FOR THE EVENING STAB.

How sweet to me the fragrance of the pine! As by a potent spell it takes me back Over the half-obliterated track Of thoughtless joyances that once were mine.

I seem to drink of some magician's wine That strengthens Memory when she feels a lack Of power, and clears away the formless rack From life's far verge, and makes the dim past shine. There is a charm in odors such as light

Gives not to sight from shows of outward things. We smell a flower, and Love straight waves his

And the dull air around grows rosy and bright; The soul exults, and like a lover sings. The pine-tree's blood, too, bears such soothing

> W. L. SHOEMAKER. TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.

Prize Compositions from the Public Schools.

TWELVE THOUSAND COMPETITORS.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruekty to Anipupils of the public schools in his charge to write | hundreds of lives every year. compositions under the following titles: In the third, fourth, fith, sixth, seventh and eighth grades, "Kindness to Animals;" in the high schools,

The invitation was accompanied by an offer of prizes for the best productions; in the high schools, \$10 gold; eighth and seventh grades, each, \$5 gold; sixth and fifth grades, each, \$2.50 gold; fourth and third grades, each, \$1 silver. Notice was given to the schools January 16, with a request that the pupils take the subjects suggested for the regular mouthly composition work and that the compositions selected from each school to compete for the prize be ready for delivery to the society by Feb-

The Rev. Dr. Rankin, chairman; Professor Shute, of the Columbian University: Professor Chicker-Faunce, Mrs. Alexander Murray, Miss Jane M. Seavey and Miss Mary E. McMakin constituted the examining committee appointed by the society. It is estimated that about 12,000 school children engaged in these exercises. We publish below the compositions with the names of the writers re-

THIRD GRADE (MISS E. A. Farmer, teacher), ISABEL Pechin, age 9, 214 F street northwest. To be kind is to be good, gentle and pleasing to everything that has feeling. Who would not be kind to the noble and useful horse? To the cow who gives us milk from which we make butter and cheese? To the sheep who gives us tender meat to eat, and its wool for cloth, its skin for shoes, gloves and binding books? To the dog who watches his master's house? To the nice, pretty pussy who sleeps by our tire? Some people call animals dumb brutes, but I think they have a way of talking to each other. The parrot can speak words

The wild animals are tamed by kind treatment. We say the lion, wolf, tiger and bear are very | well-regulated mind,-that which is to be talked We say the hon, wolf, tiger and bear are very fierce; the bear is not very fierce unless you attack it, or it has cubs. A woman was in a field thoughts generally. While the feeling lasts societing it, much to my relief he trotted off down the Sauerkraut continues to arrive the say the hon, wolf, tiger and bear are very fierce unless you attack it, or it has cubs. A woman was in a field thoughts generally. before the bears ate them all, and they did not of cruelty to animals will be formed, and pocket-The camel is a great help to the Arabs who live | when the wave recedes, then-why then the socie-

on the sandy desert in Africa. It is sometimes | ties will die a natural death, and things be pretty called "The Ship of the Desert, Here is an anecdote which I know to be true: Many years ago, in eastern Massachusetts, when there few people living there, and miles of wood lay between the houses, a man by the name | of Grey had to leave his wife and child alone to go the morning he expected to return by evening, but | a heavy snow tell and kept him several days. Bee returned his wife had very little food in the house, and would have starved but for a large cat that every morning brought home a bird or rabbit and laid it at her mistress' feet. She seemed to know that they were very hungry. At last the man managed to make his way through the snow to his family, happy to find that they were kept from starving by a cat. I think that cat was always treated kindly.

How cruel it seems to stone the pretty birds who never do anything but sing for us. I wonder if farmers ever think what they could do without the aid of animals; and yet many are When we look around and see so many animals

which God has created for our comfort and pleasure we should be kind to all of them. They were given to us not for harsh treatment, but that we ight act the golden rule-"Do unto others as we wish them to do unto you.

POURTH GRADE, SIXTH DIVISION (MISS Jane A. Brown, teacher), LARIN W. REID, 1503 Caroline

Some animals are very useful. They are the faithful servants of men. We should be very animals. We should show our thankfulness by treating them well. A good man will keep his by fear of consequences. during the cold days of winter. The man who which very much concerns myself. There are a abuses his poor horse is a very hard-hearted man. | number of us confined, during a great part of the I think a good horse is the noblest animal God ever | day, within walls from which the water runs in gave to man. I don't like dogs, for they sometimes bite; but some dogs are useful, and are the faithful friends of mankind. If I had my choice of animals, I would choose a

good horse, a few cows and a drove of sheep; and would be so kind to them that they would follow me all over the fields. I think the poor animals who have hard masters will thank us children for | parties, writing these compositions. But I must not forget the birds that make the

mornings merry with their songs. I hope all boys who carry bean-shooters will sling the beans or pebbles at things which have no feeling; and the big men should shoot glass balls instead of pigeons. It is cruel to shoot a bird just for fun.

PIPTH GRADE, FIRST DIVISION, (Miss Agnes I Rounds, teacher), MADELINE BLANDY, age 11, 1447 S street northwest.

Ding, dong, bell! Pussy's in the well. Who put her in? Little Tommy Green. Who pulled her out? Little Tommy Treut. Oh! What a naughty boy was that To drown our poor dear pussy cat, Who never did him any harm,

But caught the mice in his father's barn. - Mother Goose. Why did Tommy Green kill puss? I must say I believe it was because he was a pretty bad boy, and that he must have done other cruel things before he got to be so heartless that he could throw puss down the deep dark well and watch her struggle in the water. Why did Tommy Trout pull puss out of the well? It may be because he baneful effects in a blunted moral perception and tried to save her life, and I believe because he was a deteriorated moral standard. This is found to a brave boy and thought it was cowardly and wicked to kill a helpless dumb animal when it was in his power.

Now, I have seen a great many people like Tommy Green, and a great many like Tommy Trout, but I guess there are more like Tommy He, who made all things, put these dumb crea-

tures here on earth with us for some good reason, and they have their rights as well as we. Domestic animals live with us, work for us, love us, and are makes them docile, lovable, obedient and faithful. 2000 friends to us. How many times has a child's life been saved by

a big New Foundland dog swimming into the water to save the cailed from drowning. How many times persons have been lost in snow storms and have been found and saved by St. Bernard dogs. Shepherd dogs have so much sense that they can take care of a flock of sheep all day, almost as well as a man. The Arab loves his horse and makes it almost like one of his family, and the Arabian horses are very gentle and seem almost as intelligent as hum in beings. Even pigs are bright and amart, and can be taught many things.

