of his countrymen. How the unfortunate young man had been able to save \$1,200, in view of the fact that he was only nineteen years old and the best situation he ever had was the one he held the day of his death-he was foreman of a scow in the street-cleaning department-mystified everybody but his Italian neighbors. A tour made in the Italian colony in Baxter street times. and vicinity will convince anyone who undertakes it that there are good reasons why the "miserable poor" to be found there have bank accounts. In the first place, the Italian colony enjoys a monopoly of the ragpicking business. The Italians have it, hold it, and are very likely not to be disturbed in their possesthat even the Italians themselves look upon the business with contempt. It seems that there are Italians who are Italians and have no consideration whatever of other Italians. The greatest insult you can offer to one of the former class is to call him a ragpicker. To mention the word "calabrose" to some Itallans is assure to arouse wrath as is the throwing of a red rag before the eyes of large proportion of the ragpickers come

It is a curious circumstance, however, that the Calabrians do take to ragpicking as a natural and proper vocation. Our city ragpickers come from there in largest numbers, though there are among them representatives from Salerno, Bartacaleta and Campobasso. It is not true that the business. Even the Calabrians quit the this, and so, too, to the ragpicking business there is the busy season; there are are still very numerous. lucky days and unlucky days. It is a average about eighty-five cents; with

from Calabria.

makes \$1.50. from Calabria and the other provinces resting places are called "forms." heretofore mentioned are very poor. And they lose no time after landing in getting to work. Within ten hours after their arrival in Castle Garden they are engaged in business—the ragpicking business, of course. There is thorough esprit de corps among them. Taking one of the poorest and most friendless of them as hounds or other persons doing damage to an example, he is never allowed absolute- the crops, are responsible. So it appears ly to want for food or shelter. A brother that hunting hares, as well as shooting business may be ignorant of the fact. ragman takes him in tow, guides and pheasants, partridges and grouse is reposts him, and warns him, too, of the stricted to a legally defined season of the pitfalls peculiar to the business. The newly-arrived immigrant is taken along a hunting affords very little protection to route, the secrets of the business are ex- the tenant farmers, as the hares consume plained to him, lines of demarcation are a considerable quantity of wheat and pointed out and a mental map of the new district is taken in a day. In case of mishap in the near future but little harm comes to anybody, as is obvious. They have an amusing way of marking the sections of the city, which Tewkesbury, last summer, that were lump of chalk in their pocket to rub on they take as the leading points. Of course none of this class can speak Eng five or six bushels per acre; and insure a better "grip" for it on the hog's lish, nor can they pronounce this names of the streets, nor do they know erting in the wheat at mid-day the correctness of this statement, but them, but they fix upon prominent places as starting centers; and have names of is only a sample of very destructive but the least to see chalk come into general their own for them, like this: Center numerous instances of the kind. The use as an adjunct of the sorter's craft, tf market, corner of Center and Canal hare, being naturally active, is propor- the latter wishes to achieve any degree of streets, is the "Market of Dogs" because tionately long winded, and will run at comparison with the shrinker in tis somewhere thereabouts, at the entrance, are the figures in stone of two dogs; Jefferson Market is called the "Market of the Bell," because surmounting the police court is the clock; Thirty-third street and Broadway is called the "Clock ing there is an illuminated clock. Wall street is called the "Black steeple" because Trinity towers above it on Broadway, and so on in other sections. There

are about five thousand rackpickers in

the city, and except those who have just

landed they are all with bank accounts little or much. cents a day. His food consists of a little hour or more in some cases, and perhaps bread and cheese of the most inferior 20 per cent of the hares that are hunted quality; with a little bacon at times. with harriers escape their pursuers en-With half a pound of "chuck" meat and tirely for the time. macaroni a crowd can be supplied with Hare hunting is a less aristocratic port the York hog," much to the amusement The men generally herd together. They shooting. Tenant farmers, not too busy, from here, and the men go away and hunting will soon disappear. hidden away or put in savings bank. In hare is found in her form, the greyhounds name of the mother or the name of some will soon run down a hare in a large open other member of the family being substi- field or pasture ground. But in small that within five years one of these Italians | thick, if the hare gets through unhurt, | will save \$1,200. He may not make that and the dogs lose sight of her for five amount ragpicking, but when he gets a seconds, she may get away with her life. little money together from his savings by | - Cor. Country Gentleman. the rags and his work in the country in the busy season, he lends it out at an exorbitant interest to his countrymen who may be in distress or who may want to go to some of the interior towns of the United States. An Italian banker as oning the chief into a private room, sured the reporter yesterday that he had | said : known cases where \$50 was paid for a "You know that \$800 robbery at my loan of \$25. But the humblest Italian house that I reported yesterday mornwill pay his debt to his countrymen with | ing?" the very first money he earns. Even the money supplied to the newly arrived immigrant here is repaid with the greatest "Well, I-ahem-I have decided not promptness as soon as he gets fairly started to pursue the matter. You needn't take at ragpicking. There is some six or eight any further steps. In fact-" banks, or exchanges, in the city where You don't mean to say that you have these men transact all their business, recovered the money?" even to the responsibility of their humble cocial life as well in Italy as here.

