Some Phases of Army Life.

"There is a report gaining more or less credence," said Lieut. Davis, one of the army officers at West Point, when speaking to a Tribune reporter recently, "that the sons of army officers have more favors shown them and get along easier and stand higher at the academy than those who have no backing, but unfortunately an examination of the reports proves the opposite to be the case. I have ran down the list, and with one or two exceptions the officers' sons occupy honorable positions in the rear. The reason is not difficult to understand, either, for the son of an army officer is either brought up away from his father and allowed to run wild or else if he is to have the benefit of paternal restraint and advice he must spend his boyhood at some out-of-the-way post, where the advantages of education are, to say the least, limited. In either case he is poorly equipped to withstand the strain of work piled upon him here, and he soon seeks his natural level—at the bottom of the class. The exceptions to which I have alluded are the sons of engineer officers stationed in the eastern states. Here at West Point, as in every other college, it is the man without friends or station or backing, who has kis own way to make in the world, that digs in for all he is worth and comes out at the head of his class.

"The most popular branch of the service at present is the cavalry. Not, as some suppose, because officers are killed off faster there, but because they are used up and retired, which results in the same thing, generally pro-motion. Let me give you an idea of the work which had to be done out in Arizona lately, where they have been howling about the inefficiency of the troops. The problem was about like this: Given a detachment of troops at New York and another at Montreal; from Albany to Pittsburgh, with the possibility of finding water twice between New Fork and Albany; mind I say the possibility, not the certainty, or even the probability. And then, when you catch up with the Indians, they just scatter, and that's the ead of it as far as strking any serious blow is some friendly Indians, talk the thing up over the camp-fire, make up your mind about where they're going to meet again, and lay for them. These fellows that have been tearing up and down Arizona are simply a lot of roughs and outlaws that came up from Mexico some time ago, and the sixteen theusand peaceful Anaches in the territory would like nothing better than to see them all killed off.

"Our regiment was stationed en that ground for four years, and we have lost fifteen officers from the effects of it, while as many more have been retired, uttorly used up. I've known a detachment of troops to go seventytwo hours without water, until their tongues hung out and swelled up so they could hardly speak. The settlers there are either a lot of desperadoes or else they're green and easily. stampeded. They're always ready to howl for troops to protect them, and then when safe to turn around and murder a lot of peaceable, innocent savages. I've seen the time when I had to turn out my whole force with bayonets fixed to guard the Indians from a band of settler: thirsting for their gore."-New York Tribune.

# Western Men Have Ideas.

Two men, who announced that they heat: One of them fell into the hands of the boss a tall saturnine man with want on his bulging know, the other-submitted to the lather-brush of the solemn foreman.

"Phow!" said the man who had fallen under the fereman's care, "what a

boiling hot day!'

"Hot," said the foreman casually. "I was saying to the boss affew minntes agesthat we had better have some of the windows open as the visitors from out of stewn would be apt to think one weather was unusually

"Windows open?" said the Chicago man. "I should hope so. Ben'tyo'n call 98 degrees hot?" "Well," said the foreman initial-

gently, "New Yenkers don't mind 98 degrees. We don't usually put or thin coats here sintil it tops a hundred by double figures."

About the same moment a woice was heard from the next chair exconing lazily. "Les, we usually decide to call it warm here when it reaches 124 degrees, but you can't tell anything at all about heat. You think today that it is het. Lidon't think at is. Quite a seasonable day, though not quite warm enough; that shows that it is partly a matter of opinion."

The Chicago men were sileut for a long while, and then one of them asked carelessly, "What do you call cold weather here?" "Do you mean in winter?" asked

"Yes, in the dead of winter."

"Well, we consider 20 degrees be low rather cold." At this the victims launched forth into stories of what kand of weather they considered cold in Chicago. The anecdotes had covered periods extending considerably more than 120 degrees below zero before the shave was over, and when they got up to go out the barbers were cheerfully folding up their towels again and placing the brushes in methodical rows under the mirrors. The whole conversation had been carried on with the utmost solemnity from beginning to end.

