

The Cuban Revolt.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in one respect more active than the last preceding revolt which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some population on the coast, besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws, and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those bearing arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen, as individuals, with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, and as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationships. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals, the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign states. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, nor our loss and material damage, consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane responsibility may have received from the cruelties, which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed, and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

Guatemala and Mexico.

The boundary dispute which lately threatened to embroil Guatemala and Mexico, has happily yielded to pacific counsel, and its determination has, by the joint agreement of the parties, been submitted to the sole arbitration of the United States minister to Mexico. The commission appointed under the convention of February 18, 1889, to set new monuments along the boundary between the United States and Mexico, has completed its task.

American Missionaries in Turkey.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite alarm concerning the reported massacre of Christians in Armenia, and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage, and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

I regret, however, that an attempt on our part to obtain better information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarters of the Ottoman empire, by sending thither the United States consul at Sivas, to make an investigation and report, was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish government. This movement on our part was in no sense meant as a gratuitous entanglement of the United States in the so-called Eastern question, nor as an officious interference with the right and duty which belong, by treaty, to certain great European powers, and which called for their intervention in political matters affecting the good government and religious freedom of the non-Mussulman subjects of the sultan, but it arose solely from our desire to have an accurate knowledge of the conditions, and our efforts to care for those entitled to our protection.

The presence of our naval vessels, which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities, affords opportunities in a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our countrymen within reach of our ships, which might be found imperiled.

The Ottoman government has lately issued an imperial irade, exempting forever from taxation any American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained, by our envoy at Constantinople, that similar institutions maintained and administered by our countrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights, and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected. The government, however, in view of existing circumstances, is far from relying upon such assurances as the limit of its duty.

In conclusion, I specially entreat the people's representatives in congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen, whom, in our respective places of duty, we have undertaken to serve.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

MADE PLAIN ENOUGH.

MANNER OF ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Membership Divided Into Three Classes. Vacancies In Committees—The Republican Being the Dominant Party Must Assume the Responsibility.

The exact character of what is known as "the organization" of the United States senate is not generally understood, and in view of the close division of parties in that body at this time an explanation of the organization will be of interest. The common understanding is that, being a continuous body, the senate is always fully organized and prepared to transact any business that may be brought before it. This is true only to a limited degree. The senate is supplied with a code of rules, a presiding officer, clothed with full authority to act, and with a secretary, sergeant-at-arms and a full force of clerical and other officials necessary to its orderly assembly and conduct, but at the beginning of every new congress, so far as the performance of any important legislative act is concerned, the senate is almost as unprepared for business as is the house of representatives prior to the election of a speaker and other officers.

The membership of the senate is divided into three classes, one of which enters with every congress. The class which enters with the Fifty-fourth congress consists of 30, to all of whom the oath of office must be administered by the presiding officer before they can become fully qualified to perform any official act. At the present time, therefore, the legal membership of the senate is limited to 58, and its first act will of necessity be the immediate induction of the 30 senators elect, or as many of them as present themselves. Of these senators elect 13 are men who were not members of the preceding senate. Politically they stand 19 Republicans, including Du Pont of Delaware; 9 Democrats and 2 Populists.

Under the rules business must be considered and reported by a committee of the body before it can be acted upon by the senate. Notwithstanding the fact that 17 of the senators elect were members of the preceding senate, their former official relations with that body are as completely cut off as though they had never existed. According to custom, they have been considered as continuing members, have been carried on the list of committees, accorded all the privileges and awarded all the "courtesies" that attach to a full fledged senator. Yet the ex officio senators among the senators elect must enter by the same door and go through the same forms to secure admission and rehabilitation as their newly chosen associates and will stand before the bar of the senate upon the same footing as the latter.

As the 17 ex officio senators can have no official connection with the senate prior to formal induction, it follows that they now have no legal connection with its committees. As the senate now stands many of the committees are merely skeletons, some of them not having sufficient membership to constitute a quorum. The vacancies can be filled only after the newly elected members are duly admitted to the senate. No one would even suggest that legislative business should be proceeded with until the committees are reorganized. True it is that prior to the reorganization, business has been transacted by the senate, but this has been done by unanimous consent and has never involved any contested questions.

