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ELICITING SYMPATHY.

A. CAMPBELL MCKIBBIN.

Oh! why this remorsefulness, This strange hallucination, As the waking from a dream, I pray? Speak! ye cursed reflectors Of a horrible vision, Break this soul-scorching gleam To-day.

Why should I be punished By such terrible torture, And suffer agony untold, In sorrow?

Most horrible existence Where pleasure-gift flowers Their sweet petals unfold To-morrow.

"Come weal, come woe," For I am desperate, My heart is now aching, And tender.

I treat you sympathy, And kind commiseration, For unfortunately breaking My suspender.

JOHN HORSE 35 YEARS OLD.

Over in the delightful neighborhood of Willow Hill, in Franklin county, says the Chambersburg Public Opinion, can be found, perhaps the oldest horse in the Cumberland Valley. His name is John and is owned by David Flickinger, a gentleman who firmly believes in the Scriptural injunction "A merciful man is merciful unto his beasts."

John Horse is now about 35 years old, is a dark roan weighing about 1300 pounds. Mr. Flickinger who has owned him all his life, has never known him to have refused a single meal. His master is very liberal in his distribution of food to all of his domestic animals, which is certainly one of the reasons of the longevity of his beasts.

When a colt and old enough to be harnessed, Mr. Flickinger, knowing John to be strong and as active as any Scotch-Irish boy in his neighborhood, feared to undertake the job alone or acquainting him with the duties that he would be expected to perform in after life, and called to his assistance, A. M. Welker, and in a few hours, John was the idol of the owner as well as that of his good neighbor.

John Horse has seen many a kindred horse come and go, and has done more service at the plow, harrow, mower, rake, wagon, cart, buggy and under the saddle, than any two horses in the township. His master has decided that he has carried his full share of burdens and has put him on the retired list, only to be used when he finds some thing that none of his other horses can perform. When death shall claim his carcass, Mr. Flickinger will give it a sacred spot on his farm and see that his grave is kept green. David and John have been almost inseparable friends. It will be a sad day when one or the other is dead. David would mourn for John and John would pine for David.

There is no other domestic animal so useful as the horse. The nativity of the horse is not known, but it was most probably first brought under the subjection of man in central Asia or in the part of northern Africa adjacent to Nubia and Abyssinia. America has taken advantage of the best breeds of the old world, and can compare favorably with any country; her trotting horses have no superiors in their peculiar gait. We believe that the horses live longer in the United States than in any other country, and the reason must be that their owners, being the most civilized and humane, are the best keepers and protectors. Can any one tell us of a horse that is older than John of Metal?

CONUNDRUMS.

What ship is it that no woman objects to embark in? Courtship.

What is that which is full of holes and yet holds water? A sponge.

What lock must be looked for out of doors on the ground? Hemlock.

Why is the letter S likely to prove dangerous in argument? Because it turns words into s-words.

What kind of sickle is most seen in winter? Ice sickle.

What lock requires the attention of a physician? Lock-jaw.

What is the worst seat a man can sit on? Self-conceit.

Why is a clock the most modest piece of furniture? Because it covers its face with its hands, and runs down its own works.

What robe is that which you do not weave, you cannot buy, no one can sell, needs no washing, and lasts forever? Robe of Righteousness.

Why is a hive like a spectator at a show? Because it is a bee-holder.

Why is a pig the most extraordinary animal of creation? Because you first kill him and then cure him.

Why are ships called she? Because they always keep a man on the lookout.

What is the finest ship in the world? Friend-ship.

Why is a proud woman like a music book? Because she is full of airs.

Why cannot a deaf man be legally convicted? Because it is unlawful to condemn a man without hearing.

What is the difference between a schoolmaster and a railroad conductor? One trains the mind and the other minds the train.

What kind of essence does a young man like when he pops the question? Acquiescence.

What is the difference between an auction and sea sickness? One is the sale of effects, the other the effects of a sail.

Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steal their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies, and hook their dresses.

Why is a woman mending her stockings deformed? Because her hands are where her feet belong.

Why should the sea make a better housekeeper than the earth? Because the earth is exceedingly dirty, and the sea is very tidy.

Why is a chicken-pie like a gunsmith's shop? Because it contains fowl-in-pieces.

Where is happiness and contentment always to be found? In the dictionary.

What things increase the more you contract them? Debts.

What dust is the most blinding to the eyes? Gold dust.

What is that which makes everybody sick but those who swallow it? Flattery.

Which is the strongest day of the seven? Sunday, because the others are week days.

What is that the more we cut it the longer it becomes? A ditch.

What is the pain we make light of? A window pane.

Why should a man never tell his secrets in a corn-field? Because it has so many ears.

What is the difference between a young lady and a mouse? The one charms the he's and the other harms the cheese.

When is a blow from a lady welcome? When she strikes you agreeably.

If you were to ride upon a donkey, what fruit would you resemble? A pear (pair).

It has been asked, when rain falls, does it ever get up again? Of course, it does, in dew time.

