July 21, 1888

KLEPTOMANIACS.

PEOPLE WHO STEAL FROM NECESSITY OR CHOICE.

An Agency Projected Which Will Protect Merchants From Their Depredations—Respectable Women Shoplifters, Etc.

"Why is it that so many persons prefer stealing to making an honest living?" asked a Washington *Star* reporter of a detective the other day.

"There are various reasons," replied the detective. "Some persons steal because they can't help it; others because they find it easier than working, while others steal simply because they have an opportunity. There are some persons who steal thousands of dollars' worth of property before they are caught. Often they are ladies, the wives of respectable citizens, who would never for a moment be suspected of anything wrong. Some of them, as I said before, do it simply because they have an opportunity. Others commit these thefts because they like to dress well and fashionably, and are not allowed enough money for that purpose by their husbands. Such women always dress well, and usually have enough money to spend for ordinary wearing apparel, but not enough to keep pace with the fashions. They usually confine their operations to three or four stores. They will do their shopping in such few stores that their purchases at each amounts to considerable in a year. They become acquainted with the proprietors and clerks of the stores, and are regarded so highly by them that they are given full sway, and can go about the stores without ever being watched or suspected, and even if they acted suspiciously no notice would be taken of them. In this way they manage to secure considerable property. They are not always satisfied with robbing the stores, but will sometimes pick up a stray purse, carelessly placed on the counter by another customer, who is making some purchases, or who is being fitted to a cloak or trying on a bonnet. Then when the purse is missed, complaint is made, but she, of course, is not suspected. The only other persons about are the clerks, upon whom suspicion rests, and sometimes such clerks are closely watched and sometimes discharged and the suspicion hangs to them forever afterward. There is another class of persons," continued the detective, "who need considerable watching. Young men who are employed as clerks in the stores at salaries ranging from $8 to $10 per week. They are frequently from fifteen to twenty years old. After hours, when the time is their own, they frequently fall into bad company and bad habits soon follow. They have to pay board at home, and after that amount is taken out of their week's earnings they have but very little left. With that small sum they cannot hire buggies, put up champagne and go about like others, and the consequence is they soon begin to knock down.

"To avoid so much of this class of stealing," he said, "I think it would be a good plan for the merchants to organize a sort of protective agency or society, and have in their employ detectives who would watch the scores of clerks after business hours, and note the habits of each. Monthly reports of their conduct could be made and the merchants would then be able to know or at least have an idea of how the clerks conducted themselves while not attending to business. Take a case for instance where a clerk receiving a small salary would visit saloons and other places where he would spend money freely, and spend more in a night or two than he actually earned in a week, his employer would certainly know that there was something wrong and could then take special notice of the particular individual.

"Another class of persons who steal are porters. They usually open the store in the morning, and there is ample opportunity for them to wrap up bundles and secrete them in the cellar or other convenient places, and when they start out to deliver goods they carry the plunder with them. Sometimes a porter in a dry goods house will cut a silk dress pattern and pin it to the lining of his coat. He can then put his coat on and walk out of the store undiscovered. Then there are some persons who steal on account of poverty. Such persons, however, are few, and their thefts amount to but little.

"A great amount of stealing done results from the carelessness of persons in employing servants," continued the detective. "Householders frequently employ servants who come as perfect strangers, without any recommendation, unless it be the recommendation of some unknown person, which any person can get from some one. They receive their pay and leave, and, if they ask it, will often be given a recommendation. Before such a servant has been gone any length of time a theft has been discovered and the police are called in to investigate the case.

"There is another class of persons who steal for nothing else than to get money for the purchase of whisky. This class of persons travel about in the guise of a tramp and go from door to door asking for something to eat. There are very few persons who will refuse such hungry-looking individuals something to eat, and will either invite them in or tell them to wait at the door untill they return. In the former case they usually manage to pick up some trifling ornament which will get them a drink, and in the latter case they will step in and clean the hatrack, and when the charitable persons return they have disappeared.

