encourage plant, are willing to conout the same and to make bids for
outracts with the government for the
oly of the requisite material for the
riest guns adapted to modern warif a guaranteed order of sufficient
altitude, accompanied by a positive repriation extending over a series of se shall be made by congress. All bts as to the feasibility of the plan ing thus removed, I renew my recomgreas as will enable the government construct its own ordnan on territory, and so provide the arma-ent demanded by considerations of tional safety and honor.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy the report of the secretary of the navy hibits the progress which has been ade on the new steel cruisers, author-ed by the acts of August 5, 1882, and arch 3, 1883. Of the four vessels unr contract, one, the Chicago, of 4,500 gs, is more than half finished. The flants, 3,000 tons, has been successlaunched, and her machinery is fitting. The Boston, also of 3,000 ow fitting. The Boston, also of 3,000 ms, is ready for launching, and the olphin, a dispatch steamer of 1,500 ms, is ready for delivery. Certain adsecret criticisms upon the designs of the designs of the discussed by the second discussed discussed by the second discussed craisers are discussed by the sec tary, who insists that the correctness conclusions reached by the advis board and by the department, have en demonstrated by recent develop-ent in ship building abroad. The machinery of the double-turreted

nitors, Puritan, Terror and Amphiite, contracted for under the act of larch 3, 1883, is in process of construcsn. No work has been done during a past year on their armor, for lack of an eccessary appropriations. A fourth solitor, the Monadnock, still remains afinished at the navy yard in Califorma. It is recommended that early steps as the contract the same years and and taken to complete these vessels and provide also an armament for the

The recommendations of the naval adory board, approved by the depart-ent, comprise the construction of one sel, comprise the sel cruiser of 4,500 tons, one cruiser of 000 tons, two heavily-armed gunboats, as light cruising gunboat, one dispatch seel armed with Hotchkias cannon, e armored ram and three torpedo ats. The general designs of all of hich are calculated to meet the exist-g wants of the service, and are now ell advanced, and the construction of e vessels can be undertaken as soon you shall grant the necessary author-

An act of congress approved in Aug-t, 1882, authorized the removal to the sited States of the bodies of Lieuten at Commander George W. De Long at his companions of the Jeannette pedition. This removal has been sucsfully accomplished by Lieutenants after and Scheutze. The remains re taken from their grave in the Lens its; in March, 1883, and were retained Yakutsk until the following winter, season being too far advanced to it their immediate transportation, arrived at New York February 20, where they were received

In pursuance of the joint resolution congress approved February 13, 1884, naval expedition was fitted out for the lief of Lieutenant A. W. Greely, of a United States army, and of the party to had been engaged under his command in scientific observations at Lady maklin bay. The fleet consisted of esteamer Thetis, purchased in Engad; the Bear, purchased at St. John, ewfoundland, and the Alert, which as generously provided by the British wernment. Preparations for the exsellition were premptly made by the promptty cretary of the navy, with the active operation of the secretary of war, sumander G. W. Coffin was placed in mmand of the Alert, and Lieutenant H. Emory in command of the Bear. he Thetis was intrusted to the com-and of Winfield S. Coply, to whom so was assigned the superintendency the expedition. Immediately upon arrival at Uppernavik the fleet be dangerous navigation of Melville and in spite of every obstacle and Littleton island on June 22, a rinight earlier than any vessel ever fore attained that point. On the me day it crossed over to Cape Sabine, here Lieutenant Greely and the surters of his party were discovered. ter taking on board the living and the dies of the dead, the relief ships sailed St. Johns, where they re-arrivd on ly 17. They were appropriately re-lived at Portsmouth, N. H., on August and at New York on August 8. One the bodies was landed at the former ace, and the others were put on shore Governor's Island, and, with the exption of one which was interred in the ional cemetery, were forwarded nee to the destination indicated by The organization and conduct nds. this relief expedition reflects great edit upon all who contributed to its

THE NAVY SHOULD BE RESTORED.