It therefore follows that at the very outset the senate will be confronted with the question of organization, and that the two great parties will have to determine upon the construction of the committees before legislation can be proceeded with. The construction of the committees is not a merely perfunctory act, limited to the assignment of the new senators. That work is of the highest personal importance to all the senators and is of great concern to the people, for the reason that the character of legislation is determined by these subordinate bodies.

In the preceding congress the more important of the senate committees were dominated by the Democrats and for the simple reason that their party was in majority. The numerical strength of that party in the approaching congress will be less than that of the Republicans, and the latter do not number a majority of the senate. There has been considerable talk about permitting the present "organization" to continue, but that is impracticable except so far as the organization affects the officers of the senate.

The organization of the committees is vastly more important than the selection of officers, and, being essential to legislation, cannot be long postponed. Reorganization being imperative, and the Republican being the dominant party, although lacking three of a majority, the Republicans will be impelled to meet this question and to insist that they shall be recognized as the dominant party and given control of the leading committees, notwithstanding the fact that they are a few units below the number that constitutes a quorum. It is perhaps true that the Republicans, not controlling a majority, would prefer not to assume the responsibility for legislation, but they cannot evade or shrink from it.

They will have 42 senators, excluding Du Pont of Delaware, and upon the admission of Utah in January will gain two more, giving them 44 of 89 members who will then constitute the senate, assuming the Du Pont case is undetermined. The Democrats have been cut down to 38 and cannot be expected to continue in domination. It therefore follows that whatever arrangement is made, whether it be between the Republicans and the Democrats or the Republicans and Populists, the Republicans will be obliged to insist that their superior numbers shall be recognized, and the leading committees be placed in their charge.—J. M. Carson in Philadelphia Ledger.

LIGHTNING.

A Frolic That Was Beautiful If Terrifying and Hurt No One.

"Speaking of lightning rods," said an army officer, "when I was at West Point, old Hank Kendrick, our professor of chemistry, electricity and so forth, used to give us an experiment with lightning rods, which is the only thing I recollect in connection with them. He had a battery rigged up to furnish the lightning. Then he had a house of blocks, a nice two story house painted white, with green shutters on this house was a lightning rod, a miniature affair, made like the ordinary lightning rod of commerce. He would make a few remarks on the necessity of having the rod properly connected with the ground, explaining that wet earth or water connecting directly with the earth was the very best. Then he would make a ground connection of this kind and proceed to fire a few electric sparks, or lightning flashes, through the rod. They would go through all right, not doing the slightest injury to the house. Then he would make a few more remarks, this time to the effect that a little learning is a dangerous thing, and tell about a good minister in the neighborhood who wanted to protect his house by a lightning rod and who had heard that water was a good thing for the rod to end in. So he set up the rod and had it end in his cistern, where, as it was carefully cemented, there was always a certain amount of water. The old professor would then put the end of the rod in a glass of water, to represent the cistern, and turn on his lightning. The big spark would leap across to the rod and down would come the house, a heap of blocks."

"One of the most beautiful and at the same time one of the most terrifying sights I ever saw," said another member of the group, a veteran of the war, "was down in Arkansas in 1862. I was drilling my regiment one summer afternoon, when a sudden thunder shower came up. The men had bayonets fixed, and as we started for camp were carrying their muskets at a right shoulder shift. Suddenly there began at the tips of those bayonets the most marvelous electrical display I had ever seen. The lightning played about them, dancing, rolling, flashing, leaping from one to another, as if it hugely enjoyed the frolic. For an instant I thought the whole company would be struck down, and the men themselves were badly frightened. No one was hurt or even shocked by the brilliant display.—New York Sun.

She Had to Go.

"If you tell a lie, you must stick to it."

This is old and to some extent true, as a woman of my acquaintance proved recently.