"Then there are persons who have dishonest sons. From time to time they miss pieces of silverware or clothing, and the servant is suspected. The unsuspected member of the family continues his systematic robberies until the matter is reported to the police, and an investigation follows. The officer soon learns the place frequented by the son, and when it is shown beyond a doubt that he and not the servant is the guilty party there is trouble in the family. Persons who rob their parents in this way usually do it because they have fallen into bad company or are addicted to the use of intoxicants, or some other bad habit, so that there is no doubt but that innocent persons are often suspected of theft and their reputation injured.

A Petrified Tree.

A portion of a petrified tree was discovered in a solid sandstone rock quarry at Zanesville, Ohio, the other day. The tree is about the thickness of a telegraph pole, has well defined bark and roots. It was found while blasting, or immediately after a blast, fully sixty feet below the top of the hill, and was in solid rock. Over it is the earth formation, then a species of shale, then limestone strata, followed by a conglomeration of stone, then some forty feet of solid sandstone, near the bottom of which is the petrified tree.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Bismarck is said to weigh 207 pounds.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Sighs are poor things to fly with.

Wit without wisdom is salt without meal.

We may give advice, but we can not give conduct.

The glib talker is apt to be the shallowest thinker.

True justice does not consider sex, it grants rights to all.

Equal chance to make the most of life is the right of all.

Don't be vain of your powers but be not afraid to assert them.

To put yourself in his place you must exchange identities with him.

To yield obedience to the majority does not necessitate changing honest opinion.

Don't be ashamed to confess a mistake; if you don't make it, you won't have to confess.

A wise youth is safer than a simple manhood—but still, experience is very helpful.

No man can be provident of his time who is not prudent in the choice of his company.

To be conscious of another's feelings, one must first be subjected to the same experience.

To thoroughly command yourself is more praiseworthy than to be at the head of an army.

He who does a base thing in zeal for a friend, burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well without a thought of fame.

The college-bred man sometimes can't get even plain baker's a year or two after he has graduated.

Turkish Funeral Customs.

When a Turk dies, the relatives are forbidden to weep, but rather rejoice that a saint has reached Paradise; so tears are quickly suppressed, no matter how hearts may ache. As soon as breath has quitted a body, the professional dresser of the dead is sent for, and a most thorough system of cleansing carried out. The body is then wrapped in a winding-sheet, outside of which the clothes of the person are placed. Then a very frail wicker or thin board coffin is brought, and into this the body is laid, and sometimes even before it is fairly cold it is carried to the cemetery and buried. The graves are very shallow, not over two feet deep. A coin is put into the mouth of the dead person to pay his passage across the "river of death." The reason of the frail coffins and the shallow grave is that the body may decay more quickly, as it is thought that the soul will go wandering around and not be able to enter the abode of the blest as long as any flesh remains on the bones.

Men only are supposed to inherit Paradise, the women, having an inferior order of souls, are unworthy the exquisite joys prepared for all devout believers. The women who have been unworthy in life will go to *Shaitan* (or Satan), and those who have been good will go to a pleasant place where all their senses will be gratified; but this life is all they they can look to for its own recompense. The funeral procession generally consists of a priest, and a few male relatives and slaves, who go on a regular dog-trot, with the corpse on their shoulders, so as to hasten the release of the soul from its agony of union with a dead carcass. They believe that the body is dross and vileness, and only the worthless covering for the spirit within, that cannot die nor be defiled. So when a Turk dies, only his useless and valueless covering of clay falls off like a disused garment, and he himself is delivered from its dragging load. Kismet (it is fate) and his time has been written in the Great Book from the beginning of time.—*Demorest.*

The Hardy Mexican Burros.

