Florida Copperheads.

For several days past labors have been digging up the ground at the foot of Laurel street. This ground is all made land. Yesterday, while one of the negroes stood on an old box in his bare feet, it gave way, one foot slipping on the inside. This made a hole large enough for at least a dozen copperheaded moccasins to crawl out, the foot coming out also with the snakes. The cop e colored man turned a silvery color as he discovered one bite on the left foot. All the laborers gathered around with their hoes, shovels and pickaxes and killed half a dozen of the reptiles. The wounded man was handed a pint flask of Robinson county whisky, which he took freely as a snake medicine. One of the other men claimed also to be bitten, but as the liquor was all gone he went back to work without a word since. It is a certain fact that the wounded man was cured by the liquor, and now suffers no inconvenience from the bite.—Palatka Herald.

The Richest Man in the World

would be poor without health. The dying millionaire consumptive would exchange all he is worth for a new lease of life. He could have had it for a song had he used Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" before the disease had reached its last stages. This wonderful preparation is a positive cure for consumption if taken in time. For all diseases of the throat and lungs it is unequaled. All druggists.

The graphophone is Edison's latest. Its voice is said to be clear and distinct and record permanent.

Consumption. Wasting Diseases.

And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in Scott's EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

"Sogarth Aroon" is a new song dedicated to Dr. McGlynn. No matter what it means—it's good Irish, anyhow.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

He was Always Honest Abe.

When Abraham Lincoln was a clerk in a dry goods store he sold a woman a little bill of goods, amounting in value by the reckoning, to $2.06¼. He received the money and the woman went away. On adding the items of the bill again, to make himself sure of correctness, he found that he had taken 6¼ cents too much. It was night, but, closing and locking the store, he started out on foot, a distance of two or three miles, for the house of the defrauded customer, and, delivering over to her the sum whose possession had so much troubled him, went home satisfied.—Toledo Blade.

What Is Cholera?

The word is derived from two Greek words, meaning bile, flux. There are two kinds of cholera. Owing to our general intelligence and greater cleanliness the epidemic finds but little footing in this country. But hundreds of deaths occur yearly, all over our land, from bilious cholera or malignant diarrhœa. At this season of the year, especially during the prevalence of such extreme heat, much partially decayed fruit is placed upon the market, tainted meats get onto the table. Ice water is too freely indulged in, disease drops down upon the household like a thief in the night. At this time a remedy that can be relied upon is a boon above price. The dangerous season is upon you. You may be the next victim. Do not delay, but go to the drug store and procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and know that you have a pure vegetable remedy, that will not fail as hundreds can attest who have used it. Do not forget the name, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy.—Omaha Bee.

If your druggist does not keep the Remedy, ask him to order it for you. It is only 25 cents per bottle. Cut this out and take it with you, so as to get the name correct.

A Photographer's Fortune.

The fortune of a photographer was made by that famous Mikado ball that Mrs. Marshall Field gave last winter. It came about in this way: Mrs. Field decided to have a large number of scenes, groups and figures taken from that charming and elaborate masquerade. She selected as the artist a photographer whose studio was away south, but whose taste was good, and who had commended himself by his exquisite playing of the guitar. Mrs. Field's bill for photograph in connection with that ball aggregated, it is said, $2,100 in a single order. But the acquaintance and prestige was of vastly more consequence. He has now moved from his obscure to a $20,000 studio, built with his own money and made out of trade which grew from Mrs. Marshall Field's wonderful Mikado masquerade. He is for the once the craze of the fashionables and is preserving the lineaments and figures of half the fine looking dames and demoiselles in the city.—Chicago Herald.

Value of Land in London.

A site was offered for letting on building lease by auction yesterday at the mart which illustrates the great value of land in good positions in the city of London. The site in question is that now occupied by the old building, Nos. 14, 15 and 16 St. Swithin's lane, embracing a total area of 2036 feet, having a frontage to St. Swithin's lane of 63 feet 7 inches, and a frontage to Salter's Hall court in the rear. This was offered to be let for a term of sixty years, and attracted considerable interest and much competition. The biddings commenced with an offer of £500 a year, and ultimately reached £1120 a year, the lessees to rebuild the premises and to expend not less than £7000. It was understood in the room that the site had been acquired by a bank, but whether for the construction of banking premises or as an investment did not transpire. The prices agreed to be paid represents a rental of just a little over 11s per square foot.—From the London Times.

