SALLY WAGGS.

By all accounts it was more than a century ago that Miss Sally Waggs soastonished the people of this place that they made the remark then, and were given to frequent repetitions of it afterward, that Saily Waggs would have made a great stir in the world had she been a man. Whether it was in 1779 or a few years earlier is not so certain as that it was just as the pumkin pie of a Thanksgiving dinner had been caten, and the hickory nuts and hard cider were brought from the pantry. It was while all the company was at this dinner that Miss Sally Waggs said a thing to the people that made the grandfather look very stern, and the son go for his gun, and the others, a dozen of them old and young, forget the heaviness that followed

What Sally Waggs then said, and what she did for an hour or two thereafter, is a story that has been told in the old Scribner mansion on the Litchfield turnpike over the nuts and cider at every Thanksgiving night since, and the fresh-pess and delight of it are always the same. It was told to-night again, and the faded coat that Sally Waggs wore was held up and reverentially touched, as it has been on a hundred or more anniversaries.

Now the wonder of it all seems to have been that such a damsel as this young Sally Waggs should have turned such a corner in her manner of life of a sudden. For her character or rather her disposition, like her name, appears to have been, up to the the time she was 20 years old, very flat. Moreover, her father, old Timothy Waggs, was of no more account in the community than to be regarded as just the man to dig the graves for the dead, and toll the bell for their funerals, and to touch off the swivel on Kick hill at auspicious moments. When he did not do these things, he seemed to make a business of partaking of rum or hard cider, and it is said of him that there never was a time when he did not have this failing, because it appears in the old records of the town that about the time when the capture of Louisburg was celebrated he went so much further than his companions as to make merry on the Lord's Day. This was more serious by far

So by reason of her father's business and position and perhaps because of his name, Miss Sally Waggs had nothing to commend her to anybody. And yet of all the girls in that day there was none who could milk a cow with her, nor sooner find one that had strayed into the woods. This doubtless led 'Squire Scribner to take her into his family for a help to his wife, and Mrs. Scribner used to say that she was past dispute stupid in her speech and brisk about her work beyond comparison with any damsel thereabouts.

than to be a little merry on any other day, and they sent him to the common jail for three weeks therefor.

There happened to be at the Thanks-giving dinner at which Sally made the evelation of herself a young gentleman who was regarded as a man of parts, and especially worthy of consideration, be-West Indies from New Haven once in a while laden with goods, and brought her back filled with sugar and rum.

this young fellow was thought to have addressed more than one missive to Squire Scribner's daughter Jerusha. At all events, he was friendly with the family, and had tried his wit at a jest with Sally and came off sadly worsted, be-cause she said nothing to him, but only looked at him with a vacant stare in her

brown eyes. He did not like being laughed at, for he had vowed, as a jest, as he was com-ing home from the Thanksgiving sermon, that he would make Sally Waggs say something that would astonish them that

"Ninepence ha'penny to a sixpence you fail," said the Squire.
"I'll win that, and wear the silver as a token," said young Lathrop.
So he said to Sally, as she brought a

pitcher of cider in and put it by the Squire's place: Sally, what would you do if you was

King George of England?"
She looked at him only, and the others

"Sally," he continued, perhaps a little irritated, "would you troth yourself to me if I asked you?" "Not till you won me," she answered

without seeming to be conscious of any sharpness in the reply, "And how could I win you?" he per-

severed. "By fighting ten red coats at once. "Give me the chance and I'll do it." Sally quitted the room for the nuts or some such dessert, and young Lathrop demanded his silver piece of the 'Squire But the old gentleman refused it, and they had an argument about the merits of the wager, that was so interesting and made such laughter that they minded

not the lapse of time. It was getting so dusk that the forms, but not the faces, were visible, and the Squire was for lighting the candles, when the kitchen door was thrown open. "Don't you hear them?" said Sally But as long as he lived quire Scribner insisted that it was not Sally Waggs who spoke, albeit he could not deny that her body stood in the

doorway, and that her eyes, even in the dusk that the firelight brightened, sparkled, and her lips moved. As for young Lathrop he was beyond all power of making out the meaning of it, so surprised was he; and, surprised as he was, he was quick enough to see that there was something about this roung woman's look and manner now that forced admiration from him.