A Herald reporter spent some hours in the exchange in Center street recently, the money was taken out of my trowsers and while he was in the office there was a pockets at night, and-and-this morncontinuous stream of young men apply- ing my wife had sent home a new sealskin ing at the counter for all sorts of infor- sack.' mation and in the transaction of most "Ah." various business. Arrangements for passages to the Western States constituted cluded to let the matter drop-let the the bulk of the business, but there was a matter drop," and with a deep sigh the goodly amount of money sent to bereaved husband drifted out - Sam the old country to families who Francisco Post.

come here. The proprietor of the exchange informed the reporter that at some seasons of the year he has sent as much as 125,000 in a week to Italy from the savings of these apparently impoverished Italians. He ex- and also impart a little local "color" cluded from this calculation all concern and interest to the matter-o'-fact market with Italian residents here who are in reports. comfortable circumstances and have permanent homes. He referred only to the floating or transient Italians who are on

to Italy, but two out of three who do so sort;" but, no matter what variations the and all in the most quiet way. This come back to this country, bringing their | sort may assume, the phrase is Greek and families. These are the men who go the meaning a perfect mystery to those away from the city to work on railroads. untutored in the classic language of This gentleman assured the reporter that "swinedom." he had sent back to Italy on a single trip as many as 154 passengers from among where the buyer for a packing-house sion of it. But it is an interesting fact this class. The greatest annoyance Ital- buys one, two, four, or ten car-loads of ian passengers suffered from, he said, was hogs from a commission salesman on the the camaristi, which word being trans- condition that such hogs are to be assortlated means the "skin." There are ed to suit the requirements of the house about one hundred of the fellows in the for which the purchase is made, a feacity, who prey upon their immigrant ture of the deal that is explicitly undercountrymen with remorseless activity stood between buyer and seller before and ingenuity, fleecing them in every closing the bargain. To facilitate this way they can. They are banded to- sorting there are several "sorting-pens," gether, too, and work harmoniously among themselves, even to the extent an infuriated bull. The secret history of being leagued for operation in other as to that word "calabrose" is that a States. They practice every mean art to take the last cent from the immigrant, Stock-Yards is carried out, for it is sarely using bogus telegrams, abandoning the men and under cover of the foreign lan- hogs are selected by the man who does

Hare Hunting.

hare hounds or harriers are frequently ing" on the salesman's part at the severi-Italians make ragpicking a life-long named) is still a prevalent pursuit with ty or "closeness" of the sort; and in like work as soon as they can, and it is only in are better fixed, as Americans would say, exceptional cases that a Calabrian in this than the average of their class. A pack city becomes reconciled to it as a perma- of harriers may consist of from twelve to be, to "bulldoze" the sorter, which not nent way of making a living. As in twenty couples. Harriers are usually infrequently leads to an exhibition of every other branch of labor the industri- kept by country squires owning but a temper of the most warlike nature until ous man or woman fares best so it is in few farms, or only a few hundred acres the disputed point is finally settled by of land. Hares being protected as game, the buyer, who usually suggests a com-

poor day for the ragpicker when he only for protection when pursued. But gen- iness; but it has also its comical side makes sixty cents. His ambition is to erally they breed and sleep in the grain when viewed with a quiet desire to see it make \$1.25, and he earns daily on an fields of the farmer. They do not burrow in all its phases, and although it somein banks or under ground as rabbits do, good fortune on his side he sometimes but scratch out hollow nesting places two or three inches deep, and of width and As a rule the Italians who come here length to fit the body of the hare; these