How the Sultan Lives.

The Sultan, Abdul Hamid, is 38 years old, about the medium height, with dark hair and eyes, swarthy complexion, prominent nose, and slender figure. The lower part of his face is covered by a full, black beard. He is an inveterate smoker, and shows his European taste by smoking cigarettes instead of Turkish pipes. His palace surpasses, in beauty and magnificence, the rich descriptions in the "Arabian Nights." The "hall of jewels" contains a dazzling collection of of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and other precious stones, heaped in large basins. The immense army of cooks, attendants, and others required to keep up the sultan's large household is a constant drain upon the people. Abdul Hamid's personal expenses are fifty million francs ($10,000,000) a year. His favorite attendant, Kislar Aga, the black eunuch, receives 240,000 francs as his salary, with many rich perquisites. He bears the high-sound title of guardian of the gate of delights.—Paris Exposition.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines 'till it is too late—'till the streamlet becomes a resistless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

There are 3 500 hotel in New York State, and the hotel keepers are going to form an association for mutual protection.

A big fight over the Moxie.

The great popularity and consequent value of the Moxie have created a big fight, and what is unusual and important, is, some ten eminent physicians and two well known college professors state before a United States Court, trying an infringement of the Company trade-mark, that they have tried in their practice, and admit that it will accomplish all it is advertised to do. This is something unusual for the doctors to do. I suppose it is because it is not a medicine, but a nerve food. It is said to be working into medical practice very fast. The size of its sale is said to be enormous.

As a distributing point Atlanta handles over 1,000,000 watermelons this year. Surely the war must be forgotten.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

George W. Cable started Monday from the East on an extended trip through the West on a series of lectures and readings.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

Rhode Island, it is reported, has more liquor places open than she had before the prohibitory amendment was adopted.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

Bismarck's physician reduced the enormous porosity of the iron chancellor by forbidding him to drink with his meals.

The manufacturers of Coussen's Honey of Tar, the greatest remedy in the world for coughs, colds and diseases of throat and lungs, are gentlemen of the highest standing in the business world, and are at the head of a large establishment in St. Louis, for the manufacture of this and other reliable remedies. For a cough use Coussens' Honey of Tar.

Meissonier is said to be almost friendless because of his quarrelsome disposition.

WORTH KNOWING.

The worst Scald or Burn can be cured without a scar if Cole's Carbolisalve is promptly used. It instantly stops the pain. Sold by Druggists at 25 and 50 cents.

Dr. McGlynn came near being appointed Bishop of Pittsburg at one time.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun is roaming over Europe.

PATENTS obtained by Lewis Bagger & Co., Attorneys; Washington, D. C. Established 1864. Advice free.

Gath's salary from the Cincinnati Enquirer is $200 per week.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC

Is prepared solely for the cure of complaints which afflict all womankind. It gives tone and strength to the uterine organs, and corrects dangerous displacements and irregularities. It is of great value in change of life. The use of MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC during pregnancy greatly relieves the pains of motherhood and promotes speedy recovery. It assists nature to safely make the critical change from girlhood to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at all times with perfect safety. Price, $1.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
J. S. MERRELL DRUG CO., Sole Prop., ST. LOUIS.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION CONTAINING PRICKLY ASH BARK AND PRICKLY ASH BERRIES, SENNA, MANDRAKE, BUCHU AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFICIENT REMEDIES.

It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c. disappear at once under its beneficial influence.

