

petition of the Tallow-Chandlers, Lampmakers, and Others, to the honorable members of the House of Commons.

"We are suffering from the intolerable competition of a foreign rival, who is placed, as it seems to us, in a condition so infinitely superior to ours for the production of light, that he inundates our national market at a marvellously reduced price: for as soon as he shows himself our sale ceases, all consumers apply to him, and a branch of English industry of which the ramifications are innumerable is immediately thrown into a state of complete stagnation. We pray that you will be pleased to make a law ordering that all windows, skylights, inside and outside shutters, curtains, fan-lights, bulls'-eyes, carriage blinds, in short, that all openings, holes, chinks and crevices should be closed, by which the light of the sun can penetrate into houses to the injury of the flourishing trades with which we have endowed our country, which cannot now, without ingratitude, abandon us to so unequal a contest.

"In the first place, if you shut out as much as possible all access to natural light, if you thus create the necessity for artificial light, what English industry exists which will not in some measure be encouraged? "If more electric light is needed, more machinery must be constructed. If more gas is required, more coal must be raised. "If more tallow is consumed, more oxen and sheep must be bred and reared, and, in consequence, more meadows will be cultivated; there will be more meat, more wool, more hides, and, above all, more manure, which is the foundation of all agricultural riches.

"The same results will follow to our navigation; thousands of vessels will be engaged in whale-fishing, and in a short time we shall have a greatly strengthened marine, capable of upholding the honor of England against all comers.

"And further, in articles of London and Birmingham manufacture, consider how many gilt, bronze and glass chandeliers, lamps, lustres, and candelabra must burn in the spacious warehouses which will then take the place of our present shops.

"Consider the matter, gentlemen, and you must be convinced that there will be scarcely an Englishman, from the most wealthy coal-master to the most humble matchseller, whose condition will not be ameliorated through the success of our petition.

"Gentlemen, we foresee your objections, but you will be unable to bring forward one which is not to be found in the works of the partisans of Free Trade.

"If you tell us that, although we may gain by this Protection, England will be no gainer, because the consumer will be burdened with the cost, we shall reply, that you have no right to consider the interests of the consumer. You should sacrifice them in all cases where they are opposed to those of the producer, in order to encourage industry."

"Do you say that the light of the sun is a gratuitous gift, and that to reject gratuitous gifts is to reject wealth itself under the pretext of encouraging the means of acquiring it? But this is the very reason why we desire Protection to native industry, and the more so in proportion as foreign produce approximates to gratuitous gifts.

"Labor and nature are united in different proportions, according to country and climate, in order to create a production.

"The part which nature contributes is always gratuitous; it is the part which is added by labor which gives to the production its value, and requires payment.

"If a Lisbon orange is sold at one-twelfth of a Cornish orange, it is because a natural and therefore gratuitous heat ripens the one, while the other is forced by an artificial and therefore expensive heat.

"Consequently, when an orange arrives from Portugal, we can say that eleven-twelfths of it is given to us gratuitously, and one-twelfth as a return for labor; or, in other terms, it is given to us for one-twelfth the price relatively to those of Cornwall.

"Again, when a product, tin, sugar, wheat or cloth—comes to us from abroad, and we can obtain it with less labor than if we made it ourselves, the difference is a gratuitous gift which is conferred on us. This gift is more or less considerable, in proportion as the difference is more or less great. It will be the quarter, the half or three-quarters of the value of the production, according as the foreigner asks us three-quarters, a half or a quarter as much as it would cost if home manufactured. It is as complete as it can be when the giver, as in the case of the sun giving light, asks no payment. The question—and we put it formally—is, whether you wish to give to England the benefit of a gratuitous consumption, or the supposed advantages of a laborious production? Choose, but be consistent; for if you would reject tin, sugar, wheat, wools, and other foreign stuffs, in proportion as their price approximates to zero, is it not absurd to admit the light of the sun, of which the price is at zero, during the whole day?"

