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# The Manchester Democrat.

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The Democrat.  
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
One inch	\$1.00	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
Two inches	1.50	1.00	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	1	1	1
Three inches	2.00	1.50	1.00	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	1	1
Four inches	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	1
Five inches	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	75	50	25	10	5	2	1
6 Columns	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	75	50	25	10	5
7 Columns	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	75	50	25	10
8 Columns	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	75	50	25
9 Columns	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	75	50
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### Under Many Flags.

Possibly no possession has changed nationally so frequently as the island of Santa Cruz, in the Dutch West Indies. Originally the land belonged to Spain, and it was taken from Spain to be under the joint rule of England and Holland. After a while the flag of Holland was taken down, and the English flag alone floated, only to give way to Spain again. The Knights of Malta were the next possessors, and from them it passed to a company of adventurers, who lost it to France, which was a part of the United States, two bargains having been arranged, but never completed.

### Coxey's Army.

Coxey's army started from Coxey's home in eastern Ohio in the spring of 1894 to carry, as Coxey said, a "petition in boots" to congress for relief from the hard times then prevailing. On arriving at Washington it was denied access to congress, and those of the pilgrims who disregarded the order to "keep off the grass" of the capitol grounds were sent to jail. Coxey himself was condemned to a term in jail. The "army" at last crossed the Potomac and settled down in a part of the camp on the Virginia side. They were allowed to remain for several months until complaints from Washington induced the governor of Virginia to break up the camp and disperse the campers.

### Odd Marriage Ceremony.

Polynesia is probably the only place in the world where the marriage feast takes place without the presence of the bridegroom. For some unexplained reason the young man is "sent into the bush" when negotiations are opened with the family of his bride, and he remains there during the subsequent festivities. It is only when the guests have departed and the girl is left alone with his parents that messengers are dispatched for him.

### Strange Taste in Eating.

Many strange dishes were eaten by Dean Buckland, the English clergyman and geologist. At his dinner parties, which were attended by leaders of science and literature, the menus were often of a most eccentric character. On one occasion pickled horse tongue was greatly relished by the guests until they were told what they had eaten. Alligator was served up as a rare delicacy and puppies occasionally and mixed frequently. At other times hedgehogs, tortoises, potter's castles, and sometimes rats, frogs and snails were prepared for the delectation of favored guests. Henry Labouchere said that the dean swallowed the mummified remains of the heart of Louis XIV. of France.

### The First Lesson of an Arab Boy.

The first lesson which an Arab boy learns when he begins to talk is to keep facts to himself. It does not sound very friendly but in that way, but it saves a deal of trouble. Foreigners do not understand Arabs. They ask them pointed questions and receive peculiar answers. They construe the answers to please themselves and come away to tell the world that the Arabs are a nation of liars. They are not a nation of liars. Perhaps if they are not the foreigners to mind their own affairs and let them and their fellows and the foreigners would understand them better.—Exchange.

### A Lack of Competition.

The old squire was narrating his experiences with county fairs. "You never had much to do with managing them, perhaps," he said. "Well, I have had a great deal. It takes a lot of head work, I can tell you, to think up popular features outside of the big steers, the fat hogs, the mammoth squashes, the poultry, the preserves, the lace tidies and the agricultural horse trials to draw the crowd. "I remember one year," he proceeded, "when we got everybody's interest excited by announcing a prize of a gold headed cane for the homeliest man in the county and a silk dress pattern for the homeliest woman. After a spirited contest the cane was awarded to Colonel Van Jessup, the landlord of the Van Jessup hotel. "Yes, I know him," interrupted one of the listeners, "and I've seen the cane. Who got the silk dress for being the homeliest woman?" "Nobody. There weren't any entries."

### Salt Water Falls.

There are a good many salt cataracts in existence. They may be found in Norway, southern Chile and British Columbia, where narrow floras, or arms of the sea, are obstructed by barriers of rock. The rising tide flows over and filters through such reefs into the great natural reservoirs beyond, but the water is held back at the exit until it breaks over the obstruction in an irresistible torrent. Most curious of all is the waterfall at Canoe passage, where the island of Vancouver approaches the British Columbia mainland. Here the flood tide from the gulf of Georgia, to the southward, is dammed back at a narrow cleft between two islands until it pours over in a boiling cascade eight hundred feet high, with perhaps double the volume of the Rhine. At the turn of the tide, however, the waters from the north rush back into the gulf, producing a cascade of equal height and volume. This salt water fall actually flows both ways.

### Anonymous Libel.

A correspondent of the London Times raises the point that, while a libel upon a dead man may form the subject of a criminal prosecution, yet there is no redress whatever for a libel by the dead upon the living. Thus a testator may phrase his will as to libel a legatee and injure him to an extent far in excess of his legacy. The writer dies as an illustration the following bequest from an ardent teetotaler to a moderate drinker: "I give and bequeath to A. B. the sum of £50 upon condition that she signs the pledge. Such a condition inserted in a will, he believes, might do the lady legatee an amount of damage for which £50 would be but poor compensation, and he submits that in cases of posthumous libel the executors should be answerable in damages to the extent of the testator's estate.—Law Notes.

