

J. B. ODER, Proprietor.

Eastward.

Leave.

No. 5. No. 3. No. 1.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

FROSTBURG, MD., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

\$1.50 per annum-IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1,086.

Railroad Schedules, etc.

21st YEAR-NO. 46.

Cumberland and Pennsylvania

RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE.

Stations.

Barrellville 9 38 4 30 10 22

Patterson's 9 35 4 28 10 20

Superintendent.

7 55 Kreigbaum's 9 30 4 23 10 15

7 57 Mt. Sav'ge jun 9 28 4 21 10 13

*On theatre nights leave Cumberland at close

All trains stop at Hays street station, Cum-

RAILROAD.

OUTWARD-BOUND TRAINS.

RETURNING TRAINS.

Leave Lonaconing. | 10:30 a m | 5:00 p m

Arrive at Midland..... 10:39 a m | 5:09 p m

Dan's Rock excursionists take the 7:15 a.

JAMES A. MILLHOLLAND,

Raitimore and Ghio

EASTBOUND.

No. 14 Accom'odation

.... No. 2 Express....

... No. 12 Express....

No. 72 Accom'odation

WESTBOUND.

.... No. 7 Express....

.... No. 9 Express.

.... No. 3 Express.

... No. 15 Passenger...

.... No. 1 Express....

All trains daily except No.'s 14, 15, 71 and 72.

Pittsburg Division.

No. 9-Baltimore Express leaves ...1:30 a m

EASTBOUND.

BY BUYING YOUR

---FROM---

Steamship Schedules.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

THE most direct and cheapest route for

L STEERAGE PASSENGERS from the

South and West wishing to visit their native

The most convenient line for parties wish-

ing to send for relatives and friends left be-

Steamship Carthaginian ... Capt. J. FRANCE

Steamship Polynesian.Capt. A. McDougall

Steamship Circassian . . . Capt. R. P. Moore

Steamship Sardinian. Capt. W. RICHARDSON

Baltimore to Liverpool and

Queenstown, calling at

Halifax each way.

From Baltimore and Liverpool

EVERY OTHER WEEK.

hind in the old country.

Trains No. 46 and 47 do not carry passengers

No. 113 Grafton & Way | 2:00 p m

ly except Sunday 7:50 a m

leaves 3:25 p m

leaves . . . 4:05 p m

T. T. ALLEN,

Acting Agent

March 29

.... No. 4 Express.

12:20 p m | No. 16 Grafton & Way

11:15 a m No. 13 Accom'odation

3:50 p m | No. 5 Express....

" 11-Mail

" 5-Express

6-Express

" 64-Cumberland Exp.

m. train at Cumberland, and return by the

5:30 p. m. train at Vale Summit.

Midland..... | 8:22 a m | 2:52 p m

Lonaconing . | 8:30 a m | 3:00 p m

Vale Summit | 11:00 a m | 5:30 p m

General Manager.

RAILROAD.

May 22, 1892.

above date

BERLAND as follows:

TRAINS will arrive at

Leave

9:50 a m

3:55 p m

Cumberland. 11:45 a m | 6:15 p m

Istation, Cumberland.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Westward. Arrive. -THE--No. 2. No. 4. No. 6.*

Fidelity, Building, Loan and Barton 10 50 5 45 11 32 Lonaconing 10 42 5 35 11 22 Investment Association.

> Central Office, 913-15 and 918 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. THIS is one of the largest Associations in

the eastern States, having at this time over twelve thousand shareholders of their a. m. p. m. p. m. instalment stock alone. It is heartily endorsed by the leading pa pers throughout the country; also by R. Dun & Co.'s Commercial Agency.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 daily except Sunday. Nos. 5 The Association does a and 6 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only. L. M. HAMILTON, GEORGES CREEK & CUMBERLAND

All.Y, Sundays excepted, from Central Leave Cumberland..... | 7:15 a m | 1:45 p m