Is is a source of wonder how the people of towns like Las Vigiles live. They have no manufactures, they produce nothing to sell, and yet "they live and have their being" and are seemingly content. One or two Mexicans have burros to rent, and they derive some income from the tourists who visit the Las Vegas hot springs, the great health resort of New Mexico, which is very near Las Vigiles. Nearly every family, however, owns a burro for its own use. The animal is never fed; he lives on what he can pick up. He is patient and docile, and the far-away look of sadness in his eye would melt a heart of stone. He has uncommon endurance and can carry a load as great in bulk as his own body, legs and all. When the Mexican needs firewood he moves his burro and rides up into the mountains—over paths along precipices where it chills the blood to look down into the abyss, for the burro is the surest-footed animal in the world, and his unshod hoofs will pick out a secure foothold almost anywhere—until he finds some tree blown down by the storm. Here he cuts a great mass of fagots, which he ties on to the burro's back by the means of strong cords, and they return homeward. An average-sized burro can carry wood enough to last a Mexican family a fortnight, and, when the master understands thoroughly the art of tying a "pack," the burro presents the oddest-looking specimen imaginable, as he picks his way over the rocks and through the ravines.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Guatemala's Feathered Scavenger.

The scavenger of Guatemala is the sopilote, or large black buzzard. Every house has two or three of these birds continually watching for kitchen waste and other refuse of the house, and though they are assisted somewhat by many strange dogs the people are much indebted to them. Sanitary precautions are disregarded, and these birds have constituted themselves into a street-cleaning department, removing all the filth and carrion which would otherwise rot and fester in the hot sun to breed disease. Swarms of them hover on the outskirts of the towns, to prey upon dead mules, horses, and other animals, which are dragged there. A mule's bones will be picked clean in two days, but before the meal commences he must have a haut gout, for though the buzzard be a gourmand he is nevertheless a gourmet.—*New York Times.*

Diamonds From the Sky.

Meteoric stones that sometimes fall to the earth are the objects of special study and thorough examination by scientific men. They are all similar in their combination of material or substance. But occasionally new facts are developed. In one stone was found organic remains showing the former existence of animal life. In another that fell in Siberia September 4, 1886, weighing about four pounds, were found small diamonds. A small fragment of the stone was sent to Mr. George F. Kuntz, who is with Tiffany & Co., New York. He found minute diamonds that were real stones, because they would scratch sapphires, diamonds being the only substance that can produce a scratch on the polished surface of a sapphire.

OLIVE CULTURE.

ANTIQUITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF A PIQUANT FRUIT.

Chiefly Indigenous to Mediterranean Countries—Legend of a Famous Grove's Origin—Extracting the Limpid Olive Oil.

Within certain latitudes the olives will grow anywhere and serve for almost any purpose. On a dry and stony elevation that would starve out a thistle, the plant luxuriates; and if the sea breezes may but fan the young shoots, so much more of promise is there for the olive harvest. Propagated chiefly by cuttings, the "willowy" looking twigs take root with a proud defiance of ordinary rules; and there is a whimsically planted grove of olive trees of unusual size and beauty near the town of Mesa, in Morocco, which illustrates this trait in a remarkable way. One of the kings of the dynasty of Seddia, being on a military expedition, encamped here with his army. The pegs with which the cavalry picketed their horses were cut from olives in the neighborhood; and some sudden cause of alarm leading to the abandonment of the position, the pegs were left in the ground, and, making the best of the situation, developed into the handsomest group of olives in the district. Olives are mentioned in the earliest records of Egypt, and their introduction into Greece took place at least as early as 1500 years before our era. Thence their cultivation naturally passed into Italy, the Romans especially prizing them; while Virgil mentions three distinct varieties, each of which had its own fastidious supporters in the ancient conflict of tastes. Pliny also tells us that they also grew in the heart of Spain and France, though he awards the palm to the smaller olive of Syria, the olive of which was at least more delicate than that produced in the western countries. So far as regards the oil of Spain, and to some extent that of Italy, this judgment stands good to the present hour, for the reason that the Spanish olive is a larger and coarser fruit, while the Italian growers are too apt to detract from the limpid delicacy of the virgin oil by the sacrifice of quality to quantity. For the olive, like all generous givers, demands that you "squeeze" him gently. The oil is expressed from the entire pulp and body of the fruit and its quality stands in inverse proportion to the quantity produced. The first pressure yields a thin, pure liquid, almost colorless; and with this even the most fastidious of English palates rarely makes acquaintance. As the pressure is increased a less delicate product is the result; while if it is still further prolonged a rank and unwholesome residuum is obtained, wholly unfit for edible purposes. It should be mentioned that virgin oil does not maintain its freshness for more than a few weeks without the addition of a little salt or sugar, and it is almost impossible for any one to realize the exquisite delicacy of this first expression of the freshly gathered olive, unless he has sojourned in such a district as that of which, say, Avignon is the centre. The soil of Aramont, in Provence, was formerly supposed to have no equal in Europe. Both the olive and the manufactured oil of the southeast of France are, indeed, still unrivaled by those of any other country. The Italians pay more respect to the commercial aspect of their production, and among them the number of olive farmers and merchants is very large. They have a proverb: "If you wish to leave a competency to your grandchildren, plant an olive." Doubtless the advice is sound enough, for the trees often flourish for more than a century, and bear heavy crops to the last. But to the peasant of south France the olive is almost what the pig is to the English laborer. Prudent housewives there are as averse to the introduction of a new fruit at table as their thrifty English sisters are to the "new" loaf. In fact, they habitually preserve the darker berries for every-day use; for these, not being so agreeable to the taste, "go" so much further—a necessary consideration when they oftener form the staple than the accompaniment of the meal. Olives intended for eating are gathered while still green, usually in the month of September.—*American Analyst.*