"I like them western men." said the boss, cheerfully, as the door closed, heeause they have got ideas. Now, a New Yorker, when he comes in to get shaved, don't eare for back talk or argument. He just lays back stiff, allows the artist to toy with his hide, and discourages all conversation by going to sleep in the elair. The westerners are perfect gents, though; they give a barber a chance to gultivate his

mind, don't they, Toby?"
"Every heat," said the foreman, heartily. - New York Sun.

PEPORTORIAL ZEAL.

How Too Much of It Came Near Hanging

Probably one of the most remarkable fustances of reportorial zeal ever heard of, and which came near ending very seriously to the main actor, was the exploit of a young man named Armstrong, connected at the time with the city staff of a moraing paper in New York. The incident, writes a Hartford Courant correspondent, transpired about sixteen or eighteen years ago. Armstrong lived across the East river. just back of Williamsburgh. At that time the outlying district was sparsley settled, and many pretty little cottages were rented cheap. One summer night the reporter left the office about midnight. After crossing the ferry and going to the end of the street-car line, Armstrong had quite a piece to walk before he reached his cottage. A portion of the way led through a dense grove. On the night in question. while the reporter was sauntering lessurely through the grove, his attention was suddenly attracted to an object suspended from the limb of a tree about a dozen yards from the road he was traversing. It was a bright, moonlight night, and there was little difficulty in seeing objects near by. As he passed over to examine what had caught his gaze, he was startled upon coming up to it to find the dead body of a man swinging from a very low limb of a tree. His feet were about twelve inches from the ground. A knife was plunged to the hilt in his left breast. The reporter was in a quandary. Here was a big item and it was too late to get a line in the pa-per about it. What should he do? He was the discoverer of this first-class sensation, and he hated to be cheated out of the sweet privilege of "beating" all the other papers by giving it to his own first. He thought only of this, and finally resolved upon a very required to catch an enemy moving strange proceeding. He deliberately cut the body down, carried it off to a huge log near by that lay upon the bank of a little brook, and covered it entirely with leaves, sticks, and other debris. He then departed with the intention of "discovering" the body at an hour in the afternoon of the next can be accomplished is to take along struck the road he was not aware that day too late for any publication in the two neighbors were jogging along just behind him, both of whom had seen him come from the log near the brook. As the reporter was several rods ahead they did not hail him, so he walked rapidly to his cottage and went in at the front door. About 10 o'clock the next day, while the sun was streaming through the window of the reportorial bedroom, where Armstrong lay possibly dreaming of his big sen-sation, a constable and two men, called at the cottage and told his wife that they wished to see him on important business. She aroused her husband, informed him what was wanted, and he at once got up, dressed himself, and went out into the parlor, where the visitors were waiting. He was then informed by the constable that he had come to arrest him on the very serious charge of murder, and a request was made that Armstrong accompany the officers at once to a neighboring justice of the peace. Before reaching that functionary's place, the reporter was made aware of the fact that the body he had so carefully concealed the night before had been discovered, and that he had been arrested on suspicion of knowing how the man came to his death, the neighbors who saw him ing testified to what they had witnesscome from the brook, as related, nav-There was intense excitement for a very quiet barber shop up-town the other day, and pulled off their coats with a great deal of talk about the many suspicious glances thrown at him. Fortunately, however, a letter in a pocket of the deceaced man's coat, and other supplementary facts, proved that he was a suicide, and that he had put a rope obout his neck while sitting on the branch of the tree where he was found, and subsequently drove a knife inte his heart. Armstrong kicked up a bigger sensation than he at first imagined he would.

