grow, Nov. 21.—The annual report f the Indian bureau for 1880 has been completed. It exhibits a continued, steady advancement towards civilization on the part of rly all the Indian tribes, and very remarks nearly all the Indian tribes, and very remarka-ble progress in many instance, especially among the Ogalialias and Brule Sioux. In Dakota and on the Pacific coast the Indians are in a self-supporting condition. The num-ber of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alsaka, is reported at: 255,938, all of whom, except about 18,000 are more or less under the direction and control of the agencies of the government. The civilized Indians now in the Territory number 60 560 and the uncupilized government. The civilized Indians now in the Territory number 60.560 and the uncivilized. 17,750. There are, in round numbers, 25.000 Indians ir. Dakota, 23.000 in New Mexico, 21.000 in Montana, 17,000 in Arisona, and 14,000 in Washington Territory, collected at Yokema agency. The demands upon the bureau by the Indians of a large majority of the agencies for implements with which to enable them to perform manual labor are for barred the manual the discount sire of the Indians to labor is steadily growing, and large numbers are willing and anxions to engage in civi.ized pursuits and the improvement in their manner of putting in and caring for crops raised shows the efforts of the past five years are gradually beginning to show themselves. It appears there are upwards of 5,000 Indians in New York State and more than 10,000 in the State of Michigan. The following table shows the substantial results of Indian labor during the year by Indians exclusive

Number acres broken by Indians..... 27,283 umber sheep owned...... 864,187

by 316 teachers. The educational work of the bureau could have been entarged to a much bureau could have been entarged to a much greater extent but for the inadequate appropriations made by Congress for the support of schools. Fifty thousand Indians at Seventeen agencies have no treaty school funds whatever, and educational facilities must depend entirely on the general appropriation for education. Among those tribes there are at least 7,000 children of school age. Reports from schools on the various reservations are full of encouragement, showing increased and more regular attendance of pupils, and growing interest in education on the part of the parents. In compliance with appeals from neglected agencies the bureau has made arrangements for erecting eleven boarding school buildings agencies the bureau has made arrangements for erecting eleven boarding school buildings during the coming season, and for the establishment of thirteen new boarding schools. These will be the first schools of any kind provided for the 8,000 San Carlos, Apaches and Western Shoshones, and the first boarding schools opened for 25,000 Indians. At nine other agencies where the small, irregularly atattended day schools have hitherto metfwith indifferent success, and made little impression on the tribes among whom they were located. The condition of the Poncas in the Indian Territory continues to be presser. the Indian Territory continues to be prosper-ou, and they have now seventy-nine houses, and since the first of January last overseventy families bave moved into the houses. Me dlesome persons are still endeavoring to induce the Poncas to abandon their present location and return to Dakota, but the leading men of

the tribe have frequently assured the agent that they are satisfied, and do not desire to The annual report of the secretary of war gives a general review of the various subordinate reports, and calls attention to their sever al recommendations, and details at length the operations of the department during the year. Upon the subject of expenditures, appropriations and estimates the secretary says: The expenditures for all affairs under control of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were \$39,924,773. Congress appropriated for the service of the current fiscal year, \$41,993,630. The estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$43,627,055. The estimates in detail were originally submitted to me for \$69,429,770, but on revision of the same omissions or reduction \$13.585; military establishments, \$250,000; public works, \$18,514,129; and in the miscellaneous class, \$25,000; making a total of revisory reductions miscellaneous class, \$25,000; making a total of revisory reductions \$18,802,714. Some increase in the amounts glo, 30/4,/14. Some increase in the amounts of interest for the year 1881, appears in the civil establishment, the military establishment and miscelaneous for public work. I have reduced the estimates to accord with what I understood to be the amount required for the absolute necessities of the service in order to prevent a waste of property and damage to the solute necessities of the service in order to prevent a waste of property and damage to the commercial interests. Beyond such necessities it is submitted to the wisdom or Congress, which may perceive that as the value of improvements, surround the realty of the government. and as the commerce of the country advances in growth and prosperity, so should the appropriations to cover expenses be apportioned. The Mississippi river commission, operating in accordance with expenses be apportioned. The Mississippi river commission, operating in accordance with an act approved June 28, 1879, submitted a report which was duly transmitted to Congress last March, and was published by order of the House of Representatives. That report exhibited for the first time estimates of the appropriation required for works of improvement therein described, amounting to \$5,113,000, and it awaited further consideration when the session ceased. The commission has communicated to me its desire to renew those estimates, and