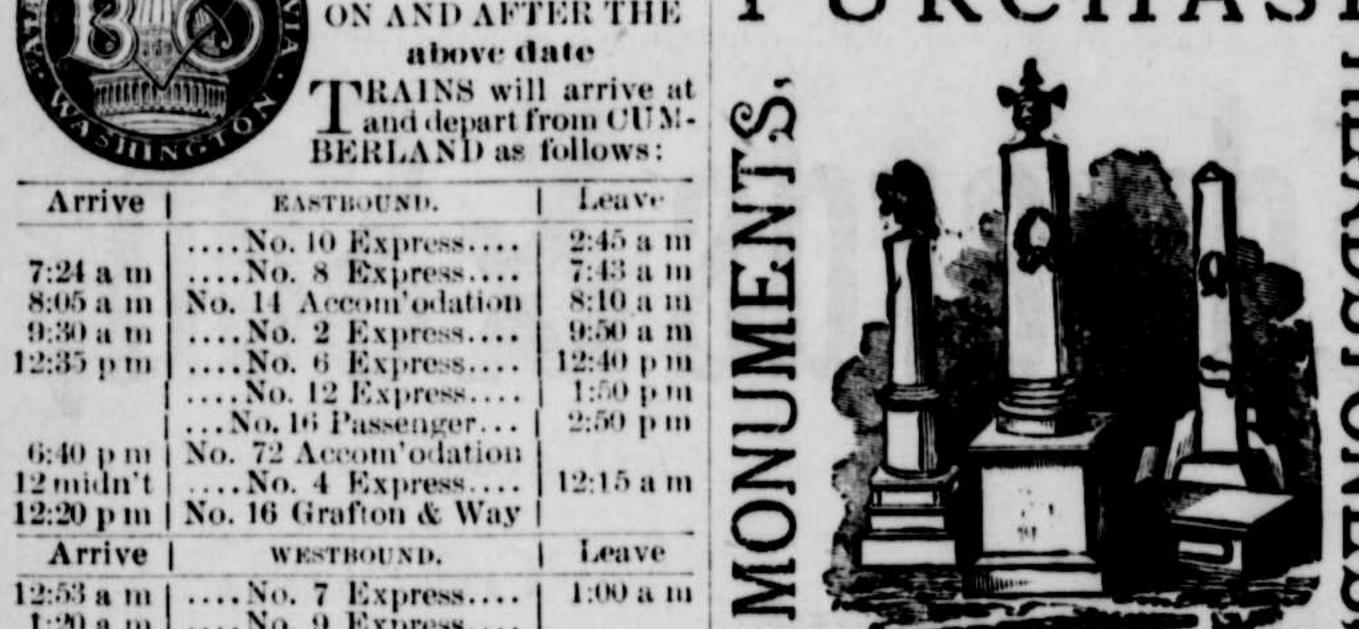
Arrive at Vale Summit. | 8:00 a m | 2:30 p m | system and pays-6 per cent. on deposits of 90 days standing an

Instalment Shares of \$200 each par value, are issued, payable \$1 per month

For further particulars apply to Alex. Smith,

Treasurer

BROWN DAVIS,



4:05 a m CEMETERY RAILINGS, MANTELS, POSTS, VASES,

CALVANIZED . RAILINGS. TERRA-COTTA AND CHIMNEY PIPE. LAWN RAILINGS

&c., &c., &c., FROM

ly except Sunday . . 7:25 p m

No. 11 is a local train from Cumberland to Pittsburg and No. 12 from Pittsburg to Cum ND we intend to keep a firm hold on it '.o's 5 and 6 make 3 stops each way. 1 by always triving to please our patrons in everything they buy from us, and give We have built up a large trade here in less than one year, thanks to our numerous an intelligent customers, who know how to appreciate a genuine article when it is put before

Save Your Money To retain and increase that trade we intento put forth every effort this year. RAILROAD TICKETS We have just received, therefore, a large quantity of NEW SEASON TEAS in

Formosa Oolong from 50 cents up India, Ceylon and Japan TEAS in all grades. LL in crmation concerning rates, routes, We blend any TEAS to suit customers. change o. cars and time of trains cheer-Try us once and you will come again. Do you want anything in the QUEENS-WARE line? Come to our store and you can

> Leaf CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO and fine CIGARS.

We have on band also a full line of Natural

Broadway, [Jan 30] Frostburg, Md

TILEGANT DINING ROOM for LADIES and GENTLEMEN on street floor.

pleasant home and place of refreshment visitors stopping between trains. C. Reichenbach, RESTAURATEUR,

Frostburg, Md. These first-class screw Steamships will run regularly between the above points as follows:

WE sell BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, MAG-AZINES, fine STATIONERY, POCK-

Dec 14 JOURNAL Office, Frostburg, Mc

Steerage Passage ET BOOKS, outdoor GAMES of all kinds. JNO. A. FULTON & CO., To or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Belfast Londonderry, Bristol, Cardiff, or Glasgow Bookstore opposite postoffice. Cumberland, Md. March 5

Scandinavian and Continental points, at low Very Best Accommodations for Steerage and Have Intermediate Passengers.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each THAT IS NOT INSURED?