In limited areas of country where little wheat is raised, hares are sometimes hunted with harrier dogs for sport, before harvest. But this can only be done by the consent of the farmers occupying the hands of a billiardist. The posing the land that is under crop, and if warned off by the tenant, the owners of the year. But this restriction as to time for other grain, and spoil as much more, by pulling it down and tramping it in their just as the grade and quality of the hog paths, while the crop is uncut, for weeks | warrants him in shouting. In this conor months previous to harvest. I saw nection it is stated that certain hogfields of wheat on the Yorke estate, near | sorters at the Stock-Yards always carry a damaged by hares to the extent of the point of the sorting pole so as to many hares were feeding or cov- snout. The Tribune cannot vouch for without hindrance or disturbance. This nevertheless it would not surprise it in considerable speed some ten or a dozen miles. The hunting season begins at about the same time as partridge shooting-say Sept. 10th. Stubble fields are drawn or searched over by the harriers as woods are for foxes, and when the hare for sale. Being at church street," because over a prominent build- is found she can rarely escape, but is soon Sunday after a heavy week's work run down and sadly mangled by the

Sometimes hares will double on their track, or make sharp curves several times, and the small inclosures, and great number of thick fences, as well as the small size of the hare, compared with that of the dogs ten times as large, enable An Italian can live for twenty five poor puss to elude her pursuers for an

a soup which they consider to be delicious. than fox hunting, or grouse or phesiant and surprise of the startled congregation. live six or seven in a room, paying \$1 . if they can spare a horse, engage in are month for the accommodation. The hunting, but not as frequently as in families live much in the same way. former times, when there were many This fact suggests a characteristic feature more farmers in England than at present. in their life in this city and their | The hare hunt is in fact coming to be esmethods of living. Their object timated as more of a nuisance than a is, as has been said, to get away benefit, and it is probable that both hares

Letting \$800 Drop.

A solemn looking citizen appeared at police headquarters vesterday, and beck-

"Certainly, and I have out two of our best men on the case, and-"

"Oh! no-not at all." "Found a clue, eh?"

"Well, n-o-o, not exactly. The fact is

"And so you see I have about con-

The "Sorter."

A little attention to matters of detail may instruct the uninitiated in some of the technicalities of the live-stock trade,

Take, for instance, the "grading" of hogs, or what is known to the trade as "sorting," which is very little understood their struggling way to a home in some except by persons actually engaged in farming district of some other State, and the business. The newspaper reports of these he knew that as many as nine may state, as they frequently do, that for thousand have been scattered about at some specified reason buyers of certain grades of hogs gave a "good sort" or a A large number of these Italians return "bad sort," a "close sort" or a "liberal

To begin with, then, suppose a case popularly called "mills," established in close proximity to each scale, and it is here in these mills that the really important branch of the hog trade of the here that, good or bad, prime or inferior guage escape punishment. - N. Y. Herald. the sorting in his capacity of "hogsorter." The privileges and scope of this latter office, when abused or not thoroughly understood by the incumbent, Hunting the hare with beagles (as very often lead to a good deal of "kick-'gentleman farmers," i. e., farmers who manner the covetousness of the salesman sometimes takes the form of a mild or determined attempt, as the case may promise as the most amicable course. The hare frequently seeks the woods This is the serious side of the sorting bustimes has to be accredited with some of the most stormy scenes that occur in the Stock-Yards, it also furnishes instances where genuine humor comes into play as

> one of the readiest auxiliaries of trade. The sorter's pole is generally about six feet long, and about as stout as a billiard cue at the thick end, and is used much after the manner of that instrument in and figure-cutting of some sorters when operating in the mill very forcibly eminds one of the posturing of a dancing master, though the chief actor in the

> There is something irresistibly ludicrous in the sight of a man posing, setting and "bracing up" with a billiard cue in hand to "carrom" off the end of a hog's snout with scientific dexterity, while he accompanies the action with a wild exclamation of "By one" or "In one," efforts to get his business "down fine." A rather good story is told of a well-

known commission man at the Stock-Yards who does a good deal of sorting himself preliminary to offering his hogs Morpheus claimed him for a short flight through dreamland before the service was half over; and it may be said that the overworked live-stock broker was away on the wings of sleep and comexciting associations, when suddenly a box in the hands of the collector at the My name for the disease is 'apoplexy.'