It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE DOLLAR.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO
Sole Proprietors,
St. Louis and Kansas City.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE
Stomach, Liver and Bowels
—TAKE—
PACIFIC LIVER PILLS
STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, ETC. PRICE, 25 cents.
PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHILLS & FEVER CURED and PREVENTED
The ENTIRE SYSTEM QUICKLY CLEANSED of MALARIA!
KRESS' FEVER TONIC

Is a sure and speedy Cure in the most stubborn cases. It thoroughly cleanses the system of Malaria, making the cure complete. When taken as directed, A CURE IS GUARANTEED, and should it fail the Druggist is authorized to REFUND THE MONEY you paid for it. GIVE it a TRIAL! Be sure to ask your Druggist for KRESS' FEVER TONIC. Price, $1. per bottle.
KRESS' FEVER TONIC CO., : ST. LOUIS, MO.
MEYER BROS. & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

THE NEW TAY BRIDGE.

Undoubtedly the Greatest Railway Bridge in the World.

Eleight years have not yet passed since the world heard with horror that the great viaduct across the Tay had been blown down by a storm on the night of Dec. 28, and a passing train full of holiday-makers plunged in the black waters below. Yet with such energy has the work of reparation been pushed forward that to-day the government inspection of the new bridge will commence; so that this great link in the railway communications of the north may in a few weeks be completely restored. The old bridge was begun in June, 1871, and completed on the 30th of August, 1877, though not opened until the 31st of the following May; so that it stood for barely eighteen months.

The vanished structure is said to have cost £350,000. This fact—apart from the disastrous loss of life which its fall entailed, and the doubt as to the possibility of constructing a stable viaduct across such an estuary—might well have discouraged the railway company from persevering in their project. Indeed, there were not wanting alarmists who declared that to re-erect the viaduct was simply tempting Providence and wasting the shareholders' money—two sins for which in north Britain there is no room for repentance.

These prophets of evil had, however, little influence on the directors, for soon after Sir Thomas Bouch, the unfortunate engineer of the fallen bridge, had died of what was virtually a broken heart, Mr. Barlow was busy on new plans for a new viaduct, which were duly approved in May, 1881, and the work soon afterward begun. The Barlow bridge is on even a more gigantic scale than its predecessor, though that was, roughly speaking, about two miles long, and consisted of eighty-four spans, some of them ninety feet above high-water mark. That the new bridge should be more costly than the old one was, under the circumstances, to be expected, and in fact, the expenditure is affirmed to be about double. The work has been virtually completed for some time past.

More than a month ago the principal official of the North British Railway company paid a visit to Dundee for the purpose of inspecting the viaduct, and offices, and the sidings near the station, as well as the connections at the north and south ends of the bridge, and the stations at East and West Newport—all of which form necessary parts of this complete design—with a view of determining what alterations or improvements might be necessary in the structure before it was opened to traffic. At that time the operations were being hurried on with the utmost energy. The twelfth large central span was raised to its full height soon after this visit, and for several weeks past the thirteenth and last large girder has been in position, with the rails laid, and the ballasting of the permanent way completed.

Tay bridge is only one length in the line of northern travel. The Forth bridge, from North to South Queensferry is the second, and scarcely less important than the other. The first-named viaduct is notable as the largest bridge in the world. The second will have the distinction of being made of steel throughout its total length of 5,050 feet. It is at present busily in progress, though delayed by a strike of the workmen, and when completed may be regarded as one of the greatest marvels of engineering enterprise which Europe can show. The Island of Inchgarvie, in the middle of the arm of the sea which it crosses, enables the bridge to be in four spans, only two of which are over water. These two principal spans are 1,700 feet, and the height above the sea of each of these is 200 feet. When this elaborate yet simple viaduct is completed, railway communication, almost in a straight line, will be completed from London to Aberdeen.

Work and Length of Life.