The Volume of the Thames. Besides a number of other interesting details about the river Thames in and near London, the evidence taken before the royal commission on sewage discharge gives in a tabular form some new information respecting the quantity of water which comseperiodically over the weir at Teddington. Observations were carefully taken during a period of about seventeen months, from June, 1863, to Occuber in last year,and the results are recorded in a report which shows exactly how the volume of water varies from time to time, according to the time of year and the abundance of rainfall. The smallest amount found to have flewed past the weir in one day was 213,000,-000 gallous, which was all that eame down on the 25th of August, last year. But the average for the latter half of that month was barely £50,000,000, as compared with about \$50,000,000 for the corresponding period in the prewious year. The differences between these figures and those which are reorded in other parts of the year is very remarkable. The highest volume observed to pass the well was 4,187,-000,000 of gallons on the 27th of Nevember, 1883 but the daily average for that month was under 2,000,000, 000, though it was considerably higher than the total for any other month included in the observations. The etfeet of a sudden down-pour is seen in the record for last June, when after about a fortnight, during which a flow of water past Teddington had been well under 60,000 oubic feet per minute, it nose at once to over 100,000. The drought of last autumn is, of course, clearly traceable in the returns. The average for October, for instance. is scarcely 300,000,000 of gallons, whereas in the preceding October it was reckoned at close upon 1,000,000,-000 .- London Globe.

# An Incomplete Scheme.

Washington has a training school for servant girls. This is a step in the right direction. Now let Washington go right on in this good work of re-form and establish a training secool for mistre ses and we will get slong splendidly .- - Bob BurdetteFARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Farm Notes.

Wood ashes contain every element of food for plants except nitrogen, viz. potash, lime, magnesia, and phosphoric acid. They are, therefore, useful for any crop, but are especially valuable for grass. From 40 to 100 bushels per acre may be used, and the effect will be felt for many years.

There are very few or no steam plows in use in Amtrica. The only place where they can be used is on the large wheat farms in the Northwest, and there they have not been found profitable, because they are used only or a few days, or weeks, and then lie idle the rest of the year, costing some expense to care for them. Meanwhile just as many horses are required on the farms to do the other work. It is not probable that steam plowing will ever be common in this country.

Good mutton is always in demand; by improving our sheep for meat, and feeding better, sheepkeeping can be made profitable even when wool is Then when wool advances the profit will be correspondingly increased. In England sheep are kept principally for mutton, and although good fleeces are produced, yet the sheep would return profit without the wool. Our common sheep by crossing with the best mutton sheep of Europe may in a few years be so far improved as to become good mutton producers Even the Merinos when crossed with Cotswolds produce grades which, when well fed, make good mutton—nearly or quite as good as any.

A good preservative for shingles on a roof is common pine tar laid on hot so as to soak into the shingles. Or the shingles may be dipped in crude petro-leum before they are laid, and left to soak in tubs or barrels. Coal tar is not a good material for preserving wood, as it contains an acid which causes the wood to decay; but if it is mixed with lime to neutralize the acid, and is then applied to the wood, it has a better effect.

Pig Ailments. In the first four or five weeks after their birth, diarrhea carries off many little pigs and greatly retards the growth of others that may survive its attacks. Improper feeding of the sow, if the pigs are sucking, and of the pigs themselves, if weaned, is the prominent cause, though often attacks are brought on by breathing bad air, drinking foul water, and taking cold. If the pigs are sucking, the sow should, for a few days, be fed on something less loosening; if the pigs are weaned the same general treatment should prevail, and a tablespoonful of prepared chalk given once or twice a day. See that the pens or sleeping-quarters are well ventilated and clean, and use some chloride of lime and carbolic acid as deodorizers and disinfectants. Constipation, though not fatal, or a disease of itself, may, if ignored, lead to serious results, and is indicative of fever. Green, and any kind of soft, easiy-digested food its good, and bran mashes prepared with hot water, or better yet, flaxseed tea, are very useful. In obstinate cases an ounce of Epsom salts may be used in an injection of warm sosp-suds.