### THE SECRET OF CONTENT.

It isn't what a fellow has that clothes him with and peace are his. And makes him feel that recompensed are that he's in truth, well satisfied, and glad that he's alive. It isn't money saved in banks, there placed to his account. It isn't money he holds, of fabulous amount; nay, none of these things worry's thorns as 'twere life's pain we just. It isn't what a fellow has, but what he doesn't want. Though wandering feet may be a curse, far more are itching hands. That's the secret of content, that's the secret of content. Though rolling stones accumulate, but very little more. They don't like the swartious palms, keep swarting at their loss. And so, the man of modest wants who keeps desires cured. Strolls side by side with happy ones when others are in pain. It isn't money he holds, of fabulous amount; nay, none of these things worry's thorns as 'twere life's pain we just. It isn't what a fellow has, but what he doesn't want. Though wandering feet may be a curse, far more are itching hands. That's the secret of content, that's the secret of content. Though rolling stones accumulate, but very little more. They don't like the swartious palms, keep swarting at their loss. And so, the man of modest wants who keeps desires cured. Strolls side by side with happy ones when others are in pain.

### ARCHERY AS A SPORT

THE IMPLEMENTS THAT ARE USED IN THIS ANCIENT PASTIME.

Besides Bow and Arrows Are a Quiver, Pouch, Belt, Tassel and Girth for Post, Arm Guard, Glove, Target and Score Card.—The Bow.

The implements used in archery as a pastime are a bow, arrows, a quiver, a pouch, a belt, a tassel and girth, an arm guard, a shooting glove, a target and a scoring card.

The bow is usually from five to six feet in length, the strength being reckoned by pounds, varying from twenty-five to eighty, those used by gentlemen being in strength from fifty to eighty pounds, those for ladies from twenty-five to forty. It is made of a single piece of yew or ash, the latter of lincewood or hickory, glued back to back.

In forming the bow the wood is gradually tapered, and at each end is a tip of hickory, the one at the upper end being longer than the lower end, and one side of the bow is flat, called the "back," the other being rounded and called the "belly." Near the center, where the bow is held, it is bound with velvet, it is called the "handle," and in each tip of horn is a notch for the string to rest in, called the "nock."

The string of the bow is manufactured of hemp or flax. The hemp strings wear the longest, though they stretch more at first, but being more elastic, bear a harder pull. When it is necessary to fix a fresh string to the bow care must be taken not to break the composition. The tie should be cut, the eye worked at one end, held, the other part allowed to hang down and the eye passed over the upper end of the bow.

If for a lady it may be held from two to two and a half inches below the nock; if for a gentleman, half an inch lower, varying it according to the length and strength of the bow. The hand is then passed along the side of the bow and string to the bottom nock, round which the string is turned and fixed by the noose. When strung, the bow is held with the string about five and a half inches from the belly of the bow, a gentleman's about half an inch more. One part of the string opposite the handle is bound round with waxed silk in order to prevent its being frayed by the arrow, which is sent from that point.

As soon as a string becomes too soft and the fibers too straight it must be rubbed with beeswax and a few turns given to it to shorten it and twist its fibers a little tighter. A spare string should always be provided.

Arrows are variously formed, some being of uniform thickness throughout, others thicker in the center or larger at the point than at the feather end. The best shape being considered the best form for shooting. Arrows are made of white pine, having at one end points of iron or brass firmly fixed and usually a piece of heavy wood spliced on to the pine between it and the point, by which their flight is improved. At the other end a piece of horn is inserted, in which a notch for the string, and they are armed with three feathers, one of which is of a different color from the others and is intended to mark the proper position of the arrow when placed on the string. This one always pointing to the bow.

To string the bow take it by the handle in the right hand and place the bottom end upon the ground, resting against the hollow of the inside of the right foot, keeping the flat side of the bow (called the back) toward you. The left foot should be advanced a little to the right, so placed that the bow cannot slip sideways. Place the heel of the left hand upon the upper limb of the bow, below the eye of the string. Now, while the fingers and thumb of the left hand hold the eye toward the notch in the horn and the hand pushes the limb away from the body, the right hand pulls the handle toward you, thus resisting the action of the left, by which the bow is bent, and at the same time the string is slipped into the nock. If the notch is termed "Care" must be taken to keep the three outer fingers free from the string, for if the bow should slip from the hand and the string catch them they will be severely pinched.