In this, the last of the state measage at I shall have the honor to transmit the congress of the United States, I ot too strongly urge upon your atation the duty of restoring our navy rapidly as possible to the high state efficiency which formerly character-lit. As the long peace that has ed us into a sense of fancied security at any time be disturbed, it is plain at the policy of strengthening this in of the service is dictated by considrations of wise economy, of just re-ard for our future tranquility, and of me appreciation of the dignity and or of the republic.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The report of the postmaster general equaints you with the present condition and needs of the postal service. It iscloses the gratifying fact that the loss I revenue from reduction of the rate in etter postage, as recommended in my assage of December, 1882, and effected y the act of March 3d, 1883, has been such less than was generally anticisted. My recommendation of the reaction was based upon the belief that 3e actual falling off in receipts from etter packages for the year immedion and needs of the postal service. It is closes the gratifying fact that the loss I revenue from reduction of the rate in ster postage, as recommended in my assage of December, 1882, and effected y the act of March 3d, 1883, has been such less than was generally anticited. My recommendation of the relaction was based upon the belief that he actual falling off in receipts from atter packages for the year immeditely succeeding the change of rate sould be \$3,000,000. It has proved to conly \$2,275,000. This is a trustforthy indication that the revenue will soon be restored to its former volume by he natural increase of sealed correpondence. I confidently repeat, therefore, the recommendation of my last annual measage, that the single rate of estage upon drop letters be reduced to me cent, wherein payment of two cents.

mfacturers in this country, who, is now required by law. The double ough not provided at present with rate is only exacted at offices where the

equality that ought no longer to exist.

I approve the recommendation of the postmaster general that the unit of eight in the rating of first class matter weight in the rating of first class matter should be one ounce, instead of one-balf ounce as it now is. In view of the sta-tistics furnished by the department it may well be doubted whether the change would result in any loss of revenue. That it would greatly promote the con-venience of the public is beyond doubt.

Their delivery system has been latterly applied to five cities, and the total number of offices in which it is now in operation is 159. Experience shows that its application, under proper conditions, is equally an accommodation to the public and an advantage to the postal service. It is more than self-sustaining, and for reasons urged by the postmaster-general may properly be extended. It is the opinion of that officer that it is proper to provide means whereby exceptional dispatch in dealing with, letters in free delivery offices may be secured, by the payment of extraordinary postage. This scheme might be made effective by the employment of a special stamp, whose cost should be commensurate with the expense of the extra service. In some of the large cities of twater express companies have undertaken to outstrip the government mail carriers, by affording for the prompt transmission of letters better facilities than have hitherto been at the command of the postoffice. It has always been the policy of the government to discourage such enterprises, and in no better way can that policy be maintained than in supplying the public with the most efficient service that, with due regard to its own best interests, can be furnished for its accommodations. FRICK DELIVERY SYSTEM. own best interests, can be furnished for its accommodations.

The attorney general renews the recommendation contained in his report of last year, touching the fees of witnesses and jurors. He favors radical changes in the fee bill, the adoption of a system by which attorneys and marshals of the United States should be compensated solely by salaries, and the erection by the

solely by salaries, and the erection by the government of a penitentiary for the confinement of offenders against its laws.

Of the varied governmental concerns in charge of the interior department the reports of the secretary present an interesting summary. Among the tepics deserving particular attention, I refer you to his observations respecting our Indian affairs, the pre-emption and timber culture acts, the failure of railroad companies to take title to lands granted by the government, and the operations of the pension office, the census bureau and the bureau of education.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Allusion has been made already to the circumstance that both as between the different tribes, and as between the different tribes, and as between the different tribes, and as between indians and the whites, the past year has been one of unbroken peace. In this circumstance the president is glad to find justification for the policy of the government in dealing with the Indian question and confirmation of the views which were fully expressed in his first communication to the forty-seventh congress. The secretary urges anew the enactment of a statute for punishment of crimes committed on Indian reservations, and recommends the passage of a bill now pending in the bouse of representatives for the purchase of a tract of 18,000 square miles from the Sioux reservation. Both these measures are worthy of approval.