It would take a good while to tell all the good traits of these dumb animals to show how they will repay kind treatment, especially our best of friends, the horse. When the horses got sick and were laid up with the epizooty every body missed them and knew then how much work they did almost in every business. But no animal should be treated cruelly, even if it is not a fine intelligent animal, any more than a human creature should be treated unkindly, who is a poor idiot without any sense. Some people would not be cruel to animals or kill them, as Tommy Green did, but they neglect them, or work them too hard or are unkind to them; and because the poor things cannot complain they are often forgotten and left to suffer. When a person hitches his horse to a post on a bitter cold day, and goes in the house to stay and talk awhile by the fire, would not the horse speak if he could and say, "Please put a blanket on my back; I feel as if I should get a chill?" But his master often forgets this.

Crueity, even new, is perpetrated in so many ways that their complete enumeration would be somewhat difficult; but one method in particular a poor deg is left shut up in somebody's back yard on a hot summer day, if he could talk would not he say "Will somebody please remember to put a pan of water in the back yard and remove this the use of anæsthetics. It is frequently done in wire muzzle nose so that I can drink?" If chickens could talk would they not ask not to be carried home from market with their heads hanging near terest is at stake. The enormous amount of cruelty which is thus needlessly inflicted may be guessed at when we are told that Majendie, the

Animals can't talk and have meetings, and make laws to protect themselves as people do, and so we ought to treat them kindly and save them from cruelty and neglect.

Animals act bad semetimes. Cats scratch, and steal cream; dogs fight and bite sometimes; and horses sometimes kick and break things, but everybody has his faults, you know. Boys and girls,

and grown people, too, do wrong things, and have to be taught better. The most of them are good, and behave and do their duty when they are well So, girls and boys, let's remember all the good reasons we have to be kind to the dumb friends around us for their good and our good, for it will make us better ourselves and kinder to our comanions. Let's remember that good old saying,

A merciful man is merciful to his beast." SIRTH GRADE, SIXTH DIVISION (Mrs. Julia E. York, teacher), MAMIR W. CHARLES, age 18, Co.lege

one driving a poor, broken-down horse, where his of the work has been accomplished, and ceaseless ribs show so plainly that it is almost agony to look at him. I suppose the men and boys would say, "That is just because you are a girl." That may be true, but if God in His greatness made them, why cannot man in his littleness be tender

Mr. Wells beats on the side of his wagon with the

butt of his whip they swim towards him, whereas

any one else might beat on the side of his wagon

instance, you all remember the story of the ele-

phant and the tailor. How the elephant was in a

circus procession, and, coming to a tailor's shop, he

put his trunk inside the doorway. The tailor pricked the trunk with his needle. Twenty years

after the elephant passed the same shop and saw

the tailor, and, recognizing him, he filled his trunk

with muddy water, returned and completely de-

can we find than in the St. Bernard dogs that save

in man. Travelers say that in countries where

antidote for them, and when animals are poisoned

The great intelligence of animals is another rea-

had as much intelligence as the horses they abuse,

no doubt the horses would be better treated and

the men would not be such cowards. Some people

but any one who ill treats anything weaker than

Even flies, if they are little things, should be

treated kindly for the good they do us by acting as

fairy scavengers for us. I have seen little chil-

dren sticking pins through them, and the poor

little things seemed so pitiful. If they cannot be

trained to love us that is no excuse for being cruel

to them. Agassiz, one of the greatest naturalists,

was so kind to animals that they almo st knew his

voice, and never offered to harm him. Rosa Bon-

heur, one of the great painters of animals, used

to go out every morning and study their peculi-

arities. She was perfectly at home with them,

Lady-bird, nor butterfly,
Nor moth with dusty wing,
Nor cricket chirping cheerily,
Nor grasshopper so light of leap,
Nor dancing gnat, nor beetle flat,
Nor harmless things that creep.

SEVENTH GRADE, THIRD DIVISION, (MISS L. B. Davis.

teacher), Annie Leonard, age 18, 624 D stree

Our country is, like the ocean on a windy day,

decidedly wavy. We have not only hot waves and

cold ones, but waves of temperance, religion and

books will open, as by magic, to sustain them; but

proud of our interest in the matter, and flatter our-

selves that we are very far advanced in civiliza-

present position on the subject even then. The

"Silently laid aside sandals and staff,
His sacred thread, turban, and cloth, and came
Forth from behind the milk-bush on the sand,
Saying, 'Ho! mother, here is meat for thee!'
Whereat the perishing beast yelped hoarse and shrill,
Sprang from her cubs, and hurling to the earth
That willing victim, had her feast of him,
With all the crooked daggers of her claws
Rending his flesh, and all her yellow fangs
Bathed in his blood, the great cat's burning breath
Mixed with the last sigh of such fearless love."

Surely greater kindness to animals than the

giving one's self as food to sustain an interesting

And here I may as well protest against a species

streams and where the ceiling is in a chronic state

will be the usual investigation, ending in the just

as usual resolution that "nobody was to blame,"

child's parents should go gunning for the guilty

Another species of unkindness consists in open-

ing the windows and letting the cold draught

pour in upon us when we are just getting com-

fortably warm. This is called ventilation, and

kills more children than anything else. I hope some body will teach these unkind people how

wrong their actions are, and make school life a

EIGHTH GRADE, SECOND SCHOOL DIVISION, (MISS

Clara C. Baker, teacher,) MARY A. HANLEY, age

To be kind to animals it is not necessary that we

should keep in mind the idea that in doing so we

are only obeying a Divine law, that God, who cre-

ated us, created them also, and that He exacts

from us a recognition of their authorship. There

is a higher and better reason for treating animals

kindly-it is our common humanity which should

teach us to refrain from doing that which would

That an animal has no soul to survive the death

of its body is no reason why we, by indiscriminate

and inhuman abuse, should render its short life

one of pain and misery. The harm resulting from

this abuse is, however, not merely confined to its

subject. It reacts on the abuser, and shows its

be the case in countries where the general stand-

ard is a low one, and where brutality has uncon-

In the gleam which lights up an animal's eye, we read an appeal to our better nature which

prompts us, if we be not insensible to its dumb

argument, to treat it with the kindness and con-

sideration which we would naturally extend to a

fellow creature. Kind treatment brings out the

It is a noticeable fact that in Arabia, where the

is invariably kindly treated. An Arab will not

Animals have given proofs of the possession of

conscience, reason, obedience, fidelity and many

other equally fine qualities. The dog is one of the

most docile and faithful of animals, and has dis-

played unexampled bravery in saving human life.

