORIES ABOUT FEET.

## THE FORM OF THE FOOT DIFFERS IN MAN AND WOMAN.

### It is Also Indicative of Individuality—Possibilities of the Feet if Left to Their Natural and Unrestricted Growth—How Various Gaits Reveal Personal Character.

In the form of the foot the sexes differ as much or even more than in that of the hand. A woman's foot is usually narrower in proportion than a man's, while his will be considerably stronger in the ankle, and more powerful in the formation of the toes, especially of the ball of the great toe.

When a woman owns a strong, firm, wide foot many of us experience perhaps no sensation of surprise at finding her "strong minded." When a man trips along on a delicate little foot people instinctively believe him to be lacking in power, and often put him down as effeminate.

If, instead of the cramping imprisonment of boots and shoes, the foot from infancy were allowed a free and natural development, it may be questioned whether, under such conditions, it might not be rendered capable of performing other functions besides those of locomotion and sustaining the weight of the body.

Certain, at least, it is that some unlucky mortals born without arms have managed to use a knife, fork, spoon, pen, paint brush, and even a violin bow. That the right foot is, like the right hand, ordinarily more mobile and at the same time stronger than the left, might be attributed to the more frequent exertion of this side, were it not that the peculiarity is said to extend itself even to the constitution, and the left extremities are asserted to be more liable to disease than the right.

The more difficult movements in stage dancing are usually executed upon the right foot, and it is generally considered that unless double practice be accorded to the left leg an ungraceful preference for the right will be shown by the dancers in their public performances.

Most people tread more firmly with the right than the left foot. There seems to be a greater capacity for propelling the body with the right foot, from this the horseman springs with his left in the stirrup, and, unless left handed, no boy in his play hops naturally upon the left foot.

To the attentive eye none of the ordinary gestures or movements betray peculiarities of individual character more plainly than the gait—the sailor's rolling, the soldier's stiff the countryman's jolting gait are immediately recognized.

Slow steps, whether long or short, suggest a gentle or reflective state of mind, as the case may be, while, on the contrary, quick steps seem to speak of agitation and energy.

Reflection is revealed in frequent pauses, and walking to and fro, backward and forward. The direction of the steps, wavering and following every changing impulse of the mind, inevitably betrays uncertainty, hesitation and indecision.

The proud step is slow and measured, the toes are conspicuously turned out, the leg is straightened. In vanity the toes are a little more gracefully turned, the strides a little shorter, and there is very often an affectation of modesty.

Tiptoe walking symbolizes surprise, curiosity, discretion or mystery. Obstinate people who in an argument rely more on muscularity than on intellectual power rest the feet flat and firm on the ground, walk heavily and slowly, and stand with the legs firmly planted and far apart. Turned-in toes are often found with preoccupied, absent-minded persons.

The toes pointed and dragged on the ground with slow measured step give a pompous appearance. Perplexity occasions irregular steps and abrupt movements. The prudent walk is measured and regular, entirely free from hurry, agitation, or precipitation.

The miser's walk is represented as stooping, noiseless, with short, nervous, anxious steps. In joy the walk is lively, for lightness, grace, suppleness characterize a happy mind, although the walk here is modified in harmony with the cause of the joy; the joy of gratified ambition, for example, betraying itself by a different outward semblance from the joy of happy love.

Disappointment walks heavily and with irregular step. Where a revengeful purpose be hidden under a feigned smile the step will be slinking and noiseless.

### Walled Cities of Italy.

Necessarily the romantic and historical charm of English walled cities is but small compared with that of continental cities. The walls of Rome, for instance, are standing monuments of the city's history from the earliest times to within the last half century; but owing to the extraordinary character and variety of other antiquarian objects, they hardly come in for that share of the visitor's attention which they deserve. Yet an inspection of them, with their ancient and mediæval gates, the many styles of their construction, each pointing to a particular period of their history, their size and strength, their odd little nooks and corners and their picturesqueness, is worth a journey, which convinces the stranger that they would form the chief attraction of any other city but Rome.

Indeed, as is not surprising, Italy is a nest of ancient walled towns, and we may note all degrees of grandeur, from the still formidable looking zones which surround Genova La Soperba or Firenze La Belle to the quaint little lines of fortifications which zigzag up the vine-clad hill sides of the north coast of the Mediterranean, surrounding in many instances mere villages, but speaking eloquently to us of those hard, stirring times when the hand of every man was against his neighbor.

## DECIDED BY THE WEATHER.

### Great Battles in Which the Elements Have Taken Part.

It is a singular fact that most of the great battles which have shaped the course of the world's history have been fought under atmospheric conditions which have played no small part in deciding their issue, says an exchange.

Thus, Arminius, the Goth, defeated the Romans under Varus during a terrific thunderstorm, which, according to Dion, so terrified the legionaries that they lost heart and were easily thrown into disorder.

When Xerxes invaded Greece a violent storm at sea sunk no fewer than 400 of his ships and transports, and left him comparatively helpless before the Greeks.

So, too, at the battle of Cannae, Hannibal took advantage of a very high wind to place himself so that, while the Romans were blinded with a dust storm his men had the wind at their backs.

Coming to more modern times, the Norman conquest of England was almost diverted by a violent storm, which shattered William's ships and drove them back to the coast of France.

At Crecy it is well known that the rain storm which relaxed the strings of the Genoese bowmen practically put them out of the field, while the English archers, who had kept their strings dry, were able to demoralize the French vanguard by their deadly shooting.

The battles of Towton and Barnet were both practically decided by the assistance which the elements rendered to the Yorkists, first, in the shape of a blinding snowstorm, and, second, through the medium of a dense fog.

The Spanish Armada would not have been by any means so easily repulsed, but for a violent gale which heeled the Spanish ships over to such an extent that they were easily hulled by the English while their own shots flew high int the air.

The final destruction of the fleet by a tempest needs no description, any more than do the frightful sufferings of Napoleon's army in the Moscow campaign, in which ice and snow gained more victories than the Russian army; while at Waterloo there is no doubt that the heavy rain which preceded the battle greatly assisted Wellington's tactics and crippled those of Napoleon by making the thick clay soil almost impassable for cavalry movements.

### Color in Plant Life.

Those familiar with the growth of flowers know how essential light is to the creation of color. The most vivid blooms and the most brilliant foliage, if kept in the dark or overshaded will become pale and almost white. This fact shows the presence in the plant of some chemical agent which is acted upon by the actinic rays.

To some extent this chemistry of nature is understood by florists, who, by the use of chemical fertilizers and other means, strive to take the greatest advantage of it. For instance, it is a common practice to mix alum and iron filings with the soil in which certain plants are grown, in order to bring out special colors.

The bluish hydrangea is the result of this treatment. Salts of iron, or sodium phosphate, added to the soil turn the crimson of the peony to violet, and produce blue hortensias.

According to Doctor Hanson, who has studied the subject very closely for many years, there are only three distinct pigments to be found in flowers—setting aside the chlorophyl, that forms the green coloring matter in all plants. These colors are yellows, reds and blues.

The yellows are mostly in combination with the plasmic sap, while the others exist chiefly in solution in the cell sap. The yellow pigments form an insoluble compound with fatty matters, which is termed lipochrome.

Orange is formed by a denser deposit of the yellow, and the color in the rind of an orange is identical with that found in many flowers. The red in flowers is a single pigment soluble in water, and decolorized by alcohol, but capable of being restored by the addition of acids.

Lipochrome combined with this red pigment produces the scarlets and reds of poppies and of the hips of the hawthorne, but the varying intensity of reds in roses, carnation, peonies and other flowers depends on the presence of a greater or a lesser quantity of acids. The blue and violet colors are also decolorized by alcohol, but are reddened by acids.

Florists have already succeeded in producing a very large scale of unusual colors in flowers, and there seems to be very good grounds for believing that it is possible so to manipulate Nature that she will produce blossoms of every conceivable tint.

### The Theatre in Burmah.

There is no Burmese theatre, but when a Burman wishes to entertain his friends he engages a troupe of actors and actresses to give a performance in a space which he curtains off outside his house. Scenic effect is entirely dispensed with, the stage being simply a platform decorated with flags. When the actors and actresses have said their parts they step down from the platform to sit among the audience and smoke their cheroots until it is time for them to go on again.

No dressing rooms are provided for them, and they are, therefore, compelled to make up before the admiring gaze of the audience. The play is, as a rule, far too realistic to please respectable Europeans, but the Burmese follow the fortunes of the prince and princess—the chief characters are almost invariably royal personages—with the greatest respect.

The performance generally commences at 9 o'clock at night, and frequently the doings of the hero and heroine are strung out to such an enormous length that daybreak finds the actors still performing and the audience as interested as ever. Sometimes the play is so long it takes three nights to go through it.

## A PARADISE ON EARTH.

### Venezuela's Mountain Capital Near the Equatorial Line.

If you want to get as near heaven as possible in this disappointing world—at least so far as climate is concerned—go half way up a mountain in the torrid zone, that is, near enough to the Equator to secure eternal summer time, with never a hint of frost in the coldest breeze that blows, and skyward far enough to escape excessive heat and tropical diseases. Greatly to our surprise we find that Venezuela's capital combines these advantages in an eminent degree. Though barely ten degrees removed from the equatorial line the thermometer seldom falls below 60 deg at midnight nor rises above 75 at noonday and there is always a fresh breeze from the nearby ocean on one side or the snow capped mountains on the other.

Caracas occupies the center of a beautiful valley, which is, perhaps, three miles long and fifteen wide, about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded on all sides by mountains, as by a wall, from 8,000 to 10,000 feet high. Standing in the streets of the city, you have to be shut in on every hand by inaccessible peaks; but if you go to the top of a hill called "Calvery," which used to be a cemetery, but has lately been transformed into a fashionable promenade and public park, after the manner of "Santa Lucia," in Chile's Capital, you will see two roads leading out of the valley, each through a narrow pass, which the Indians traversed centuries before the coming of Don Diego da Losado and his following of greedy Spaniards. Four sparkling rivers traverse the valley—like the four rivers that watered the Garden of Eden, as Venezuelans, who are excessively fond and proud of their Capital, are sure to tell you. The city contains about sixty thousand inhabitants, and is laid out with the precision of a checker board, its thirty odd streets, which run east and west, crossed by as many more running north and south, forming "blocks" as square as line and plummet could make them. The rough, uneven ridges that enter on the valley are dark with forests to the horizon, their foothills bright with emerald grass, their lower slopes covered with pale yellow sugar cane and dark-green coffee, cocoanut and orange groves. The houses are constructed in the usual Spanish American style, their thick walls of sun-baked mud covered with cement, that looks like marble, many elaborately stuccoed facades and all with peaked tile covered roofs and court-yards with trees growing in them. The city is well illuminated with gas and electric lights. The clean, narrow streets are paved with small sharp cobblestones and the sidewalks are of Portland cement. There are several lines of narrow-gauge tramway, with queer little cars of English make, each square box fitted with four benches. Though the war is some time over and the triumphant revolutionists have established a semblance of order, the country is still in so disturbed a state that soldiers patrol the town and guard all the avenues of approach and are very particular concerning the business of people who happen to be walking abroad after lamp lighting.—Corr. Washington Star.

### Colored Snow Flea.

The observing Colorado miner can not furnish you scientific names, yet he will tell you at once that red snow is caused by the snow flea. The snow flea is very small. It would require about fifty of them to equal in size their larger brothers of the East.

A person walking upright might think the snow covered by a very fine dust, but if your eyes are good, and you place your face within eighteen or twenty inches of the snow, you can easily discern the snow flea. Although so small as to be almost imperceptible to the naked eye, yet they are most active, jumping from twelve to fifteen inches.

To the naked eye they appear to be dark brown in color, but under a good microscope they would be found to be a reddish brown. During cold weather they stay under the bark of trees, but when it is a nice warm day, and the sun shines brightly, you can find them on the southern and eastern slopes of the mountains, where they can get the direct rays of the sun.

During the day they will ascend the mountains, sometimes far above the timber line. When the sun disappears and it gets cold, the snow flea freezes to death. During the winter great numbers will be thus frozen, and their dead bodies color the snow. Foot trails upon the south and east sides of the mountains will, if it be a hard winter, be colored, for when the snow flea strikes a deep trail through the snow, millions upon millions of them never get out, but perish from the cold during the night. Beside, a man with a good-sized foot might kill from one to ten thousand of them at every step he takes.

The snow flea favors the south and east sides of the mountains, and it is there you will find the red snow. The non-observing will say there is no such thing as snow fleas, because they have never seen them, but you can easily prove to them, if you will look upon the right kind of a day, that they do exist in countless numbers.

## THE LICORICE PLANT.

### Information About an Article That is Universally Enjoyed.

On the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates the licorice plant is chiefly grown. These great rivers flow through flat, treeless prairies of uncultivated and nearly uninhabited land. For three months of the year hot winds blow, and the temperature reaches 104 degrees.

For six months of the year the climate is moderate and salubrious, and for three months bleak and wintry, the thermometer going down to 30 degrees at night.

The licorice plant is a small shrub, with light foliage, growing to about three feet high, where its roots can reach the water. It grows without any cultivation. No lands are leased for the purpose, and no objection is made to its being cultivated. It grows on red earth soil, and also on light, almost sandy soil, where the wood is best, provided it has plenty of water, and the ground is not more than 50 yards from the actual river or stream. The wood, after once being dug up, grows better afterward. The time of collecting is generally during the winter, but it is possible all the year round. The root when dug is full of water, and must be allowed to dry, a process which takes the best part of a year. It is then sawed or cut into small pieces from six inches to a foot long.

The good and sound pieces are kept and the rotten ones are used for firewood. It is then taken in native river boats to Bussorah, whence it is shipped in pressed bales to London, and again from there to America, where it is used largely in the manufacture of tobacco.

The black licorice sticks sold in drug stores come mostly from Spain, and are made of pure juice, mixed with a little starch, which prevents it from melting in hot weather. The word "licorice" is of Greek origin, and means "sweet root."—New York World.

### Given Away by Birds.

The wife of a popular society man objected most strenuously to the late hours that he kept, compelling her to remain alone far into the night. So she made a scene and he promised amendment.

He kept his promise for some time, but one night a game of poker fascinated him to such an extent that just after the "consolation pot" was on the table, he saw with horror that daylight was creeping in as he was creeping out.

He reached his hotel in trepidation and quietly sneaked in on tiptoe. Oh, joy! his wife was sound asleep. But it was broad daylight outside. So with great caution, he opened the windows, closed the shutters, pulled down the shades, set back the clock, lit the gas and proceeded very quietly to prepare for bed.

But he dropped one of his shoes, and then the voice of his wife was heard.

"Is that you, Willie dear?"

"Yes, darling."

"Oh, how could you be so late?"

"It isn't so late, darling."

"What time is it?"

"Just one o'clock."

"What?"

"One o'clock."

"Never!"

"Look for yourself," and he pointed triumphantly at the timepiece.

"Well, I certainly thought it was much later than that. I was afraid you had broken your promise."

"The idea!"

"But, Willie, dear."

"Yes, love."

"If it's only 1 o'clock, why are the birds chirping outside the windows?"

Tableau!

### Codfish Mines.

An old sailor to the artic regions has been telling how he misses really cold weather down this way:

"'Tain't the kind of air I'm used ter," he said. "I don't believe I'll ever get what I want this side of the Labrador. You don't have to fish for cod down to the Labrador. You just gits a pick and shovel and mines 'em, just mine 'em out of the icebergs. They're frozen in fast. Some of 'em have been in there for a million years, more or less. They got catched up some time and just frozen in. A whaling man 't knows his business can tell off-hand where he'd strike paying lead. He lands a crew on a berg, and they cut a level place to stand on, and then just open galleries into the ice. You find the cod in seams like coal. I never worked in a coal pit, but I've had the thing explained to me, and it's about the same. The cod were swimming around, and a layer of them got frozen. Then would come a layer of plain ice underneath, without any trimmings, and afterward another layer of cod. It's colder work than fishing, cod mining is, but the returns are quicker. There are mines down to the Labrador that have been worked for years and years, and still they have never run out. The Yaks—them's the Eskimos—know where the best cod mines are, and they won't tell, but the whalers know a thing or two, likewise. I'm a whaler myself."

### Not the Kindergarten Method.

"Well, what did you learn at school to day?" "That two negatives make an affirmative," answered the little boy. "And what does that mean, pray?" "Dunno. Teacher didn't have no time to tell us."

### THE LONG AGO.

Do you think of the long ago, sweet heart
As we stand by the old brook's side,
And, russet and brown, the leaves float down
To drift away with the tide?
Do you think of the days gone by,
When we sat by this dimpled stream
Dreaming for hours 'mid its gay wild flowers,
As only youth can dream?

The haws are ripe on the fading boughs
Where the thrushes used to sing,
When the sky was blue and the blossom new
In the fresh and joyful spring:
And I dared to plead my love
Till your lips sweet answer gave,
While rich and bright, the quivering light
Lay on the silver wave.

You say we are older now—and wise;
And the time of dreams are o'er,
For our children play on the sunny way
Where we kept our tryst before.
So you pluck the crimson haws,
Which are stirred by no brown wing,
And give a sigh to the days gone by,
And the vanished bloom of spring.

But look up into my face, sweet heart!
You have been my wife for years;
We have had our share of toil and care,
And wept together some tears.
Yet our hearts have aye been bound
In a bond so truly blest,
That I can not tell (I love so well)
If autumn or spring is best.

—E. Matheson

### Climbing With Kites.

A brief reference to the plan adopted in the earlier days of tall chimneys for gaining access to their tops is of interest. A kite was flown by a trained and skilful hand over the top of the chimney until its string extended obliquely across the orifice of the shaft. The kite was then pulled down to the ground by a second string attached to the one which was used in managing and controlling its flight, leaving, in this way, the string looped over the top. The kite being then removed, a stout cord was attached in its place and drawn over the top of the chimney until the cord had taken the place of the string, rising from the ground, crossing over the mouth of the chimney and descending to the ground on the other side. This process was then repeated, stronger and stronger cordage being used each time, and finally a strong iron chain, until a length of tackle was raised and fixed, from which any daring workman, generally known as a steeplejack, could be pulled up to complete the readjustments and attachments of more reliable machinery above.

A new device brought out in England about five years ago to facilitate the safe climbing of tall chimneys consisted of two strong timber grippers capable of being secured to the chimney to be climbed, by means of two long bolts, one on each side of the chimney. To these grippers were suspended by means of four chains, two other grippers, precisely similar, capable also of being clamped to the chimney. To these lower grippers the stage holding the workman was attached. Both sets of grippers were also connected by means of two steel screws two inches in diameter. The climbing operation was as follows: Supposing the upper grippers to be clamped fast and the lower ones to be loose, then the weight of the stage is sustained by the chains. The two screws are now operated and the stage is thus gradually raised. When the desired height is reached, the lower grippers are secured by tightening up the bolts; in this way the weight is taken off the upper grippers, and these can now be raised to a greater height by simply working the screws the reverse way. When the chains are again tight the upper grippers are secured as before, the lower ones are released, and the operation of lifting is continued.

### Sound Reasoning.

The difference between common sense and mathematics was illustrated in a remark which Tommy Jones—who is not exceptionally bright, but just a common, natural boy—made in his class at school the other day, says *Youth's Companion*.

It was the class in mental arithmetic. The teacher asked Willy Smith:

"Which would you rather have, Willy, half an apple or eight-sixteenths of an apple?"

"Wouldn't make any difference," said Willy.

"Why not?"

"Eight-sixteenths and one-half are all the same."

At this reply Tommy Jones, who was several steps further down the class, sniffled scornfully. The teacher heard him.

"Well, Tommy," said she, "don't you agree with Willy?"

"No'm," said Tommy. "I'd a good deal rather have one-half an apple."

"And why, please?"

"More juice. Cut up half an apple into eight-sixteenths and you'd lose half the juice doing it!"

### Patriarchal Life in China.

China is a great commentary on the Bible. The natives dress much like the old patriarchs, and bear a strong resemblance to them, except the beardless faces. They wear the hair long, and may have plaited it, for all we know. Our revolutionary fathers plaited theirs and wore bangs. Around the villages may be seen two women grinding at the mill, or a man pulling a beam to a mill like that Samson was hitched to by the Phillistines down at Gaza. Here, too, may be seen a thrashing floor like King David purchased from Araunah the Jebusite. The inns are just outside the gates of the cities, and persons benighted during certain seasons, when the inns were crowded, would be compelled to take shelter in a manger, as Joseph and Mary were. Many times, when traveling here, Scripture passages come to one's mind in a new light.—Corr. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wood makes 32,000 kinds of goods.