Before the days of science and statistics it was very well known that the character of a man's work and the conditions under which he has to labor make a real difference in the length of life to which he may fairly look forward. But in spite of the increased attention paid to subjects of this kind during the last few years, very few people really recognize how powerful for good and evil these influences are, and they will be astounded at the figures contained in the paper read by Mr. Humphrey before the Statistical society. The results of his investigations went to show that in spite of its mental and moral anxieties the life of a clergyman (taking the term in its broadest sense) is the healthiest. Taking one hundred to represent the average death rate between the ages of 25 and 65 the rate among the clergy is only a little more than half or 55. Passing to the other extreme we find that the mortality is heaviest among servants employed in inns and hotels, the proportional rate among them standing at 220. Four of them die for one in the class above, and though late hours, hurry, and excitement, and the temptations to excess which beset them might well have led us to expect a very decided difference in their liability to fatal disease, so enormous a disparity could hardly have been anticipated. Farmers, gardeners, and agricultural laborers come next in healthiness to the clergy, and after them follows a wide gap, the death rate among them standing at 73, as compared with 183 among the miners of Cornwall, while London laborers suffer more severely still. We are lessening the unhealthiness of the country year by year, but our success is clearly unequal. With some callings and occupations it is hopeless to look for any great improvement, but in most something ought to be done to diminish the liability to disease, and it is not satisfactory that for every seventeen people who die at Brighton twenty-nine should die at Preston. We must try to make the rate more even throughout the land.—*Sunday Magazine.*

A Kindly Deed.

Our St. Pettersburg correspondent, says *The London Daily News*, sends us a pretty little story of the kindly feeling shown by the Russians for the memory of a dead foe. At Halkokari, in Finland, lie the graves of nine Englishmen who were killed in an attack on the neighboring town during the Crimean war. The generous enemies gave them decent and even honorable burial, and erected a monument over their remains, which is still decorated with fresh flowers every year. The inscription constitutes an even more beautiful decoration than the flowers. "Here lie nine of the English who were killed in the fight by Halkokari on the 8th of June, 1854.....Pray for them. They were men, no matter whether friends or foes. They fell in battle and a foreign country has given them a record." It is prettily done, and it is a pity that it cannot attain to the same wide publicity as the diplomatic dispatches and newspaper articles in which the two nations habitually devote each other to the infernal gods. We have happily no Russian dead in our dominion, or we might try the effect of reciprocity, especially as we have to wipe out the debt of Cathcart's Hill, as well as of this lonely asylum on the Finnish coast. A nation that can reverence the memory of its enemies in this way cannot be wanting in chivalrous feeling. In view, however, of the exigencies of a spirited foreign policy, it seems imprudent, not to say unpatriotic, to confess so much. We therefore hasten to say that if the Russians choose to waste their flowers in this way it is no business of ours.

City Life.

Julian Ralph says in a letter devoted to the life and temptations of young women in the great city of New York: The kindest advice to give a girl is *Punch's* old rule, "don't," if she asks whether to sink herself in the cruel, turbulent channel of metropolitan life, and yet who can withstand her arguments if she refers to such precedents as the list of successful singers, actresses, doctresses, milliners, authoresses, and women in commercial life presents! Hettie Green was born rich, but Edith Kingdon was poor; Mrs. Connelly, a milliner here, has made a half million dollars; Miss Middie Morgan is the leading cattle and livestock reporter on the continent; well-to-do-authoresses are plenty; a typewriter girl of ten years ago now maintains six establishments down-town; the superintendent and the cashier of the largest ladies' store in town are both women; nearly all the buyers in all the large Brooklyn stores are women; at least two dozen female physicians are highly prosperous; Ella Wheeler Wilcox captured the metropolis before she came to it, and now when she visits it she is feted and idolized. But the list is too long. Don't come, young women, no matter how many have prospered—but if you insist upon it bring $100 in your pocketbook and a hopeful spirit and iron determination in your soul. We New Yorkers all bend our backs to whomesoever insists upon climbing over us.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A Batavia (N. Y.) harvester factory makes one every ten minutes.

Glasgow will be the scene of an international exhibition next summer.

Chilpaningo, Mexico, counts on a slight earthquake shock almost every day.

An albine robin caught in Warren county, Pennsylvania, a few days ago has pink eyes.

Eighty-five per cent of the 76,373 "superfluous" women in Massachusetts are widows.

The French colony at Vera Cruz are preparing to celebrate the fall of the bastile, July 14.

The rubber industry in this country affords employment to about twenty-five thousand workmen.