TF so, you want to place a policy on it today or to-morrow before you dine. Intermediate and Steerage Stewardesses car-You want the risk taken, too, by a standard company, such as D. P. MILLER, of Cumberried by each Steamer for the purpose of attending to the wants of females and children For further particulars or Passage Tickets fire occurs, but then it is you want a pledge A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay street. Baltimore, Rates not quite as low as wildcat figures, Or in Frostburg to A. V. K. DEEKENS. but the lowest consistent with certain and At the office of the Consolidation (oal Co. perfect iddemnity in event of loss. Apply to Or in Mt. Savage to F. S. DEEKENS. At the office of the Union Mining Co. J. B. ODER,

LEWIS VERSUS LEWIS.

Judge Sharpe had just tied together a for idle of legal papers and thrust them a pigeon hole when a young man

"How are you, my boy? Sit down. Wat ca . I do for you to day? I've just got to the end of a case which ought to be a lesson to all young fellows," said the judge, all in one breath, as was his man-

"What case was that, judge?" asked resing, as he dropped into a chair. "Lewis vs. Lewis, action for a limited bility, cruel treatment, and so forth. You saw the young woman who just

Lossing nodded. girl, well educated, refined, handsome, and all that; but not the right sort of a groan, wife for the man she married. You see she is the only daughter of wealthy people, who had naturally gratified every whim that came into her head. She fell in love with a young man whose respectability was his chief recommenda-"Well, wasn't that the principal thing

be considered?" cried Lossing. "Other things being equal, yes; but in this case it was only one of the principal considerations, as you see. The young man was as poor as he could be; he had only a modest salary to depend on, and nothing in the way of prospects. The girl's parents objected at first, but finally consented to the match. They probably knew she would have her way in spit: of all objections they might interpose. You hear and read a great deal about the tyranny of parents who refuse to sanction marriages which they believe will

end in unhappiness, but I tell you, my boy, that what is called tyranuy is in he had finished. many cases honest common sense and goo I judgment based on experience and observation. "Well, they were married, and for a her lips. short time they were happy. Then the young wife began to be discontented. S'in missed the luxuries she had been ac-

customed to enjoy. The modest home her husband could provide for her was so different from the elegance with she had been formerly surrounded. She began to fret. Her dis content soon found expression in words. Naturally, her husba id became angere at what he considered her lack of devo-

"When she suggested that her parents would lend financial aid he became inlignant, and jusisted that she should be tent with her lot, until by his o . n "forts he could better their condition. on can imagine that this state of affairs soon led to something worse. Quarrels came frequent; love was a thing of the ast. No doubt thinking herself much imsed, she left him and returned to her parents. Then application for a separation was made. All efforts to effect a reconciliation were fruitless. Well, this is the end. The law has sanctioned the paration that already existed in fact: U. D. William the young woman remains with her pa-WHOSE work is the finest; materials the reuts; the young man will probably go to best, and PRICES THE CHEAPEST. ruin, for his unfortunate marriage has ruin, for his unfortunate marriage has

> taken all ambition out of him." "And the lesson?" suggested Lossing. "Don't marry a woman who is beyond your station financially; don't take a wife from a mansion unless you have a mansion in readiness for her." "But surely all marriages of this kind

don't result as this one has done?" "No, probably not; there are exceptions to every rule. I am speaking of the rule. You will find as you grow older that it holds good in nine cases out o Marriage is too serious a matter to enter into it lightly, and happiness too valuable to stake it on a chance. Heiresses are content with love in a cottage only in novels; in real life you seldom

find love that is strong enough to conquer all the weaknesses of human nature, especially of female human nature." Lossing sat in silence for a minute or more. The old man's word's seemed to have impressed him deeply. At length he asked a question he had come to propound, receiving a reply that

made the matter clear to him, thanked fail at last." his adviser, and was about to leave, when the judge remarked, further points on that case, come to my

house this evening, and I will show you sbruptly ended. what authorities to consult."

He took the kind offer rather as a matter of course, for Judge Sharpe had long ago told him to make use of his library whenever he wished, and he had frequently availed himself of the permis- minutes later.