The dogs of St. Bernard are famous the world over

for their successful efforts in rescuing travellers lost in the Alpine snows. We have on record the

story of the dog of Hercuianeum, which is worthy

to be placed on par with that of the sentine of

Pompett. When the ruins of the former city were

unearthed, the skeleton of a dog was found

stretched over that of his young master, whom he

had probably shielded from the flames and smoke,

Notwithstanding all we owe to animals and the

many fine qualities of which they have shown

themselves capable, their cruel treatment has been

from the earliest time the rule rather than the

exception. Men have, it appears, always permit-

ted their brutality to gain the ascendency over their better nature. Rome, in her palmy days,

was the favorite theater of gladiatorial sports, the

last remnants of which were not abolished until

the fifth century after Christ. Bull-baiting.

latter country was interdicted at the time of the

may be mentioned, because its justifiableness is

still a mooted point. This is vivisection without

medical schools to gratify the curiosity of stu-

dents when no question of medical or scientific in-

celebrated French physiologist, dissected affive 40,000 dumb animals, and at his death confessed

vivisection to be a failure. Dr. Brown-Sequard, of

Paris, has been scarcely less brutal, and, it is said.

has faffleted more crueity on animals than any

Since the beginning of this century there has been in progress a rapidly growing crusade against cruelty to animals. The Society for the

Prevention of Crueity to Animals had its origin in

England, and now has a large membership in both

countries. The chief leader of the movement here

s Henry dergh, a resident of New York city.

Through his vigorous and untiring efforts the so-

clety has been placed on a permanent basis, and has established branches all over the country.

That the society has done much good is not to be

even speak harshly to his horse,

until his death by suffocation.

commonwealth.

man alive.

pleasure instead of a torture to us.

14, 1514 5th street northwest.

trolled sway.

Mixed with the last sigh of such fearless love."

tion, indeed, to have arrived at this point,

But let us look back a couple of thousand y

much as they were before.

and they knew her and loved her, and would go to

take the word coward in an entirely different sense.

cat hunts for catnip when she is sick.

The instinct of animals is nearly equal to reason

What greater instance of faithfulness to duty

Some animals have a wonderful memory.

all day without attracting any attention.

uged the man.

himself is a coward.

A hundred years ago the idea that dumb animals had legal rights was treated with scorn and I do not understand how it is possible for any one to treat jumb animals cruelly: their very helplessness is a demand upon our care. I believe that those abusing them in any way should be punished, and their a time thould be levied on any punished, and the specific the millennium in this respect, but we are rapidly tending to it. The most important part.

And the parents love the love that is old. And the children the love that is new.

And we came to know that love is a flower which only groweth down;

And we came to know that love is a flower which only groweth down;

And we came to know that love is a flower which only groweth down;

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And we came to know that love is a flower which only groweth down;

And we came to know that love is a flower which only groweth down;

And the parents love the love that is old,

And the parents love the love that is old,

And we came to know that love is a flower which only groweth down;

And we came to know that love is a flower which only groweth down;

And the parents love the love that is old,

And the parents love the love that is old,

And the parents love the love that is old,

And the children the love that is old,

And the children the love that is old,

And the children the love that is old,

And the parents love the love that is old,

And the parents love the love that is old,

And the parents love the love that is old,

And the parents love the love that is old,

A

required.

vigilance, that it be not undone, is what is chiefly To the friends of dumb humanity the future looks bright, and all of them cherish a conviction that the day will yet arrive when men shall have so far overcome the brutal in their nature that cruelty to animals may be reckoned among those There is a lady in Massachusetts who has a things which are past. pond, and it is filled with a great number of differ-

ent kinds of fish, very many of which she has GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, (Miss Georgia Lane, princinamed; and as she calls those names the little pal,) CORA PAXTON, 1323 H street northwest. fish will jump up in the water. She has taught them by kindness. Even the eels can be trained A man born without a heart should have been by kindness-the ugly, wriggling eels. I read in born without the use of his right hand. "Alas," the "Youth's Companion" that Mr. Wells, of Riveryou say, "the world would be left handed." Dexhead, Long Island, has the greatest eel pond in terity is not a virtue, and the mute appeal of our the country. It covers five acres; and two years ago Mr. Wells filled the pond with two thousand suffering and wronged animals is "more heart, dozen eels, and now they have increased to millions. They are fed every three days, and when

> that it probably contains the soul of his grandmother, or that some day, in one of its kind, his own soul will begin again its wanderings for a better life. From the appearance of some of our commission houses on market day, one would suppose that we indulged in a similar belief, and that every pig, calf or chicken embodied the soul of a mother-inlaw. A stone heart must surely melt to see that stock of living ware. Here a pitiful calf, half choked by the rope, stands tied to a post. There a box of fowls nearly smothered, all of them,—and

some with bleeding heads that tell of fearful peck-

strike so unmercifully at a beast when he thinks

"Do you ever eat pork with compunction?" I asked a corpulent red-faced dealer one morning. poisonous plants grow there is always found the "Why no," he said laughing; "pork is better with pepper and salt. When we show mercy to the or bitten by poisonous serpents God has given animals we rob our own pockets." "Yes, but you enrich your life with that which is better than them the instinct to know the antiliote, and if there is time they always hunt for it, just as our rubies or precious stones." I think this last remark was lost, for when I turned the dealer was and 20 cents; huckleberries 12 and 15 cents. All explaining to a customer that "pork being scarce, son for kindly treating them. Indeed, if the men fowls were dear.'