to me its desire to renew those estimates, and to me its desire to renew those estimates, and this communication will be transmitted to Congress as a matter of special importance, not included, however, in the annual estimates and expenditures for the service of this department." In regard to the South pass, Mfssisplpt river, the secretary says: "The permanence of this important work seems to be assured from the fact that there has been no assured from the fact that there has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of a maximum channel during the six months ending August 1st, last. This improvement has opened through sands and shoals a broad, deep highway to the ocean; and is one upon the permanent success of which congratulations may be exchanged among people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi valley whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea."

Becretary Hamsey concurs in the recommen-

channet safely to and from the sea."

Secretary Hamsey concurs in the recommendation of Gen. Sherman that Congress be asked to give 25,000 enlisted men specifically to troops of the line of the army, and favors the abandonment of many small posts and the concentration of larger forces at strategic points. The absence of a large number of officers from regiments is alluded to, and action recommended leading to the relief of the service in this respect.

said, have been capably administered during the year. He suggests, however, that in order to be entirely successful and to carry out as far as possible the original design of making the institution self-sustaining, important measures of legislation is necessary, which is the authority of Congress to apply the earnings of the prison to its maintenance.

The secretary says: "From a personal inspection of many fortifications referred to by the chief of engineers, I am able to emphasise his recommendations and beg to state that their incompetent and defenseless condition is disorditable to the country. Judging from

their incompetent and defenseless condition is discreditable to the country. Judging from the history of all nations, and the experience of our own, the United States will not, with its standing, our traditional Pacific policy, find itself sooner or later at war with a maritime power. When that war comes it will come suddenly. There will be no time after its declaration to construct defenses, either fixed or floating. Other nations have been for some years and are now constructing fast steamers of enormous size, encased in iron armor up to two feet in thickness, and armed with rifled guns weighing up to one hundred tons, earrying shot of tons weight, fired with little _short of a quarter ton of powder. It is feared that the country does not appreciate the fact that after a declaration of war a few days or even hours might bring these great engises of destruction to our coat—it may be to New York, or Boston, or Portland or great engines of destruction to our coast—it may be to New York, or Boston, or Portland, or Baltimore, or New Orleans, or San Francisco, or to any point the enemy may select. No one can estimate the damage which may follow. The works of river and harbor improvements and examinations and surveys provided these The works of river and harbor improvements and examinations and surveys provided for by set of March 3, 1879, and previous acts were carried on during the fiscal year with satisfactory progress. The amount available, therefore, July 1, 1879, was \$10,-773,176; the amount expended to June 30, 1880, \$6,174,921; leaving a valuable balance of \$4,-867,956. to be expended during the present fiscal year, to which is to be added the appropriations by the river and harbor act of June 14, 1880, makes provision for \$45 works of June 14, 1880, makes provision for \$45 works of improvement in sums varying from \$500 to the crib-age.

tary says: "I have refrained from comment-ing upon the unfortunate agitation which for-ed from an alleged assault upon a colored cadet at West Point academy in April last, for the reason that in some of its legal aspects the subject is still under consideration." In con-clusion Becretary Banney recommends that provision be made by law for the appointment of an assistant secretary of war.

THE DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

For the first time in its history, the inabitants of the quiet little village of Eimdale had been shocked by the discov-Elmdale had been shocked by the discovery of a great crime in their midst.

