leading directly to the cardinal points.

placid as we found them yesterday.

few pieces of round-boltomed pottery.

Yet others of the mounds were de-

are the ruins of walls of stone, the

But Chipquaw-Kay has other claims

to interest than these monuments of

unrecorded time. Hither, in 1688,

came the French voyagers, followed in

1702 by the missionsries of the cross, with their doctrine of "peace and good

ard, by right of conquest, courted the breeze above the village. In the heart

of the town you may see to-day where

Fort Sackville was built, and to the

north stood the stone walls of Fort

Knox, which gave its name to the

present county. Long years ago Chip-

quaw-Kay be ame an almost forgotten

name, and the French occupation be-

came immortalized in the name of Vin-

liberat on of the American colonies the

"Old Post," as Fort Knox was called,

of Bunker Hill,

kept.

When the sword was drawn for the

Sixty years later the lion stand-

some architectural fretensions.

PARTICULAR WORK.

of Gram-Cutting. Chipquaw-Kay was the name of a On the second story of one of our Miami Indian village on the banks of large dry-goods houses is a department the Wabash river two hundred years that differs entirely from the others in ago. Around about it lay the remains that mammoth store. Here there is of a city much older and of a civilizano rush and bustle; no confusion of tion much higher than that of the many voices and shutfling of many Miamis -the dwelling place of a people feet; no crowds that push and scramof whom history and tradition are alike ble for first chance at the bargain silent. Hage monumental piles bore counter; no clerks that are flippant, enduring testimony to the enterprise familiar and independent at the same of the unknown race. Venerable trees time. In fact, here are none of those grow upon the mounds and their rings of annual growth marked many gen-erations of their antiquity. In the con-struction of these mounds their builders many disagreeable things which are found in all other departments of all large dry-goods stores. Every thing is quiet and subdued. The walls are displayed no mean comprehensiveness of design and no inconsiderable enhung with costly pictures and plaques gineering skill. The implements left by these builders are of the stone age. and the counters are covered with rare bric-a-brac and a dazzling array of fine glassware. The clerks are polite and customers move around slowly They are all of peaceful characterhoes, spades, awls, axes, knives, saws. with the hush indicative of the art pipes, beads, etc., symmetrical in shape and wrought from the hard stone with seeker. The cut and engraved glass mature skill. The absence of instru-ments of war leads to the belief that at once attracts attention. The sun shining in through the western winthe piles were built by a royal priestdows fills the metallic glass with dazhood in honor of their god-the sun. zling rainbows. Two hundred of these great artificial heaps stood about the village. North "You have never seen the process of

eutting glass?" asks the manager.
"You will be suprised at the primitive
way in which it is done. We cut all
our glass right in the building, and if of Chipquaw-Kay were fifty-two of them, ordered like a city, with streets you will follow me I will show you the way it is done."

Two hundred years have worked no changes in these piles. Two thousand more will find them as majestic and as Climbing up two narrow flights of stairs, the writer was ushered into a room that very much resembled the There is nothing ordinary about these country pottery as it exists now in some mounds. From their bases they tower nearly two hundred feet above the surof the New England States. The room was a frame structure that had been placed on the roof of the building. rounding plain. The sides of their basas are slightly greater than their height. Within their bosoms have The sides were of glass, admitting light from three sides. A dozen troughs containing a mixture looking I ke sand been found innumerable relies of the lost race. Three of the mounds are and water were stationed in front of more majestle than the others, and on their flat tops were, doubtless, the althe windows. Different styles of wheels tars of the priesthood when sacrifice run by machinery revolved above the was offered to the god of bounty. To troughs, while fluids dropped on the the right and left of these were the wheels from pipes immediately above. At each wheel stood a man with a sepulchral mounds. Their tombs have been violated, but they have yielded no heavy plece of glass in his hands.

sperets save human skeletons and a "There are six processes for cutting glass." said the manager. "The first is termed roughing. An iron wheel, signed for habitations, and upon them on which sand mixed with water drips continually, digs out the pattern. As foundations, doubtle's, of structures of there are only a few lines traced on the glass whereby to go, this is a very difficult task. All glass cutt ng is done by crossing certain straight lines at certain points. If, in glass cutting, the wheel moves slightly from the line the whole piece of glast is ruined. The workmen are ther fore compelled to keep their eyes on their work all the time. The glass itself is made in Baccarat, Germany. It is the finest glass made. It is termed metallic because : large part of it is silver. It is bought by the pound and is very expensive in the bulk. It is, therefore, no easy task to hold it free, as these workmen do for hours at a time.