In New York they have got soda-water down to 2 cents per glass, and the glasses are large at that.

Washington, D. C., was made the capital of the United States on July 8, 1792—ninety-five years ago Friday.

Sunday bull-fights have been added to the list of entertainments for visitors at Los Angeles, Cal.

It is estimated that there is one cow to every four persons in this country, and yet milk always goes up during a drought.

An eastern preacher says there is no Sabbath west of Chicago. He probably means west of the eastern boundary of Chicago.

There is a rage in the west for big hotels. Several cities otherwise sensible are planning white elephants for the sheriff to gobble.

The site of the city of San Diego, Cal., comprising a tract of eight hundred acres, was sold about twenty years ago for $260.

A Boston toy-dealer states that no toy pistol has been sold for two years past, and that the manufacture of them has been abandoned.

A 3-year-old negro boy in St. Augustine, Fla., was handcuffed and sent to jail for stealing four plums from a garden a few days ago.

Chicago may lose prestige as to hams and sides and shoulders, but when it comes to feet, it is admitted that Chicago must continue great.

A dressmaker in Portland, Ore., got mad at a neighbor in the room beneath, and cutting a hole in the floor, doused the other woman while in bed with hot water.

Martin Luther's unpublished letters to Brewz and five letters from Melanchton to the Swabian reformer, Lachman, have been found in an old school desk in Heilbron.

If Nebraska people do not stop boring for coal and gas before long they will prick the oriental feet of China with a diamond drill and give some almond-eyed mandarin the lockjaw.

The Spartans were wont to get their helots drunk as a frightful example to their sons. Nowadays in this country the sons generally prefer to pose as frightful examples for their pa's.

Among the old New England blue laws was one reading: "No one shall eat mince pies, dance, play cards, or play any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet or jews-harp."

The sons of wealthy people in New York have taken to levying upon jewelers, liquor dealers, and other tradesman by demanding a commission for influencing trade in their favor.

A Delaware man rolled off his veranda to the ground, a distance of twenty-one inches, to make fun for the baby, and the third time he tried it he broke his neck and left baby fatherless.

Philadelphia arrests tobacconists for exposing the pictures of cigarette girls in their windows. It must be understood that a tobacconist's shop is neither an art gallery nor a hosiery store.

Through a coincidence, perhaps, twenty-seven people were killed at Pesth, July 4, by an explosion. The incident looks, however, as if the American eagle was stretching its wings across the sea.

A Chicago scientist announces his solution of the problem of aerial navigation, and proposes to start at once to the north pole. If he makes his excursion rates low enough his enterprise will be a brilliant success.

A young scientist just graduated from Yale has estimated that every hen in the country scratches over two acres of ground every year, and that the leg power in gross would run a thrashing machine for two weeks.

A Detroit citizen is building a novel toboggan slide for bathers at his bath houses. Toboggans on rollers will carry the bathers down the slide into shoal water, giving a plunge that must be taken to be appreciated.

The state government of Sonora has convoked the Indians who live on the borders of the Yaqui and Mayo rivers to meet soon for the purpose of making partition of the lands now held in common by the tribes of that region.

A Boston man who is holding half a county in Dakota for speculation has been taxed for four school houses, three bridges, a court house, a jail and ten miles of highway improvements. That's the way they "salt" speculators out there.

Probably the New Haven young lady who married a Chinaman knows what she did it for. The problem would baffle any one else. She may not think it, but the first almond-eyed baby to star her in the face will make her sick of her bargain.

A beautiful geyser has belched forth at the Upper Basin, near Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming. It throws a stream into the air 150 feet in height. It is located two hundred yards from the Spasmatic, and is one of the grandest on the formation.

An inclination of one inch in fifteen miles is sufficient to give motion to water. An inclination of three inches per mile in a straight, smooth channel will give a velocity of three miles per hour, while three feet per mile would produce a torrent.

In St. John county, Florida, a few days ago, while a little 2-year-old girl was playing in the yard, the family heard piercing cries, and on running to investigate found the child lying on the ground, while on her breast stood a rooster crowing triumphantly. One of the little girl's eyes had been picked out.