Seth Driscoll, a well-known citizen, was found at early dawn, lying dead in his own garden. A ghastly bullet wound in the back of his head left no room to question the cause of his death; and any suspicion of suicide was rebutted, as well by the position of the wound, as by the discovery of footprints leading back and forth from near the body to the garden battalion," "hospital stewards," "commissary sergeants," "West Point detachments," "detailed clerks," etc., in the same manner as his already been done for the signal corps. In this connection I will venture to vised statutes, edition of 1878, section 1,115, defining the organization of the army, limits the strength to "not more than 30,000 milisted men," but subsequent appropriation hills by provises have limited the expenditures to 25,000 enlisted men. Still by the position of the wound, as by the discovery of footprints leading back and forth from near the body to the garden wall, at a point where the latter bore evi-

by Jonas Wenlock, Dr. Driscoll's nephew, who gave a start of surprise at the sight. "I know who owns this weapon!" he exclaimed "Who? who?" questioned a dezen eager

"Volney Kendall," he answered. Had a thunderclap fallen upon the listeners the effect could not have been "These railroads, Gen. Sherman says: "These railroads have completely revolution—more startling. The young man whose ized our country in the past few years and Had a thunderclap fallen upon the lismore startling. The young man whose name had just been uttered was the last person to be suspected of such an atrocious crime. At the first instance the very thought was repelled with abhorrence; but of the second came a strarge revolu tion. It was remarked that Volney Ken-dall had been an earnest suitor for the hang of Kate Dunseth, Mr. Driscoll's ward, and had received from the haughty guardian a supercillious rebuff, which he had bitterly resented. There was a motive for the deed, which, coupled with the circumstances of the pistol, awakened conviction in the very minds whence, a moment before, the slightest shade of suspicion had been indignantly scouted Within an hour young Kendall, pale and agitated, was dragged a prisoner to the scene of the tragedy, where fresh evi-dence was speedily added to that already accumulated. His shoes were found to exactly fit the tracks in the garden, even

to the print of the nails. He acknowledged to the ownership of the pistol, but declined all explanation of its presence at the place where it had been found, or of his whereabouts on the previous evening. None longer doubted the prisoner's

guilt, and he was placed in close confinement to await the coroner's inquest. Next day I was retained for the accused: but from an interview with him. permitted by the jailer, I came away without the shadow of hope; for, although he asserted his innocence, he persisted in maintaining silence on points the clearing up of which were vital to his defense. The inquest was held at the house of the deceased. The facts already stated were laid before the jury; but when the prisoner was questioned, save acknowledging the ownership of the pistol, and denying all knowledge of the murder, he

Once he looked appealingly to Kate Dunseth, who was present, summoned as a witness with the rest of the household. She met his look with a tearful, bewild-

She met his look with a tearful, bewildered gaze, and he turned away and bowed his head in silence.

I drew from Jonas Wenlock, whom I was permitted to cross-examine, that he had a heavy insurance on his uncle's life, and from another witness, who had undertaken the duty of investigating the condition of Mr. Driscoll's affairs, that they were in a very embarrassed state. But the coroner cut me short:

"It is hardly proper Mr. Wilson in garrisoned. All minor ports should be sold garrisoned. All minor ports should be sold garrisoned. "It is hardly proper, Mr. Wilson, in

the face of the evidence, to insinuate either that Mr. Driscoll committed suicide or that his nephew murdered him." All the witnesses had been examined but the gray-headed doctor who had made the autopsy, and who took the stand. He was one of your grave taciturn men, who kept their own counsel till the fitting time comes to speak.

"Tell us, doctor," continued the Coroner, after a few preliminary questions "What, if any, wounds you discovere on the person of the deceased?" With minute precision the witness de

scribed the bullet-wound in the head giving the diameter and depth to a frac-

"In your opinion, was that wound the cause of death?" "It was not," was the answer, in a tone whose calmness and composure were not in the least ruffled by the murmur of astonishment which greeted the words.

"Pray explain," requested the coroner, with ill-concealed surprise. with ill-concealed surprise.

"There was no signs," replied the Docor, preserving the same quiet manner, of either external or internal hemorrhage, which would have necessarily followed the severance of the blood-vessels by the passage of the bullet, had the man then been alive. When the shot was fired he

was already dead." "To what, then, do you attribute Mr. Driscol's death?"

