Andover News

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1894

Exclaims the St. Louis Republic:—"Our entire new navy, including three tugboats, has cost only $29,000,000. Some Englishmen are vowing that ten times that amount ought to be spent at once to secure their nation against France and Russia."

Says the New York Herald: "The Anarchists are a common danger. It is therefore the duty of every one to make common cause against them. Since it is a part of their creed that there is no frontier for their crimes, they must be made to understand that there is no frontier for their repression."

The posted list of most New York clubs is a business barometer. Such lists are unusually long and their items unusually persistent in times of depression. But with the return of business sunshine they melt like snow at the approach of spring. It is a point of pride with some men never to be thus posted for debt, but there are snobs who contemplate with satisfaction the appearance of their names once a month on the bulletin board along with the names of distinguished men in whose company they would be glad to be seen upon any terms.

The civil list or salary of King Humbert, of Italy, is the largest of all those paid by European nations to their respective sovereigns. This is so much more remarkable, because Italian finances are at the lowest ebb. Humbert's civil list is fixed annually at 14,500,000 francs, nearly $3,000,000. The European sovereigns who receive the highest pay below that of Humbert are Emperor William, of Germany, with a civil list of 12,000,000 francs and Queen Victoria, with about 9,000,000.

Chicago is not contented with having made the World's Fair a success, but is reaching out for everything in sight, notes the New Orleans Picayune. Her latest scheme is to make herself the center of the waterways of the United States. This she thinks may be accomplished by the Hennepin canal, now under construction from that city to the Mississippi river, and by a ship canal from the south end of Lake Michigan to the western end of Lake Erie at Toledo. The distance is 140 miles, and this canal would cut off 550 miles of dangerous lake navigation, saving time, interest and insurance. The canal, it is estimated, could be built for $50,000,000 the interest on which would be more than saved on freight charges. It is thought that the canal would be a profitable investment, and add greatly to Chicago's business and importance.

Remarks the New York Post: "The settlement of the Lehigh Valley Railroad strike by arbitration, so soon after the settlement of a much larger one (the coal miners' strike) in England by the same means is cause for both thankfulness and hope. The principles of arbitration are applicable to every conceivable dispute between employer and employe. This is not saying that the decision of arbitrators must perforce be accepted by both parties in every case. That might not be possible in every case, but in nine cases out of ten it would be accepted, and the result would be the saving of millions of dollars to this country every year, besides improving the temper and self-respect of all the parties concerned. It would undoubtedly improve the quality and amount of the work done also, by satisfying the employes that their rights were secured to them as well as possible under the circumstances. A very timely publication on this subject is a volume of 116 pages entitled 'Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation,' compiled by Josephine Shaw Lowell. It gives a detailed account of the working of arbitration in concrete cases in England, Belgium and the United States. Such illustrations are far more enlightening than any abstract argument could be. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Lowell will, in a future edition, add the details of the English coal-mine arbitration and that of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. All such literature should be kept in a handy place."

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures which Show that Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

A WRITER in a Vienna daily paper gives a realistic picture of the manner in which many persons living along the banks of the Danube make a living. He says that every year hundreds of corpses floating down the river are pulled ashore and robbed, after which they are thrown back into the water. "Year after year," says the writer, "hundreds of lifeless bodies—the mortal remains of suicides, victims of crime and victims of accidents—rise to the surface of the Danube, are swept along with the current and washed up on the land on one bank or the other. Here they are discovered by the 'hyenas' who rifle the corpses, and then, as a rule, kick them back on the waves, after which no human being worries about them more. Thousands of people vanish from the scene in this manner, no one ever learning what fate befel them. Blood-curdling crimes remain undiscovered, and the uncertainty whether a man is dead or will return again to his family and friends is often fraught with heavy losses to the latter. No mound marks the spot where these unfortunate people rest; they are struck out of the roll call of humanity; no trace reveals the course of their last long journey; they have simply vanished from the world like the lost wanderer in the desert who is buried beneath enormous sand waves, or like the famished traveler in the wilderness whose body becomes the food of birds of prey. And yet we are living in Europe."

