THE ROSE.

Very close to death he law, the keen over were waxing dim. And he heard the whispereis say:

Time grows very short for him;" No hand that waning light could trim.

Them was nothing left to do: Ye', a want was to his eyes: Love has instants quick and true.

e who loved him saw it rise. One who loved nim est in the. That last yearning-forth sho went, Calm in soleting sympathics.

O'er the red resebud she bent. The room that he lowed the best, For their charm of hue and scant.

she chose the faires: from the rest, pincked it very tenderiv. Laid it on the sick man's breast.

The dift hand hung usalers'y: The voice would never speak sgale, But she read the grateful syes.

And knew her guest was not in vain; For a moment satisfied Was the loos: then, slowly, pain,

Beffiel longing, human pride. Thoughts of sweet, lost, hop-ful years, B'ent with power that struggling, died;

Mocking doubts, and lucking fears, In the isboring boson woker And the sudden rush of tears

As the silent spirit scoke, Growning all the paling face, In a passionate forrent broke.

There was a sPence in the place, ilet lay the unconscious flower, id God took him to His grace, Our tool, was reads the dring hour. -All the Year Round.

The Catile Bu-iness.

A correspondent familiar with the cattle business of Wyoming, writes the Denver Tribune some interesting facts about that great industry in that territo-He says: ry.

Stock is looking remarkably well and the beef cattle are very fat. Large shipments are being made daily from Laramie City, Cheyenne and Pine Bluffs to Chicago to market. Some one makes the prediction that when the western country commences its shipment of beef in the fall, Chicago will receive from 40,000 to 50,000 per week. The Leader doubts this to some extent and says: "They may and they may not. To start with, cattle are bringing about the same figure per hundred as they were at this season last year. The Wyoming season, short lived as it is by a month as compared with last year, may not bring so many cattle to Chicago as it did last year. Then the high prices induced stockmen to ship all marketable cattle. There were cases where two-year-olds went to market as their owners saw 'quick money' in their sales. As the probability of realizing high prices induced large shipments from this range the last year, the likelihood of low prices may restrain stockmen from throwing cattle in large numbers upon the market the coming season. We have been informed by an old stock raiser of Sweetwater that but 75 per cent. of the number shipped from that region in 1882 will be sent in 1883. It was almost the general opinion last spring that this year's shipment would not equal this fall, and it is now an opinion held by many that the coming shipment will fall considerably below the last one.

The cattlemen evinced a strong determination to sell out few cattle this fall if the prices should be low. A well known member of the stock association, in con-versation with the writer said: "We are so situated at present that a drop in the cattle market, when we commence our heavy shipments, would have a very depressing influence upon business. Fortunately we are so situated that we do to sell any cattle unless we so desire. We will sell the beef steers, but there will not be the desire to sell everything in the meat line, as there was last year. Cows, calves and st ers were shipped to market and brought a good price. This at once encouraged a number of capitalists to embark in the cattle business. The eastern states were cleaned out of cattle and brought west. In fact, the tendency has been to overdo the business of late and a reaction must necessarily follow. I do not think, however, that the market will be overrun with beef cattle this fall to such an extent as it will next next, and I am of the opinion at that time, unless something happens to make an increased demand for beef, that the market will be correspondingly low, as compared to former years. The stock business of Wyoming has passed largely into the hands of English companies, who own all the great herds. They have invested in the business because of the large profits, have organized a stock association which governs everything connected with the business, and helps protect their property. By close examination of all cattle imported into the territory, disease is kept out and the best class of animals are raised. The cattle business of Wyoming has become so great that it effects this industry in Utah, Idaho and Montana. That almost every man engaged in this stock raising in these territories should become rich, is the best evidence that can be given, that the cattle business in the west is one of the most profitable.

will proffer his services to make the announcement in due shape, so to leave her free to contract the new relation in safe- Moses, the girl's mother. ty. This is the prelude to the proceedings I have spoken of. She receives a seam permit to marry from the pension office, with perhaps a small extra payment that has been promised her as a result of having the thing done properly. "Is the law which limits the attorney's fee for services in procuring a pension to \$10 in each case ever evaded?

