AN OPEN QUESTION.

Is Harrison a Descendant of Pocahontas?

It is popularly believed that President Harrison is descended from Pocahontas and from the Parliamentary soldier and regicide General Thomas Harrison, who was executed in 1660.

Pocahontas, daughter, of Powhatan, manifested a friendliness for the early white settlers of Virginia when she was but a girl. The story of how she saved the life of Captain John Smith, who had been captured and condemned to death by herfather—how she, on several occasions, made known to the settlers their danger when about to be attacked—is well known to all acquainted with the early history of America. Her subsequent marriage with John Rolfe, an Englishman—her removal to England where a son was born, from whom numerous wealthy families of Virginia claim descent—is the basis of the opinion that President Harrison is one of her descendants.

Whether this is true or not it is, however, well-known that President Harrison is a descendant of a noted family, distinguished alike in peace and war. The name of Harrison is already inlelibly written upon the pages of American history, for General Wm. Henry Harrison—the ninth President of the United States—was the grandfather of Gen. Ben. Harrison.

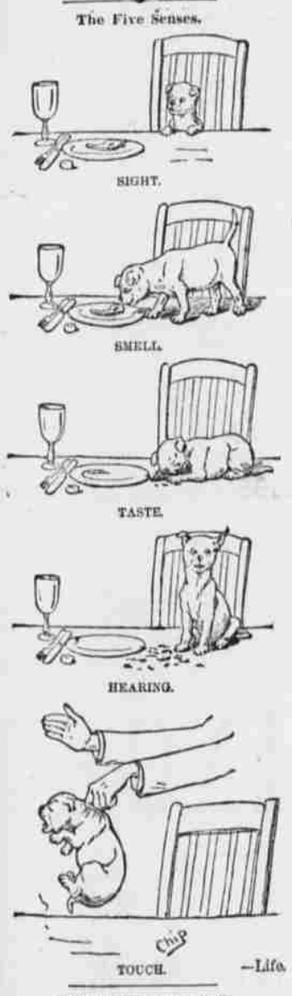
The election of another member of the Harrison family is but another proof of the prevailnig disposition of the public to return to healthy administration of public affairs so characteristic of the earlier years of government. A similar desire has been manifested for a revival of early manners and customs in many various ways, of which mention in particular can be made of the prevailing demand for those old time preparations which were so successfully employed in the prevention and cure of the ills and ailments which frequented the early log-cabin homes.

After much inquiry and research a noted manufacturer has procured the original methods used in their preparation and again under the name of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, the public is possessed of those well-known preparations for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption in its early stages, blood disorders, catarrh, dyspepsia, debility, and other common disorders.

Notwithstanding the large amount of time, attention and expense which the manufacture of Warner's Safe Cure demands—its well-known reputation as the only remedy for the prevent on and cure of kidney diseases being world wide—the manufacturer is resolved to push the merit of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla to the front because of its splendid blood purifying properties and great value as a household remedy and spring-time system renovator.

Pocahontas, during her life-long friendship for the white settlers of Virginia, besides her many acts of kindness, is said to have contributed much valuable information to the log cabin home concerning the successful methods employed by the Indians in the treatment of disease and it matters little whether the alleged relationship between herself and the President be true or not for the name of Pocahontas is already immortal.

The Five Senses.



Willie's Judicial Mind.

Mother (severely)—Robert, you did very wrong to do what I told you not to do. As a punishment for your disobedience, I forbid you to play with Willie again this afternoon."

Bobby and Willie twist nervously about their respective chairs for half an hour, when Willie observes:

"Ma, do you think it's fair to punish both of us for what Bobby done?"—Binghamton Republican.

A Mean Man.

Philanthropist (joyously)—I am delighted to learn that you have promised your sick daughter $50 on the day she is well enough to go out.

Old Closefist—Yes, the doctor said she only needed encouragement.

"That will no doubt do her good. Fifty dollars is a good deal of money to her."

"Yes, and to me, too, but it would cost more than that to bury her."—New York Weekly.

The Modern Magazine.

Quillpen—I understand, Mr. Calfbound, that your house is contemplating the issue of a new magazine?

Mr. Calfbound—We have so announced.

Quillpen—What are to be the principal literary features of the first number?

Mr. Calfbound—We haven't thought anything about that yet. The most important thing, of course, is to get a taking design for the cover.—Burlington Free Press.

The Reason.

"So the belle of the choir has married the tenor."

"Yes."

"I thought she favored the bass."

"Yes, but she got some high flown notions into her head and threw over the bass for the tenor."

"For what reason?"

"Because the tenor was more high toned."

—The most recent translation of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is that in the language of the Fantis, who occupy a district in Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast.—The Advance.