I concur with him also in advising the repeal of the pre-emption law, the enactment of statutes ending the present legal complications touching lapsed grants to railread companies, and the funding of the debt of the several Pacific railroads, under such guaranty as shall effectually insure its ultimate payment.

# THE MORMON QUESTION.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The report of the Utah commission will be read with interest. It discloses the results of recent legislation looking to the prevention and puninshment of polygamy in that territory. I still believe that if that abominable practice can be suppressed by law, it can only be by the most radical legislation consistent with the restraints of the constitution. I again recommend, therefore, that congress assume absolute political control of the territory of Utah, and provide for the appointment of a commission with such governmental power as in its judgment may justly and wisely be put in their hands.

OUR FORMIGN TRADE AGAIN.

# OUR FOREIGN TRADE AGAIN.

In the course of this communication reference has more than once been made to the policy of this government as regards the extension of our foreign trade. It seems proper to declare the general principles that should, in my opinion, underlie our national efforts in this direction. The main conditions of the problem may be thus stated: We are a people rich in mechanical pursuits and fertile in invention. We cover a vast extent of territory rich in agricultural products and in nearly all the raw materials necessary for saccessful manufacture. We have a system of productive establishments more than sufficient to supply our own demands. The wages of labor are nowhere else so great. The scale of living of our artisan classes is such as tend to secure their personal comfort and the development of those higher moral and intellectual qualities that go to the making of good citizens.

Our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the present needs of the government. There are elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of the workingman, our merchant marine shall be raised from its enfeebled condition, and a new market provided for the sale beyond our borders of the mani-In the course of this communication

marine shall be raised from its enfeebled condition, and a new market provided for the sale beyond our borders of the manifeld fruits of our industrial enterprises. The problem is complex, and can be solved by no single measure of innovation or reform. The countries of the American continent and the adjacent islands are for the United States the natural market of supply and demand. It is from these we should obtain what we do not produce in sufficiency, and it is to them that the surplus production of our fields, our mills and workshops should overflow, and under conditions that will equalize or favor them in comparison with foreign competition.

DIFFERENT PLANS.

avoldance of the technical restrictions and penalties which our intercourse with those countries is at present hampered. Second—The establishment of the consular service of the United States on a salaried footing, permitting the relinquishment of consular foes, not only as regards vessels under the national flag, but also as respects vessels of the treaty nations carrying goods entitled to the benefits of the treaties.

Third—The enactment of measures to favor the construction and maintenance of a steam carrying marine under the flag of the United States.

Fourth—The establishment of a uniform currency basis for the countries of America, se that the coinsed products of our mines may circulate on equal terms throughout the whole system of common wealths. This would require a momentary union of America; whereby the output of the buillion producing countries and the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor siver could be adjusted in conformity with the population, wealth and commercial needs of each. As many of the countries furnish no bullion to the common stock, the surplus production of our mines and mints might thus be utilized and a step taken toward the general remonetization of silver.

#### A WIDE PIELD.

To the accomplishment of these ends so far as they can be attained by separate treaties, the negotiations already concluded and now in progress have been directed, and the favor with which this enlarged policy has thus far been received warrants the belief that its operations will ere long embrace all or nearly all the countries of this hemisphere. It is by no means desirable, however, that the policy under consideration should be applied to these countries alone. The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia and Africa should be sought by reducing the tariff burdens on such of the wares as neither of the American states are fitted to produce, and thus enabling us to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw material, and of the manufactures in which we excel. It seems to me that many of the embarrasing elements in the great national conflict between protection and free trade may be thus turned to good account, that the revenue may be reduced so as to no longer tax the people; that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome; that our shipping interests may be judiciously arranged, the currency fixed on a sound basis, and above all that such a unity of interests be established among the states of the America system as will be of great and ever increasing advantages to them all. All treaties in the line of this policy, which have been rejected, negotiated or are in process of negotiation, contain a provision deemed to be requisite, under the clause of the constitution limiting to the house of representatives the authority to originate legislation for raising revenue. To the accomplishment of these ends so

