NEWS GLEANINGS.

Alexandria, Va., gets oysters at thirty five cents a bushel

Twenty thousand Le Conte pear trees are being set out in Leon county, Fla. Cedar Key, Fla., bears the distinction of being a town in which not a single cow is owned or kept.

Alabama is in such a prosperous condition that the Governor recommends a reduction of taxation.

A gold mine has been discovered in Warren county, Ga., which promises to be one of the richest in the State. In Georgia this year 140,515 white

voters paid their poll taxes, and 93,153 colored voters did the same thing. A bill has been introduced in the Alabams Legislature to prevent persons

playing "crac-a-loo" in public places, The iren bridge across Yazoo river, twelve miles above Vicksburg, Miss., is to cost \$250,000. It is now under way. The actual capital now invested in Southern cotton mills is placed at \$50, 000,000, giving employment to 40,000

hands. A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature to require railroad comparties to fence in their roads and erect cattle guards.

Georgia farmers, elated and encouraged by the immense out crop harvested this year, are putting in a larger crop than ever this fall.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat and Charleston News and Courier are agitating the project of organizing a Southern Associated Press. The Commercial says Vickburg is on

a regular business boom, forging ahead at a lively rate, but the condition of the city finances is deplorable.

The award of \$100 for a design for the Confederate monument to be erected at Nashville has been ordered paid to Henry O. Avery, of New York.

Waverly, Tenn., takes pride in pointing out to visitors the site on which stood the log school-house in which Col Robt. G. Ingersoll taught school twentyfive years ago.

Virginia ranks seventeenth in the list of fish-producing 'States, the oyster, menhaden and shad fisheries being the three branches in which her citizens are most extensively interested,

A Mississippi man has discovered that an excellent quality of sugar can be proves true, a new use" has been found for one of the best and most prolific o American products.

The News says Galveston may as well give up the hope of being algreat cotton market, in consequence of direct exportation of the cotton of Northern Texas to Liverpool and Bremen by spinner's agents throughout the State.

A bill providing for the erection of a new Capitol has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature. The bill provides that it be built of Georgia granite and marble, decorated with Georgia pine and walnut, and cost \$1,000,000.

On the farm of Wm. J. Watkins, in Buckingham county, Va., is a mound between twenty and thirty feet high, which is filled with the bones of men and women, together with pieces of Indian pottery, arrow heads and other

The many hundred thousands of cane fishing poles used in the North each year are obtained near the head of Big Black river, in Mississippi. Four hundred thousand poles will be cut and shipped this fall, besides 109,000 smaller canes for pipe stems.

Louisiana's crops of sugar, rice and cotton are enormous. Some of the sugar plantations are yielding three hogsheads of sugar and six barrels of molasses to the acre. This is remarkable. The planters are in high glee. Net incomes from \$50,000 to \$500,000 are talked of.

Lynchburg(Va.) Advance: The annual report of the Hampton Indian school shows thirty Indian girls and fifty-four Indian boys in attendance. The students made 2,000 pairs of shoes and seventy-five sets of harness, besides many other articles, during the present

A Charleston (S. C.) woman blondined her hair with some vile concoction, and then while braiding it," held it in her mouth. The stuff poisoned her lips, and the poison soon found its way throughout her entire system. After weeks of doctering, she recovered, but only by the merest chance.

Montgomery Advertiser: Among the fruits exhibited at the fair during the present week was a barrel af Alabama oranges, raised by Mr. Tatum, Repressentative in the Legislature from Baldi win county. They attracted general attention by their rich color and large size, and compare very favorably with

the best Florida oranges. Mellomaize is a South American ce real, superior to both corn and wheat for cakes and bread, which experimenting has proved will grow successfully in the South, making from fifty to one hundred bushels to the acre. In South Carolina it has been grown for several years by Rev. H. H. Pratt, who introduced it to this country.

STATE LOUIS TOURS

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

round Philadelphia, Pa. "THE Grover Cleveland" is the name

market by a Chicago firm. FLORISTS are endeavoring to introduce he English custom of using bright

dowers at funerals in this country. EMIGRANTS to Texas are returning to their old homes in great numbers. They somplain of great sickness, and their

nability to become acclimated. THERE is some style at Omaha. The social season was opened by Mr. and Mrs. Levi Carter at the Baxton Hotel by a party which cost \$6,000. The hotel ans just been finished.