"The second process is called smoothing. The wheel used for this is made of Scotch Craigeth stone. Water runs freely on it as it revolves. It smooths out all the rough edges on the lines which have been dug out in the first

became of importance to the battling patriots, and General George Rogers "After this comes the different modes Clark was sent to wrest it from Enof polishing. A wooden wheel and gland. How he marched his little band powdered pumice stone are used first. around one of the great mounds unt l These take out the wrinkles on the he magnified it to the British eyes and surface of the glass. Then follows a frightened their commander and his brush with which pumice stone is used. superior force into surrender, is part of Then a brush and putty powder. Lastly, history. The mound which thus served a buff wheel, made of nearly fifty pieces the cause of liberty now bears the name of Canton flannel and rouge. The pieces of flannel are loose, but the Before the present century was a year machinery causes them to revolve so old the territory of Indiana, comprising rapidly, about 3,000 revolutions to the an undefined area north of the Ohio minute, that the wheel seems as har minute, that the wheel seems as hard river and west of the Backeye State, as a board. This last process not only was erected and Vincennes became its polishes, but imparts a beautiful gloss capital. William Henry Harrison was to the surface of the glass. Then it is made Governor, and in the northern finished and ready for our counters part of the town the curious may yet

see his executive mansion. Its rough There have been very few changes in hoards were sawed out by hand, and the art of glass-cutting for centuries. the nails which held them together Except that we now use steam instead were hamm red into rude shape upon of foot-power, we have no advantage a blacksmith's anvil. Beneath the famover the cutters of two hundred years lly room was the powder magazine ago. There are only two manufactplaced there, it is said, by the Gen ral overs of the rough metal in this counfor the purpose of blowing up his famtry, and their glass is of inferior quality, ily should the post fall into the hands Workmen have to serve a long appronof the Indians. In the cellar may be ticeship before they master the trade. seen the cells in which prisaners were An expert weekman receives high pay. It is very close, confining work and As one dashes across the bridge makes them all look pale. A great which spans the Wabash he may see many Swiss and Bohemians are from the car windows two venerable ployed. The cutting of lapidary stoppers is the most difficult work. trees standing near the river's bank. Until within a few years there were r quires the greatest exactness three of them, and beneath their shade because there are so many General Harrison held conference with diamond shaped figures in a small the Indian chiefs. Here treaties were space. Very few can do this work well. There is one old man in this made and here gathered the pride and wisdom of the red nations and of the country who is looked up to by all the other workmen. They say he carries A stroll through the streets of the a charm. He is the most expert cutter o'd town to day is full of rem'nders of of lapidary stoppers in the country. the time when "Stout St. Lou's' golden Not only does he out them all perfectly lilies" flew the breese above it. - Fpabut he gives them a finer polish than anybody else can. He is c'osely watched by his fellow-workm n. who say they have observed him take something from his pocket and rub the stopper with it.

down-stairs.

He has been offered large sums for his secret, but has always refused to sell it. "There is of course some smashing I think it is safe to say that out of evary five pieces, costing seven dollars and fifty cents each, one is broken. Sometimes the broken piece can be ent to advantage, but more frequently it is valueless. The broben glass is often returned to the manufacturer, because the breakage was due to a flaw in the glass. This sort of glass goes through an annealing process. That is, in manufacturing it is put in the oven a number of times at graded degrees of temperature. This hardens the glass. Usually a flaw can be discovered before entting. Much more smashing is done ear lessly by eustomers down-stairs than by our workmen. Clerks do their share, too. Of course the firm has to

bear the expense. "Colored out-glass is very expensive, The color is put on in the same way as silver plate, and then part of it is cut away. It leaves the blended effect of color and no color. The polar star is one of the prettiest designs. Many customers bring us original designs which they wish made. Many of them are very odd, and some are impossible to make."-N. Y. Mail and Express.