"Will you be stupid?" she said; "will you set there with your pig and pie driving you into a doze, and let them come and prison you and do worse for the women? You may sit still, if, so be it's your will, but I'll fight them fill they

She went to the corner of the room and, leaping upon a chest that stood there, reached up and took down a musket that hung upon the wall. Amazed as young Lathrop was at this action, it did not escape his notice that the arm that she put up when she reached for that musket was worth more than a moment's notice, not only because of the whiteness, but also be-cause of the graceful swell of it.

"What mean you, girl?" said Grand-

father Scribner, whose mind went back to the year when the settlers in these parts were ready for surprises, and even went to meeting with their flint-locks for walking-sticks.

"Tell me where are your ears?" Sally answered, not yet dismounting from the table, but, pouring powder from the horn into her hand and a tremendous charge of shot, she loaded the weapon and then primed it. Then she put the butt upon the table, and, bracing herself therewith, leaned over and opened the window.

"Listen, now," she said. "Hear you not the red-coat Britishers firing? They're coming this way. They'll arson the house as I live. See the light of the flames. Where can be the borough militia?

The reports of the musketry were distinet, and the light that came from over the hills showed the track of the invaders. Then it was that Grandfather Scribner seized his gun and the 'Squire seemed to awaken to the business before

"And you," said Sally Waggs, going up to young Lathrop; "will your stand in high places since.—[New York Sun. there like Tom Perkins' lad at school with a dunce's cap on? What will you Will you go with us, or will you hide under a petticoat?"
Young Lethrop hesitated not a min-

"In truth, Sally Waggs, you are a young woman of spirit. You'll not find

Just then old Tim Waggs, faint with running and terror, came in, and, spite of his anxiety, his first thought was of his stomach, and he begged for a mug of | question was :* flip, or cold, if they hadn't hot water ready. So they gave him a mighty mug of liquor that he made short ado with, and then told them that a handful of British had given the Continental coasters the slip, and were marching up from the coast, shooting, burning and rob-bing, and sad work they were making, too, he added. For their coming was so sudden, and so many of the young men were away with the Continentals, that the few lads who tried to stop them on Ridgefield hill were of no more avail than a breath of wind.

"And they've heard of your cattle and rum, 'Squire Scribner, and it'll not be two hours later before they are here. "How many are there, Tim, to the best of your knowledge?" asked the

Squire. "Not more than two dozen nor less

than a score, 'Squire." "But we are no match. There are only four men, including you, Tim, who are more likely to run than fight," said

the 'Squire. "Not more than four. I'll venture I'll give the red coats canse to think that

there are more than four, or twice four,'

said Sally Waggs.
"And what would you do, Sally?" "That is what I would, and will do Perceive the darkness coming; that will help us or I mistake. Now father, go to the great barn and take the three lanterns and light them. Mr. Lathrop, you light the two you will find on the beam back of the kitchen oven, and, 'Squire Scribner, if you have your heart in it, prepare powder and shot, and suffer grandfather to load the guns the while, and put no rabbit shot in the muzzles, either. I will be back myself in the

space of five minutes." Squire Scribner said long after that over, that he did not conjecture that this stupid girl was out of her head, instead of implicitly following the commands

she gave them. In five minutes, more or less, the form of a man appeared in the dining-room with a gun in his hand, and so much of a stranger that the bewildered women were in a great state of consternation, and it was not until the man spoke, and spoke with the voice of Sally Waggs, that confidence was restored.

Indeed, the form seemed that of a man, because Miss Sally had upon her head the cocked hat and on her body the regimental coat that Grandfather Scribner had worn in the French war, twenty years back, and, as for the short clothes and stockings, the mystery of the arrangement by which Miss Sally made herself appear from the knees down like a heavy-limbed young fellow was never explained.

"Five men of us," she said, and with no such thought of the picturesque, perhaps comical, picture she made as flitted through the quick brain of young Lathrop.

