# MEN LOOKING IN VAIN FOR WORK.

lime Crar Reed Forbids the Starting tp of Great Public Works That Would Give Needed Employment — Cleveland and the Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-[Special.]-Sentes and members of congress who belong to the Republican party say they have never known such a rush for appointments in the government service as that which they now experiencing. Their mails are anied down with applications, and some of hem are of a very pitiful character. Men have found it difficult to provide head for their families, men who have looked in vain for work, hope their senaters or representatives may be able to find ething for them under Uncle Sam. One senator said to me today: "I dislike to epen my mail. I do not claim to be a of hearted man, nor to have more than my share of human sympathy, but it is that I am made very sad by this flood appeals for help which pours in upon me Men write to me, saying they will be glad to take anything they can get. They offer to come down to Washington and act as sengers, to clean out spittoons and do any sort of menial work, just so it is work bread and butter for themselves and their families. The most I can do for these poor fellows is to write them all kindly reholding out no hope to them, but aring a cheerful word or two to nerve them on for their struggle against adver-

Reed's Sense of Duty. The foregoing is similar to the testimony gien by most Republican senators and ongressmen. They attribute the phenomrush for public place to the bard to the fact that men who ordinarily have all the work they can do are now unable to find anything in the bread winning line. It is a serious question with some of our statesmen if this government ought not to adopt the policy pursued now by the antherities of India, and followed often by other governments, of starting up great public works which will give employment thousands of men. Instead of doing something in this line, the policy of the powers which control legislation here is in exactly the opposite direction. Speaker Reed, anxious to make for the house a reputation for economical appropriations, de clines to permit any measure involving an expenditure of public funds to come up for consideration, relentlessly sitting down upon everything except the regular appropriation bills, which are needed to keep the rnment going.

If large appropriations could be made for public buildings, if the river and harbor works of the country were given a fair amount of money with which to carry on improvements, if the Nicaragua canal could be authorized, there would be much more employment for the mechanics and laborers. But Mr. Reed, acting from a sense of duty, in which he is as sincere as man can be, refuses to permit any such appropriations to go through the house reare public men who think this policy a mistake. They believe the government should be more liberal with its expenditures, especially in those which make work for the common people in times of depression and commercial inactivities than in good times. Labor is then cheaper. The rament can get more for its money. In addition to this, it can help the people tide over a period of hard times. It is safe to say that if a policy of making libera appropriations for public building and public works had been pursued by the past congress and by this one, 100,000 or 150,000 men might have been employed on govern ment operations, thus reducing by so much the congestion of unemployed labor competing against other unemployed labor. But such a hue and cry has been raised in this country against large appropriations that politicians and leaders of parties dare not take the responsibility of opening up the doors of the treasury even for the most wholesome and proper purposes

Cleveland's Italian Hand. great is the pressure of office seeking upon Republican members of congress that a desperate effort will be made to induce President McKinley to suspend parts of the civil service order recently issued by President Cleveland. The Republicans claim that President Cleveland waited till the Democrats had filled the public offices with men of their own party faith before issuing his orders, and that many of the men who are by these orders placed under civil service protection never passed an examination, and are not entitled to be held in their places under the guise of civil service re-form. Great as the pressure is it is not probable President McKinley will do anything of the sort. Here again public opin-ion interjects its pressure. Without ques-tion the educated public opinion of the country is in favor of through reform of the public service. It would have the publie service divorced from politics.

Peace Reign It is already apparent that the new administration is going to make an effort to popularize itself with the country. Major popularize itself with the country. Major McKinley has been exceedingly careful in selecting his cabinet, and he has from the first insisted that harmony in the party and harmony between the various branches of the major should be aimed at in of the government should be aimed at in Kinley her Kinley has a genius for bringing men to-gether. Evidence of this is found in the fact that Senator Sherman and General Alger are to sit in the same cabinet. They have been enemies ever since 1880, who deneral Alger was a candidate for president against Mr. Sherman and pursued some methods to which the Ohio ser strongly objected. But peace reigns at last. The McKinley administration probably will be noted as the peaceful administration, as the business administration. I do not violate any confidence when I say that Major McKinley's ideal president in many respects is Mr. Hayes. Nor do I overstate the fact when I say that among thoughtful public men the administration of Mr. H. dayes is now regarded as one of the very best the country ever had. Major McKin-ey was a warm friend of President Hayes knew that Mr. Hayes got along as well as he did by turning the great departments of the government over to their chiefs and holding them responsible for whatever oc-curred. President McKinley intends to do

the same thing.