AT Chattanooga, Tenn., they are expecting very high prices for beef. The cause of the scarcity is that nearly all the cattle from that vicinity is being shipped to Cincinnati and the West.

THE report is current in society circles that General George T. Beauregard, of New Orleans, La., is soon to marry Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, widow of the late Commodore Vanderbilt.

PASTOR TUCKER, of the Methodisi Church at Norwich, Connecticut, is most strenuous opponent of the Revivalist Barnes. He calls his doctrines "damnable nonsense, and the fag ends of Calvinism."

DR. TALMAGE says that when Governor Waller is inaugurated in Connecticut all the newsboys of America should have a torchlight procession in honor of the man who was once a newsboy in the city of New York.

AFTER two weeks' observation, Willie Winter, the admirable dramatic critic of the New York Tribune, announces his conviction that Mrs. Langtry's attainments fully warrant her adoption of the dramatic profession.

Ex-Gov. LELAND STANFORD, of California, it is reported, has leased William H. Vanderbilt's old residence for the winter, at \$1,000 a month. Dr. Webb, Mr. Vanderbilt's son-in-law, has occupied the house until recently.

THERE are in the District comprising the State of Florida, 120 cigar manufactories, 89 of which are at Key West, and 25 at Jacksonville. During the quarter ending October 1, the number of cigars made in the District was 10,571,825.

A GENTLEMAN who has been visiting the far Northwest of British America, with a Government surveying party, reports that the buffalo is fast becoming scarce, but that antelope are numerous Badgers and gophers infest the whole Western country, and seem to have honey-combed the soil.

ENGINEER MELVILLE is reported to feel very keenly the humiliation of publie discussion of his private affairs. He does not care to talk for publication. But it seems to be understood that he still believes his wife insane, and that while he will provide for her, he will not live with her any more.

Ir is stated on good authority that the public pays for twice the gas they would need with good burners. The gas companies are pressing the subject now, as they fear the electric light, and wish to make a good showing. As long as they had only candles and lamps to contend with they did not object to this waste.

WHEN Mrs. McElroy, the President's sister, was asked why she did not be come mistress of the White House, she replied that she owed her time, first of all, to her husband and five children, thus occupied protected only by a small Her admirers in Washington say that if she chose to "do the honors" she would be popular for her gentle self-possession and her quiet elegance of manner.

THE Sultan evidently considers himself blessed with loyal household retainers. At the recent imposing public feast of Kurban, he called to himself his chief eunuch, and, in the presence of the ministers and other officers, thanked him for his good services in the past, and gave him a golden star, bearing in dismonds the word "Faithful." This is a rare and highly-prized decoration, which has only been bestowed upon seven persons. To the other cunuchs of his harem he gave rich gifts of clothing and money, in token of their honesty and diligence.

Two physicians whose names becam familiar to the public during the illness of President Garfield, are seriously and fatally ill Surgeon General Barnes has been very low, and his life was despaired of from day to day a month ago. He has rallied since, but his friends are not much encouraged by his condition. His trouble is pronouced Bright's disease of the kidneys, Another of Garfield's physicians, Dr. Woodward, is rapidly failing of softening of the brain. He has returned from Italy where he spent the past summer, without signs of improvement; but, on the contrary has rrown worse, and little hope is entertained that he may recuperate, and it is feared the worst may be looked for at

Koch that tuberoles were caused by a

any time.

living parasite called a bacillus was confidently announced. Now comes the MALIGNANT diphtheria prevails in and Chicago Medical Journal with the announcement that it will soon publish an article by Dr. H. D. Schmidt, a distinguished microscopist of New Orleans, of a new overcoat just placed upon the who claims that the bacillus is not an organized body, but a fat crystal. Dr. Schmidt declares that he can produce artificially every form of Koch's bacillus,

He reached his conclusions by employing the so-called Baumgarten process of soaking sections of tuberculous lung in a 30 per cent, solution of caustic potash, This produced minute deposits of red in tissue and sputa, thus facilitating the work of observation. His conclusions, if true, are of great importance, for they render nugatory what has been deemed an important advance in science.