THOMAS JENNINGS, of Pittsburg, possesses a cow that discounts all the billygoats in the city for a taste for old rubbish, but she hasn't good digestive organs. She is a blooded cow and has not been used to a diet of umbrellas and old cans. But during a late storm, while hay was scarce, she ate an umbrella. One day she was taken ill. It is supposed that the umbrella opened after the cow had swallowed it. At all events, one side of the bovine became much enlarged and the owner called in Dr. Coleman, a veterinary surgeon, to diagnose the case. This morning he paid his patient a visit and found an abscess in the right side of the animal, near the shoulder. He was convinced that something had entered the abscess, and by the use of his pincers he succeeded in catching hold of and pulling out one of the ribs of the umbrella. It was twenty-four inches in length, and attached to it was the brace, eighteen inches in length. Another examination followed and another rib was taken out. Again inserting his probe, the doctor came upon a soft substance which he felt certain was the lining of the lung of the cow. He gave a pull, and was rewarded in bringing out the cover of an umbrella, 22 by 24 inches. Another rib was also secured. The animal is still living and will doubtless recover, although the doctor is of the opinion that there are still other ribs under the skin.

"THE strangest test of will power and endurance ever made," said E. D. Gonsauls, of the City of Mexico, "was in Mexico, the characters participating being a Mexican girl and an American man. They were lovers, and the girl's parents refused their consent to any union, insisting that she should marry a wealthy Mexican suitor. At the suggestion of the girl they agreed to die together, and to test the strength and endurance of each other's love they chose a means of suicide unlike any ever dreamed of before. Food and fruit were placed on a table in the centre of a room occupied by both, the girl having escaped from her home, but being unwilling to elope with her lover. It was agreed that they should starve to death with plenty before them, and should either succumb to nature and partake of the food then both were released from the bond of death, and there should be an everlasting separation. For twelve days they endured the pangs of hunger without a murmur or a thought of wavering from their purpose to die together. The twelfth day the father of the girl discovered her whereabouts, and, breaking the door, they were carried out, too faint to stand alone. It took them several days to recover their strength, and when they did they were married. This is a true statement, and the American is living with his Mexican wife to-day."

A MOST remarkable case of theft was in Whitfield County, Georgia. A family living in the country left their home for a few months' visit. When the family returned there was no house, no barn, no stables and no fences, while a large hole had been dug where the house had formerly stood. Suspicion pointed to a man who occupied an adjoining farm, and after a rigid examination it was learned that he had first entered the house and stolen the cook stove. Then he took some other articles. His next move was to take the balance of the furniture to town and sell it. He then appropriated the fences, and later the outhouses to repair his own fences and buildings. Emboldened by success he tore down the dwelling-house and sold the lumber, and, not satisfied with stealing the furniture and house, he began to excavate the ground in order to fill a low place upon his own land.

CHEROKEE COUNTY, Ala., has a muscular prodigy. His name is Joe Chaney, and he weighs only 150 pounds. He was arrested recently and incarcerated in the jail at Centre, charged with burglarizing a store at Leesburg, Ala. As soon as they put him in jail he broke the door open and came out. They then chained him, supposedly, fast to the floor and a powerful chain was locked close about his neck and fastened to the floor, but before the jailer could arise to survey the job the prisoner had bursted the chains asunder and stood erect also. Some of his feats of skill and strength are bursting dungeon locks, pulling chains apart, drawing iron spikes from the walls, and breaking bars. It is said he can break the bars of the dungeon windows as easily as if they were toothpicks, and can pull a heavy chain in twain with the ease that an ordinary man can a silken cord.

A YOUNG man named John Rudy, living at Cammack, Ind., who has been an idiot since he was 6 years old, was caught by a couple of boys and scared for the fun of it, a few days ago, and when released he ran home, a distance of about two miles. Rudy, who had before been harmless, then became a dangerous maniac. The physicians who were called to examine Rudy said he might possibly survive the crisis and afterward not only regain his senses, but the shock which had been produced by his being scared was likely to restore him to a reasonably sound mind. This has now proven to be the case, as Rudy now talks and acts with comparative intelligence, and he is also harmless, as before, which is now looked upon by all as a wonderful restoration of the mind after an inaction of twenty-five years.

COLONEL A. T. FRASER has sent to London Nature an interesting note from Bellary with regard to two Hindu dwarfs which he photographed in the Kurnoul district of the Madras Presidency, not far south of the River Kistna. In speech and intelligence the dwarfs were indistinguishable from ordinary natives of India. From an interrogation of one of them it appeared that he belonged to a family all the male members of which have been dwarfs for several generations. They marry ordinary native girls and the female children grow up like those of other people. The males, however, though they develop at the normal rate until they reach the age of six, then cease to grow and become dwarfs. These stunted specimens of humanity are almost helpless, and are unable to walk more than a few yards.

