1883 outstripped the increasing expense of our growing service, was checked by the reduction in the rate of letter postage which took effect with the beginning of October in the latter year, and diminished during the two past fiscal years \$2,790,000, in the proportion of \$2,270, -000 in 1884 to \$520,000 in 1885. Natural growth and development have meantime increased expenditure, resulting in a deficiency in the revenue to the expenses of the department of five and a quarter millions of dollars for the year 1884, and eight and a third millions in the last fiscal year. The anticipated and natural revival of the revenue has been oppressed and retarded by the unfavorable business condition of the country, of which the postal service is a faithful indicator. The gratifying fact is shown, however, by the report that our returning prosperity is marked by a gain of \$380,000 la the revenue of the latter half of the last year over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The change in the weight of first-class matter, which may be carried for a single rate of postage from a balf ounce to an ounce, and the reduction by one-half of the rate of newspaper postage, which, under recent legislation, begun with the current year, will operate to restrain the augmentation of receipts which otherwise might have been expected to such a degree that the scale of expenses may gain upon the revenue and cause an increased deficiency to be shown at its close; yet after no long period of reawakened prosperity, by proper economy it is confidently anticipated that even the present low rates, now as favorable as any country affords, will be adequate to, sustain the cost of the service. The operation of the postoflice department is for the convenience and benefit of the people, and the method by which they pay the charges of this useful arm of their public service, so that it be just and impartial, is of less importance to them than the economical expenditure of the means they provide for its maintenance and for the due improvement of its agencies, that they may enjoy its highest usefulness. A proper attention has been directed to the prevention of waste or extravagance, and good results appear from the report to have already been accomplished.

I approve of the recommendation of the postmaster general to reduce the charges on domestic money-orders of \$5 and less from eight to five cents. This change will materially aid those of our people who most of all avail themselves of this instrumentality, but to whom the element of cheapness is of the greatest importance. With this reduction the system would still remain self-supporting. The free delivery system has been extended to nineteen additional cities during the year, and 178 now enjoy its conveniences. Experience has commended it to those who enjoy its benefits, and further enfacilities will largement of its due to other communities which it may be adop ed. In the cities where it has been established, taken together, the local postage exceeds its maintenance by nearly one million three hundred thousand dollars. The limit to which this system is now contined by law has been nearly reached, and the reasons given justify the extension which is proposed.

It was decided, with my approbation, after a sufficient examination, to be inexpedient for the post-office department to contract for carrying our foreign mails under the additional authority given by the last congress.

upon the rising prosperity of 1882 and onably limiting appeals thereto and further restrictions of right to remove cause from the state to the federal courts, permitting appeals to the supreme courts from courts of the District of Columbia, and from the torritories only in the same cases as they are allowed from state courts, and guarding against an unnecessary number of appeals from the circuit courts. I approve the plan thus outlined and recommend the legislation necessery for its application to our judicial system.

#### A Necessary Synopsis.

The present mode of compensation of United States marshals and district attorneys the message declares should be changed to fixed salaries. Under the present method unscrupulous marshals are found encouraging frivolous prosecutions.

The message deals at great length upon the Indian question, citing facts already touched upon in the report of the secretary of the interior. After reviewing facts concerning the education of the Indian's and their tribal relations, the president says: "I recommend the pasage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of careful inspection from time to time of all ludians "pon our reservations or subject to the care and control of the government, with the view of discovering their exact condition and needs and determining what steps shall be taken in behalf of the government to improve their sisuation in the direction of their self-support and complete civilization; that it be ascertained from such inspection what, if any, of the reservations may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part is not needed for Indian occupation may be purchased by the government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit; what, if any, Indians may, with their consent, be removed to other reservations, with a view of their concentration. The message directs that powers and functions the of the commission be strictly defined. The message recommends the repeal and modification of certain of the land laws, and deprecates the falling of large tracts of land into the hands of syndicates for speculation.

The president urges that trans-continental roads be held to a strict accountability in the matter of their grants.

The message cites that in July, 1885, there were 345,125 persons borne upon the pension rolls-an increase during ten vears of 110,000 persons. He recommends that care be taken to cleanse from the rolls names of any fraudulent person-BECS.

Etrong Language Against Polygamy. In the territory of Utah the law of the United States, passed for the suppression of polygamy, has been energetically and faithfully executed during the past year. with measurably good results. A number of convictions have been secured for unlawful cohabitation, and in some cases pleas of guilty have been entered and slight punishment imposed upon promise by accused that he would not again offend against the law nor advise, counsel, aid or abet in any way its violation by others. The Utah commissioners express opinions based upon such information as they are able to obtain, that but few polygamous marriages have taken place in the territory during the last year. T. ey further while there found upon the registration lists of voters the name of a man actually guilty of polygamy, and while none of that class are holding office, yet at the last election in the territory, all the officers elected except in one county were men who, though not living in the practice of polygamay, subscribe to the doctrine of polygamous marriage as a Divine revelation and a law unto all, higher and more bluding upon the conscience than any human law, local or national. Thus is the strange spectacle presented of a community protected by a epublican form of gevernment, to which they owe allegiance, sustaining by their suffrage a principle and a belief which sets at naught that obligation of absolute obedience to the law of the land which lies at the foundation of republican institutions. The strength, the perpetuity and the destiny of the nation rest upon our homes established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental authority and sacridged by parental love. These are not the homes of polygamy. The mothers of our land, who rule the nation, as they mould the characters and guide the ac-Wet. tions of their sons, live according to God's holy ordinances, each pure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her children. They shed the warm OOHON. light of true womanhood, unperverted and unpolluted, upon all within their pure and wholsome family circle. These are not the cheerless, crushed and unwomanly mothers of polygamy. The fathers of our families are the citizens of the repub-The wife and children best citizens are the sources of patriotism and conjugal and parental affection, and beget the highest devotion to country. The "Certainly." man who, undefiled by plural marriages, is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children, has a stake in the country which inspires him with respect for its laws and courage for its defense. These are not the fathers of polygamous families. There is no feature of this practice or the system which sanctions it which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions. There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid this country of this blot upon its fame. Since the people in our territories are reinforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into this country. Miscellaneous and Conclusive. The agricultural interests of our country, the message says, domand just recognitition and liberal encouragement. They sustain with certainty and unfailing strength our national prosperity and bear their full share of the burden of taxation without complaint. Out of our total annual exports more than threefourths are the products of agriculture, and of our total population nearly onehalf are exclusively engaged in that occupation. 'The message recommends that especial attention be paid to this

ance of such precautions for the protection of our stock of all kinds against disease as will disarm suspicion of danger and cause the removal of such injurious prohibition. The president recommends additional legislation on this subject if necessary, and recommends to the consideration of congress suggestions contained in the report of the commissioner of agriculture.

The closing portion of the message is devoted to the civil service question. The president says: '1 am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than the conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is He reiterates his former exbused." pressed views on the subject and says: 'I venture to hope that we never shall again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as a reward for partisan service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system which, upon every change of administration, inpires an immense army of claimants for allice to lay seige to the patronage of the government, engrossing the time of public officers and with their importuniies spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent. The message recommends that the salaries of civil service commissioners be inereased to a sum more nearly commensurate to their important duties.

The message "ecommends an appropriation to secure library room for valuaole books and pamphlets belonging to the government, and also an appropriation for certain District of Columbia internal improvements.

The message concludes as follows: "The present condition of law relating to the succession to the presidency in the event of the death, disability or removal of both the president and vice president is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has been repeatedly considered by congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the vice president, and the vacancies at the same time in other offices, incumbents of which might immediately exercise the functions of the presidential office, have caused public anxiety and a just demand that a recurrence of such a condition of affairs should not be permitted. In conclusion. I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of congress the needs and weifare of an intelligent nation. To subordinate these to narrow advantages of partisanship or to the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people' trust and betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern determination to perform our duty well. must give us peace among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land. GROVER CLEVELAND. \*\*

#### To Fatten Christmas Birds.

Nearly a hundred years ago the following mique method of fattening turkeys was advocated: About three weeks before the turkeys are winted procues some walmits. When feeding the turkeys in the morning take each one intended for killing, and put a whole walnut down its throat, which has been rabbed with fat. The shells must not be cracked for fear that the rough might els, everything was rummaged and tickets tear the throat. The second morning give each turkey two walmuts prepared the some way: the third morning three, the postoffice, addressed to S. H. Bettys. Mr. fourth, four, the fifth, five: the sixth, six; Bettys and J. M. McDowell formed a partsame way; the third morning three; the he seventh, seven. If they are not in noigh, give seven for two or three days and then reduce the number one each shy until the number is reduced to one, when they will be fat enough to kill. Walnuts and returning to town. Bettys' ticket and are said to contain a great quantity of the number on the list (46,799) corres intritious oil, and to have the property of ponded. fattening turkeys. The flosh will be white and of fine flavor,

#### A Noted Ladles' Seminary.

In no institution of learning in the country is a more complete education given than in the celebrated Notre Dame, near Baltimore, Maryland. The sisters in charge say they find that Red Star Cough Cure successfully removes all colds and throat troubles among their pupils. It is absolutely free from poison, and costs but twentytive cents.

Queen Victoria is said to have aged considerably during the last ten months.

#### A New King on the Throne!

"Malaria," as a "popular ailment," has given place to a new potentate. If you have Rheumatism now, the medial wiseacres exclaim-"Uric Acid"!

If you have frequent headaches, they sagely remark-"Uric Acid"

If you have soltening of the brain, they insist that it is—"Uric Acid"! If Sciatica or Neuralgia make life miser-able, it is—"Uric Acid"!

If your skin breaks out in Boils and Pimples, it is -"Uric Acid"! If you have Abscesses and piles, "Uric

id" has set your blood on fire If you have duil, languid feelings, backache, kidney or bladder troubles, gout, gravel, poor blood; are ill at ease, threatened with paralysis or apoplexy, vertigo; are bilious, dropsical constipated or dys peptic-"Uric Acid" is the key to the sitution, the canse of all your difficulties!

We do not know as madam Malaria will take kindly to the Masculine Usurper, but he has evidently come to stay.

"Urie Acid,"-this Monster, is the pro-duct of the decomposition-death-constantly taking place within us, and unless he is every day routed from the system, though the kidneys, by means of some great blood specific like Warner's safe cure, which Senator B. K. Bruce says snatched him from its grasp, there is not the least doubt but that it will uttorly ruin the strongest human constitution!

It is not a young fellow by any means. It ins a long and well-known line of ancestors. It is undoubtedly the father of a very great amily of diseases, and though it may be the fashion to ascribe progeny to it that are not directly its own, there can be little doubt that if it once gets thoroughly seated in the human system, it really does introduce into it most of the ailments now force of fashion, attributed to its baleful influence.

Billiards must be an easy game, for it's mostly done on cushions.

# STRUCK IT AGAIN !

After Many Months at Persistent Trials and Patient Walting, S. H. Bettys and J. M. McDowell "Pluck the Persimmons."

They Hold One-Fifth of Ticket No. 46,-799, Which Draws the Capital Prize of \$75,000 in November Drawing.

Robertson County Pulls Under the String to the Tune of Over \$31,-000 in Nincteen Months.

Mt. Olivet (Ky.) Tribune, Nov. 19th, If any doubt existed in this section as to the genuine fairness of The Louisiana State Lottery in making its monthly and semiannual distribution of prizes, that doubt was dispelled Saturday night. A letter received from a Cincinnati merchant, in hich the following postscript was added. "I see your town has again drawn capital prize in Louisiana Lottery." was sufficient to s t our "city on the hills" in a blaze of excitement. An indescribable hunt for ticket-holders ensued. Pocket-books, day books, desks, safes, trunks, valises, satch brought forth. For a time suspense prevailed, and then the discovery was made that only one list had been received at the rship some tu tickets agreeing to divide profits, if any accrned. Mounting a horse bright and early Sunday morning. McDowell went out three miles in the country to see Bettys ponded. Going home in the western suburbs of Olivet, they were soon called on by the Tribune man, who wished to learn the particulars. Examining the ticket and list, we assured the parties that they were each \$7,500 richer than they were previous to their last investment in The Louisiana State Lottery. The parties went to Maysville Monday

# Speed of Canvasback and Other WONDERFUL ANTIQUITIES.

### Ducks.

"I've held my watch on about every kind of wild duck there is," said an old time hunter, "and I can tell just about to the sixty-third part of a foot how much space any of them can get over in an hour. There is no railroad train on the continent that can hold a candle to the side of the slowest duck that flies.

"The canvasback can distance the When the canvasback is out taking things easy, enjoying a little run around the block as it were, it jogs through the air at the rate of SO miles an hour. If it has business somewhere and has to get there, it puts two miles behind it every minute it keeps its wings flapping and does it as easy as you or I could step into Fritz's and call for beer. If you don't believe it, just fire square at the leader in a string of canvasbacks that are out on a business cruise some time when you get a chance. Duckshot travels pretty quick, but if your charges bring down any of these ducks at all, I'll blow you off to a pair of the best in the market, with trimmings and all, if it isn't the fifth or sixth one back from the leader that drops. If you have the faintest idea that you will bring the leader down, you must aim at space not less than 10 feet ahead of him. Then he will run plump against your shot. When he drops, you will find him a quarter of a mile or so on.

"The mallard duck is a slow coach. It's all he wants to do to go a mile a minute, but he can do it when necessary. His ordinary, every day style of getting along over the country gets him from place to place at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The black duck is about an even match for the mallard, and the pin tail, widgeon, and wood duck can't do much better. The redhead can sail along with ease and cover his 90 miles an hour as long as he feels inclined. to. The blue-winged teal and its handsome cousin, the green-winged teal, could fly side by side for a hundred miles and make the distance. neck and neck, for one can fly just as an hour is no hard task for either of of El Fayoum, whose rich historic them. The gadwale-you don't know what a gadwale is, I'll bet! I thought not. Well, its a duck that doesn't get East very often, but is well known only within the past four months that in the West. It is something like a we have known that these ancient recmallard only harder to shoot, because ords give us a consecutive history of it is not so unsuspecting as the mal- Egypt for nearly one thousand years. lard. The gadwale is something of a Among these thirty thousand fragdaisy on the fly, too, and will win ments, preserved unharmed for nine money for you every time if you bet it can make its 90 miles an hour.

"Maybe you wouldn't think that a goose could almost double discount the fastest train that runs on our railroads, but it can overy time. It of materials illustrating Egypt's social has a big, heavy body to carry. but it manages to glide from one feeding ground to another with a wing-shots. To see a crowd of honkers moving along, so high that they the sky, you would never believe they

Some of the Late Discoveries\_Important Ancient Records Unearthed-New Fruits of Archmology. New York Son.

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Mr. Wood, the archmologist, while speaking recently of the sculpture and architecture of the temple of Ephesus, said his discoveries enabled him to prove that Pliny described that famous structure in an inadequate and whole duck family, if it lays out to do slovenly manner. This striking remark is one among many illustrations of the fact that archieology is throwing a light upon the history, society, and arts of the ancients that is not afforded by the fragments of their literature that have reached us.

Nearly every month the explorers of ancient remains are making discoveries that contribute facts of wonderful increat to the history of the past. When Professor Mommsen examined, a few months ago, some fragments of recently discovered papyri bearing upon Roman history, he expressed his deep regret that they were "not discovered thirty years ago, that he might have had the benefit of their revelations in writing his history.' What would not Niebuhr have given could he have known as much about the topography of Cæsar's Rome as any tourist is now able to see at a glance? Almost day by day the reconstruction of the skeleton of the world's ancient metropolis is advancing. Only a few months ago the rich-

ly sculptured marble coffin of the heir of the Emperor Galba was unearthed. Beside the whitened ashes of this murdered Casar lay the remains of the members of his family, in whose veins flowed the blood of Pompey the Great, Investigators had with especial delight the discovery of objects that are celebrated in the pages of the ancient writers. Thucydides wrote twenty-three centuries ago that Peisistratos set up in Athens a marble dedicated to the Athenian Apollo in elegant verse, which the historian quoted. This very marble was dug up a while ago and the cutting of the

letters was still perfectly fresh. Embalmed for many centuries in the fast as the other, and to go 100 miles dry sands of Egypt lay the archives treasures, now being deciphered in Vienna bid fair to prove one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age. It is centuries under many feet of sand, written in eleven different languages on papyrus, parchment, and linen paper, the learned men who are now bringing them within our reach find great stories

and political life from the first to the tenth century of our era. Professor Karabacek says that several doubtsuddenness that is a caution to ful facts and dates that have been stambling blocks to historians of the Roman empire are settled by these seem to be scraping their backs against papyri. Here are found graphic and detailed descriptions of the decay of were traveling between 80 and 100 paganism, of the rise and spread of miles an hour, but they are. The wild Christianity, of the inroads of Islam and its ultimate triumph. Here h been discovered a fragment of Thucy "The broadbill dack is the only wild dides of the third century, seven hunfowl that can push the canvaslaick on dred years older than our earliest the wing. Let a broadbill and a cans manuscript of this author. Among vasback each do his best for an hour, these records are quite a number and the broadbill would only come out written in the Mcroitie Eithiopian about ten miles behind. A hundred characters, the key to which has not Of exceptional interest, also, are the discoveries that Mr. Petrie of the Egypt exploration fund has made this year in the Nile delta. Midway between Alexandria and Cairo, near the line of railroad, he has found the site of the once busy and wealthy city The lowest in the scale is the Pegrint, of Naukratis. It was the chief commercial city of the delta, the home of many thousands of Greeks, whose potters made it famous for their glazed and painted wares. Here Mr. Petrie High above him towers the Haute has dug down to the first foundations Pegre, the French slang phrase for of the city, exposing layer after layer high art." the ne plus ultra of the of pottery iragments each forming a business, the fashionable thief, attired | separate chapter in the history of the in palent leather boots and white Greek art, and the whole showing the evolution of Greek pottery from its beginning in archaic Egyptain forms fect gentleman. His sphere of ope- to the perfect work of later ages. rations is to be found in the stalls or Many specimens of these potteries and front seats of the balcony at the thes of the inscriptions Mr. Petric has found ater, and he never dines at any but are now on exhibition in London, and the best restaurants on the Boulevard, they artest the historical, artistic, The masters of the Haute Pegrewould | and literary importance of his discoveries. The vast number of inspections and documents brought to light at Ephesus by Mr. Wood are said to illumine what Neibuhr remarked was the most obscure period in Greek his-Charrieurs chiefly practice their devic- tory. So also our own important exes on unsuspecting country people, fre-quently resort to the confidence trick. French savants, at Delos, the fruitful researches of Dr. Schliemann, the treasures found in the buried temples of Assyria and Babylonia, are reviving more clearly in the minds of men the knowledge of many literatures, varieties of art, and national histories that was long buried in the earth. What wonderful inspiration is afforded to the students of the Biblical literature . by the achaeological work now in progress in Palestine and far advanced in the Euphrates valley. New fire and force and meaning are added to the glowing words of Isaiah and to the cutting sarcasms of Jeremiah, now that we have before us in the truthful records which the earth has chielded from destruction, the very kings and empires whom they so bitterly denonneed.

The amount limited was inadequate to pay all within the purview of the law the full rate of fifty cents per mile. It would have been unjust and unwise to have given it to some and denied it to others; nor could contracts have been let under the law to all at a rate to have brought the aggregate within the appropriation without such practical pre-arrangement of terms as would have violated it. The rate of sea and inland postage, which was proffered under another statute, clearly appears to be a fair compensation for the desired service, being three times the price necessary to secure transportation by other vessels upon any route, and much beyond the charges made private persons for 10 serless burdensome. vicea 100 Some of the steamship companies, upon the refusal of the postmaster general to attempt, by the means provided, the distribution of the sum appropriated (an extra compensation), withdrew the services of their vessels, and thereby secasioned slight inconventence, though oo considerable lojury. The mails have been dispatched by other means. Whatever may be thought of the policy of subsidizing any line of public conveyance or travel, I am satisfied that it should not be done under cover of an expendimre incident to the administration of a department, nor should there be any uncertainty as to the receipients of the subsidy, or any discretion left to an executive officer as to its distribution. If such gifts of public money are to be made for the purpose of aiding any enterprise in the supposed interest of the public, I cannot but think that the amount to be paid and the beneficiary night better be determined by congress than by any other way. The international congress of delegates from the postal-union countries convened in Lisbon, Portugal, in February last, and, after a session of some weeks, the delegates signed an agreement amendatory of the present postal-union convention n some particulars designed to advance its purposes. This additional act has had my approval, and will be laid before you with departmental report.

I approve the recommendation of the postmaster general that another assistantaut he provided for his department. I invite your consideration of the several other recommendations contained in his report.

#### The Attorney General.

The report of the attorney general contains a history of the conduct of the department of justice during the last year and a number of valuable suggestions as to needed legislation, and 1 invite your sareful attention to the same. The conlition of business in the courts of the United States is such that there seems to se an imperative necessity for remedial. egislation on the subject. Some of these courts are so overburdened with pending causes that the delays on determining litigation amount often to the denial of justice. Among the plans suggested for relief is one submitted by the attorney general. Its main features are the transfers of all the original jurisdiction of the circuit courts to the district courts, and an increase of judges

department. Referring to prohibitory laws adopted or the latter, where necessary -- an addi-ion of judges to the circuit ourts, and constituting them ex-insvely courts of appeal, and reas-

#### Protecting Roses in Winter.

In the northern regions, lay down the res aushes and cover with everyreen boughs; in places where the common brake can be had t is well to collect it, as it makes an excelout protective covering. Old leaves, of course, can be used for the same purpose and there is nothing better, the difficulty is to get enough of them. First, bend down the rose shoots and fasten the tops to the ground with a peg, then draw soil up about the base as high as possible, and afterwards over with whatever material is to be obtained, keeping it in place by poles of sufficient weight to prevent displacement by the wind wind.--{Vick's Magazine for Novem-

#### He Could and Did. "Comfactald" she called in a languid

"Yes in."

"Can you stop this call?". "Yes in."

"Then you muy stop it."

"Yes'm," he said, as he rang the bell. "Conductah!" she called, as she looked out of the window.

"Yes'm."

"Can you start this cah?"

"Then you may start it. I believe I will ide to the connah. When I reach the onnah you may stop it."

#### A Fault of Education.

Education needs to be adapted to the requirements of the individual; to be more personal in order to be more effective. We generalize too much everywhere; nowhere so much as in the class room. Because of this-because education runs so much to multiplication of studies rather than to the stimulation of thought our educated classes are inert and indifferent. The average college graduate finds that in the world about him there is not place he can fill acceptably to himself, and the fault is not so much with the wicked world as with those who first gave direction to his education.-[Louisville Courier-Journal

## No inducement.

"Don't you want to go to the better corld, Tommy?" asked a Sunday school teacher of her new scholar,

"No mum," promptly replied the frank ittle fellow.

"And why not, Tommy?" "Ob, when I die I want to go where a fel-

lar can rest."

"Well, my boy, you can rest there." "Well, in that song we sung it said we'll

thing there. "Certainly: don't you want to shine there?"

"No. mum; I don't want to shine there. I get enough of that here. I'm a bootblack mum!"-[Yonkers Statesman.

morning, and deposited their ticket for col-lection with Pearce, Wallingford & Co. of the State National Bank, the leading bank ers of Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio, and in a few days will receive a check for their money.

Mr. Bettys informed us that he had been holding a ticket regularly in The Louisians State Lottery for four or five years, with the exception of a few monthly drawings, and he would have invested in them if he had had the money to spare. "I missed hast September drawing with much reluc-tance," said he, "but I had very urgent need of the dollar. I always recognized that the chance of drawing the capital prize was meager, but feit my chances were as good as anybody else's. My faith is re-warded after long years of deprivations by receiving a sufficiency of money which, i judicionaly invested, will kee, me in comfortable circumstances the remainder of my days." He has been a teacher in the pubhe schools of Robertson since the organization of the county, at a salary ranging from \$20 to \$40 per month. Many are the congratulations he is receiving on his streak of good fortune. Since Montgomery drew \$15,000 in April. 1884, and even since Betty's and McDowell drew a similar amount in this month's

drawing, we have received numerous letters from persons in several States and Territories inquiring if the drawing were genuine. In every instance we have taken pains to answer these questions in the affirmative, and we again repeat through the columns of the Tribune that these prizes were actu ally drawn by the parties mentioned. Montgomery purchased a farm near Mt. Olivet for the use of his brothers, paying \$3,000 therefor, and bought himself a farm within one mile of Mt. Sterling, for which he paid \$9,500. Minor prizes, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,000 or over, have been also drawn here, the largest of these prizes being drawn by M. D. Ellis and Nimrod Cumber, the formers drawing \$150 and the latter \$70. The Louisiana State Lottery is a square institution, regardless of any doubts which may exist to the contrary.

#### An Unerushable Editor.

A yellow-backed pirate named Jim Cummings, who works for Sam Hardacre, near Millville, came in town last Saturday and while drunk at Cresswell's grocery made some remarks about ourselves as we were passing up the street with our youngest daughter. He was soured because we turned him over two weeks ago and his crowd that took the lynchpins out of old man Parson's buggy at the Goose Creek meeting. When bespuke his insulting froth Hanberry Davis took it up and in a row shich followed he struck the gorilla a surhinder on the jaw which knocked him out heneath his wool suspenders and loosened six of his teeth. He had Davis arrested by Marshal Billings and the mayor levied a fine of \$10, which we paid for him as soon as we learned thefacts. We intend to show up the whisky valoos from the Goose Creek neighborhood who try to run this town on Saturdays, and by the way Har Davis is a candidate for town marshal. He is the man for the job.-[Wicomico (Md.) Constitutionalist.

never has any time to fool away. and his gait is always a business one.

and ten miles can be done by the yet been discovered. brondbill, and he consequently, makes a mark for a shotgan that a greenhorn wouldn't hit once in 25 years.' -New York Mail.

## The Thieves of Paris.

the apprentice thief who seeks to earn promotion by successful operations in the lower walks of his "profession." necktie. Heisgenerally young, and possesses the airs and manners of a perdeem it an insult to be mentioned in [ the same breath with the Polyriers, whose sole occupation it is to rob drunken persons, or with the Rouliers or Rouletiers, who plunder the lurries or railway trucks. The quently resort to the confidence trick, the three card trick, etc. The pickpockets are subdivided into Fourfinurs and Tirailleurs. The latter are for the most part poorly clad, and find their victims among the groups of people stationed round the rope dancers, ballad singers or other strolling performers. The Fourlineur is always respectably dressed, and frequents fashionable thoroughfares and promenades. He is armed with a fancheuv or strong, flat pair of shears for cutting off gold watch guards. Among the ordinary feats of this class we may instance the vol a la recoutre, which consists in suddenly running up against a gentleman in the street as if by accident, and, with incredible rapidity, relieving him of his watch and chain. which are at once handed over to an accomplice, who makes off with the booty, while the thief is profuse in apologies for his carelessness. If the robbery is discovered he indignantly demands to be searched on the spot and, as of course, the stolen property is not found on him, the scene usually ends with the victim asking the thief's nardon. The eleverest of these pickpockets, the "King of the Fourlineurs, Minn Previl, a Parisian by birth, not

ng of starting a \$30,000 woolen mill there.

### An Old Joke.

Some years ago Senator Butler, of South Carolina, was one of a party of gentlemen at Fargo, Dakota. A country doctor cameup to him and asked: 'Are you General Butler, of South Carolina? My name is Dr. Shaw." "I am," responded the Senator. The doctor looked him over deliberately and carefully and then remarked: "Well.you don't look like a man who'd kill niggers." "No.I don't supnose I've killed as many as you have. Portland, Ore., capitalists are talk- replied General Butler. It was some time before the doctor saw what the crowd was laughing at.

iong since ended his days in the Bagno at Brest .- Chronik der Zeit. ----