A Physician Says It Will Core Diphtheria as Well as Kill Bedbugs.

"Is it true that you have been experimenting with a new cure for diphtheria?" inquired a reporter of a Brooklyn physician yesterday.

"Do you mean the bed-bug cure?" asked the doctor, with a twinkle in his

"No news of the bed-bug cure has with corrosive sublimate.

"Same thing," said the doctor. is no invent on or d'scovery of mine. It telligent portion of the medical fraternity about a year.'

But why do you call it the bed-bug

"Because the use of it for diphtheria came about in this way: A physician in Pennsylvania, a country doctor, had a patient, a child, very ill with diphtheria. The case had advanced very far disease so far advanced that he had litsolution of corrosive sublimate and went home. The mother came to him subsequently and said the child to see the child, and found it much better. He was a little astoni-hed, but concluded that it would be safe to continue the treatment, and said to the mother: 'I will give you another preis not necessary. I have plenty of the other left,' 'Not necessary!' said the doctor with surprise. 'Why, I only le.t you a dose for a day.' 'Well, I have a big lot left,' continued the mother. Let me see it, said the doctor. Then the mother brought out the bed-bug poison. The doctor looked at the bottle first with horror, then with amusemeat, and finally with interest.

"Are you sure you gave the child that?' he asked. "I am sure, and the child began to get better immediately,' persisted the

"Well, go on with the treatment. said the doct r. The mother did go on, and the child got well.

"The mother had got flurried, and had mistaken the one solution for the other. The doctor was a thoughtful man. He remembered the circumstance the next time he got a diphtheria patient, and kept on trying until he concluded he had hit upon an almost certain cure. He had the manliness and humanity to give his discovery to the world through a paper read before a Pennsylvania medical society. Then the medical journals took hold of it, and for the last year many physicians in all parts of the world have been paying attention to it. In Germany the blood has been photographed in every stage of the disease, and the improvement under the bed-bug treatment ac tually shown by a series of pictures." "But, is not corrosive sublimate an

active poison?" "Yes; so are arsenic, morphine and strychnine, and lots of other medicines known to be of inestimable value in medicine and surgery. They are useful when they are properly used."

· How do you secount for the success of the medicine?"

"It is simply germanicide, or the killing of the germs of the disease. We know that in diphtheria there are countless germs called bacteria. They permeate the blood. The corrosive sublimate begins to kill these germs at once, and soon disposes of them altogether. Now you will recollect that the corrosive sublimate was intended to kill a very small taseet. The mother's mistake simply gave the bacteria the dose intended for the bed-bug. When you come to think of it, it is not so very surprising that a medicine that will kill a bedbug or a man will also kill bac-

"But is there not danger that the use of such a medicine will poison peo-

"Yes, the same danger that there is in using any other powerful remedial agent. It must be used with core and intelligence. It so happened that the mother who first used it did not do any harm. Others might not be so fortunate.

"Have any physicians tried the new remedy and abandoned it?"

"Yes; but I think that has generally been the result of timidity. Diphtheria is a terrible disease and requires a heroie remedy. The treatment heretofore has been to brace up the patient with Various investigations have shown that eighty per cent, of diph-theria patients die of exhaustion. The new remedy eradicates the disease speedily."—N. Y. Sun.

At the Rink.

"And don't you skate, little girl?" he asked, as he sat down beside her.

"O, no, sir." "But you can learn."

"I guess I could, but I don't want

"And do you come here just to watch the skaters?" "O, no-I come to watch Mrs. R."

"Who's she?"

"She's papa's second wife. He don't want her to come, but she wil do it. "And why do you watch her?"

"Well, papa wanted her to prome that she wouldn't lean on anybod when she was skating with 'em, and that she wouldn't flirt when she wa resting, but she wouldn't promise, and so I came to watch her. These shor marks are when she leans, and thes long ones when she flirts." "And you show them all to you

father?"

"Yes, and he dates them and put them away, and by and by we'll have enough to get a divorce on and marry somebody who can't skate. —Chicag-

A Connecticut genius has been granted a patent on a machine for barINFANTS' CLOTHING.

A Topic of Ever Recurring Interest to DRESSES.

