The Catholies have built an Indian school at Stephen, D. T., costing \$10,000,

-Forty-two Arapahoe and Chevenne Indians arrived at Patsburgh, Pa., recently, to enter the Indian school at that place.

-Preparations are already being made for the next Pan-Presbyterian Council to be held in London in 1888. The Americans want a chance to make speeches, and recommend that less time be given to prepared papers and more to discussion than formerly

-Maharance Surnomovee, a generous Hindo lady in Calcutta, has given \$75,000 to found a hall of residence for native women students of medicine. The government has contributed ground for the building.

Dr. Francis Bacon, of New Haven, has been appointed by the Connecticut State Board of Education to compile the text-books authorized by the Legislature for use in the public schools.

-During his vacations Rev. Phillips Brooks, so it is reported, absolutely refuses to receive his salary, asking that it be put to the credit of the church He pays five hundred dollars a year towards free seats in his own church. Mr. Brooks is well-to-do and unmarried. - N. Y. Sun.

-As regards the three leading denominations in Scotland, the following abstract of figures has been published: Established Church, 564,445 members: contributions, \$1,832.150; Free Church, 329,541 members; contributions, \$3, 130, -140; United Presbyterian Church, 177,-517 members; contributions, 81,950,980.

President Bartlett, of Dar mouth, was reorimanding the boys for some heathenish conduct the other day and had just struck his fine-honored strainin recommendation of "moral cournga," when some young reprobabsprung a chestnut bell on him. The effect of the leaner was entirely.

A correspondent of the Christian Union, writing from England, says that in Nonconformist clearches one cup tied with a blue ribbon. This is for those communicants who object to using any but unfermented wine. He says that another general custom is to suspend any communicant from communion privileges who, in business, fails to pay twenty shillings to the pound until investigation vindicates his honesty.

The Episcopal Recorder, of Philadelphia, says: "At the recent Believers" Meeting of Niagara, among the speakers was the mayor of a Canadian city. This fact, referred to by our own correspondent, strikes us as a most significant one, and sad to say it apports well nigh as strange as a guilleaut, to citizens of our own fand. We, alas, hardly know such mayors. And yet no one will deny the propriety of public men being conmons as Christians, and very many will unite with us in the wish that it was with our cities as it is with favored

### WIT AND WISDOM.

-How much better it is to get wisdom than gold, and to get understanding is rather to be chosen than silver. -Chicago Standard,

A man should never be asliamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is

He (reading)-And on rounding Sandy Hook Galatea fell off two points. She (not interested in yachting) How much easier she must have felt, poor thing, particularly if they were tacks. -

The floral bell is getting to be rather stale for marriage ceremonies. Why should not some enterprising couple bemarried under a pair tree? Chicago

Reputation is in itself only a farthing candle, of wavering and uncertain flame and easily blown out; but it is the light by which the world looks for, and finds, merit - James Russe'l Lowell,

It seems strange that none of our exchanges have attempted to make a pain on the name of Mr. Henn, Captain of the Galatoa. We think it might be accomplished with a little scratch ng. -Norristonen Hera d

Boarding-house wit. Adolphus (takes the last piece) This is very good bread, Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Thompson, the landlady Yes, and I think it better bred than some of my boarders. -Buston Bearon.

Some of the New York fire companies claim that they can hitch up and be ready to start for a fire in three seconds. There isn't much use in chainlightning fooling away its time in that neighborhood.—N, Y, T mes.

"I say. Jobkins, can you let me have that dollar you owe me?" "Want it to-day, particularly?" "Well, you me. I have the toothache." "What "A great lias that to do with it?" shock will care the toothache, Jobkins, and I thought perhaps if you paid me, I -er. Thank you." - Philadelphia Call.

-Bridget (who has been sent to crack some nuts in preparation for Mrs. Blank's little dinner-party to be held during the evening, enters with a few badly cracked upon a plate)-An' indade, Missus Blank, O'll lose me place befor' Or break me tathe a-crackin' any more av them nuts. Me jaw's all lame now, so it is, so it is, - Life.