ABOUT PIANO LEATHER.

A Valuable Article Made by a Half Dozen German Tanneries.

America is often called in the newspapers by Europeans the Land of Patents. It justly deserves this cognomen, for nowhere on the globe are so many applications for patents made to the United States Patent Office and patents secured for inventions of machineries, or for the protection of certain secret processes in the manufacturing of goods, as in the United States. Every one must really be afraid of infringing any inventor's patent right in manufacturing goods, and to become liable to pay a royalty to the inventor. One might think there is hardly a field any more where some valuable invention could still be made.

But there is the manufacturing of piano leather, which has no home at all in the United States. This kind of leather that is used for covering the hammers in pianos and organs is not made in the United States, nor in the British Isles, nor in any other country, except and exclusively in Germany; and there are not more than half a dozen tanneries there that make their special business to manufacture this kind of leather. Two factories that make a far superior kind are located in Central Germany near Leipzig, in the Elster Valley, in Thuringia. They are run by the father, Mr. Kretzschmar, at Eisenberg, and his son-in-law, Mr. Schlesier, at Gera. Their goods are world-famed. The wants and demands of all the piano and organ factories in any country on earth are supplied by these few piano leather tanneries in Germany.

Deerskins only can be used for that purpose. But deer is very scarce in Europe. It would hardly suffice to supply the want and demand for one year; they had to look for a supply from somewhere else. The American deer furnishes now the supply, and particularly the gray deer, living in the countries bordering the lake regions—called, also, "paper skins!" The skins of the red and blue deer are unfit for good piano leather. Deerskins are bought by the pound and paid from twelve to twenty-five cents for a pound, when green. For salted or Indian dressed skins the price is of course higher.

A German business house of Detroit exports annually deerskins by the carloads to Germany, to its agency at Gera, Thuringia.

There is a secret in the manufacturing of piano leather that is strictly guarded. The best kind is smoked or fumed, in a similar way as in Kentucky and Tennessee the heavy export tobacco is cured by fire and smoke. When this piano leather is imported again into this country, its value equals its weight in silver—$12 to $15 a pound.

Any American who would like that secret and manufacture a similar or equal kind of piano leather in this country would make money and accumulate a fortune within a few years, even if he were not protected by a high tariff, for the demand of this leather in this country is enormous.—Detroit Free Press.

CELERY IN RHEUMATISM.

The Most Conducive to the Health of Any Vegetable Known.

New discoveries—or what claim to be discoveries—of the healing virtues of plants are continually being made. One of the latest is that celery is a cure for rheumatism; indeed, it is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is always put upon the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from being known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drank by the patient. Put new milk with a little flour or nutmeg into a sauce-pan with the boiled celery, serve it warm, with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes, and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment, and with uniform success. He adds that cold or damp never produces but simply develops the disease, of which acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline there can be neither rheumatism nor gout.

Statistics show that in one year, 1866, 2,640 persons died of rheumatism in this country, and every case, it is claimed, might have been cured or prevented by the adoption of the remedy mentioned. At least two-thirds of the cases named heart disease are ascribed to rheumatism and its agonizing ally, gout. Small-pox, so much dreaded, is not half so destructive as rheumatism, which, it is maintained by many physicians, can be prevented by obeying nature's laws in diet. But if you have incurred it boiled celery is unhesitatingly a specific. The proper way to eat celery is to have it cooked as a vegetable after the manner above described.

The writer makes constant use of it in this way. Try it once, and you would do without any vegetables, with the single exception of the potato rather than celery. Cooked celery is a delicious dish for the table, and the most conducive to the health of any vegetable that can be mentioned.—Leeds Mercury.

—It is well for young married couples on wedding tours to observe certain rules, and one good one is for the husband to remain seated in a crowded car while his bride hangs on to the strap. People will imagine then that they have been married a long, long time.—Yonkers Statesman.

—Goodness of heart is man's best treasure, his highest honor, and noblest acquisition. It is the ray of his divinity which signifies humanity.

—A wise man shall overrule his stars, and have a greater influence upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament.—Jeremy Taylor.

—Disagreement in matters of principle when conscience is alive, separates brethren. Disagreement in what is mere expediency should never separate.

A WALL OF WATER.

Two Explorers Lose Their Lives in a Wave Forty Feet High.

In March last two German officials landed on the southwest coast of the big island of New Britain to explore the island. They had gone there from Finchhaven, in neighboring New Guinea, with a considerable force of natives. No tidings whatever have been heard of them since, Search parties sent out from Finchhaven have sought them in vain, and there is no longer any doubt that they fell victims to a remarkable phenomenon that occurred two or three days after they reached the island.