> THE Solicitor of the Treasury has ecommended the acceptance of an offer of \$1,000 as a compromise in the case of the United States against the bondsmen of a former Receiver of Public Moneys in Louisiana during the war of the rebellion, whose accounts were found to be some \$8,000 short, when a settlement was finally made. This suit has been pending for many years, and was about to come to trial when the offer was made. The defence of the Receiver was that he was compelled to turn this amount of money over to the Confederate authorities under duress. The Solicitor's opinion states that under a decision of the Supreme Court claims against officials for deficits during war times are void, if it can be shown that there was either moral or physical force used to compel a surrender of the moneys in their possession. This was not only proved in this case, but indisputable evdence was also given to show that the Receiver was a loyal man to the Union at that time.

THE translation or Arabi Pasha's letters, captured after his surrender, has been completed, and they are held by the counsel for the defense to prove three points: "Firstly, that he received direct encouragement from the Sultan, who, expressing entire disregard for the Khedive appeals directly to Arabi to defend the interests of Egypt and the rights of the Khalif against foreign aggression. Secondly, that Arabi had the unanimous support of the Egyptian peo ple, as is proved by numerous petitions, bearing the signatures of twenty-five thousand of the most influential representatives of every class and section of the population-officials, military officers, civilians, merchants, land owners and Bedonin chiefs. Thirdly, that be had the sanction of the representatives of the religion of the country, as shown by the Fetwa, signed by the heads of all the four Mahometan rites, pronouncing the deposition of the Khedive, and enjoining the continuance of war." The evidence taken in the trial so far has been chiefly to show that Alexandria was fired by Arabi's orders, and other outrages committed at his command which make him criminally liable, since they exceeded the laws and vsages of war. If guilt is fastened upon him i will hardly be necessary to consider the above three points.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's Coolness on the

All accounts are agreed as to Sir Saraei s demeanor both before and after the light. His coolness and sell-reliance were extraordinary. On the morning before the battle, when he took all the Generals and their respective staffs to reconnoiter the enemy's lines he dis-mounted within a couple miles of Tel-el-Kebir, and gathering the others around him, explained exactly what he meant to do. With a short stick he pointed to the intrenchments as he might to a blackboard in a lecture-room, and quietly indicated in turns the position of ich part of the attacking force. had the whole thing off by heart, knew and explained in exact detail what every regiment had to do. While they were cavalry escort. the every sent out a party to observe them, but made no further demonstration. Wol-eley's "lecture" finished, they all remounted

and rode back to camp.

After the battle was practically won.

Sir Gainet came to the bringe across the carnl communicating the right with the left attack, and getting of his horse, quietly began to write his telegram annonneing the victory on a scrap of paper ha ded to him by one of his stall. Here, too, he received the reports from the various staff officers of divisions and brigades, asking more particularly as to casualties. "Are you quite sure?" h always said. "Don't give m wrong figur s. Don't mention any offi er's name unless you are quite positive he is All this time he was giving orders right and left, now to on a an officer, now to another, and through it all, confusing and emba rassing as the situation might well have been, was p r-

feetly quiet and unconcerned. - Londor World. -James Collins, of South Lawrence, Mass., is in his 110th year. Born in Ireland, he was left an orphan at the age of six months, and buried the last of his five brothers over sixty years ago. After living ninety-five years on a farm in his native Erin, he concluded to seek his fortune in the land of the iree, making the voyage with little discomfort. He buried his wife forty years ago, and is cared for by five of his children living in Lawrence. He talks, hears and sees well, never took medieine, and never was sick, saws wood and walks or exercise, and has still on his head locks of his own hair, which the genuine Irish auburn has never been silvered by time

A rew months ago the discovery by every man a living, but his best claim for what is due is that he has carned it

The Fate of Explorers.

From Singapore we learn that Mr. Witti (formerly an officer in the Austrian army), an explorer in the service of the British North Borneo Company, has been treacherously murdered by "head hunters," who also killed several of his native attendants. Mr. Witti had, it eems, been making his way to the head of the Sibuco River. This region may be considered at present quite beyond the active administration of the British Borneo Company. The Governor was not aware that Mr. Witti intended to make so long and hazardous a journey. At the same time, Mr. Witti being an

xperienced traveler, a brave man, and good terms with the natives generilly, there was no reason to fear that he night not go through the very heart of the country without molestation. He had made, it seems, an important trip, and was, it is believed, on his way to Kimanis. Near the head of the Sibueo River he would be on the frontier of Dutch Borneo, and in a region where Mr. Carl Bock found the natives ununally savage and unfriendly. Witti had a party of seventeen mea. He divided them. Some nine or ten were told off to attend to the boats. They were navigating a river, and Witti had bought boats from the natives. The other men remained to push on ahead in company