What kind of a plant does a duck of a man resemble? Mandrake.

What is the severest blow to intelligence office? Pierre Blot.

What sickle ought the old year to carry? Leicle.

What is the most popular cure among politicians? Sinecure.

Why is Athens like a worn-out shoe? Because it once had a Solon.

For what reasons does a duck go under the water? For divers reasons. For what reasons does she come out? For sun-dry reasons.

For what reasons does a fisherman blow his horn? For selfish reasons.

What great city is like a habitual drunkard? Berlin, because it is always on a spree. (Berlin is on the river Spree.)

STATE'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Figures From the Report of Superintendent Schaeffer.

The report of the Department of Public Instruction for the fiscal year ended May 31 last, the advance sheets of which have just been issued, shows that there are nearly 28,000 public schools in Pennsylvania. These schools are attended by 1,152,352 pupils, an increase of nearly 10,000 in the number of pupils in attendance in 1899.

Dr. Schaeffer states that the law passed by the last Legislature fixing the maximum school term at seven months brings an additional month of schooling within reach of over 200,000 children. He expresses the hope that at no distant day the increased revenues of the State Treasury will warrant the restoration of the State appropriation of \$5,500,000, and that when this time comes a liberal sum will be set apart for the promotion of township high schools. Dr. Schaeffer adds that the Compulsory Education law is working satisfactorily, and suggests that supplemental legislation is needed to the act requiring the vaccination of school children.

In Philadelphia, the report shows, there are 193 male and 3,275 female teachers. The average monthly salary of male teachers is \$107.21 and that of the women \$63.11. The number of pupils in school at the end of the year was 145,302, and the average attendance was 128,285. The cost of school houses and repairs for the year was \$832,923.90, and for books, fuel, stationary and contingencies, \$551,014.56.

The report contains these statistics of the schools of the State. Number of school districts, 2,493; number of schools, 27,968; number of graded schools, 19,905; number of superintendents, 140; number of male teachers, 9,360; number of female teachers, 19,469; average salaries of male teachers, per month, \$41.27; average salaries of female teachers, per month, \$37.84; whole number of pupils, 1,152,352; average number of pupils in daily attendance, 858,177; cost of school houses—purchasing, building, renting, etc., \$3,569,820.94; teachers' wages, \$10,749,713.38; cost of school text books, \$782,235.51; cost of school supplies other than text books, \$408,146.30; fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors and other expenses, \$4,798,852.82; total expenditures, \$20,308,768.95; estimated value of school property, \$49,491,585.59.

Living Words of the Dead Evangelist, Moody.

A man must believe himself lost before he can be saved.

No sinner ever came to Christ but the devil tried to trip him up on the way.

No man can resolve himself into heaven.

If you wish to possess love for God's word, study it diligently, and so become like an artesian well—overflowing with the water of life to refresh thirsty souls.

A great many people think they have been born again because they go to church. Let me say that there is no one that goes to church so regularly as Satan.

When a man is thought much of in this world, it is quite likely Christ won't have much to say for him in the next world.

We are naturally all bad. Who would be willing to have his or her heart photographed, with all its thoughts and passions brought to view?

If the water in the well is poisoned you do not try to remedy it by pulling out the pump.

Abraham K. Lefever, a Lancaster county farmer, died from hydrophobia Tuesday, the result of a cat bite. One morning in September Mr. Lefever went to his stable to feed his stock. When he reached into the feed box his hand came in contact with a cat. He stroked the animal gently, but the cat turned and bit him in the hand. Lefever tried to shake the cat off, but it held viciously to his hand and he was obliged to throw it to the barn floor and tramp on it until it was dead.

When a kid glove begins to cut at the fingers' ends, usually just over the nail, insert a piece of kid to match on the inside.

IMMIGRATION AND PROSPERITY.

One of the unwelcome results of prosperity is the increase of immigration of the undesirable kind. Every period of prosperity in the past has raised the tide of immigration to the flood and every period of business depression has turned it to an ebb. One of the periods of greatest prosperity this country saw lasted from 1869 to the middle of 1873, and immigration rose then in one year to 459,803, the highest figure it had reached up to that time. Another period of prosperity spanned the years from 1880 to 1884, and again immigration rose to unprecedented figures, reaching the enormous number of 788,992 in 1882. Still another immigration flood occurred in the six prosperous years from 1888 to 1893, high tide being reached in 1892 when 623,084 immigrants came to this country.

It is probable that the country is on the eve of another such immigration flood, although the totals may not reach the figures of 1882 and 1892. This increase of immigration would be a welcome sign if the people coming to the United States were of the class that adds to its intelligence and sturdy labor force. This is not the fact, however. The Commissioner of Immigration at New York in discussing the increasing immigration said to the "Tribune" of that city a few days ago: "A rather discouraging feature of the outlook is that almost the entire increase this year over last comes from Austria-Hungary and Italy. Moreover, the immigrants coming are from the poorest and most illiterate sections of those two countries. The Austrians coming are from the southern and eastern parts of that country—from Croatia, Kraine, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro. The men are warlike but lazy, compelling the women in many localities to support the family, plough the fields, get the fuel and do all the drudgery. The greater percentage of Italians coming are from the southern part of that country, the Sicilians and Neapolitans predominating."