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ted to the congress the first annual report of the civil service commission, together with communications from the heads of the several executive departments of the government respecting the practical working of the law under which the commission had been acting. The good results therein foreshadowed have been more than realized. The system has fully answered the anticipations of its friends in securing competent and faithful public servants, and in protecting the appointing officers of the government from the pressure of personal importantly, and from the labor of examining the claims and pretensions of rival candidates for public employment. The law has had the unqualified support of the president, and of the heads of the several departments, and the members of the al departments, and the members of the commission have performed their duties with zeal and fidelity: Their report will shortly be submitted, and will be accompanied by such recommendations for en-larging the scope of the existing statute as shall commend themselves to the ex-ecutive and the commissioners charged with its administration.

THE PROPOSED BANKRUPT LAW, ETC. In view of the general and persistent

demand throughout the commercial community for a national bankrupt law I hope that the differences of sentiment which have hitherto prevented its en-actment may not outlast the present ses-

The pestilence which for the past two years has been raging in the countries of the east, recently made its appearance in European ports with which we are in constant communication. The then secretary of the treasury, in pursuance of a proclamation of the president, issued certain regulations, restricting and for a time prohibiting the importation of rags, and the admission of baggage of emigrants and of travelers arriving from in-fected quarters. Lest this course may have been without strict warrant of law, I approve the recommendation of the present secretary that congress take action in the premises, and I also recommend the immediate adoption of such measures as will be likely to ward off the dreaded epidemic and to mitigate its secretic in case it should include. severity in case it should unhappily ex-tend to our shores.

The annual report of the commission ers of the District of Columbia reviews the operations of the several departments of its municipal government. I ask your careful consideration of its suggestions in respect to legislation, especially commending such as relates to a revision of the civil and criminal code, the performance of labor by revision of the civil and criminal code, the performance of labor by persons sen-tenced to imprisonment in the jail, the construction and occupation of wharves along the river front, and the erection of

a suitable building for district offices.

I recommend that in recognition of the eminent services of Ulysses S. Grant, late general of the armies of the United States, and twice president of this na-tion, that congress confer upon him a suitable pension.

# IN CONCLUSION.

Certain of the measures that seem to me necessary and expedient I have now, in abeyance to the constitution, recomin abeyance to the constitution, recom-mended for your adoption. In respect to others of no less importance. I shall content myself with renewing the rec-ommendations already made to the con-gress, without restating the grounds up-on which such recommendations were

The preservation of forests in the public domain, the granting of government aid for popular education, the amendment of the federal constitution so as to render effective the disapproval by the president of particular ideas in appro-priation bills, the enactment of statutes priation bills, the chactment of statutes in regard to the filling of vacancies in presidential offices, and the determin-ing of vexed questions respecting presi-dential disability, are measures which

tion of their unfailing courtesy and of tion of their unfailing courtesy and of their harmonious co-operation with the executive in so many measures calculated to promote the best interests of the nation, and to my fellow-citizens generally I acknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support which they have accorded me in my administration of the executive department of the government.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. I, 1884.