Lossing, after leaving the judge's office, went directly to his own, which Instead of busying himself with the papers that lay strewn about upon the desk, he paced to and fro for several minutes. Then he sat down, and for at least half an hour stared very hard at nothing, or perhaps at the wall. Could he have seen his own face just then he would have been surprised at the change that had come over it. There as a hopeless, despairing expressi m explicable to any of those who kne him less, she-"

"There's no other way; I'll have to it." he suddenly exclaimed, at the same time rising abruptly.

Then he put on his hat and coat, went out and walked rapidly away. The evening of that day found him at the house of Judge Sharpe, sitting in the library, apparently engressed in a legal colume. But as he had been staring " the same page for the last ten minutes and that page happened to contai nerely a portion of the index, it is doubt ul that he was as deeply engrossed as h

A light step fell upon the carpeted thor behind him. A young girl had en-

irl she was, and the glad smile that general way, by one who intended no lighted up her face when she saw the specific application of his remarks; that Walter Lossing had evidently not con fined his attention to Judge Sharpe's li

be n so pleased to see him. "Paring over dry legal volumes, as ganal, I see. What perplexing is heavily on your mind now, Wal-"? Why, what ails you? You look as um as if you had lost every friend in

voung girl spoke, and the light streaming upon his face showed it indeed to be a mirror of everything gloomy and disheartening.

"It isn't a law case that is troubling "That was the plaintiff. Nice sort of a me; I would it were only that," he re plied with a sigh that was almost "What is then? Has any misfortune befallen you?"

> "Yes, a misfortune indeed; or at least seems to be now. Doubtless it is all "What are you talking about? Why

don't you tell me what is troubling "I came for that very purpose, that might tell you. After this evening we

must not meet again." "Not-meet-again?" Nellie Sharp repeated the words slowly, as if she could not grasp their full meaning. The color ed to her cheeks and then receied. eaving her very pale. "What do you mean, Walter? What has happened? You cannot be in earnest."

Walter rather incoherently recounted that Judge Sharpe had told him of the case, Lowis vs. Lewis, and the comments he had made on that case. "And is that all?" asked Nellie, when

She smiled a little as she asked the question, and a close observer would have noticed that a sigh of relief passed "All? Is it not too much? Knowing

that your father holds this view, can do otherwise than give you up?" "I thought you had more pluck," said the young girl, with just a suggestion of scorn in her voice.

"It is not a matter of courage, but of conscience-of honor. Can I go to the man who gives me such advice as I have received, who tells me never to marry e woman who is beyond my station financially, and ask him to give me his daughter, who is dearer to him than all else? I am poor; I have none but the most problematical prospects, while youwell, I need not say more; you can tendily see my position."

"But I can't see it in the light in which you place it. I thought you had suffiment faith in me not to believe that I would do as that dreadful woman did, of whom my father told you. Your prospicts are certainly better than you represent them. Furthermore, my father would yield to my wishes."

knows how strong that faith is; it is be- camp was only about two hundred yards cause I would feel that I had acted from our settlement, and it was my treacherously toward one who has been | daily custom to walk over to the moomy best friend if I held you to your | rong, as they call it, and study the habits -your promise, that I have decided to of the black fellows, as the original nato that which will take all the happiness | tives of Australia are called.

"Probably it never occurred to you hat the happiness of any one else might suffer; it seems that I am not considered

"You will soon forget; you will be nappier than I could ever make you." "Oh, certainly; we women forget so easily; it is only the men that remember -only the hearts of men that are broken. However, since you wish it so, it is not or me to object." "It is not what I wish; it is what I

"But suppose I should refuse to accept your decision; suppose I should assert my rights? Suppose I should insist, at east, on your trying, for a term of years, to bring your financial condition up to what you consider the proper standard?" "It would be wrong to keep you bound by a promise to one who would have to

struggle, perhaps for years, and might "By the way, my boy, if you want any Just then Judge Sharpe entered the specimen of the human species, and h

room, and the painful meeting was will, as often as not, lay aside his un-

to see him.

looked unusually stern when he re- former indolence. Time, however, is of sponded to the latter's summous a few little consequence to the black.

said the judge, as he motioned to Wal- of the work is quite skilfully performed, ter. "Sit down. I will come to the no one part being more burned than an-"as in another part of the same building. point at once. I am instructed by a cli- other. The charcoal is then chipped of ent of mine, to bring suit against you. and the black fellow licks the weapon all We have the clearest kind of a case, and over with his tongue and places it in a should certainly win in the courts, but smoky fire of green boughs, which we desire to give you an opportunity to warms it and makes it quite pliable. compromise the matter."