THE San Francisco Chronicle issues a sixty-four page paper devoted to accounts of the progress of the city and State during the past year. California mines yielded $20,000,000 in 1893, of which $13,000,000 was gold. The wheat crop was 36,000,000 bushels; grape brandy, 2,000,000 gallons; canned fruit, 1,000,000 cases; barley, 14,500,000 bushels; beans, 79,000,000 pounds; raisins, 63,500,000 pounds; dried fruits, 154,000,000 pounds; prunes, 47,000,000 pounds; wool, 30,500,000 pounds; hops, 48,000 bales. The total exports of California are estimated thus: Vegetables, 110,000,000 pounds; dried fruits, 92,000,000. The value of wheat exports was $13,000,000; flour, $8,500,000; exports of wine amounted to 11,000,000 gallons.

THERE is an interesting anomaly on a ranch near Burbank, Cal. A gentleman who moved out recently from the city and commenced farming on a small scale for the benefit of his health, bought, among other stock, a cow and eight young pigs. After a while it was noticed that the pigs thrived and rapidly grew fat, while the cow seemed to be eating her head off and giving no milk to speak of for family use. The cause was soon discovered in the fact that the little porkers were in the habit of sucking the cow, and the latter seemed to enjoy it immensely. In fact, when she was shut up away from the pigs she mourned as though she had lost her offspring.

AN automatic sculpturing machine operated by electricity has been patented by a French inventor. It is not intended to take the place of artists, but is used for making copies, and is also capable of making roughhewn statues, upon which the talent of the sculptor can afterward work to better advantage than upon the rough block. The principle is that of the pantograph, there being two parts to the machine, one of which exactly reproduces the movements of the other. The operator guides one part over the lines of the statue which it is designed to copy, and a swiftly revolving chisel in the other cuts away at the outside of the block until the lines of the model are exactly reproduced.

IT is odd to hear of a Chinese being scared merely by the means of a little music. Such a case did occur the other day at Singapore, we learn from the Straits Times, when a Chinese went into a house at Neil road and took up what he thought to be a cash box. He started off down the street, when suddenly the box broke forth into the melodious strains of the "Wandering Minstrel." The man dropped the box on the road, gave one look at it, turned his back upon it and bolted—straight into the arms of a constable.

IN Cuba a woman never loses her maiden name. After marriage she adds her husband's name to her own. In being spoken of she is always called by her Christian and maiden names. To a stranger it is often quite a task to find out whose wife a woman is. Never hearing the wife called by the husband's name, one naturally does not associate them together. The children take the names of both parents, but place the mother's name after the father's.

AT the first regular meeting of the London Court of Aldermen, after the installation of the new Lord Mayor, the court, in accordance with a quaint usage which had its origin as far back as 1877, resolved to send what is called "livery cloth" to certain high officers of the state—such as the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, and Master of the Rolls—four and one-half yards of the best black cloth to each.

AT THE THROTTLE.

The Engineer Whose Steady Hand Controls Locomotives.

Meantime, what is the engineer of the fastest train in the word doing for the passenger? In the first place, the New York Central's Chicago flyer is not driven by one but by many engineers. In order to cover the 964 miles between the two cities in twenty hours, including nine stops, there are required seven huge engines in relays, driven by seven grimy heroes. A run of less than 150 miles is the limit per day for each engine, while three hours of the plunging rush wears out the strongest engineer.

Sixty, seventy, eighty miles an hour—what does this mean to the man at the throttle? It means that the six and a half feet drivers turn five times every second and advance 100 feet. Tic-tic-tic and the train has run the length of New York's highest steeple.

The engineer turns his head for five seconds to look at the gauges, and in that time the terrible iron creature putting forth the strength of 1,000 horses, may have shot past a red signal with its danger warning 500 feet away. Ten seconds and 1,0 00 feet are left behind—one-fifth of a mile.

Who knows what horrors may lie within that thousand feet! There may be death lurking round a curve, death spreading its arms in a tunnel, and the engineer must see and be responsible for everything. Not only must he note instantly all that is before him—the signals, switches, bridges, passing trains and the condition of the rails, but he must act at the same moment, working throttle, air brakes or reversing lever, not as quick as thought, but quicker, for there is no time to think. His muscles must do the right thing automatically under circumstances where a second is an age.