As the construction of a sorting-pen may not be familiar to the general public it may be described here. The pen usu- condition of the eyes, the dilated pupils | viated. A few practical experiments, ally arranged for assorting and selecting and sight apparently gone, the mem- carefully conducted, would test the the different grades of hogs is a long, nar- branes of the nose of a deep red or violet proposal.—St. James' Gazette. row alley, about twelve to sixteen feet wide, between two close-boarded fences about the regulation hight of hog-pen | the lamb is usually found dead without fences. Off this long alley there are two a premonition of disease. One I found to the country, work and send on their | Coursing hares with greyhounds was or three catch-pens connected with the unwell and administered two ounces of inquired a well-known legal gentleman earnings to their families. These savings formerly quite a prevalent sport, and still sorting-alley by a gate which opens into Epsom salts, which effected a cure. I of the equally well-known, jolly, floridare hoarded up carefully, being either prevails in many parts of England. The the long alley, and thereby catches or have observed the following treatment faced old drayman, who, rain or shine, receives the hogs rejected by the sorter, banking the money the real name of the being led, two or more together, and let | those he selects being allowed to go "by" depositor is seldom given, the maiden loose at once. Two or three greyhounds | the gate. When hogs are brought to this |-Stir as much salt into a half gallon of | change. mill to be sorted, they are all driven to. pine tar as it will take. Smear bottoms the farther end of the long alley, and of feed troughs with it liberally. Keep tuted. As an average it has been affirmed inclosures, and where the fences are then the sorter takes his position between them in this condition and give salt in no the hogs and the gate of the catch-pen, other way. The lambs will soon learn man, who strives to "catch in" or let | this before their age for dying with the "by" every hog as directed by the sorter, who plainly orders the gate-holder in a loud, clear voice to catch in or let by small quantities. If lambs are already accept or reject. A good sorter is sup- put tar well back in the mouth with a Only the hauling of a thrunk for a ginposed to be able to tell at a glance as the small paddle prepared for the purpose; tilman for forty cints, an' a load av fur-hog approaches the catch-pen gate which the bulk of a hickory nut is enough. It niture for thirty cints; an' there was the the man that separates the breakfast | with a grain feed morning and evening. the mixed droves into every grade known | are not doing so well as if on grass." to the provision trade. - Chicago Tribune.

> -The old wooden light-house standing on the northeast side of Fort Schuyler, and marking the northwest side of the entrance to the East river, New York, is to be torn down, to give place to a new structure of pressed brick. The present building was erected in the year 1826, and is one of the oldest coast beacons in the United States .- N. Y. Times.

> -Buttermilk is said to have healing qualities. It is certainly softening and soothing to the flesh.

Something for Women to Do.

I have often heard it complained that there was nothing for women to do by which they could earn as much as men. Perhaps there is nothing in the same line of business as that followed by men, but, taking all the professions followed by women, it seems to me that there is a great deal of money made by them. The enormous sums made by singers and actresses are too well known to need mentioning. But there are other lines of business that women may follow who have no natural gifts such as these. I heard, the other day, of a lady who was making a handsome income for herself, lady is a Miss Martin. I do not suppose that there is any objection to my mentioning her name, as it is well known among a great many people. Miss Martin is the daughter of a gentleman living near Auburn, in this State, who at one time was very wealthy; but, although the family still live in the old homestead, which is a noble mansion, they are very much reduced in circumstances. Miss Martin, when she became old enough to want money, and to know that it did not always come for the wanting, cast about for something to do by which she could at least earn a decent living and not be dependent upon her father. It seemed as though all the avenues were closed. She was not gifted in any particular way, though she was a woman of excellent education, and had all the advantages that came from high social position. But she neither sang well enough for stage purposes, nor had she any histrionic talent. In giving the subject serious consideration, she remembered that there was one thing she could do very well, and that was pickling and preserving. She told her friends that she was going to make a large quantity of pickles and preserves of different kinds, and that she wanted to sell them. Knowing what an excellent housekeeper she was, they knew that anything that was made under her supervision was sure to be good, so she had no trouble in selling all she made the first year. The second year she made more yet, and was unable to supply the demand. The fourth year she increased her facilities, and her reputation had by this time spread so far that she did a very | ry education, at least, does not protect large business, and even sold to some of one from the penitentiary. The second the larger stores in New York. Now, a series also shows conclusively that mefriend of hers told me the other day that her profits from pickles and preserves reach the very comfortable sum of \$6,000 to \$10,000 a year. And she only works tablishment of labor-training schools as from May to November. Auburn being a corrective of the evil, it would be dea little far from the New York markets, where fruit can be bought best and cheapest, Miss Martin has come down and taken a place near Glen Cove, to be near her friend, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, as well as to gain the advantages of a nearer residence to New York. One of the secrets of Miss Martin's success is that information is now desired .- Chicago everything she makes is the very best of | Herald. its kind. All the ingredients she uses in her pickles and preserves are the best in the market, and though she employs a number of men and women, she superintends everything herself; and, while her articles are all in the shops, they have centemporary yesterday. As a humane a home-like taste that is unmistakable. All the jars bear her initials, written in fac-simile of her autograph, on a neat label on the side. A sister of Miss Martin, on seeing her success, cast about her for something to do. Of course, she did not want to go into the same line of business, and finally she struck upon cake-making as a means of livelihood, and her cakes are now almost as celebrated as her sister's pickles and preserves. She