"We may smile, and remember that winter fogs in London sometimes accomplish for vendors of artificial light what this petition demands. The loss the grocer suffered when his pane of glass was broken is precisely similar to that which the community suffers from the loss of the sun's light on these occasions.

"I am also reminded that when shoes came into fashion in the last century, and replaced buckles, the bucklemakers of Birmingham petitioned Parliament to make the wearing of buckles compulsory.

How Everts and the Cabinet Were Left When They Visited Gov. Page.

Philadelphia, Pa. The recent death of ex-Gov. Page, of Vermont, recalls a story told by the writer by Postmaster-General Key, of President Hayes' cabinet, in March, 1878, about an entertainment given the previous year to the President and Mrs. Hayes and the members of the cabinet by ex-Gov. Page, at his home in Rutland, Vermont. This occasion, said Mr. Key, was the only time he saw "Everts cornered." Mr. Everts was then Secretary of State. "You know," remarked Mr. Key, "Everts always has a quick and appropriate repartee ready, but that time he could find nothing to say. Our party had been to Bennington, and while there found it impossible to get any wine, beer, etc., and Everts is a gentleman who is used to taking wine at his meals, while the rest of us can stand a drink now and then; so the members of the cabinet each felt the deprivation to a certain extent, and knowing that Gov. Page was to give us a grand reception in Rutland, when we were on our way there Everts, noticing how tired we were, remarked cheerfully: 'When we get to Rutland we shall no doubt have a lunch, with all that a lunch implies.'

"We arrived there after nightfall and as soon as we reached Gov. Page's residence were offered refreshments, with the understanding that they were merely intended to revive us after our journey and would not interfere with the banquet, of which we were expected to partake in state later. But there was no wine.

"Everts took in the situation at once, and, politely approaching our host, said to him with dry humor: 'It is true that the President and Mrs. Hayes favor temperance and do not use alcoholic drinks, but they never interfere with others and have seen all of us take them. We are tired from traveling, and the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General are accustomed to their wine, so let me, he added with an additional touch of drollery in his tone, suggest that if you intend giving us anything of that sort you bring it out now.'

"This evidently greatly embarrassed Gov. Page, who answered hastily: 'Well, really, gentlemen, I was not prepared for anything of that sort and I have nothing of the kind in the house.'

"Everts was then for once at a loss what to say, being totally unprepared for this reply. 'Then,' continued the narrator, 'one of us came to his rescue and said, with a laugh: 'The Secretary of State is jesting; the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General really do not care for any wine.' But the joke on Everts became the more pointed when we learned later that Gov. Page was a great temperance man and had prohibition as a cardinal principle in his politics.'

A Women Who Claims to have Originated the "Pall Mall Gazette's" Investigations—A Terrible Story of London Prisons. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 4.—The Telegram will publish to-morrow an interview with the spiritualistic medium, Mrs. J. William Fletcher, in which she describes the origin of the Pall Mall Gazette investigations. In 1881 she gave private and public seances in London. She was arrested on the charge of witchcraft and sent to jail in Tothill Fields for one year. While there she became acquainted with some of the most depraved procurers in London. Being a handsome woman herself, she was worked upon by the old hags, who said that she would be a bonanza for them. They told her how much money she could make by seeing one of their wealthy friends upon her release.

Mrs. Fletcher's stories of London prison life are horrible. Young and virtuous girls, guilty of indiscretions that would receive no notice in this country, such as breaking a window-glass or being a little loud on the street, would be thrown in contact with designing women, who had themselves committed. As a consequence every one of these girls left prison to become the victim of some rascal who paid to the procurer a big price. The whole terrible system was made known to Mrs. Fletcher who took notes of what she heard, and upon her release informed the clergy. The church paid no attention to her and she communicated with Editor Stead. That information was the basis of his subsequent investigation. Mrs. Fletcher will write a book descriptive of the terrible practices which she saw.