She is stopping at a hotel here and intends to return shortly to her home, in Utica.

While out shopping the other day she met a mother and daughter from her own town whom she doesn't know so very well or like so very much.

But they fell upon her neck. "Oh, Mrs. J.—" cried the elder, "if this isn't just glorious! To think of our meeting you here. We don't know a soul in New York, and I know you'll take us round and show us the sights."

Well, my friend just made up her mind that she'd do nothing of the sort. She wanted what little time she had for herself. So she replied—it was wrong of course—

"I'm awfully sorry, but I'm living at New Rochelle, and have just run in for some shopping. I'm going out again this afternoon."

"Oh, isn't that too bad? What train do you take?"

"The 3 o'clock."

"Well, we'll go up and see you off."

Here was a nice state of affairs, but there was no way out of it that my friend could think of without being absolutely rude.

So up they all went to the depot, and that unfortunate woman bought a ticket to New Rochelle, and actually had to go there, as her friends upon the platform gave her no opportunity of escaping from the train.—New York Herald.

Kaiser Wilhelm as Stage Manager.

Some amusing anecdotes are related in the press with respect to the kaiser and the new Berlin Opera House. His majesty may often be seen in the morning, in civil dress, wearing a white cloak and smoking a cigarette, crossing on foot from the palace to the Opera House. There arrived, he takes his position on the stage or follows the rehearsals from his box. Many comical encounters have occurred in the semi-darkness between kaiser and scene shifters, ignorant of the visitor's identity. The emperor, indeed, leaves the discovery of his presence to chance, but this is often betrayed by an objection from a coulisse which unexpectedly breaks in during the progress of a rehearsal. This fortunate gift of observation is usually so well employed in criticism of the arrangements which have been made that the general manager, stage manager and director of the ballet are unable to better achieve success than by following his suggestions. The kaiser, it is related, once forgot to throw away his cigarette on entering the Opera House. The inspector there upon respectfully called attention to the fact, and his majesty replied, "The regulations for the preservation of order in this house naturally hold good also for me."—Westminster Gazette.

What Constituted the Insult.

"I asked the photographer I ordered," asked the customer.

"Yes, sir," replied the photographer.

"They're paid for, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"All right. Wrap them up. Thanks! Good mor—say, do you think I look like the photographs?"

"Oh, yes, the likeness is excellent!"

"Say, will you do me the favor to come out with me into the alley? I'd like the privilege of building a face on you like that!"—Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN'S ELOQUENCE.

His Early Reputation as a Debater and Story Teller.

One man in Gentryville, Ind., a Mr. Jones, the storekeeper, took a Louisville paper, and here Lincoln went regularly to read and discuss its contents. All the men and boys of the neighborhood gathered there, and everything which the paper related was subjected to their keen, shrewd common sense. It was not long before young Lincoln became the favorite member of the group and the one listened to most eagerly. Politics was warmly discussed by these Gentryville citizens, and it was by that sitting on the counter of Jones' grocery Lincoln even discussed slavery. It certainly was one of the live questions of Indiana at that date.

Young Lincoln was not only winning in these days in the Jones' grocery store a reputation as a debater and story teller, but he was becoming known as a kind of backwoods orator. He could repeat with effect all the poems and speeches in his various school readers, he could imitate to perfection the wandering preachers who came to Gentryville, and he could make a political speech so stirring that he drew a crowd about him every time he mounted a stump. The applause he won was sweet, and frequently he indulged his gifts when he ought to have been at work—so thought his employers and Thomas, his father. It was trying, no doubt, to the hard pushed farmers to see the men who ought to have been cutting grass or chopping wood throw down their sickles or axes to group around a boy whenever he mounted a stump to develop a pet theory or repeat with variations yesterday's sermon. In his fondness for speechmaking he attended all the trials of the neighborhood and frequently walked 15 miles to Booneville to attend court.

He wrote as well as made speeches, and some of his productions were even printed through the influence of his admiring neighbors; thus a local Baptist preacher was so struck with one of Abraham's essays on temperance that he sent it to Ohio, where it appeared in some local paper. Another article, on "National Politics," so pleased a lawyer of the vicinity that he declared the "world couldn't beat it."—Ida M. Tarbell in McClure's Magazine.