## The Wheat Crop.

There is abundant evidence that in rearly all parts of the United States, where winter wheat is raised, that ere will be a very short crop. At best it cannot exceed 225,000,000 bushels, whichis 125,000,000 less than last year. This conclusion is come to by careful reports from all of the winter wheat regions. 'The season is now to far advanced to change the acreage of the spring wheat. In all corn growing States it is greatly reduced in area But it is too soon to even predict the yield. Early in the season for sowing wheat, the low price and the large amount said to be on hand, deterseemed farmers in all spring wheat re-gions to sow less, and in many localities to sow mone. But the prespect for a war between Engand Russic somewhat modified resolutions on this sub-But even this did not inducefiarmers to saw an average quantity. Of course in Minnesota; and Dakota, where little else but wheat is raised, the amount will not probably be much, if any, reduced. But where grass and corn are successful, and are the ruling products, there will be a greathy reduced wheat crop. Good crop staticians say, if the average yield per acre be equal to average years, there will be a falling off of 75,000,000 bushels. This will make in winter and spring wheat a deficiency of 200,000, 000 bushels. This would be a serious matter, not to be made up by the surplus now on hand, and the reduced European demand. Wheat raising is an operation which starves the land and the owner, and the future for a surplus of that important cereal is doubtful in the extreme.—Des Moines Register.

## Separating Cream from Milk.

In a series of experiments by Prof. Ford of England, as reported in the agritural Gasette, London, the following conclusions may be drawn: It was found that the yield of butter grew less the lower the temperature of the milk before setting. When milk set in ice-water directly after milking gave 100 pounds, milk that had been previously cooked to 68 deg. gave 95.7 pounds, 54 deg. gave 91 pounds, 48 gave 86.3 pounds. A means of restor-ing the original qualities of such sailk was found in warming the milk to about 104 deg. before setting.

Prof. Ford gives two general com 1. Shaking of the milk before setting detrimental to a rapid separation of the cream. Of two samples of milk one being shaken before set aside, the latter required eight hours to separate

by the other to separate the same quantity being only three hours.

2. Premature cooling of the milk before setting is more serious in its effect upon a thorough separation than the first mentioned. When milk conveyed to a creamery in a common vehicle by centrefugal separation gave 100 pounds of butter, a sample of milk of the same quantity and quality conveyed in the same manner, and set in ice-water, gave 90.8 pounds, while another sample that had been cooled, transported as before, and then set in ice-water, gave only 87.9 pounds.

There has been a bountiful crop this year, and nearly all of the larger cities have been amply supplied. In the flush of the season they have been so plenty that the price scarcely justified picking and marketing. It is probable not sufficient arrangements were made for shipping the surplus to deficient points. There are a plenty of such places. The smaller towns are yet poorly supplied, and, in many cases, none are to be had. The great farming population is not yet third supplied with this most delicious of all fruits. It is a gross neglect on their part. They are easily raised, and it takes but a small patch to supply a large family with a healthy appetite. As an idea of the dimensions of a strawberry bed, we notice that Mr. E. H. Calkins, of the Burlington Hawkeye, rejoices over a daily supply of three quarts of luscious berries from

a bed eighteen feet square. The spring season is the best time to set out a new bed of plants. But at that time, we know from long experience, that farmers with the crowding spring work have no time for attending to the garden; or, for that matter, any of the lesser duties of the farm and household, which really in the aggregate contribute more to the real comfort of life than a thousand acres of wheat, or double that amount of

But now is the time for the busy man to set out strawberry plants. They do very well any time in July and August. The sooner now, the better. But in hot weather great care must be exercised. In fact, this is the main element of success, and is all important at any time. If plants can be had near at hand, which is now generally the case, they should be taken up carefully with a large lump of dirt to each plant, and set out without disturbing or exposing the roots. Too many failures are made by setting out plants in hot weather with roots stripped bare and then drenched with water. The soil dries and bakes about the

plant and death is inevitable. Then the farmer becomes discouraged and disgusted at what he considers the great difficulty in raising strawberries. But have your wits about you, and go at the work sensibly, studying the nature of plant life and growth. Some men act as though they thought that cabbage, tomato or strawberry plants could be driven in-to any kind of unprepared soil, like a stake and then go away and not look after them until the time when he ex-

pects:a crop,
We want to see 'the time when all of our form houses will be amply supplied with all of the small fruits which can be successfully grown in Iowa. But this will not be until a large amount of missionary work is done. But that farmer who has not a strawberry bed, we ask that all of the influences of the household be now brought to bear on him to commence this month, and commence right. Just now new plants are forming on the runners, and by the time you are aroused to action by transplanting.—Des. Moines Begister.