In the three hours of his vigil there are 10,800 seconds during each one of which he must watch with the mental alertness of an athlete springing for a flying trapeze from the roof of an ampitheatre; with the courageous self-possession of a matador awaiting the deadly rush of a maddened bull. And far more depends upon the engineer's watching well, because if he fails by a hair's breadth in coolness or precision of judgment there may come destruction, not only to himself, but to hundreds of passengers who while he stands guard are perhaps grumbling at the waiter in the dining car or telling funny stories in the smoker.—[Atlanta Constitution.

Shanghai.

Shanghai was a very small city in China forty years ago, but now it has become the largest and principal port. The native city is surrounded by walls and has seven gates. The streets and houses inside of the city are very narrow and small. Three settlements—French, English and American—were made some years ago outside of the north gate and on the bank of the Whangpoo River. They are separated by two small creeks and joined by several bridges, the largest of which is the Garden Bridge, so named by a foreign garden aside of the bridge. There are many wide and long streets in these settlements, lined with beautiful shops, both Chinese and foreign. The most beautiful street is called the Nanking Road, but still another runs along the Whangpoo bank, containing most of the great banks and honge; it is called the Bund. At one end of the Bund is the foreign garden, that permits no Chinaman to enter, but foreigners are always to be seen roaming there. The principal exports are tea and silk. Its population is about 288,000.—[New York Voice.

Sympathy Helps.

To make our own troubles the means of helping the troubles of others is a noble effort for good. A well illustrated instance of this kindly sympathy is shown in a letter from Mr. Enoch L. Hanscom, School Agent, Marshfield, Me., an old Union soldier. He says: "It may do somebody some good to state, I am a man of sixty and when forty had a bad knee and rheumatism set in. I was lame three years and very bad most of the time. I got St. Jacobs Oil and put it on three times and it made a cure. I am now in good health."

Chinese Cloisters.

There are nuns in China. They have a somewhat easier time than nuns in European and American convents do. They belong chiefly to the lower classes, the poorer parents being willing to sell their daughters to the service of the convent. The children thus grow up in the æsthetic atmosphere, and eventually join the order. Poor widows also frequently solve the self-suporting problem by entering a convent.

When the women are merely novices the front of their heads are shaved. When the novitiate is completed—which cannot be until the end of the candidates sixteenth year—the entire head is shaved. The nun vows to lead a chaste and ascetic life. Her diet is purely vegetable; meats and liquors she must avoid. She must hold no intercourse with men, and must take no interest in worldly affairs. Her religious duties, which she promises faithfully to perform, are mainly prayers, ceremonies and the care of the altar, on which the vestal fire must not die out.

But the Chinese nun enjoys a good deal of freedom. She may walk all about the town. Her spare time is spent in tending the sick. And as the Buddhist priests have very little intercourse with Chinese women, the nuns are the religious instructors of the feminine part of the community, and thus exercise a great influence.—[New York Journal.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A quart of cream should yield from thirteen to fifteen ounces of butter.

A French authority estimates the wealth of the United Kingdom at $150,000,000,000.

NOTHING TO BUILD ON

"Two years ago I was taken sick with catarrhal neuralgia and a complication of diseases, including nervous prostration. I had four doctors here and then went to Boston, where I was treated by two physicians. They all said there was no help for me. I was run down so low there was nothing to build on. They said I had **catarrh of the bladder.** When I began taking

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

I weighed 98 pounds; now I weigh 139 pounds. I could not stand on my feet long enough to wash my dishes; now I can do all my work, washing included, for five in the family. MRS. E. E. BROWN, Easton, N. H.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billousness.

"August Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

Warren's Natural **ASPHALT** Ready-Roofing. **Durable—Easily Applied** This roofing contains no coal tar and will not dry up and become brittle and crumble. Send for free samples and Circular No. 5 to Warren Chemical & Mfg. Co., 81 and 83 Fulton Street, New York, U.S.A.

Tried for His Life

—OR—

WITHIN THE SHADOW OF THE SCAFFOLD.

By MAJOR JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

CHAPTER VIII.

WHAT SHE SAW IN THE NIGHT.