ENGLISH STREET DOCTORS.

They Make a Good Living Peddling Their All Curing Pills.

"Yes, gov'nor, some on us make a lot o' money at street doctorin, an some on us don't," said a medical practitioner, as he styled himself, to a newspaper man who was passing along the White-chapel road. The street doctor in question was one of those who could afford a horse and trap, decorated with gorgeous colors and elaborate lamps, and an assistant, who helped to pull out teeth and hand pills and medicine to purchasers.

"In my case, I am glad to say I make something out of the business. But you can't do anything with it unless you've plenty of cheek. It's cheek as does it, and no mistake. I guess I makes on an average durin the summer season, in Whitechapel an at country fairs, at least £8 a week. Sometimes I makes much more. At Oldham I once drew £8 a day. I was sellin a compound pill, warranted to cure anything, except broken limbs. But I knew a man who did even better than this. He once had a week durin the summer of 1894 when he made £10 each day.

"Wet weather is a bad time for us, as then nobody ventures out to buy. I've sometimes only drawn threepence in a day, an all this time had the expense of a man on trap to stand. I remember once makin only three an six for two weeks runnin.

"Of course there is a lot o' profit in the business. My pills aren't dear, an as I sell them at a penny each, or a shillin a box, you can see there's plenty o' money to be made in the business."—London Correspondent.

The Bill Was Paid.

McRad and his wife were going over their business ledger one evening, contemplating the overdue accounts which its pages revealed, and reluctantly acknowledging that many of them would have to be written off as bad.

"What'll ye do about this one?" said McRad mournfully. "Here's two pound acht shillings for a coat and vest been owing by Elder Doolittle since Martinmas last. I'm fearin we'll no get the money."

"Weel, I'm no sae sure," replied his wife. "Leave me to try onyhow."

Accordingly, the next Sabbath morning, when the collection was taken up, Mrs. McRad dropped the elder's "little bill," neatly folded up, into the plate, and before the week was over the amount was paid.

"Kirsty, woman," said McRad joyfully, "marriage may be a lottery, but I'm thinkin I've drawn a prize."—Pearson's Weekly.

Human Life Always Seeks Its Level.

Human life, which is fluid and not fixed, is like other fluids in seeking a level. It has always done this in times past and has not rested till it has found the level of equality in some place or other. It once found this in classes, and these became confluent with the gradual effect of time on their borders and flowed into orders, larger and vaster. At last the larger expanses have begun to burst their bounds and to meet in the immeasurable level of equality of society.—From "Equality as the Basis of Good Society," by W. D. Howells, in Century.

In all the affairs of life let it be your great care not to hurt your mind or offend your judgment. And this rule, if observed carefully in all your deportment, will be a mighty security to you in your undertakings.—Epictetus.

Over 2,000 patents have been issued in the United States for the manufacture of inks.

A BATTLE OF HORSES.

A FIERCE FIGHT BETWEEN ARMY STEEDS AND WILD ANIMALS.

Equine Passions That Became Frenzied When Fully Aroused—Elderless Cavalry Steeds That Showed the Results of Their Military Training.

Just at sundown, and while we were at supper, a drove of wild horses numbering 88 suddenly emerged from Thatcher's pass and deployed on the level ground of the valley. They had made use of the pass to cross from Climax valley, where grass and water might have failed them or horse hunters had appeared to give them a fright. They emerged from the pass in single file, led by a spotted stallion whose mane reached almost to his knees and whose tail touched the ground when he was at rest. He wasn't as handsome as some of the drove leaders to be met with in the days of the wild horse, but he was yet a king among horses. Of the remainder of the herd about 30 were fine animals. The others would hardly be worth the catching. Three or four were recognized as cavalry horses abandoned on the march, and twice that number had collar marks to prove that they had stamped from some immigrant train.