with the explorer. The natives had shown no disposition to hostility. The local chiefs (the tribes are, no doubt, the Muruts, though one account says they are Tandjoeing Dyaks) had hospitably entertained Witti, which is generally a guarantee of friend-ship. While his little party were proparing to move forward, Witti sat down to make some notes in his diary. Sud-denly, from an ambush in the river, some handred natives, armed with poisoned arrows and spears, rushed in upon Witti and his men. Three of the latter fell almost immediately. Witti defended himself with his revolver and killed two of his assailants. The rest crowded upon him, however, and speared him to death. The others of the party had already run away, one of them, who was carrying Witti's Winchester rifle, taking it off in his flight, From a hidingplace they saw one of the attacking party decapitate Witti, while others out off the lower limbs of his dead attendants, fling them, with the explorer's head, into a boat, and make off with their bleeding trophies down stream. They also carried off Witti's papers and

dispatch-box. The event has created a sensation at Singapore and at Labaun. A police party, of the Borneo Company, has been, or is about to be, dispatched to the scene of the massacre, with a view to a complete investigation of the affair and the punishment of the Muruts. The head of the Sibuco River is on the confines of the British North Borneo Company's territory, occupied by tribes of an entirely different character to those among whom Mr. Frank Han u another scientific explorer, is at work in the northern regions around about Kini Bolu. He and his party, including an Australian engineer, have been well received. They found the company's flag several somewhat remote points, and, so far as the real work of the company goes, it is moving on at-

isfactorily.
Mr. Witti must have had the dangers of his expedition in his mind at the out-It is quite likely, from what is known of his adventarous spirit, that he had resolved to accomplish a great achievement even at the ri-k of his life, for, prior to setting out, he made his will and left behind him full instruction as to the distribution of his property. He was known to the Geographical Society of London, whose "Journal of Transactions" contains several of his contributions to the geographical his tory of Borneo. The commercial civilt zation of North Borneo is of great importanceto trading interests in the eastern seas, and it will be necessary in the terests of Borneo and adjacent islands to make an example of the murderers-London Telegraph.

Catfish Catching Ducks.

Recently the Bee mentioned the fact eat a wild duck had hatched a brood of even ducklings in the slough near D treet, and could be seen early in the norning with the colony, the rest of the time heling in the willow jungles. hey became about half-grown, within the past twelve days have met with a singular death from an unexpected source. A gentleman who became accestomed to seeing and looking for them as he went to his work was one morning surprised to see one of them suddenly sink in an awkward manuer and not appear again, but condoubed that it had hidden in the brosh. The next morning there were only six of the young ones seen near the same pot. Suddenly one of these went unfor with a struggle, a fluttering of half fledged wings, and a quacking. was the force was a mystery, though the other birds fled in a fright. The next two mornings ti a same was repeated, the number being reduced one each time.

The fifth day the ducks seemed to be very cautious, avoiding deep water and brush. The next day the observer, who and become very much interested, spent half an hour watching the mother and her three remaining darlings. At ength they floated alongside the bridge where he was standing. When they neared a post in the water, up from behind it darted a large catfish that was in waiting for the feathered victim. One was seized by the body, and the jaws of the rapacious fish hic the prisoner from view as the captor deliberately swam away to its den in The next day the witness the brush. saw another con juest from a distance, but could not see the fish. Since then he has watched four mornings, but has not seen the mother and the other young one. It is a matter of doubt whether they were captured or took warning by nown .- Sacramento Bee.

-An editor wrote a headline. "A Horrible Blunder," to go over a rail-road accident; but though it was the printer's fault that it got over an count of a wedding, the editor was man thrashed all the same.

THE MANGO TRICK.