Lamb Cholera.

Miss Martin's cakes are considered an es-

New York .- N. Y. Cor. Boston Gazette.

A sheep raiser in Ohio writes to the Practical Farmer concerning the disease commonly called lamb cholera, as follows:-"Hundreds of lambs die annually here of this disease. Very few flocks came difficult to tell whether a shock escape without a loss of three or four and | was or was not sufficient to effect the purmany lose from twenty-five to fifty of pose intended. The difficulty could be their number. I think the name 'cholera' not unwilling to make the trip. He sped | is a very improper one for this malady, as only the fleshy lambs are known to die menced to dream of the mill and all its with it. A thin lamb, or one poorly lines and spots were found in different spacious vaults. Here are his aftersuckled or handled, I have never known sharp rap on the elbow from a jingling- to die with the so-called lamb cholera. tirely unmarketable. Again, it is comoffertory brought him to his feet, though A very fair description of the disease will | thunder-storm becomes "tainted"; and | happiness to possess it, he can, at least, not to his waking senses, and he shouted | be found in Randall's 'Practical Shepat the top of his voice: "In two an' by herd,' under his article on apoplexy, as the case with electrically killed cattle. one-year-old child sitting before a plate applied on the mutton breeds of England. The objection that the process of slaugh- of gravy-he can put his hands in it, and Mr. Cattell's diagonisis on the subject is | tering by electricity would be attended | delight in the sensation." about as complete as any I have seen, ex- with danger to the butchers is less valid, cept he might have added the staring for all such danger could easily be obcolor, as if engorged with blood. It is seldom a remedy can be administered, as with my breeding ewes and find it a very successful preventive of this lamb disease: the latter being held by the broker's to lick the tar. Many will be noticed at disease. Feed sulphur, wood ashes and you expect to live and keep a horse on Epsom salts mixed in the feed daily, such hogs as his judgment leads him to | dying, get pine tar, catch each lamb and one to put in and which to let by, and it | may purge some or all of them, but they | pots an' the kittles, an' the deuce only is right at this moment that the pole is | will get all right in a day or two and no used to "head" or "punch" the rejected | more will die for a while, even if you hog into the catch-pen. He may never | quit at that. I am keeping one lot of goods for thirty cents?" secure as much newspaper notoriety as ewes and lambs on bare pasture, where the shrinker, but for all that the sorter is | they are compelled to take hay each day. bacon from the mess pork and converts | No sick lambs, but the ewes and lambs

> -In discharging a New York boy, who on the ground that, though he handled a Captain of the American Rifle Team, said: "You should not have a loaded pistol upon your person, or about you. I may claim that I have had an extensive experience in handling firearms, yet I would as soon have a rattlesnake near me as a loaded gun, and one is likely to be in stove ovens it is not a good place to the animals if they could defend the:

What is the Cause of Crime?