"They get over that very easily. The common way is to have the pensioner declare before witnesses that he wishes to make his attorney a present of, say, 20 per cont. in addition to the \$10 allowed. This prevents all trouble. Then again, of the disbonest lawyers have many three, four and sometimes five so called firms. One will open correspondence with a would be pensioner, or one who phy, syntax or etymology.

desires his allowance increased. After obtaining half the fee in advance for necessary expenses a long delay ensues. Then here comes a circular from another member of the ring stating that he has special facilities for procuring the passage of the claim, which is represented to have been hopelessly shelved. In case of a favorable response the next circular in the series is sent to him by the third conspirator, and so on until the list is exhausted, or the pensioner's patience gives out. As a matter of fact there is no need for attorneys' services to procure pensions. Every facility is offered by the office, and the applicant has only to fill the blanks fur-nished him and tell the truth in his story of reasons for asking the bounty. He must get all this certified to in accordance with instructions, and then his case will go through and be acted on just as speedily as though he had hired a dozen lawyers. Of course ignorant men sometimes fail to comprehend the simplest instructions, and much delay and trouble is caused. Hence the employment of a

is involved as a rule in the cases pre-pared by professional hands." " Does all this exhaust the possibilities

lawyer is rather favored by those who

have the cases to pass upon, as less labor

of fraud by attorneys?" "By no means. Men will go into a small town and, after getting the signatures of a number of leading citizens, leading the war records for that neighborhood. Among the latter are sure to be found the names of men entitled to pensions who have never applied for them. Applications will be made out in these names, and the signatutes of the necessary number of leading men of the place forged to the certificate of service, etc. The rest of the process is easier than with a genuine case.

"Are these men never caught and punished?

"They are, quite freqrently. But in nocent frauds are sometimes even more severely dealt with. Two cases I remember. One was a preacher, a man of irreproachable character, who had been a chaplain in the army, but with little knowledge of the world. In his first steps to getting a pension he consulted with former comrades and neighbors as to what facts they would swear to for him. Then he got the necessary blanks and went ahead. But he found that to get his friends' signatures to their statements would cause considerable delay. To obviate this he simply signed the names himself and sent on the papers. The similarity of writing was detected, and

who is likely to formally renounce has been for ten years. Judge Daly diher rights, a member of the gang rected that the summons in the suit should be served personally upon Mrs. Holtz, Dr. Franklin and Mrs. Annie

Keeper of Madim's Secrets.

The lady's maid with the white cap is more common than the valet. All of the of the principal cities on both banks of more prominent actresses have maids, and nearly all leading society ladies have them, also. One of the most noticeable results of foreign travel is the acquisition of the lady's maid. These mails are often maids of all work and his arms turned the current of feeling occupy the dual capacity of maid and companion or confidante. A well-known and the imperial garrison had lived on actress gives all her letters to her maid to answer; indeed, except to legal docu- Leather, boiled in narrow slips, was ments, she seldom takes pen in hand, as her education was neglected in early life and she is not skilled either in chirogra-

There is a great difference in ladies' maids, according to their nationality. The foreign ladies' maids, French, Swiss or English, seem subservient or deferential, and, it may be added, sycophantic. The colored maids are the most affectionate and reliable. The maids selected from poor families are the mest intelligent, and at the same time most independent. The French and Swiss maids generally succeed in eliciting the confidence of their mistresses and occupy the position of a confidante, though mercenary, and it is dangerous to trust them with valuable secrets.

The position of governess or compa nion must not be confounded with that of ladies' maids, though they are in the families of the parvenu, and at the hotels, where a companion can ride in the elevator, the maid not being permitted therein, but compelled to walk up and down stairs the same as the other servants. The governess and companion are generally ladies of position in reduced circumstances, who are every way fit associates of those who employ them, and often much superior in every respect to them, excepting social positions and resources. The governess or companion is permitted to dress to suit her taste, while the lady's maid is compelled to wear the white linen cap and the plain garb of the household subordinate.

Ladics' maids are generally young women, past 25, or elderly women, childless widows of deceased barbers or waiters or grooms. Their functions are identical in regard to the ladies who cmploy them as those of the valet toward the master, only more confidential and more social, as the two former are brought more together and more intimate than the latter, and consequently intercourse is more familiar. Ladies' maids have much leisure, and going about with their mistresses have a much pleasanter time thau the other servants, who have only their hebdomadel "day off" for personal enjoyment.