A sass ety paper describes "an old maids' p.enie where no men were allowed." Weren't "allowed?" By all the shoulder blades and elbows in this land, you couldn't have hired them to attend such a pienic. Now, had it been a noing molds' pienic where no men wern allowed-but pshaw, what a waste of time to talk about something that never happened!- Burdette.

"Where did you get that beautiful co er, Cooly, dear?" was the greeting was the greeting of her friend as she dropped in for a morning call. "Why, don't you know? I've just come home from the seaside. It was delightful." "Seaside? Why. you must forget. You said you were going to the mountains." "Did I? O. it was the mountains, after all. I go o much I get confused, you know, de w." N. B.—The color was the resu- of a two weeks' course of backyard sun ales Boston Bulletin.

A WONDERFUL TRAVELER.

The Remarkable Tours Made by an Inventive Citizen of Detroit.

Mr. Theodwinkle Brown is a man with a large head. In that head is a vast amount of imagination, personal and otherwise. The head is not proportionate to the body, but he gets along with it. He is a man of vast resource, and he keeps his resources at band. He believes that a man's imagination should rule the man, or know the reason why. The whole back part of his city lot is laid off in an excellent map of the world on an extended scale. When the weather is extremely hot, and he takes after the weather, he goes straight to the North Pole and enjoys the climate, which is said to be so cold that even our refrigerators can not stand it. He stays there as long as he can endure it, and then hies him to the other extreme, the torrid zone, with a few well-directed steps, and without much expense for fare and transportation, or risk of shipwreck and loss of life. The weather in that locality, you know, is so hot that a cold of the worst description will soon thaw and loosen. and can easily be pulled with a pair of strong tongs.

It is no trouble for him to cross the Atlantie, without sea sickness, and make a tour all over Europe, and there is where he has the advantage over other travelers. Then it is so cheap for him to go down town and talk about his late sojourn in foreign countries, and Brown is a good talker, and has the faculty of making ten minutes seem an hour by the steel-

It is truly thrilling to see how recklessly he walks over Lake Superior or any of the others, and strides across the Rocky Mountains with a single step. It is nothing for him to make a trip to China or Japan, and to return by the way of the Sandwich Islands and feel greatly refreshed by the trip. He says Stanley only crossed Africa once, and a great blow was made about it, while he has crossed it by a hundred different

nter and never said much about it Some nights when he can't sleep he goes out and roams about the world. and if the night is very dark he sometimes gets lost and can't tell for the life of him whether he is in America or on the Pacific Ocean, and with no means of taking astronomical observations. He has frequently been found by his wife fast asleep on the conlines of Kamsehatka, close to the fence, without a buffalo robe, and the thermometer nowhere to be found.

Brown is laid up at present from the effects of an attack of a ferocious bumble bee while in the wilds of Africa, by which his right eye is all wrong, with chances in favor of the eye Brown corresponds with the daily papers from all parts of the world, and as a portable writing desk. He is looked upon as being a little off, besides he contributes humorous articles to the funny papers. - Detroit Free Press.

#### LIFE AT HOMBURG.

A Place Where the Chronic Invalid May Be as Joyous as He Pleases.

