

## GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The ceremonies attending the inauguration of Governor Hill, of New York, were among the most imposing ever witnessed at the New York capitol. The weather was extremely fine, and but for the muddy condition of the streets, nothing more could have been desired. The attendance of visitors from all parts of the state was very large. The parade of the military and civic organizations was most successful and imposing, about 2,500 men being in line. The streets were crowded with people, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

A mysterious piece of mechanism was found at the new office building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway in Chicago the other day. It is supposed to be an infernal machine. It had been lying around about a week covered with dirt. An officer was called and took the machine to the Harrison street police station, where it was examined by several electricians, who were unable to decide the nature of the contents. It is supposed it holds dynamite. It was turned over to experienced persons for examination.

The proclamation announcing the annexation of Burma to the British empire has been received. There was a grand parade in honor of the event. A large concourse of natives gathered to hear the reading. England sends to China part of upper Burma in order to make the Chinese and Indian frontiers contiguous. India invokes an offensive and defensive alliance between China and India.

The colored people of Norfolk, Va., and vicinity celebrated the anniversary of emancipation with a grand civil and military parade which was a very handsome affair.

It is stated that Russia insists that Turkey fulfill the article in the Berlin treaty providing for the execution of religious reforms in Armenia.

The annual report of the police department shows that during the year just ended 23,804 arrests were made in Baltimore.

Sir Ambrose Shea has been appointed governor of New Zealand.

Pasteur has undertaken, at his own cost, to cure eleven persons bitten by a mad wolf in a village in Western Russia.

Rumors have been circulated that Hon. James G. Blaine would not complete his second volume of "Twenty Years of Congress." It is authoritatively learned that the work is practically complete, and will be issued the latter part of this month.

T. D. Sullivan, the new lord mayor of Dublin, was formally installed in office on the 1st with much ceremony. The populace was very enthusiastic and turned out en masse in honor of the event. An immense procession, composed of artisans and laborers, carrying green banners and bearing other emblems of a green color, was one of the features of the day's celebration.

Andrew T. Cox, a wealthy plow manufacturer, is supposed to have drowned himself at Maysville, Ky. His hat and some letters were found on the river bank.

R. H. Harris, a prominent citizen of Lee county, Ala., and a member of the Alabama legislature in 1880, committed suicide by shooting with a pistol. Financial trouble caused the act.

## LET US HAVE PEACE.

And in order to secure it in Arizona the Indians and Outlaws Must be Curbed.

Gov. Zulick, of Arizona, has telegraphed to the secretary of the interior calling attention to an erroneous impression that the purpose for which the troops have been ordered recently from San Francisco is merely to protect the Indians from threatened attacks by the lawless white element. Gov. Zulick says that his appeal to the government for troops was for the protection of the lives and property of Arizona from attacks of murderous and thieving renegade Apaches.

"No people on earth," he adds, "have exhibited a higher sense of law-abiding qualities than the Arizona has shown in their terrible affliction of the past eight months."

Continuing, he remarked that his proclamation last week warning that the persons that the powers of the federal and territorial governments would be evoked to preserve the rights of all persons within the borders of Arizona, was directed against inflammatory publications in the territorial newspapers, and says:

"It has long been the policy of the government in the territory to array upon the side of law and order."

The governor assures the secretary that he will see that the San Carlos reservation and the rights of peaceful Indians are protected, and in conclusion he asks for an authoritative statement to dispel the erroneous impression as to the purpose of his appeal for troops.

In reply Acting Secretary Muldrow telegraphed the governor that the interior department has received no dispatch from him suggesting a need for troops to protect the Indians on the San Carlos reservation, and no action has been taken by the government to concentrate troops in that vicinity for the purpose indicated.

Mr. Muldrow adds: "The purpose of the government has been and is to protect all persons in Arizona in the full enjoyment of their rights and property, to punish all law-breakers, suppress outlaws, and maintain peace within that territory."

## MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL NOTES.

Secretaries Whitney and Lamar are close friends. Mr. Lamar is also a favorite with the president.

Bobie of Maine having been re-elected master of the state grange, is in high hopes of securing a nomination for governor.

Congressman Townsend, of Ohio, says 90 per cent of the republican members of the legislature favor Sherman for senator.

A most exciting session of the New Jersey legislature is expected. The law relating to railroad taxation is the chief bone of contention.

Ohio has thirty-nine democratic and forty-two republican counties. The center of the state and the Indiana border are democratic.

Senator Don Cameron will soon occupy the old Taylor mansion at Washington, for which he has just paid \$69,000. Evidently he has no idea of retiring from public life soon.

It is reported that seventy members of the Connecticut legislature stand pledged to certain measures of the Knights of Labor and owe their election to that organization. Attorney-General Garland is said to be really the organizer of the pending bill to regulate the presidential succession. Senator Hoar's bill is only a modification of the Garland bill of 1851. The subject of placing cabinet officers in the line of succession was discussed when the old law was passed in 1791.

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Chief Executive Confident that All Will be Confirmed.

A New York World correspondent had an interview with President Cleveland. The president was asked how he regarded Senator Beck's speech upon the tariff. He replied: "My own personal idea about that is that the only practical way to pass a bill would be to have the house committee charged with this work, and take up the subject in business fashion, and modify the present laws in such a way as to help poor people who labor, and to take away needless protection from the few who have grown inordinately rich at the expense of the many." Referring to the subject of the senate and consideration by that body of his appointments, the president said: "I have made no hasty selection of officers, but on the contrary have given very much time and investigation to the subject, appreciating that very much depends on the personnel of the government. Possibly I may have erred in some instances, but I am sure they are few, and I have every evidence that the country is satisfied with the new officials. I have no knowledge as to what course the senate will pursue, but I have no idea that it will assume to interfere with the prerogatives of the president. I have my duties; it has its duties. One thing I do not believe, and that is that the United States senate will spend its time in listening to petty criticism of a point which comes from disappointed applicants for office."

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Gladstone has requested the press association to convey to his friends his thanks for many hundreds of congratulatory letters and telegrams received by him on the occasion of the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth. He also wishes to express his appreciation of the tasteful and beautiful gifts and tokens which have been showered upon him from every class and quarter and which, in many instances, are accompanied by the most touching expressions of regard and affection. Gladstone says it would be absolutely impossible for him to acknowledge personally the many friendly communications and presents which have been received, and he therefore desires to express his gratification through the medium of the press.

President Grevy has accepted the resignation of the French Ministry. After a short session of the cabinet to-day Premier Brisson called upon Grevy and tendered the resignation of the whole cabinet. Brisson said he desired to retire from political life for a year in order to take much-needed rest. The government's majority on the Tonquin credit was too small, he said, for a stable government and the result of the Paris elections was a further reason for resigning. President Grevy later summoned Brisson again and strongly urged him to continue in office. Brisson was adamant. The president then requested De Freycinet to form a cabinet.

A Paris dispatch says: The four children—Fitzgerald, Ryan, Lane and Reynolds—who have been under treatment by M. Pasteur will leave for home next Sunday. They are all well.

## Matters in Mexico.

Matamoros dispatch: Gen. Miguel Gomez arrived here yesterday direct from the City of Mexico, and immediately issued an order assuming command of the federal troops in this state (Tamaulipas). Gen. Sebastian Villa Reel has been appointed to the immediate command of the forces in this city. Gen. Francisco Estrada superceded Gen. Lauro Cavasas as commander of the frontier troops between Camargo, and the officials are required by law to assume their offices today. The federal forces will try to prevent this. State troops will as certainly try to install the officials, therefore serious consequences are feared. The forces are about equally divided. Pronouncements are being issued in the interior. The state will surely be placed under martial law. This move is in the interest of Rubio, present chief of the federal cabinet, father-in-law of President Diaz, an aspirant for the presidency of the republic.

## No Occasion for Alarm.

Washington special to the Omaha Bee: Senator Van Wyck has for several days been in conference with the land department in the interest of the settlers in Nebraska who have been alarmed at the rulings of the commissioner, and has written them that there is no occasion for the least anxiety; that no claims recognized under the previous ruling will be disturbed; that the honest settler now has the same facilities for securing a homestead as heretofore; that the commissioner has no desire and has done no act to retard settlement. He said, in good faith, should he attempt to do so it would encounter sudden defeat.

## Firm for the Silver Dollar.

Washington dispatch: During the holiday recess of congress, and since the delivery of his speech in favor of silver coinage, Senator Beck has received more letters than other member of the senate. In fact letters have come to him by hundreds daily, all of them commending the position he has taken and urging him to stand firm in support of the silver dollar. While the bulk of these letters have come from the south and west, not a few have been sent by residents of the east. Among the tributes of commendation that reached Senator Beck by mail during the holidays was one from the youngest daughter of Jefferson Davis of Mississippi. It is a neat little water-color painting representing a silvery moon looking down through a sheet of silvery clouds on a prosperous landscape. Underneath was written in Miss Davis' hand: "Diana's tribute to the champion of silver."

## California Wants Her Lands.

The state of California has filed with Secretary Lamar complaints of the general land office for not preparing patents for lands granted the state of California by congress and subsequently confirmed to her in a special act and approved to her by Secretary Browning in 1856, and certified to the state by Commissioner Joseph S. Wilson in the same year, and which Land Commissioner Sparks has recently decided may be still further contested by anyone desiring to claim them under other laws.

## Pneuro-Pneumonia.

Fresh cases of pneumo-pneumonia have been discovered on the farm of A. S. Frye, near Masonville, Pa. Twenty-five animals out of a herd of 100 are afflicted. The state authorities have been notified.

THE CHARMING little girl's face which comes out so beautifully on Hood's Household Calendar, is sweet enough to kiss. We have seldom seen anything so attractive in lithography. The Calendar is another happy hit by the enterprising proprietors of Hood's San Francisco, who never seem contented with anything less than the very best in whatever they undertake. Their Calendar is a beautiful ornament for any home. If you cannot get a copy of your druggist, send six cents for one or ten cents for two Calendars, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## Farm and Household.

### Bits of Agricultural Information.

The fast walker is the coming draft horse. A prompt-moving, fast-walking team always sells for a high price, and the foundation of fast walking lies in training. There is a good opening for profit in this direction. If a team is urged to walk fast before being trained to a fast gait, the lesson will never be forgotten.

The Professor of Agriculture of the Illinois University states as follows in regard to feeding calves and steers, viz., that calves fed upon skimmed milk mature satisfactorily, taking into account the value of the cream saved, and that steers have done remarkably well by feeding them while on the pasture in the autumn, first with stalks and ears of corn until the stalks had become dry, then with the ears in husks, and lastly with husked corn. With such feeding 2 or 3 years old steers gained 80 or 90 pounds in a month.

A notable pumpkin vine at Muncie, Ind., is mentioned by The Farmer of that State. The stem where it came out of the ground was ten inches around, and the entire plant covered a surface of 230 feet circumference. The fruits, numbering eighteen, ranged in weight from 53 to 115 pounds, and aggregated nearly three-quarters of a ton. "The variety is called the Orange, excellent for pies and stock." It is thought that a decayed stump near its root "furnished nutriment necessary for such a wonderful growth."

A farmer who has been casting up accounts and making comparisons (which are far from odious) concludes that under present circumstances the American farmer should be abundantly satisfied if he can feed and clothe his family upon his earnings, although he may be unable to show any accumulated profit. The present condition of business affairs and of other industries shows that the farmer is enjoying greater prosperity than any other men, or it is not clear as to his prosperity, yet he may feel sure that he suffers less adversity, and enjoying his own land and helping to make the laws under which he lives, he has reason to be abundantly satisfied and happy in his lot.

Frank Walbridge, living in the eastern part of the town of Sun Prairie, Wis., has a cow of mixed blood, about seven years old, that produced 22 lbs. of butter in seven days. The test was made the fourth week after coming in. The feed was hay, grass and small ears of corn; no ground feed of any kind was given. The cow was raised by C. L. Thompson from a grade cow, one-half Jersey, one-fourth Hereford, and the balance good native stock. This cow is by a high-grade shorthorn, from good milking native stock, making a very superior cow. The present owner, Mr. Walbridge, is willing to wager \$25 that he can make her produce 25 lbs. of good butter in seven days.

Weeds should be destroyed when young even upon the most fertile soil, for the reason that they deprive the soil and rob the crop of needed moisture. There may be enough fertility for two plants, but there is not water enough, and that is the principal reason why a crop thrives better with more space than one thickly planted. The quantity of water needed for a cabbage to perfect its growth is enormous; a thistle requires almost as much, and the more robust weed will get the largest share from the soil, and so stunt the cabbage. Therefore the soil must be kept free from weeds.

A mare in full milk will yield 14 quarts of milk a day, and as she is working this milk must be provided for by a sufficient allowance of food, and the food should be of a highly nutritious and easily digestible kind. Oats, corn, and rye ground together in equal quantities make the best food for a nursing mare, whose milk flow should be encouraged and lengthened as much as possible, so that the colt may make a strong and robust growth. What a colt loses at this period of its life is not gained afterward.

Cattle—and all kinds of live stock may be included in this term—should be fed liberally and with regularity. The latter is of great importance, because animals soon become used to the time of feeding and become fretful and uneasy when they are not attended to promptly. This is more especially the case with milking cows, which fall off in milk considerably when they are restless. Milk cows should have from 4 to 10 pounds of mixed cornmeal and bran per day and will pay well for it. Many tests with feeding substances have resulted in favor of this food with 15 pounds of clover hay. Peasemeal is also good food for milk and butter.

### Matching Horses.

To match a team is a problem and an undertaking which has vexed the soul of many an ambitious owner. A horse may be perfect in gait, style, disposition and driving qualities, and be a paragon of a gentleman's horse in a single harness. To find another that will match him in every particular is the difficulty. To match speed is easy enough, but to match the gait is the rub. Color is the secondary object; style and gait are the primary points. Every horse has a distinct individuality and it is a hard matter to find another of the same characteristics. "Edward" and "Swiveller" match well for speed, and so do "Mary Cobb" and "Neta Medium." Mr. Vanderbilt's team, "Aldine" and "Early Rose," are a close match at all points. This is what the roadman wants. It is the harmony of color and style and the rhythm of movement that charms the senses. When a gentleman secures this he is indeed fortunate. If great speed goes with the other requisites he is thrice fortunate. To drive such a

team is one of the greatest privileges of this earth. It gives one the sense of power, rejuvenates the careworn man of business, and fills the eye of the looker-on who has a love for the beautiful. It is possible to bring such pairs together, but it requires long and patient research. When secured they are beyond price.—Spirit of the Times.

### Agricultural Labor in England.

When we read the following from the London Spectator we are not surprised that Henry George has many followers there:

"The family of an Essex farm laborer, known to the writer, numbered eight individuals, lived through last winter on thirteen shillings a week—equal to about 2 3/4d. each per day for everything—and without running into debt. They could afford neither fresh meat nor butter, and ate hardly anything but bread and potatoes, which were very cheap, especially in the country, and as this laborer buys wheat from his master, has it ground at a neighboring mill (in return for the bran) and his wife is a good baker, their bread costs them much less than it would if they were nearer town. And it is but fair to mention that, owing to their eldest son's illness, they were worse off than usual last winter. He is now at work again, and as their cottage is rent free, and the father, during hay and corn harvest can earn twenty shillings a week, and the children make something by cleaning, they consider themselves to be in quite flourishing circumstances. If all farm laborers were equally well off, there would be little cause either for compassion on the one hand, or complaint on the other. But most of them in this part of England are much worse off; for the laborer in question, as the fact of his having thirteen shillings a week with a cottage and a bit of garden rent free, shows he is a superior workman; he is sober, too, spending little, if anything, at the public house, and his wife is a wonderfully good manager. How the many live who are less favored by fortune, having perhaps only eleven or twelve shillings a week, paying a rent of two or three, and being sometimes out of work is a mystery. Except during the summer they must always be on the verge of starvation, and if they had not the parish to fall back upon, could not live at all.

### The Hog Scare.

Breeders complain that hog stock is not selling well now for some reason, and we have heard so many complaints of that character that we are compelled to believe it to be general. Farmers feel poor, and many are afraid of disease. Pork has been selling low, in keeping with many other farm products, and there is little money in raising it. This will continue for awhile, until we fairly recover from the commercial depression. Now, however, is a good time to buy, for the dullness of the business makes many anxious to sell, and to do so at very low prices. We know as a matter of fact that some are selling for half what they would take last year. The raising of pork cannot stop, the world wants it, and must and will have it, and the farmers have an abundance of corn with which to make it. Those who are neglecting to keep up their usual number of breeding sows will certainly lose money.—Western Rural.

### How to Grow Hyacinths in Glass.

Hyacinths intended for glasses should be placed in them during October and November, the glasses being previously filled with pure water, so that the bottom of the bulb may just touch the water, then place them in a dark closet, box or cellar, at 50 or 60 degrees temperature. The water should be changed as it becomes impure; draw the roots entirely out of the glasses, rinse off the fibers in clean water, and wash the inside of the glass well. Care should be taken that the water does not freeze, as it would not burst the glass, but cause the fibers to decay. Whether the water is hard or soft is not a matter of much consequence—soft is preferable—but must be perfectly clear, to show the fibers to advantage. Avoid a low-water mark in the glasses by keeping it to a level with the base of each bulb. Never place the glasses upon a mantel-piece or shelf within the influence of fire heat during the process of growth. To stimulate and strengthen the growth dissolve a pinch of sulphate of ammonia occasionally in the water after the bulbs are exposed to light. When the glasses are well filled with roots, and the flower stem well out of the bulb, gradually expose to the light and sun at a higher temperature. If kept too light and warm at first, and before there is sufficient fibre, they will rarely flower well. They will bloom without any sun, but the colors of the flowers will be interior. To insure vigorous growth, a favorable exposure to light and occasional fresh air, when mild, is essential.

### Out Door Exercise.

We compel a boy to conform to certain rules in the education of his mind. We certainly do not leave nature alone here, for if we did, we know what the consequences might be—either a mischievous excess of brain exercise or a mischievous deficiency.

A boy cannot be trusted to follow nature, and so take the right amount or kind of bodily exercise, any more than he can be trusted to take the right amount or kind of mental exercise—precisely because his life is not a natural one. In this case, as in the other there will be likely to follow a mischievous excess of exercise or a mischievous deficiency. One thing, and one only, is requisite, and then we shall hear no more about letting boys manage the education of their bodies themselves, while we concern ourselves mainly with managing the education of their minds. And the one thing is this. We must get it clearly into our heads that the education of the body is not of less importance than the education of the mind, but of equal importance. And those of us who are most deeply interested in the education of the mind ought to be the very persons who should be the most deeply interested in the education of the body.—Cottrell's "Reforms in Public Schools."

If we could be willing to enter-

tain our friends with whatever means and appliances we have on hand, we could greet our guests with cordiality instead of the frequent all too evident anxiety. We are too anxious about the appearance of the "best room," about the display of rare china, and about the display of our culinary arts; too desirous to put out of sight the little "homely," comfortable ways of daily life, and to have everything in company parade, to be able to enjoy ourselves or give enjoyment to others. A guest who receives an earnest, hearty welcome, who feels that his coming does not disarrange, or greatly add to the household plans or cares, is a guest at once at ease.

It is from having every outward want supplied that one derives the greatest enjoyment; but from being made sensible that one's presence is dear and desired. What matters it if our guests can purchase a dozen luxuries to our home? Had they chosen to enjoy their luxuries they might have remained at home to do so; but they have come to us. It would be simple courtesy, at the very least, to suppose they have come for ourselves, for what we can give them.—Cleveland Teacher.

### Miss Corson Tells How Husbands Can Be Cooked.

Miss Corson said at the Baltimore cooking school that a Baltimore lady had written a receipt for "cooking husbands so as to make them tender and good." It is as follows: A good many husbands are utterly spoiled by mismanagement. Some women go about it as if their husbands were bladders and blow them up. Others keep them constantly in hot water; others let them freeze by their careless and indifference. Some keep them in a stew by irritating ways and words. Others roast them. Some keep them in pickle all their lives. It cannot be supposed that any husband will be tender and good managed in this way, but they are really delicious when properly treated. In selecting your husband you should not be guided by the silvery appearance, as in buying mackerel, nor by the golden tint, as if you wanted salmon. Be sure to select him yourself, as tastes differ. Do not go to market for him, as the best are always brought to your door. It is far better to have none unless you will patiently learn how to cook him. A preserving kettle of the finest porcelain is best, but if you have nothing but an earthenware pickin, it will do, with care. See that the linen in which you wrap him is nicely washed and mended with the required number of buttons and strings nicely sewed on. Tie him in the kettle by a strong silk cord called comfort, as the one called duty is apt to be weak. They are apt to fly out of the kettle and be burned and crusty on the edges, since, like crabs and lobsters, you have to cook them while alive. Make a clear, steady fire out of love, neatness and cheerfulness. Set him as near as seems to agree with him. If he sputters and fizzes do not be anxious; some husbands do this till they are quite done. Add a little sugar in the form of what confectioners call kisses, but no vinegar or pepper on any account. A little spice improves them, but it must be used with judgment. Do not stick any sharp instrument into him to see if he is becoming tender. Stir him gently, watch the while, lest he lie too flat and close to the kettle, and so become useless. You cannot fail to know when he is done. If thus treated you will find him very digestible, agreeing very nicely with you and the children, and he will keep as long as you want, unless you become too careless and set him in too cold a place.

### Temper at Home.

I have peeped into quiet "parlors," where the carpet is clean and not old, and the furniture polished and bright; into "rooms" where the chairs are neat and the floor carpetless; into "kitchens" where the family live and the meals are cooked and eaten, and the boys and girls are as blithe as the sparrows in the thatch overhead, and I see it is not so much wealth and learning, nor clothing, nor servants, nor toil, nor idleness, nor town, nor country, nor station, as tone and temper that render homes happy or wretched. And I see, too, that in town or country, good sense and God's grace make life what no teachers or accomplishment, or means of society can make it—the opening stave of an everlasting psalm; the fair beginning of an endless existence; the goodly, modest, well proportioned vestibule to a temple of God's building that shall never decay, wax old, or vanish away.—Dr. John Hall.

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### A Famous Trick.

Robert Heller, the famous magician, who died a few years ago, used to exhibit with delight one trick of which he was very proud. He would step to the front of the platform, holding out at arm's length a small bird-cage in which hopped and chirped a live sparrow. Extending the cage above his head, and grasping it with both hands, he would say—

"Ladies and gentlemen, you see this cage. It is a real cage isn't it? You see the bird. It is a real bird isn't it? Now watch me closely. The moment I snap my fingers, the cage and bird will vanish into thin air."

He would then snap his fingers, and both cage and bird would disappear, leaving not so much as a feather behind.

Calvert, a French wonder-worker, having heard of the bird-cage trick, determined to discover its secret. He came to the performance one evening armed with a powerful opera-glass. Just as Heller stepped upon the platform, with the cage in his hands, Calvert called out—

"Put the cage down on the table, or hold it out by one hand."

Heller made a reasonable excuse for not doing anything of the kind, and immediately caused the cage to disappear, as usual. The next morning Calvert, who was on good terms with Heller, called upon him at his hotel.

"Ah, monsieur?" said the Frenchman. "I have discovered your great bird-cage trick at last!"

"Have you?" replied Heller, smiling. "Pray describe it."

"No. Come to my performance tomorrow night, and you shall see it."

"Very well," said Heller. "If you can perform the trick, you are the only living person, besides myself, who can do it."

Heller went to the evening performance, and took a front seat. After the usual tricks with cards and pistols had been performed, Calvert came forward with a bird-cage, in which could be seen a small bird fluttering about. Holding the cage out at arm's length, he said—

"Ladies and gentlemen, you will see here to-night, for the first time, the great bird-cage trick of the American wizard, Heller. I have had the honor to discover the trick, and I now perform it before you as my own. When I snap my fingers the cage and bird will disappear."

Looking directly at Heller, with a smile, Calvert snapped his fingers, and the bird-cage vanished.

At Heller's death the method of making the cage, and causing it to disappear, was disclosed.

The cage, made of the finest and most delicate wires, was separated into compartments by a thin partition. These two compartments were held together by minute but powerful strings, which were made to open by pressing two wires, one on each side of the cage.

The two wires were held by the performer between his thumb and finger, as he extended the cage at arm's length. Each compartment of the cage was so made that when the springs which held them together were loosened, the compartments would collapse, or fold up, in a very small compass.

Attached to each side of the cage, close by the wires held by the finger and thumb of the performer, were stout elastic cords running up the inside of Heller's sleeves, and fastened at some point above his elbows.

The bird chosen for the cage was one of the smallest varieties of sparrow, and he was placed in the compartment to which the petition belonged.

Suppose the performer now ready to exhibit the cage. He steps out holding it at arm's length. The elastic bands being on the inner side of his hands and wrists, are not perceived by the audience. He snaps his fingers; that is, he presses the wires which let the cage fall apart; each side collapses, and the force of the tightly-stretched rubber pulls each section of the cage up the performer's sleeves.

The bird is drawn up with the side in which it was placed, and, strange to say, is not often seriously injured by the operation.

Every part of this trick requires the utmost skill and the most delicate handling in every detail to make it successful. The fact that Heller performed the trick hundreds of times before attentive audiences, without betraying the secret of it, shows to what an extent attention to details may enable a man to triumph over the seemingly impossible.—The Youth's Companion.

### Industrial Education.

The Rev. Albert Bushnell, Geneseo, Ill., in a letter to The Advanced points out with force that since society is pyramidal—always broadest at the base—the "high culture" of the few does not elevate the many, who must live by manual labor, the one resource open to them. "As well," he says, "paint and shingle a house whose rotten sills and posts are sinking into the cellar." The practical training for the only line of life that awaits the masses, which mere scholastic education can never give; it "insures a better understanding and obedience of sanitary laws; lessens the rate of mortality; by it habits of work are formed, economy practiced, taste and judgment developed, self-respect and self-reliance begotten, independence and stability of character secured, and the individual becomes much more thoroughly fitted in all respects for the duties of citizenship." Many such published expressions are current of late, indicating the growth of a sentiment favorable to "work instead of words." The agricultural colleges especially should recognize the demand and conform to it.

"Blue ribbon beer," made at Toronto and sold as a temperance drink, is found to contain between 2 and 3 per cent of alcohol, or about half as much as is put in lager beer.