shown by the treasurer's general account...... 474.270,651.74 Receipts and Expenditures.

Total.....\$ 28,279,653.80

certificates of deposit actually outstanding..... Cash held for matured debt

Fractional currency......

Total available for the reduc-

Unavailable for reduction of the debt

Fractional silver coln

Minor coin

Certificates held as cash.....\$

Net cash balance on hand

Total each in the treasury as

tion of United States notes, acts of Jenuary 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882...

and interst unpaid

11,195,000.00

5,769,993.95

193,687,964.70

100,000,000.00

322,661.85

3,063.75

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.-The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for August: BECEIPTS. Customs \$30,771,570,50 \$17,280,418,52 Internal revenue 9,607,934,83 9,071,083,39 Miscellaneous 1,725,820,96 1,703,758,84 Total.....\$12,195,326.29 \$28,064,260.95 EXPENDITURES.

Aug. 1886. Aug. 1885.
Ordinary. \$19,534 5-6 11 \$10,754.371.68
Pensions. 7,775,033.37 10,077.955.05
Interest. 1,530,247.55 2,080.108.71

Total \$28,938,867.03 \$22,942,5.5 44

MURDEROUS MIKE MOONEY.

A Convict in the Illinois Penitentiary Makes a Marderous Assault.

Joliet (I)L) dispatch: Mike Mooney, the prison Jumbo, created a whirl of excitement in one of the prison wire mills this afternoon, by making a murderous assault upon a foreman, named George Burrougha. The desperado and murderer has been watched very closely by the prison officials since his return to prison on a life term for murdering his cell mate, John Anderson. But Monney seemed to attend closely to his work until to-day, when he was reprimanded by the foreman for not keeping up the fires in the annealing furnace. It was Mooney's duty to stoke the furnaces with a long iron poker and keep the wire red hot. When spoken to by Burroughs the desperado quickly drew his poker from the furnace and attempted to drive the point of the hot iron into the body of the foreman. Burroughs saw his danger just in time to ward off the blow, and springing to one side be fled down the shop for his life, with "Giant ' Mooney and his toasting-fork in close pursuit. Burroughs sprang through the side door out of the devilish convict's reach. Mooney attempted to follow but Officer Petti, the shop guard, made a for the stoking iron and succeeded in wrenching it from the desper-ate man's hands. Mooney then turned upon the guard and struck him several blows on the head with his fist. Su-perintendent Paulson came up behind Mooney and attempted to pinion his arms, but Mooney whirled around and threw Paulson hall way across the shop. Bur-roughs then bit Mooney with his fist and knocked him down, but the desperado was up again in an instant, glaring about for some weapon with which he might strike a

By this time the convicts in the shop were in a fever of excitement. Half a dozen of them made a rush for Mooney. A burly negro convict picked up a stick of wood, with which he dealt Mooney a fearful blow on the head, but it did not stagger him. The two convicts then clinched and fell, the negro being on top, with his hand clenched about Mooney's throat. It was all the guard and foreman could do to keep back the other convicts, who were dying to get at Mooney, and if they had been allowed to reach him they would undoubtedly have taken his life, as the convicts in the wire mill most thoroughly detest Mooney for the brutal murder of his inoffensive cell mate, Anderson.

The negro came pretty near ending Moon y's career by choking him, but the officers pulled the negro off and took Mooney to the solitary, where he was thrust into a cell. Before reaching there he was loud in his threats against the life of Burroughs if he ever gets an opportunity of killing him. It is to be regretted that Burroughs was not armed with some weapon, so that he might have laid the desperado out. It is thought Mooney is just desperate enough now, since his return to prison on a life term, to not care a snap of his fingers for his own miserable existence, and that, sooner or later, he will kill some one else at the prison, or lose his life in the attempt.

The highest peak on the Island of Galita, off Tunis is in a state of eruption. It has been supposed to be extinct.

A BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Decemporter Relieved of \$1,500 in Chi-

Chicago special: The boldest robbery that has taken place in this city for some time was perpetrated last night on La Salle street, near the alley running east and west between Monroe and Adams streets. About 10 o'clock John McGregor, a wealthy stockman living in Davenport, Iowa, was strolling along the east side of the walk. when he noticed four men walking rapidly towards him from the rear. They came up with him just as the shadow of the alley was reached, and he stepped aside to allow them to pass. As he did so, one of the men raised his arm quickly and with some blunt weapon dealt. McGregor a powerful blow on the head, stretching him insemon the ground. I a yobbers then cut one his vest pocket, containing \$1,500 in money grabbed the cash and ran away down the alley. McGregor lay on the side walk a few minutes before being noticed The police took him to the station and cared for him. He is not hart badly. Me Gregor was at the stock yards yesterday where he sold two carloads of cattle for the amount stolen, and had evidently been spotted and tracked from the place of sale to the point where the robbery was committed. The police have as yet no clue to the robbers, and the prospect of finding them is very dublous.

IT IS GRADUALLY SINKING.

Washington dispatch: Mr. Green, Col, Casey's assistant in charge of the Wash ington monument, has been making scien title observations of the structure, or in a technical phrase "leveling" it, to-day, with a view to noting any change of position This procedure is undertaken on the first day of every month, but that of to-day has attracted more than usual attention because of the desire to know whether the earthquake affected the structure. The observation proves that the shaking had not the slightest effect upon the monument. In fact, the usual tendency of the structure toward the center of the earth seems to to have been arrested, or rather reversed, since the last observation, as the position, as compared with that of one mouth ago, to day one thousandth part of foot higher. In measuring such almost in initesimal distances instruments of the utmost precision give varying results, and the real changes of position can only be deternined by taking the general average of a series of observations. These show a downward progress at the rate of about Sometimes the observation shows an ap-parent settling of about twice that distance, but in such cases the observation a month later will usually denote a cessation or an apparant reversal of the movement, as was the case today. The total downward movement of the structure during the last few years, including that which occurred during the laying of the new foundation, is about four inches.

WHY THE SALOON MEN MET.

Sioux City special: The Haddock coro-

er's jury resumed its work this afternoon.

the witnesses examined being saloonists. The investigation is now with reference to a meeting of leading saloon keepers, which was held at John Holdenreid's saloon on the afternoon of August 3, the day that the assault was planned against Messrs. Wood and Walker, and the night of the Haddock murder. That such meeting was held and that the question of saloon litigation was discussed, and that counsel for he saloonists were present and were paid quite a large sum in cash from the genera fund raised by assessment is not denied, but in the minds of a great many of our best citizens there is a connection between this meeting and the tragedy of the same night. Later on the same day another meeting was held and a second assessment levied. The exact nature of these conferences, the decisions arrived at etc., are what the jury want to learn. It is believed that the fund raised was placed in the bands of H. L. Leavitt, and from it the fines of King and Waltering were to be paid. The latest developments of the inquest are to the effect that a prominent saloon-ist has given valuable information upon which a number of arrests are sure to fol-There is beginning to be considerable ic talk against District Attorney Marsh, who, it is claimed, if not trying to prevent the arrest of the guilty parties in he awful crime, is doing little or nothing to hasten their apprehension and arrest. The reason given is political.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The democrats carried the election in

The New York emigration committee are allowing moneyed Mormons to land.

Charleston Knights of Labor have inreased the scale of prices 50 cents per day. The earthquake death record at Charleston was: White, 11; colored, 27; total, 38. Bernardino Bondelli, the Italian philologist and antiquarian, is dead. He was 82 years old.

Mrs. H. P. Ransom, of Lexington, Ky., will sue the Globe-Democrat and Cincinnati Enquirer for slander.

Supervisors Larkin, Gallaher and Carroll, of Brooklyn, are held for attempting to defraud Kings county. The lord mayor of London has opened a

fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquake in Charleston. The city of Pittsburghus obtained \$400,-000 from Dr. David Hostetter as security

for Contractor Andrew Hartapel. State Veteriparian Caswell of Illinois has decided that the disease which caused the leath of ten or twelve cows near Decatur is Texas fever. It was brought to Decaturby a berd of Cherokee cattle. They have been

isolated and no further spread of the fever

is expected. Sioux City special: Another new railroad project was made public here to-day. This is an air line from Sioux City to Denver, tapping the great cattle ranges of Nebraska and Colorado. The proposed road will cross the Union Pacific at North Platte and induce the building of a bridge

here across the M ssouri. Bulgarian notables have joined in a petition to the czar. They ask whether Russia. will allow the national assembly to elect a successor to Alexander, and whether Russia will grant Bulgaria a loan. If their demands are not acceded to the notables

FORTY THOUSAND IN LINE.

Chicago dispatch: The annual street parade in this city to-day was the most noteworthy ever made by the labor organizations of Chicago, both in point of numbers and in point of equipment. The day was warm, but perfect in all other respects for a street display. The column began marchers in line at between 30,000 and 40,000.

The feature in the parade was contained each division of marchers, the latter all being equipped with cases and generally wear ing slouch hats of gray or dark color. All trades marched by columns of fours, well closed up, and generally moving with great precision and regularity. One column of all time. 500 employes of bank and safe manufacturers were white tiles. The column of forest fires are not all seen in the de-journeymen tailors numbering 1,000, were struction of property acquired by man. white derbys and presented probably the finest appearance of any division of march

The procession concluded with almost an endless display of manufactured goods or scribed, "Avoid all Politicians,

DISGRACING THE CLOTH.

LITTLE ROCK, ARE., Sept. 5 .- George W. Hartzelaw, a minister in the Christian church. was placed in the state prison vesterday for five years for forgery. He first entered the Methodist ministry, from which he was expelled. He then joined the Christian church, operating under a variety of aliases in different parts of the country. It is said be was pastor of churches in Springfield, Peoria and other points in Illinois, being dismissed from each whenever his true character revealed it arrested for forgery while conducting a re-vival in Franklin county. He pleaded guilty when tried, an Illinois sheriff being in the court room with a warrant for his arrest on the charge of bigamy, he having deserted three wives, all of whom are tiving. Indict-ments are peuding against him in Ohlo and

THE BREWERS WALK OUT.

St. Souis Dispatch: The union men emmeeting last night and another this mornsoveott on the small breweries by September 4. The demand was made this fore noon, and not being acceded to, about 500 men walked out. Every brewery in the city is affected, though all have enough men to continue operations, many union a determination to hold out on the present

RELIEF FOR CHARLESTON.

Washington dispatch: An application was received at the treasury this morning from the mayor of Wilmington, N. C., for the transportation of a relief committee from Wilmington to Charleston. The reve nue cutter Colfax was immediately placed at the disposal of the committee Drum, acting secretary of war, has directed tents to be sent to Clarleston to shelter the homeless people, and, as railroad commuation is interrupted will transport tents to the distressed city

The Government Can't Recede.

In discussing such questions as the present state of affairs between the United States and Mexico, the press lose sight of the fact that the dispute is not confined to Cutting personally. Cutting himself might not be a severe loss to the United States, nor any other man under the same circumstances. He might even confer a benefit on the United States by ridding it of his presence. Still it is the plain and imperative duty of the United States to interfere, not for the man alone but for the principle involved. The facts of the case as officially submitted are that Cutting published an article in El Paso, Texas, which the Mexicaus thought libelous, and Cutting was thereupon arrested when he went to Paso del Norte, Mexico. His release was demanded. etc., but no attention was paid to the demand and Culting was tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. If this were allowed to go unnoticed it would furnish a precedent fraught with danger to the liberties of our citizens, because it grants to foreign powers can soil for acts committed in the United

This of itself is sufficient to cause the Unit ed States to promptly take action in the mat ter independent of the man in question. I ertainly would be more to the credit of th country if the repeated outrages that have been perpetrated upon United States citizens by Mexicans had been promptly avenged of satisfaction demanded. The constant repetition of them is a reproach to this government and has given the Mexicans a contempt for Americans and they now imagine that they an insult the United States flag with imsunity. The Topeka (a stal states that a war with Mexico would necessitate the raisng of a volunteer army of over one hundred housand men and discountenances the idea of war. Twice that number could be raised et short notice and if Mexico persists in reating the demands of the United States with contempt the sooner the struggle com mences the better. The government has as sumed an attitude in the matter which will not allow it to recede from the position it has taken, without making the nation look con-temptible in the eyes of the world. - Emporia Republican.

Gen. Diaz and Santa Ana. A Mexican contemporary relates the follow-

ing anecdote, which shows the firmness of character of President Diaz during the early part of his career;

When Sants Ana was president and he was seeking a re-election be ordered that books should be presented to all voters, in order that all citizens might express their preference for the three candidates who were running for the office of president, viz: Santa Ana, Almonte, and Gen. Alvarez, leader of the liberal party. These books were kept at the voting-places, and it was well suderstood that anyone who would sign his name in favor of the candidacy of Gen Alvarez would heur the displeasure of Santa Ana, which was tantamount to a fierce and bitter persecution. Porfirio Diaz, then a young man, was a voter in one of the districts of the state of Oarses. When the time of the presidential election was at hand he applied to the officer in charge of the precinct where he was inscribed as an elector and asked for the book where he should by inscrib-ing his name indicate the candidate he favor-ed. The book of the partisans of Santa Ana intend to oppose the departure of Alexander.

The Neue Freie Presse, in a leading editorial on the Bulgarian situation, hints that Austria's action will be taken independently of Germany, and says: "Everybody is speaking of the impending occupation of Bulgaria by Russia. Perhaps it is not so near as is generally believed. Austria has not spoken yet."

In his name indicate the candidate he favored. The book of the partisans of Santa Ana then partisans of Santa Ana then present, Diaz asked for the third book, and wrote his name in a bold hand. That name was the only one that had been inscribed as favoring the slection of Gen. Alvarez.

The Forest Fires in Michigan.

The season of forest fires has opened as usual. The history of the devastating fires in Wisconsin and Michigan that caused such destruction of life and property a few years ago has been repeating itself. Extensive forest fires moving at 10:30 o'clock, and marching are periodical occurrences. With each steadily was two hours in passing. The recurring August come the reports that column was divided into nine divisions and fires started in forests have destroyed close computation put the number of villages, farm buildings, mills, crops, ve stock, fences and bridges. Not unfrequently we hear of the burning of human beings who were unable to esin the remarkable uniformity shown by cape from the "fiends of flame." The oss of property is always large, and the property ordinarily represents years of self-denial, toil and careful saving. To many the less is absolute ruin for The effects of one of these great

Thousands of acres of valuable trees are burned or killed that were shading The American flag was carried by each the soil before America received its division and there were very few mottoes | name. Centuries | were required on the banners borne in the columns. One | for their growth, and centuries will of the tracks in line carried a figure of a twenty-foot giant, stamping out cheap labor, idolized by the figure of a Chinaman. The procession can lead of the American Lumbermen's Association held ean Lumbermen's Association held in this city a few years ago it was gaily decorated wagons. One of the Knights represented that more valuable timber Labor assembles carried a banner in- trees were annually destroyed by forest fires than were felled by the woodman's ax. The destruction of trees is not the worst damage wrought by these great forest fires. They ruin the soil, if not for all time, at least for generations, consuming all the carbon it contains and setting free its nitrogen. They leave it a desort of sand and ashes. The ground takes its place among the "bad lands." In many places ages will be required to create a soil that will produce cultivated crops. Carbon and nitrogen must be restored by the slow processes employed by nature. At irst only the humbler plants will be able to grow and by their decay furnish food for those that are of some value to man and the animals that are ladiet- of use to him.

Although, as has been shown, we have remarkable facilities for setting forest fires in this country, we have resorted to no measures for preventing them, and have instituted no measures ployed in the breweries of the city held a for putting them out when they are once started. Everyone who cuts down ing at which it was determined to insist on pine, cypress, tir, spruce or hemlock their demand for the bosses to withdraw trees is allowed to let the resinous the order requiring employes to leave the branches to remain on the ground, union if the organization did not raise the though it is known that it is as easy to start a fire in them as in tinder. No state has a law requiring the owners of woods to remove dead branchs from the trees or to make openings where fire engines can pass. In Michigan men refusing to go out. Both sides express and Wisconsin more lives and property were destroyed by fires in forests than in towns every year; still, while every considerable village is provided with a fire-engine and a force of trained men to operate it, no attempt has been made to procure apparatus for extinguishing incipient fires in forests or for preventing them from spreading. In Canada much has been done to prevent forest tires, and measures have been instituted for extinguishing them when they have started. The woods in several count es of the Dominion, it the revenue cutter is reported, have been put in such a condition that there is no longer any fear of forest tires. - Chicago Times.

Tough Nutmeg Babies.

Connecticut children have been proving, this sommer, that they can go through a wonderful amount of rough experiences and come out alive and well, writes a New Haven correspondent of The Boston Globe, Cl. fford Howe, a youth of 4 years, is the son of Landlord Howe, of the Wallace house, in Cheshire. A day or two ago Clifford arose cheerfully, and, during the morning, tried to ride a horse. He got along famously until he fell to the ground, cutting his head open and generally shaking himself up. However, by the time afternoon had come Clifford was himself again, and he managed to see a base-ball game, which was absorbing the interest of most of Cheshire's residents. He watched the game in safety, but while he was riding home he was accidently pushed out of the wagon. Two wheels passed over his head, nearly scalping him. He was picked up and carried home, and the next morning there was not a happier nor

more active child in all Chesh re. Mrs. J. Howard Burr, of Danbury, started to go down a fight of stairs with her baby in her arms. She caught the heel of her shoe in a stair rod and fell with her child to the floor below. Mrs. Burr was badly shaken up and her right arm was broken, but the baby came out all right and was not in the least injured by its share in the tumble.

Mrs. James Wallace, of No. 352 East street, in this city, sat in a big armchair with her baby in her arms. Right back of her chair was an open window, and as she rocked backward and forward the child gave a sudden leap, sprang out of her grasp, and, before she fairly realized what had taken place, had fallen to the street below. Mrs. Wallace's room was on the second floor, and she ran down stairs fully expecting to find her baby terribly hurt, if not dead. But in this she was mistaken, for when she reached the little one's side he was apparently very little the worse for his adventure. Half an hour later the baby was playing about the floor. There was not even a bruise on the little body and limbs.

A Quiet Game,

Gentleman (outside the Polo grounds) -Sonny, is there a game going on in-

Small Boy-Yessir. Gentleman-Are you certain? don't hear any howls, or hoots, or

Small Boy-Dat's 'cause Sullivan's empirin' de game. - New York Sun.

He Wanted a Drink,

Kentucky Colonel-Waiter, something to drink!

Waiter-Yes, sah; water, sah? Kentucky Colonel-Young man, said something to drink; I don't want to take a bath. - Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Temperate Workingman.

If you want to get original views and surprisingly keen comments upon the issues of the day, says The San Francisco Daily Report, listen to the conversation of intelligent workingmen when they are talking freely among themselves and "not necessary for publication.

workingman the other evening, "I am a temperance man myself; that is, don't drink and I don't smoke. haven't taken any pledge; but I've got into the hab t of not drinking and not smoking. I suffer no inconvenience from the abstinence, and it pays. I never accept a drink or a smoke, and never offer any; never interfere with other men's hab ts in that direction. Its none of my business; and, to tell the treth, I am not particularly anx ous to see all workingmen stop beer and tobacco. It would be money out of my pocket if they did, and wouldn't be any money in theirs. How so? Well, just this way. At present a certain amount of beer or whisky and tobacco the workingman once," reckons among his necessaries of life. In determining what wages he can live upon he allows a certain weekly sum for his beer and his pipe, etc. Those wages he will strike for and fight for, because he can't 'live upon' anv lower. Now you will find all the capitalists and their waves and daughters great temperance people theoretically. They are all very anxious to see prohibition gain ground among the workingmen, and they take great pains to point out to him how much money he would have to put in the bank if he did not drink or smoke. Would he? Not much. Just as soon as the workingman can live without any alcoholor tobacco; just as soon as he trains himself to do without those luxuries, just so sure will the amount they have hitherto cost him be cut off his wages by the capital st. Do you think that, if a man could or would work without meat, the capitalists would pay him meat wages? Of course they wouldn't. If the workingman trained himself down so that he could live on bread and water, he would get wages just sufficient to buy bread and water, and no more. The wages are and always will be put down just to the lowest noteh the workingman will stand. At present he won't stand the deprivation of alcohol and tobacco, so he gets a dellar or two more than he would otherwise get, and this is the dollar or two I save. When the workingman, generally, becomes a total abstainer, he won't get that dollar to spend, and I won't get it to save. So, although I am a temperance man, I don't put myself out of the way to Granite," he was so firm about a prommake others so.'

How to Succeed with Fowls, Success with fowls kept exclusively

for their eggs, is gained only by constant care for their cleanliness and comfort. They must have a variety of food, a good, large run, with opportunity to exercise, or be forced to take exercise in scratching for their feed, as upon a floor covered with chaffed straw. They may be kept safely in flocks of but the hero was there just the same,' seventy to one hundred, but the larger said the teacher. "And now, boys. the flock the more danger there is from | you will see what I mean when I give disease and from thieves. The free use of crude carbolic acid is a great boy-the one really the most consciensafe-guard. It may be applied in saw- tiously 'perfect in his deportment' dust co clay, the dry material being among you. Who shall have it?"
moistened by the carbolic acid thor"Little Scotch Granite!" shouted oughly stirred into it. The less of the cerbolic acid that is used the better, provided every particle of sawdust or of dry clay has its quota. The disinfectant thus prepared, may be used in the nests, in the dusting box, upon the floors, under the roofs, etc. It is fatal alike to parasites and to tendency to disease in most cases. It cannot be depended upon in dirty houses, for fermenting manure, receiving fresh additions constantly, will overpower almost any disinfectant that could be safely used.

By spading or plowing up a portion of the runs frequently, fowls gain healthful exercise and find a few grubs and worms, and with breeds of fowls, which are active by nature, exercise means eggs, and incidentally, perfect health.—American Agricuiturist.

The Rescuer and the Rescued.

A young man at the risk of his life saves a beautiful young girl from drowning. Her grateful father seized the rescuer of his daughter by the hand and in a voice trembling with emotion said:

"Noble youth, to you I am indebted for everything that makes life dear to me. Which reward will you take-\$200,000 or the hand of my daughter?"
"I'll take the daughter," replied the heroic rescuer, thinking thereby to get both the girl and the money.

"You have well chosen," replied the grateful father. "I could not have given you the \$200,000 dollars just yet, anyhow, as I have not yet laid up that amount, being only a poor editor, but my daughter is yours for life. Take her and be happy. God bless you my children!" - Texas Siftings.

Awfully Sober, But Then.

drunkenness is unknown among the moslems of Syria. Yes, it is true. H'm! Don't I think it is a trait of the highest nobility? Ha, my son, I have not only seen that letter, I have also been permitted to see some of the Syrians; genuine imported Syrians. And if I hadn't rather be a drunken Christian for half an hour than a sober Syrian for tifty years, I'm a goat. Go to; when a nat on boasts of one sole, isolated virtue, that virtue itself becomes a vice. - Burdette.

Neatly Turned.

Young Candid-Did you ever hear such borrible discordant, ear-splitting.

infernal-Old Proudfut-Sir-r-r! That's my

eldest daughter, and-Young Candid-I repeat, sir. such infernal clatter as the idiots behind us are making. Why, I can't hear a word of the song -Tid Bits.

Little Scotch Granite.

Burt and Johnnie were delighted when their Scotch cousin came to live with them. He was little, but very bright and full of fun. He could tell curious things about his home in Scotland and his voyage across the ocean. He was as far advanced in his studies as they were, and the first day he went "Talking about temperace," said a to school they thought him remarkably good. He wasted no time in play when he should have been studying. and he advanced finely.

At night before the close of the school the teacher called the roll, and the boys began to answer "Ten." When Willie understood that he was to say ten if he had not whispered during the day, he replied:

"I have whispered."

"More than once?"

"Yes, sir," answered Willie.

"As many as ten times?"
"Maybe I have," faltered Willie. "Then I shall mark you zero," said the teacher sternly, "and that is a great

disgrace. "Why, I did not see you whisper said Johnnie that night after school.

"Well," I did," said Willie. "I saw others doing it, and so I asked to borrow a book; then I lent a slate pencil and asked a boy for a knife, and did several such things. I supposed it was

"Oh, we all do it," said Burt, reddening. "There isn't any sense in the old rule, and nobody could keep it, nobody does."

"I will, or else I will say I haven't" said Willie. Do you suppose I will tell ten lies in one heap?"

"Oh, we don't call them lies," mut-tered Johnnie. "There wouldn't be a credit at night if we were so strict." "What of that, if you told the

truth?" laughed Willie, bravely. In a short time the boys all saw how it was with him. He studied hard, played with all his might in playtime, but, according to his own account, he lost more credits than any of the rest. After some weeks the boys answered "Nine" and "Eight" oftener than they used to do. Yet the school room seemed to grow quieter. Sometimes when Willie Grant's mark was even lower than usual, the teacher would smile pecaliarly, but said no more of disgrace. Willie never preached at them or told tales; but sometimes it made the boys. ashamed of themselves, just the seeing that this sturdy, blue eyed boy must tell the truth. It was putting the clean cloth by the half soiled one, you see, and they felt like cheats and story tellers. They talked him all over and loved him, if they did nickname him 'Scotch

Well, at the end of the term Willie's name was very low down on the credit list. When it was read he had hard work not to cry, for he was very sensitive, and he had tried hard to be perfect. But the very last thing that day was a speech by the teacher, who told of once seeing a man muffled up in a cloak. He was passing him without a look when he was told the man was

General -, the great hero. "The signs of his rank were hidden. a little gold medal to the most faithful

forty boys at once, for the child whose name was so "low" on the credit list had made truth noble in their eyes .-British Evangelist.

American Antiquity.

The United States alone has been comparatively indifferent to her own antiquity. Mr. Peabody left sufficient endowments, whose legit mate purpose would seem to be to collect and preserve American antiquites; but neither in Salem, Cambridge, nor New Haven is there any remarkable collection of the wonderful remains of extinet races discovered on our own soil. The remarkable private collections existing are being gradually removed to Europe, so that now, it is said a student who would know thoroughly what American antiquities are must visit certain private English collections in provincial towns of Great Britain, One exception alone must be made, the Smithson an collection at Washington, but even this admirable collection is not

English Gush, You Know.

The literary (!) editor of the London Spectator, is keeping up with a delicious regularity his periodical attacks of making an ass of himself-with the very most Gothic architectural A imaginable.

complete. - Boston Budget.

Just now, a dried-up, one-hundredth rate, melancholy humorist and decayed rhymester, labelled in the school books of our father's days-Oliver Wendell Holmes, M. D., is "the American Montaigne." Bah! if all the brains that Dr. Holmes has shown so far, were injected in a rear corner of the empty skull of the great Montaigne, they would feel as lost and lonely as Yes, son, yes, we have read that letter of the American missionary saying that in St. Louis Magazine.

Must Have Home Comforts,

Stranger: I see ye advertise board with home comforts? Landlord: Yes, sir.

Stranger: Any skeeters 'bout the place?

Landlord: Not a mosquito within forty miles. Stranger: Well, I'm sorry, I've lived

in New Jarsey nigh on to sixty years, an' the hum of a skeeter is music to me. I'm looking fer board, strauger, but I'm an old man, an' I can't git along 'thout home comforts. Good-day.—Life.

Something Had To Be Done.

Restaurant Matron-I want you girls to fix up a little extra and look as pretty as you can.

Waiter Girls-Is the butter bad again? "No; the meat's tough."- Acw York