She led them out to the hill that flanks the highway by which the British must come, a matter of a hundred rods from the house. Then she commanded her father to fasten the five lanterns to a long pole, and attach each end of that to a tree, and the moment she gave command he was, by such violent swinging of the pole, to make, by the confusion of lights, the five lanterns seem as near like fifty as the alcohol in his nerves would permit.

Without one word of remonstrance Squire Scribner obeyed her, and got behind a tree, and Grandfather Scribner knelt, the better to steady his mus cles, by a rock, while Captain Sally and young Lathrop stood exposed.

By-and-by the British came along

They were merry with liquor, and Captain Sally's army could hear their boasts of what would happen in the 'Squire's house within an hour.

Young Lathrop was for shooting when away out of range, and Captain Sally found it necessary to give him a tap on the hip with the butt of her musket that made him wince before he came into dis cipline.

At last they got, half a dozen of them, well abreast of the army in ambush on the hillside.

"Now," whispered Capt. Sally, "when I give the military command, father, see to it that the lanterns quiver like firebugs, and we'll give them a reception from the Squire's farm that some of their mothers and sweethearts will lament.

Then she stepped out into full view, with young Lathrop by her side. She waved her gun with as nearly like the encouraging motion which a commander gives his sword on entering actions as the weapon would permit, and then gave this astounding order:
"Halt the whole universe, by flank

made his way to the roadside, and when the others, looking up, saw the multi-tudinous display of flickering lanterns, they took no second thought as to whether they had better stay and fight or go the other way. They went with all speed, not stopping to see who were left behind.

Now, of all the nursing and care that wounded soldiers had in all that struggle of the Revolution, none had better than the three men whose bodies had been the targets of Capt. Sally's army, for Miss Sally Waggs nursed them her self.

By the next day the Continental militia were on hand and had driven these maranders back.

From that time on, Miss Sally Wagg went on a new road. It seemed as if she had awakened that night from a sleep that had lasted since her birth. Her advice was wisdom, her courage inspiriting, and her ambition great. great, in fact, the some years afterward she married young Lathrop and his ships and other possessions, and more than one of her descendants have been

The Famous Troubadour.

It is dated 1260, and describes the poet's meeting with the shepherdess. "The other day," he says, "I was walking by the side of a brook, musing and alone, for love led me to think of

song, when suddenly I saw a sweet shapherdess, lovely and kind, watching her flock; I stopped before her, seeing her so comely and she received me so well. My

"Sweetheart, are you loved by some one, and do you know what love is." "Certainly," she said, without guile, "and I have plighted my troth; there is no doubt on the subject."

"Maiden, I am glad to have found you if it may be that I should please you. "Sir, you have thought of me too much; if I were foolish I might fancy a 'Maiden, do you not believe me?"

'Sir, I must not." 'Sweet girl, if you accept my love, I am longing for yours.

'Sir, it is impossible; you have sweetheart and I a lover. "Madam, however that may be, it is you I love and your love I would en-'Sir, look somewhere else for one who

is more worthy of you."
"Better than you I do not wish for." "Sir you are foolish." "I am no fool, sweet mistress. Love gives me leave, and I yield to your love-

"Sir, I would rid of you wooing "Maiden, as I live you are coy. My

prayer is humbly made.

'Sir, I must not forget myself so much; alas! my honor would be lost if I trusted too lightly." 'Maiden, whatever I say have no fear

that I dishonor you."
"Sir, I am your friend, for I see your

wisdom checks your passions."
"Maiden, when I am in fear of doing wrong, I think of the 'Beautiful Sem-

"Sir, I much like your kind behavior, you know how to please. "Maiden, what do I bear?" "Sir that I love you."

"Tell me, sweet majden, what has ide you speak such pleasant words? "Sir, wherever I go I hear the sweet songs of Sir Guivant Riquirer.

"Maiden, let us not cease to speak of what I ask you." "Sir, does not "Beautiful Semblance favor you, she who guards you from loose flatteries?"

"Maiden, she will not hear me."

"Sir, she is right."

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

For a common cough, hop and boneset candy drops are excellent. Apples before breakfast, well masti-

cated, are an aid to the digestive organs. Thick, broad soles for the shoes are now in order. Dry, warm feet will save many a doctor's bill.