"To poison. A careful examination of the organs revealed the presence of a fatal quantity of prussic acid, which must have entered the stomach during life, as was clearly shown by its induced. life, as was clearly shown by its inflamed condition.

As suddenly as belief in Volney Kenall's guilt had sprung into being, a new suspicion flashed on the minds of all. It is true, then, that Seth Driscoll, with ruin staring him in the face, and his ward's money to account for, had taken his own life. And the shot—that must have been fired by Jonas Wenlock, on discovering his uncle's dead body, and the evidence of suicide afforded, most

every one believe it. "Everything seems cleared up but the tracks and the pistol," said the coroner when the doctor had concluded.

he carried for protection in case he en-countered a certain person who was his deadly foe, and who always went armed." Here she cast a withering glance at Jonas wealth that he had wooed.

surance money. Trundle beds went out of fashion

Jonas Wenlock never sued for the in-

THE ARMY

. Nov. 15 .- The annual re of Gen. Sherman to the secretary of war is given to the public to-day. After calling attention to various subordinate reports, Gen. Sherman says: "I agree with Gen. Sheridan that the army is too small in enisted men to fulfill the heavy duties now imposed on it, and is overworked. I therefore renew my recommendation of last year that Congress be asked to give 25,000 enlisted men, especially to troops of the line of the army and to make separate provisions for detachments of "advance men," "engineer battalion," "hospital stewards," "commissary

forth from near the body to the garden wall, at a point where the latter bore evident marks of having been scaled.

But the crowning discovery was that of a pistol, recently discharged, lying near the base of the wall where the murderer had clambered over. It was picked up

thing—omitting the provisos in the next appropriation bill. The prosperons times and easy financial condition of the treasury may now enable Congress to provide suitable armaments for the forts which guard the chief barbors of the country." Speaking of the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Southern P imposes on the military an entire change of policy. Hitherto we have been compelled to maintain mail posts along wagon and stage routes of travel. These are no longer needed because no longer used, and the setneeded because no longer used, and the set-tlements which grow up speedily along the new railroads, afford security necessary, and the regular stations built for storage at con-venient distances afford necessary shelter for stores and for men when operating in the neighborhood. We should now absolutely abandon many of the smaller posts, hitherto necessary, and concentrate at strategic points generally near the national frontier, or where railroads intersect, so as to send out detachments promptly to districts where needed. Congress alone has the power to dispose of the property of the United States, and we, the military, find ourselves possessed of lands and houses obtained in early times, which mand occupation for preservation, and I

by law for the sale of such abandoned military posts and out-buildings as is found to be ecessary, with a right to apply the proceeds of sale to other places, the property of the United States." Gen. Sherman specifies posts in Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona and also Forts Keogh and Custer, on the rotes keeps and Custer, on the Yellowstone, built only four years ago, and expresses the opinion that in a very short time they will become commercial towns rather than military posts. "In my judgment the time has now some for the military authorities to select suitable strategic points for permanent comparison and improvement. for permanent occupation and improvement whence detachments can be sent for special service. As long as we possess and must care for these small posts it is impossible to abandon them to waste and we are forced to hold on to them; but if Congress will delegate to the President, the secretary of war and a board appropriate the proceeds of sale to strategio points, I am certain it will result in great

economy and enable us to maintain large garrisons with increased discipline and better service. For similar reasons, and because the commerce of the world is carried on in ships of 3,000 tons and over, and because of the heavy draft of war vessels, most of our

garrisoned. All minor ports should be sold or abandoned. The annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 would in ten years put these ports in good order, and another million a year would properly arm them, and the secretary of war and the President should have discretion in the disbursement of this money.
Artillery officers should also be associated artillery omeers should also be associated with engineers in constructing, altering and repairing sea coast defenses, because the men who have to fight these batteries should have something to do in their construction." Referring to reports of Gen. Schoffeld and Col. Getty relative to West Point and the artillery school at Engineers Monres Gen. Schomer and the

Fortress Monroe, Gen. Sherman says: "In my judgment both these institutions are in as good order as possible and both are an honor to the country. Education must alhonor to the country. Education must always be the basis of national security and honor. The education and manly training imparted to young men at West Point has repaid a thousand times its cost and has more than verified the predictions of Gen. Washington. From time to time periodical complaints have arisen to its prejudice, such as occurred last year in regard to the colored cadet Whittaker—a thorough, patient, close investigation in the midst of a tumult of abuse, resulted in the perfect vindication of the authorities by the President at large. The corps of cadets is therefore a youthful counterpart of our National House of Representatives. The same laws, the same regulations, the same instruction books, clothing and food are of cadets. The prejudice of race is the most ifficult to contend against of any in this world. There is no more such prejudice at West Point than in the country at large, and the practice of equality at West Point is in advance of the rest of the country. The authorities at the academy have no voice in the selection of candidates, and must receive the interest of the country.

secretary Ramsey endorses the recommendation of the adjutant-general in relation to
placing the uniformed State milita upon the
same footing, in respect to its rules and forms,
as regular forces, and calls attention
to the necessity of providing by
legislation for the organization, arming and
discipline of the militia. The affairs of the
Leavenworth military prison, the secretary

discovering his uncle's dead body, and
the evidence of suicide afforded, most
likely, by the phial which had contained
to secure the insurance money, which
would have been forfeited by death selfinflicted. True, there was no direct evidence of all this, but none the less did

Twenty-fifth infantry, shall be ty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry, shall be colored men, while the officers are white, is not consistent with the amendment of the constitution referred to. All men should be

when the doctor had concluded.

"And these it is my place to explain, Mr. Kendall having declined to do so out of delicacy to myself," interrupted Kate Dunseth, hastening torward from where she and Volney had been holding an earnest colloquy for the past five minutes.

My guardian had forbidden Mr. Kendall the house; and the latter sent me a measage requesting a secret interview in the garden. The message miscarried—perhaps intercepted—and Volney—Mr. Kendall I mean—not finding me at the place appointed, in returning over the wall, accidently let fall the pistol which he carried for protection in case he encountered a certain person who were him. This education can not be found in another sollege in America, and is valuable because the use of artillery is limited to war on a Here she cast a withering glance at Jonas
Wenlock, who was careful not to meet it.
The verdict of the jury was that the
deceased had come to his death from
poison administered by his own hand,
and Volney Kendall went forth a free
man. Kate Dunseth's fortune was irretrievably lost, but it was not for that that trievably lost, but it was not for that that soon as the condition of Indian affairs will Volney had sought her love; and he was Volney had sought her love; and he was admit of the release of some good infantry a proud man, the day he led her to the altar, at the thought that she could have no doubt that it was herself and not her army is in my opinion as patriotic, as paramy is in my opinion as patriotic, as paconclusion I beg to state that the entire army is in my opinion as patriotic, as pa-tient, as willing to encounter danger and hard service as at any former period in our history. The rapid extension of railroads and mails has much improved the general condition and contentment of the officers

fate of peace in slow promotion and apprehensive of changes which never come. The country is so large that regimental transfers and changes are costly and the consequence has been that many regiments have remained longer in remote quarters than seems fair; but I have endeavored to make regimental changes as far as possible, consi stant with the annual appropriations."

SURGEON GENERAL RANGES.

SURGEON GENERAL BARNES. Bargeon General Barnes in his annual re port thinks an appropriation of . \$250,000 will be required for use of the medica will be required for use of the medical department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, for expenses of purveying depots, for pay of employes, private physicians and nurses employed in emergencies at forts or stations, and for other miscellaneous expenses of the medical department. Gen. Barnes earnestly recommends an appropriation for a new fire proof building advented. tion foe a new fire proof building, adequate for uses of the medical museum and library. The cost of such a building he estimates at

A New York paper says that trying to make diamonds will be—at least until they have been made—an interesting subject to the majority of men. The late effort of James Mactear, of Glasgow, to produce diamonds artificially is by no means the first that has been made. The earliest experiments of any importance were recent, however—only fifty-two years since. Latour and Gannall, the French chemists, then presented pure pieces of crystalized carbon to the academy of sciences, and caused thereby great excitement, supposing that the secret of making diamonds had been discovered. The result proved that the small crystals although transparent, brilliant and hard er than quartz, would neither scintillate nor refract rays of light sufficiently to render them valuable. Notwithstanding that they are composed of the same material as diamonds, they had little beauty. They were submitted to the heat-test, as Mactear's crystals were, but, like his, they underwent no perceptible change. Champigny, director of the celebrated diamond firm in Paris, pronounced them genuine; where-upon followed the great diamond panic (1828), which affected the whole commercial world. A few years later, the French savant, Despretz, again startled the world by announcing that he had produced artificial diamonds. His method was to fix a cylinder of pure carbon to' the positive pole of a weak Daniell pile, and a platinum wire to the neg-ative pole, and then to plunge both poles into acidulated water. In two months the negative pole was covered with a black coating, which was sent to Gaudin (Marc Antoine) to be tested on hard stones. Mixed with a little oil, the black particles would polish rubies, and as the iamend alone will do this, Gaudin did not hesitate to declare the particles diamend dust, a conclusion generally ac cepted at the time by men of science. The question, "Can diamonds be made artificially?" is still open, and many

chemists feel sure that ere long it will be answered in the affirmative by experiments absolutely successful. They have that these may be obtained by cutting the crystals differently from what they are now cut. Such a discovery would not be more remarkable than the discovery made by Enguiner (1456) in producing facets, and perfected by Coster in making planes on the Koh-1-noor. The effect of such a dis-

covery may be conjectured by reference to the diamond panic of 1828. It would revolutionize value, and create a prodigious commotion in both hemispheres; but the commotion would abate in due time, and good would unquestionably result. The value of all diamonds in royal treasuries, in mercantile, titled and private hands, and elsewhere, is stupendous. It has been estimated at five billions, or according to the French numeration, \$5,-000,000,000. To destroy capital to that amount would upset for a time the whole morning before they were up, by thearworld's commerce, were the capital active. But the capital locked up in diamonds is wholly dormant. The Schoolmaster in Germany. The reports of our school inspector often reveal a very remarkable state of

things in our schools and among our teachers, but, thank Heaven, they show nothing so bad as the report of an examination of German candidates for the schoolmaster's certificate, which we have just read. One candidate, on being asked what countryman Jesus was, replied that he was an Italian. Another, on being shown a stuffed squirrel and asked to name it, succeeded in doing so, but on being further asked what sort of a squirrel it was, guessed that it was a stuffed one. "Where," continued the examiner, "is this species of squirrel to be found?" "In the dealer's window," was the reply. "What is this?" asked the professor, showing another candidate a butterfly. "That is a date a butterfly. "That is a butterfly, sir." "No doubt, but what kind of butterfly?" "Mein Gott!" was the answer, "we have so many of them in our parts that we never pay any attention to them," "It is now 40 clock here," remarked the examiner to a candidate for honors in geography, "what time is it in London?" "Well, it must be quite as late there," was the reply. "How many square miles does the north pole cover?" was another question, to which came the answer: No one knows. A great number of people have tried to go there, but not one has succeeded in the attempt." "How do you teach children the difference between the right and left bank of a river?" "I don't teach them that, because there is no river in our parts." Another candidate was shown a skeleton map and asked to name a particular mountain, but he observed the map was a bad one, as the names were not marked on it like as the names were not marked on it like the one at home, which was far superior. "Why did the companions of Columbus refuse to go further?" was another question. "Because," replied the candidate, "they had come to the spot where the ship would have tipped over, for you know, sir, the earth is round." These examples will suffice to prove that, if the schoolmaster is generally abroad in Germany, the candidates for that title are not seldom at sea.—Manchester (Fng.) not seldom at sea. - Manchester (Eng.) Post.

Effect of Tea on the Skin. If you place a few drops of strong tea upon a piece of iron, a knife blade, for instance, the tannate of iron is formed, which is black. If you mix tea with iron filings, or pulverized iron, you can make a fair article of ink. If you mix it with fresh human blood, it forms with the iron of the blood the tannate of iron. Take human skin and let it soak for a time in strong tea, and it will become leather. Now, when we remember that the liquids which enter the stomach are rapidly absorbed by the venous absor-bents of the stomach, and enter into the circulation and are thrown out of the system by the skin, lungs, and kidneys, it is probable that a drink so common as tes, and so abundantly used, will have some effect. Can it be possible that tannin, introduced with so much liquid-producing respiration, will have no effect upon the skin? Look at the tea-drinkers of Russia, the Chinese, and the old women o America, who have so long continue the habit of drinking strong tea. Are they not dark-colored and leather-skinned?

SPEAKING of missions among the free men, the Rev. Dr. Allen, of Philadelphia, in an address on the subject in the Pres-byterian Synod of Baltimore, said that the Catholics last year spent \$400,000 in that work, while the Presbyterians gave only about one-eighth of that sum. A colored minister added that the former church is expending more in that direction than all the Protestant churches .benidmoo

Groan persons.—Invalids. Men of pelish.—bootblacks. Chicken hazard .- shop egg. A hard kase.—A Dutch cheese. A stuck-up thing.-A show bill. Always open to conviction.—A thief.

The way to get over a culinary difficul A man is very apt to feel girlish when makes his maiden speech. Proposals are in order, girls. Renember, no bachelor should be without won.

"Never let a cold run," says the doctor Bad advice. He wants you to catch it,

and make work for him. A circus never runs too long for spec ators, but let a sermon run forty minutes and a congregation can't ait still.

A boy never stirs his stumps quite s A boy never stirs his stumps quite so industriously as when poking around in the gutter for remnants of cigars.

Eve was the first and only woman who did not gather up her skirts in both hands and yell at the sight of a snake.

"The men of to-day are too high "The men of to-day are too high strung," says a Chicago paper. Some of them are not strung high enough. Marriage may be like a game of cards

but the pridegroom is all right if he holds a good hand when the knot is tied. "Shall I hereafter darn your stockings?" s said to be the fashionable language for a young lady to use when msking leap year proposal. A young man while attempting to fin

" misplaced switch" on a young lady's When a girl is twenty she feels very easy on that score. It's only when she scores another that she begins to wonde who invented wrinkles.

George Washington never told a lie

being dropped anto contribution boxes. What's a feller to do?" Free Press.

A mule's head does not contain a brain

capable of culture and refined rearing, but it is wonderful to what an extent the other end of his form can be reared. We already been produced in material, beg to be excused, however, from bring-though not in properties. It is thought ing that end up by hand.

sne received a note from the friend, say-

away, and send along the earthquake in stead." A teacher in the Wiltwyck, Ulster

county, school, recently electrified her pupils, who were annoying her with questions: "Children, I am engaged." Questions: "Children, I am engaged."

Noticing the general look of astonishment, she added: "But not to any fool of a man." The excitement subsided.

Some relations once paying a Lancashire old lady a visit, and prolonging their stay beyond her contemplation or their stay beyond her contemplation or wish were somewhat taken aback one wish, were somewhat taken aback one ing her call out loudly on the stairs: "A fine morning for cousins to go home!" "Ma, I want a sled; I do want a sled;

can't I have a sled?" "Ask your father." "I don't want to ask him, ma." "Why, what nonsense! Ask him." "No, ma, you ask him; you have known him longest." "My dears 1418s something or some body, I can't quite tell what or who,' said Jones to his children, as he sat down

to tea the other night. "Perhaps it's mother," said little Billy; she's gone over to aunt Jane's to The child was right. It was Mrs. Jones who was missed, and Jones remarked in

continuance: "Wel!, let's have a quiet supper, then." A little girl in the infant class of a Sunday school thoroughly appreciated the difference between being good from choice and from necessity. At the close of the school one day the teacher re-

marked: "Beckie, dear, you have been good little girl to-day."

"Yes'm, I couldn't help being good; I got a tiff neck," responded the yout hful Beckie, with perfect seriousness.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.) Perils of the Deep. The world-renowned swimmer, Capt. Paul Boyton, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent at the seashore, related the following incidents in his ex-

perience: Reporter.-"Captain Boyton, you mus Reporter.—"Captain Boyton, you must have seen a large part of the world?"
Capt. Boyton.—"Yes sir, by the aid of my Rubber Life Saving Dress, I have traveled over 10.000 miles on the rivers of America and Europe; have also been presented to the crowned heads of Engand, France, Germany, Austria, Belgi um, Italy, Holland, Spain and Portugal, and have in my possession forty-two medals and decorations; I have three times received the order of knighthood, and been elected honorary member of committees, clubs, orders and societies. Reporter .- "Were your various trips ccompanied by much danger?" Capt. Boyton .- "That depends upon what you may call dangerous. During my trip down the river Tagus in Spain, I had to "shoot" one hundred and two waterfalls, the highest being about eighty-five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somane, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although all this was not very pleasant, and might be termed dangerous, I fear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for, as long as my limbs are free

and easy, and not cramped or benumbed, I am all right. Of late I carry a stock of St. Jacobs Oil in my little boat,—(the Captain calls it "Baby Mine," and has stored therein signal rockets, thermome ter, compass, provisions, etc.)—and I have had but little trouble. Before starting out I rub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action on the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me, until got hold of this Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with Rheumatism for years; by my advice they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I would sooner lo without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without it." The Captain became very enthusiastic n the subject of St. Jacobs Oil, and we

qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him. A PHILADELPHIA girl got \$1,000 as balm for a broken heart in a breach of promise case. She asked for \$25,000.

(Chicago Tribune.) Mr. Ira Brewn, the enterprising real estate man, states that he could and would say a good word for the St. Jacobs Oil, which had sured bim from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism that all other treatments had failed even to allay.

THE devastation caused by rabbits amounts in Australia to a serious calamity. One large estate, which formerly supported 30,000 sheep, has been abandoned on account of these pests.

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What business college shall I attend? H. B. Bryant's great school of commerce. Chicago, is where the facilities are furnished, and where the young men are going.

The Vertate Sets Co., Marcanil, Mich. Will send their Electric-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their advertisement in this paper hesded. "On 30 Days Trial."

George Washington never told a lie, but then Martha never skirmished in his peckets and insisted on knowing al about letters written in a feminine hand.

Although Lot's wife was converted into a pillar of salt, no trace of her has ever been discovered. It is strangely suspected that Lot used her to freeze ice cream to treat his new girl.

"I would'nt marry the best man living," she said;
And she kept her yow from the first, But she did not live to die an oli maid, For she married one of the worst.

Detroit street cars won't take counterfit nickels for fare, and there always has been a constant complaint about their being drouned anto constribution hoves. day's remedies sold to these firms, or the vast amount Mr. Blackford has sold to other firms and to individuals from his office, and still the cry is "Give me Dr. Halliday's remedies,

ney seem to help me most."

The liar may succeed for a time, but justice is sure to overtake him. A Chicago man told the burglars around his bed that he hadn't a dollar, but when they put a candle to the soles of his feet, he shelled out \$150.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the weil-known aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail free of charge, a valuable little book on deaf. ness and diseases of the ear—specially on runningear and catarrh, and their proper treatment —giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above. Malarial fevers can be prevented, also other mlasmatic diseases, by occasionally using Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York.

quake was coming, sent her boys to the country to escape it. After a few days and received a note from the friend.

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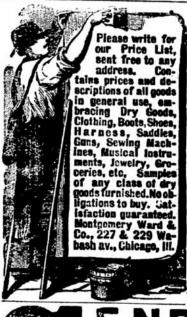
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