## Summer Seeding to Grass.

From the American Agriculturist. The most successful seeding to grass may be done in July and August after the grain crops are taken off. The present season has been a bad one for the seed sown last fall. The hard winter destroyed the timothy, and the late spring has interfered greatly with the seeding of the clover. As a rule, it may be said that summer seeding is more successful than fall and spring seeding, but the ground must be thoroughly well prepared. The whole secret lies in this preparation. The following plan has been found excellent The stubble is well plowed, not more than four inches deep, and immediately harrowed in a thorough manner. There are several new implements which do this work in the best manper, pulverizing the soil, eveling the surface and smoothing it, so as to get the land in the most perfect condition for the seed. After all this has been done, and the furrow marks obliterated, the seed is sown and the surace immediately rolled. If this is done in July nothing more is required. If it is left later it will be desirable to sow turnip seed at the rate of one pound per acre with the grass seed. affords protection for the young grass and clover in the fall and winter. have found it a good plan to leave the turnips on the ground and not gather them. They will be killed by the frost, and the leaves falling down furnish protetion to the grass during the winter, and in the early spring, when so much damage is usually done by the alternate thaws and frosts. The grass will usually farnish one cutting the same season, but it should not be pastured, as the surface is not firm enough nor the plants sufficiently well rooted to stand such a tax.

## Slow Eating.

The idea of rest and recreation and deliberation in eating no longer occupies the thought of the American boy, much less of the business men. Yet the power of one's life depends as much upon this as upon any one conduct of life. The relation of the chewing and the juices of the mouth to the after digestion, all along the digestive track, and to that assimilation which is to give force and vigor to work, is such that we cannot afford to forget

of this part of the apparatus to doit part does not involve immediate loss act like honest, sensible young women, of power or bed ridden sickness, but it forceful life than any one disability. A thorough digestion not only leaves the mind clear and the nervous system placid, but so provides the physical and mental machinery with its pro-pelling power as to make thought as natural as if it were a physical function. It is not difficult to see in the work, as well as in the writings of some men, the traces of a bad physical condition. Emerson overstated the case when he stated that the sick man is on the road to rascality; but, nevertheless, did indicate what is true, that a man in a chronic state of embarrassed digestion is out of gear with himself and the rest of mankind. We believe that the foundation of many an incapacity is laid in this want of quiet, deliberate eating.—The Independent.

#### Sick Room Cooking.

Bran Tea-Take one pound of bran, pour over it one quart of boiling water: let it stand till cold; strain it, and take a glassful at any time. This is very

soothing for the chest. Hop Tea-Take two ounces of hops, and pour over them one quart of boiling water; let it stand ten minutes; then set it to the fire, and just bring it to the boil; then strain and bottle it for use; a wineglass to be taken every morning fasting. This will create an appetite and strengthen the digestive

Iceland Moss Jelly-Take half a pound of Iceland moss; put it in a saucepan with three pints of cold water; let it gently simmer by the fire two hours; whilst it is simmering add the juice and rind of a lemon, and half a pound of lump sugar; when it begins to boil take care to skim it well; then strain it through a fine tammy and set it aside to cool. It may be eaten cold; but it is more efficacious to take it dian fighter and pirate were pictured as brave and chivalrous; but these vilwarm, a teaspoonful at a time. It is strongly recommended for consumption, and is also very good for colds, catarrhor weakness of the chest. Dandelion Tea—Take half a pound

of dandelion leaves and bruise them; put them in a jug, with two ounces of honey; pour over these a pint and a half of boiling water; let it stand until cold: then strain it and bottle it for use; take half a gill three times a day. This is an excellent remedy for biliousness and dropsical affections.