How it Is Done-Not a Wonderful Per-

formance. [Harper's Weekly.] With certain Indian jugglers the "mango" trick is their most effective feat. A mango seed is produced, and a flower pot filled with mold, and after a lot of eeremony (in plain English fuss), the seed is put under the mold and several coverings of baskets and cloths are placed over the pot. Then there is more ceremony and fingering about the cov-ered basket, and the pot is shown with the mango leaves just sprouting up. Then it is covered over again and more hocassing goes on, and the cover is lifted up again and the plant is seen to have grown. The covering, hocussing, go on, the plant meanwhile having rther grown and become strong enough to bear fruit, the blossom to appear, the froit to ripen, which is then plucked off and given to be eaten. Now, we, for our part, can not under-

ad how any one can see through the w spectator, who once viewed this Trimmee. rformance, we explained the details of trick after it was over, he would not lieve. But reckoned the affair wondereven partaking of the superstiral. We can only attribute it to his tying been so mystified as to have been actually mesonerized, though partaking of comelence. The real truth about this feat was that the green and ripe fruits, and every branch and shoot that was exhibited, were netually there, just as much as the seed and the flower pot— all in the wraps and folds and baskets which formal the covering. We were carefully watching the man's proceedngs, and at that time had ac prired some knowledge of jugging tricks. As we were not allowed to teach the intruments of the exhibition after the par ienlar performance begon, the baskets, raps, etc., could not be disturbed; but with our own eyes we saw the performer linw out the branches, etc., from the folds of the cloth, and noticed him stick ig them into the pot beneath the cover ng, working away with his hands, and a we thought, very clumsily.

The question may be asked by a habiter of our account of the process, low about a green and a ripe fruit, as I as blossoms, being produced simltaneously, say at a period when there ere no such things; that is, when they are out of senson? This, indeed, has seen brought forward as a complete enswer by those who believe in these jugalers. To answer this is not so difficult, bowever, as it appears. India is a vast continent, and from its southern-most limit on the Indian Ocean, where there is hitle difference between summer and winter, to its northern boundary of the anowy Himalayas, there is existing every variety of climate at any gives time of the year. The mango flourishes equally in Ceylon and in the sub-Himalayan countries. We have ourselves, in passing through the plains into the upper Himaiayas, in the course of successive weeks, seen the manyo season just over on the plains; a little higher up mangoes were just in season; the fruits forming higher up still; the blossoms in full flush a couple of thousand feet higher; while higher still the blossoms had not yet made an appearance. With this fact are to be taken two others, the first, that Indian jugglers all belong to one Masonic brother hood, and are in intimate communication with one another, all ever on the move; and the second, that even they will decline at times to perform this particular feat; that is, when they are not provided with the 'blossoms, green and ripe fruits. The seeds, shoots, etc., are always everywhere procurable.

If there be still any other doubter, let us only add that after the performance detailed above we took the man aside (unwilling naturally to expose the manand destroy the credit by means of which he made his living) and asked him if it was not true that the branches and fruits were all there in the wraps. The glance of our eye told him that we everything that he did, and so he confessed that what we said was the truth. and apologized by saying that he must

Economy is Wealth.

A father, accompanied by his little son, called at a drug-store on one of the avenues and asked for a cheap sponge. He was one of our rich citizens, and as he spoke he fumbled with his massive gold watch-chain, and looked worth a The druggist put a lot of sponges be-

fore him, and he glanced through the lot and asked how much they were. "All the way from fifty cents to one dollar," said the drug man. "Oh, but I want it for the boy's

slate," said the citizen; "it is hardly worth while to pay so much." "Well, then these are what you

need," said the druggist, as he put out a collection of small, hard sponges. These are five cents each." The wealthy citizen fingered them over, and examined them one by one, and still did not seem satisfied.

"Here are some at one cent each," said the druggist, who began to know his man, "you might find something The citizen examined each one and still hesitated. At last he selected a small dark fragment, and holding it up,

said:
"This one seems to be imperfect.
How much will it be?" "Nothing," answered the druggist, shortly, as he re-arranged his stock of "Have it done up?"

"No," said the citizen, handing it to the boy and following him out, when the youngster was heard to ask: "Say, pa, ain't you going to give the cent? And the mournful answer floated back

to the druggist:
"My son, do you think I am made of money?" - Detroit Free Press.

-Out in Texas a benevolent baron breeding a race of striped and spotted ponies to please the children. He sells ponies to please the children. He world, the little creatures all over the world, and is unable to keep pace with the demand. They roam over his enclosures, mand. They roam over his enclosures, but which measures some 8,000 acres, but are very gentle, and can be caught any where on the range.

Stanley's Latest Work.