Life at a German bath begins early at six in the morning, or seven in the morning at latest, the majority of health seekers walk down to the flomburg wells to take their prebut saying in other words that he is scribed quantity of water. The scene wiser to-day than he was yesterday .- | then in this charming valley is interesting and lively. The long valley leading from the Kaiser to the Elizabeth Spring is thronged with people of every age and nationality, all slowly paradiag up and down, listening to the music of an excellent band near the principal well, thus shortening the intervals necessary between the single doses of water. At nine o'clock the environs of the springs are nearly empty: every one has hurried home for breakfast. After a pause or pleasant rest the remainder of the forenoon is generally employed in the use of the baths, are crowded, often overwhich crowded, in fact, from eleven to one. at which time lunch again empties the streets and calls visitors to the different hotels and restaurants. The afternoon is employed in different ways. English visitors flock in large numbers to the laws tennis ground, one of the in it were shattered to fragments. finest in Germany, splendidly situated in the middle of the park, and carefully kept in order by the administration. Others prefer excursions to the mountains, where there is much to interest and amuse, and no one will omit a visit to the ruins of the Saulburg, an ancient Roman "castellum." Between four and tive o'clock the neighborhood of the springs again grows lively; many patients now take their afternoon dose of water, and now, just as the Elizaboth well was the most frequented in the early morning, the greater number of visitors are gathered around the Ludwigsbrunnen, or the iron waters, the Luisen and Stahlbrunnen. After dinner, which takes place generally at six or half-past, the Kursaal forms the center of attraction. It is a splendid building, the survival of days when the demon of play held high revels in its gilded chambers, all of which are spacious, the dining room especially, which is remarkable not only by its size, but for the artistic and tasteful decoration. Music enlivens the scene there are constant performances by military bands in the Kursaal Gardens, or, if the weather is unpropitious, in the concert rooms. Balls and dances are of frequent occurrence, an opera company gives special performances in the theater, and all but the complaining chronic invalid may be as oyous as they please. Only the hours are early; at eleven or soon afterward, certainly before midnight, all Hom-

> -An eighteen-year old girl in Coloado burned a ranch down to secure ave thousand dollars insurance money to assist a mother and son in the penitentiary for cattle stealing. A detective courted the girl, who told the stery to her supposed lover .- Chicago Ledger.

ourg has retired to rest.-Fortnightry

Review.

The old gold mines in the mounming of Monroe County, Tenn., will in the near future be more extensively worked in the near future their ever before, by the erection of stamp-mills and other modern improved a achinery. -Louisville Courier-Journal.

SY HISTUR ..

A Race Which Has Been Persecuted and Despised for Many Centuries.

Gypsies were descended from the wandering tribes of that portion of India once known as Hindustan. When the fierce Hindus came down in mighty pelled them savagely, holding them in prejudice, like most others, is founded hordes upon India, these tribes recheck above the Nerbuddah and Taptee rivers. But in time, like a great tempest, the Hindus swept over the peninsula until the green waters of the Indian ocean sang rhythmic chants in honor of the conquest. Of the antiquity of the race there is no longer any day, educates a great number of them doubt. But strange and mysterious as ready for any emergency; and, wiset the race itself, the certainty of that an- than the Governments of Europe, in tiquity and distinctiveness is alone established through a most strenuously guarded secret. This is of the Gipsy language—the Rommany. It is Sanskrit with Aryan modifications, but as universal and pure to-day, to whatever degree it has been retained by a people possessing neither books nor homes, in the camps of every part of America, in the canyons and on the calzads of Cuba along the hedges and vales of England and Scotland, in every village and by ice is voluntary, the chances are infinevery roadside of continental Europe, fron Constantinople to Shanghai or Siberia to Ceylon, as when the eighteen Puranes were made by the mythical Vyasa. But the exodus of the race began and continued from the tenth to the thirteenth centuries. The conquered tribes of India heed these restless. unconquerable spirits. They stole away from their savage surroundings in the night of the years. It was not the instantaneous going out of a whole people. It extended through numberless generations. It was the wary gliding of the group or little band from place to place, and, what might survive dismay and scourge, meeting again in a month, a year, a decade. Weird, savage and cunning, releatless pursuit made them doubly so. Hunted like beasts, a subtle instinct grew into them akin to genuine powers of divination. Goaded by a revengeful fate, and possessed of the eternal aiertness of dread. the mantle of sorcery and witchcraft clothed them. Compelled to clutch both men of affairs and men of society at life with the starved and dexterous fingers of chance, their juggleries, chicanery and dickerings became miracles of desperate art. In is to elevate merit above money. Rank these three hundred years they crept into central Asia. They penetrated the very heart of Africa. stole over the borders and gazed upon the wonders of continental Europe. Here, to them, was a land of marvelous peace. Then the word passed over steppes, beyond mountains, into jungles: "Here is Heaven. Come!" Gypsies of to-day. In the idyllic days of my wanderings with them, in seasons of joyous nearness to the warm, welcoming heart of nature these people adore. In confidence told and

heard in tenderest trust, through romances fit for heroic verse, in friendship lofty and leal, have come such as true. And looking upon these swarthy out to Montana to live on sedge grass faces about me, while realizing the and a Second Lieutenant's pay -Cor. conditions so marvelously favorable to | Albany Argus. the rapid growth of these people in America, I can look forward to no distant day and see, in a spirit of no unwise prophece, a time when not to know this ancient race is to have ignored a people certain to gain vast numbers, large material holdings, and no little respect among us. - Edgar L.

