### A Valuable Table.

Messrs. D. Landreth & Sons have issued the following table, giving the quantity of seed and number of plants requisite to crop an acre of land, which will prove valuable to farmers and gardeners, and to families generally who may have only a small garden. It can always be referred to to set one right in any matter of doubt connected with the subjects involved. We have ourselves often been bothered for instant information which this table would have supplied:

Asparagus in 12-inch drills, 16 quarts. Asparagus in 12-inen drins, 10 quarts.

Asparagus plants, 4 by 1½ feet, 8,000.

Barley, 2½ busheis.

Beans, bush, in drills 2½ feet, 1½ bushels.

Beans, pole, Lima, 4 by 4 feet, 20 quarts.

Beans, Carolina, prolific, etc., 4 by 3, 10 quarts.

Beets and mangoids, drills, 2½ feet, 9 pounds.

Becom corn in drills, 12 nounds. Broom corn in drills, 12 pounds, Cabbage, outside, for transplanting, 12 ounces, Cabbage sown in frames, 4 ounces, Carrot in drills, 21/4 feet, 4 pounds. Celery, seed, 8 onnees. Celery, plant, 4 by 1/2 feet, 25,000. Clover, white Duich, 13 pound's. Clover, Lucerne, 10 pounds. Clover, Alsike, 6 pounds. Clover, large red with timothy, 12 pounds. Clover, large red without timothy, 16 pounds. Corn, sugar, 10 quarts. Corn, field, 8 quarts. Corn, salad, dril 10 inches, 25 pounds. Cucumber, in hills, 3 quarts. Cucumber, in drills, 4 quarts.
Egg plant, plants, 3 by 2 feet, 4 ounces.
Endive, in drills, 2)4 feet, 3 pounds.
Flax, broadcast, 20 quarts. Grass, timothy with clover, 6 quarts. Grass, timothy without clover, 10 quarts. Grass, orchard, 25 quarts. Grass, red top or herds, 20 quarts. Grass, blue, 28 quarts. Grass, rye, 20 quarts. Grass, millet, 32 quarts. Hemp, broadcast, 1/4 bushel. Kale, German greens, 3 pounds, Lettuce, in rows, 234 feet, 3 pounds. Leck, 4 pounds. Lawn grass, 35 pounds. Meions, water, in nills 8 by 8 feet, 3 pounds. Melons, citrons, in hills 4 by 4 feet, 2 pounds. Onts, 2 businels.
Ohra, in drills 21% by 1% feet, 20 pounds.
Omon, in bode for sets, 50 pounds.
Omon, in rows for large bulbs, 7 pounds. Omon, in rows for large bullos, 7 pounds.

Parsnip, in drills 2/4 feet, 5 pounds.

Pepper, piants, 2/4 by 1 feet, 17,500.

Pumpkin, in hills 8 by 8 feet, 2 quarts.

Parsley, in drills, 2 feet, 4 pounds.

Peas, in drills, tall varieties, 2 bushels.

Peas, in drills, tall varieties, 1 to 1/4 bushels. Peas, broadcast, 3 bushels. Potatoes, 8 bushels.

### A Teacher of Pocket-Picking.

Tomatoes, in frame, 3 cunces, Tomatoes, seed in bills 3 by 3 feet, 8 cunces.

Radish, in drills 2 feet, 10 pounds.

Rye, broadcast, 1% bushels.
Rye, drilled, 13% bushels.
Salsify, in drills 23% feet, 10 pounds.
Spinach, broadcast, 30 pounds.
Squash, bush, in hills 4 by 4 feet, 3 pounds.

Squash, running, 8 by 8 feet, 2 pounds,

Sorghum, 4 quarts. Turnips, in grals 2 feet, 3 pounds. Turnips, broadcast, 3 pounds.

Tomatoes, plants, 5,800. Wheat, in drills, 1½ bushols, Wheat, broadcast, 2 bushels.

Twenty years ago Chester established school in London dedicated to the devotees of St. Nicholas, and he speedily obtained many pupils. The most well-known and skillful pickpockets who have aid the penalty of being caught, and those who were clever enough to evade the clutches of the myrmidens of the law, have all been molded according to the Chesterian method. And, when it is stated that in twenty years Chester had been able to amass a fortune of £50,000 sterling, the great importance and efficacy of his lessons will be thoroughly appreciated. His pupils, on leaving his institution, were formed into bands of ten under the guidance of a "schoolmaster;" and it was under the mgis of this ever-watchful guardian that they overran the earth. Two-thirds of the "profits" were faithfully and punctually paid to the illustrious professor, Chester demeaned himself but twice in his career by "working," personally; it was at Paris, during the last two exhibitions. In 1878 he was arrested and condemned to six months' imprisonment; and he was, moreover, prohibited from ever entering France again. He has since disposed of the good-will of his "business" to two of his best pupils and retired to Birmingham, where he has a great deal of property. Having some very urgent affairs to settle in Paris, he applied, a few days ago, for permission to pass a week in this capital, which was accorded him, But as it not deemed advisable to Was allow a man of his capacity to roam about the city without let or hindrance, two police agents have been told off to act as an escort of surveillance. Chester is 65 years old, and is the father of ten children, whom he has educated in a princely manner, and he himself is master of several languages, -Paris Cor. Geneva Continent.

# Language of the Mouth.

Some wiseacre proposes to read woman's character by her mouth. Here are the rules to be observed : If her mouth is very small there is not much mind, but overmuch shallow sentiment. If she has a very large mouth she will possess a good brain, but the trouble is in kissing it. Large mouths put a man to an artistic test; he will be driven to his wits' end whether to begin at one corner and conclude on the other, or to make a heroic dash at the middle and endeavor to reach both corners. But if you are a kissing artist it can be covered nicely enough. If your sweetheart has a coarsely formed mouth she will be sensual and full of strong, coarse points of character, and will raise a row in the family. If she has a delicately formed mouth, with rounded lips and of a velvety color, she will have much sensibility and perfection of character, but will not astonish by her brilliancy of conception or execution. It is a good mouth because it is kissable and submissive. Shun blue-lipped or thin-lipped women; they will bore you to death with literature or woman's rights, theorize while you want your dinner, or spoil your temper by their red-hot scolding tongues.

#### Ir Samson had but possessed the shrewdness of a bald-headed man, he never would have suffered shame and defeat by having his hair cut.

There are 300 words in some of Archdeacon Farrar's sentences.

Aliens own 25,000,000 acres of American

Lady Randolph Churchill is said to dis-

### GEN. M'CLELLAN GONE.

The Distinguished Soldier and States man Suddenly Passes Away.

The Supreme Moment One of Peace Following Severe Suffering.

#### Sketch of His Life.

Gen. George B. McClellan, ex-commander of the army of the United States, died suddenly on the morning of the 29th at Orange, N. J., from exhaustion produced by repeated shocks of neuralgia of the heart. Though he had completed his fifty ninth year, he had preserved not only bouyant spirits but a buoyant, youthfu agility. Therefore, when he began, about three weeks ago, to feel pains of the heart, neither he nor his medical man, Dr. Sew-ard, of Orange, nor any of his family, re-garded it as serious. He and every one else believed that the troublesome malady was either gone for good or at least for a long time. In that belief the general ordered his carriage and drove to Orange, ac-companied by his only daughter. He saw everal gentlemen on business and made ar appointment with one of them for 11 o clock the same day. He returned home in excellent spirits, ate heartily at his meal hours, and retired to rest. About 11 o'clock the pains returned and a mesdown hill for the doctor, who came back with the least possible delay. When he entered the bedroom of the general he found his patient in extreme agony. Paroxysms returned with a rhythmica that was alarming and the frequency that was alarming and the homeopathic remedies which the skill of the doctor suggested were no more efficient than those which had been supplied by the intelligent affection of Gen. McClellan's intelligent affection of Gen. McClellan's wife and daughter, who had ministered to him unceasingly from the fir t alarm. For four hours he suffered most excruciating agony. About 3 o'clock there was a change. The eyes of the patient began to grow brighter and his face, that had been white with pain, began to recover its usual ruddy hue. He gave a long deep sigh of relief, smiled faintly and said: "I feel easy now; thank God, I have pulled through." Then he sank back upon the pillow as if ex-hausted, closing his eyes. The doctor, who was watching his face with extreme solicitude, saw unerring signs of approach ing collapse, and whispered to Mrs. Mc-Clellan: "I fear he is dying." It was but too true. General McClellan raised himself up on one hand, half opened his eyes, and fell back dead.

George Brinton McClellan was born in

Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1826, and was a son of Dr. George McClellan. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1842, and from West Point in 1846, leaveing both institutions with distinction, his commission from West Point being that of brevet second lieutenant of engineers. His first actual service of note in the army was during the Mexican war, and for his dashing gallantry at the siege of Vera Cruz and in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churnbusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapulptepec he received the brevets of first lieutenant and captain. At the close of the Mexican war and his brilliant share therein he returned to West Point. He remnined there until 1851, when he was assigned to important duty in the construction of Ft. Delaware, and subsequently in his engineering capacity, to an expedition for the purpose of exploring the sources of the Red River of the North. He was again placed in charge of a large undertaking in the preliminary survey of the Northern Pacific railreat. In 1855 to was promoted to be captain, and that year was detailed to Europe as a member of a military com-mission to visit the sent of war. As a result of this very important mission he prepared an official report upon "the Organi-zation of European Armies and Operations in the Crimea," which was published by order of the government, and which, ever in those earlier days, showed remarkable comprehension not only of military affairs. but wonderful prescience and skill in the analysis of diplomatic maneuvres, together with a deep thinking observation of human nature. In 1857 he resigned from the army and accepted the position of chief engineer and vice-president of the Himols Central radroad, which position he continued to fill until he was chosen president of the St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad in the latter year. At the outbreak of the great trouble between the north and south however, his really large qualities of soul and his phenominal energy and reach of ideas first gained anything like commensurate scope. In 1861 his services were enlisted by the governor of Ohio in organizing the volunteers called for by the first proclamation, and he was given command of the department of the Ohio, and commissioned major general of the Ohio volunteers April 23, 1861. May 14 following the president appointed him a major-general of the United States army and ordered him to disperse the confederate force occupying and threatening to overrun West By a movement displaying the finest military factics combined with energetic action, he met and defeated the one of the most memorable of the early battles of the rebellion and July 14, exactly one month after receipt of his orders, reported his to-1 accomplished and West Virginia cleare of disturbing lements. For these notable services the om, and after the great battle of Bull Run to was specially summoned to Washington to receive command (July 25) of a division comprising the departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia. This eminent recognition of his worth and ability as a ddier was followed three weeks later by the still more honorable honor of being daced in command of the department of he Potomae, and August 20 following he was still more flatteringly, though none the s deservedly, given control of the army

The president sent the following telegram of condulence to Mrs. McGellan:
"I am shocked by the news of your has

of the Potomac

and a death, and while I know how futile are all efforts to console, I must assure yo of my deep sympathy in your great grief, and express to you my own sense of allic-tion at the loss of so good a friend.

GROVER CLEVELAND," The following executive order was also

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 — The death of George B. McClellan, at one time major-general commanding the armies of the United States, took place at an early hour this morning. As a mark of public respect to the memory of this distroguished soldier and citizen whose military ability and service virtues have shed justre upon the history of his country it is ordered by the president that the national flag be displayed at half mast upon the buildings of the executive depart-ment in this city until after the funeral shall have taken place.

#### DANIEL S. LAMONT. Private Secretary.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A dispatch from Sofia says neither the Bulgarians nor the Roumelians will submit to the renewal of the status quo ante with. The latter likewise shave their eyeout fighting, even if the Balkan conference

The shah of Persia refused to allow the their lips. They are all fond of smokescort of the English frontier commission to traverse l'ersian territory.

Two French men-of-war have been ordered to proceed at once to Guinea to protect the French interests of that country, A dispute growing out of the rival claims of France and Portugal to certain sections of Guinea has reached a crisis and serious events are feared

France and England have notified the porte of their readiness to take part in the Balkan conference. The Servian minister says that the Bulgarian coup d'état has not created but intensified the long-existing tension between Servia and Bulgaria. Even without the coup d'etat, he believes the Bulgarian and Servian armies would now have been opposing each other.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg state that the Russian cabinet officials allege that Austria and Servia are intriguing for territorial aggrandizement detrimental to the Russian interests in the Balkan peninsula. The information must have been received from what they consider a reliable source, as Russia has been secretly arming with a view to being prepared at any mo-ment should the contingency arise to assert

her claims in the Balkan states. Bloody fighting is reported at Baku, on the Caspian sea, between Moslems and Russians. The military had to be called out to restor order. In the fighting several Russians were killed and a large number wounded.

Rev. Spurgeon has written a letter for publication in which be refutes the statement of the orators who speak in defens of the established church imputed to him. He says that while he wishes the church well, and that it will make the best argument it can, he considers the union of the church and state unscriptural and fraught with evils and injustice toward dissenters. and therefore ought to be discontinued. In conclusion he says: "I am not disposed to handle the question with bitterness, and cannot regret the impending change."

# THE BOOMERS AGAIN ACTIVE.

Four Thousand, Well Armed and Equipped, on Their Way to Okla-

Leavenworth (Ks.) dispatch: General Miles, commanding the department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Leavenworth, received official information this afternoon that four thousand well-armed men are on their way to Oklahoma territory, under the leadership of Capt. Couch, and announce their intention to stay and fight, if necessary, for possession of the land. Capt. Couch has organized a staff. and the main body of the boomers are marching with military precision and de termination. They expect to occupy the lands and hold them until congress declares them open for settlement. Some of the in-vaders have already reached Oklahoma and staked out claims and put up signs. trespassing allowed on this farm. Gen, Miles has ordered Major Summer proceed to Oklahoma and eject those there nd head off and put out any on the way Major Sumner can utilize, if necessary 1.200 regular troops at Forts Reno and

Wellington (Ks.) dispatch: The "boom ers" have begun operations with even more determination and vigor than were manifested a year ago. Yesterday morning the day announced for the beginning of the campaign, which promises so much in the ear fature, covered wagons and covered buggies, carriages and "schooners," filled with the families of the eager yet itinerant nomers, could be seen in droves and num hered by the score. To-day the crowd has been supplemented by hundreds more, all with sails set for the happy, cherished spo alled Oklahoma. From the carnestness of the boomers and their equipments one would imagine they are determined to right it out on this line if it takes all summer." This, in short, is the spirit dis-played by several who were interviewed while passing through this city.

# PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Postmaster General Vilas is considered by office seekers a very hard man to get at. Gen. Sherman prefers Washington to St. Louis. The latter city is too slow for him. Riel wishes his hanging were postponed until after Canada is annexed to the Uni-

Mrs. Belva Lockwood will not vote this She prefers to wait until she \* nomi nated for the presidency.

Mrs. Nast, the wife of the artist, is tall and beautiful. She is said to be the original of his famous figure of Columbia.

It is said one reason some girls rub checks instead of kissing is because it insures a more perfect distribution of pow

Weather Wrestler DeVoe spends most of its time in his saw mill, but he occasionally finds leisure to take a squint at the Zola, the sensational story-writer, once

lived for several months on sparrows which he caught himself outside his garret Mrs. Croly (Jennie June) has returned

rom Paris. Her letters from abroad were charming and delighted thousands of

Miss Gale is the leading lady of a New York dramatic company. She is said to be efficient is working up a "storm of applause."

Ex-Minister Daggett in a recent lecture on the Sandwich Islands says that Captain Cook was not killed with a club, but with a wooden dagger.

Ben: Perley Poore, the well known correspondent, lived for nearly two years on stale bread and skim milk to ward off a threatened attack of Bright's disease.

An Indianapolis belle said it almost her heart when she found that pug dogs were no longer fashionable. Some society puppy may compensate her for her loss. Rev. Dr. Talmage says he owes much of his success in life to the suggestion of a newspaper reporter who once told him that "if his lecture was full of good points the paper couldn't afford to leave it out,

## Abundant Hair.

Japanese women are very proud of their hair, which is black and luxuriant. They cultivate and arrange it with great care by brushing their tresses back from the forehead and gathering them in a plaited topknot, covered with flowers, spangles and hairpins of gold, silver and tortoise-shell. Rich and poor are alike proud of their coiffure, and the kuliwoman in rags devotes the same attention to her hair as any great lady. To preserve the elaborate structure from being disturbed, women during sleep rest their necks on a padded fork. There is no difference between single and married women in wearing their hair, as in China; and their respective social status is indicated by the position of the bow in which the waist scarf is tied, girls wearing it at the back, matrons in front, brows, and dye their teeth black, Girls use rouge freely, and sometimes gild ing, and wear their embroidered tobacco pouches as belt ornaments.

### GIVE US A REST.

That is What the President Wants from the Horde of Office Seel . ...

Their Numerosity and Persistency Interfering With the Public Service.

Other Matters at the Capital.

ATTENTION, OFFICE SEEKERS. The following has been promulgated by the president for the information of the

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 27,-For nearly eight months a large share of the time of the president has been devoted to the hearing of applications for office and determination of appointments. Much of the time thus spent has undoubtedly subserved the public good, some of it has been sacrificed to the indulgence of the people in their national insistence upon useless interviews, and some of it has been unjustifiably wasted. The public welfare and due regard for the claims of those whose interests in the government are entirely disconnected with officeholding imperatively demand that in the future the time of the president should be differently occupied, and he con-fidently expects that all good citizens will acquiesce in the propriety and reasonable. new of the following plan adopted to that

After the first day of November the president will decline to grant interviews to those seeking public positions or their advocates. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays during that month from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning he will receive such persons as call on strictly public business, and on the same days at 1:30 in the afternoon he will meet those who merely desire to pay their respects. On all other days and times during that month he will re-ceive only cabinet officers and heads of de-

partments. SOUTHERN CONSULS TO REMAIN,

It is understood Secretary Bayard doe not contemplate making any changes in the consular service in countries south of he United States for some time. It is the policy of the state department to cultivate friendly relations with Mexico, the South and Central American people, and extend our commercial intercourse in that direc-For this reason the consuls who have already secured the good will of the people with whom they have to deal, it is shought, will be of greater service just now than would new men who would have to devote much of their time at first making acquaintances and winning confidence. The delay in filling consular and diplomatic positions is due no more to a desire to respect the tenure of office law than to wish to maintain high standing of the service.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. An unusual amount of public attention has been directed to the court of commissioners of Alabama claims. That tribunal has just received an answer from Secretary Bayard to the inquiry of two months ago. The secretary recedes somewhat from the extreme position at first taken by Controller Durham, and says that the court shall be fairly treated. Expenses for special counsel will not be allowed hereafter, but all expenses of that nature will probably be paid up to the date of the summer adjournment of the court. The attorneys interested in the pending claims are still furnishing the money-\$300 per week-necessary to pay the court employes, whose salaries were shut off by the treasury officials. Walker Blaine, associate government counsel, is drawing his salary from these sources and is making efforts to earn the money. The court is working day and night and will positively clear the docket by the end of December.

#### REORGANIZING THE CIVIL SERVICE The President Finding Much Dimculty in the Work.

An intimate personal friend of the president, who talked with him on the subject, says he is experiencing much difficulty in his effort to reorganize the civil service commission. He is aiming to secure for that service three men who are well known to the country and whose names would be received as an earnest of his purpose to give such character to the commission as to give confidence to the friends of the movement that he regards civil service as one of the most important features of his administration. At the same time the president is seeking men whose appointment will satisfy the people, whether friendly to the movement or not, that it is in the hands of practical, reasoning men she are not doctrinaires and who will consider and suggest needed modifications to popularize the reform in the execution of haw without impairing its benefits. The salary of the position is only \$3,500 per year and few men of prominence who possess the qualifications named are willing to make the sacrifice. The reason why some of the many persons whose names suggest themselves to the public in connection with the place are not appointed, is because have already declined. No appointment has yet been determined upon. Among those who have declined appointment on the commission are L. Salto stall and Chas. Codman, of Massachusetts, and Judge Schoonmaker and E. O. Graves are among those whose names are under consideration.

## THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.			
WHEAT-NO. 2 BARLEY-NO. 2 BARLEY-NO. 2 CORN-NO. 2 CORN-Fresh CORN-NO. 2 CORN-Fresh CORN-NO. 2 CORN-FRESH CORN-NO. 2 CORN-FRESH CORN-F	# 75 3 (3)	115	69 X 547 547 548 547 548 548 548 548 548 548 548 548 548 548
NEW YORK.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red WHEAT—Ungraded red CORN—No. 2 OATS—Mixed western FORK LAND. CHICAGO,	981 98 45 34 9 85 6 20	688888	1 02 53 40 10 00 6 22
FLOUR—Choice Winter FLOUR—Spring extra WHEAT—Per bushel CORN—Per bushel OATS—Per bushel PORK LARD HOUSE—Packing and shipping. CATTLE—Stockers	8 25	100	5 00 4 00 86% 41% 25 8 30 5 85 8 30 8 30

ST. LOUIS. WHEAT-No. 2 red.
COHN-Per bushel
OATS-Per bushel
CATTLE-Stockers and feeders 2
BREEP-Western. 2 WHEAT-Per bushel ..... Hous—Assorted 8 35 briker—Common to good .... 1 50

CATTLE—Stockers 200 6 3 50 SHEEP—Medium to good 275 6 3 00

The salary of a good designer in jewelry 15 \$4,000 a year.

## REVISITING WEST POINT.

Gov. Marmaduke Goes Backafter Twenty-Eigh: Years' Absence. New York World.

Governor Marmaduke of Missouri, who is still in the city, went up to West Point to renew his acquaintance with the place, he having graduated therein 1857. He entered the academy from Missouri, in which state he was born, in 1853, took the regular course, and immediately after graduation went down to Washington, where through the influence of Senator Thomas H. Benton he obtained an appointment to a lieutenancy in the command of Albert Sidney Johnston, that was just being fitted out for the Utah campaign. When he came back from the west he found the war of '61 ready to begin, and, as his state went with the south, he resigned his place in the regular army and went with the confederacy. He had attained a higher mark in cavalry tactics than in any other branch of study while at the academy, and his tastes all lay in that direction. He soon became an efficient cavalry officer in the Confederate army. He was colonel of a regiment at Shilo, where he fought hard and had many men killed. Ere long he rose to the command of all the cavalry forces of Price's army and was distinguished for much gallant conduct. After the war he returned to Missouri, and accepted the result of the conflict with good grace. He took a soldier's view of the situation rather than that of a politician, and soon renewed some of the cordial friendships that had existed before the war between himself and officers who had gone with the other side. Last year he was elected Governor of Missouri, and is just now having the first respite from severe labors that at once devolved upon him,

A World correspondent, who had the cleasure of accompanying the Governor on his visit to West Point had an opportunity of observing how completely the war is forgotten in the reunions of men now who, during the war, were on opposing sides. Governor Marmaduke seemed to take as much pleasure in revisiting the scene of his military training as if the great breach of 1861 had never existed. He was cordially received by Colonel Hasbrook, commandant, who was a "plebe" at West Point the year the Governor was graduated. They had not seen each other for twenty-eight years, and there was a hearty renewal of an old-time friendship. Colonel Hasbrook is a most intelligent and pospitable officer, and he took genuine deasure in affording every possible eens for Gov. Marmadake's enjoy

After the Governor had gone about

he grounds and through some of the nost important buildings he was asked what striking changes had taken place, "There are no striking changes," he said, "but the place, with a few exceptions, looks just as it did thirty years ago. There is more regularity at West Point than anywhere else in the country. There is the old barracks building that I slept in four years, looking exactly as it did when I left, but for an addition to one of the wings. There is the chapel, the old library, the old dining hall, the old West Point Hotel, the old drill-ground. and even the trees seem to be but litde taller than when I was here. The mass is just as smooth and green, the Hudson flows along with the same majesty, and the flag floats out against the dark blue of the Crow's Nest mountain just as it did when my eyes first fell upon it. The cadet uniform is the same, "Flirtation walk" is the same, and the girls are the same happy smiling creatures. I do think there is a place on not the continent that has such a fascination for American girls as West Point. It was so when I was a cadet, and I see by the troops of them here to-day that it is so now. No. I see but few changes in West Point, but there have taken place the most startling changes in the people who were here when I vas. I have found but three persons that I knew, here, Colonel Hasbrook, the old librarian, and the local magistrate, whom we always called judge. General Robert E. Lee was the superintendent when I came in 1853, and every officer and teacher here have hen either died or passed beyond my nowledge. But West Point itself is the same quiet, beautiful nook in the rugged hills that it was thirty years ago. In company with Lieutenant Young

officer of the day, Governor Marma duke went down to the dining hall at 1 o'clock to see the cadets at dinner. There he was met by the affable Major Wingate, who has been in charge of al the food supply department of the academy for years past, and who has wrought great changes there. It now costs no more to feed a cadet than it did when Governor Marmaduke was there, but the living is quite revolu-tionized. The governor related stories of how there used to be actual revolt against the miserable diet affordedthe raucid butter, the burnt coffee the salt bread, the tough meat, the brown sugar, the strong molasses, the dry beans, the leathery cakes, and the pie that came once a week. The cook then employed had a salary of \$25 a month. Now they have a French chef who gets a New York hotel salary. His kitchen is clean and sweetly odorous and he prepares a new and delightfu dinner menu every day. There is first a good stout soup and plenty of it then a roast, with an abundance of the finest vegetables, and a good des ser# to close with. The beef, mutton, chicken, eggs, butter, milk, coffee, ten sugar, are all of the very best quality and the bread is baked in an oven buil in the kitchen expressly for the pur-It really tempts one to be educuted for a soldier when he sees how the cadets live. Yet they draw exact ly the same allowance from the govern ment with which to pay expenses they did a quarter of a century ago. When Governor Marmaduke went into the library he looked over the roster of the class of 1857. There were about thirty in it out of the sixty who began the course with him in 1853. Accord

ing to the scale of merit put down by the faculty he did not have a standing for scholarship that particularly distinguished him above his fellows, yet he is the only man of the class of 1857 who has risen to prominence. Moere is not a name in the entire list that is now generally known except that of General Marmaduke. This is an illustration of the difference between being a promising boy at school and an eminent man in real life. The young men selected for West Point are generally "the pick" of the community in which they live. But even with all the pains of competitive examination or careful choice a considerable proportion drop out during the term of four years' study, another considerable proportion can not pull through the final examination, and of the limited proportion that actually get into the army about one in twenty-five rises to distinction. This shows how bard it is to be a great

# How Negroes Say Good-Night.

Texas Siftings. "Pete Wheeler and Nugent Trumbull, both residents of a Texas town, happening to meet, the former remarked:

"You are not looking well, you have black rings about your eyes, and you look haggard. What's the matter with you?"

"I can't get any sleep at nights." "Perhaps you smoke too much, or you drink too much coffee?"

"I don't touch tobacco or coffee." "A bad conscience, then?"

"Haven't got any conscience that I know of." "Perhaps it's fleas or musquitos?",

"Neither of them." "You sit up all night and play poker,

that's why you can't sleep.' "You are away off."

"Are you a night watchman and sleep in the daytime?" "You get out."

"Perhaps you live near a colored church?

"Now, you are shouting. I don't live near a colored church, but I might just as well. I live on the corner of Hickory and Palmetto streets, and that is the corner where the negroes, returning from their pow-wow, break up. Some go in one direction, and others in another.'

"Well, how does that disturb you so

"Did you ever notice how a lot of darkies coming home from church say good-by to each other?"

"Never did." "I thought not, About 1 o'clock I sit up in bed with a start. There is a noise outside as if a mob were trying to break into a jail to lynch a man. It is those darkies saying good-by to each other, right under my window. They are all huddled together, but you would suppose they were shouting to each other across a river a mile

"What do they say"" "Good night Brudder Jackson; tell Uncle Sam and Cousin Lize howdy forme. Goodnight all obyer.' 'Good night, Sister Bones; tell Mirandy dat Tse got sumfit ter tell her. Tell all the folkses bowdy from me. Good

night, Aunt Sukey; come ober and see me to-morrow; tell Brudder Pete I want his wife ter bring me back dat wash-board she borrowed las' week. Good night; come ober and see me in de mawning.' Heah! Heah! Heah! Hits mawnin' already,' and they keep that up until the old German, who lives across the street, throws open the blinds, and calls them verdante neger. The negroes retort by making remarks that are tinctured with knownothingism. It would make a wooden man tired. But you must not suppose that when they bid each other goodnight the session is over. Nothing of the kind. The partingfriends keep on talking to each other and sending messages until they are out of hearing. Just as I was dozing off last night a negro woman, who was under my window, called out to a man who was a hundred yards off, and they kept up a conversation at long range for half an hour, his voice sounding like a dog barking up a hollow log: 'You, Sam Jackson, you tell dat yaller-complexioned, goggle-eyed, culled lady wat lives next door to yur mudder, dat if Thears ob her talkin' about me agin, I'll scald her, for a fac.

"G'way Lize, you aint gwinter scald nuffin. You is too lazy, you is. You keep your eye peeled for the green-eyed monstrum. Heah! heah! heah!

"In about ten minutes another drove of them are around, and they go over the same racket with variations. I've notified my landlord that I'm going to leave on the 1st if I am alive. If I can't do any better I'll camp out until the colored people have got through with their distracted meetings, as they call them."

The White Wives of Chinamen. From the Philadelphia Times.

It has come to be a saying that when a Chinaman arrives in this city with the intention of going into business all he requires is a room, a wash-tub, a stove, two flat-irons and a wife. The wife is considered as much of a necessity as any other article of the house and she is generally chosen with more of an eye to business than to love. A Chinaman is particular to get a healthy wife, a woman with a fair knowledge of washing and ironing is preferable, but it is not imperative that she should know all about that business. She can soon be taught it. Health and strength are the first reqnisites. After these the rest will fol-

Five years ago prejudice was so strong against Chinamen that they could not get women to marry them, but prejudice against them has gradually died away till now a Chinaman can get a wife, as one said the other day. "Allee samee as a Melican man. In few instances they have secured young and pretty wives, but more often they have chosen companions less I beautiful than Helen of Troy.