If you have cold feet sit daily at a window where the sun's rays have unob-structed admission, and let them fall on the extremities from knees to toes.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly says that 'Lager beer is a good gargle for sore throat. Temperance people need not swallow it, and intemperate persons should not."

Cure for Chilblains.-Slice raw po tatoes, with the skins on, and sprinkle over them a little salt, and, as soon as the liquid therefrom settles in the bottom of the dish, wash with it the chilblains; one application is all that is necessary.

A Good Cure for Colds.-Boil two ounces of flaxseed in one quart of water; strain, and add two onnees of rock candy, one-half pint of honey, juice of three lemons; mix, and let all boil well; let cool, and bottle. Dose, one cupful before bed, one half cupful before meals. The hotter you drink it the better.

A New Remedy for Diphtheria.-The method of treating that form of pulmonary consumption which consists in the ulceration in the substance of the lungs, by means of blisters on the chest, and thus giving an artificial outlet of the humors which otherwise discharge from the lungs, has been successfully applied to various other diseases in which the vital organs were attacked. Even various forms of internal inflammation may in this way be drawn to the exterior, and the latest application of this method was made with diphtheria. Dr. Davis, of Mankato, Minn., blisters the chest of his patients suffering from diphtheria, and the ulceration, which otherwise the ulceration, which otherwise takes place in the throat will appear on the chest while the throat becomes free. He discovered this while treating a wounded man, who got diphtheria be fore his wound was healed, and the sup-puration appeared in the wound and not in the throat.

The French papers in the Province of Quebec are deprecating the loss of population by emigration to the States. One says that the bishops have in vain issued mandates with the object of stopping That the whole universe, by hank in andates with the object of stopping the outflow, and in vain the parish priests have seconded the efforts of the bishops, for, "in spite of all that, the manis of expatriation continues in activity."

Pass-Hunting Operations Suspen.

It is a well known fact that the th Pacific Railway Company intend pung their road through to completion aso as possible, especially from Ainsuh east. A branch will probably crosse mountains to New Tacoma, and and follow down the Columbia to this During the past season a number of gineering parties have been search and surveying mountain passes from Sound into Eastern Washington. I Wednesday evening Col. J. W. Sn and Major Blake returned to New coma, having been examining Taco Pass under the supervision of Mr. Shed the work having been

ABANDONED FOR THE SEASON,

in the hope that the necessary lines couldn't one which would be of expensive be run in spite of the rigors of mid-win-onstruction. ter. The earliest information concernlng the pass, says the Ledger, came from Mr. Bogue, who, while surveying the Mrs. Lucy A. Still, a lady nearly 60 Snoqualmie pass two or three months ago, was told by some Indians that during the Indian war, when the Natchess and Snoqualmie passes were guarded by troops, the Indians passed from the Yakima to Puget Sound through some pass at the head of Green river, which had not since been traveled for twenty years, not being known to the young Indians, and only known by the old Indians who took part in that war. As this pass was supposed to be

NEAR THE NATCHESS, Six different parties were sent out in the early fall in search of it, the last being that of Mr. Sheets, the former expeditions having-failed to discover it. great difficulty attending all their explotations arose from the difficulty of packing provisions, camp equipments, etc., on the backs of men, there being no trails in that direction. When the pass was discovered by Mr. Sheets, he had but a few days supply of provisions, and had to determine between abandoning the further exploration and taking the risk of going down to the settlement via Green river, he having started in on the eastern side. He adopted the latter alternative, going down Green river, and the route being rendered almost impassable by small fir trees and brush bent down and malled by the snows of the previous winter, he was compelled to wade a long distance down the river, and was two and a half

DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

Before arriving at the settlement. Immediately, on the report of Mr. Sheets, it was determined to take steps for such instrumental surveys as might be possible before the closing in of the winter. A portion of the party were sent by The Dalles with provisions and supplies, and the main party with pack train over the Snoqualmie Pass. Both detatchments met on the Upper Yakima in the early part of November, and found supplies awaiting them, forwarded by Mr. E. D. Willis, of Portland, who had been appointed commissary of the expedition. Immediately after arriving it snowed to interrupt the progress of the work. trail was cut from the Yakima river over the mountains through the Tacoma Pass

FORWARDING SUPPLIES.