### Wakeman, in Chicago News. LONG-LIVED WHIMS.

Curious Directions Contained in the Wills of Various People.

An old woman who died lately in a village in Western Pennsylvania was so attached to her home and its belongings that she bequeathed it to her daughter so long as not an article of furniture was removed from the place it had occupied during her life. Any change made in the house or furniture would forfeit the legacy. Not a year had elapsed after her death when by an explosion the house and all

In no way do the ruling passions of men show themselves so strongly as by their wills. A curious collection recently made of these last testaments exhibits the extremest forms of vanity, benevolence, malignancy and humor.

John Reed, a gas-lighter in a Philadelphia theater for nearly lifty years, bequeathed his skull to the propertyroom, to be used only as "poor Yorick's" in the grave-yard scene in Hamlet.

Harriet Martinean left her skull and brain to a surgeon, for the purpose or scientific investigation. Cartouche gave his skull to a Genevese monastery; and Jeremy Bentham his body to a friend, who articulated the skeleton and dressed it in Bentham's own clothes.

A wealthy English nobleman, dying about a century ago, left five guineas for the purchase of a picture of a viper stinging the hand of his benefactor, to be given to an ungrateful friend in lieu of the large legacy left him by a former will, now revoked

Every kind of whim and freak have been expressed by wills. Sieur Benoit desired that he might be buried in an old leather trunk which had gone around the world with him three times. A wealthy Kentucky iron-master, who died a few years ago, ordered that his body should be kept unburied by his family, and as soon as it was put under ground they should forfeit their inher-

A shrewd merchant in Bremen left large legacies to six friends with the condition that none of them should follow him to the grave or show any sign of respect or grief on pain of forfeiture. Five obeyed the conditions, the sixth rode as chief mourner and threw flowers upon his coffin. A codicil was discovered by which the loyal friend who should disregard the will should receive treble the amount given to the

There is something pathetic in even malignant attempts to make a man's whims live after he is dust. It is the last merile effort of weak human nature to defy death. - Youth's Companion.

STANDING A..... Advantages of a Skeicton Organization

Capable of Instant Expans The stereotyped criticism against the American army is that it is topheavy with rank and that the officers have not enough to do to keep them busy two hours out of the twenty-four. This on ignorance. The plan of the army is that of a skeleton organization. Al though not larger than a single divisior in a European army, it could expand itself in a week into a vast body of half a million men. The Government, realizing that officers are not made in a stead of burdening the taxpayers with hundreds of thousands of private soldiers, merely provides the officers and American has an invincible objection to touching his cap whenever he meets an officer, and forever wearing a uniform that makes him an inferior-for as in all countries where military servitesimal of a private ever becoming a commissioned officer. The practice of officers using the soldiers as servants for themselves and their families, while it is utterly indefensible, is not so hard on the soldier as it appears. If he is a foreigner he takes it as a matter of course, and if he is an American he usually passes too much of his time in

the guard house to be available for much domestic duty. These drawbacks and imperfection. of military life are common everywhere and under all circumstances, but to offset it are many agreeable features confined almost exclusively to military life. In the outer world men are usu ally divided into two classes—those who have time and money to cultivate the graces of society and are of very little account for any thing else, and those who do the world's work and are thereby debarred from studying the humanities, as the old-fashioned people say. Army men, on the contrary, are They may be idle without discredit and accomplished without being use less. The whole tone of army society is every thing, and although a man that toadies to a Major-General can not be a very superior person, he is usually a little above the man who toadies to a millionaire. As regards the fancy of young women for the military, it is as old as time itself. It may be called a relie of barbarism dating back from the time when a warrior was These were the mystic fathers of the the highest type of manhool-but old Sam Johnson told Bozzy the philo-sophic reason for it. "Soldiers," said e, represent bravery. "Courage is their profession." Anyhow the aver age girl is happy when surrounded by cloud of Second Lieutenants, and few of them, after one brief glance of life at a military post, will stop short of can make their story simple, plain and marrying a cavalry officer and going

# DISINTEGRATION.

The Forces at Work Tending to National Decay-Citles as Centers of Decay.