"A suit? Why, who could want to sue me? I owe nothing, there is no "Never was more serious. There is

cause, and a good one; as you will there which would have seemed quite in- tearn presently, my client's case is flaw-"She? Ah! I see. Some blackmailing scheme; some adven-"

"There, there, don't get excited; it's

nothing of the kind. The plaintiff in the case is eminently respectable, as you will "Who is she? What is the cause o action? Why don't you tell me at once? "The cause of action is breach of

promise," said the judge, impressively. "Breach of promise! Why, I never-"Perhaps you can guess the plaintiff's name now," suggested the judge. "You see," continued he, as Walter still sat as one stricken dumb, "the young lady thinks that you have been influenced by | poxious custom.

ered the room. A very pretty young something that was said to you, in a she believes that, if the matter is presented to you in the proper light, no ex- GOOD ADVICE ON THE SUBJECT OF reme measures will be necessary to brury on his previous visits. If he had make you see that you were altogether the judge's daughter would not have wrong in arriving at a certain decision, based on the case of Lewis vs. Lewis. need a partner; I have more work than I can manage alone. I think you are

A JAPANESE PRISON.

just the kind of a man I want.

Lassing had turned and risen as the Quite Different From These in Use in This Country.

That "stone walls do not a prison make" is characteristic of prisons Japan. It would be strange if a people as poetic and unique as the Japanese did not treat crime and criminals in a different way from any other nation; and as their morality, religion and standards differ from ours, so do their prisons. Among many experiences, I can count none more sad and dispiriting than a visit to an English model prison. The gray black walls, the cold, cheerless cells, the solitary prisoners at work at useless tasks, the exercise grounds, with the men making their daily dreary rounds, the coarse, repulsive faces of the criminals, and the stolid indifference of the warden, with his clanking keys, all combine to leave on the mind a weary sense of some of the hopeless results of advanced civiliza-

A visit to a Japanese jail leaves quite can laugh at a funeral, and who are rarely seen to cry, except at the theater, are not bound to treat crime very seriously, and to regard criminals more as those who have gone a little astray

than as persons radically bad. "Do go and see a prison before you leave here," said a lady to me; "you will be interested; it is one of the pret-

tiest things I have seen in Japan." So I went, and visited the State prison situated in the outskirts of Tokio. Driven by two fast runners yoked in the jinriksha, or small hand-car, which takes the place of cab or carriage in Japan, we tentious journeymen of the times. sped along at the rate of about seven miles an hour, through the busy streets of Tokio, across the wide river, and out into the suburbs, where the lilac wis teria and the flame-colored azaleas were making all the gardens gay. On arriving at the prison premises I was struck at once by the fact that there were no outer walls, and that the gates which led into the large garden and farm which surround the buildings stood wide open. The prison contained, however, one thousand six hundred and sixty-one prisoners, one thousand five hundred and forty-two men and one hundred and nineteen women, and o this number one thousand sixty-two men and fifty-one women had been committed, for robbery, I was told.

The Boomerang.

Three years ago I lived close to an abo-"I do not lack faith in you; Heaven | riginal camp in New South Wales. This

I was naturally more interested in the boomerang than in any other of their weapons, and with a little practice soon learned to throw it. In the language of this tribe, the wong-ei-bong, which i situated in the Bogan River region, the

boomerang is called a womera. I shall therefore call it a womera. The womera is made from what is technically known as an elbow from the kurrawung tree, and sometimes from the yarran and myall trees. All these trees belong to the acacia tribe, and have sweet-

scented woods. The native, having found a suitable elbow, chops it out of the tree, and, as i is generally too heavy to carry home, trims it on the spot into the rough out-

line of the forthcoming weapon. After about two hours' labor the womers will be reduced to three or four pounds weight, but it is still a long way from being a finished weapon. As now appears it is a flat, heavy club, "I see it is vain to reason with one who longer and thinner at one arm than the a unreasonable; it shall be as you wish." other. The black is a decidedly lazy completed weapon for a week or per-A few months after, Judge Sharpe's haps a longer period. When he resumes "Thank you; I shall do so," Lossing | clerk came into Walter Lossing's office | work the wood will have become very one day and told him the judge wanted | hard and dry, and consequently difficult to work upon, but it never once occurr It seemed to Walter that the judge to him that he is now paying for his

After some further paring down the "Come in here, I want to talk to you," | weapon is charred all over, and this part Toothpicks.