A Bird Hall of Courtship.

There is a decided tendency among birds to select special localities or places for the better expression of their emotions. The perfection of this idea is seen in a class of birds found in Australia, and allied to the birds of paradise. They not only have certain places for their meeting, but little halls of courtship are erected. The amount of intelligence and architectural ability involved in the formation of those halls is wonderful, and were there not so many well authenticated accounts, the stories concerning them would be classed as improbable. During the mating season the male birds become exceedingly active, and, having selected some secluded spot, they begin the erection of an edifice that is entirely separate and distinct from the rest. The bird selects a number of twigs, which are deposited as a flooring, all carefully interwoven. Upon this base and in the centre of it the hall of courtship is erected of twigs still more delicate. These twigs are carefully chosen and inserted in rows, so that they fall over, meeting at the top and forming an arbor. These saloons are often two or three feet in length. Flowers, bright feathers, bits of stones, highly-colored shells, gaudy insects or anything that will attract the eye is used in decorating the apartments where the courtship is carried on. The male tosses the decorations or pecks at them in play, and in many other ways shows his delight and gratification. These edifices are considered marvels of constructive ability.—*Boston Globe.*

Embraced by a Blanket Fish.

A few days since Joel Smith, who was engaged in sinking piling in the sand for foundations for bath-houses below the excursion district in Atlantic City, N. J., concluded, as he was wet to the waist, that he would take a bath in the ocean. The ocean was very calm, and he had scarcely entered when something suddenly wrapped about him like a wet blanket. He was close to the shore and got there very lively. He rushed to a saloon and was horrified to find that the thing was alive. It held on by suction and required three men to get it off. A scientist, who is stopping at a hotel near by, pronounced it an Antlactyo cacgatheus, or what is vulgarly known as the blanket fish. It frequents the waters of the Polar Sea and is only occasionally found away from it. It is sometimes found in the Pacific Ocean as low as the thirty-fifth parallel. It wraps around its victim and by impeding the motions of the limbs causes it to drown. It was dark brown in color, with black specks, and weighed about fifteen or twenty pounds. It was not over an inch thick. It is thought to have been the first one ever caught in this section.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Civil War.

The following interesting table shows the dates of important events from 1861 to 1865:

Abraham Lincoln inaugurated,	March 4, 1861
Fort Sumter fired upon	April 12, 1861
Fort Sumter captured	April 14, 1861
First bloodshed in the war	April 19, 1861
Battle of Big Bethel, Va.	June 10, 1861
Battle of Bull Run, Va.	July 21, 1861
Gen. Lyon killed	August 10, 1861
Port Royal, S. C., taken	Nov. 7, 1861
Seizure of Mason and Slidell	Nov. 8, 1861
Fort Henry taken	Feb. 6, 1862
Roanoke Island, N. C., taken	Feb. 8, 1862
Fort Donelson, Tenn., taken	Feb. 16, 1862
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.	March 7, 1862
Battle of Monitor and Merrimac	Mar. 9, 1862
Albert Sidney Johnston killed	April 6, 1862
Battle of Shiloh	April 6-7, 1862
Island No. 10 captured	April 7, 1862
New Orleans captured	April 24, 1862
Beaufort, N. C., captured	April 25, 1862
Yorktown, Va., taken	May 4, 1862
Norfolk, Va., surrendered	May 10, 1862
Corinth, Miss., taken	May 30, 1862
Battle of Seven Pines, Va.	May 31, 1862
Memphis, Tenn., surrendered	June 6, 1862
Seven days' battles	June 26-July 1, 1862
Beattle of Cedar Mountain	August 9, 1862
Second Battle of Bull Run	Aug. 29-30, 1862
Battle of Richmond, Ky.	August 30, 1862
Battle of Chantilly, Va.	Sep. 1, 1862
Battle of South Mountain, Md.	Sep. 14, 1862
Harper's Ferry surrendered	Sep. 15, 1862
Battle of Antietam, Md.	Sep. 17, 1862
Battle of Iuka, Miss.	Sep. 19, 1862
Battle of Corinth, Miss.	October 4, 1862
Battle of Perryville, Ky.	October 8, 1862
Rosecrans superseded Buell	October 30, 1862
Battle of Fredricksburg, Va.	Dec. 13, 1862
First attack on Vicksburg	Dec. 29, 1862
Battle of Murfreesboro	Dec. 31, 1862
" "	Jan. 2, 1863
Emancipation Proclamation	Jan. 1, 1863
Arkansas Post taken	Jan. 11, 1863
Hooker succeeds Burnside	Jan. 26, 1863
Fort Sumter bombarded	April 7, 1863
Grant before Vicksburg	May 1-17, 1863
Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.	May 2-3, 1863
"Stonewall" Jackson shot	May 2, 1863
W. Virginia admitted to Union	June 19, 1863
Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.	July 1-3, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss., surrendered	July 4, 1863
Port Hudson surrendered	July 8, 1863
Draft riot in New York city	July 13-16, 1863
Mississippi river open to gulf	July 14, 1864
Quantrell's massacre in Kansas	Aug. 21, 1863
Fort Wagner, S. C., taken	Sept. 7, 1863
Battle of Cumberland Gap, Tenn.	Sept. 9, 1863
Battle of Chickamauga, Ga.	Sept. 19-20, 1863
Brig.-Gen. Lytle killed	Sept. 20, 1863
Battle of Chattanooga	Nov. 24-25, 1863
Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., raised	Dec. 4, 1863
Battle of Olustee, Fla.	February 20, 1864
Fort de Russy captured	March 14, 1864
Fort Pillow, Tenn., captured	April 12, 1864
Butler at Bermuda Hundred	May 5, 1864
Battle of Wilderness, Va.	May 5-6, 1864
Gen Hickett killed	May 9, 1864
Battle of Spottsylvania	May 8-12, 1864
Battle of Resaca	May 14-15, 1864
Battle of Newmarket	May 15, 1864
Battle of Dallas	May 25-28, 1864
Battle of Cold Harbor	June 3, 1864
Battle of Lost Mountain	June 15-17, 1864
Kearsarge and Alabama	June 19, 1864
Battle of Kenesaw Mt.	June 27, 1864
Battle of Monocacy, Md.	July 9, 1864
Battles before Atlanta	July 20, 22, 28, 1864
Chambersburg, Penn., burned	July 30, 1864
Mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.	July 30, 1864
Farragut entered Mobile bay	August 5, 1864
Weldon Railroad seized	August 18, 1864
Atlanta, Ga., taken	Sept. 2, 1864
Battle of Winchester, Va.	Sep. 19, 1864
Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va.	Sep. 22, 1864
Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.	Oct. 19, 1864
Nevada admitted to the Union	Oct. 31, 1864
Battle of Franklin, Tenn.	Nov. 30, 1864
Fort McAllister, Ga., taken	Dec. 13, 1864
Battle of Nashville	Dec. 15-16, 1864
Fort Fisher, N. C., taken	Jan. 15, 1865
Columbia, S. C., taken	Feb. 17, 1865
Charleston, S. C., taken	Feb. 18, 1865
Battles of Bentonville	March 19-21, 1865
Attack on Fort Steedman, Va.	March 25, 1865
Battle of Five Forks, Va.	April 1, 1865
Petersburg and Richmond	April 2, 3, 1865
Lee's army surrendered	April 9, 1865
President Lincoln assassinated	April 14, 1865
Johnston's army surrendered	April 26, 1865
Jefferson Davis captured	May 10, 1865

German Dairy Schools.