Mr. Stanley arrived in Paris much improved in health after his journey of hearly forty days from St. Paul de Loando, and he leaves this afternoon for Brussels, where he will make a report upon his mission and his labors in Africa during the last three years and a half to the Secretary-General of the International African Colonization Association. This body was formed at the instance of the enterprising King of the Belgians, shortly after the close of the Paris Exhioition in 1878; and the first act of the King after assuming the Presidency of the society was to send for the young explorer and to ask him if he would put his experience and energy into the labor of establishing stations along the tracts on the "Dark Continent" where settlements were most available and likely to bring forth good fruit for civilization. After due reflection Stanley concluded to accept the kind offer, which was eminently flattering in its character; and he understood from the first, as every one else connected with the association understood, that the object of the work was not so much immediate commercial gain as the civilizing and education of he savage or semi-savage populations. The company did not raise the flag of any particular nation, but adopted a

panner of its own, under which all Mr. Stanley's marches have been made, and all his efforts have been undertaken. In connection with the central and parent society at Brussels, it was arranged that national committees should do as much as they saw fit, and contributions in money and equipment were made to the main expedition by various geographical and learned societies. Mr. S. suley had old the association that the Congo River was the main avenue of entrance to Central Africa, and that, so soon as the lifficulties of getting around the great cataracts were surmounted and steamers were set affoat on the Usper Congo, the results for both civilization and commerce would be coloseal.

The young explorer therefore left for Africa, for the third time, in January, 878, and since that time has been faithfully occupied in building roads around the falls, in organizing stations, each one of which is solidly fortified, supplied with rough but comfortable dwellings, and kept stocked with pro-visions and clothes from Europe. Guns and ammunition do not form any considerable part of the outnt; for Mr. Stanley's boast is that one can go any-where in the country which he has settled up armed with nothing more for-midable than a cane. The natives look upon him as a kind of demigod; for they have discovered that civilization, to which they at first felt such a dislike, means getting more food to eat, and getting it easier than in the old times. Last evening the explorer gave me

picture que description of a banquet which he gave some time ago to the 500 blacks and twenty eight whites directly and indirectly interested in the colonization scheme. The natives had never scen such a baronial festival before Stanley had purposely determined to give them a Gargantuan spread which they should remember to the end of their lives. There were quarters of beef roasted whole, vast wooden tubs filled with rice; butter and cheese from Europe; milk from the cows, which are kept at each of the stations; game in stacks and pyramids; and fruit in colossal heaps The men were amazed, and sat, until the order to begin eating was given, with their fingers on their ios, and in a duzed, rapturous mood. When they had the signal to "fall to," hose nearest the precious food plunged modly at it, but speedily found the men in the second rank crawling between their legs or leaping over their backs But there was no quarreling; every one and enough; and all went away with argely-increased impressions in favor of the white man.

"We have done wonders since I last wrote you," said Mr. Stanley; "and our createst accomplishment is the building and roofing of a long, handsome, well-arranged two-story house. The second story is looked upon by the primitive populations in the neighboring villages as something mysterious and magical almost as a proof of divinity. been living in a tent for about two years, and have found it usually very comfortable; but we wish to get solid buildings put up as rapidly as possible. Well," he added with a sigh, "the road is built, and is as nearly perfect as such a thing in such a new country can be. The stathem is in the slightest danger of being assailed. I have done my part to the best of my ability, and my conscience is clean; and now I turn to the association and say to it, 'What will you do next?" "-Paris Cor. Boston Journal.

Let the Light In.

There are few farm-houses in which at least one room—often one of the best—is not kept shut up most of the time; and the spare-room intended for visitors in city homes seldom fares much better, so far as the admission of light and air are concerned. Then we blinds on our windows to keep out heat in summer and let them keep out the light all the year; we hang up ourtains for purposes of household deco-ration, and regard the resulting gloom as a necessity of modern life; we even devise all fautastic forms of colored class for our dwellings in order to mod-ify what little light does get in. No house can be clean that is dark;

and no house that is not clean can be healthy. Pure light is a purifier. It destroys the poison of organic disease. Its efficacy in this respect may be illutrated by the fact that the poison of that most dangerous o' serpents, the obra, which will retain its fatal pow r indefinitely if kept in the dark, becomes innocuous after continuous exposure to the action of sunlight. Let the light into every room, then, every day,

—Thomas Hughes, Judge of the Nautwich County Court, and better known as the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," gave an important de-cision on the law of libel, by deciding that an editor might after an advertise ment to prevent a libel.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Keep trouble at arm's length. Never turn a blessing around to see wheth-

-Mistress-"What a time you've been about that egg, Mary." Mary-"Yes, ma'am; but the new kitchen clock has such large minutes!"-Punch. -An Iowa farmer bet a new hat that

he could cross the railroad track with his team before the train came up. He lost by ten feet. The distance was measured by his heirs. - Chicago Herald. -Young lady writing a love letter for the kitchen maid—"That's about enough now, isn't it?" Kitchen maid—"One thing more, Miss; just say please excuse bad spellin' and writin'."