The bow has been lying by for some time it should be well rubbed with lincseed oil before using. To unstring the bow hold it as in stringing; then press down the upper limb exactly as before and as if you wished to place the eye of the string in a higher notch. This will loosen the string and liberate the eye, which must be lifted out of the nock by the forefinger and suffered to slip down the limb. Before using the bow hold it in a perpendicular direction with the string toward you and see if the nose of the string cuts the middle of the bow. If not, shift the eye and line of the string to either side so as to make the two lines coincide. This precaution prevents a very common cause of defective shooting, which is the result of an uneven string throwing the arrow aside. After using the bow unstring it, and, if a large party is shooting, after every "end" it should be freed from its state of tension. But in this respect there is a great difference in different bows, some good ones soon getting cast from their true shape and others, though inferior bows in other respects, bearing an ordinary amount of tension without damage.

Two points must be attended to when taking the lateral direction. And the distance—since there is no object which will drive an arrow many yards perfectly point blank, and consequently a slight elevation must in all cases be made, and for long distances with weak bows a very considerable elevation—that is, the bow must be raised above the point aimed at. The arrow cannot be shot straight at an object because it will, of course, be subject to the earth's attraction, and if shot straight at a mark will fall below it, and it therefore requires practice to manage the elevation properly, and much will depend on the exact strength of the bow and the distance of the shot. The lateral direction—that is, the side to which the bow should be directed—depends greatly on the wind, if there is any, as the arrow is materially af-

### A CREEPY PLACE.

Some of the Peats and Discomforts of Life in Bulawayo.

"Life in Bulawayo during the wet season is certainly not all pleasure," writes a resident in that African town. "The rain descends as if a river, having lost its way among the clouds, was hurriedly trying to return to earth once more. The streets are transformed into lakes, and the damp, moist heat makes everything inside the house unpleasantly moist and clammy. But, disagreeable as rainy season may be, he cold that precedes it in September is almost worse. Dust storms are frequent. Trees and shrubs become brown and shriveled, and the wind blows with cutting force across the valley. It is in the town, where you are more in evidence than at any other time of the year. Half torpid, stupid with the cold, you come upon them coiled up in unexpected places, as once entering my room, I found one would round the leg, where your coat, another evening were disturbed by a persistent tapping against the window, as if someone were trying to attract our attention. On rising to investigate we found it was a snake that, attracted by the light and warmth, was endeavoring to make its way in through the glass.

"White ants are another terrible pest, or, rather, they would be did they not enter so literally into every circumstance of everyday life that they end by being taken as a matter of course. For instance, after an absence of a few hours you return to find half the matting on the floor devoured, or, your boy, having innocently left your coat hanging in the sun, the lining affords a speedy meal to these voracious little insects. In fact, you never know what damage may not be revealed at any moment, and this uncertainty extends even to the garden, where your rose trees have to be grown in tubs half filled with broken glass and perched on bricks soaked in paraffin.

"I found that the tarantulas and scorpions were everywhere, to be endured with what philosophy one could muster. A tarantula the size of a small crab walking across the floor is not a pleasant object. Our house was delighted in catching them to make them fight with the scorpions, and we had ocular demonstration of the fact long believed to be only a traveler's tale, that on being worsted a scorpion will commit suicide by bending its tail over its back and stinging itself behind the neck, rather than be eaten by its opponent."

### Old English Houses.

Many old houses throughout England have long been famous for their quaint and humorous inscriptions painted or carved on one of their exterior walls. On the portico of Arley Hall, the seat of the Warburton family, there is inscribed this welcome:

This gate is free to all men good and true. Right welcome thou, if worthy to pass through.

And at Loseley House, Surrey, there is a Latin inscription over the doorway to this effect: "I am shut to an enemy, but am always open to a friend. Above the door of a house at Salvington, Sussex, in which Selden was born, there is a Latin couplet much to the same import, and Montacute House, Somerset, has these two lines carved:

Through this wide opening gate. None come too early, none return too late.

Under a variety of forms we find the same maxim on different houses, and at Ferry Hall, in the parish of Almondbury, over one of the doorways there is the warning: "Be not an enemy, enter," and on the reverse side facing the spectator when leaving the premises, "A cheat may be off."—London Standard.

### In the Time of Erasmus.

Then not only the learned, but all the educated, were familiar with Latin. Whoever read, indeed, must read Latin, for there was little else to read. Theology, history, philosophy, all were in Latin. The national literature was only in their cradles. Nearly a century after the time of Erasmus, Bacon deliberately buried his greater works in Latin in the hope of securing his fame, and even Milton chose Latin as the vehicle of some of the best of his early poetry and did not abandon it without hesitation.

To Erasmus it was everything—the language of his tongue as well as of his pen. He traveled everywhere, in Italy, France, England, Germany, but he certainly knew no English (German and apparently made his Latin carry him through wherever he went. And whatever difficulties of language he found with inkeepers and servants and officers of customs he found none among the clergy or the nobles, at whose houses his introductions made him everywhere welcome.—London Times.

All Settled.

Missus—Going to leave, are you? Tired of working for a living? What are you going to do when I'm laid—Nothing, ma'am. The fortune teller tells me I'm going to marry money.

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