Getting acquainted is a matter of rather unusual etiquette among Boston's cultured and and pious babies, according to *The Herald* of that city: "Why, I did not know that you and that little girl had got acquainted yet," said a Roxbury father to his 6-year-old son, who came in from a walk on the adjoining lawn with the tiny daughter of the next-door neighbor. "Yes, Clara and I have been quainted lots of days," said the very small boy. "What did you say to her first?" asked the father. "Oh, Clara spoke to me first; she came down by the chicken-house and asked me how many prayers I say nights, and I told her, and then I asked her how many prayers she says, and she told me, and then we were 'quainted."

The gossiper of *The New York Sun* says: "In the two years that 'Erminie' has had its swing at the Casino the changes in the women who have essayed the role of Javotte have been frequent. First there was Agnes Folsom, and then came Georgie Dennin and Marie Jensen, while at the present time Fanny Rice capers up and down the stage as the inkeeper's daughter mashed on the 'sojers.' All have dressed the part differently; the pink stockings of Folsom gave place to terra cotta of Dennin and black of Jensen, and now Rice in nimble and sprightly in blue. Each has elevated her bustle in the ballroom scene after her own peculiar notions of vim, but up to date Dennin and Jensen are voted to have been the jolliest and most kittenish of all the Javottes."

OLD FORT WASHINGTON.

Charms of the Spot Where the Continental Army Was Shattered.

A visitor who walks out the road leading to North Wales, in Montgomery county, will see on the brow of the hill which commands this road the remains of the fort, says *The Philadelphia Press*. All that is left in these days 110 years since Washington, forewarned, directed the building of the fort that bears his name—is a grass-covered mound of earth forming three sides of a square, twenty by twenty-two yards, seven feet in height at the south angle.

The sun was beating hotly down on the undulating spread of rich farming country yesterday, when the visitor climbed the grassy hillside. All traces of the ditch that once surrounded the fort have been effaced by the elements and by the trampling of the feet of the thousands of visitors who have climbed the hillside to see the place where Gen. Washington's army weak and demoralized from the defeat at Germantown, were saved from surprise and capture at that then most critical period in the history of the young republic.

Near the highest points on the earthworks there is a great cherry tree. The fruit had ripened, and hung in crimson clusters as the visitor sat in its shade yesterday and looked off over the fertile lowlands. To the east the top of Camp Hill can be seen, where the regular army was encamped. A handsome residence now crowns its summit. Then there is a stretch to the southward of fields rich in growing crops. Edge Hill and the big furnace greet the eye as it looks still farther south, and like threads of silver the rails of the North Pensylvania railroad stretch away in the distance. Pickeland valley is also seen. Four miles further off are the spires of churches and the turreted roofs of handsome country residences. This is Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia's most beautiful suburban town.

To the left is Barren hill, marked by a single church spire. This they call Lafayette hill now, from the fact that Marquis de Lafayette and his division of the army once occupied it as a lookout station. Here it was that he was nearly captured by the British, and had it not been for Capt. Story, who lived at Whitemarsh, Lafayette's career would have had a sudden termination. Story saw the British troops marching at night along the Skippack road leading to Barren hill. Without hat or coat, he started to warn Lafayette. Another minuteman to whom Story told the tale carried the warning just in time for the American troops to be withdrawn across the Schuylkill at Matson's ford, now Conshocken.

Rising sharply from the edge of the romatic Wissahickon is Militia hill, where are the ruins of an old limekiln, where the first limestone was burned in Pennsylvania two hundred years ago. St. Thomas' Episcopal church crowns the top of Church hill, just before us, whilst down in the valley is an old farmhouse, built in the English style, part stone and part imported brick. The place has wide halls and open fireplaces and is owned by an English gentleman who has given it the name of Hope Lodge. During the Revolution the pretty daughter of the tory owner of this house had for a lover an officer of the Continental army. His suit discouraged, he, like a knight of the olden time, kidnaped his pretty sweet heart and married her. Their descendants yet live in the beautiful valley.