Will Be Prosecuted to the Full Extent of the Law. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The police authorities gave out this evening that they last night arrested David Keenan, W. P. Sears, P. S. Burns, M. Weathers, and Master Workman Pinkerton of the Knights of Labor, all street railroad men, for being engaged in the recent explosions on the street car tracks. Another man named John Shaughnessy was arrested this afternoon and the police think they now have the entire gang. These men are all strikers and Knights of Labor and were arrested at 2,119 Lucas avenue, from which place they directed their operations and where a quantity of dynamite was found. They purchased the dynamite in Louisville with money furnished by the Knights of Labor ostensibly to buy food for the strikers' families, but the police claim to have information that the officers knew that it was to purchase explosives. The men have all confessed their connection with the plot to destroy railroad property and they will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

It is understood that Mr. Beecher will now resume the practice of theology.

A TONIC.

The New Orleans Picayune, in speaking of the recent Democratic victories, fittingly remarks: The value of the victory to the Democracy in general lies in its character as a political tonic. All over the country this morning the Democracy breathes freer and can scarcely give a reason for it. The issues were almost exclusively local, yet to have carried the most important parts of the field leaves on the mind a feeling of confidence in the coming triumphs of 1886. The New York election was crucial in this respect. The party lines were drawn more closely than in any other State, and the victory is more unmistakably Democratic than is usually the case. This result is reinforced by the prevailing apathy among the Republicans of Connecticut and Pennsylvania; those States do not exhibit a Republican enthusiasm which can be regarded as a set-off against the Democratic enthusiasm in New York. The Republicans have held their own, as they were expected to do; but they have nothing to boast of, nothing to give rise to a grateful reflection. All most the same conditions obtain in Massachusetts and Iowa. Indeed, the only States where the issue had awakened general interest were New York and Virginia. This is as much as to say that where there was a fight the Democrats were the victors.

Finally, we may observe that the net result of yesterday's work is to carry us into the campaign of 1886 and so into the next Presidential canvass with a good heart and a clear confidence in the people's cause.

To Illustrate Evolution—Cornell Professors Preparing to Carefully Dissect a Sea Cow. Interest was aroused in scientific circles at Cornell University by the intelligence that a very rare specimen of the manatee or sea cow, shipped from South America recently, had arrived and would be exposed to view as well as lectured upon by Dr. Wilder. Dr. Wilder says that the manatee is one of the cases in which evolution has produced just the opposite of its usual effect. The manatee is an animal belonging to a family that had evidently seen better days. He continued: "I predict that not many years hence there will be found more and more conclusive evidences that the forms from which the manatee and its relatives have been descended had arms and legs and a very much smaller tail. The hind legs have been lost in the process of evolution, the front legs have been degraded into fins and the tail has become one for swimming instead of one flapping from side to side."

The manatee will be carefully dissected, with a view to demonstrating the bearing of its whole structure upon the question of retrograde metamorphosis.

Heavy Snow Storms Reported. BRAINARD, MINN., Nov. 7.—A heavy snow storm set in here last evening, and has been raging furiously for several hours, with a prospect of continuing. A fall of at least six inches is looked for.

DULUTH, Nov. 7.—A terrible northeast storm with rain and snow is now raging, stopping all work around the docks.

OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 7.—Dispatches received at the Union Pacific headquarters state a heavy snow storm is prevailing along the line and coming eastward. At Laramie and Cheyenne snow was falling all day yesterday and drifting badly on Laramie Hill so a block is feared. Heavy snow also at Denver Junction. At Ogollala, Neb., fourteen inches fell and drifted; one freight train is blocked in a cut east of Ogollala. The snow is still falling at last accounts. At North Platte four inches has fallen and the storm is still in progress. Temperature north of Platte is 30 degrees.