This is the unwelcome feature of the immigration outlook. It shows that the tendency apparent in recent years is still in force if it is not steadily increasing. In the decade from 1841 to 1850 only 1870 immigrants came to this country from Italy. But each decade since has shown a large increase, the total reaching 307,095 in the decade from 1881 to 1890. And it is probable that at the close of the present fiscal year on June 30, 1900, a still larger Italian immigration will be shown for the present decade. The same general facts are true of the immigration from Hungary, Austria, Russia and Poland. What a load of ignorance and poverty this kind of immigration is imposing on the country can be seen from the following table compiled by the New York Commissioner of Immigration concerning immigrants arriving at that port:

Table with 4 columns: Race or people, Per cent. of illiterates, Money per capita, Money per family.

This showing becomes all the more striking when contrasted with the small percentage of illiterates and the larger average of money of immigrants from the following countries:

Table with 4 columns: Race or people, Per cent. of illiterates, Money per capita, Money per family.

It is hardly possible that any intelligent person can compare these two tables, and reflect that the larger number of immigrants are from the class shown in the first table, without coming to the conclusion that new and more rigid restrictions governing immigration are necessary. It is true that all the undesirable immigration is not coming this way. A good share of it is going to the Argentine, as is shown by the classification of immigrants arriving at Buenos Ayres during last October. Their nativity was as follows: Italians 7438, Spaniards 1996, French 315, British 32, Germans 64, Austrians 88, Belgians 17, Swiss 41, Danes 17, Swedes 7, Dutch 3, Americans 13, Russians 32, Portuguese 5,

Turks 547, Syrians 13, various 17. But the Argentines are so eager for immigrants that they are willing to accept any class. The United States, however, has long since passed beyond that period. The time has come to pick and choose, and to refuse to permit this country to be made the dumping ground for the ignorance, the poverty and the crime of Europe. The present session of Congress should see a law passed on this subject, the rigid enforcement of which will save the United States from future trouble.—Philadelphia Press.

FAMOUS TROOPS DEFEATED.

The names of some of the regiments composing the British forces in South Africa recall great chapters in the world's history. "The flower of the army" is a trite and time-worn phrase, but applies with unusual aptness to the men who are battling against the Boers. There, for instance, are three regiments of guards—the Grenadiers, the Coldstreams and the Scots, all in Lord Methuen's command.

The origin of these organizations dates back for hundreds of years. The Grenadiers won renown at Blenheim, and again at Ramillies, Oudeheim and Malpladuet, under the great Marlborough. They took part in the fighting in America during the Revolution, in the Peninsular campaign and at Waterloo, where they helped Wellington to administer the final crushing blow to Napoleon. They fought at Inkerman in the Crimean war and at Tel-el-Kobir and Suakim in the Arabi Pasha Egyptian rebellion.

The Coldstream guards were organized by General Monk in 1660, and have a record of valor and efficiency running through many wars. They participated in most of the important campaigns conducted by British commanders from the Peninsula and to the Crimea, and made their name famous throughout Europe. They were also among the British troops sent to America during the Revolution and were in the engagements which occurred near New York.

The Scots guards have been well known for many generations. They date back to the wars between England and Scotland. They fought at Fontenoy in 1745, at White Plains and on Long Island in the American Revolutionary war, at Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol in the Crimea and on many other occasions.

These three regiments form the infantry portion of what is known as the Household brigade, and have always been given favored positions in times of peace, being stationed in London and forming the guard for royalty. They are the very elite of the army and their officers are largely men of title, members of noble families and of high social position. The Scot guards at present are commanded by Col. Alfred H. Paget, who married the daughter of Mrs. Paran Stevens, of New York.

Other famous regiments with General Methuen are Highlanders—first and foremost the Black Watch, organized in 1688 and having a history of bravery in nearly every part of the world; the Gordon, Seaforth, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, all renowned on many bloody battle fields.

When the Boers can meet and defeat such troops as these the world must freely admit the prowess of Afrikanders.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

DICKEYS MOUNTAIN.

H. B. Atkinson and wife, of Mercersburg, spent Christmas with Mrs. Atkinson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Simpson.

The Christmas entertainment at Antioch was well attended.

S. L. Simpson and Roy M. Daniels spent a very pleasant evening with J. C. Comerer's family recently.

Our school at Bald Eagle is getting along finely. H. W. Wiuk is the teacher.

E. A. Weaver, who has been some time with B. R. Simpson's family, spent Christmas with his parents at Fayetteville.

Messrs. Hewitt & Pittman are sawing a large contract of lumber for Mr. Bridges.

Charles Funk spent Christmas at Dickey's Mountain.

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