The remuneration of the lady's maid depends on circumstances and disposition of the employer. Some are generous and clothe the maid well, while others are close fisted and consider the position so attractive that small wages should satisfy. The lady's mail must be more rigorous and decorous in her life than any other of the servants. She is exposed to less temptation, and it is seldom one hears of a lady's maid involved in scandal.-Home Journal.

## VenearableL ndon.

Londron is slowly awakening to see the result was the states prison for two that it is not only the biggest and rich- went to work to mature his sceme of or three years, though the men whose names had been forged promptly ex- the grandest and most historic. Rome pressed their readiness to sign the part has her rules. Parts by her bus her rules. Bother and a rules of the part of the par

## Chinese Gordon.

The most celebrated feat of Chinese Gordon was the suppression of the Taeping rebellion, which in the spring of 1863 had reached its apogee. In thir-

teen years Hung-sew-tauen, the visionary school teacher of Canton, had mustered a following of 500,000 men. Most the Yang-tse-Kiang were in his hands. His professions of Christianity and his control of the tea district had at first enlisted many foreign natioos in his favor. The resistance of Mankin to against him. For days the inhabitants the bark of trees, and roots of grass. eagerly swallowed. Human flesh was openly hawked in the streets. The surrounding country was devastated. Water

courses were filled with broken furniture, rotten boats and ruin. Once dourishing marts were entirely desorted and thousands of houses were burned to the ground. Here and there a solitary old man might be seen moving with trembling limbs among the rains, sadly musing over the desolation that reigned around. In the midst of these events the Tacping leader put forth a proclamation. "The Father and the Elder Brother," he said, "have descended up on earth and established the heavenly kingdom, and have taken me and Junior Lord to regulate affairs appertaining to the world."

The foreign nations at once withdrew their support and waived their ardor for Christianity in favor their interest in tea.

The first to take advantage of the change was an American named Ward. He had been a mate on a Boston ship, and had landed at Shanghai with a suit of clothes upon his back and six Mexican dollars in his pocket. He went to Prince Kung and offered to crush the rebellion for \$10,000,000. The prince accepted and paid a considerable sum in advance. Ward's life was full of adventure. He had been with Walker in his earlier expeditions, and had a taste of civil warfare in South America. He first set to work to recruit his menand then to drill them. Dozens applied every day. Marines, sailors from menof war, tea planters, members of the police force, all the European adventurors whom chance had brought to China, were enrolled under Ward's banners. They were a mutinous and rapacious They plundered all who came in mob. their way. They broke into pagodas and despoiled them of their rare con-They broke into pagodas tents. They tore out diamonds from the idols' eyes dug up treasures which priests had concealed, and scattered precious manuscripts of Buddhist classics to the wind. Ward was soon disgusted with He had been created a Mandarin them. of the Blue Button, he had married a Chinese wife, and he was preparing to enjoy the immense fortune he had won

the heart before the walls of Ningpo. That was Gordon's opportunity, Burgevine, who succeeded to Ward's commands, was disposed to sell his men to the highest bidder. The young British engineer forestalled him. Fortified with counsels from Calcutta and promises of unlimited pay from Pekin, he called the remnant of Ward's force around him and offered them terms of service. There was to be no looting so long as their pay was regularly distributed. He then

From the great atone wall and the water gate the robels had poured a fire of grape, canister and musketry. Finding his native troops too cowardly to fight at night-for after twilight they feared their own shadows-Gordon had dashed into the moat with his European followers, had swum across in the face of a murderous volicy, had snatched the snake flag of the commandant from the breastwork and had planted his own within a hundred yards of the city.

When the Narwang, who was second in command, heard of this bold advance he held a secret conference with the other subordinate wangs, and was rowed down the Grand Canal into Gordon's camp. He offered to throw open the gates of the city if he and his followers were granted an uncouditional pardon. Gordon communicated this order to General Ching, who commanded the imperial troops, and it was speedily accepted. Narwang then called the conspirators together, and they repaired to the palace of the Mowang.

Here, in the hall of the heavenly Father, surrounded by representatives of the passion of Christ, prayers were offered and the Mowang ascended the throne in his robe and crown. He made a short ad dress to the captains, saying that Soochow should never yield to infidels. At the last word the Congwang rose in the hall, took off his robe, walked to the steps of the throne and deliberately stabbed the speaker to the heart. The Mowang fell over the table in front of the throne, and the other wangs seized him and decapitated him. Then they mounted their horses, rode each to his palace, and the head was sent to Gordon as a peace offering.

The colonel was not a man to waste time in fauitless threats. He had promised these wretches immunity and he meant to keep his word. The entry having been affected peacefully enough, he walked up alone to the neighboring heights, feeling for the first time discouraged and sick at heart. In the plain below he suddenly noticed a great commotion. The imperial troops were rushing in wild confusion through the gates. Yells and shouts filled the air. Not without misgivings he made his way to the Morning Palace and found it in ruins, half molten bronzes choking up the passage and only a solitary drum standing as sentinel at the gate. Entering one of the chambers and calling for his servant he learned that the imperialist had beheaded him. The courtyard round the palace was filled with an angry mob; swords were being drawn and pistols fired. In the midst of the hubbub Gordon appeared on the threshold. The crowd fell back as though lightning had stricken them. Calmly the colonel raised his hand and the noise ceased.

A passage was cleared for him, and touching his pith helmet in ironical salute, he walked at an easy pace to Gen-eral Ching's stockade. There, in a ghastly row, were the heads of all the Wangs. The bodies had been slashed when a Teaping rebel shot him through down the chest; the wounds on the head were most terrible. Gordon said not a grew from a single joint. The hands and word. me knew that s great clamor of treachery would be raised against him; and are also afflicted with a strange conbut he silently turned away, went back to the palace, scrawled four words on paper-"Thou prince of llars"-sent them to General Ching, and, bidding in opposite directions. This motion those of his soldiers follow him who would, rode hastily from the city. He wrote to Sir Frederick Bruce, the Am- from contact with the walls, tables, bassador, taking upon himself all responsibility for Ching's baseness. He by the joining of the legs as far as the allowed the British missionaries to carry knee. Here the right leg is turned back home maudlin stories of his atrocities. and upward until the heel strikes the cen-He suffered the philanthropists of Exeter Hall to prate of the wrongs which the Taepings had suffered at his hands. He merely said that he would not sheathe his sword until the rebellion had been crushed and he kept his word. His men clung to him with the devotion of the Tenth Legion to Casar. With his gunboats he cut off so completely the communications of Naukin that not a sound could be heard from the beleagured city but think too much of him for that. the bamboo signals of the sentinels around the forts and the drums of the guards in the lookout houses on walk. Before the spring was past the capital had fallen, the leader of the Tacpings had poisoned himself with gold leaf and his fugitive was suing for peace in the southern provinces. Colonel Gordon was offered a fortune by the grateful country which he had saved. He re-plied that he had not served for money and would accept nothing. He left China as poor as he came. He was to visit the country once more. In the spring of 1580 he went to Pekin on a mission of peace. He had been elected to mediate between Russia and China. Strapge emotions filled his mind as he sailed toward the capital. Passing the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, under a sapphire sky and bright castern sun, he thought of the desolation he had left upon its shores. Once more the richest land in China, he remembered when its horizon was unbroken except by graves, commemorative arches and heaps of runs. Over its ravaged hills, now clothed with wild tea, he followed in memory the peasants in their flight, the men staggering under heavy loads of goods and chattels, the women hobbling along on their small feet, their arms filled with babies. The paddy fields which the husbandmen were now irrigating had been white with dead men's bones. and the many storied pagoda had been choked with corpses. The boatmen with their hooks drew shoals of mangled bodies to the sea, where the priest to day sat dramming by the waterside to soothe the great fish that carries the world upon its back. It was Gordon who had restored peace to the nation, and as he saved it from ruin in 1864 so he saved it give up the experiment. from war in 1880.

# A Possibility of the Future.

On more than one occasion during the last three thousand years the barbarie hordes of the cast have overflowed their boundaries and have swept westward, overwhelming the young civilization of Earope and obliterating nearly all the landmarks of western art and progress; and at the present time, if we may credit the Pekin correspondent of one of the Calcutta papers, there is in China a powerful and rapidly growing party that advocates the making of yet another gigantie excursion toward the land of the setting sun. The Celestial Empire is, no doubt, immensely overpopulated, and will probably ere long seek some new outlet for her surplus citizens; but it is difficult to believe that she will attempt, save by peaceful means, to obtain the desired result. The great unknown country has been quieceent for so long that it is almost impossible for a European to contemplate that the sleeping myriads should ever again put forth their herculean strength. Yet, if China were to awake; if she were to look westward with covetous glance, and were once more to burst her bounds, in response to that mysterious impulse which in the east occasionally seizes upon a whole people, how could she be resisted? According to the last edition of the Bevolkering der Erde, she has a population of 434,000,000; and, supposing that estimate-for it is only an estimate -to be even approximately correct, Chiua could put into the field more soldiers than there are souls in Germany; and if she so willed, could, with a host of eighty millions, trample all the eivilization of Europe beneath her feet .- St. James' Gazette

### Boys and Girls.

"If I had a dozen children I should want them all boys," said Mrs. Thrifty, Boys can take care of themselves, they are energetic, enjoyable, and it doesn't take half as much sewing to keep a family of boys along."

"Now, if I should have any choice," said Mrs. Workhard, "I should rather have my children all girls. Girls are so gentle, so hopeful, and have so much more refinement than boys; and then it is such a pleasure to sew for them, they look so prettily in the garments made for them.

"Vory well, ladies," said Mrs. Sensible, "you are both right and wrong. I believe in a mixed family-part boys, part girls. The boys influence the girls to self-reliance, the girls refine the boys by their gentleness. A boy who is brought up with his sisters makes the most manly man, and the girl who is brought up with brothers makes the most womanly woman."-New Haven Register.

Thomas Hawdon, of Norwalk, has a son 17 years of age, who is wonderfully misshapen. He is totally devoid of shoulders, and from the centre of his back two arms, with well formed hands arms are devoid of the power of feeling, tinual motion, sweeping around in a circle like a windmill, the arms being stretched out at full length and moving never comes except when the arms are used together, and are covered with scars chairs, etc. His body is further deformed the back where it is firmly tre of beded in the flesh. He is mentally bright, and conversed freely and intelligently with the reporter about the few books his parents had been able to provide for him and about articles he had read in the newspapers, which are occasionally supplied to him. They have been offered big money by showmen for the privitege of exhibiting him, but they Mr. Oliver Cassilay has only been married a few years, but his appreciation of his wife has already begun to depreciate. There is a discount of 20 per cent. on it already, Last Sunday afterpoon they were taking a walk, when she requested him to carry her dolman, at which be grumbled exceedingly, "Be-fore we were married," said Mrs. Cassilay, bitterly, "you used to say there was nothing in the world you would not do for me, and now you growl when I ask you to do any little thing." "Yes, it is all very well to talk that way, but if I had known before we were married that you were going to load me down this way, with cloaks, umbrellas, hats and things whenever you got a chance, I would advise you to wed a hatrack." If I had done that," retorted Mrs. Cassilay, with telling sarcasm "I would, at least, have had an hat-rac tive husband, which is more than I can say now."-Texas Siftings. CURING A CRYING CHILD .- Bright young mothers may not be told how useful is human surprise in diverting the attention of a crying child. When he cries from nervousness or from pain, it is very good to try this simple meth-od: If he is able to understand what you say, ask him, with great impressiveness, if he knows that tears are salt? Tell the The reed hut of the fisherman story of the little boy who tried to find this out for himself while he was crying, and how he turned his tongue around on his cheek to catch a tear. The young imitator naturally begins to do the same thing, which checks the tears at once; he generally will not find a single one to experiment on, and, in fact, will be laughing heartily before he

## Pension Frauds.

"There are more tricks practiced the procurement of pension than in [ whole of the other departments," sai pension office examiner the other ni ostly

"In what direction are these n attempted?" "The great bulk of them are olored cases. Not that colored people an to fraudulent practices, but n e given nany of lesigning them are easier victims to g lawyers, and it is less difficult to person-ate a dead negro than a dead white man. the office it is subjected to an extra amount of scrutiny. A large proportion of the colored widows drawing pensions have remarried, and quite a number of the claimants and not the scelicity of the claimants and not the relicts of soldiers at all, but mere du mmies put up by wicked lawyers, and others in place of the widows who have long ago mar-ried and relinguished theeir claims." nanaged?"

"How is this fraud u "Easily enough. "A decent time is allowed to elapse after the marriage, and A decent time is the woman frightene d in honest abandonment of her clai Then another btained who makes colored woman is o vit before a conventhe necessary affida; rtifies to her identity ient notary who ce and the rest is sample, straightforward work, which is frequently put into the hands of a decient lawyer to carry hands of a dec through in all good faith. Where about to remarry but he believes that he is a lunatic and a woman 19

pers, while admitting that they had tot done so.

"Another case having the same einding was that of a man who kept copies of his papers, which were after ward lost in the office. He was requisted to send another set, and simply e nough, sent his copies, the names of wh the were held to be forgeries, and he wdie duly convicted and imprisoned. So deh for law and justice."-Washingtoin Post.

A Peculiar/ Divorce Suit.

David Holtz, in an action in the Court of Common Pleas, 18 seeking to have his marriage with Pauline Moses annulled. In his complaint he says that he became engaged to Miss Moses on the lst of April last. At that time she and her relations represented to him, he being a foreigner, that it was necessary under the laws of this state that the marriage should be reformed by some official should be performed by some official at the city heall. He objected to this sort the city h of proces

his mother, and also become better ac-quainted with Miss Moses. He was told, however, that the cerefould not be binding upon them, mony w and that an actual marriage would take place offeward by a Rabbi. He was induce I to consant to the marriage at the hall, which was performed by one city the aldermen, and on the 15th of April another ceremony was performed y the Hebrew minister. On the morning of April 16th, he declares that his wife became insane, and that some time afterward she was taken to the Blackwell's Island insane asylum.

Mr. Holtz charges upon information and belief, that his wife has been a lunatic for some years, and that she has been confined in an asylum several times. He says, moreover, that occasionally she has lucid intervals of from five days to twelve months, and while in this condi-

tion appears to be perfectly sane. He declares that she was aware that she was insane, and that she was led to believe that if she got married she could be cured. Mr. Holtz charges that her relatives kept from him the fact that Miss Moses was insane, that they wanted him to marry her, and that the marriage occurred while she was in a same condition. He declares that since he ascertained that she was insane he has not lived with her, and he asks that the marriage shall

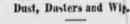
be annulled. The case was before Judge J. F. Daly yesterday in the court of common pleas. Several affidavits were presented show-

ing that Mrs. Holtz was in no condition to be served with the summons. Morris J. Friedlander, plaintiff's counsel, asserted that Dr. Thomas M. Franklin, the physician at the asylum, asserted that Mrs. Holtz was in no condition to be served with the papers, and he refused to allow her to be served. The papers were placed in the hands of the sheriff,

who also failed to serve them. An affidavit made by the plaintiff himself stated that he had never seen the girl's father,

palaces and quays; loscow has her Kremlin; and Constatinople has her minarets and domes. Lich of these, and perhaps some famous chies in Italy or Spain, are superior to Indon in the single element of beauty, || magnificence, or age. But the greatess of London lies in its historic continity, in the survival of its true organic centuries in all their essential character It possesses in the Abbey, in Westmister Hall, and in the Tower three of the toblest buildings in the world; all of hem have an

unbroken history of eightienturies; and are still devoted to the tes for which they were designed; and for 800 years they have all been the loc seats of our national existence. Thes three great monuments are bound to with each other as well as bound up with the history of England. As catheral, hall and castle, no one of them has ny superior in Europe. But, in the wy that they are inwoven with the greatess, the gending, as he desired to consult ius, the poetry, the destnies of the country, as also of length all continuity of service, no one of them hs its equal lieve that we are truly citens of no the side of the detested stucco-neither vestries no railways, can make London mean. For in the mass, in the antiquity, in te historic spiendor of her national monments, in the halo which the heroism, te crimes, and the imagination of eigh centuries have shed over them, London emains to the thoughtful spirit the mostvenerable city of the modern world-London



Do not dust, but wipe.

Times.