When clear of the pass, they formed in line and advanced upon us to within a quarter of a mile. We had 75 horses at the lariat pins, and for half an hour we had all we could do to prevent a stampede. The wild horses were finally driven down the valley by two mounted men, but they did not seem to have much fear of us. On the contrary, the leader of the drove exhibited such temper that the men feared they would have to shoot him. It was an hour before our cavalry horses calmed down in the slightest. Every animal seemed enraged at the sight of the free herd, and the captain's Kentucky stallion acted as if possessed by a fiend. He had been doubly fastened at the beginning of the excitement, and later on this proved a fortunate thing. He made the most tremendous efforts to get free, and when at length he realized the futility of further efforts in that direction he uttered shrill screams of rage and lashed out with his heels till no one dared approach him. All night long he stood on his feet pawing and snorting, and the camp sentinels reported the wild horses as hanging about within half a mile of us.

Daylight had come, and the sentinels of the night were coming into camp, when the wild horses rushed into view a mile below us. On the instant we discovered them, and while four-fifths of the men were yet under their blankets the captain's horse uttered a scream which must have been taken as a signal. He reared up, shook his head like an angry lion and freed himself of his halter. In the same instant every other horse in the command secured his liberty. Some pulled up the pins, some worked their heads clear of the straps, and away went the whole drove down the valley. It was not a stampede, as we naturally feared. Even had our animals desired to join the ranks of the free they would have been rebuffed. Our horses were bunched, and in a solid bunch they drove right through the lines of the wild horses and left four of them lying crippled on the grass as they passed. The prairie drove retreated up the valley half a mile and then wheeled about in a single line. When our drove halted and turned, there was a distance of three-quarters of a mile between the combatants. We were ordered to fall in, with a view of advancing upon the wild horses and driving them off, but before we had gotten into line it was too late.

The sight was a wonderful one. The two leaders advanced as if they meant to decide the issue by a fight between them, but when within 40 yards of each other they wheeled and returned to their respective lines. Then we witnessed something which only a cavalryman will credit. Our horses fell into a double line and dressed to the right as perfectly as if a trooper had occupied each saddle, and while we looked the lines suddenly moved forward on a charge. When they swept past us, the alignment was absolutely perfect, with the captain's horse on the right and leading by about 20 feet. The line of wild horses bent and wavered, but did not break until struck. It was like striking a drumhead with a sledge hammer. I believe that fully 40 horses went down under the shock, but all except four were speedily on their feet again.

From this on it was a melee, the whole drove circling around, and each horse biting and kicking and displaying such ferocity as to astonish us. The mob fought past us down the valley and back, and right in front of the camp the climax came. The battle had been raging half an hour, when the spotted stallion hobbled out of it on three legs and bleeding from half a dozen wounds, and that seemed to take the pluck out of his followers. Some ran up the valley and some down, but of the 88 only 57 got away. When the hottest of it was over, we dashed in and secured a horse here and there, and in this manner we finally got hold of the last one, which was the captain's.

Of the 75 only 5 had escaped scot free. Every one of the others had been bitten and kicked, and 12 of them were so crippled as to be worthless. In almost every instance our horses had kicked off both hind shoes, and in some cases the front ones were gone as well. There were 7 dead and 36 crippled horses on that battlefield when hostilities ceased, and of the 57 wild horses which made their escape many were limping badly. Before breaking camp we turned to and put an end to the sufferings of the cripples, and we were not yet in the saddle when a hundred buzzards and a dozen wolves were feasting on the bodies.—Detroit Free Press.

A tough or freshly killed fowl may be made tender by burying in the ground for some hours.

How Wall Paper Is Made.

It is very interesting to go through a wall paper factory and follow the processes of manufacture. The designs are the first things observed. Formerly there was a scarcity of these, but now there is a flood, and a manufacturer must exercise much artistic taste and business ability in making selections. One was submitted to a New England manufacturer recently by a woman, who stated that it was dictated by spirits. The least that can be said of it is that it was not desirable.