There are very few changes to relate

in the manner of mak ng infants' clothing. The preference is still given to dresses with high neck and long sleeves, notwithstanding the efforts to introduce French and German robes with low neck and short sleeves to be worn with reached me," was the teply, "but I a sacque. The voke dress is preferred heard that you had been experimenting to that made in foreign fashion with a close round wast to which a full kirt is gathered. Such dresses are now has been known to the reading and in- made a yard and an eighth long and about two vards wide. They require two breadths of namsook or of sheer toward the top to about three-fourths of a yard in each width. The yoke may be square, pointed or round, or else instead of being a separate piece it may, be formed by lengthwise tucks done in the top of the two breadths. Groups of before he was called He found the tiny tucks separated by featherdisease so far advanced that he had lit-tle kopes of the child's recovery. He gave a prescription and told the child's dresses, and in these the work is all mother not to send for him unless there done by hand. Eight clusters of the was some macked change. As he was narrow tucks, four in a bunch, and six leaving the hou e the mother asked him inches at their greatest depth, will to tell her what to use for bed-bug poi- shape the top of the breadths n'eely, He gave her the form of a and between the clusters s featherstitching done on the material, not applied in bands. Around the neck are two rows of gathered Valenciennes was doing well. Hotold her to continue edging not real, but of the fine mathe treatment. The next day be called chine laces that are now used by the most fastidious mothers-and these frills are separated by a tiny band of feather-st tching, so that one ruffle stands up and the other lies flat. The sleeves have a cuff turned backward scription. The mother replied: That made of four tacks, a row of featherstitching, and gathered edging. Three thread or pearl buttons fasten the back. Around the skirt is a hem three inches wide, and above this are three clusters of tuck and three rows of featherstitch ng. In the shops such a dress costs 86 o . 87, and is the favorite choice for the nicest layettes; it need scarcely be said that it could be made at home

for about one-third the price asked,

but the needle-work upon it is so ex-

quisitely done that its cost is enhanced

It is a good plan to buy one of these lresses and copy its fine sewing and its design, as there is no need for variety in such matters. For cheaper dresses the machine is used to do the tucking, and fine Hamburg edging in small scallops, with sprigs or dots, serves for the frills. The square or pointed yokes are used for these, and are made of four clusters of tucks with an applied band of feather-stitching between, while the skirts have two groups of tucks and a hem. Others that cost more have the tucks done by machine, but the feather-sticking is wrought by hand, and the skirt is lengthened to a yard and a fourth by a gathered flounce of embroidery which is attached to the skirt-not set upon it. A sash. if liked with these dresses, is made of a lengthw se strip of the nainsook trimmed accoss the ends to match the skirt; the sash is five inches wide, and a yard and a half long. On imported dresses fine French percale is used, and a vine of del cate embroidery is done on the garment between the groups of tucks in the skirt, sleeves, and voke. Christening robes of the sheerest French nainsook are made ated by puffs of nainsook, or else the gins to head out. entire front is made of large and em- In this latitude where we can only these, however, are the simpler robes with a round yoke make of alternating puts and real Valencennes insertion, with the long full skirt finished by a flounce edged with wide lace, and partly formed by insertion and plain above the flounce.

NIGHT SLIPS.

The night slips, which also serve at first for day dresses, are in sacque shape, and about seven-eighths of a yard long. Taey may have fine box pleats, each half an inch wide, extending from the neck down front and back in yoke shape, or else they are plain behind, and have two square tabs' below the neck in front to imitate a square yoke of tucks, and very narrow Hamburg edging. Strings of the material four inches wide are fastened on the left side behind, to pass around the walstand be tied in a bow in front. Lonsdale cambric is used for these, and also checked and striped muslins, or else very fine dimity.

PETTICOATS AND WRAPPERS. The little pinning-blankets or barrow-coats for wrapping the feet are made of a single breadth of flannel attached to a lapped waistband, and are bound all around. The flannel skirts are seven-eighths of a yard long, and are made of two straight breadths that are neatly shirred at top when sewed to the straight band. This band may be of doubled muslin, or else of single flannel with an inch-wide hem that is feather-stitched. The skirt has a scalloped edge and embroidery of very small pattern, such as dots in graduated rows, stars, or dais'es, or else it has a deep hem with brier-stitching upon it. Muslin petticoats are a yard long, made of two straight breadths of cambric, and are prettiest when simply finished with a four-inch hem and a group of tucks. These tucks and hem may be feather-stitched to make them especially nice, as no trimming is thought more appropriate for most of the garments worn by babies.