The successive decay of the gre nations of antiquity is a wonderful phenomenon. How hard to realize that Egypt, now at the foot of the nations, was once the head! that Rome was the mistress of the world! that Greece, in all the great products of intellect, was the master-mind of the race, with a supremacy reached by no

nation since! In modern times Spain has sunk down from one of the highest seats of power in Europe to one of the lowest. A similar process is seen going on in other nations. Do the elements of deeav inhere in the life of a nation as they do in that of an individual, so that decrepit age must necessarily succeed to the most vigorous national manhood?

Why this national decay?

History shows us that the ancient ations perished because power and respecify brought to one class luxury ad etteminacy, and to the other crushng poverty, and thus to both every cossible vice and physical degeneration. The same causes are ever prolific of the same effects.

But it is the cities that are the centers of decay. In these the destructive forces are the most numerous, strongest and most ince-santly at work antlie, in his "Degeneration amongst Londoners," says a pure Londoner of the fourth generation is impossible. Certainty it is not as bad as that here. Yet we find, in each generation, that the leading business and professional minds in our great cities are importations from the rural districts.

What would happen if this contant supply of good blood should cease? Two significant facts now comfort us. One is that the country is being more and more conformed to the city type of social life; the other is that large cities are multiplying among us with roads enable most of these cities to beome large manufacturing centers. These two facts must in time greatly lessen the ability of our cities to replenish themselves with vigorous blood from the rural districts, as has hitherto

been the case in our national growth. More and more we need to take care of our cities - by insisting on the stewardship of wealth; teaching and enforcing the right relations between capital and labor; so caring for the soor as to foster their self-respect and their ability to help themselves; multiplying and increasing the efficiency of city missions; more vigorously enforcing the laws against crime; adopting every feasible measure to improve tenement-houses, to clean out the slums physically and morally, and to secure to every person an ample supply of pure air, good water and wholesome tood. - Youth's Companion.

While the liar has more pressing need of a good memory than other men, he is of all men least likely to possess it. - Provident Purier.

CHINESE PRINC \_\_

The Mental and Physical Exercise They Receive While Being Educated.