> Polite folks are abolishing the use of toothpicks. They are used neither as sideboard decoration nor as a centerpiece for the table. Neither are they served with the after-dinner coffee. It is not polite to pick the teeth at table; it is rather the act of a scavenger, even if the face and mouth are covered by a napkin, as some people seem to think is correct. Really refined people suffer pain rather than to offend in this manner. A person might just as well brush the teeth at a meal, and it would be quite as agreeable a diversion. The toothpick is properly

an article of toilet and for the bath-room

and the dressing-room, and not for the dining room. People do not clean their nails at the table, which would be far more preferable than the opening o cavernous mouths. The whole thing panders to a low taste instead of a refin one, and it is high time to abolish an ob-

APPRENTICES.

LEARNING A TRADE.

days Among Young Minds in Reference to Serving an Apprenticeship-A Thorough Knowledge Pays. A writer makes the statement : "the business of learning a trade by means of serving an apprenticeship has passed away," and adds that "Young

An Erraneaus Idea Prevalent Nowa-

to learn of others the art and mystery of "For the trade he proposes to follow. This seems to be the fact, no matter how unsatisfactory or damaging it may appear, and we are sorry to be obliged to

serve his time, or bound to serve any

admit the truth of the statement. There is no question but what, with natural adaptability, the youth who serves an apprenticeship with a man wi has the object of turning out good workmen, rather than having some one to run errands and wait upon the other workmen, will become a good mechanic. We are well aware of the fact, as this correspondent further remarks, that in many cases the "apprentices are not properly instructed, but are made simply the drudges of older workmen. I have seen this often in shops, where the apprentices for the first year was nothing but a cara different memory. The people who rier of water, or an errand boy to the beer shop; and I can point to more than one mechanic whom I believe acquired his love for beer from this very service he was made to perform for the older workmen." This is a deplorable fact, and one that does not reflect to the credit of

> any employer. There seems to be an idea prevalent among the young minds of to-day that it is not necessary to serve an apprenticeship in order to become proficient at any particular trade, and the evil effects of this mode of thought is apparent in the great number of "blacksmiths," or pre-

No man, no matter how lavishly nature has showered her blessings upon him, is able to grasp all the principles of a trade or profession; neither is it probable that he is so well stocked with knowledge that he may not be taught, or gain some information from those older | four degrees. in years and experience than himself. The only way he can ever expect to become proficient is by "working up" and learning from others. That man who, with the bravado born of ignorance, at night. tempts to place himself at the head of the profession he is feigning to understand and expecting to be able to represent by sheer "bull-headedness," will one lay be found out, and then he may expect to receive the discharge and disdain he so richly merits.

has mastered his trade by perseverance fifty yards from the actual river or and self-denial, at the expense of a few stream. vears of servitude as an apprentice, will,

things," be made "ruler over many. finds he doesn't know, and the man who so self-willed and headstrong as to to a foot long. think that he cannot be taught, or is un willing to be told anything-and we are surely too good and intelligent to inhabit this mundane sphere, where no one man is capable of possessing all the knowl-

edge obtainable. The best workmen and most thoroughly competent mechanics we ever saw are the most modest and unassuming of men, who have learned by experience that they do not know it all, and it is the man who does assume this that is least likely to receive any help or information from others. It is a pleasure to them to see him enjoying his ignorance, and they are in no hurry to forego this pleasure, when well aware that they would not receive even courteous thanks

It pays to begin at the bottom and "work up;" we must creep before we can walk, for in the first place we may receive a fall if we aim too high, and it It had good soil and a spring of water we disregard the latter teaching we are apt to become bow-legged, knock-kneed and generally deformed.

Let no young man think he is demeanbut let him improve this opportunity, putations of his fellow-workmen, and know how to appreciate the position. It will help him to use more discretion toward others, and be more willing to impart the knowledge he has gained to others who are striving to acquire a knowledge in the same direction.