To others in that house the failure
Captain Courtenay to arrive on the eve
ing of the third seemed a trivial circu
stance. His trunks had come; the ho
appointed for the wedding was s
twenty-four hours off; he had probab
been subjected to some small delay, a
would come in ample time. And whet
he came or not, the matter was regard
with much indifference by all b
Blanche. The housekeeper and the s
rants no doubt wished the wedding
proceed, as they had been put to a gr
deal of trouble about it; but the feeli
was very much that of people who like
participate in a show. Blanche w
liked by all of them, and all wished h
well; but the coldness of her father t
ward the bridegroom was well known, a
there had been much whispering and ta
below stairs as to how the affair w
likely to end.

To Blanche Pembroke her lover's fa
ure to arrive promptly at nightfall, as
had promised, was a serious thing. S
declined to come down to supper. S
heard the house shut up, the usual loc
ing and barring of doors, and felt t
silence that followed, when all but s
were wrapped in sleep.

But she could not sleep. Fears
harm or mishap to him she loved bet
than all the world besides possessed h
The circumstances of her engageme
had, as it were, left her alone with hi
Her father's tardy and reluctant conse
her sister's open disapproval, had, i
way, alienated both Ralph and hers
from them. She felt that by the st
she was taking she might be severing h
self forever from home and relativ
And she was willing—O, how willing
to go anywhere, to do anything, with hi
with *him!* But if accident had ha
pened to him?—if his horse had thro
and fallen on him?—if he were to
brought to her dead or dying?—th
what would life be worth to her?

She had lain down on the outside
her bed, dressed as she was, and tried
sleep. The effort was useless; her fea
her love, her boundless longings banish
rest from her eyelids.

She rose, threw on a shawl, and sea
herself by the window. She raised
she softly unclosed the blinds.

The sky was cloudy; a star glimme
faintly, here and there. Her cham
looked out upon the river. There was
wide stretch of lawn between the ho
and the water, much of which was visi
to her as she sat there.

The air was chill, but she heeded it n
She sat with her hands clasped on
window-sill, intently gazing out. T
highway ran in rear of the house; wh
Ralph should come, she knew he wou
as usual, come round to the front,
enter by the great door.

The things of which we are now
speak, the sights which Blanche Pe
broke in those night hours saw—
thought she saw—are of the kind that
variously treated by men. By so
doubted, by others scoffed at, what
we say of them except to repeat the wo
of the witness herself, as she utte
them again and again, to all who wis
to talk of these things, until her dy
day!

"No," she was wont to say, "I did
dream. I was looking out upon the la
wide awake, eagerly expecting Ralph.
saw them; they passed before my sigh
know not what they were, but I pla
saw them."

This is what she saw:

A broad pebbled walk led down to
river-bank from the front porch.

From the end of the house, betw
some trees that grew there, a figure ca
slowly across the lawn and reached
front walk. It was the figure of a m
The dress was disordered, the head b
the hair tumbled. She recognized
figure; it was that of Ralph Courtena
She leaned from the window; she
went to say that this act, perfectly
membered by her, was proof posi
that she was awake. She was about
speak his name—when, as the fig
slowly walked down to the water.
face was turned up to her, over the sh
der. His face; but O, how troubled,
sad it looked!

Yet she might have called to him,
at that instant another figure came
view, coming from the same direct
and following directly after the f
This was also a man's figure.
clothes were threadbare and dusty.
this one also she knew. She shudde
to recognize him, for it was Robert Be
well, whom of all men she feared
dreaded.

And he, walking on toward the ri
also turned his livid, passion-disto
face up to her.

She shuddered, but could not l
away. A nameless fascination held
she continued to look.

She saw the first figure reach the e
of the bank. It turned about.
clenched hand of the other was she
toward it. Then the first disappe
over the edge, and, slowly foll
ing, the second went the same way.

The watcher fell on her knees there
the window. She did not reason ther
as whether this might be a vision, a r
ity, or a dream. She knew that Ra
was in danger. She knew it as well
through the peril had been made know
her by the evidence of her own eyes.
hope it had been; she knew not as to t
that these appearances portended
could not tell, but her heart gave her
warning—he is in danger? And on
knees she prayed for him, and asked
to send him safe to her.

She knew not how long she prayed—
long she was awake. With the al
of dawn, [illegible] about her head, [illegible]
window. On the