The poets sing beautiful songs of the gentle-eyed cow reveling in beds of clover and sweet-scented blossoms. I longed for one of those poets last spring. Several of us went beyond the boundaries and rocky hill we saw an exceedingly bony cow— a theme for a Homer or a Shakespeare. She could not walk, and lay with her head down the hill. Pitying looks and kind words availed nothing, so we hurried on to a spring near by, where a man dying (we thought so), and he rushed frantically to wonder if the suffering cow or his Washington milk customers had most moved his heart. The boy is father of the man. Now if you have ever wondered why a man mistreats animals inferior to him, go back through the corridors of time, thirty or forty years, to that ragged, shaggy headed boy, who has in the space of eight years thrown one million of stones at a half a million of cats, tied tin pans innumerable to the tails of innocent dogs, and heaped coals of fire on the backs of defenceless turtles. Go back as you would go toward the fountain head to know the cause of a

One evening as I passed down H street a shout from a crowd of boys on a corner made me look for the cause of their merriment. In the midst of them stood a yellow cur, frightened and shivering. When he attempted to escape he was caught and thrown back. At last one of the boys caught him and ran off down the street. "What do you ask for your dog?" I inquired, as I passed him on the reforms of various kinds. The wave rippling next corner, where he stood holding his charge by around us at present is that of kindness to animals. For the time being it is the object of every

There is a little boy in Washington that drives a

goat in a wagon. From the way he treats his

muddy stream.

goat, in twenty years from now he will be, I know, a terror to the brute creation. I hope that boy will deem it better for his health to travel. We Of course, while the wave lasts, we feel very have no place in America for him. We all know a reform is needed. We see it and feel it every day. Let us not, however, pounce down on our plebian, but look to our patrician. I can see from my window a coachman rushing and we will find that India was far ahead of our his horse frantically down the street. The occupant must have ordered it. He may be a repredoctrine of Buddha, where it bears on the animal sentative of the fashionable world or he may be a kingdom, is the essence of kindness itself. The Cabinet member who lingered so long over a choice God, who had become incarnate, is represented as of cravats that he must kill either his horses or his passing, during a famine, a starving tigress and reputation as a man of his word. He prefers the her two cubs, whose misery so excites his compasformer, and his horses suffer. His sin is equal with that of the street-car driver, who lashes his horse because the poor thing slipped on the ice. Back to our patricians! Watch that daintily dressed lady standing on the corner. She sees the passenger about ten steps behind her stop the car. She can get in with the physicial exertion of a few steps, but she does not, and the horse twice starts a loaded car. If you have ever carried a bucket of water up a hill, and set it down to rest yourself, you know how the horse feels.

Our lady is in the car now, and, with her dear little poodle dog on the seat by her, she imagines herself a protector of the animal kingdom. Her family like that cannot be conceived; and if only sin would balance the scale if weighed with that some people (Guiteau and a few more I could menof an old begro man whom I saw on 3d street one tion) would feel like Buddha on the subject and day. A miserable, bony horse was vainly endeav-'go and do likewise," what a comfort it would be oring to draw a load sufficient for two strong to the tigers, and the people of the United States horses. "What are you abusing that horse for?" asked with all the wrath I could summon. "Law-Aside from all other considerations, though, and sy, Missy, I ain't 'busin' dis horse,-bless you viewed from a little girl's standpoint, it seems to honey, he be de backbone ob our family." "What are you trying to kill him for, then?" "Bless yo" me that no noble, brave man will or can be guilty of unkindness to helpless creatures; and its my life, I ain't trien to kill him, but I that he gwine opinion that any one who is unkind to animals to die, and I wants to get all de work outen him will be the same to human beings, unless deterred It is hard to set down rules by which to treat our brutes. If all the men and ladies were good, then

might we say, "Follow the dictates of your conscience;" but a conscience is such a wiry little machine we might better not say that. A red ant last night crawled over the leaves of my book, right across, as if attracted to it-the of rupture. Some fine day it is going to fall, and picture of a magnetic needle. My first impulse then somebody will be hurt; after which there was to knock it off, and then I saw a small island in the pleasant waters of the Ægean sea, and Zeus, the shining god of light, was transforming which will end the matter-unless the injured hundreds of small ants into flerce, bold warriors, Then Achilles came, and they followed him to lay siege to mighty Troy. I wondered if my little friend on the book were suddenly to become a myrmidon if I would attempt to crush it. I rather thought I should not, and the American solon kept its life. God no more made the higher animal to abuse the lower animal than he made the white man to

abuse the black man.

If you want to know how to treat an animal, put yourself in its place. "But," you say, "I do not mistreat; we have five or six cats,—I am good to them all. I am kind to the dogs. We have a parrot, which I slander but never strike. What more de you wish?" There is the busy rolling water of the ocean hurrying to the clouds, then dashing to earth again, carrying the wealth of mountains to barren fields, and making the earth better for its very activity. There is the lake, passive and calm, making the world something better without an exertion. You are the lake. Be a terrent, and when Boreas blows his shrill whistle take your cloak about you and sally forth. Be accompanied by your heart, and, if you have one, your purse. Open your heart and your purse will fly open with it. Do not imagine yourself a John Gilpin, or a Don Quixote, or even an Alfred the Great, but simply an American citizen on an errand of justice. Lookout for speechless animals, paupers, for a "beggar that is dumb, you know, may challenge double pity." If you be a Greek, remember a horse took Troy. If you be an American, remember a horse saved Caedar Creek. See the troops collected near Winchester. Watch Early driving them from their camp in the grey light of the merning. Listen to the echo of a far-away hoof. Hear it growing louder and louder till horse and rider rush to the front. Sheridan wore the lowrels of that victory. Let you and me make a wreath from the leaves of kindness for the horse. You may think the sniffling woolly cur of no value whatever, but it bears the image of these noble St. Bernard dogs that at this very moment are battling with the cold blast for men of your race and nation. Give the cur a bone for the sake of your benefactor. You say, "That will do theofinest breeds of horses are produced, that animal redeally; the horse is good and gentle; kindness will rule it; harness your theory with a mule, and your reins will soon be fragments." The theory is not "Never strike; never be angry." The Bible says "Be angry, but sin not." Solon said, "Be moderate." You follow the blacksmith's motto, and strike when the iron is hot. Wait till you have mastered your temper, then master your brute, remembering always to take the same means to do so that you would take if you knew the animal would walk up the aisle of your church on Sunday morning and read your record of the

PUPILS ENTITLED TO HONORABLE MENTION. pupils were declared to be entitled to honorable mention for the excellence of their compositions: High School. -- Arthur M. Little, 216 I street north-Eighth Grade.-Ada F. Gardiner, 115 C street

northeast (Mrs. E. A. Hilton, teacher); Nannie S. Gilbert (school 2, division 1), Glenwood road, D. C.; H. R. Kalb, 630 Q street northwest (Mr. S Jno. Thomson, teacher).
Seventh Grade.—Helen B. Weir, school division 3, 1228 I street northeast; Lovell C. Williams, 1235 6th street northwest. Sixth Grade.—Annie E. Holcomb, Franklin building; Meggie B. Ferguson, No. 618 M street. Fifth Grade.—Maud Lipscomb, Mount Pleasant;

still a favorite amusement in Spain, was abolished in England in 1825, although bear-baiting in the Minnie C. Durham, 1916 9th street; Edwin Brady, 916 9th street southeast. Fourth Grade.—George Alstead, school 2, division 5; George T. Nixon, school 3, division 5. Third Grade .-- Thomas Stetson, 1324 12th street: Lilian M. Hertford, Mount Pleasant.