-The Canadian Pacific railroad claims to have the highest bridge in the world. It is 248 feet above the ground.

GRAND SIGHTS. All About the Intrincies and Difficulties Picturesque and Impressive Scenes in the Rocky Mountains.

> On descending the range into the lovely San Luis Park, the most southern of the four great parks of Colorado -North, Middle, Sonth and San Luiswe pass along the flank, almost, of Sierra Blanca, the highest mountain in Colorado, which boasts forty different peaks ot 14,000 feet altitude and over. Blanca exceeds them all, however, by a few feet. Pike's Peak is one of the forty, but is over-topped by several beside Blanca. The view of the last-named mountain is much finer, however, from the farther side of the park, which is here about forty miles wide by seventy-five in length. In looking back at it the eye takes in all of its grand proportions, and when its cap of perpetual snow, which gives it the name of "White Mountain," is lighted by the setting sun, it is indescribably glorious in its varying tints of pearl and amethyst and pink, deepening into crimson and purple as the shadows lengthen. On the west side of the park we begin climbing the Comejos range, making headway slowly in our ascent for many miles, as would seem from our zigzag course. We look back from a slight elevation at the route just traversed, and it looks like a whip-lash just after it has been cracked. Indeed, it is called "the whip-lash." A little farther on we pass the same station-house three times, once on a lower level and twice on a higher, circling around it from the first to the second level.

On the way to Leadville, one passes through the "Grand Canyon" of the Arkansas, which begins above Canyon City and extends for a distance of twenty miles, if one count both the canyon proper and the gorge beyond, which is almost as n; rrow. For six or seven miles the train seems to be sweeping through a rift in the surface of the earth, a very narrow, tortuous rift at that, from which one looks up at the ribbon of the blue sky above, between bare and rugged rocks rising abruptly for a distance of over two thousand feet on either side, with less abrupt mountain walls beyond, towering to a height of three or four thousand feet. A narrow shelf beside the rushing torrent, blasted for almost the entire distance from the rocky walls, sometimes forming a corridor, as it were, with the rocks overhanging, serves as a road-bed. Men had to be let down by ropes from above in many places to drill the holes for the blasting powder, during the construction of the road, there being no foothold at all and no possible way of descending. Where no human being had ever trod a few years back, the adventurous railroad now bears its hundreds daily. In one spot the wall is so precipitous that the whole mountain side would have had to be b'asted away in order to make a passage. Here instead a longitudinal iron bridge is str am. It is difficult to imagine a person so stolid that his heart would not be stirred with awe in traversing this mighty chasm. - Cor. Rochester

COTTAGE DECORATION. How Broken Crockery and China-Ware Can ste Utilized to Advantage.

There is not a cottage or any other dwelling in which mosaic floors might not be laid, or in which some of the walls could not be set to advantage and broken crockery can be obtained.

It is to be observed that broken fietile ware has several very great advantages place it costs nothing and may be found in every rubbish hear, as well as -more is the pity in most kitchens, It is more easily broken into pieces of any requisite size than stone, or even ceramic cubes. It has a strong glave. and generally wears as well as the very for such work. And finally, it is in an infinite number of shades and tones, so that for really varied picture making it offers the greatest inducement to the artist. For crockery or china ranges from Sevres to the rudest terra cotta, from saucers like pearl and marble to slag-glass which can not be dis-tinguished from agate. There is absolutely no material for decorative art work of any kind which offers such a vast variety of hues and shades and materials as erockery mosaic. I may add to this that a very curious and beads, in coment.

The glittering points which they pre-sent catch the light and render the work very effective. I have heard this, as well as erockery mosaic, objected to as "trashy," and so it is when the artist who makes it is not capable of making anything but trash. But one depend on more material. I have seen such mosaic which was so far from being trashy that it was truly beautiful. And I venture to predict that we the broken crockery or chinaware will be utilized. It is certain in the interest of all housekeepers to en-It is certain in courage an art which will recoup them for their losses by breakage. I once lived in a hotel in America in which the breakage for a single morth amounted to three hundred pounds .-Art Journal

-A New York physician says "it is

TEN O'CLOCK LINES.

"That's a ten o'clock line," said an old gentleman putting his finger on a

"What in creation is a ten o'clock line?" chorused two young companions as they traced the line in question from near the mouth of the Miami river northwest through Indiana.

"It was the boundary of an Indian grant-a kind of natural way of surveying. . I was down with a party once to ratify a treaty by which a tribe agreed to cede some territory to the whites. It was a small matter, but it was a big occasion with the savages. Every thing was ready. The surveyor had his compass and telescope and had mounted them on a tripod. The head man of the tribe came up, looked steadily at the instrument for awhile, grunted, and returned to the circle around the council fire. Not a word was spoken. Soon another Indian got up, walked sedately to the instrument, gravely examined, then grunted, and in silence returned to his place by the fire. This example was followed by half a dozen other bucks. Then they held a short consultation, and the head man arose and came over to the white men. " 'That what Indian know,' he said,

drawing a small circle on the ground with a stick, that what white man know,' he continued, drawing a larger circle around the first. Th's what nobody know,' he concluded, pointing to all without the last c rele. man know that,' pointing to the instruments; 'Indian no know it. Indian know the sun. Him never chest. Him always same. Him throw shadow. Indian give white man land one side shadow and keep other side.' After a big pow-wow it was decided that a line drawn in the direction of the sun which would east a shadow from an agreed point at ten o'clock should be made the boundary of concession, the white man taking the land on the one side and the Indian keeping that on the other. The other boundaries of the concession were those of the original territory of the tribe, supplemented by watercourses and other natural objects. These lines were frequently used and became known as 'ten o'clock lines.'" -Omaha World.

WIRED TO DEATH.

Fatal Accidents, by Telegraph, Among the Birds in England.

Of the orthodox bird, as Sidney Smith called the pheasant, it is in some places a very common victim. I think I could pick out one stretch of railway Mr. Lincoln substituted one of produces for the surfaceman who goes swung from iron truss s anchored in along it in early morning a never-failthe rocks above on either side of the ing supply of wounded and dead birds. On one side of the railway is a long self was not aware that he was palming belt of plantation, where the birds are off on the court the wrong almanac. turned into after being hand-reared; on the other side a river, with corn-fields stretching down to it; and it is in the passage from the covers to the cornfields, when the grain is ripe or standing in stock, that the accidents occur. Partridges also often fall victims to the wires, as also did the red grouse where the telegraph crossed their native heaths. In more than one instance have the wires been laid underground, where with such work. It is not only orna- birds killing themselves; but even when erossing grouse moors, to prevent the mental, but it is easily washed, and crossing these moors in the usual style therefore conducive to cleanliness and from post to post, grouse after a time health. A very large proportion of get to beware of them, and deaths wall paper is pasted directly over an through this cause get fewer and fewer. old paper, and even when it is torn One instance of this peculiar adaptaaway too much generally remains. I tion of themselves to new circumhave learned by in miry of several in stances eame very forcibly under the stances in which persons have been writer's notice. A wire fence was put either directly poisoned by the pigments across a very good grouse moor in employed in coloring such paper, or in Cumberland, dividing the fell into two which malaria and death were induced allotments. For some time after this by one coat decaying over another in a was done, dead or dying birds were damp room. Nothing of the kin I can, picked up daily, until it was well known however, take place when walls are that whoever was first along the feace covered with mesale or tiles, or are was sure of a grouse p'e. It was amus stenelled. Mosaic work can be executing to see the different strategems emted wherever stone, Portland cement ployed by shepherds and others to get along the f-nee without seeming to do so. Indeed, I have seen two ta mers meet at the "Townfoot" and, after a over any other material. In the first short gossip separate, going in different directions and away from the fell: and an hour after I have heard of them meeting about the middle of the fence. both intent on dead or wounded birds, While for some time this slaughter of grouse want on, another fellow put in an appearance, this time with four legs. expensive material of baked clay sold and made a track by the side of the fence to replenish his larder; and Mr. Stoat had even the temerity to dispute the claim in one instance with the two legged hunter. But the gronse in time got to know the dangers of the fonce, and now the victims are few. - All the

The Oldest Newspaper.

Year Bound.

The oldest newspaper in the whole wide world is the King-Pau or "capital sheet," published in Pekin. It first appeared a. p. 911, but came out only beautiful variety of mosaic work for at irregular intervals. Since the year walls may be made by setting broken 1351, however, it has been published glass, and especially glass or china weekly and of uniform size. Now it appears in three editions daily. The first, issued early in the morning and printed on yellow paper, is called Hsino-Pan (business sheet) and contains trade prices and all manner of commercial intelligence. The second edition comes out during the forenoon. also printed upon yellow paper, is who possesses skill or genius does not devoted to official announcements and general news. The third elition appears late in the afternoon, is printed on red paper and bears the name of Pua i-Pau (country sheet). It conare not far from the time when all sists of extracts from the earlier editions, and is largely subscribed for in the provinces. The number of copies printed daily varies between thirteen thousand and fourteen thousand .-West Shore.

-Scene in Chicago. -Two long-sep-arated friends meet: "Where is Uncle John living, my dear fellow?" "He isn't living." "What! Why, when did isn't living." "What! Why, the die?" "He isn't dead?" dangerous to go into the water after a gracious! You said he isn't leving, and hearty meal." And we presume if he i infer that he is dead?" to all the infer that he is dead?" +Goot

LINCOLN'S ALMANAC.

An Indian Way of Fixing Boundaries of The True Inwardness of a Story Which tias Been Told Time and Again-

Duff Armstrong, the defendant in the celebrated murder trial in which Mr. delicate line on one of the Grand Pacific | Lincoln secred a great legal triumph at Beardstown, is one of the notable characters at Petersburg. The fatal affray occurred at a camp-meeting. Press Metzger became involved in a quarrel, and received a beating, from the effects of which he died. One of the assailants was sent to the penitentiary for eight years. Duff was under indictment, and feeling was quite strong against him. He was a son of Jack Armstrong, who had been Lincoln's great crony in early times. Jack was dead, but "old Hannah" his wife, on her affliction, wrote to Mr. Lincoln, who had then been living in Springfield many years. In reply came prompt instructions to take the case on change of venue to Beardstown, and to rely on him for the defense. In 1858 the trial occurred. That was a year and a half or so after the trouble at the camp-meeting. Mr. Lincoln conducted the case with great care, cross-examining the witnesses closely. There were one or two men who claimed to have seen the fight, and they described most minutely all the circumstances. They said that Armstrong gave the fatal blow, and that he used a slung-shot. Mr. Lincoln pressed them to know how they could testify so positively, and moon, and that it was as high as the sun is at ten o'clock in the morning; this moon shining down upon the combatants made every movement plain. When it came Mr. Lincoln's turn to

present the defense, he put into the hands of the jury an almanac, and asked them to see for themselves what kind of a night it was. The jurors looked and saw that there was no moon at all. Court, lawyers, witnesses, and all except Mr. Lincoln were thunderstruck. This evidence was followed by a speech, in which Mr. Lincoln made the most of the almanac. The prosecution couldn't rally from the impeachment of its witnesses. Armstrong was acquitted.

After the trial there was a good deal of talk. The defendant's friends were not the least puzzled, for some of them remembered positively that there was a moon that night. There was a consultation of old almanaes, and it was found that the general recollection was correct: the afray had taken place on a moon-light night. Then the almanae which Mr. Lincoln had used was in request; it could not be found. There's no doubt in the minds of Petersburg people that Mr. Lincoln's almanac was not genuine. Some hold that it was gotten up for the occasion. Others think that for the proper almanae

which, at certain seasons of the year, the previous year, and that the error in date was overlooked in the confusion caused by such startling evidence. Now and then a warm admirer of Mr.

Duff Armstrong said to the writer quite warmly: "It's all nonsense to talk about Mr. Lincoln having had that almanae made for the occasion. I recollect he called for an almanac, and there was none in the court-room Then he sent my cousin Jake out to get one, and he went out and got the book that was shown to the jury. The almanae was all right."

"Lincoln made a speech to the jury." said Duff, in which he told them how he had held me when I was a baby while mother got his meals for him. He told mother he wouldn't charge a cent for defending me, and he never did. He was a mighty smart man, and a good one, too.

While Duff Armstrong lives there will be one man in Petersburg to defend Mr. Lincoln's memory upon the almanacepisode. - Petersburg (Id.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democra'.

CATCHING WORMS.

How Some Poor New Yorkers Make an East Chough Uncertain Living.

"There are quite a number of men in New York who make a living at catching meal-worms and selling them to our tride, ' said the proprietor of a bird store to a reporter. "You laugh, but it is a fact. There

is a man who has furnished me with these worms for the past five years, step this way and I'll show you how they come to us.

The reporter followed the bird dealer into a back room, where on a shelf stood a row of small tin boxes. The dealer took down a box and opened the lid. The can was balf full of small crustaceous worms of yellow and brown color. They measured about an eighth of an inch in thickness and an inch

and a balf in length.
"These box's," said the proprietor, "hold about a thousand worms and cost one dollar per box. Most of the meal worms are caught in the big grain warehouses on the river front, in flour mills and old feed stores. A good man at the busin-ss can make ten dollars per week. They eatch them with their hands or use a sleve. A great many worms are consumed in the course of a year. Mocking birds and nearly all birds with soft birls are very part al to them. Besides, they are healthy. It is said that meal-worms are good eating and taste like shrimp, but I have never tried them."-N. Y. Mail and Express.

All the Same to Her.

"Something to eat?" echoed the woman as she faced the tramp on the doorstep: "Yes. if you will earn it." "I shall be glad to, ma'am."

"Well, there's the wood pile, and I'll bring out the saw and ax. "Exactly, ma'am, but perhaps you'd prefer to hear me play something on the piano? Really, ma am, while saw ing wood does not disagree with me,

the piano is more in my line."
"O, well, come in," she said as she held the door open. "There's so very little difference that we won't stop to a-gue. There's the plane, and while you jungle I'll have the girl set out a luncheon." — Delroit Free Press.

hearty meal." And we presume if he did go in after one he wouldn't find it.

Note and Leather Reporter.

I infer that he is dead." "Well, it's cols, Fla., has visited less than one did go in after one he wouldn't find it.

St. Louis."—Newman Independent.

St. Louis."—Newman Independent.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

-It is estimated that eighteen mil. lion pairs of boots and shoes are annually manufactured in prisons.

-The Connecticut river and its trib. utaries furnish power to 2,298 mills which represent 118,026 horse power, -The foundations are laid for three

more large eigar factories at Key West These will employ one thousand operatives. -A St. Louis pop-corn man is going to England to introduce the great American luxury, and will take over five thousand bushels of corn in the

-It is claimed that the new Mann. licher repeating rifle, now being manufactured for the Austrian army, is the most perfect perfect rifle ever invented. It fires forty rounds a minute.

-If boys are raised in a way to im-

press on them that labor and industry is discreditable, luxury and idle habits will follow and vice comes as certain as night succeeds the day. -N. Y. Ezaminer. -Two Pittsburgh manufacturing firms have bought land on which to erect two or three hundred houses

which their workmen will be encouraged to purchase on easy payments .-Fittsburgh Chronicle. -There are 555,855 persons in Great Britain outside of those having agricultural holdings who have from onefourth of an acre to one thousand acres. they said that there was nearly a full Of these 135,736 have from one to five acres, and 148,805 from five to twenty acres. Only 663 have over one thou-

sand acres. -The New Jersey silk industry is growing rapidly. Plans are completed for a new silk mill at Paterson and for several extensions. A number of comcapital stock. In several European silk centers the demand is chiefly for low grades, which manufacturers do not care to make. -N. Y. Herald.

-Oil from pine wood is now mannfactured on a considerable scale in the South. The material is subjected to intense heat in sealed retorts, and one cord of it is said to yield fifteen gallons of turpentine, eighly gallons of pine-wood oil, fifty bushels of charcoal, 150 gallons of wood vinegar and a quantity of inflammable gas and asphaltum.

-In one of the Hudson River railroad shops there is a toothless steel circular saw thirty-eight inches in diameter, three-eighths inch thick at the edge, which is run at high speed with a stream of water pouring over it to keep it from eracking, and will cut off a barof railroad iron in a short time. Three thousand can be cut before a saw is worn out. The ends get battered by use before the body of the rail, and when sawed the remainder can be used on side tracks. - Albany Journal.

-Andrew Carnegie is building on the summit of the Alleghenies, near Cresson Springs, a house, or castle, which will cost \$1,000,000. The entire walls will be built up altogether of the undressed surface stone which is to be found on the place, and they are not to show in any place a single mark of the chisel or hammer. Mr. Carnegie's orders are positive on this point, he having expressed a wish to have as far as possible even the moss on the rocks used in the walls undisturbed. - Pittsburgh Post

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS. 4 -The water in Lake Huron has

risen eighteen inches during the past -A poor young man out at the el-

of feel like laughing in his sleeves. - New Orleans Picagu e -It is safe enough to say that earthquakes originate under the sea. No

one can crawl under there to find out. -An exchange says salt is a remarkable remedial agent. So it is, indeed, it has been known to even cure a ham, -Lowe I Courier.

-An old lady in Holland scrubbed her sitting room floor until she fell through it into the cellar. Excess in all things is wrong.

-Wife-"Why, aren't you going to wear your dress suit, my dear?" Husband - Not much. The last time I wore my dress suit at a party a young woman ordered me to bring her a cup of coffee and be quick about it."-N. Y. Sun.

-Charles Mathews, being one evening in the front of the house and seeing a gent'eman putt ng on his coat, preparatory to leaving, exclaimed: "I bez pardon, sir, but there is still another "Which is precisely the reason," replied the other, why I am going."

-Husband-"You know that pretty Mrs. F." Wife-"For goodness sake. John, don't talk about that pretty Mrs. F. I can't go anywhere without hearing her praises sounded, until I am sick to death of the sound of her name. Husband-"I was only going to tell you of a rumor I heard about her to-day. Wife-"A rumor? O, John, tell me all about it; that's a good soul."-N.

-Manager-"You have not got a proper appreciation of art, and I can not give you more than twenty-five dollars a week." Pretty Actress-·But I was getting one hundred dollars just after I was divorced, you must remember." Manager—"Oh! you are the actress who was divorced?" Actress-"Yes." Manager-"And eloped with the Freuch Count?" Actress-"Yes." Manager - "Three hundred dollars a week." - N. Y. Graphic.

-Angry emzen (who has dropped a com in the hat) - 'I'm a good mind to thrash you. Why, you're an imposter; you're not blind. What to you mean by having that sign on you reading: 'Help the Blind?' "Beggar-"By gum! your right, boss. Don't blame me. It's de ole woman's fault. You see, I can't read, and she has put de wrong sign on by mistake. This is my lame day: to-morrow is my blind day." - Tid-Bils.

-Werker-"Hullo, Harold; I'm surorised to see you at this hour. I heard you had gone to work." Harold (of-(ended) - "Naw, old chappie, you -aw -don't mean that now." Werker - "Indeed, I heard so." Harold-"Well. -aw -you didn't believe it, did you? Werker-"No: I knew you too well." farold-Thanks, deah boy, thanks! I'm-aw-glad the base slandah weceived the tweatment it deserved."-

the temperance women went away much encouraged - N. Y. Sau.

counes (Ind.) Cir. Chicago News, New Industry in Deihl.

pioneers of the great West.

A new industry has sprung up in Delhi. Some enterpr sing natives are taking advantage of the Government offer of two annas for every snake killed to trade on the old traditionary tree-and-surpent worship. The 4th of August 1s the great serpent-worshiping day, and every Tuesday the pipal tree worshiped by Hindoo women Taking advantage of the reverence paid to snakes, a large number of men have set to work eatching these reptiles. Then, taking them into the streets where pions Hindoos most abound, they announce that they are on their way to elsim the reward but are quite willing, for a pice or two more, to release the reptiles and to save themselves from the sin of snake murder, which their poverty would otherwise drive them to commit. The appeal is invariably successful. - N. Y. Star.

-The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Burlington, N. J., are sloing the same sort of work as did the Crusaders of Ohio some years ago, and on a recent Sunday they made personal visits to the open saloons. At one the wife of the proprietor told them what she thought of them in most emphatic language. At another the proprietor listened patiently, accepted their tracts, and asked them to pray for him, and