#### Washing Day in Switzerland.

I know of few merry comedies so thoroughly enjoyable by the chance spectator as washing day in a hamlet like Soglio. Now, washing day is with us in America, as we all too well know. the sternest kind of high-wrought tragedy, in which men hold their bated breath in fear, and women are wrought to the most formidable state of tension. The miseries of the "solitary system" are then witnessed in their most cruel shape. Approach now the parallel spectacle in Soglio, guided to the spot by peals of merry laughter. Into a great stone basin, thirty feet by ten, a stream of crystal mountain water is pouring in constant flood, and all around the brink, their dresses girt close and their arms stripped bare for action, stand the women, young and old. No moping melancholy, no look of frautic despair at the heap of soiled clothes one poor, lone, unaided creature has got to cope with; but, instead of this, the glee, invigoration, and courage that comes of numbers. Already a topic is started, the last Sunday's sermon, the festival down in Promontoguo, the latest engagement in the village, and in a trice it is clear what vigorous dramatic eloquence the mere operation of washing imparts to the ordinary prose of talk. Here is one woman taking exception to something she did not like in the doctrine of the sermon, just at the very point when she is rubbing in the soap on a particularly dirty spot in the garment she has in band. With what vim she applies the caustic bar, and then rubs and rubs, as though it were not a shirt, but the very manuscript it self, and the evil doctrine in black ink within it, she is bringing her finest en-ergies to bear upon. And lo! when all at once she aunihilates alike the stain of dirt and the obnoxious sentiment, what a look of triumph as she holds on high the now stainless garment, and all pause to gaze in admiration. Here, again, is another woman wringing dry with her powerful arms a coarse linen sheet. Ah! the sheet is a more symbol. It is the last refuge of lies she is wring ing out of some bad character in the neighborhood, or out of some danger-ous tendency to extravagance or folly she is depre-ating for the young. How clear at a glance the two-fold advan-tage! First the sheet gets the benefit of her passion for in no uninspired of her passion, for in no uninspired mood could she begin to wring so dry; and then the consciences of her co-workers are sought home with an energy the village pastor, debarred of such superb dramatic adjuncts, can never aspire to compass. - Cor. Boston Herald.

He Came to it.

The railroad passenger who leaves from any depot in Detroit must show his ticket at the gate. The idea is to keep dead heads off the trains and prevent people from making mistakes, but it's a poor day when a dozen kickers don't show up.

Yesterday morning a man with a very, very iron-jaw and lots of width between the eyes reached one of the gates with a parcel under either arm.

"Ticket, sir. "In my pocket." "Show your ticket!"

"Can't you take my word that I've got a ticket?"

"Please show your ticket."
"Am I a liar?" demanded the pas

"Ticket, sir; show your ticket."
"I'll be hanged if I do."
"All right; please stand back."
"Look a-here," said the man with the metal in his jaw, "I'll stay here a thousand years before I'll show my

ticket at that gate." A dozen people laughed at him, but he let the train go out and walked around with his parcels under has arm.

Then a chap with a battered white plug hat, run-down boots and last year's clothes, slouched up to him, held out a greasy paw and said "Pardner, put it thar! Both of us dead broke. Both of us want to get out o' here. Both of us got left at the

gate. Pardner. I'll toss up to see whether you pawn your red whiskers or I spout my old hat for two schooners of beer!" The wide eyed man laid down his bundles and kicked the other with such force that he fell flat. When he had picked himself up he walked straight to the gate, exhibited his ticket and

passed through with the remark:
"There it is there it is! but I'll beat the conductor or die with my boots ou! -Detroit Free Press.

# Stings And Bites.

An old woodsman of Australia, who used to extch anakes for pastime, says that a raw onion bruised and applied as soon as passible to the wound is a certain cure for the bite of all the venomous serpents of that country except the death adder, which he admits is so poisonous, and its poison is so quick in acting, that there is no known remedy That the onion is a specific for the sting of poisonous insects of all kinds has long been known to the writer of this paragraph, who, when a boy, invariably carried one on expedi-tions with companions against hornets nests, etc. It was found that the application of onion juice would instantly allay the pain caused by the stinging of hornets, vellow-jackets, wasps, bees, etc.—Washington Star.

Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, an eclectic physician, whose office is on an aristocratic street in Syracuse, and whose practice is among some of "the best people," is reported as saying that both the Bible and scientific authorities prove his claim dential disability, are measures which and scientific authorities prove his claim to be the prophet Cyrus, mentioned in Isalah as to appear on earth. At forty-retire from the public service, I cannot retire from the public service, I cannot refrain from expressing to the members of the national legislature with whom I have been brought into personal and the official intercourse my sincure approxis-

THE BOOK THIEF'S DEVICE.

Biffing Valuable Books of Portratts and Hare Illustrations.

|New York Letter.] "The newest trick of book thieves is a most curious one," said a Nassun street book dealer, the other day, "and I confess it took me in completely, although I have been in the business forty years, and though I knew a good deal. A very well dressed man came in and represented himself as the assistant librarian of the new public library in Cleveland. He said he had come to this city to her 20,000 books among which he wanted to buy 20,000 books, among which he wanted to include about forty representative copies of the old theological works printed in New England within the first century after the settlement of the Puritans.

settlement of the Puritams
"Of course I gave him permission to look at what I had in that line," said the book-dealer. "After examining the books for about half an hour the man went out, saying that he intended to visit other bookstores in the neighborhood. He returned about 3 o'clock in the afternoou and looked again at the books, and then went away, promising to call this morning and make his purchases.

"Just after he had gone I noticed that he had put one of the books back on the wrong shelf. It was a volume of Cotton Mather's sermon printed in Cambridge in 1678, and was almost unique in this country. Taking

was almost unique in this country. Taking it down I felt that there was some small ubstance between some of the heaves, and, sure enough, there was—a piece of wet string laid against the binding jest back of where there had been a woodcut portrait of Cotton Nather binneif. But the woodcut had disappeared. The rescal had slipped the wet string in during his first visit to the store, and it had so moistened the paste with which the portrait was fastened in the book that during his second visit he had slipped the cut out and second visit he had slipped the cut out and put it in his pocket without cutting or tear-ing it in the least. An examination of the voluntes the thief had looked over revealed the fact that he had in the same way stolen the fact that he had in the same way stolen seventeen other woodcuts and engravings, the loss of which decreases the value of the volumes fully one-half. For instance, the Cotton Mather sermons were worth \$180 with the portrait, while without it I can't sell the book for more than \$50. Do I expect to catch idm? Well, I hardly expect to be so fortunet."

"What do you think the man can sell his plunder for?" asked the reporter. "Well, probably for about \$500—perimps more," said the book dealer. "And I pity the public libraries of the city, for that man evidently knows just what woodcuts and en-gravings are the rarest and most valuable, and he will play the same trick in thos places if the librarians are not very careful.

(Chicago Herald.)
"My business isn't what it used to be," said bank-breaker from New York, who came a bank-breaker from New York, who came out to attend the national convention. "All of the gentlemen in the profession are either going to Europe or moving west. I may conclude to locate out here myself after awhile, for there is no use trying to make a living in New York or New England any more. There's no certainty about the business, and that's what kills it dead. In old times when a cove got into a bank he had a sure thing on a boodle, but it isn't so any more. Sometimes it takes a sharp man a year to get into times it takes a sharp man a year to get into a bank, and costs him a small fortune be-sides. There's this man and that man to be

sides. There's this man and that man to be fixed, there's expensive tools to buy, there's board and tailor bills to pay and hard men to keep on a salary, so that by the time everything is ready there may be \$5,000 or \$10,000 invested in the business.

"I had a bank once, a higama down east, that stood me in \$12,380, and when I got into it there wasn't enough money in the crib to et me pay 50 sents on the dollar. Yet that hank had an advertised surplus and deposite amounting to millions. When I got in I knew the concern was insolvent, and if I had had time to examine the books I would have found out where the money went to. A found out where the money went to. A month after I paid the place a visit, the cashier turnel up missing, and there was a great sensation over one of the biggest defaications of the century. Now, you see, the on'y trouble was that the cashier took an un-fair advantage of me. He was on the inside, and he had the thing cleaned out before I got there at all. That's what is making my business very risky down east. You never know at what minute you may run against one of these empty banks. Whited sepul-hers is what we call them in our business."

Points About Patents

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]
The belief of some persons that sugar in
paying quantities can be got from cornstalks as well as from sorghum, recalls the fact that the state of Connecticut gave to Edward Hinman a patent for making molasses from cornstalks in October, 1717, or nearly 167 years ago. Sonator Platt, who introduced He got no consolation for a long two this statement into a recent speech, cited some other curious old Connecticut patents, showing that the spirit of invention was devices in the list for manufacturing wooden nutmers, but in 1783 a patent was given to Benjamin Hanks for "a clock which will vind itself up."

wind itself up."

Another interesting point that may be derived from Mr. Platt's tables is, that while in 1790 there were but three patents issued by the United States government, in 1793 but eleven, and in 1795 but twelve, the issue for year before last was 18,135, and for last year year before last was 18,185, and for last year it was 21,193. At certain epochs there have been remarkable jumps in the annual list. Thus in 1854 the number of new patents rose to 1,750 from only 846 for the previous year, and the gain was held and continued. So in 1866 the new issues were 8,874, but the fol-lowing year the number bounded to 12,301. Very oddly it never afterward varied 2,000 ne or down during fourteen years, the new up or down during fourteen years, the new issues for 1880 heing 12,936. But the next year the number suddenly started forward to 15,588, and there have since been steady

The India canals are a distinctive feature of the country. They are splendidly built, being intended principally for irrigation, although having locks, so as to make navigation possible. The largest and most important one is the Ganges canal, which cost the government over £2,000,000. It is about 300 miles to the government over £2,000,000. It is about 300 miles to the government over £2,000,000. It is about 300 miles to the Ganges and proceeds ong, runs out of the Ganges and product the Ganges again. When the long, runs out of the Ganges and proceeds into the Ganges again. When the subject of building it was agitated, the interesting natives vowed they would never for an iinstant tolerate it, tapping as it did the sacred river of the Hindoos. Then when the work was actually begun they changed their tactics and gravely declared that water would not remain i for flow through the causal. When the fallacy of this position was shown, they receded from it and contented themselves with solemnly asserting that no native would ever avail himself of the improvement. It is now in full operation, however.

Joan Jacob Aster has just presented to the Aster library in New York city, tan remark size rare and interesting volumes. The comprise the "Evangelisterium of the Carlo vingias Age."

QLIMPSES OF VENICE.

Scenes Which Meet the Rye of Crescent City Artist.

(Private Letter in N. O. Times Dem After eight hours we came to marshes.

Oh! a goudola! red and yellow sails, with pictures and designs on them! A long stretch of low, delicate tinted houses:

stretch of low, delicate tinted houses; spires and domes—Venice! Crowd of gondoliers—our baggage is caught up, and twenty steps out of the station bring us to the Canale Grande, dotted by hundreds of black gondolas.

Not a sound is heard as we gide away under arched bridges, through narrow and wide canals, just grazing this boat and spinning like a top around that corner or post, going rapidly past fairy-like palaces and groups of people, whose colors remind one of those of a kaleidoscope. Now out in a bay, and along the river. Now out in a bay, and along the river, with its conglomeration of fish-boats and palaces, we passed behind the Palace of the Doge, under the Bridge of Sighs, and soon were taken into this charming old bear when I have a property of the part of th old house, where I have a room over-looking a garden on one side, and the most curious mass of tiled roofs and chimneys on the other."

We set out to explore the city, and I am still exploring with my mouth wide open, wondering whether I am awake, and uncertain whether the time is before or after Christ; though there are enough of churches and exquisite shrines set up on posts in the water to convince me that Christianity has blown its hurricane over this most conservative jewel of a

A jumble of canals, alleys, gondolas, chimney pots, fish markets, sails, palaces and women—women—I, yi, yil See them! Graceful creatures, as they trip over the bridges, or sit in groups thread-ing beads—so docile, they surround you and talk their dialect, which differs so from the Florentine that I barely under stand it.

The men are splendid types, weather-beaten, polite and respectable. The old fishermen are so rusty that barnacles

stick to them.

Right across the bay is a long island—the Lido. It costs 2 cents to get there; a walk of five minutes brings you to a beach twenty-five miles long on the Adriatic sea. There are trees and meadows where you can find rest and solitude, to rest from crowded Venice. There also is Chioggio, an antique fishing town amazing to see. We go there on Friday—the unlucky day—when the fishermen stay at home and mend their nets. stick to them.

These people here ornament every-thing that they touch. They are innate artists. The rich tourists are coarse and tasteless beside them. See their boats, all carved and adorned with brass madonnas everywhere serpents twining around. On a sail that passed this morning was the image of a horse, of colossal size and painted in vermilion, the only horse, perhaps, that most of the

people have ever seen.

People are singing all around. They are very cheerful and kind to each other. Their devotion to children and

other. Their devotion to children and dogs is strong.

The boys are perfect—turning cart-wheels, jumping into the canals and having lots of fun. Begging, the Italians' weakness, isn't very troublesome. In an out-of-the-way place, I discovered this morning groups of clean, beautifully dressed girls and women who were sitting in the alleys stringing beads. They extended their hands without shame, and langhed when I refused to

hame, and laughed when I refused to give a "soldo." They all wanted to pose, and to mor-row I shall go and paint them. Save your money and come to Venice;

heaven afterward or not.

(Cor. N. O. Times-Demo

The sunsets are glorious and the moon rises even more so. Indeed, the even-ings are pleasant and we are tempted to aleep out on the deck instead of in our stuffy cabins. This, however, the cap-tain forbids, on account of the peculiar influences of the moon in this climate. The rays of a tropical moon poisons meat, and our supplies are tested with a piece of silver in the boiling water. Any discoloration of the silver indicates that discoloration of the silver indicates that the meat has been exposed to the moon-shine. One indiscreet sailor sleeps on dock and in the morning his face is wrenched out of shape. After this we are careful, and sit under the awning while we spin our sea yarns. The dews at night are very heavy and leave a thick saline deposit on the ship's rigging. Occasionally a mirage furnishes us with diversion. The phosporescent displays of the Araa mirage furnishes us with diversion. The phosporescent displays of the Arabian and Red seas are not what I had expected after reading and hearing so much of them; but perhaps this is owing to the supernatural brilliance of the moon. The phosphorescence is, however, sui generis so far as I have seen. It floats about in apparent "chunks," which attach themselves to the sides of the vessel and are impelled forward for a time, only to become detached at leagth, and quickly disappear astern.

Examples from the German.

A German newspaper gives a few samples of German bulls, which are quite as amusing as those perpetrated by the Irish, who have been heretofore supposed to have had a monopoly in the business: "Among the immigrants was an old blind woman who came to Amerbusiness: "Among the immigrants was an old blind woman, who came to America once more before she died, to see her only son." "After the door was closed a soft female foot alipped into the room, and with her own hand extinguished the taper." "Both doctors were unable to restore the deceased once more to life and health." "The chariot of revolution is colling onward and grasshing its testh as or ling onward, and gnashing its teeth as it rolls," is what a Berlin revolution-ist told the studenta, in 1848, in a speech. "The ladies' benefit association speech. "The ladies' benefit association has distributed twenty pairs of shoes among the poor, which will dry up many a tear." "I was sitting at the table enjoying a cup of coffee, when a gentle voice tapped me on the shoulder. I looked around and saw my old friend

Boucleauli's Prophery.

The prediction of Boueleault made several years ago seems about to be verified. He said: "Egypt was fatal to Assyria, to the Hebrews, to St. George, who was hung for looting; and to Napoleon. It is the graveyard of the world, and England has gone there to steal a lot for a quiet family vault."