A Good Suggestion. When the Emperor Francis Joseph was making his first journey through Hungary, the good people of Pesth bestirred themselves to give him a hearty reception. The then burgomaster of the town was a notorious skinflint, and was regarded with anything but respect by

At a meeting of the reception committee a proposal had been made to intro- other growth would injure them. The duce into the town's welcome to the emperor something of a novel or unique | means of pyramidal cypresses, placed in character. The burgomaster agreed but | double or triple rows all round. Last stipulated that whatever was done must year the proprietors of this estate sold fulfil three conditions. First, surprise | the produce of this thirty seven scres of the emperor; secondly, be as inexpen- orangery for three years, in advance, for sive as possible; and thirdly, please the five thousand dollars per annum. folk. The following day his worship received an anonymous letter containing the following suggestion:

"Let the burgomaster be hung up by the neck to the first triumphal arch. This, " said the writer, "would certainly surprise his majesty, it wouldn't cost a penny, and nothing would please the

HAS A BRAIN OF ITS OWN.

The Throat Has a Subordinate Thinking Apparatus Doing Lots of Work. "Did you ever kno v," said a well known specialist, as he deftly inserted a

looking-glass into the roof of a patient's mouth, talking the while to a reporter, that the throat has a brain of its own? No? I suppose few of the laity know it, out it's a fact. There is a small ganglis. which exercises direct control of the muscles of the throat and acts as its orain. Of course it is subservient to the genuine brain, but at the same time does a good deal of independent thinking for tself. It is very timid and suspicious at

any strange objects that come near the "For this reason it is very difficult for a physician to operate on the throat. Before anything can be done in this direction it is necessary for the operator to gain the confidence of the little brain that dominates it. It frequently takes weeks before this confidence can be seured, and until it is secured it is impossible to operate. When the little brain is finally made to understand that no harm is intended it, but that the physician is actuated by friendly motives, it

will submit to almost any treatment, however painful. "But wee to the man who attempts rough treatment to the throat before gaining the little brain's confidence and in spite of its protests. His operations will be resented with violent paroxysms, first of the throat, then of the diaphragm, and, if the operator still persists, the patient will be thrown into convulsions. Still more curious is the fact that this little brain has a memory, and if once frightened in this way it is almost impossible to ever gain its confidence, no matter how gentle the operator may be. I don't know whether its distrust would extend to other operators than the one who frightened it or not. I think I will try the experiment some time of seeing whether it can remember faces. "-Phila-

Licorice. On the banks of the Tigris and the Enphrates 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 one hundred and

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

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 tands are leased for the purpose and no objection is made to its being cultivated. It grows on red earth soil, where the Modesty is a becoming virtue, and is wood is best, provided it has plenty of its own reward. The young man who water, and the ground is not more than

The wood, after being once dug up, f he has been "faithful over a few grows better afterward. The time of ' collecting is generally during the winter. As a general rule, the man who has the but it is possible all the year round. The least particle of inherent intelligence root when dug is full of water, and must and foresight will be willing to acknowl- be allowed to dry, a process which takes edge that the longer he lives the more he | the best part of a year. It is then sawed or cut into small pieces from six inches

The good and sound pieces are kept and the rotten ones are used for fire wood sorry to say there are too many such—is 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 stick sold in drug stores comes mostly from Spain, and is 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."

Fruit Growing in Northern Africa. Algeria is rapidly becoming a formidable competitor with the fruit growers of southern Europe. Two young men, with no knowledge of agriculture, bought an estate of five hundred and eighty-five acres at a place called Bonfarik, which had never paid any of its former owners. yielding one thousand cubic meters per day. This was all laid out in oranges, lemons and vines. A hundred acres have been planted with oranges, of which ing himself by becoming an apprentice, thirty-seven acres are productive, and the remainder will be so in four or five and the time will come when he will be years' time. Instead of planting seedglad to say that he was once the errand | lings, a system which has been generally boy and general butt of the jokes and im. abandoned, the universal method of grafting the desired species on stalks of the bigarade was adopted. The young plants remain in the beds where they are sown, or are grafted and transferred to others for four years. They are then planted out in rows, five meters apart, or four hundred plants to the hectare; in five years more they begin to bear fairly, and at ten years they are in their prime. A tree on this estate, thirty-five years of age, bore five thousand five hundred fruits last year. The plantations are ploughed four or five times a year; the trees are manured every five years, and they are well irrigated with running water twice a month during the hottest summer months. Nothing is grown amongst them, it being found that any trees are sheltered from the wind by

"What has become of your new silk hat, old man?" "I gave it to the porter of a Pullman car. " "What did you do that for?" "It was cheaper to give it to

him than to have him brush it." The mantle of earth is its land'scape.