If the result of the present agitation of prison management should be that of throwing light upon the causes which important gain will have been made by and the wife. it, for it is evident upon the face of it that prison management, even in the best conducted institutions, rarely leads to the reform of the prisoners. All our prisons are full of men, many of whom have served out one or more previous sentences. If the Governor interposes the executive clemency it rarely fails that the thief is back again within the walls about as soon as the time of catching him, delays of justice and jail detentions, permit. Once a criminal always a criminal seems to be a rule with few exceptions. The young prisoner, whose crime may have been little more than a youthful indiscretion, emerges from his penal servitude hardened in crime and ready to do his worst. When the prisoners are set at hard labor outside the prison walls, in prison camps, the case is worse. To the prisoner this life appears like a horrid slavery. Its value as punishment is lost in the desire of revenge upon the hard-harded contractor who enriches himself through prison labor. The great point is to find out why men turn criminals. There are two theories, which mainly divide philanthropists in-

to opposing camps. The one is that illiteracy is the cause of crime; the other, want of trade. The New York Times gives some interesting figures from the report of Mr. Vaux concerning the penitentiary at West Philadelphia. They cover the two decades from 1860 to 1880. In the first there were 1,605 prisoners received. Of these 1,115 could both read and write, but 1,217 had never been apprenticed to a trade. In the second decade there were 2,383 prisoners received. Of these 1,677 could read and write; 1,950 had never been apprenticed. The Echo. detailed figures of the second decade afford other points of interest, such as these: Out of 780 criminals, 572 were from public school, 193 never went to school, while 755 had no trade. Whatever these figures might mean if their antecedents were understood, they certainly appear to prove that an elementachanics and artisans generally are not likely to go to prison.

Yet before advocating the general essirable to ascertain which is the cause and which the effect. Were these men driven to crime through want of a trade by which to make a living? Or was it the case that they had no trade by reason of constitutional tendencies to idleness and vice? These are questions upon which

Slaughtering by Electricity.

"Death by electricity" is becoming a favorite subject for letters to the daily papers, and one such was published in a means of inflicting capital punishment there is much to be said in its favor, especially after two recent cases of bungling at the hands of the hangman. But none of the humanitarians who advocate electricity as a substitute for the butcher's axe seem alive to the disadvantages attendant thereon. That a "large amount of terror and suffering to the poor beasts that die that we may live" would be avoided by the proposed change lives at Auburn, but she receives orders is obvious enough, and has been often from New York and even from Newport. pointed out; but what are the compensating disadvantages? Some years back sential part of a well-regulated pantry in a series of experiments were tried cu sheep at the now defunct Polytechake Institution with the enormous galvanic coil made by Messrs. Apps, with the following results. The sheep fell immediately on the discharge of the current, to all appearance dead. In some cases, however, the animals showed signs of life after a short interval; so that it begot over, no doubt; but when killed the parts, which were thereby rendered en-

Tim and the Lawyer.

"Have you had a job to-day, Tim?" summer or winter, is rarely absent from his post in front of the Michigan Ex-

"Bedad, I did, sor." "How many?"

"Only two, sor." "How much did you get for both?"

"Sivinty cints, sor." "Seventy cents! How in the world do

seventy cents a day?" "Some days I have half a dozen jobs, sor; but bizniss has been dull to-day, sor.

"Do you carry big loads of household "She was a poor widdy, sor, an' had no more to give me. I took all she had, sor, an' bedad, sor, a lyyer could have done no better than that, sor." And old Tim had won the first fall.

knows phat; a big load, sor."

Detroit Free Press.

-A tattered tramp who was arrested

was acquitted of shooting a companion, in Buffalo the other day claimed to have been "a general in King Pharaoh's army." loaded revolver carelessly, the shooting As that stony-hearted monarch's army was accidental, Judge Gildersleeve, ex- disbanded when it struck wate: several centuries ago, it is supposed the "general" is an escaped mummy -N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

> -Manitoba may be a good summer resort; but when the thermometer freezes spend the winter.- N. O. Picayune.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-A Minnesota farmer advertised that If the man who had run off with his wife, two children and \$500 would return the lead men to enter upon lives of crime an | young ones, he might keep the money

-The Oswego, (N. Y.) Palladium was sued for \$5,000, and the verdict left only the single figure five. It looks sort o' mean for an editor to beat a man out of \$4,995 and then crow over it .- Detroit Free Press.

-The French settlers in Michigan use notched sticks for keeping accounts. By making various kinds of notches on the edges of an octagonal stick a foot'long, a farmer can record all his money matters for a year. - Detroit Post.