And sheds were built along the trail for use of the packers and for storage of supplies for the men, for use in case they were overtaken by the storm and driven backward, which proved to be a wise provision. A line was run from the Yakima river to the summit of the pass, and two grade lines westward from the summit to Green river. On Sunday night, December 5th, Sheets' party, composed of twenty-one men, were four miles west of the summit. Rising early next morning, they found they had been sleeping under four and a half feet of snow, and they determined at once to return to their source of supplies on the eastern side of the mountain, fourteen miles distant. After breakfast the party started

WITHOUT BURDENS.

One man going ahead and beating the snow until he got tired, when a fresh man was put in the lead, and so on until each one of the party had taken his turn in the laborious effort. After thus beating a trail four and one-half miles, they all returned to the camp of the night before, and on the following day at early dawn set forth, retreating in good order, each man taking blankets and provisions on his back. On the second day, after descending the eastern slope a mile or two, they saw a mule coming toward them, when a loud shout went up from the party, knowing that the hour of deliverance had come. The snow was nearly to the neck of the animal, which was driven by two men, and which followed the blazes on the trees like an experienced mountaineer. Soon afterward the party reached Camp No. 3, where a pack train and

PROVISIONS WERE IN WAITING, And camped for the night in the shed. The next day the pack train was sent over to the abandoned camp, west of the summit, to take out the tents, provisions and remainder of the materials which would be needed in the spring. From here the party returned to the supply camp, about ten miles east of the summit, on the Yakima river, first running a compass line down the trail to obtain the topography of the country. The supply camp is about thirty-five miles west of Ellensburg, and the snow at that point was about three and one half feet in depth. The weather was stormy and cold for several days and the animals, of which there were some twenty, were

COVERED WITH ICE AND SNOW,

The snow falling in large masses from the trees rendered it dangerous to further prosecute the work, even if the men could have waded without difficulty. And it was therefore determined to suspend operations on and about the summit for two or three months. returning, it was at first proposed to come by way of the Snoqualmie Pass but a heavy rain set in which rendered it impossible to cross the Yakima river, and it was therefore decided to return by tion until the The Dallee, a distance of 175 miles. attended to.

Teams were hired at Ellensburg, and the party transported in five days to The Dalles. From that point Mr. Sheets' party was sent to Ainsworth, to run a line from opposite Ainsworth up the Yakima river. The provisions, horses,

LEFT IN KITTITAS VALLEY,

early as possible in the spring. The hight of this pass by level is 3450 feet, being the lowest pass in the Cascade mountains, with the exception of the Snoqualmie. Mr. Kinsbury is running a line up Green river, and a trail is also being cut under his direction, which is now about twenty miles from Vanderbeck's, on White river. The indications on both sides of the mountain show that Had the storm which drove them be this is comparatively a favorable route. delayed ten days or two weeks long. But sufficient time was not afforded bethey would have been enabled to acquifere the falling of the snow to make any all the information needed, and soughhorough survey. Mr. Bogue has refor by the expedition. Unfortunately used from his explorations of the report of the existence of this pass camnountains south of Pend d'Oreille lake, too late in the season, but when it camvhere he has been for sometime, enthe movement was promptly set on footlevoring to shorten the route. He reIn force, with abundance of provisions ofts a feasible route south of the lake, in the hope that the necessary lines couldn't one which would be of expensive

A Terrible Experience.