Past here the road leads that once resounded with the rumble of the Conestoga wagons,—the forerunner of steam railroads,—and near by is the "Whitemarsh House," the noted stopping place on the old stage route between Bethlehem and Philadelphia. A mile below is Valley Green, known as Morgantown in 1784. Near by is the old mill where fifty years ago the farmers of the rich country thereabouts brought their wheat to be ground and after the primitive miller had chalked the number of bushels on their hats they went to Miller Matthews office to get their cash. The place is in ruins now, but the mansion-house near by is in an excellent state of preservation. The Ambler chemical works is in sight, where magnesium is made from the quarries close at hand.

In the blue distance, faintly seen in the quivering heat waves of this midsummer day, are the hills of Valley Forge. Eighteen miles away they are, to be sure, but it is easy to bridge the distance and the more than century of years and see Washington's army plodding through the wintry storms, cold and ragged and hear broken.

One can imagine the blood-stained tracks on the snow and the frozen ground of the valley yonder after that memorable march of December, 1777. The gloaming is coming fast, and in the quiet of the hills that is broken only by the hum of insects and the twitter of the birds in the trees the visitor pauses for a moment in the shadow of a great American poplar or tulip tree. Here it is, tradition whispers, that some continental soldier boys are sleeping, though no shaft of granite or of marble marks their last resting place.

TYPICAL AUSTRALIANS.

A Hospitable People with Some Distinctive Peculiarities.

The typical Australian is in many respects much like the American, though again, in many other respects he differs widely from him. He has the same self-reliance and the same loud self assertion which, correctly or incorrectly, we are in the habit of associating with our transatlantic cousins, but it is a self-assertion and a self-reliance smacking of the land whence he came. No man is more hospitable than the well-to-do Australian. A visitor arriving well introduced will be passed on from villa to villa, from country house to country house, and from run to run, sharing everywhere the most profuse kindness, until in a few weeks he will hardly know who first started him on the progress he is making. There is little snobbery in the country, but, as most of the people are "self-made," the parvenu is, of course, not an unknown personage, though the circumstances of the country and of the people prevent him—or her—becoming quite so objectionable as he or she would be in an older condition of society. The squatters or graziers are the aristocrats of the country, though some of the successful of them have been butchers and drovers, possibly even of humbler or less reputable antecedents. They are imbued with extremely territorial instincts, and will refer to the small farmer, who "selects" under the colonial land laws a bit of the run he leases from the government, or the irreverential gold-digger, as an English squire would speak of a poacher, or a manyacred peer of a "city man" who builds a "snug box" overlooking his park wall. Yet while the English squire is likely to talk of everything rather than of his rent-roll or the balance he has at his banker's, the squatter will hardly fail to tell his visitor of what he got last summer for his wool, or what he expects to get this winter for the fat oxen which are grazing in the pretty but roughly-kept paddock you can see from the veranda surrounding the country house, which he built when he got beyond the "hut" stage of bush-struggling existence. The ladies are well educated, but though charming company for a visitor, they are, as a rule, somewhat "loud," and inclined to exact the utmost deference from all the male world around them, and to repay it by as little veneration as possible. Nobody awes them. As are the mistresses, so are the maids, who have much of the pertness of such young persons, as exhibited in plays and on the stage generally.—*Countries of the World.*

Distribution of Shad.

A statement prepared for the annual report of the government fish commission shows that the distribution of shad the past season is greatly in excess of the outpout of any previous year, and the production has been attended by no increase of expenditure—results which are due to added experience and improved methods in hatching and culture. Experiments within two years have demonstrated that 20 per cent. of the fry placed in our rivers will survive and attain a size of from two to three inches in length. The aggregate production of shad on the coast has been larger the present season than at any time in the last twenty years. It is proposed to establish a number of hatching, distributing, and collecting stations in various suitable localities, each having in addition to some special work, for which its region is adapted the general duty of collecting the eggs of indigenous species for shipment to other stations, and of hatching the eggs received from the others, and distributing the young to suitable waters in its own neighborhood.—*Springfield Republican.*

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