The School-Boy.

We bought him a box for his books and things. And a cricket bag for his bat; And he looked the brightest and best of kings Under his new straw hat.

We handed him into the railway train With a troop of his young compeers, And we made as though it were dust and rain Were filling our eyes with tears. We looked in his innocent face to see The sign of a sorrowful heart:

But he only shouldered his bat with glee And wondered when they would start. "Twas not that he loved not as heretofore. For the boy was tender and kind; But his was a world that was all before, And ours was a world behind.

Twas not his fluttering heart was cold.

For the child was loyal and true; And the parents love the love that is old, And the children the love that is new.

THE CITY MARKETS.

Features of the Week.

FRESH PRODUCE FROM THE GULF STATES-OLEO-MARGARINE SAID TO BE SOLD IN ABUNDANCE-THE QUOTATIONS FOR CATTLE, ETC.

The prices for country products in our city

markets have, as a rule, remained steady during

the past week, and with little signs of lower The trade in potatoes has been steady at prices little wavering. Irish and Scotch sell in job-In the countries of the far east, where the Indus lends its name to the soil it washes, animalbing lots at \$1.10 a \$1.20 per bushel, and the demand for them is increasing, but without afworship is a fort for dumb brutes. A man cannot fecting the price, while the domestic product is firm at the rates last quoted. The ordinary good It so happened that the arrests were made quality now sells readily at \$1.20 a \$1.30 per

\$1.50 per bushel. Sweet potatoes are holding out better, both as to quantity and quality, than was expected. They are bringing \$4.50 a \$5 per barrel, and

North Carolina yams \$2 a \$2.50. There is a small business in domestic dried fruit. The supply is light and the demand steady. Apples are 10 and 12 cents for common dried, and peaches, unpeeled, 15 and 20 cents; North Carolina sun-dried 20 and 25, and other grades 15 and 18 cents; blackberries 12 and 15 cents; cherries 15 and 20 cents; raspberries 18 domestic dried fruits are scarce.

range from \$2 a \$6 per barrel, according to the quality. The Newtown pippins and winesaps of Washington to hunt for arbutus. On a bare appear to be about the best in our market, and some lots stored here last fall by our dealers have recently been opened, and are found to be better preserved from rot than any before seen in this market. Those who secured their winter | varies in the amount of its contents, of course was burning brush. We told him his cow was stores from Virginia and Maryland growth have done better than those who went further from home for their supplies.

Florida oranges sell from \$3.50 a \$5 in half barrel boxes, and Messinas \$3 a \$4 ber box. Malaga grapes are worth \$8 a \$16 per barrel. Messina and Palermo lemons are \$2.50 a \$3.25. Sicily lemons \$2.50 a \$4.25 per box. Cranberries, per barrel-Jerseys \$5 a \$8. Cocoanuts are selling at \$5 per hundred. Other fancy fruits are also high at present. The supplies of onions are abundant and with

dull sales-\$2.50 a \$3 per barrel are the ruling prices this week The supply of winter kale keeps up without much change in prices. The quality is excellent this season, and it brings \$2.25 per barrel, while good winter spinach sells readily for \$3.50 a \$4 per parrel. There has been a good deal of these vegetables sold this season, and poor families make them a nice substitute for cabbage, which is very scarce and high. Turnips of good qualthe head. "Dogs is up," he replied, with all the suavity of a salesman. He at last decided that ten cents were worth more than even ten dogs, and I considerable quantities consumed here every carried my prize away in triumph. What should week. There is a variety of ways for cooking I do with him? Put him out to board? No! I and serving them, some of them making a very

Sauerkraut continues to arrive from the west. The 18-gallon tubs sell at \$5.50, and the 45-gallon tubs at \$12.50. PRODUCE FROM FLORIDA.

Some excellent fresh tomatoes from Florida have arrived, and sell for \$2.50 a \$6 per bushel basket. The first arrivals of fresh asparagus have been

feature the present week. They were caught up quickly at \$1 per bunch of two pounds each, and were very fine. They came from Charleston. Some good lots of fresh Florida cabbage have arrived, and sold for \$4 a \$6 per crate of one bushel. A few lots of Boston cabbage have been in the market the past week, but the heads are small and not very solid. Dealers in market produce state that they an-

ticipate brisk sales of fresh stocks in the spring. Much early stock is now received annually from Charleston and Florida, and it is increasing in quantity every year. Producers south find that t is a profitable business to raise garden vegetables for northern consumption. Norfolk is losing its grip-upon the northern markets for early supplies, and all that is wanted is the means of quick and sure transportation to make this a very profitable business.

The stock of dry beans is very light and prices

THE CATTLE MARKET.

There were 213 good fat cattle put up at Queenstown Wednesday, and brought \$4 a \$6.50 per hundred on the hoof. Sales of inferior grade were sold for much less. There were also 350 sheep on the stand, which sold from \$4.50 a \$6.75 per hundred pounds; also 15 good milch cows, the price ranging from \$30 a \$50 each. There was also a lively inquiry for calves, but none were sold. The market was considered good and prices firm. Hay is dull and sales weak. The range for

good condition.

29 cents are the ruling rates. Limed eggs are every printer had captured a morsel of manunot much in demand. They are selling in job- script and hurried off to his "alley" to dispose bing lots for 15 and 17 cents. There has been no perceptible change in but-

grades are getting scarce, with an upward look as to price, but the market has been steady.

It is said that there is a great deal of oleomargarine sold in this market, and that much of it goes into the retail trade. It is thought that the proper officers whose duty it is to look after t are not vigilant.

BUTTERINE. Besides the eleomargerine its twin brother butterine has made its appearance here, and from 50 to 100 packages of both the articles are landed here every week. These packages are usually marked "eleomargerine" or "butterine," and they are likely sold as such by wholesale, but when they reach the retailer it is believed they are sold largely as genuine butter. Oleomargerine is composed altogether of the bovine products-butter and beef tallow, but the other article, butterine, is much the best imtation of butter, both in appearance and flavor, although the product of two animalsthe cow and the hog-butter and lard. So closely does butterine resemble duct that but few housekeepers can detect it. A few days since a lady well known in Wash- put in so as to make up the proper number of ington society accidentally found that she had been using on her table a first-class article of butterine instead of the pure dairy produce. There is a steady demand for good dressed hogs since the weather has changed, with better prices in prospect.

Good veal caives on the hoof are in active demand at 7 and 81/4 cents. The flour trade is very quiet and rather in favor of the buyers. The jobbing rates of Minnesota and other fancy patent-process brands are In addition to the above prize list the following | \$9; good family grades \$6.75 a \$7.50; superfine

\$5.25 a \$6. Dealers think the prices are as low as they ought to go, and are hopeful for more activity. The price of butchers' meat remains about the same as heretofore. Smoked meats, no change, but prices steady and brisk.

Fresh fish are scarce and high. In jobbing ots rock are selling from 80 and 60 cents per bunch; single rock of medium boiling size 20 and 25 cents per pound; large rock 15 cents; perch 50 cents per bunch for white, and 25 cents for yellow; fresh herring are worth \$40 per thousand. There are no Potomac shad in the been in market at \$1 each, and 50 cents for buck

Game is scarce and high.

A Flower That Explodes.

From Ceylon Letter in San Francisco Chronicle. In some seasons nature's greatest blossoming effort astonishes and delights the traveller in presentation of the talapat tree (carypha umbraculifena) in bloom, which marvellous flower, it is said, appears only at intervals of many years, and then bursts from its sheaf like a rocket, with a report like a small cannon, sending out immense feathery sprays of a pale yellow or white color laden with an oppressive perfume.

Curious Transmission of Physical Traits.

M. Lenglen, a physician of Arras, gives an interesting description of what may be well termed a remarkable perpetuation of physical traits. It appears that a certain M. Gamelon, in the last century, was sex-digitate, having two THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

How and Where it is Printed. THE LARGEST DAILY PUBLICATION IN THE WORLD-SCENES IN THE PRINTING OFFICE AT NIGHT-SOME FACTS ABOUT THE WORK DONE.

A little over a hundred years ago, in England, it would have been considered an offence, only one remove from treason, for a printer to dare liament. The celebrated contest between Parlament and the press began in 1770. The staid old English legislators, utterly astounded at the impudence of certain printers of London | room journals who dared to publish a summary of the parliamentary proceedings, ordered the rash men into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. within the precincts of the city of London and bushel, and fancy Rose, for seed, are selling at the lord mayor and aldermen of that city. ealous of their privileges, placed the officers of the House who arrested the prisoners.

in custody for making an The House thus defled waxed rurious and ordered the confinement of the Lord Mayor and one of the aldermen in the tower. When Parliament was prorogued these gentlemen were set at liberty, and the city was illuminated in their honor. Parliament finding itself powerless to oppose the growing public opinion in favor of the printers conceded the point, and from that day reports of legislative proceedings have been published; though the resolution affirming it to be a high indignity to, and a notorious breach of the privileges of the House to publish its debates remains unrevoked. If these queued and periwigged old lawmakers could revisit the glimpses of the moon on this side of the Atlantic, and behold the national legislature actually keeping a printing office of its own, doubtless they would thank their stars that they were permitted to die before the world shocking state of affairs with indifference.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD according to the length of the daily sessions of Congress, and the amount of business trans- or Senator has ordered, as is frequently the case, acted, but, as it averages, it is the largest daily copies of his speech in pamphlet form, his speech publication in the world. For several years past, during the months when Congress is in session, the wayfarer at night, through the parts | large platform to take its turn in being correctof the city bordering on the region known as Swampoodle-on account of a legend that there publication having been mended, the type is was once a swamp there, and the bullfrog and mud turtle held sway where now continuous rows of houses are built-was cheered by a long. bright row of lights in the upper floor of the type is then returned to the composing room Government Printing Office. This was the and placed on the "dead board," whence it Record office, but within the last few months it | makes its way back to the boxes in the printers' has been removed to the new wing of the build- cases. ing, and being located on the second floor, no longer hangs out aloft its cheery signals to guide the belated traveler. To this office, where the utterances of our legislators are immortalintrusion, a STAR reporter gained admission. THE RECORD OFFICE

is a spacious room or hall with arched fire proof to three different apartments. The visitor entering by way of the stairway at the left steps into the middle apartment, which is the "runway" of the office, devoted to imposing stones, galley assistant foremen, who gives out copy and keeps track of the matter as it is set up. The galley boy and "devil," also disport themselves in this central part of the hall, and the "typos" when on their way from their cases to "dump" their type and get a new "take." Near the stairway where the visitor entered is a small private office used by the foreman. The space on the right side of the hall is given up to the typos. Here there are rows and rows of printers' cases, line of lights half hidden by shades. The space on the right side is taken up with an inclosure where the proof-readers sit; a colony of printers the office; fonts of type, dead-boards, and cases for storing away the type that is "tied up" waiting for the stereotyper.

Such was the general arrangement of the printing office which THE STAR reporter invaded just at six o'clock. It was the hour when the work of the night was to begin. All eyes were crowding about the desk of the as-

GIVING OUT COPY. That gentleman had a large pile of manuscript already cut up in "takes" on the desk before him. The business of distributing the the copy was disposed of very rapidly. Each printer as his number was called stepped to the desk, took the piece of manuscript handed him, and repaired to his case. This copy good clover, timethy, and mixed has been \$14 a | was all paged in order. As it was given out the assistant foreman made a rapid Poultry is scarce and in great demand, the record on a slip of paper properly wholesale rates ranging at \$14 a \$18 for turkeys, and \$14 a \$15 for chickens. The supplies | number of the printer to whom the copy had come in slowly, and the sales are quick. Some | been given, the "folio" or number of the "take" good lots have been sold for higher rates than of manuscript, and the number of the galley on Live poultry also meets with 'ready sales if in set. As the work of giving out copy was going on, Mr. Byron A. Ford, the foreman of the of-Eggs continue high and in demand-28 and fice, stood by watching the proceedings. Soon of it, and there was a brief respite in the labors of the assistant foreman. A messenger from here hurried in, however, and dumped upon the desk several huge rolls of manuscript, which were to pass under the shears and pencil of the assistant foreman, to be numbered and divided up into takes and distributed among the typos

just as the first batch had been served. THE SIZE OF THE RECORD. "The Record," said Mr. Ford to the STAR reporter, "is undoubtedly the heaviest daily publication in the world. A fifty-six page Record. is equal to any two of the New York papers and a 100 page Record is equal to the Herald, Tribune, Times. World and Sun all put together. Look here," continued Mr. Ford, taking down a book in which a dairy record of the amount of type set is kept, "I think it would frighten any newspaper publisher to have any such bills as these." The record showed that during the first twentyseven days of the session there were set 5.679,-700 ems. The daily amounts ranged from 12,000 ems to 757,500 ems. The latter was a 112 page Record, made unusually heavy by the publication of the index of the Record. we call our 'dead horse,' the standing matter.

such as residences of members, &c., which are THE PROCESS.

The matter that comes from the stenographic reporters at the Capitol, after it reaches the printing office, makes its way gradually from that have worked during the night to bring it the desk of the assistant foreman down the center of the room until finally, the forms are wheeled out of the west end of the room on trucks and lowered to the press room. If one piece of copy, or "take," is followed in its progress through the office, the whole system can be seen. The takes average about 700 ems each so far as the matter can be evenly distributed. When the printer has set his take he carries it in his composing stick to a table on which a large number of galleys are set, and gives the number of his "take" and his "slug" to a man in attendance there. This man, who is provided with the record made by the assistant foreman, when he gave out the copy, has the typo dump his type on the proper galley, and taking the copy, places it in a sort of pigeon hole-numbered to correspond with the number of the galley. The advantage of giving out the market. Some few North Carolina roe have copy in short takes is soon made manifest, for it is not long after the copy is given out before the first galley is filled up, so that proofs can be taken and read, and all of the different departments of the office called into active operation, so as to hasten the matter on its journey towards the west end of the office. The floor man who attends to these galleys and the copy has to keep separate the reports of the two houses. There are two streams of type, one from the House report, and the other from the Senate report pouring in upon him constantly. THE PROOF READERS.

When the "take" has been dumped, together with other takes, a proof is taken from it, and this, with the corresponding copy, is taken into the proof readers' room or enclosure. This is a good-sized apartment, having tables and shaded lights arranged along the sides. Here are five proof readers who read by copy-that is, read the proof aloud and make corrections while a copy holder reads the manuscript with a view of detecting any errors made by the compositor.

After the proof has been read by one of these south of Palatka. There is a steamer

is required to correct his own errors. This done. another proof is taken and returned to the proof-readers, where it is read by a gentleman ing are marked by him. Meanwhile the type from shelf to shelf and from table to table. making its descent to the region of the press-

The type finally reaches

THE LAST STAGE on the imposing stone. Here it is made up in flat forms for the press, the forms being so arbeen inserted in their proper places the chases are firmly locked. A truck is wheeled up to the imposing stone, the form is laid upon it and rushed away to the elevator, where it is lowered to the press room. The first sheet from the press is brought immediately up-stairs, and it is thoroughly reviewed by the proof-reader, making the fifth and last time that the matter passes under the eye of the reader before publication.

depends on the size of the Record to be printed. The first two presses set to work print, at each impression, 16 pages of the Record. The other presses, and sometimes several of the large Oclawaha river steamers, and no one has seen presses in the office are used on the work, print signatures of 8 pages. After the daily Record, of which 6,000 copies are printed, has been run off the presses, the forms are returned to the arrived at an age where it could regard such a composing room. Here the type, after being released from the chases, is handled by no less than six different men before it finally goes to press again to print the permanent Record, which appears in the bound volumes. The type is released from the chases. If any Representative is taken out and the type rearranged for such special publication. After this is attended to the type is tied up and laid away on a ed. All the errors and omissions in the daily again made up in forms, and sent to the stereotyping foundry, where the plates from which the bound editions are printed are made. The

TONS OF TYPE.

By the time the reporter who had been guided through the intricacies of the office by Mr. Ford ized in type, and which is usually sacred from | reached the west end, a truck bearing two of the forms of the last edition of the Record was sent back from the press room, being hauled in from | NEURALGIA OR KIDNEY DISEASES. the elevator. Two mentaking hold of a form to LUMBAGO, SEVERE ACHES OR PAINS. ceiling, supported by two rows of strong brick lift it upon the "dead-board," staggered under columns, which divide the space in the hall in- its weight. "That weighs three hundred pounds," said one of the men to the reporter. "Every page of type" said Mr. Ford, "weighs 22 pounds. What do you think the last new dress of type we got weighed?" The reporter not being able to make an estimate, Mr. Ford conracks, copy cases and other furniture. At the tinued, "22.000 pounds. The last dress of type eastern end of this "runway" is the desk of the | we had lasted seven years, which is doing pretty well. Yes," continued Mr. Ford, in reply to a suggestion from the reporter, "we will have to have a larger office. The Record grows every session. It has been heavier this session than make use of it as a passage way ever before. Of course as the session grows older, the Record will grow larger."

One great source of annoyance to the printers in getting out the Record is the fact that nearly every Congressman who wants to revise his speech, and at night the eye gets bewildered by the long deems it necessary to keep the manuscript or proof out of the office until after midnight. "I think we have them now," said Mr. Ford, for whom there is not room on the right side of speaking of this, "by the 12 o'clock rule. If a member does not have his speech in now by 12 o'clock we put in a line 'Withheld for revision,' or something to that effect, and let it go. That makes them get in earlier. course when such a thing happens, the speech appears in its regular place in the bound edition." Very often members furwas life and bustle. Half a hundred printers in | nish the manuscript of their speeches, much to their shirt sleeves and wearing shades over their | the disgust of the typos, among whom Congressional chirography does not bear a very good reputation for legibility. The copy furnished by the reporters and their amanuenses is written in bold, plain characters, on alternate lines, and is very easy to decipher.

THE "REFRIGERATOR." "There," said Mr. Ford, pointing to a large wooden cabinet or box "is our refrigerator."

" Refrigerator," said the reporter. "Yes, our refrigerator. When a member sends down his speech in advance to have it set in type, so as to save time, the galleys are locked up there. Sometimes a member wants to get proof slips of his speech to send to the newspapers, or something of that sort. The type is locked up in the refrigerator until the speech is delivered. Then, as the speech becomes public the above since the cool weather has set in. which the "matter" should be emptied when property, it is taken out, and any one can

delivered. Then, as the speech becomes public property, it is taken out, and any one can see it."

ODDS AND ENDS.