The flannel wrapper to be worn after the bath is in sloped sacque shape, and is one yard long, but the newest imported wrappers have a yoke with pleats below to the waist in back and front. Fine white flannel is chosen for these, and sprigs of colored embroldery are all over them, or else a vine is wrought in two rows down the front, and in the collar and sleeves. embroidery is done in silks of the best delicate shades, and the fronts are fastened by bows of ribbon, which should be pink for a boy and blue for a

girl baby. SHIRTS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS.

The merino wool shirts are now woven in fine ribs and of excellent right side up, and intend to keep so. I shapes, with close neck and long only allude to this to show what may sleeves, and these, or the more expen- be done in the future. - C. M. Schwarz, sive silk shirts, are used, while those of hin Colman's Rural World.

linen cambric formerly worn are fast favor. The prettiest cashmere sacques are of pure white with silk dots wrought all over them in pink, blue or white; each of their fine seams has her ring-bone or brier stitching of the silk on the outside, and the edges are scalloped and done in button-hole stitches. For flannel sacques, pale blue, rose, or white flannel is used, with crocheted wool lace done on the edge in a narrow pattern of the same color. The zephyt wool sacques are white with colored silks introduced in the border. The newest shawls are squares of white silk flannel trimmed with rows of white satin ribbon with silk brier-stitching between, or else they are of white cashmere edged with white wool lace in a fine and narrow pattern. The emeambric, and these breadths are slope I broldered square of white eashmere is still most generally chosen, however, and is decorated with very small designs of leaves, daisles, and scallops A head blanket to cover the head and shoulders is a square of white cashmere embroidered atl around, and with one corner made to form a hood by a row of ribbon running diagonally across it, and another row near the edge to draw it into shape.

CAPS AND CLOAKS.

The newest caps for infants are of white silk surah embroidered all over with white silk dots or sprigs, warmly wadded, and bordered all around with a shell ruche of Valenciennes edging. in which are loops of narrow saten rib Brocaded white surah is also made up similarly. Many mothersstill prefer the French caps of muslin and are made with cords or tucks around the crown, or in the newer way, with very narrow insertions of lace or needle-work going toward the front from a very small lace center in the erown. Simple I tale frills of the muslin edged with lace are the trimming, and a single rosette is on top. These are made warm enough for winter by add ng a quilted silk lining. Both double capes and Mother Hubbard yokes with sleeves are worn for long cloaks. They are made of white cashmere embroidered all around, or else of plain fine white cloth without trimming. The s lk or zephyr wool socks are of pink, white or blue, and there are also longer over-boots or leggings for the carriage made to come up high on the limbs in stocking shape. are of double white zephyr with thick knitted lining. -Harper's Bazar.

ABOUT SORGHUM.

A Letter From An Illinois Agriculturist Showing the Value of the Plant and Seed for Feeding Purposes.

I was just thinking of how little the value of sorghum is understood and appreciated in this latitude as a forage plant. When I was in Garden City, Kan., last September, I found hundreds of acres raised for the purpose of feeding stock alone-in fact more acres than there were in corn. I saw pens full of Berkshire hogs, fat enough for the fed on nothing else but sorghum, fresh from the field, and it is considered of more value per acre than corn for that purpose. A great deal was already cut, and there was a second growth covering the stuble about eighteen inches high. It is there mostly sown broadcast or drilled, sometimes Amber and Orange mixed together. Cattle with a flat front formed of lengthwise and sheep are fed on it all the time, rows of Valenciennes insertion separ- the same as hogs, from the time it be-

bro dered insertion. Far prettier than afford the seed for stock, it amounts to more than many have any idea of. have this season made a careful estimate of the yield of seed per ton of different varieties, and it has surprised As we weigh all our cane it was little trouble to do so, and as we are nainsook bands, which are repeated just through threshing it, I am able to send you correct figures. The estimate. as you see, is made on unstripped cane, which is considered to be 1,800 pounds of clean cane, and 200 pounds of blades per ton, or tea per cent. different; see statement.

STATEMENT. 1 2 7

ARTICLES.	held of came per acre unstripped in tons	neasure in bu.by	er ton of unstripped	in pounds
Early Amber Stewart Hybred Improved Early Or-	10 ,854	20 25	3	62 50
ange	12	48 33 30	4 5	62
Kensas or Texas Or-	***	100	/ 4	-

This is by measure of clean seed from the machine. The tailings or screenings are not included and would for feed add five per cent, more to the above. I have fed my milch cows on this for some time, ground up coarse, and

My improved Early Orange, as you see, made forty-eight bushels to the acre, and weighing sixty-two pounds to the bushel. It is well for farmers to consider this at the present low price of wheat, when more stock becomes a necessity for profit and by requiring more feed and afford also a rotation from corn to something else.

The present low price for sugar seems

to put a damper on the sorghum industry, but I don't see why it should. Large factories, working for sugar only, will feel it keenly, but small works making only good syrup and using the by-products to advantagewhich large works are not in a condition to do-will have little to complain of, when they compare prices of other farm products. We have aimed for some time not to make sugar, and we have not made any for sale this season, although our cane was good, but it has saved us from much loss. We have always paid the highest price for cane (\$3.00 stripped or \$2.70 un-stripped, per ton). Never had enough for a season's run, two seasons out of five have had a failure from drought and chinch-bugs. Had the factory torn to pieces by the cyclone, and are still, notwithstanding the present low prices,

THE MUSKRAT.

Habits of the Animal and How He Makes

The muskrat is a very dainty cater, and one of the swell members of the animal kingdom. He not only washes himself before and af.er he eats, but he washes all his food and observes the rule of cleanliness with unvarying regularity. Personally he is a shortlegged little animal, from twelve to tifteen inches long, with a tail two-thirds the length of his body. He sports six rows of side-whiskers, and he wears a scared, surprised sort of an expression on his rather homely face that makes him look as if at some time he had been guilty of some great crime. His dress s u eful as well as ornamental. It is of hair, very soft and warm, dark brown on top, and rather lighter be He is a good feeder, and his bill of fare embraces roots, grasses, vegetables, fruits and mussels. He can sauck mussel as easily as a champion shucker can handle an oyster. Sometimes he eats meat, but this is rare. He is mainly a vegetarian. At this season, however, he goes rather heavy on mussels, and, for evident reasons, he always takes them raw. The uses of the muskrat are twofold.

Its hide is sold to furriers. Formerly, when muskrat was fashionable, the hides easily brought twenty-five or thirty cents, but nowadays ten or fifteen cents is all they are worth. As food the excellence of the meat depends altogether on the skinning and cooking. If the musk-bag is cut and the scent is imparted to the meat it becomes worthless. I asked a colored woman who is somewhat noted for her success in making muskrat palatable, how she treated the animal. She said she skinned it very carefully; washed it well in fresh water; soaked it for several hours in salt water. and then, if the weather was cold enough, hung it in the air so that it would freeze. The longer it is allowed to freeze the better it gets. The co'd takes away the wild taste. After this she either stews it, or, if she wants it fried, parbo is it and fr.es it afterward. When served hot after the foregoing treatment it is a dish not to be despised. The meat resembles the flesh of the guinea, and tastes something like that of the squ'rrel. The gentleman, over whose kitchen the cook aliuded to presided, says that between turkey and mu-krat he pre'ers muskrat all the time. The way the Indians used to treat this animal was either to toast it

on coals or boil it with cora. Muskrat hunting on mill-ponds, however, is a mere bagatelle compared with the sport on the marshes along the great rivers of the Chesapeake. They are around by hundreds and thou ands. They make immense burrows, often running forty or lifty feet, in which there are nests of reeds, where the an mals sleep. Sometimes they make tunnels through the marsh hills; and frequently the water, rushing through these holes, enlarge them unt.I they assume dangerbutcher, that they assured me had been ous proportions. Last winter a colored man along the Wicomico fell through one, got stuck in mud, and was drowned. The hunters on the marshes have various methods of ensuaring the animal. One way is to place a lead trap in one of their burrows. The muskrat is not very cunning as regards snares, and he fal's a prey These traps sometimes catch easily. hundreds in a single season. Another plan is rather a cruel one. The hunter arms himself with a weapon consisting of a stout handle, from which extend Frequently on these marshes the old can not always be seen. They have, too, a way of ealling them out by imishooting is from just before daylreak more convenient, but the muskrats are not stirring around as much as during the early hours of morning .- Cor. Ba'li-

more American.

The Evils That Accompany the Use of Tobacco by the Young.

BOYS WHO SMOKE.

The writer has just met three small boys in the street, two of them hard at work smoking, and the other, a still smaller boy, receiving the favor of an occasional puff. If to-day a census could be found of all boys who smoke, it would surprise, and ought to distress, our American people. For it is one of the facts that has to do with social, moral and political degeneracy. We pass by, for the time, any question as to the effect of tobacco on the mature man. It is enough for our present duty they seem to like it as well as corn-meal. to inquire into the effects of the habit no doubtful position in the list of toxics. No one need turn to the records of antitobacco journalism, or to the utterances of so-called reformers. The materia medica of the physician speaks plainly enough, and all the authors are in accord. Taylor, on poisons and medical jurisprudence generally, does not fail to minerals in the canyon they had discov-discuss it. While it is admitted that, in ered what looked considerably like huthose full-grown its effect may be temporary, and that a toleration of it is established, yet so pronounced is its effeet on the nervous system that there is ground. Digging was at once comno hesitation in condemning it for chil-

Special observations of the effects of ed. They were carefully lifted into a tobacco on thirty-eight boys, from nine box, packed with sand and carried to to fifteen years old, have recently been Santa Maria. There, as well as at San made by Dr. G. Decaisne, a French Luis Obispo and other towns, the objects physician. With twenty-two of the were exhibited at twenty-two contracts. boys there was a distinct disturbance of mission. the circulation, with palpitation of the heart, deficiencies of digestion, sluggishness of the intellect, and a craving have been visited by hundreds of perfor alcoholic stimulants. In thirteen instances the pulse was intermittent. Analysis of the blood showed, in eight Sala and his partners quarreled over cases, a notable falling off in the nor- the distribution of the spoils and their mal number of red corpuscles. Twelve boys have suffered frequently from the other of having originated the fraud. bleeding of the nose. Ten complained of agitated sleep and constant nightmare. Four boys had ulcerated mouths, and one of them contracted consump-tion—the effect Dr. Decaisne believed,

of the great deterioration of the blood, produced by the prolonged and excessive use of tobacco. The younger children showed the more marked symptoms, and the letter-fed children were those that suffered least. Eleven of the boys had smoked for six months, eight for one year and sixteen for more than two years. Out of eleven boys who were induced to cease smoking, six were completely re-tored to normal health after six months, while the oth-

ers continued to suffer slightly for a year.

Dr. Kostral, in the Austrian State

Tobacco Manufactory, says that the workmen are subjected to many diseases, especially in the case of young women and boys. Dr. Tracy, of the New York Board of Health, several years since put on record some serious facts as to the effects of tobacco, and shows that it is very desirable to keep young persons from its use. So serious is the unmistakable effect of this habit, that it has not been found difficult in some of our Legislatures to pass laws against the sale of tobacco to minors. We believe that all licensed tobacco sellers should enter into obligations not to sell to those below a certain age, and that any person should have a right to enter complaint against children found to be indulging this habit. Beside the direct effect on impaired physical vigor, there is another view not enough considered. The power of choice, selfcontrol, self-restraint. Will-power, in its best sense, is the greatest power beneath the sky. The freedom of the will is far more than a theological doctrine. It is the reserve hope of manhood, and not only decides individual character and destiny, but social and National destiny also. Our most outspoken quarrel with tobacco, as w.sh stimulants and narcotics is this, that, indulged in so early, they so effect the brain and nervous system that habits become dominant and uncontrollable, which lead to a general law of self-restraint. The stamina, the pluck, the true grit

of life succumbs to masteries that are ease that is gaining ground is debility in self-restraint, and in producing that to intemperance, to a general yielding of self-control, and so to many an evil greater than that of physical infirmity. It is because we are profoundly im-pressed with this evil that we would paper does not belong, as we think it earnestly draw attention to it. The cigarette is one of the most unfortunate toy pi-tols that has ever been put in the hands of American youth. Many are tion a paper called the Gazette, which playing with it who not only acquire a is chiefly famous for the reason that habit evil to the body, but, through it, among its contributors was Dartmouth's get an unmistakable break-down of the noblest possession of manhood, which shows itself in the individual or in his descendants, in various forms of physical, mental and moral weakness. peril to American youth and American life from the tobacco-habit must not be lost sight of in our earnest devotion to other reforms .- N. Y. Independent.

SALA'S MEN OF STONE.

The Cardiff Glant Fraud of Fifteen Years Ago Imitated in California.

ricio Sala, a sculptor and mineralogist, who arrived in San Francisco in April several long sharp wires, like the or- nue, went prospecting for marble. In I dinary gig. With this he probes the pursuit of his search for the stone, muskrat's bed, and woe be to the animal that happens to be beneath the price of transportation from the Italian wires. But the best instrument, after quarries is almost a prec'ous stone, Sala all, is a breech-loading shot-gun, with went to Santa Bartara County, having two or three dozen shells loaded with heard that there was a marble quarry coarse shot and plenty of powder to on the estate of C. H. Clark. He found scatter them well and drive them home. | the quarry at Point Sal, but did not find any marble. In its place, however, he hunters shoot by sound, as the muskrat | d scover d a stratum of gypsum, or alabaster, of a fine quality. A big block, six feet long by five feet thick, was tating their noises. The best time for taken out and waile looking at the huge mass of stone and wondering to sunrise. The evening is generally what it would be best suited for, Sala conceived the idea of 'carving from it two human figures - a male and female - thinking that such forms would attract un versal attention and prove a unique advertisement for California stone. A workshop was put up, and, having his tools with him, Sala set to work at his carving. As the labor progressed Sala, led by his odd fancy, decided to make figures of a peculiar build, so to speak, thinking that by this means even more attention and curiosity would be attracted to them. While the figures were growing under Sala's chisel and mallet they were seen by C. H. Clark, George Carner, a young man in Clark's employ, and Caio and Edouard Sala, the two sons of the soulptor. The bodies were finished on the 21st of December and then, in furtherance of a still deeper scheme, they were taken out on a wagon at midnight and buried in a canyon about a mile from the quarry. Edouard Sala carried upon the growing child. Tobacco has the lantern for the burial party, Carner and Caio Sala dug the graves and the others buried the bodies. The next day, December 22, Caio Sala, under the assumed name of

> the "petrified remains" were resurrectwere exhibited at twenty-five cents ad-The "petrefactions" reached this city on the 28th of September, and they sons who firmly believed them to be human bodies petrified. A few days ago secret leaked out. Each now accuses

> -Baltimore boasts of a dog that can not be induced or compelled to eat mea', cooked or raw, in any form.

-San Francisco Chronicle.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

... It is the easiest thing in the world to train up a child in the way he should go; all you have to do is to go that way yourselt. -Dr. Lyman Abbott.

-The thoughtful people of the coun try are waking up to the fact that it is as necessary to educate a boy's hands as it is to discipline his mind. —Atlanta Constitution.

-In the Union Theological Seminary of New York City the young men are summoned to the recitation room by a gong which formerly did duty in Buddhist temple. -N. Y. Tribune. -For school purposes in the South

ern States there is being spent twice a much as there was five years ago, it is estimated, and four times as much a fifteen years ago. - Chicago Herald. -A New York School Commissioner, Mr. Devoe, thinks children should no

be admitted to school until they are six

vears old. Deficient accommodation is his reason, but many enlightened peo-ple believe that for health reasons children should not be forced into school until of that age. -Since the American Bible Society entered upon the general supply of the United States and Territories with the Scriptures two years ago, 457 counties have been canvassed by colporteurs of the society, 464 counties have been par-

tially canvassed, and 564 counties still

remain to be supplied by colporteur

where the auxiliary Bible societies can not undertake the work .- Chicago Inter -Denmark spends \$55,000 annually for agricultural teaching. There are lairy schools and schools in agriculture. Improved methods are taken up by every Dane, from the King down to the humblest farmer. The consequence is that this little, cold, barren country is able to export large numbers of excel lent cattle, quantities of farm and dairy produce, while the producers are thriving and comfortable.