Accident on the Queen and Crescent—A Cyclone Strikes the Little Village of Brownsville, Ala. MERIDIAN, MISS., Nov. 7.—An accident occurred this morning to the south bound train on the Queen & Crescent route twenty miles from here while running over a piece of overflowed track. Three coaches including two Boudoir cars turned over in the water two or three feet deep, fortunately the train was running slowly. Passengers were pitched about and a number severely bruised in addition to being thoroughly drenched, but no serious injuries reported.

Last evening about 8 o'clock a cyclone struck the little village of Brownsville, in Sumter county, Ala., about forty miles east of here. It came from the southwest and was about a quarter of a mile wide. It came with great force and the village was almost totally destroyed. No lives lost, but many persons injured. Destruction of property was great. Many houses were blown away, others unroofed. A number of cattle were killed. The effects of the storm beyond Brownsville is unknown, as all the wires being down.

Monument Unveiled. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—The magnificent monument of Washington, which has been placed at the head of Grand Avenue Park, at a cost of \$2,500, and presented to the city by Miss Lizzie Plankinton, daughter of John Plankinton, the pork king, was unveiled to-day in the presence of several thousand people. The monument is from the studio of Sculptor R. H. Park, of Torino, Italy.

Decided to Accept. ATCHISON, KAN., Nov. 7.—Ex-Governor Gleck has decided to accept the Topeka pension agency, and a letter to that effect was forwarded to Secretary Lamar to-day.

Editor Commercial Herald:

Will you kindly give space in your valuable columns for the following letter received by me to-day: WEST POINT, MISS., Nov. 5, 1885. T. A. Marshall, Esq., Vicksburg, Miss.: Dear Sir: I returned home last night. I regret exceedingly that the committee appointed to obtain consent of employers and members failed to meet with the success we so much hoped for. The merchants absolutely refused to let the men off—stating that they would have to employ other men and would have no further use for those men whose time they would lose until after the Vicksburg drill. It would be asking too much to have those men give up their positions, and we will, therefore, very reluctantly, I assure you, be compelled to abandon all idea of entering your drill. I regret very much indeed that you did not defer your meeting until May or June. I see no alternative now but to quietly submit to the inevitable, and be content to patiently abide our time to repel and reset the many unjust imputations heretofore and which may hereafter be made against my command. Remember us kindly to our many friends. Your friend, R. M. LEVY, C.C.

I desire to say in this connection that I was present at the meeting of the West Point Rifles last Monday night when the resolution was adopted by that company to enter the drill at Vicksburg if the members could get leave of absence from their business to go. A committee was appointed, consisting of the congressman from that district, Mr. Barry, and four of the leading merchants of West Point, to intercede with the employers for the leave of absence of the members. I know that the committee, as well as the members of the company, did everything in their power to accomplish that object, with the result stated in Capt. Levy's letter. The merchants said that they had given their employes so much time this summer in preparing for former drills, that they did not think they could reasonably be asked to do any more at this time, the busiest season of the year. In the discussion of this matter the West Point Rifles stated that they did not care for the \$1,000 prize or even for the question of their title to the championship of Mississippi, but that their sole object in attending our drill would be to repel the unjust insinuations that had been made in regard to their action leading up to the drill at Aberdeen. They said that they considered that the honor of the company and of West Point was involved and they were willing to make any sacrifice to maintain it. I know that the company will be deeply disappointed at their failure to make arrangements to attend our drill, and, I believe, the public will be equally disappointed. I make this statement in consequence of the rumors originated by evil-minded or thoughtless persons in regard to the motives of the West Point Rifles in this matter, and although Capt. Levy's statement needs no corroboration to fair minded people, I may add that the Fair Association is entirely satisfied with the action of the West Point Rifles in the premises although regretting the necessity for it. Very respectfully, T. A. MARSHALL, JR.