-Governor Ireland, of Texas, has advised in a message to the Legislature that vaccination be made compulsory in that State. "I am, as a rule, he says, "very thoroughly opposed to paternal government, but on this subject I am as firmly

-Henry Ward Beecher believes in women dressing richly and tastefully, but does not believe in sending to Worth, of Paris, for dresses, as he never saw one of his dresses that was not six inches too short at one end and three feet too long at the other. -N. Y. Sun. -Lord Keane, of England, in his will,

which was proved a short time ago, set a good and much-needed example by expressly stating that his funeral must not cost more than \$250 (£50). "My father's," he added, "cost £500, which I consider a shameful waste of money." -Rev. W. F. Smith tells of a horse he

once knew that would always refuse to pull if three persons, no matter of what size or weight, were in the vehicle to which he was hitched, but he never refused to draw two of any size. This is a horse that can count. - Oglethorpe (Ga.)

-There is good fellowship among the newspapers of Oil City. The Morning Derrick. being washed out by a recent flood, the Evening Blizzard offered its facilities to its contemporary, while the Latest Gusher and the Bull Bear Bugle offered to back 100,000 barrels "long" for the benefit of the unfortunate.

-A century since the Hawaiians were savages and cannibals. Now there are over three hundred telephone wires in use in the city of Honolulu, and the application of the telephone is made throughout the islands on the plantations. Some of the planters are cutting their cane at night with the aid of electric light. - Chicago Herald,

-"Stoop down, I want to whisper to you," said a Louisville woman to her consort, as they walked together in the street. He stooped, and she cut his throat almost from ear to ear with her pocket knife. He had been rash enough, in the presence of the woman who claimed his affections, to apply an endearing term to a rival female. - Courier-Journal

-Chinese agriculturists who may notice anything unusual making its appearance through the soil, are requested to bear in mind the fact that the drillers for oil in Washington County, Pa., have penetrated a distance of 3,600 feet, and are still going on. A strong odor of Young Hyson can already be detected in the derrick .- Pittsburgh Telegram.

-There are now living in San Francisco, within a few blocks of each other, five generations of one family. The great-great-grandfather is seventy-one years of age; the great-grandmother, fifty-six; the grandmother thirty-eight; her son twenty-one, and his baby daughter, six months. They have been photographed in a group .-- San Francisco Chronicle.

-The Providence, (R. I.,) Journal has discovered a phenomenon—a young man, a favorite in society, who dares to say that he "cannot afford it"-that he would be pleased to dance the german every night in the week, if opportunity were given him, but that if costly bouquets are a necessity, he must forego the pleasure, for his salary is not sufficiently large for him to be able to pay for them.

-A San Francisco reporter visited the Sub-Treasury there, and gazed with uncarcass was always found to be more or disguised covetousness upon the \$31,000,less damaged in market value. Dark | 000 of coin piled sack upon sack in the thoughts: "It is good to contemplate all this vast amount of wealth, for, although monly supposed that meat exposed in a it may be beyond the measure of one's we have no proof that such would not be enjoy the beatitude experienced by a

-During the engagement of a certain star actress at a Boston theater, a florist was engaged by her to stay behind the scenes every evening, for the purpose of working over flowers into new designs. The great floral ship which was handed over the footlights in the first act, for instance, would astonish and delight her again in the second act in the form of a pillow, and then be thrown to her in numerous bouquets throughout the rest of the play. In this way she reduced her bill for flowers, but offended the florist, who therefore let out the secret .-Boston Transcript.

-- A party of St. Louis men who found business uncommonly dull one day recently amused themselves by conducting a telephonic conversation with a newly arrived Irishman. The man was told that the instrument communicated with Ireland, and when he howled questions into it about "Uncle Jerry" and "Toby" and the "rint of the land," he was overjoyed to hear a voice which he "recognized" as that of "Katy, his darlint daughter." When he went off to get the "ould woman to come and hear from home with her own ears, the funny St. Louis men laughed till the tears came. -St. Louis Post.

-Twenty-five Chinamen, killed by the recent powder explosion at Berkeley, Cal., were buried with considerable parade. On arriving at the cemetery, it was found that permits had been issued for the burial of twenty-four, and the sexton would admit that number only. Which body should be excluded as the twenty-fifth? The question was left to the crowd of live Chinamen, and they settled it by means of a terrific fight, in which various weapons made many wounds.

-I have no enemies but the people who abuse animals, and the men who. abuse animals are never dangerous to anybody olse. They wouldn't even hurt selves - Henry Bergh.