Who would believe it? Theduster that peaceful emblem of dometic toil-

come more dangerous to handl than a six-shooter. We are in dead earnest. Areminent

may, under certain circumstaces, be-

cientist declares it to be a fact Do you know just what you se doing when you brush away dust? fou disseminate the air, and consquently introduce into your own inteior, into your tissnes and respiratory orans, all sorts of eggs, spores, epidemi germs and murderous vibion which ast contains.

One movement with a feathe duster may be enough to poison both yu and your neighbor-to inoculate youll with typus, varioloid er cholera-strage as it may appear. Instead of a feather duster tak a cloth

and wipe away the dust instead of stir-ring it up. In short, wipe-newr dust! -Erchange.

The general inderstanding is that a

and remain wholly on the defensive. This policy he at once reversed. Having raised most of the Europeans to posts of command and drilled an army of some four thousand Chinese he moved boldly against the enemy. He did not direct his attack on their front, where their numbers must have overwhelmed him, but determined to throw himself upon their communication, seize them, point after point, with the aid of a small flotilla, and so clear the whole country down to the gates of Nankin.

A study of the operations by which he cut off the great city of Soochow proves him a master of strategy in its highest sense, as his extraordinary control over his native contingent and the wild spirits that officered it had marked him a true leader of men. His difficulties were unprecedented. The Yang-tae Kiang had so long been closed to foreign commerce that the villagers had never seen Europeans. They mistook the army of succor for Tartar robbers. The whistle of Gordon's steamer, the sparks that issued from its funnel, added to in Europe. The city which ossesses all their terrors. Whole villages fled from three at once has a dignity of her own; the "fiery dragon ship." Women threw nor need we think of St. Paul's themselves down from great heights, and the Temple, the Guildhall and the palace of Westunster, the parks, the bridges, and the ocks to be-Taepings. mean c.ty. Neither mud norsmoke, nor Dimly through the smoke he saw the black and yellow banner and besitated. Then the firing ceased and he was surrounded by his countrymen rushing through the breach. In his amazement he still was able to cry "Good Chinaman!"

"Show your gun," was the reply. The barrel was still warm.

'Your hands." His hands were black with powder.

They pushed him back against the wall and fired. He died in ignorance of his offense.

With the arrival of winter Colonel Gordon was before Soochow, and opened the siege with which his name is inseparably connected. Soochow is the Venice of the east. When the city of the Foscari was a marshy waste poets were singing the glories of Soochow, the splendor of its temples, the beauty of its women. Its canals traced their way through arches of osier and weeping willow. Its shops and streets wore an air of Parisian gayety. In the Morning Palace the Mowang or commandant of the city wandered among exquisite grottes and summer houses. Girls fanned him as he reclined in his divan; musical boxes tinkled in his halls. De-

spite his luxuriousness he was a man of character and ability. He was the favorite disciple of the chief revolutionist, and differed in every respect from the other wangs, whose banners were at all times flaunting through the city and

# Was Into Oil.

"Now, then, what is it?" queried a New York broker, as his daughter came

'Father, Charles Henry has asked me to marry him." "He has, ch? Wants to marry you, ch?

Well, what are his prospects?" "He has \$40,000 on a deal in oil, What

answef shall I give him?"

"None at all, my love--not just now. Wait and see how oil goes. If it goes booming, answer him yes. If it drops whose soldiers quarrelled and fought in tell him that you have made up your the tea houses. Meanwhile the cannon | mind that you can never be happy except of the common enemy was making itself with a husband who deals in railroad patient is not out of danger util the heard. The Low-mun stockade, one of stocks. Never put yourself in a position doctor has been discharged. to be closed out."- Wall Street News.

Last spring the leading dealers in butter in New York and Boston bought up all the butter obtainable in the west at an average of 21 cents, and placed 10,-000,000 pounds in cold storage in Chicago, it is said with the belief that the product would go up this month. There has been a large production, however, and tde stored butter is depreciating in value. It is said that some will have to be sold from ten to twelve cents. The loss on the deal is estimated from \$500,-000 to \$1,000,000.

"Are angels ever sleepy?" is a question which an English psychological society is trying to solve. We hardly know whether our angel is ever sleepy or not. We've never stayed late enough to find out.

tripping into the library.