An European letter, noticing agriculture in general in Europe, has the following in relation to the dairy school of Pacselez-Meinersen, near Luneburg, opened in 1884, and under the direction of H. Hasselmann, says the pupils follow four sections of work—the dairy, school, household management, and the kitchen and flower gardens. The schooling is confined to reading, writing and arithmetic, the latter with special reference to keeping simple accounts. The flower and kitchen garden, in the light work of which they take part, is limited to cottage and farming wants. The housekeeping is in great part restricted to that of the kitchen. For the dairy the girls have to assist in all the processes of butter and cheese-making, to keep a register of the yield of each cow, and to test samples of the milk. The director gives every theoretical explanation required.

The school manipulates sixty-six gallons of milk daily—the pupils being seven girls. Some milk is furnished by contract from farmers. The Laval hand separator is in use. From time to time the Swartz and Holstein butter systems are tried. Since the adoption of the hand separator more butter, and of a superior quality has been obtained as compared with older methods.

The experience of M. Hasselmann respecting the utilization of the skim milk is important. He considers it is very suitable for making into cheese, but is, above all, excellent for feeding calves. He shows by his books that when skim milk is made into cheese, or employed for hog fattening, it is not so remunerative as when given to calves. His plan is to give calves uncreamed milk daily, fresh and pure; on their being able to consume their five quarts he supplies them with as much unskimmed milk as they can take. In the course of eight or ten weeks they are fattened, not very fat, but fleshy. M. Hasselmann does not believe in the theory that to obtain whiteness of flesh feeding on whole milk is essential. He maintains that the aptitude for whiteness is inherited by the calf from its mother, is dependent on race, and the kind of food given to the cow. M. Hasselmann has tried every variety of substitute for milk in the rearing and fattening of cattle, and concludes that substitutes are of little utility, but often quite the contrary, as they can prove a danger.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Uses for Glass Pipes.

Although glass pipes of large diameter have not as yet been successfully introduced, the opinion has been expressed by those engaged in the manufacture of glass on a large scale that the time is not far distant when some method of casting such pipes satisfactorily and cheaply will be devised; and it is believed that, made in similar form to the present cast-iron pipes, with some suitable mechanism for a joint, and of malleable glass, a water-pipe would thus be formed to which there could scarcely be an objection. Strong, tough, smooth, and indestructible, and made of a material that is found almost anywhere, it is thought not improbable that, in time, whenever a large quantity of pipe is required in any one locality, a furnace will be erected and the pipes be there made.—*New York Sun.*

Delmonico Debts.

The L. O. U.'s standing on Delmonico's books are known to amount to $50,000. It is a collection of years. The singular feature is that the Delmonicos never resort to law suits to recover from the delinquents. It is their boasts that no suits have ever been entered in their name. Still another phenomenon is that Charles Delmonico very frequently, if not generally, dines at the hotelries of his neighbors, or patronizes the chop-houses of Captain Reilly's "Tenderloin" precinct.—*New York Sun.*

Two Kinds of Pneumonia.

There are two distinct forms of pneumonia. One of these always follows an attack of bronchitis (a cold in the lungs); in this the lung is inflamed in patches or lobules scattered over both lungs alike. This is the form that is so fatal in children and old people. It is termed catarrhal pneumonia. The other, that which attacks adults suddenly, often in the midst of apparent health, is called "croupous or lobar pneumonia," because one lobe only of one lung is usually attacked. The last named form is not caused by cold, although the first symptom is a severe chill with shivering, which would seem to show that a chilling of the body had really caused the whole trouble. The catarrhal form always follows a catarrh of the bronchial tubes; it is never the first event in a chain of disease, but always secondary. This form is probably sometimes caused by exposure to cold—it certainly is if any catarrh is thus caused. Although there are many plausible reasons for thinking that cold never causes "a cold," there are some facts that seem to prove that a catarrh of the air passages may thus be caused. If one of the lower animals, a frog, for example, has a portion of its surface thoroughly chilled by the application of ice or a freezing mixture, it often happens that both lungs become intensely congested or over-filled with blood as a consequence. If this congestion be repeated two or three times, a genuine catarrhal pneumonia results. This sequence of events is too constant in occurrence to be considered a mere coincidence.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Billiards Fifty Years Ago.

"There is a huge difference between billiards of to-day and billiards of fifty years ago," said the proprietor of billiard-rooms on Chestnut street. "The tables are changed, the rules are changed, the cues are altered, and as for public opinion—why, do you know that if a business man entered a billiard-room then his reputation was gone forever? The game was regarded as one of chance, and whoever played it was set down as a gambler. It was against the law for boys to play, and over the door of every room was displayed the sign, 'No Minors Admitted,' as though the very sight of a game would ruin their morals. Those who played were mostly fakers, gamblers and men about town; men who hadn't any character to lose, or, if they had, didn't care how quickly it went to the dickens."—*Philadelphia News.*

Marion Harland.

The celebrated authoress, a highly esteemed by the women of America, says on pages 103 and 445 of her popular work "*Eve's Daughter; or, Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother:*"

"For the aching back—should it be slow in recovering its normal strength—an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is an excellent comforter, combining the sensation of the sustained pressure of a strong warm hand with certain tonic qualities developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases, for perhaps a fortnight."

"For pain in the back wear an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER constantly, renewing as it wears off. This is an invaluable support when the weight on the small of the back becomes heavy and the aching incessant."

Can a bank that can stand a loan be called an infant industry?

How Intelligent Women Decide.

When the question has to be met as to what is the best course to adopt to secure a sure, safe and agreeable remedy for those organic diseases and weaknesses which afflict the female sex, there is but one wise decision, viz., a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an unfailing specific for periodical pains, displacement, internal inflammation, and all functional disorders that render the lives of so many women miserable and joyless. They who try it, praise it. Of druggists.

News of the weak—The hospital reports.

By its mild, soothing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of nasal catarrh, also "cold in the head," coryza, and catarrhal headaches. 50 cents, by druggists.

Lead shoes—Those that squeak badly.

Blood Poison

"I was poisoned by poison ivy, and let it go till the poison got into my blood when I was obliged to give up work and was confined to my house for two months. I had sores and scales on me from head to feet, my finger nails came off and my hair and whiskers came out. I had two physicians, but did not seem to get much better. Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me so much that I continued taking it till I had used three bottles, when I was cured. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as the best blood purifier I know of."—GEORGE W. VIRE, 39 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Beauty Without Paint.

"What makes my skin so dark and muddy?
My cheeks were once so smooth and ruddy!
I use the best cosmetics made,"
Is what a lovely maiden said.

"That's not the cure, my charming Miss,"
The doctor said—"remember this:
If you your skin would keep from taint,
Discard the powder and the paint."

"The proper thing for all such ills
Is this," remarked the man of pills:
"Enrich the blood and make it pure—
In this we'll find the only cure."
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do this without fail. It has no equal. All druggists.

The latest thing out—Generally your match.

Conventional "Menon" Resolutions.

Whereas, The Menon Route (L. N. A. & C. Ry Co.) desires to make it known to the world at large that it forms the double connecting link of Pullman tourist travel between the winter cities of Florida and the summer resorts of the Northwest; and

Whereas, Its "rapid transit" system is unsurpassed, its elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeper and Chair car service between Chicago and Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati unequaled; and

Whereas, Its rates are as low as the lowest; then be it

Resolved, That in the event of starting on a trip it is good policy to consult with E. O. McCormick, Gen'l Pass. Agent Menon Route, 185 Dearborn St., Chicago, for full particulars, in any event send for a Tourist Guide, enclose 4c. postage.

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