of age, residing near Sharon's this county, has just passed

reigh one of the most terrible exper-

de ever recorded. She was traveling logh one of the great nameless satps of Potter county on her way to ther son, who lived about six miles dat from her home. There had been a ist fall of snow a day or two before, at he road was partly hidden from sittout the old lady had made up her mil go, and so she started out on walk the six miles, a task she ha requently accomplished. Be-forth had reached the center of this grenmeless swamp, the snow again concred falling and in a short time thead was hidden from sight. Still thed lady plodded bravely on, but whe darkness overtook her she must haverayed from the road, and finally she nd herself struggling in the mire. She ame frightened and confused, and she struggled the deeper she sanktill she found it would be impos siblex tricate herself. She screamed for I pout in vain. No one answered hert She at last, after almost superhum ents, succeeded in reaching a hemlr hemir ee, which she climbed. The densaring of the tree afforded her consider warmth, and she determined to an there until morning. The follow dorning dawned comparatively warn, a the bog by which she was surround, instead of getting harder, became re and more soft and perfectly impassa. Before starting from home Mrs. Stillad put some bread and crackers in heacket to eat along the road, and, fornately, had in her pocket a large fla of brandy, which she was taking tor son. Upon these provisions, and quantity of snow which she ate, Mrs. till managed to subsist for seven daynever daring to descend from her perch the tree. She screamed almost contiously, and on the following Monday, it a week after she had started to walk her son's house, her cries for help we heard by a party of hun-ters, who mediately made preparaand made a ingenious contrivance succeeded bushing to the foot of the in a short to she was safe at her son's house. Pans had been scouring the country in 1 directions for days, and finally all hes of finding her had been abandoned. Vhile in the swamp Mrs. Still says shaw hundreds of deer and two or three g bears. She was attacksafety were awered, for as the animal came near he he gave an awful scream
The whole number of patients in the hospital during the year was 1,119. The so exhausted ad weak that she could hardly move ten found, and a serious

A Social Sention in Washington. The latest scal sensation, says the

Washington corspondent of the Boston Herald, is that eased by the arrest of a young man nand St. Clair, otherwise known as "Sis" linelair. This young man found great joyment in attending the numerous fasionable balls, parties, and receptions gen here during the present winter, atted in the clothing of fashionable belltof the season. His "get up" was the remarkable, and, strange to say, leplayed his difficult part so well that havas not discovered until Wednesday cening last, while in attendance at the viable given by the Minnesota State Asciation at Masonic Temple. There a attended, and attracted much attainin, being, as it were, one of the leading belles of the evening. He was arrested soon after leaving the Tenk. of the evening. He was arrested soon after leaving the Teale. He claims to be but fifteen years o but his father says he is twenty. His says as was of the latest fashion, and he we found that downward four-button white kid gloves. His same place where other bulles progner are and were dewere procured at the same place where other belles procure em, and were decidedly tasteful. He sanaged his train with elegance and ea. He has a very feminine appearance and as a lady, would be called very cod looking. In the pocket of the dre was found a note signed by a Southernand somewhat obscure member of Garrean who has scure member of Cagress, who has failed to be re-elected requesting the doorkeeper of the Huse galleries "to admit the bearer at all times to the ladies' gallery," besits three letters, which he, as "Miss Snelair," had rewhich he, as "Allas Snelair," had re-ceived from certain and admirers and a female friend. The was "fixed" at the Police Court, he no prosecution followed, though there were a great many curious persons there who wanted

The ship canal project from Chicago to the Mississippi, va Illinois river and the canal to LaSalla is to be pushed this winter before Congress. The expense is estimated at \$18,000,000. It is proposed that Illinois donate the present canal to the United States, on condition that it be enlarged so as to admit the passage of large vessels from lake to gulf. It is thought that the movement will not find much favor with the friends of naviga-

National Charities.

A State, a county, a nation, noted for its benificent charities to unfortunate humanity is worthy a high place in the, world's annuals. The times when the world's annuals. The times when the insane were treated like wild animals, when the deaf and dumb were left to lives of stolid ignorance and the blind allowed to sit in mental as well as bodily darkness are reviewed by the humanitarian of the programmy contrary with shadden To be used upon resumption of work as of the nineteenth century with shuddering dismay. That part of the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that details the number of these unfortunates. cared for by the Government, in the Asylums provided for them in the District of Columbia, is one of the marks of our advancing in civilization, a signifi-cant figure upon the dial of time that divides the new from the old. In

> THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. During the past 25 years, 4940 cases of insanity in all its forms have been treated. Of this number 2095 have been returned to their friends and to the world, cured. On the last day of June, 1880, there remained in this hospital for treatment 897 persons, of whom 691 were men; 529 of those treated during the year were from the army, 53 from the navy and 462 from civil life. For the preper support of the insane thus directly under the care of the Government for the current fiscal year, Congress is asked to appropriate for maintenance, clothing and medical treatment, \$196,875; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000; for special improvements, the chief item in which is to furnish the hospital with a supply of pure water, \$40,000. The Columbia Institute for

THE DEAF AND DUMB. Is the next on the list of the nation's charities, and is reported as follows: The number of pupils under instruction during the year was 128. Of these 79 were in the collegiate department, representing twenty-four States and the District of Columbia, and 49 were in the primary department. The general health of the pupils has been good, and but one death has occurred. Instruction in articulation has been continued with increasing success. A diploma and silver medal were received from the Paris Universal Exposition of 1878, in recognition of the remarkable advance made by the collegiate department. The president of the institution visited Europe during the summer for the purpose of attending an international convention of instructors of the deaf and dumb in Milan, Italy, early in September. The receipts of the institution amounted to \$53,522 06, and the expenditures to \$52,290 37, of which \$29,444 48 were for salaries and wages. The estimates for next year are for current expenses and repairs, \$53,500, the same amount as that appropriated for the present year; and \$15,242 07 for the completion of the gymnasium, the erection of a barn, cowhouses, etc., and for the improvement and inclosure of the grounds. Congress at its last session made provision for the care and education of the feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia, the expenses of the same to be defrayed out of the appropriation for the support of the Institution for the support of the Deaf and Dumb. One applicant has been placed in the Penna depth of 18 inches, but not enough to tions for he scue. They procured an ax minded Children, at Media, near Philadelphia. Twenty blind children belongsomewhat rembling a raft, which they | ing to the District of Columbia have been under instruction the past year in tree in whis Mrs. Still was sitting, and the Maryland Institution for the Blind, at Baltimore, as beneficiaries of the United States. The exigencies that followed closely in the wake of the emancipation of vast numbers of men and women from slavery to lives of responsible liberty, created the necessity of some humane provisions for their wants by ed by a will cat, but her prayers for the government. Among them was the FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL.

> hospital during the year was 1,119. The number in the hospital June 30, 1879, was 217; the number admitted during illness has rulted, which may yet the year was 802; 139 died; 752 were disprove fatal. Ir experience has never charged, leaving 228 in the hospital at the close of the last fiscal year. About two-thirds of the patients were colored persons. Of those who were discharged, 585 are reported cured. A dispensary has been carried on in connection with the hospital upon the books of which for the year are borne the names of 1,949 patients. This hospital subserves an urgent need of this community, and the continuance of provision for it is commended to the attention of Congress. The expense of the support and medical treatment of each patient in this hospital is about fifty cents a day. As the amount of suffering relieved by these National charities is incalculable, so is the computation of the vice and crime prevented by their wise intervention beyond computation and reason and humanity alike rejoice at the record.

The Points of Law.

"You see, boss, dar's a nigger libin" up my way who orter be tooken car' of," said an old darkey to the captain at the Central Station yesterday.

"What's he been doing now?" "Wall, sah, las' fall I lent him my axe, and when I wanted it back he braced right up an' tole me that possession was nine points o'law, an' refused to give it

"Waal, de odder day I sent de ole woman ober an' she borrowed his bucksaw, an' when Julius cum for it I tole him jist like he answered me, an' stood

on my dignity." "I had nine pints o' law, didn't I?"

"Yes." "An' how many pints am de law composed of?"

"I don't know." "Wall, dat's what bodders me, fur he saw dem nine pints, shet up dis lef' eye fur me, pitched de ole woman ober a bar'l and walked off wid his saw and my snow-shovel to boot! If I had nine pints he mus' hev had ober twenty, an' eben den he didn't half let himself out !"

A lad in Georgia was arrested as a suspected murderer, and to escape the gal-lows, established an alibi by producing a watch which he had stolen at a certain time and place. That brought him in unpleasant proximity to the penitentiary, much favor with the friends of naviga-tion until the great rivers are properly he had excaped from the lunatic asylum, and was returned to his old quarters.