It probably has not escaped the observation of most readers that Mr. Sherman, who was the most conspicuous figure of the Hayes administration, is to be premier in the McKinley administration, and that Judge Goff, who was in the Hayes cabinet, was Major McKinley's first choice for attorney general.

WALTER WELLMAN.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Street car employes at Toledo, O., are dissatisfied over a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

The man who bunkoed the Adams Express agent at Bruceville, Ind., out of \$400 last week is believed to have been caught at Abbeyville, S. C. Germany and Spain are now connect-

ed by a submarine cable 1,250 miles the ends of which are at Emden and Vlgo. There is one township in Mitchell

county, Kan., which has elected the same man trustee for twenty-four The announcement is made that Fer-

dinand Danton, Jr., of New York is to marry Mlie. Viviane Marat of Paris. William E. Coake of Portsmouth, R.

, who recently celeprated his 100th birthday, says that he has chewed tobacco for eighty-two years. A school for teaching the theory and

practice of textile manufacturing has just been opened in Lowell, Mass. The speed of the "quick step" in the French infantry has been reduced from 128 to 120 paces per minute. The "quick

step" dates from 1791, when it was fixed

at ninety paces. The first Napoleon insisted upon it at drills and parades. G. C. Clemens, who has just been made a reporter for the Kansas supreme court, is a cousin of Mark Twain.

The high court, Independent Order of Foresters, of Wisconsin, closed a two days' session at Racine.

Five thousand Christian Endeavorers celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the society at Boston.

In some of the cities of Europe the cost of putting out a fire is made a charge upon the property of the person for whose benefit the fire department is called out. A narrow guage road has been in-

vented which can be moved from farm to farm when crops are to be marketed. Five miles can be laid in one day and no grading is required. Governor Clough and other state offi-

dals of Minnesota are booming Tams Bixby for commissioner of the general land office. The executive committee of the Co-

umbus, Sandusky and Bocking Railway company has ratified the comprose proposition submitted by the spe cial committee of the Ohio Coal Traffic

#### Von Der Abe After Rusie.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.-President Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns has returned from Cleveland and Indianapois, but refuses to say anything about his conferences held in those cities with magnates Robinson and Brush. He announces, however, that he is after Amos Rusie, the star pitcher of the New York club, and expects to land him. In regard to the trade of Connor for "Bug" Holliday, announced Thursday, Von der Ahe says that the deal has not yet been consummated, but surely will be.

#### Evangelist Moody's Birthday,

Boston, Feb. 6.-Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, observed his birthday Friday and hundreds of his admirers in many places, not to mention his Boston friends, united to make the occasion a memorable one. Friends of the distinguished lay preacher have collected \$30,000 which will be used by him to erect a chapel for the use of the Mount Vernon school for boys, of which Mr. Moody was the founder and is now the chief patron.

## THE MARKETS.

New York Financial,

Money on call nominally at 11632 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 331 per cent, sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486'4@48694 for demand and 48494@48494 for sixty days: posted rates 485@ 1851g and 45716@488; commercial bills, 48316. Silver certificates, 6176@6514; no sales; bar

M-xiena dollars, 50% United States governmen bonds weak; new es registered, 1224; do. coupons, 122%; 5's registered, 1134; do compons, 1134; 4's registered, 1114; do, compons, 112; 2's registered, 9614; Pacific 6's of '97, 10384

## Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 Following were the quotations on the Board Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—May, opened 75½c; closed 78; July, opened 71½c, closed 75½c; September, opened 70½c, closed 70½c, closed 25½c; September, opened 25½c; September, opened 25½c; September, opened 25½c, closed 25½c; September, opened 26½c, closed 25½c; September, opened 26½c, closed 17½c; July, opened 18½c, closed 17½c; July, opened 87.50, closed 57.55; Lard—February, opened 37.79c, closed 57.55; Lard—February, opened 35.79c; September, September

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. Live Stock-Prices at the Union Stock yards

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 23,200; sales ranged at \$1,20 3.50 pigs, \$3.3003.47½ mixed, and \$1,2503.47½ heavy packing and suipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 3,000; quotations ranged at \$5.005.30 good to choice do., \$4.00.315) far to good, \$7.75 it common to melium do., \$3.303.49) butchers' steers \$3.2503.00 stockers, \$1.703.25 feeders. \$1.900.70 cows, \$2.400.4.15 heifers. \$2.2503.75 \$1.003.70 cows, \$2.4034.15 heifers, \$2.253.75 bulls, oxen and stars, \$1.003.137 Texas steers and \$2.7536.00 yeal calves.

Sheep and lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 6,000; sales rangel at \$2,75@3.90 western \$1.25@1.00 Texaus, \$2.25@4.00 natives and \$3.50

#### 05.27 lambs. East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 5.

Dunning & Stevens, Live Stock Commi sion
Morehants. East Buffalo, N. Y., quote as follows:
Cattle-Receipts, 5 cars; market st. ady for
good handy steers; light and butchers stock,
slow and lower; veals, \$6.500,725. Hogs-Receipts, 50 cars; market opened active, but
weakened on light grades; Yorkers, mediums,
\$3.60; heavy, \$3.553.50; stags and rougs, \$2.25
\$2.15. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 30 cars;
market active and 10c higher for both kinds;
top lambs, \$5.1565.25; calls to good, \$4.006.10;
top mixed sheep, \$3.6524.00; calls to good,
\$2.5023.75; handy wethers, \$4.1524.25.

Milwaukee Grain.

Milwankee Grain. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.
Wheat—No. 2 spring. 75c; No. 1 northers.
784c; May, 754c. Corn—No. 3, 25c. Oats—No. 2 white, 1816-20194c. Barloy—No. 2, 316-32c; samples, 26-33c. Rye—No. 1, 37.

Wheat—No. 2 red cash elevator. Soc bid; track, 80%594c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 30c; May, 2134 bid. Oats—No. 2 cash, 1634c bill; May, 1834c bid. Rye—Track, 3334c. St. Louis Grain.

Detroit Grain, Wheat—Cash white, 870%; cash red, 87%c; May, 87%c; July, 75%c asked.

#### GRANT AT WEST POINT.

A Good Record as a Student and a High Record as a Man. He was brevetted second lieutenant of

the Fourth infantry and ordered to report to his command at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, after a short vacation.

The entire army of the United States at that time numbered less than 8,000 men, and the supply of officers was embarrassingly large. It was the custom. therefore, to brevet graduates second lieutenant.

He graduated twenty-first in a roll of 39, with a fair record in all things-a good record in mathematics and engineering and a remarkable record as horse-

More than 100 had entered with him. but one by one they had dropped out till

only 39 remained. Apparently Grant remained markedly unmilitary throughout the four years' course. He served as a private throughout the first two years. During the third year he was made sergeant, but was dropped (promotions at that time were made for soldierly qualities and had no exact relation to excellence in studies), and during the fourth year he served again as private

The first year he took up French and mathematics, and though the course was severe, including algebra, geometry, trigonometry, application of algebra to geometry, etc., he stood fifteenth in a class of 60 in mathematices and ferty ninth in French and twenty-seventh in order of general merit. The second year he climbed three points in general merit and stood twenty-fourth in a class of 53. He stood tenth in mathematics, twenty-third in drawing, but was be low the middle in ethics and French. In his third year he rose in his drawing to 19, and was twenty-second in chemistry and fifteenth in philosophy, which was a very good standing indeed. He rose to 20 in general merit, 16 in engineering, 17 in mineralogy and geology, but was a little below the average in

ethics, artillery and infantry practice. In general, it may be said that he left the academy with a good average record as a student and a very high record as a man.-Hamlin Garland in McClure's.

#### TESTING A WATCH.

How English Timepieces Are Tried as to Their Regularity.

There has been watchmaking at Coventry as long as there has been a watch trade in England, which is for the last 200 years or thereabout. There used to be three centers of the English trade. these being Liverpool, Coventry and London. Now there are practically but two-Coventry and Birmingham. The test of a good watch is that it should obtain a Kew certificate, and of the watches that go to Kew 75 per cent are from Coventry.

At Kew no watch has yet succeeded in getting the 100 marks which signify perfection, but Coventry has come nearest, with 92, and is always well to the front. The Kew test is no light one. The watch is tested in every position and its rate registered, not only per day, but per hour. It is hung by its pendant, hung upside down, hung on each side, placed dial down and back down and at any number of angles, and to finish up with is baked in an oven and frozen in an ice pail. No wonder that a watch with a Kew certificate is a comf

its owner. When it is considered that it makes 18,000 vibrations an hour and must not vary a second a week, while a quarter turn of its two time screws, meaning the millionth of an inch, will make a difference of 20 seconds a day, the delieacy of its adjustment will be appreciated, as will also the risk of intrusting its repair to any but skillful hands. -Jewelers' Review.

## Fishing For Tuna, Santa Clara.

The fish ranged from 4 to 6 feet in length and from 75 to 300 pounds in weight, judging from their size. Like wolves they had rushed in from the deep sea and were moving down the coast, stampeding a school of smelts and flying fish and driving them out of the water, snapping at them and following them up into the air. Moving on, we found the school of unfortunates, a brownish patch of solid fish in the water, into

which the tunas were charging. I have fished in the haunts of the tarpon and taken almost every game fish to be found in American waters, but from this exhibition of the velocity and wonderful power of the tuna I did not believe it could be captured with a 24 ounce rod or a tarpon outfit. We baited with large smelt and began trolling through the school. I soon had a strike, and, while not unused to surprises, I lost 300 feet of line and the tip of my rod so quickly that I hardly realized what had happened. My companion had his fine rod jerked from his hands, and I believe the fish was of the largest size, which nothing could stop. - Sportsman's Magazine.

## Snake Dreams.

A well known authority on dreams and dreambooks says: "To dream you see snakes or serpents shows that you will be imprisoned and encounter many dangers. If you are in love, your sweetheart will be false. To dream you kill a snake shows you will overcome difficulties and enemies and be successful in love, trade or farming, but unsuccessful

The Proposal of the Puture. She-Perfectly lovely club, isn't it? He-Are you a member?

She-No. Only married women eligible. He-Ah, would you allow me to make you eligible to membership?-London Fun.

There is nothing purer than honesty, nothing sweeter than charity, nothing warmer than love, nothing richer than visdom, nothing brighter than virtue and nothing more steadfast than faith.

A bushel of plasterers' hair, when well dried, equals 15 pounds.

#### DRIFTING ONWARD.

Drifting onward—ever drifting.

Tow'rd you shining, shoreless sea,
Farther still from earth's green lands

Nearer to eternity.

Onward—yet we know not whither
We are borne by time's swift tide,
Heeding not the dang'rous river
Down whose darkling stream we glide.

Drifting onward-we are going To a country all unknown: Guard, O Lord, and keep thou, ever-Leave us not to drift alone. Shield us from the water's perils, Save from cark and angry storm; Let thine arm of might defend us Evermore from every harm

Drifting onward—we will anchor
At the heav'nly port at last,
Every care and trial ended,
All our toils and dangers past,
Happy on that shore Elysian,
Nevermore shall storm clouds frown;
Oh, the bright, unfading vision,
Where no paling sun goes do n!
—Francis A. Simkins.

#### HOMESICK HIPPOPOTAMUS. It Longed For the Language of Its Baby-

During Bayard Taylor's visit to the zoological gardens in London he noticed a hippopotamus which lay in its tank apparently oblivious of its surroundings. Entering into conversation with the keeper one morning, he was told that the creature refused to eat and was gradually starving itself to death. fancy it's homesick," added the keeper. "He's a fine specimen, and it seems a pity we should lose him, but he's moped ever since the keeper who had charge of him on board the steamer left. He pays

no attention to anything I say. Learning that the creature came from a part of Africa he had once visited, Mr. Taylor, on an impulse, leaned forward and addressed it in the dialect used by the hunters and keepers of that region. The animal lifted its head, and the small eyes opened. Mr. Taylor repeated his remark, when what does Mr. Hippo do but paddle slowly over to where he stood. Crossing to the other side of the tank, the experiment was repeated with the same result, the poor thing showing unmistakable signs of joy, even consenting to receive food from the hand of his new friend.

Mr. Taylor paid several visits to the gardens, being always noticed by his African friend. Finally, before leaving the city, he taught the keeper a few sentences he had been in the habit of addressing to the hippopotamus and went his away.

Two years later he was in London, and, curious to know the result, again paid his respects to his amphibious friend. To his surprise the creature recognized his voice at once, and expressed his joy by paddling from side to side of his tank after his visitor.

Bayard Taylor says that it convinced him that even a hippopotamus may have affections, and tenacious ones at that, as well as a good memory. -Watchman.

#### American Valets.

There is a new order of things among the gilded youth of today, and the valet is in demand. This demand has led to the establishment in Boston of a finishing academy for gentlemen's servants. Here the gentleman's gentleman learns all that is necessary for him to know. The first thing that is done to a matriculate is to cut his hair in the approved English fashion and make him clean shaven, or at least reduce his hirsute appendages to a modest "mutton chop" just forward of his ears. He is then put in livery and made to speak only in an h-less English dialect. various courses of instruction include training in all the branches of menial work, and when a pupil is sent out into the world he is given a certificate of proficiency in his particular course. One of the features of the course is the daily practice in immobility, which consists in standing for half an hour a day between two upright bars so regulated that they touch the man's toes and breast bone in front and his coattails, shoulder blades and hat rim at the back. This gives the requisite wooden rigidity and is practiced by all pupils. Those whose physiques are lacking or too luxuriant are reduced to the proper form by vigorous exercise. -Boston Letter.

A Lamp In His Pocket. Not very many men carry lamps in their pockets, but there is at least one man who does, and that is the lamplighter on the elevated road. It is an alcohol lamp, like a section of brass cylinder, five or six inches long and an inch through, and with a slender tube two or three inches long, holding the wick, projecting at one end. The lamplighter comes in at the front door of the car with his lamp lighted. With a rapid ease acquired by experience he lights the six lamps, seeming almost not to pause in his progress through the car. If he is in the last car of the train, as he pulls down the chimney over the last lamp he has lighted and turns toward the rear door he blows out his own lamp and drops it in his pocket. His hands are now free. He throws back the door, walks out upon the platform, opens the gate and steps off upon the station platform or down upon the other side, ready to board the next train. A touch of a match will light the alcohol lamp. - New York Sun.

## First Written Laws.

The first written statutes are comprised in the law of Moses, 1491 B. C. The first Greek laws were systematized by Draco 623 B. C. The laws of Lycurgus were made about 844 B. C. The Roman laws were first compiled by Servius Tullius and amended by the Twelve Tables in 449 B. C. The Pandects of Justinian were compiled in 533. Blackstone's Commentaries were published at Oxford in 1765 and 1769.

The first anthropological society, for the study of mankind considered with reference to the animal history of the race, was founded in London in 1863. together escape ordinary notice.

The common house fly, in the mouth of the scientist, becomes the Musca do-

#### M'CLELLAN'S WARHORSE.

Something About Dan, the Only Charger

the General Rode General McClellan's favorite warhorse, usually called Dan, was a dark bay, about 17 hands high, well bred, with good action and never showing signs of fatigue, no matter how long the course. He was an extremely handsome, showy animal, with more than ordinary horse sense. Dan was a very fast walker-an important requisite in a commander's charger-but a disagree able accomplishment so far as his staff were concerned, as their horses in gen-

eral were kept on a slow trot. After the war Dan became the family horse at General McClellan's country home in Orange, and seemed to be proud of his position, performing his duties well and easily. On one occasion, when driven to a neighboring estate by two ladies of the general's family, and left untied, as usual, at the door, Dan came to the conclusion that they had remained long enough for an afternoon call, so, declining to waste any more time there, he trotted back to his stable, carefully turning out to pass carriages and other vehicles met on the way home. Dan

died and was buried in Orange, The general said of him: "Dan was one of those horses that could trot all day long at a very rapid gait, which kept all other horses at a gallop. He earned from the aids the title of 'that devil Dan'-a name that he justified on many a long and desperate ride before I gave up the command of the Army of the Potomac. Dan was the best horse I ever had. He was never ill for an hour, never fatigued, never disturbed under fire. The dear old fellow survived the war for many years, dying at a ripe old age in 1879. No matter how long we might be parted-once for nearly four years-he always recognized me the moment we met again and in his own way showed his pleasure at seeing me. Even on the day of his death, which was a painless one, he still attempted to rise and greet me, but, unable to do so, he would lean his head against me and lick my hand. No soldier ever had a more faithful horse than I had in Daniel Webster, "-Our Animal Friends.

# YOUNG MEN'S POPULARITY.

Amiability, Kindliness, Manliness, Integrity, Are Its Foundation. To the query, Are young men who

cannot, from religious convictions, play cards, dance or attend the theater apt to be popular with young women of refinement and education who indulge in such amusements? Edward W. Bok, in 'Problems For Young Men" in The

Ladies' Home Journal, responds: "Why, certainly. Why not? The amusements in which a man indulges have nothing to do with his outward attractiveness or popularity. It is the way in which a young man carries himself in his deportment that makes or mars his popularity with girls or men. One of the most popular and delightful fellows I know in New York has never been inside of a theater, although he is 35 years of age. Nor has he ever danced or played cards. He was a personal friend for ten years before I knew that his religious principles precluded his indulgence in these amusements. His secret is that he does not carry his convictions on his sleeve for everybody to rub rainst. And of his popularity with women, young and mature, I can assure you absolutely. He reads about the new plays and can, therefore, talk about them if they come up in conversation. If asked if he has seen a certain actor or play, he merely replies in the negative. Never does he force his convictions upon others. A young man's popularity with either sex rests upon something more than his forms of amusement. Amiability of manner, kindliness, a pleasant address, a manly outlook on life, honorable principles-all these go far toward insuring popularity."

## Remarkable Story About Auts.

A traveler returned from South Africa tells of a singular combat that he once witnessed in a deep forest in the heart of the dark continent. Happening to cast his eyes toward the ground he noticed a caterpillar crawling along at a rapid pace, followed by 100 or more small ants. Being quicker in their movements than the worm, the ants would catch up with the caterpillar, and one would mount his back and bite him. Pausing for an instant, the caterpillar would turn his head and catch the ant in such a way as to kill it almost instantly. This slaughter of their fellows did not seem to have any effect upon the attacking hordes, the place of the dead warrior being presently filled by another hero willing to sacrifice his life. After slaughtering a dozen or more of his tormentors the worm began to show signs of fatigue, whereupon the ants made a combined attack. At this the worm sought safety by climbing a stalk of grass, going up tail first and defending himself with his head and strong jaws. Seeing themselves outdone on that score the ants set to work and soon felled the stalk with their mandibles. When this was done, they all pounced upon the helpless worm and made short work of him. -St. Louis Republic.

M. Puvis de Chavannes, the French painter, lives in Montmartre. His palace consists of a studio, a bedroom and a dressing room; his furniture, a big table, a few armchairs and a sofa. His ordinary garb is a long, brown, monkish looking dressing gown. His working studio is at Neuilly, outside of Paris, a bare room vast enough for his great canvases. Here he works alone on a ladder every day from 9 in the morning until evening, stopping only for a light repast at noon.

All trees have seeds. In some, how ever, the seeds are so small in proportion to the size of the tree that they al-

From Calcutta to Washington the voyage is 9,348 miles in length.

#### SONG.

I would that my love were a lily fair
And I would that I were a sunbeam bold,
Still to be dressing her flowery hair
All day long with my airy gold.

Or would that she were the dew that Hess In th' rose and I the rose tree were. To fold my red leaves over her eyes And make my sweetness a part of her.

Would I were a breeze that is where it will And shy a leaf in some lonely place. How I would cling to her, sing to her, till She gathered me up in her green embrace

Or would that she were a fawn so gay And I within some lowly bed Where oft her silvery feet would stray And dimple the turf above me spread

Nay, leave th' sunbeam the light that's his And leave the lily her airy gold, And give me my maiden, just as she is.

To kiss and sing to, to keep and hold!

—New York Ledger.

## A LAD WITHOUT GUILE.

How Grant Impressed His Comrades as a West Point Cadet.

"He was a lad without guile," testifies General Longstreet. "I never heard him utter a profane or vulgar word. He was a boy of good native ability, although by no means a hard student. So perfect was his sense of honor that, in the numerous cabals which were often formed, his name was never mentioned, for he never did anything which could be subject for criticism or reproach. He soon became the most daring horseman in the academy." He had a way of solving problems out of rule by the application of good, hard sense, and Rufus Ingalls ends by saying: "When our school days were over, if the average opinion of the members of the class had been taken, every one would have said: There is Sam Grant. He is a splendid fellow, a good, honest man, against whom nothing can be said and from whom everything may be expected."

One of the keenest observers in his class, for a year his roommate, perceived more in him than his instructors. "He had the most scrupulous regard for truth. He never held his word light. He never said an untruthful word even

"He was a reflective mind and at times very reticent and somber. Something seemed working deep down in his thoughts-things he knew as little about as we. There would be days, even weeks, at a time when he would be silent and somber-not morose. He was a cheerful man, and yet he had these moments when he seemed to feel some premonition of a great future-wondering what he was to do and what he was to become. He was moved by a very sincere motive to join the Dialectic society, which was the only literary society we had. I did not belong, but Grant joined while we were roommates, with the aim to improve in his manner of expressing himself."-McClure's.

Unauthentic Portraits of Franklin. It seems the height of absurdity to look upon the so called "Sumner Portrait of Franklin at Twenty," belonging to Harvard university, as an authentic portrait. Where did Franklin, who was grubbing for funds to carry him home at the time this picture is supposed tohave been painted, get the money for the "purple and fine linen" in which he is arrayed, let alone to pay the artist for his work? Aside from Franklin's circumstances being against its authenticity, his "Autobiography" is silent upon so important a subject as this

and its history is purely mythical. Another picture that has no better claim to be considered a likeness of Benjamin Franklin hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and was painted by Stephen Elmer, an English still life painter. There is nothing to show that it was given the name of Franklin until 1824, when a plate engraved by Ryder and published in 1782, as "The Politician," was relettered and issued with

the name of Franklin. The last picture to be mentioned in this expurgatorial list is of the first importance as a work of art. It was painted by Thomas Gainsborough and is in the collection of the Marquis of Landsdowne, but it is clearly not Benjamin Franklin. It is, in my opinion, the portrait of Governor William Franklin .-Charles Henry Hart in McClure's Maga-

## The First Steam Power.

The power of steam was known to Hero of Alexandria, who exhibited what seems from the description to have been a small steam engine to Ptolemy Philadelphus and his court about 150 R. C. Pliny describes a small boat, built by 'magician" of Rome, which moved by means of a wheel, "driven by a pot of hot water." Watt's invention of a rotary steam engine was patented in 1769. The first railway locomotive was built by Trevithick in 1804. The first practical locomotive was perfected by Ste-phenson in 1829. As early as 1707 Denys Papin built a model of a steambont, which was destroyed by a mob of boat-men. The first practical steamboat was built by William Symington in 1802. In 1803 Robert Fulton, in connections with Chancellor Livingston, built a steamboat which was tried on the Seine. In 1807 the Ciermont began trips from New York to Albany.

A Discreet Estimate "Papa," said young Mrs. Hunker, 'won't you please give George and me

\$10,000? "What do you want that much money

"We want to build a \$5,000 house." -Harlem Life,

## Did Him a Favor.

Pedestrian (to footpad)—Money or my life, is it? I was wondering how I was going to live through this week Now I won't have to. Very kind of you. Shoot away. - Boston Transcript.

The willow is one of the most ad able of plants. A willow switch stack in the wet ground will almost insyrie bly take root and become a tree.

In ten days a letter from New York will be delivered in Brussels.