Mr. Ford said that, if the copy was furnished uninterruptedly from six o'clock in the evening he could send a fifty-six page Record to press at two o'clock in the morning. He has now fifty-four compositors at work. When copy runs out they are fed with "document room" copy, of which there is always an abundance, so the government is not charged with "waiting time." As the demand on the Record increases towards the end of the session, the force will be proportionately increased. After the Record is printed, the copy, or manuscript, of each edition together with the revised proof slips, are done up in bundles and deposited in pigeon holes, where they are kept for several weeks, to be referred to, in case the accuracy of the Record is printed, the copy is case the accuracy of the Record is printed, the copy are kept for several weeks, to be referred to, in case the accuracy of the Record is printed, the copy is and an an in the copy was furnished uninterruptedly from six o'clock in the evening he could with customers buying Bargains in Clothing for Men; Boys and Children. The ladies delication with customers buying Bargains in Clothing for Men; Boys and Children. The ladies delication with well with the Style, Quality and Frice of our Boys and Children. The ladies delication with well with the Style, Quality and Frice of our Boys and Children's Suits. Boys and Prices. Business Suits, \$12 to \$25; fine Dress Black Cloth Coats, \$16, worth \$24; and Frice of Clothing at such Low Frees. Business Suits, \$20; fine Dress Cauts and Vests, \$10 to \$15; eatine Inset form. All Styles and Prices. Business Suits, \$20; fine Dress Cauts and Vests, \$10 to \$15; eatine Inset form. All Styles and Prices. Business Suits, \$20; fine Dress Cauts and Vests, \$10 to \$15; eatine Inset form. All Styles and Prices. Business Suits, \$12 to \$25; fine Dress Pants, \$3.00; good freess Cauts and Vests, \$10 to \$15; eatine Inset form. All Sty ter to note since the report of last week. Good the Capitel with a leathern haversack or bag fifty-four compositors at work. When copy to be referred to, in case the accuracy of the Record is brought into question. Such a perfect system is in operation in the office that not only can any piece of copy be found at any moment, but by reference to the record kept by see all my old friends and customers at the great reducthe assistant foreman when he gives out the tion copy, any paragraph that may be called for can be rescued from the sea of type in a moment of time. When the reporter left the office and emerged into the night air, the light in the lantern in the dome was shining in the southern sky, a sign to the world indicating that the legislators were extending their labors into the night. In a few hours the roar "That does not include," said Mr. Ford, "what | and clang of presses announce that the weary copy of the Record, fresh, crisp and clean, -containing a complete photograph of the session of

LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

the previous day up to the time of adjournment

late at night,-is laid upon the desk of each

member, who, probably, as he glances through

its pages, gives no thought to the skill and toil

of a hundred hands, and the mighty energies

into existence.

AN UTTER WINTER - EVERYTHING LOVELY-FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES OUT IN FULL FORCE-JOHN KELLY LUXURIATING IN THE PENINSULAR ARCADIA. Correspondence of THE EVENING STAR.

PALATKA, FLORIDA, February 20, 1882. If you could only be transported in a night and wake up in this state in the morning and look around you, see the forest trees with their new green leaves, the flowers and orange trees in full bloom and filling the air with their fragrance, hear the birds singing, bask in the clear, warm sunshine, you would surely think you were in some foreign land, and hardly believe you were still under the jurisdiction of our starry flag; and that it surely must be the month of May and not mid-winter. Even those who have traveled to a great extent have little idea of the diversity of soil, difference of climate and variety of production of this country of ours. What it is now few can conceive, and what it is destined to be in the near future, none can conjecture, Surely God has given to this people a goodly heritage, and with sectional lines obliterated and a more friendly intercourse between the people of the different sections we can grow and develop and be independent of and defy the world. Florida is full of strangers; many of them looking for and locating homes, and a peculiar feature noticed by all is that the large majority of them are educated and refined peo-ple of the better class and hailing from almost every state in the Union, besides many from England and other countries in Europe.

After the proof has been read by one of these men it is passed over to one of the silent readers, of whom there are four, and who read for by way of the St. John's river, about ten the last century, was sex-digitate, having two thumbs on each hand and two great toes on each foot; the peculiarity was not noticeable in his son, but in each of the three subsequent generations it has been strongly marked, some of the children at present showing the malformation as distinctly as their great-great-graphical formation and forma

acres of land, with more being planted evers day. A grove near Grescent City sold last for \$20,000 cash. Persons coming to Florida known as the "revisor," and all errors remain- should visit this place. There is a good country hotel, stores and churches. The Palatka and has been making gradual progress westward Indian River railway will run through or near this town, in consideration of which there is al When the corrections indicated by the revisor | ready quite a land boom in that section. While have been made the type is laid on another table | the town is on Crescent lake, there is also or stone and arranged en a new galley. This another lake on the other side of it, the two galley is two columns in width, and holds just lakes being only half a mile apart, yet the to publish reports of the proceedings of Par- the amount of type required to fill a page of the waters of one are forty feet higher than the Record. Another proof impression is taken other. The Palatka and Indian River rallway from the type then, and it is reviewed again in line is now projected to Titusville, and the corps the proof-readers' room for the last time before is running branches to Deland, Volusia and Sandtord, towns and landings on the St. John's

Few persons have stopped to consider the size of this state, the amount of its present productions, and what it will be. Millions of oranges are shipped every year, yet along the Indian River county, noted for the finest ranged as to hold eight pages of type. The oranges, hundreds of thousands rot every year head-lines and numbers of the pages having for the want of shipping facilities. This road will bring this fruit to market, and will also open a new line of communication between the Atlantic and Gulf coast. The Tammany chief, John Kelly, is at present paying a visit to this town, having been

ordered here by his physicians for his health. The forest trees are leading out very fast, and the whole air is perfumed by the fragrance of the orange blossoms. Cabbages as large as a half bushel, with strawberries, beans, lettuce and other early vegetables are in the market and The number of presses employed on the work | being shipped north. While this town is full of strangers, more are coming and going every day, this being a very pleasant place to stop at, as there are several

first-class notels and the starting point of the Florida who has not been on a trip up the Ocklawaba to Silver Springs at least.

The state fair at Jacksonville opens next week and will be a grand affair, while several of the counties will also hold fairs about the same time. This is a new thing for Florida, and if properly managed, will be of great advantage. It has been very warm the last few days, and

the natives say as warm as they have in summer.

which if so, would make Florida a very pleasant

place the year round.

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