On the morning of March 13 a sound was heard at Finchhaven as of distant thunder. A few minutes a sea receded from the shore in an unheard-of manner, and revealed to view, six feet above its surface, a reef at the harbor entrance that had never been seen above water before. Then the sea came back, enormous waves dashing far up on the land and deluging a part of the little settlement. Awhile after fine ashes began to sift over the coast, and the German colonists knew there had been a volcanic outburst northeast of them.

Two days later the little vessel Ottilie, sent from Finchhaven, reached the south coast of New Britain, eighty miles away. The captain could not at first recognize the coast, though he had seen it often. The aspect of Vulcan island off the west end of the big island, had entirely altered. The top of it had disappeared, and it is supposed that a volcanic eruption blew it into the sea, and that this was one of the causes of the mighty wave that spread ruin along the south of New Britain.

This wave, judging from its effects, is believed to have been about forty feet high. All the villages that lined the beach had entirely disappeared. For ten or twelve miles along the coast a belt of timber about three-quarters of a mile wide had been swept away. Where the force of the wave began to abate the bodies of a few natives were found lodged in the branches of trees twenty to thirty feet from the ground. Here and there on the ground were heaped great fragments of coral rock and trees, and thousands of dead fish strewed the ground. Many of the natives were killed, and others had their limbs broken by being swept off their feet and dashed against trees.

It is a noteworthy fact that the natives who saw the wave approaching thought it was caused by the evil spirit in the volcano of Akaie, and attacked it with showers of stones and clubs just before it engulfed them. The German explorers, it is supposed, had not yet started inland, and they were overwhelmed in the common destruction. The great wave which overwhelmed many thousands of people after the eruption at Kra catana is said to have traveled several times around the world. It is probable that this enormous wave at New Britain extended its effects in a slight measure to every ocean.—N. Y. Sun.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Curriculum at Annapolis Described in an Interesting Way.

Outside of the technical studies, the course of instruction at the Naval Academy is comprehended in the one word, "Math." "Math" is the cadets' abbreviation for mathematics, the rock upon which many an aspirant for naval honors is wrecked. Of course there is instruction in other branches—modern languages, English studies, natural sciences, etc.—but a cadet soon realizes that the great stepping-stone is mathematics. When a graduate looks back on what he has passed through, his most vivid recollections are of this hydra-headed "Math;" of the algebra and geometry that worried him as a "plebe," and of the applied mechanics that took away half the pleasure of his senior year. What a struggle it was to weed out all youthful imagination from the mind, and to plant there only those ideas that could be expressed in mathematical formulæ! And yet "Math's" importance is not overrated, for it is the ground-work of many of the professional studies. Naval architecture, which teaches the cadets how to design and build a ship; navigation, which teaches them how to guide this ship across the trackless ocean; ordnance, which teaches them the methods of constructing and using the great guns; steam engineering, which teaches them the many applications of that great motive power—all require thorough knowledge of mathematics.

While the theoretical part of the education may prove irksome to those who are filled with a spirit of adventure—who might have succeeded better in the days of the old navy, when there was wider scope for such temperaments—these will find the practical instructions more to their liking. Here they can satisfy their longing to hang by their heels on a royal-yard, or to put a pistol shot through a wooden soldier at twenty paces. These drills are based on the general principle that before a cadet can become an officer he must be thoroughly familiar with all the duties of those who will be under his command. The only way to attain this familiarity is by actually performing these duties in every detail.

The drills afloat, in which there is quite a large fleet engaged, are particularly novel and interesting. Every Saturday the cadets embark on the "Wy ming," a ship-rigged steamer, and make a cruise in the bay. They do all the work. Down in the fire-room some of them are heaving coal into the roaring furnaces, others are in the engine room looking out for all the machinery. On deck, youthful sailors are running up and down the rigging, ready, at the call of the boatswain's pipe, to handle the light spars or heavy sails.—John H. Gibbons, U. S. N.

—"Mockery never degrades the just," says a philosopher; but it often makes the just awfully mad.—Sommerville Journal.

—The hill has not yet lifted its face to Heaven that perseverance will not gain the summit of at last.—Charles Dickens.

—A loving heart carries with it, under every parallel of latitude, the warmth and light of the tropics.—Whittier.

—Nothing is more pitiful than a life spent in thinking of nothing but self; yes, even in thinking of nothing but one's soul.—Farrar.

Women shine most in adversity; men in prosperity.

You cannot be happy without trying to make others happy also.

A daughter is a little white lamb in the household to teach men to be gentlemen.

Eventful days are the results which months, years, perchance centuries, have made possible.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

A woman is not to be counted your own until you have her inside a wedding ring.

Hear one man before you answer; hear several before you decide.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

N. P. N. U. No. 278 S. F. N. U. No. 375