A Cure for Sore Throat—Take a teaspoonful of black current jam or jelly; put it in a tumbler and fill up the tumbler with boiling water. Take this several times in the day, and drink whilst hot.

For Chilblains-Take a turnip, boil it with the skin on; then take out the pulp and beat it up, and add to it half a teaspoonful of grated horseradish. Lay this on a rag and tie it on the part affected.

A Poultice for Inflamation-Takehalf a pound of linseed meal; mix with it a teaspoonful of neatsfoot oil and a teaspoonful of laudanum; pour over on Sunday. They cannot dress as it sufficient boiling water to make it well as those with whom they must asit sufficient boiling water to make it into a thick paste; spread it on a large piece of linen; then sprinkle over a teaspoonful of raw mustard; lay over that a thin piece of muslin, and apply as hot as it can be borne.

Hominy and Milk-Take a quarter of a pound of hominy; put it in a saucepan with a quart of water; then put it on the fire, and stir until it be-comes quite thick, and absorbs all the water; then put it in basin for use; then take one large tablespoonful of the prepared hominy, put it in a sauce-pan with half a pint of new milk, a teaspoonful of caster sugar, and a lit-go where they snall meet those in tle grated nutmeg; make all boil; pour into a basin, and serve hot. This is a little faith. into a basin, and serve hot. This is a

very nourishing meal for an invalid.

Digestible Biscuits—Take one pound of brown flour, then put it in a basin add a pinch of salt; put two ounces of butter in a saucepan; add to it half a pint of water and make it boil; mix it with the flour, and beat it up until it is quite stiff; then roll it out with pastry cutters, and bake ten minutes

Unleavened Biscuits (for Invalids)-Take one pound of dry flour; add to it half a teaspoonful of salt; make it into a stiff dough with half a pint of mitk; beat this well with the rolling-pin; then roll it out very thinly, cut it out with a paste cutter, lay them on a buttered tin, and bake ten minutes.

Trestment of Bowel Complaints. Hot fomentations are very useful in many diseases and at this season of the year are especially so in the treatment of bowel complaints. I have many times nearly blistered my hands in wringing clothes from hot water for this purpose, but a few years ago I learned an easier and better way to prepare them. Fold a piece of flannel of sufficient size into from four to eight thicknesses. Dip it into very hot water, taking care to saturate it completely. With a stick lift it from the water and lay it into a strong towel, then wring it by twisting the ends of the towel. Have a piece of dry flannel twice the size of the fomentation and lay it over the bowels or part to be fomented. Lay the hot flannel, which should be wrung so it will not drip, over the dry flannel and fold over it the extra part of the dry flannel, so as to retain the heat as long as possi-By this means the heat reaches the skin gradually and a much higher temperature can be borne with less discomfort than when the fomentation s placed next to the body.-Home Companion.

## Neatness in Women.

A woman may be handsome or remarkably attractive in various ways, but if she is not personally neat, she cannot hope do win admiration. Fine clothes will not conceal the slattern. A young woman with her hair always in disorder, and her clothes hanging about her as it suspended from a prop, is always repulsive. Slattern is written on her person from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet, and if she wins a husband, he will turn out, in all probability, either an idle fool or a 7 per cent of cream, the time required the essential relationship. The failure drunken ruffian. The bringing up of

is the special task of all mothers, and is a more frequent limitation upon in the industrial ranks there is imposed, also, the prime obligation of learning to respect household work for its own sake, and the comfort and happiness it will bring in the future. Housework is a drudgery, but it must be done by somebody, and had better be well than ill done.-Home Compan-