The sons of the Manchu Emperors

(hwangtsz) undergo from their tender-

est youth a system of the strictest edu-

ention. Rising about three o'clock in the morning, they first take their les son in Chinese literature, under the superintendence of the only tutor who has the title of shih fu or "master." The tutor rises from his chair as soon as the imperial pupils enter, and receives from the latter a courtesy (tach'ien), which is then returned in the same form. The tutor takes the seat of honor, and when the lesson is learned the pupil brings up his book, deposits t before his teacher, and returns to his seat to repeat the task by heart If the lesson is not learned the tutor requests a cunuch in attendance to bring the terule (ch'ing pan), and makes a show of administering correction. But each imperial pupil is accompanied by eight tellow students (pwan-tub) known in the Manchu language as ha-ha-chu, who study the same books as their young master. When it becomes necessary to admonish the latter, more seriously, the ha-ha-chu are beaten with the ferule vicariously; but when the imperial pupil acquits himself well they are. on the other hand, commended or rewarded. A recalcitcant and obstinate Prince is as the last resort actually himself flogged, though probably only nominally, by the teacher, or taken before the Emperor. who directs a cunuch to pinch his cheeks (ch'th pa-jon). The late Em-Tung-chih was frequently peror tweaked in this way by order of the Empresses. The Chinese lesson occupies two hours; after this come the Manchu and Mongoi lessons in compostion, given by the teachers who enjoy the less honorable title of setu, and who are obliged to meet the r pupil at the door and make the first obcisance. Then come lessons in various spoken lan guages - Manchu, Mongol, T'angut and in local Chinese dialocts. After these come courses of instruction in foot and horse archery (ma-ou-chien); athletics fearing, putting the stone. etc., (2n ig tan-with), under the guid-ance of a class of instructors called nu-(a, The whole of the young Princes' day is taken up with mental or physical exercises, and they retire to rest at a very early hour. At suitable interva s their meals are weighed out for them, and on no account are they allowed to indulge in the pleasares of the table. At the age of fifteen they must marry. On year before a wife isselveted for the heir apparent he is provided with a hand-maid taken from the families of the inner banners (nei ch'i ) of the imperial household (nei wu-fu), who must be one year older than himself, and prepare him for a husband's duties. accession this handmaid (lac's iporkoko) receives the title of fel, which is given to her alone among those inmates of the harem w.o are selected from the inner banners. No one but the Empress is allowed to pass the night with the Emperor. The Emperor sleeps with e gat han I naids (ch'ang tsai) sitting upon his bed, and sixteen others ('a-ging) underneath the bed, all of them girls from the acwu-tu. Their function is to keep watch over His Majes(y, and they are not allowed to she me cours, sait or utter any sound. The movements of the of hands on the part of the ennuch on guard. Once a year -on New Year's day-the Emperor and Empress presi eat a grand ban not, the Empress itting on the Enpuror's left hand. This is the only bertaion dar nothe ear on waich the Emperor can see his wives tog ther and compare their respective merits. The Empress presents articles of food (ke-shih) to the ennuchs, who receive it from her Majesty on their knees, and the E nperor performs the same politeness to the women .-Hong King Daily Press.

# THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Samething About the Craft Doome ! to ribe ! Il Judgment Day.

It is a fact not generally known that the Flying Dutchman was a real ship and its captain a real character. In the early sevent en h century, when competition between the Dutch and English or East India teade ran high, onhip, plying between Rotterdam and lava, was known as the Flying Dutchman. Its Capt in and ow mer was one. Bernard Foake, whose name deserves to be exhume I as that of the first man we sused iron in the construction of a sarp. Sheets of iron were visible in many par s of Fokke's ship, and the populace, knowing well that iron naturally sinks, grew sa-picious when this one, instead of sinking, surpassed all others in swiftness

It seemed "uncanny," as the Scotch say. Wiseaeres of the wharf shock meir heads as the big tacitura Capta n passed to his ship which so defied the law of specific gravity. With what dark power of the air or the wave was vovages the Flying Dutchman never returned these suspicions organized into the seed from which grew the well known superstition. It was whispered unexampled rapidity. Steam and rail- that, in trying to round the Cape of Good Hope, the iron bound sh p was resentedly driven back by storms, till at last the Captain cried: "I will round that cape if takes me till Judgment Dayys Then a voice of thunder echoed lown the sky-"till Judgment Day!" So the Flying Dutchman was believed to be doomed to try and round the cape till Judgment Day .- M neure D. Conway, in Philadelphia Press.

#### Why They Were Unanimous. "How are you and your wife coming

on? Do you quarrel as much as ever?" asked a mutual friend of a Texas husband

"Just about the same." "Tell me, candidly, did you and your wife ever agree about any thing? Were you ever a unit on any subject?

Yes. once. "When was that?"

"About three years ago the house caught fire and we were unanimous on getting out of the house as soon as possible, but otherwise we have never harmonized." - Texas Lampeon.

THEY COME HIGH.

The Price Paid by an Excitable Man for a Grand Bed-Bug Hunt. "How potent for good or evil are the little things of this life and the

world," moralized a gentleman whom

business takes him past the post-office

corner several times each day. Cling-g-g!