Steamboat Collision. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 6.—The Daily News special from Lawrenceburg states that between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning the steamer James W. Gaff and Mountain Girl collided at "Split Rock," two miles from Aurora, sinking the latter and carrying down to a watery grave seven men and between thirty and forty horses. The Mountain Girl was leased by a portion of John Robinson's show, traveling as a cheap price circus and variety concern. It was exhibited at Lawrenceburg last night and was on its way to Rising Sun when the disaster occurred. All seven of the drowned men with one exception, Dick Harrel, a young man of Lawrenceburg, were connected with the show. None were deckhands except one.

The Law to Take Its Course. OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 7.—The Lieut. Governor of the Northwest Territories has been informed by the governor-general that the law is to take its course in the cases of "Little Bear," "Man Without Blood," "Bad Arrow," and "Miserable Man," the Indians in prison at Regina under sentence of death.

No Instructions to Carry out the death sentence in the case of Riel have up to this evening been issued.

Killed His Opponents. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—It is reported this morning from Jefferson barracks, fifteen miles south of this city, that a fearful fight took place there last night between a colored soldier, who is said to be a desperate character, and two white soldiers, in which the former shot and killed both of his opponents, and in spite of every effort to arrest him, he succeeded in making his escape.

Placed on Trial for Contempt of Court. CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Superintendent of Police Edwin Hudson was placed on trial to-day for contempt of court and neglect of duty. Several warrants were sworn out a few days previous to the election, charging different parties with illegal registering. These warrants were not served, and the superintendent was brought to court on the charge of purposely evading his duty. The case was continued until next Saturday.

Dead. HALIFAX, Nov. 7.—Right Rev. Monsignor Sas, Vicar Apostolic of West New Foundland, died from Dropsy.

AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION.

Watch Making by Machinery—Exactness of the Work in America's Shops. (Brooklyn Eagle.) Watch making by machinery is an American institution. It has during the past few years revolutionized the watch trade of the world. The plan of manufacture is highly philosophical and comprehensive, embracing every part of the watch, commencing with the rolled plates of brass, steel and silver, the wires used for pinions, pins and screws, and the gems for jewels, and by means of punching, swaging, cutting, turning, polishing, burnishing, drilling, enameling and gliding, brings out the perfect mechanism of an unrivaled time keeper. Every part of the watch is made by machinery, each machine doing its peculiar work to a gauge of pattern, with an exactness no skill or handicraft can equal.

With the exception of the jewels and the pivots that run in them, every watch is in every part exactly like every other watch of the same style. The jewels are first drilled with a diamond, and then opened up with diamond dust, on a soft hair-like iron wire, their perforations having certain microscopic differences. In like manner the pivots of steel that are to run in these jewels, without wearing out in the least, must be exquisitely polished. By this operation their size is slightly reduced. The jewels and pivots, after being thus finished, are classified by means of a gauge so delicately graduated as to detect a difference of the 10,000th part of an inch.

The jewels are classified by means of the pivots, the jewels and pivots of the same number fitting each other exactly. The sizes of the several pivots and jewels in each watch are carefully recorded under its number, so that if any one of either should fail in any part of the world, by sending the number of the watch to the factory, the part desired may be readily and cheaply replaced with unerring certainty. All the other parts are made precisely the same size, every dial plate and case fitting one watch as well as another. The escapement, which in foreign watches have each its own individuality, are uniform in the American watch.

No one who examines the machines employed in the manufacture of American watches will doubt that the work of the very best European watchmakers must be equaled, and in some respects greatly excelled.

Money Lenders of London. (San Francisco Chronicle.) One of the mysteries of London life is an announcement regularly published in the leading journals that, on application to a certain office, advances of money from 100 to 20,000 pounds sterling will be made without security and merely on the borrower's note of hand. "It is sometimes very useful," says this announcement, "to know where to obtain any urgently required sum without the publicity of an application to one's banker or family solicitor."

In a case that recently came before the law-courts the mystery was partly solved. An officer in the guards had lost a large sum of money at cards, and, as is the invariable rule in the London clubs, the debt of honor had to be paid within twenty-four hours. On application to the office mentioned in the advertisement, the officer, through his military and social position, obtained a loan of 100 pounds sterling on his note of hand for 1,000 pounds sterling, payable at one month's date, and there are many who are only too glad to avail themselves of such an agency, even at these usurious rates.

A celebrated nobleman, whose affairs were very embarrassed, made a heavy losing on the turf and obtained an advance of 10,000 pounds sterling on his own signature combined with that of his brother-in-law, a rich earl. The usurers granted the loan without a moment's hesitation, as they knew that the earl's signature was a forgery and that the family would buy up the notes at any cost to prevent an exposure. These money-lenders, although not financially standing, but altogether immensely rich, they are looked upon as outcasts in every class of society.

The Type-Writing Business. (New York Tribune.) The type-writing business has grown and grown out of all proportion with the expectations of its early promoters. Intelligent girls by the hundred are securing work as type-writers at double the wages they formerly earned as shopgirls. In a Broadway type-writing establishment, the other day, I was told that machines are now made to write in eleven or twelve languages. The type-writer is an accomplished linguist. The time was when a type-written letter was regarded as a circumspect and consigned to the waste-basket. Now, owing to the general use of stenographers and type-writers in all large concerns, such a letter is stamped as important.

Spilling the Ostracod. (Chicago Tribune.) The zeal for physical and material progress in Italy is so strong that the falls of Tirol, world-renowned for their great beauty, are about to be destroyed, a scheme being on foot to plant manufacturing on the site where the river Arno gains such tremendous water-power by its descent of 300 feet. There has also been talk of utilizing the power for the electric lighting of Rome—a city which also furnishes strong evidence of the nineteenth century spirit pervading the Italian.

Safe Periods of Quarantine. (The Current.) A Canadian medical authority has given the following as being safe periods of quarantine, which teachers should exact of pupils: who have suffered attacks of the disease mentioned, before their return to school: Scarlet fever, eleven days; measles, sixteen; epidemic roseola, sixteen; chicken-pox, eighteen; small-pox, sixteen; mumps, twenty-one; whooping-cough, twenty-one; diphtheria, ten.

Chinese Medicines. (Chicago Journal.) The San Francisco custom officers have seized a chest of medicines belonging to a Chinese quack. Among the medicines highly recommended in an accompanying inventory was a wasp's nest for pain in the back; for vertigo scraping of deer's horns was recommended; for rheumatism a quart of boiled water made palatable by a toad's skin and the teeth of a snake.

"Women" a Better Word Than "Ladies." (Boston Transcript.) The silly habit of speaking of men and women always as gentlemen and ladies frequently leads to absurd expressions, as, for example, the other day a really cultivated man spoke of "the ladies' prison at Sherborn."

Carlisle: We are firm believers in the maxim that, for all right judgment of any man or thing, it is useful, nay essential, to see his good qualities before pronouncing on his bad.

The ragman's business in picking up.

THE HONEY-ANTS.

PECULIAR HABITS OF THESE CURIOUS NOCTURNAL INSECTS. Laying Up Sweets for a Rainy Day—Selection of Living Storage-Bottles—Tasting Cereals of the Honey-Bearers.

[Youth's Companion.] The honey-ants are found from southern Mexico as far north as Colorado, and are easily recognized by the tall mound-like structures or nests that they erect. They are like the owl, almost entirely nocturnal, carrying on their out-door work at night, although their domestic duties underground are probably not neglected during the day. As soon as the darkness descends, they sallie out of their subterranean cities, and wander about climbing bushes and trees in search of the food of their choice, which, curiously enough, is honey.

This will occur to you as an exceptional case among ants, as they generally, perhaps, as a rule, feed upon material that can be stored up; but here where the food is liquid you would assume that it could not be laid by for a rainy day, so to speak, for the simple reason that the ants have no tanks, casks or bottles to hold the supply, nor the ingenuity to make them. Let us not say, however, that they have not sufficient intelligence to find a substitute, as they certainly have.

PECULIAR FORMATION. If we examine one of these ants, we shall find that the abdomen, or rear larger portion, is protected by thin plates or bands that are movable, and as they are connected or underlain by a very delicate membrane almost like rubber, they can be stretched apart to a wonderful degree, allowing the abdomen to expand; the appearance of a tiny balloon four or five times its normal size. The ants also have a crop that is capable of great distention, and governed by sets of powerful muscles; in other respects they resemble ordinary ants.

Now by some arrangement, whether by agreement taking their turn, or by force, is not known, certain ants are selected by the others as living bottles; in other words, they are obliged to receive the supply brought in by the rest, and retain it. When the forming ants return, they have their crops filled with honey, and proceed directly to the bottles.

Placing their mouths in contact with that of the unfortunate living receptacle, by contraction of the muscles mentioned, the contents of the crop are forced out and into the bottle. Ant after ant unloads in this way, until the elasticity of the recipient is tested to the utmost, and it can receive or hold no more.

THE HONEY-BEARERS. The insect is then absolutely helpless. The crop and abdomen have expanded until it resembles an amber-bud sac, as we have seen, the size of a currant, the head and limbs having almost disappeared, hanging upon the side like a stem, while the other organs within the little creature are so pressed out of shape that it is with the greatest difficulty they are traced.

Loaded down in this way, and surfeited with sweets, the bottles are naturally powerless, and that this is appreciated by the others is evident from an examination of their nests, when it will be found that the honey-bearers are given a separate room and there tended with the greatest care. They are, perhaps, placed there before being filled, or carried in later; but in any case they are found together in a separate apartment, hanging from the roof, to which they cling with their limbs, and appearing like ripe fruit suspended from invisible vines.

This, then, is the pantry, or store-room, of the honey-ants, and here is kept what corresponds to the winter store of other animals. When the other ants are hungry they proceed to this room and lick off the drops of honey that by muscular contraction are forced out by the patient and never hungry living bottle.

The nests of the honey-ant are eagerly sought after by the native Mexicans, and the store-houses pillaged of the bottles that are served as delicacies by them.

Public Morality in Germany. (New York Sun.) The official residences add much to the imposing exterior of the city, and they enable the official to maintain his position without resorting to petty tricks and meannesses or wholesale bribery and corruption. Indeed, the standard of public morality is said to be, and seems to be, in reality, very high. A man who would steal from an individual, would not steal from the government. The lowest depth of depravity is reached when a man will defraud his country—his fatherland; not could he ever recover his standing socially or in a business way if he had once committed any fraudulent act, for it is considered that he wrongs not one individual alone, but the whole community, and exercises a publicly degrading influence. An instance of misuse of public money is hardly known in the history of local governments.

Thought I Was Her Voice. (New York Sun.) Featherly (making an evening call)—So your mother has returned from the country, Miss Clara? Miss Clara—O, no; she went back until next week. Featherly (surprised)—Stranger! Is not that her voice I hear up-stairs? Miss Clara (in a constrained tone)—No; that's Bobby at work with his new scroll saw.

A Typical Landlord. (Texas Siftings.) "I don't think you ought to charge me \$20 a month for the rent of this room. When it rains the water runs right into the room through the roof, it leaks so."

What! There is running water on the premises? You will have to pay \$5 extra for that. How long have you been enjoying the water privilege at my expense?"

Not Much Danger. (Exchange.) From statistics collected in the abattoirs of Munich and Augsburg, Strauss has found that not more than one calf in 100,000 is consumptive. The danger of conveying consumption with vaccine obtained from these animals is therefore slight.

His Compliment. (Punch.) She (encouragingly)—Your step suits mine exactly. He (nervously)—So glad to hear you say so; I know I'm such a bad walker.

The cost of repairing the Cologne cathedral, begun in 1823, was about \$5,000,000.

The Prater, in Vienna, Austria, is the largest public park in the world.