#### See What Tom Reads. Mrs. H. Annette Poole, in Good House

keeping. You will find it a very hard task to keep the sight and sound of bad reading away from Tom. It is everywhere. If he does not see it at home some of his school-mates will have their pockets filled with it. Any quantity of stories bearing such fascinating titles as "The Madman of the North Pole, or the Boy Mazeppa of the Artic Seas," which is an actual title, can be purchased for five cents each, and in many cases the buyers will dispose of them, after perusal, for two cents. Broad-sides containing wonderful pictures, and the opening chapters of such tales are weekly distributed by enterprising newsdealers. And I think these stories are far worse than they used to be. For even pirate stories had in them the smack of the blue ocean, and the fascination of white sails and tropical islands and all the thousand and one charms that visions of the sea summon up before the eyes of an imaginative boy. And Indian tales bore the flavor of the prairies and buffalo hunts, and of a wild, free, open air life. But thesestories, which are thrust into Tom's hands and under his eyes at every corner are mainly detective stories, and the reader is led through the lowest slums of New York and London, crimes of the bloodiest and vilest nature are depicted, and the language is the worst of thieves' slang. The Ip-

#### Church Attendance Diminishing.

lians are only cruel and murderous

from the beginning to the end of the

story; and the only way to keep Tome

away from them is to fill his reading

hours so full of something else that he

will have no time for them until his

taste is so far formed that they will

have no fascination for him, and the

remedy lies almost entirely in the

hands of the mothers.

According to statistics gathered by a church paper, not more than 5 per cent. of American artisans in cities habitually attend religious services of any kind. All but two of the letters say that the attendance is diminishing, and all but one that the neglect is not from unbelief in Christianity. The cause of non-church attendance, as given by these experts, may be sum-med up as follows: The men have to work all the week, and they recreate sociate, and therefore stay away... They think secret societies are as good as the church. They are unable to pay for the privileges because of the high prices of things which they must have. The large salaries of the ministers disgust some. Some feel that the minister is a hireling, and therefore seeks to upbuild his church as a doctor seeks to increase his practice, not from love of souls, but to increase his salary. Some employers of labor are so bad in their treatment of their em-

## Concerning Collars.

Pittsburg Dispatch.-The paper collar is a thing of the past. A few old-fashioned and impecunious young men still cling to pasteboard neckwear, but most people who wear collars now use linen. The paper collar had its points, howeves. It was always ready for use, and a man wasn't so dependent on his washerwoman as he is now. It was so cheap that it could be thrown away whenever it was slightly soiled. Why, when paper goods were the style, a man could buy a pair of paper col-lars and cuffs and a "dickey" of the same material, and be fixed up good! enough for a ball or a wedding. They were liable to cover up any amount of uncleanliness, however. The paper collar was invented by Walter Hunt. about forty years ago, and was first made as smooth and glossy as bristoll board. Then they were finally mergedi into the present style of linen. The celluloid collars and cuffs have never caught on very well. They are worm considerably by itinerant book agents, peddlers and that sort of people, but have never become popular. You can always tell a man who wears them by the strong smell of camphor.

## Wanted in Wall Street.

From the Wall Street News. There is a man in Wisconsin whonr some of our railroad kings should get hold of. The fact that he is in state prison won't be much of an objection, as railroad kings are supposed to have governors and judges under their thumbs. This man, in the space of three months, organized three canal companies, and floated out \$90,000 worth of stock at \$700. He organized two mineral companies, and got rid of \$17,000 worth of stock for \$350. He organized a sanitarium, and gave away \$27,000 worth of stock for \$225\_ Heorganized a water-power company, paid individuals before a dam was built, and came out \$1,120 ahead. He was organizing a railroad company and was about to call in a capital of \$50,000, when the law grabbed him. and shut him up. The man, if proper-

The value of live cattle exported during last year was \$17,885,495; sheep, \$850,146; hogs, \$627,480; a total of \$19,833,121, a gain of \$10,-064,318 over 1883.

him.

ly coached, has a great future before: