DOINGS OF CONGRESS

ROUTINE WORK OF THE FIFTY. FOURTH SESSION.

Substance of the Hills and Resolutions

dent's message on the Venezuelan ques-tion occupied the attention of the senate during the brief session

Many memorials concerning the Cuban rebellion and the Turkish question were presented. Call offered a resolution to investigate alleged election irregularities in Florida.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Though less han a dozen senators were present when the session opened today, the Venezuela issue at once came into prominence but not as directly as in the house, the senate's business taking the form of measures for national defense. Chandler immediately followed with

s bill "to strengthen the military armament," the reading of the title scasioning much whispered comment. it was referred to the committee on military affairs. On motion of Davis the senate agreed to a resolution calling on the president for information and all correspondence as to the establishment by Great Britain of postoffices and post roads in the United States territory of Alaska; also, as to any British ocupation, military or civil, of that territory; also respecting any attempt by Great Britain or Canada to assert any claim to territory of the United States in Alaska.

Another significant resolution was offered by Gallinger, authorizing the secretary of war to contract for the purchase of an improved counterpoise battery. The resolution went to the ommittee on military affairs.

In preser ing a bill for the repeal of the law imposing disabilities on those who served in the war of the rebellion, Hill spoke briefly. The main purpose, he said, was to wipe out the feature of the statute which prevented ex-Confederates from serving in the United States navy and army.

Washington, Dec. 19.-The house devoted itself to-day to discussing the propositon to have two election committees instead of one, the Venemelan message meanwhie lying unopened.

Washington, Dec. 20.-Mr. Hitt reorted in the house this morning as on as it had been called to order, and States commission of education has unsider the Venezuelan boundary there sixto day schools with twenty-estion, and an appropriation of four teacers. There have been also nsider the 100,000 for the epxense thereof. The maintned seven contract schools with at of the bill follows:

and report upon the true desional line duced last year. etween the republic of enezuela and British Guiana.

The bill passed the buse.

ved the clerk the house anneed the passae by the house a bill appropriting \$100,000 for expenses of the commission to instigate the bougary between Brit-Guiana and Venezuela, recom-ended by the resident. The vicesecond readily or reference of the ill until tomorow. Morgan said ere was a resolution relating to this neral subject sefore the committee foreign relation and he intended to all a meeting of the committee tomorow to consiger not only this bill, out also the resolution. As the matr now stands ne action can be taken a the bill until omorrow.

Washington, lec. 24.—The house mounoced the emmittees. The chairen of the more important ones are: Foreign Affairs-Hitt of Illinois,

publican. Ways and Mans-Dingley of Maine, epublican. Rules-Speaker Reed, Republican.

Appropirations-Cannon of Illinois, epublican. Banking and Currency-Walker of

assachusetts, Republican. Coin, Weights and Measures-Stone of Pennsylvania, Republican. Rivers and Harbors-Hooker of New

ork, Republican. Railways and Canals-Chickering of ew York, Republican.

Immigration and Naturalization-Bartholdt of Missouri, Republican. Indian Affairs-Sherman of New

ork, Republican. Pacific Raigroads-Powers of Ver ont, Republican.

Naval Affairs-Boutelle of Maine, publican.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce epburn of Iowa, Republican. Judiciary—Henderson of Iowa, Reblican.

Public Land .- Lacey of Iowa, Reblican. Labor-Phillipps of Pennsylvania,

epublican. Agriculture - Wadsworth of New ork, Republican. Mines and Mining-Aitken of Michi-

n, Republican Irrigation and Arid Lands-Herr-Pensions — Londenslager of New ersey, Republican. be given.

SUGAR BOUNTY LAWFL

Its Constitutionality Sustained budg Parder, of Louisana.

New Orleans, Dec. 20.-Twoigs bounty cases were decided by b. Judge Pardee, in the United Sta oir Introduced in the Senate and House

Make-up of the Various Committees Senate.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The presition assumed by Controller wier. cuit court They were tests of 1 pop The decision is against the nited States. He holds the sugar-bory act is constitutional. In addition that, congress had power to appriate money for any purpose it sawt In his opinion, no court or officeld the power to nullify such an approprien. Congress is the exclusive judget the purposes to which money shale appropriated, and after congrespasses such an appropriation no court office has power to revise its action.

The case will be immediate taken to the supreme court of the nited States. It is understood the adges have agreed to give the sugar-anters' case an immediate hearing, at it is probable that final judgment ill be reached in the next two month

GREAT STREET CAR STIKE

About 5,000 Men Involved-Pate Sen-

public is clearly with the trikers. sonable time for meals, protecton from to the task set before them. Hence the the weather and recognition of seir/necessity and value of insecticides. organization.

At 12 o'clock the street failwastraffic all over the city, with the exorp-tion of a few lines, is at a stadaril.

The entire police force a susy appres-sing the minor outbreak of violence and men are locked up at wer station.

Despite the efforts of the trip leaders to reserve order, there his ben much violence, although noned series na-ture. At Cumberland of Amber streets about 100 wome plugged the switches. The conduct tried to re-open the switches but widriven away fic all over the city, with the excepopen the switches but widriven away by the women. Scoreof men have been arrested for cutig the trolley

foy-nine teachers and employes. The Be it enacted by the senate and commissioner recommends the approuse of representatives of the Urted priation of \$50,000 for the ensuing states of America, in congress sem- year for education in Alaska. One of ed, that the sum of \$100,05 or so the oddest recommendations of the renich thereof as may be necesary, be port is that the government increase its

Proposed Hawaiian Cable.

New York, Dec. 19.-The governte journal had ban read and ap onel Spaulding, a well known planter of the Hawaiian islands, a concession for a cable to the United States, with a subsidy of \$40,000 a year. Colonel Spaulding's idea is to apply to the government of the United States for a sufficient subsidy to warant the laying of the cable and for its maintenance esident immeditely laid it before The object is to secure to the United senate. Obection was made to States the advantage of a cable communication from the Hawiaiian islands, in the hope that the cable at some future time may be extended to Australia and China, with which countries we have large and growing commercal relations.

Sudden Death of Charles H. Shattuck.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.-News has reached this city of the sudden death of Charles H. Shattuck at his home, day responded to the president's 1729 Central avenue, Almeda. Mr. ssage by pigeomholing the resolution Shattuck was the pioneer ink manufacor a holiday roess, and preparing to turer of the coast, although but 38 turer of the supplied most of the years of age. He supplied most of the e relief of the treasury. The speaker daily papers of the city with their printing inks, and also manufactured a Northern Spy apple tree was produced great variety of colored inks for the printing of posters and display adver-tisements. He was a native of Massachusetts. The cause of his death was rhenmatism, which spread to his brain. He had only been ill for a week, and the sudden and fatal termination was quite unlooked for both by his family and his physician. The deceased leaves a young wife, also a native of Massachusetts, and a little girl 5 years old.

Fast Bicycle Ride.

Denver, Dec. 19.-A special to the Republican from Cheyenne says: The fastest mile ever ridden on a bicycle was made here yesterday on a thirtyeight pound, ninety-six inch gear tanby Charles Erswell and John Green, who rode one mile, flying start, unpaced, on a straight-away course in 1:17 1-5. The ride was made before a wind blowing thirty miles an hour.

Another Defaulter for Mexico.

Terre Haute, Dec. 19.—The absconding Adams express agent, George W. rapiydly enough for dependence upon McCammon, has been traced to Jack-them. The black Australian bugs are son, Miss., and the police have received reported to have cleaned many ora telegram that he has left there for chards from the black scale, but they Natchez. He is probably trying to do not work sufficiently on the San reach New Orleans, so as to get to Jose scale to exterminate it. Investiga-Mexico. It is said his stealings will tions are being made to discover some amount to fully \$5,000. The safe could natural enemy which shall prove adenot be opened here and was shipped to quate for the destruction of this scale, the manufactory, at Cincinnati. Until but until found, it is advisable for us it is opened the exact amount cannot to continue with our best known rem-

THE FRUIT PITS

SECRETARY TONNESO GIVES VALUABLE INFORMION.

Very Destructive Pear of Pest Discovered in California Belat Bulle-tios and Warnings Corticulturists General Parm In

man, Wash., expeir ital station, has just issued Bulleting. 17, treating of insect pests of the all subject and dechard. This is a dehfulness on the servers extreme state. The Bulletin part of hortica state. The Bulletin state s to those the save long been studied and combat in other states.

The tempjurions as applied to insects is a fative one. Those insects are committeed injurious that damage plan animals or stored products useful man. On the other hand, those rects that tend to destroy weeds or norms animals are indirectly benesects the ladybugs. Both in the stro a great number of plant lice, the Union Traction line beg early is the golden-eye, or lace-wing fly, a this morning. The sentimen of the sautiful pale green insect, that de- army of this year's stay-at-homes will goys plant lice. Several diseases go to the polls. The company employes abox 5,000 saused by low fungus plants also de-Two-thirds of them se mem-strey many insects, especially in wet bers of the employes' associatio. The sersons. While beneficial insects and demand of the men is for a sorkin decases do much to keep down the numday of ten hours with \$2a der, a res per of the pests, yet they are not equal

The bulletin is fully illustrated and the life and histores of the injuirous insects are given, as well as the most approved method of fighting them.

Necessity of Spraying.

At the recent meeting in Walla Walla of the Northestern Fruit Growers' Association, C. A. Tonneson, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture of Washington, read an important paper in which he said:

"To be a successful fruitgrower, spraying and other means of preventing the attacks of fruit pests must be With the great possibility before the resident to appoint a commission to past year the have been maintained terial in connection therewith from all outside sections.

"In each of the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and the province of British Columbia, both infected nursery trees and fruit have been condemned and destroyed under the direction of the boards of horticulture. During this dormant season many negligent orchardists have been served appropriation for the introduction of by official notice to spray or disenfect be expenses of a commissión to be ap-cointed by the president tinvestigate the people. Nearly 400 were intro-of time. In one county of the state served, requiring orchards to be sprayed before January 1, 1896.

"Clean and thrifty trees can be pur-Washington, Dec 1. — When the ment of Hawaii has granted to Columbia of the cost of labor with any fruit pests. The cost of labor and material necessary to keep a cleanly started orchard free from the attack of these serious enemies is a very nominal part of the expense of fruit raising. As fruit growers, we must make it a part of our duty to buy only those plants and trees which bear sufficient guarantee by official inspectors after being fumigated that they are free from serious pests or plant diseases. We must make the work of spraying a regular part of orchard cultivation and obey rules and regulations of our boards of horticulture refusing to let any fruit boxes or packages once used for fruit to come on our premises unless the same has been thoroughly disinfected, and we must make it our duty to notify any fruit pest inspector or his deputy of any violations of the law or of established rules and regulations which may come within our

notice. 'An orchardist in the western part of Washington has reported to the board of horticulture that on a single twenty-five bushels of apples that sold readily at \$1 per box as a result of using the Bordeaux mixture as directed for the scab.

Summarized, the difference in the value of spraying and not spraying is about as follows: Average cost of combating insect pests, including scale, aphis, condlin moth or scab, at 120 per tree, or eighty trees per acre, \$9.60. Increased value of average fruit crop protected from condlin moth, scale or scab, \$1 per tree or \$80 per acre, a net increase of 88 per cent. We can't afford not to spray, but we must be at work now, applying the lime, sulphur and salt solution as thoroughly compounded, as hot and rapidly as opportunities will permit and while purchasing our pumps we shall be prepared for codlin moth and scab in the spring when the work must continue. We are watching with great interest the work accom-We are watching plished by our ladybirds. They are destroiyng many of our injurious insects, but as yet are not multiplying OPINIONS POLITICAL

The Coming Fight Discussed by the Leading Party Organs.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.) There is one possibility for a united delegation from Ohio, and that would be for the friends of McKinley to unite with their opponents to make the delegation solid for Joseph Benson Foraker for president. If this should succeed and Foraker be elected McKinley could enter the field for the va-Professor C. V. pr., of the Pull-man, Wash., expeir

ing device. He not only enraged his parts of England, astonishing the differpolitical opponents, but he startled his friends by that ruling.

Depends Upon the Nominee.

[Harper's Weekly.] We believe, if the Republicans nominate for president a trimmer, or a man fical Among the most useful of in- either tainted with the evil of bossism or posessed of unsound currency views, adu and larval stages, ladybugs de- and if the Democrats nominate a caudidate of good character and ability, Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—Ti great strike of motormen and conductors of the Union Transfer and application of the Union Transfer and Transfer and

> Three Mighty Men. [St. Louis Republic.]

William R. Morrison, of Illinois; Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, gave the Democratic party the inspiration of a principle of acton and a policy of coherence and aggression. There were other men, valiant in service and ripe in counsel, but around these three raged the battle which was fought against foes without and foes within the party. There was a host of Israel before the walls of Bethlehem, but only three mighty men of valor who braved the Philistines to bring back the life-giving water from the well at the gate.

[Columbus, O , Express.] Benjamin Harrison is again down in New York on "purely private busiemployed from the stage of first plant- ness." There are also a large number ing the trees. More than this, the of presidential candidates and boss work must be begun in the nursery. politicians down there on the same errand. If the New York artist who San Francisco, fc. 19.—The United fruit growers of the Pacific Northwest, is paining Mr. Harrison's picture could we cannot be too particular about catch the expression of his face at the guarding against the introduction of moment he read Sherman's "Recollecensideration of a bill to empower the from which it agears that during the infected plants, trees, fruit and any ma-

As Much a Despot as Ever.

[Detroit Free Press.] The country is sufficiently acquaitned with Speaker Reed to know in advance that nothing will be done in the house bearing upon the problem of raising revenue, that will commit the party to McKinlevism or enhance the presidential prospects of the redoubtable major from Ohio. Mr. Reed is just as shrewd and just as much of a despot as he ever was and is in a position to have things very much his own way.

Harrison a Promising Candidate.

[Buffalo Commercial.] The most careful observers of the pothey see them regard Harirson as the Sept. 1, 1804. Signs of his wonderboomers, with Allison as an excellent second in the race.

Whitney's Statement. (New York Sun.1 Mr. Whitney has put forth a positive statement with regard to the Democratic nomination for the presidency. 'I am not a candidate and have not been a candidate and must not be considered a candidate," says Mr. Whitney. Yet if the Democratic national convention should insist upon nominating him, there is nothing in this declension to prevent the honor being forced upon him; and a very handsome and popular candidate he would make, notwithstanding his present refusal.

> Ohio's Governor Favored. [Cleveland Leader.]

McKinley is the first choice in most of the states and second choice in others. Even in New England Ohio's governor is favored by members of the this result by multiplying the square of Grange after Reed. That is the case in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont then asked to multiply the answer twice and Connecticut. In New York the by 49 and once by 25, a task which he Grangers like Governor Morton, but if accomplished successfully, though the he cannot be nominated they want Mc- answer consists of 17 figures In Delwaware, West Vir-Kinley. In Delwaware, West Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas and 677. To this he gave the correct answer in five seconds. How many times would

Reed and McKinley. [Boston Herald.] We see nothing in the record of Mr. Keed to endanger his popularity as a Republican candidate if nominated. There are some points about the two men which make him a new candidate tors of 247, 483? To this he replied 941 in comparison with McKinley. We and 263, which are the only factors .do not think there will be the need of Strand Magazine. passing over better-known men as presidential candidates this year that there has been in previous campaigns, and if there were we fail to see where Mr. Reed has made a record that would render him more dangerous to the party than any new candidate likely to be selected. They must all declare for protection in the abstract, and Mr. Reed is comimtted to nothing more.

Ex-Treasurer Boggs Convicted,

Tacoma, Dec. 20.-A verdict of guilty was brought in by the jury this morning against George W. Boggs, excity treasuer, charged with fraudulentgain. The maximum penalty is ten attached to a chain around the neck, a years in the penitentiary. Sentence portion of the charred skull of Shelley. has not yet been imposed.

STRONG ON FIGURES.

WERE LIGHTNING CALCULATORS BY A GIFT OF NATURE.

Two Boys Whose Peculiar Talents Attracted General Attention Some of the Difficult Tests Through Which They Passed

George Parker Bidder was born in 1806 at Morton Hampstead, in Devonshire, where his father carried on a small business as a stonemason. At the early age of 4 he showed a most extraordinary ability for calculation, which with slight assistance from an elder brother assumed quite phenomenal proportions. His peculiar talents soon attracted general attention, and his father found it a much more profitable employment to carry his son about the country and exhibit him as the "Calculating Phenomenon" than following his trade. In this way young Bidder visited many ent people who came to question him by the wonderful rapidity with which he was able to answer, without external aid of any description, the most difficult questions. Of these the following are a few of the most extraordinary examples: If a flea spring 2 feet and 3 inches in every hop, how many hops must it take to go around the world, the circumference being 25,020 miles, and how long would it be performing the journey allowing it to take 60 hops every minute without intermission? Answer, 58,713,-600 hops and I year, 314 days, 13 hours and 20 minutes.

The following question was solved by him in 40 seconds: Suppose the ball at the top of St. Paul's cathedral to be 6 feet in diameter, what did the gilding cost at 3 14d. per square inch? Answer,

£237 10s. 1d.

The following in 1 minute and 20 seconds: Suppose a city to be illuminated with 9,999 lamps, each lamp to consume one pint of oil every four hours in succession, how many gallons would they consume in 40 years? Answer, 109,489,050 gallons.

Another curious question was: Suppose the earth to consist of 971,000,000 inhabitants and suppose they die in 80 years and 4 months, how many have returned to dust since the time of Adam, computing it to be 5,850 years? Multiply the answer by 99.

During one of his exhibition tours, fortunately for the lad, his performances attracted the attention of eminent scholars, who after making inquiries subsequently undertook his education. He was attached to the ordnance survey for a short time and afterward was as sociated with Stephenson, the great en-

Some years after, he entered parliament, and numerous stories are extant of his wonderful skill in detecting a flaw in some elaborate sets of calculations, whereby he was often enabled to upset an opponent's case. Or, at other times, he would establish his own case by arguments based upon mathematical data, possibly only at the moment placed before him. It is said that on one occasion an opposing counsel asked that he might not be allowed to remain in the committee room on the ground that "nature had endowed him with qualities that did not place his opponents on a fair footing.

After taking a leading part in many important engineering works, he died at Dartmouth, Sept. 20, 1878.

Another of these extraordinary children, between whom and Bidder honors litical situation and those who are not were almost equally divided, was afraid to report things as they think Zerah Colburn, born at Cabot, Vt., most promising of the presidential ful power appeared at a very tender made by his father, who was much surprised one day to hear him repeating the product of several numbers, although at the time he had received no other instruction than such as could be obtained at a small country school whose curriculum did not include writing or caphering. He thereupon proposed a variety of arithmetical questions to his son, all of which the child answered with remarkable facility and correctness. At the age of 8 the boy was able to solve most difficult questions by the mere operation of his mind. Many persons of the first eminence for their knowledge in mathematics made a point of seeing and conversing with him, and they proposed to him a great variety of questions to test his marvelous powers. Among them were the following:

Give the square root of 999,999. After hesitating a little he replied 999, 999,-000,001 and observed that he produced 37,037 by the square of 27. He was

Name the cube root of 413,993,348,-Mississippi McKinley was the first in five seconds. How many times would choice over all the other candidates. a coach wheel 13 feet in circumference turn round in 256 miles, and how many minutes in 48 years. To the first he replied in two seconds 112,640, and to the second, before the question could be written down, 25,228,800, and added that the number of seconds in the same period was 1,513,728. What are the fac-

As Women See Women.

Alice Stone Blackwell, in answer to a question by a Boston paper, wrote: The question, Are women more charitable toward the faults of other women than men are? must be answered in the negative. Men see the faults of women through a certain softening glamor of sex. Women look at them clear sightedly and with an impartiality that is often pitiless."

The most extravagant instance of literary relic worship on record is said to be that of a well known Englishman ly using the public funds for personal who constantly wears, in a small locket HORSE TORTURE.

Silting the Nostrile Still Practiced In & Parts of the World.

Parts of the World.

Slitting a horse's nostrils is still practiced in some parts of the world, as in Persis, Mongolia and even in northern Africa, and penies with slit nestrils are often seen in the Himalayas and in Afghanistan. This mutilation is resorted to in the erroneous belief that the horse can inhale mere air when going at a fast pace, and also that it prevents neighing, a disqualification of much importance during war, or when it is desirable to travel as silently as possible. It was practiced in Hungary not long ago, if we are to accept as evidence the copy of a finished sketch of a horse's head, by the celebrated Zoffani, given in

long ago, if we are to accept at the copy of a finished sketch of a horse's head, by the celebrated Zoffani, given in Colonel Hamilton's work on horses. It is rather surprising that the fashion was not renewed in England, for two or three canturies ago, to prevent a horse neighing, it was recommended to the a woolen band around the tongue. Markham says:

"If either when you are in service in the wars and would not be discovered, or when upon any other occasion you would not have your horse to neigh or make a noise, you shall take a lyste (band) of woolen cloth and tye it fast in many folds about the middle of your horse's tongue, and believe it, so long as the tongue is so tyed, so long the horse can by no means neigh or make any extraordinary noise with his voice, as hath often ocen tried and approved of."

A very barbarous and useless operation for the prevention of stumbling in horses was fashionable toward the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. This was the exposure of the tendon of a muscle that assists in dilating the nostrils and twisting it round two er three times, when it was divided. "In do-

ing this you shall see the horse bring his hinder legs to his fore legs almost, when you have thus pulled and turned the sinew two or three times." Such a statement will give some idea of the pain the animal cless operation experienced during the sens

Nineteenth Century

TROLLOPE'S RAPID WRITING.

His Work Produced With Astonishing Speed Regardless of His Surroundings.

I remember a characteristic discussion about their mode of writing between Trol-lope and George Eliot at a little dinner

party at her house.
"Why," said Anthony, "I sit down every morning at 5:30, with my watch on my desk, and for three hours I regularly produce 250 words every quarter our.

George Eliot positively quivered with horror at the thought—she who could write only when she felt in the vein, who wrote, rewrote and destroyed her manuscript two or three times, and as often as not sat at

or three times, and as often as not sat at her table without writing at all.

"There are days and days together," she groaned out, "when I cannot write a line."

"Yes," said Trollope, "with imaginative work like yours that is quite natural, but with my mechanical stuff it's a sheer matter of industry. It's not the head that does it. It's the cobbler's wax on the sent and the sticking to my chair." and the sticking to my chair.'

In his "Autobiography" he has elaborately explained this process—how he wrote day by day, including Sundays, whatever his duties, his amusements or the place, measuring out every page, counting the words and exacting the given quantity hour by hour. He wrote continuously 2,500 words in each day and at times more than 25,000 words in a week. He wrote while engaged in severe professional drudghunting thrice a week and in whirl of London society. He wrote in railway trains, on a sea voyage and in a town clubroom. Whether he was on a journey, or pressed with office reports, or vis-ting friends, he wrote just the same.— Frederick Harrison in Forum.

A Wonder of Relationship.

In an old scrapbook which contains a number of clippings without date I find he following: "William Harman, who the following: "William Harman, who committed suicide at Titusville, Pa., a short time since, did so because some one had convinced him that he was his own grandfather lar letter he left: 'I married a widow had a grownup daughter. My father visited us often, fell in love with my step-daughter and married her. Thus he became my son-in-law, and my stepdaughter became my mother, because she was my father's wife. Soon after this my wife gave birth to a son, which, of course, was my father's brother-in-law, and my unche, for he was the brother of my stepmocher. for he was the brother of my stepmother My father's wife also became the mother of a son. He was, of course, my brother, and also my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. Accordingly my wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at one and the same And, as the husband of a person's time. And, as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather!" Was it any wonder that the poor man rid himself of such tangled relationship?-St. Louis Republic.

The Still, Small Voice.

The still, small voice.

The mother and grandmother of small Susan were "talking her over," and in small Susan's presence. "Have you taught her anything yet about the still, small voice?" asked the grandmother. "No," replied the mother, "she is too young. PH. plied the mother, "she is too young. PH teach her about the still, small voice when she's able to understand it." A day or two after this small Susan's mother heard the most dreadful howls and yells coming from the nursery. Rushing there she found small Susan prone upon the floor.
"What is the matter, my darling!" cried

what is the inneter, my darring? Great the affrighted mother. Whereat small Su-san picked herself up deliberately and re-plied, screnely enough, "That, mamma, is the still, small voice."—New York Sun.

Ismail and Ferry.

On one occasion, the late Ismail Pashs. was advised by Jules Ferry, the prime minister, to visit London in order to enlist the support of the British government in his scheme to oust his son Tewfik at Cairo. He showed a new high hat to a friend, "Ferry says I should with the remark: not go to London in a fez; it's too oriental. He recommended me to his hatter, and the pig has charged me 40 francs for this thing. I suspect Ferry has a commission on it."

Intimation.

"So the insolent fellow refused to pay "He did not say so in words, but he intimated it.

How so?" 'He kicked me down stairs."-Figaro

The angelica plant is native to Europe. It grows wild in most of the northern parts of that continent, being also found in the Alps, the Carpathlan and the Ural moun-

By distilling it at a very high heat wood. may be made to yield a good article of gas.