Various designers have different specialties—some flowers, others architectural ideas, etc.—and of recent years architects have devoted many of their spare moments to originating wall paper designs.

A complete design consists of three pieces—side wall, border and ceiling. The general width of patterns of the side wall and ceiling, as used in the trade and manufactured by American machinery, is 18 inches, and the length of the repeat in the pattern is either 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, as suggested by the character of the design, the shorter repeats being the most satisfactory to the trade in general.

Many of the best effects are produced in papers containing only four to six colors, but as many as 20 or 25 are sometimes used. Each color and shade in a design means a separate roller to the manufacturer.—Philadelphia Times.

A Traveled Check.

A merchant at Ionia, Mich., paid a debt due a Detroit merchant with a check on the First National bank of Ionia. The Detroit merchant deposited the check in his Detroit bank, which happened to have no Ionia correspondent. The Detroit bank sent it to its Chicago correspondent. Why? Probably because their Chicago balance was low and they would collect it at par. The Chicago bank sent it to a Muskegon bank, its nearest correspondent to Ionia. The Muskegon bank sent it to its Grand Rapids correspondent. The Grand Rapids bank had no Ionia correspondent, but saw that its Detroit correspondent was the correspondent of the First National bank of Ionia, on which the check was drawn, so it sent it again to Detroit. The Detroit bank then forwarded it to Ionia, its destination for payment. I find this check passed through six banks, being in transit 11 days and traveled 836 miles. Taking into consideration the postage paid 12 times by the different banks, the stationery used and the time occupied by clerks in doing the business, it would seem that if a short cut for the collection of checks can be devised it would pay to adopt it.—Chicago News.

Napoleon's Slight to Pius VII.

In due time the venerable traveler reached Fontainebleau. As the pope had come to Paris and the emperor had not as of old gone to Rome so by another reversal the prodigal son had this time come out to meet his spiritual father. He was in hunting costume, and seemed by accident to meet the pope's carriage as it traversed the forest. Against his loud protestations the successor of St. Peter alighted with satin shoes and robes of state upon the muddy ground. But the emperor, though a prodigal, was not repentant, for after his first effusive greeting little acts of contemptuous discourtesy—such, for example, as himself taking the seat of honor in the carriage which they entered together—showed that this late successor of Charles the Great was no second Henry IV, who thought a crown well worth a mass, but an Otto or a Henry III, determined to assert the secular supremacy against any assumption recalling the pretensions of Gregory VII.—Professor W. M. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

Literature and Harmony.

Mrs. Strephon (Phillis as was) met her husband at the door as he came home one evening recently. She looked tired, but triumphant.

"I've arranged all your books for you," she said. "Such a piece of work it was," and she led her husband to the bookcase, where he kept most of his reference books.

"There," said she. "You had books of all sizes and colors in that case—it was horrible to look at. I have put all of the same color together and arranged them all by their sizes. You won't find a single tiny book in between two great big ugly things of another color. Now you will try to keep the bookcase neat, won't you, dear—I've spent so much time over it!"

So Strephon kissed Phillis and promised.—New York Sun.

Hardening Steel.

In hardening, bright steel should not be exposed naked to a fire or flame. It may with advantage be placed in a covered box containing bone dust or animal charcoal in some other form, or another plan is to smear soap all over the article to be hardened. Water or oil is the medium generally selected for plunging the article in to cool it. Petroleum is recommended if extra hardness is desired. Either mercury or salt water will give great hardness, but the steel is rendered brittle. Oil is the best medium for hardening steel if toughness is required.—Jewelers' Circular.

An Improvement.

Old Pompos (opposed to women wheeling)—Just see what the cycling fad has done for woman. She is found now in the middle of the road riding with the horses.

Mrs. Uptodate—Well, at least there's no comfort about that. It is better than talking on the sidewalk with donkeys.

Be not too presumptuously sure in any business, for things of this world depend on such a train of unseen chances that if it were in man's hands to set the tables still he would not be certain to win the game.—Herbert.

It is remarkable how easy it is to restrain your wrath when the other fellow is ever so much bigger than you.