Gosse, the distinguished English ignot le. The one habit, if it does not scho'ar, flow come to America to leet lead to loss of th's power in the indi- ure before some of our greatest educavidual, as it generally does, shows this tional institutions, never went to school loss marvellously in entailments. We it is said. Having never had the ad hear much discussion as to whether in- vantage of a college course, the poor temperance is a disease. The real dis- man mistook his way, and, devoting himself to the study of English literature (a study which the colleges in debility among the young tobacco is the most threatening power. It leads often as inconsequential as compared with that of the classics) became-eminent -Current.

-The Harvard Crimson says: "The ought, to the oldest university, but to one of her younger sisters, Dartmouth. There appeared in 1800 at that institumost distinguished son, Daniel Web ster. A few years later Yale followed with the Literary Cabinet, which, however, did not live to celebrate its birth day. It was not until 1810 that Har vard made her first venture in journal ism, and Edward Everett, with seven associates, issued the Harvard Ly-

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Every seeming ill is a benefit in dis-Witness that kick of a mule guise. which cured a Kentucky man of stam-In November last Giuseppe S. Fabmering.

-Ordered to clear the court, an Irish crier at Ballinasloe did so by this anlast from New York and who opened a nouncement: "Now, thin, all ye blackmarble yard at 110 Golden Gate ave- guards that isn't lawyers must lave the

You can't conciliate a strange dog by looking in his eyes, any more than you can stop a buzz-saw in motion by placing your finger before it. -Oil City

-The daring counsel for the defense in his speech intimated that the Judge's charge showed a lack of knowledge of grammar. "Sir," thundered the Court, "you will find, sir, that I can at least arse a sentence on the defendant."-Pittsburgh Chronicle.

It is only a small fault, you say? Telemachus, my dear boy, a small tooth, five-eighths of an inch long, can make enough ache to go around a man weighing 235 pounds, and keep him awake and howling every night for s week. A small fault? Look to it, my boy; have it ground out and filled with plate gold before it begins to ache.-

Burdette. -Here is a joke translated from Der Ulk, a comic paper published in Germany: Two school-boys, one of whom was eating apples, met in the street. Said the one with the apples: "I have got apples and you haven't." "And I've got a new jacket and you haven't." "My father has got a new pair of spec-tacles and yours hasn't." "And my

grandmother is dead and yours isn't' -"Think canned beef hurts me," muttered a drunken man to his wife. 'Never could stan' canned goods.' "Oh, I don't think it was canned goods," replied his wife. "Glass goods, I think." "Think so?" "Yes, I do." she replied. "Wall, that's all ride. Let glass 'lone negs time. Smartes' woman ever saw. W'y don't yer travel with a show?"'—Arkansaw Traveler.

-A Song for Girls: How dear to my heart is a sacque made o' scalskin: George Hall, and Carner, presented themselves at Clark's and announced A garment adapted to keep out the cold! Tis not like the jersey, which fits like an e that while they were prospecting for

skin,
"Tis loose, graceful, easy and fair to behold fow smooth and how glossy! It's beauty enchants me;
What garment so lovely when worn by a man remains. Everybody rushed down to the canyon, and there, sure enough, were two feet sticking out of the

Both waking and sleeping its poetry haunts The secque made of sealskin that fits me so well. menced, and in about a couple of hours

The sacque made of sealskin—of smooth, glossy sealskin—
The beautiful sealskin that fits me so well. -Lowell Courier. The Editor's Ruse: "Met with an ac-

oident?" said a subscriber who was two or three years in arrears, as he entered the sanctum of a rural editor. "I see your face is bruised and you "Well," said have got a black eye." the editor, with a sigh, as he arose and began to roll up his sleeves, "delinquent subscribers must be made to pay up somehow, but I sometimes come second best, as you see." "H laughed the visitor, as he took out his wallet, "I just dropped in to pay my bill." And the editor chuckled softly to himself after the visitor's departure: "Life is full of compensations. Falling over that wood-box was a blessing to me."-Boston Courier.