-"Ratty taste," said the butcher, "can't understand it. Those sausages were not made of rats. sir, and you know it. May be the cats had caught and eaten a few though."—

-"Women govern us," said Sheridan: "let us try to render them more perfect. The more they are enlightened, so much the more we shall On the cultivation of the minds of women depends the wisdom of man.

-Orpheus drew rocks by the all-combelling power of his music. The music of the harmless, necessary cat is still more potent. It not only draws rocks, but pokers, boot-jacks and all sorts of movable furniture. - Baston Transcript.

-It does torment a railroad restaurant keeper frightfully to have a customer ask: "How much will you charge me a 'housand for such sandwiches as these? I'm going to build a house, and I think they'd be more durable than brick."--Boston Post. -A Michigan farmer paid \$25 for a

divining rod and went poking about his farm until the rod suddenly tipped. Men were engaged to excavate at the spot, and in less than half an hour they had exhumed the bones of an old horse. -Detroit Post.

-A Boston editor bounced the cook, cuffed two children, left his wife in tears, and made a bee-line for the office, and wrote: "If you want to make the world brighter and better, begin by being kind and loving to those in the small circle of your own family, and from that as a center work out as you are permitted to go." - Detroit Free Press,

- "You newin't put on no airs, you yaller-face piece. We keeps a cow and has got a pew in the Blue Light (Austin) tabernacle besides," were the words of Miss Matildy Snowball, who is as black as night, to a saddle-colored friend, "I don't keer ef we habn't got no cow. We keeps a goat, and my mudder gwine to hab a carbunele on de back of her neck." - Texas Siftings.

Two Smiths.

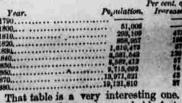
During Vanderbilt's brief stay in Deand at the same hotel, an Ohio man who so closely resembled him that dozens of people could hardly tell which from which. This was the case with the attendants at the cloak-room. Having helped the Buckeye to put on his duster and given him half-a-dozen raps with the broom, he stood back and waited. "Well," queried the guest, "how much is the extortion?" "De las' time you was heah, sah, you gin—" "Never was here before in my life." "Hain't you de Commodore?" "No, I'm the Colo-"You hain't Wanderbilt?" "No, I'm Smith." "Well, dat circuiscribes de case, an' proves dat one darky stan's no sort o' show agin two white men. "How?" "Why, de odder gem'lan, who looks moas' 'zactly like you, said his name was Smith, too, and he got away widout puttin' his hand in his pocket!" -Wall Street News.

A Good Town to Live In.

The little town of Klingenberg-on-Main, in Bavaria, enjoys a unique and singular prosperity. Deriving so large an income from its quarries that it is able to dispense entirely with taxation, able to dispense entirely with taxation, the town presents each one of its free burghers at each annual Christmas with the equivalent of \$20, and this year it celebrates the Sedan festival by distribnting money gifts to its householden and all school children, the former receiving two marks each and the latter twenty pfennigs. On the completion of a bridge across the Main a few months ago, the cost of which was \$50,000, not a farthing of which was contributed by residents, a bonus of ten shilling was handed each burgher, and all the school children got sixpence each. The town

Population of the West,

At the beginning of the century the population of the great West, which is now about 20,000,000, was a little more than 50,000. The following interesting table shows the growth of that popula-



That table is a very interesting one. It is one of the most remarkable featares in this remarkable age.

—Several months ago the ragpickers of St. Louis formed an association for the purpose of mutual aid and protection and to prove to the world that, in their own language, a ragpicker can be a gottleman. This union has flourished daring the summer, and at a meeting a few days ago they had the satisfaction of hearing what a good record their trade is making. It seems to be the general opinion in St. Louis that they are conducting their business in an enterpris-ing and upright manner, and winning the respect to which their own selfrespect entitles them .- Chicago