"O, you need not ring your chest, nut bell on me. The sentiment has nutty flavor, I know, but the applition is entirely original. Most people believe that all small things are triffs and there's where a big error erento their calculations. Creens That's just the word I was groom around after to express my application I refer to bed-bugs. They are small things, but no trifles. They are more expensive, weight for weight, than

"Had to buy a new bedstead and sell the old one to a second-hand dealer,

"If that was all I wouldn't mention it. No, sir, one little tramping, med. diesome bed-bug has just cost me more than a hotel clerk's headlight is worth 'll tell you what the parasitical little wretch did to me. The first thing he did to me was to gallop up and down my back and wake me up. I made a grab, or rather a frenzied series of grabs, for him, but I wear a perforated undershirt, and the way ne wove and out through the meshes nullified all the grabbing I was capable of One would imagine that when healthy, muscular man, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds, assaults a poor, lonely insect, an immediate and hurried retreat would be made by the party of the second part, but this wasn't that kind of a bug. He found an inpregnable position up between my shoulders and commenced crochetin my undershirt as if it was fun. Twist ing my right arm over behind my ear I dealt vicious and resounding thumps as far down my back as I could reach Then I retreated in disorder and nearly lislocated my left arm in making a sortic from the apposite direction. "What in the world are you about?" in-paired my wife or sweet and mellow

Vermont, the dramming having disturbed her slumbers. " 'Prying to smash (thump) an infernal bed bug (thump), and I can't

ones that sie brought with her from

(thumo) reach him. " Three strikes, out! shouted my wife, Lughing. " 'Hang bal bug', an I base ball and

all o h r pests!' responsed I, and as soon as I commenced to talk excitedly that bug mizzle I as if he had been an umpire in Kansas City.

After my wife got through laughing, she said she would have the bed overhanled and reduce its census next day. was not present at the investigation, but I have no doubt that it was thorough, for when I went home the next day to dinner, there was none; wife said she and the girl had been too busy, and I don't think she lied about In the back yard I found several sections of a discouraged and disjointed bedstead. One leg was broken, the head-board was split, the varnish had mostly b en turned white with boiling water, and it breath smelt of soapsuds and turpentine. The springs looked as if the Marquis of Queensberry had got mad at them; the mat-Emberor after awakening in the manning are signalized by a clapping with a pall or book the children had with a nail or hook; the caldren had been belting each other with the pillows until they looked as if they were moulting, and the carpet was strug-

gling to overthrow the a ley fence. "We've looked every where for that bug and can't find him. Are you sure you felt one?' procla med and inquired my wife.

"Was I sure I felt one?" Think of that for a question!

"Well, my wife remarked that inasmuch as the bug might be hidden in the wall-paper or in a crack of the floor, it would be well to repaint and repaper the room, and I weakly consented. Once the painters and paper hangers w.r. inside the house, every carpet came up, and for a fortnight I slept in the kitchen beside the cookstove. I said the bill this morningthree hundred and twenty-five dollars. "The Tug? O, he escaped." -De-

# Rapid Railroad Construction.

troit Free Press.

The Invalide Russe gives the following account of the monstruction of the last stage of the Mey railway: "Between Kacybe it and Mery the rails were laid to the extent of one hundred and nineteen versts in the space of thirty six-days, which, if Sundays and festivals are excluded, become only hirt, working days. To the one honfred and nineteen versts should also be udded seven versts of stations concrue ed during the same period, so that the total per diem was rather more than four versts, or nearly three English miles. The works were carrie! on in military fashion. Morning work he in league? When from one of its began to the sound of the drum: the men proceeded to the line from their huts at the quick march, and the officers gave the signal for breaking off. The latter superintended the work on horsebuck. The sold ers worked with extraordinary emulation and even the the officers ate in hast- and were never long absent from the line.

> -A Boston newspaper man says that Greenough's statue of Franklin in that city is worth studying, because it illustrates a theory for which the sculptor had the authority of the great physiognomist, Lavater. It is that each side of the human face represents different phases of human nature, man being a dual an mal, with a double set of characteristics. On one side of the bronze face of Franklin Greenough has depicted the expression of the man of cience who drew the lightning from the clouds; on the other he has represented the features of the author of the homely philosophy embodied in "Poor Richard's Almanac."

> -What an admirable thing it would be if every municipality kept in the bank a thousand dollars or two, raised by subscription, ready to be sent to any community made to suffer by some great public calamity. - Boston Post.