LEBANON EXPRESS.

He who thinks to please the world is dullest of his kind; for let him face which way he will, one-half is yet behind.

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PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Oregon Complains of Its Census and Wants a Recount.

Sailors of the American Ship Louisiana Complain of the Cruelty of the Captain and Mates.

James G. Colmesnil, at one time United States Consul at Samoa, is charged at Seattle with forgery.

The California Board of Forestry has 30,000 tan-bark wattle trees growing at Santa Monica. They will be gratuitously distributed the coming winter.

Alexander Thompson has been convicted at Jackson, Amador county, Cal., of murder in the first degree, he having killed William Spray. The punishment inflicted is life imprisonment.

The four Indians who killed the Indian medicine man, Bullock, near Mariposa last June will be tried in September. Bullock was killed according to Indian custom because he had lost a patient.

The Susanville (Cal.) Mail asserts that title to desert land in Lassen county is being obtained by fraud, and specifies cases where title has been confirmed to 640 acres when the claimant had not enough water to irrigate an acre.

The revised returns of the Salt Lake (Utah) county election show that the Liberals have elected the Assessor, Selectmen, Surveyor, Attorney, Coroner, Clerk and Treasurer. The Mormons elected the Sheriff and Recorder.

Sixty miles of the Santa Fe road between Benson and Nogales, A. T., are washed out by rain, and rail communication to Sonora is cut off. The Santa Cruz river is flooding the valley, and is higher now than at any time during the flood.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Diego has adopted resolutions declaring itself in favor of a commercial reciprocity as embodied in Secretary Blaine's letter to Senator Frye. The resolutions were telegraphed to the Pacific Coast delegation in Congress.

Twenty-three Chinamen recently captured in Lower California while attempting to smuggle their way across the border from Mexico into the United States arrived in San Francisco last week, and were immediately taken to the county jail pending the sailing of the Belgic for China.

Oregon complains that Washington at this year 58,443 votes, and the census gives her a population of 339,000, while Oregon cast this year 73,400 votes and is given a population of 242,242. Oregon naturally protests vigorously against such census blunders, and insists upon a recount.

The following officers have been elected by the Board of Managers of the Puget Sound Chatauqua Assembly: Rev. G. A. Tewksbury, President; Rev. Samuel Green, Secretary; W. H. Reeves, Treasurer; Rev. C. R. Pomeroy, Superintendent of Grounds; Rev. D. J. Pierce, Superintendent of Instruction.

In the course of a quarrel over a horse at Roslin, Wash., a negro named Miles Mayo stabbed and dangerously wounded a liveryman named Palheny. Mayo was arrested, and through fear of lynching was taken to Ellensburg and jailed. The negroes declare that if he is lynched they will avenge his death. A bitter hatred exists between white and black miners.

The San Jose Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to confer with a like committee from the Board of Trade for the purpose of calling a convention in San Jose of committees of Kern, Tulare, Fresno, Merced, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Mateo and San Francisco for the purpose of negotiating with the officials of the Santa Fe railroad to the end that their line be built through the counties named.

The cruiser San Francisco, which will probably leave the latter part of next week for the Santa Barbara channel to make her official trial trip, is required to develop 140 pounds of steam, 130 revolutions and a speed of nineteen knots. The other day, with 110 pounds of steam and 109 revolutions, the cruiser made eighteen knots. Commodore Irwin said that he expected the San Francisco to reach twenty knots on her trial trip.

At San Francisco Sub-Treasurer Jackson is in daily expectation of instructions from Washington for the purchase of a quantity of bullion in accordance with the new law, which provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury. Jackson thinks that a large part of the bullion will necessarily be purchased at San Francisco, the production of the Pacific Coast mines being greater than those in the East.

Sailors of the American ship Louisiana, which has just arrived at San Francisco from Philadelphia, complain of ill treatment by Captain Oliver, First Mate Oliver, his son, and the second mate, Davis. Belaying pins and billies were brought constantly into play and the men compelled to work when sick. One man was kept in irons three months. Davis was on the ship R. G. Belknap two years ago, and was arrested on the arrival of the ship at New York. Two of the crew were missing, and it was charged that Davis had a hand in their disappearance. A charge against him for cruelty at sea is now pending.

The strike of molders in the foundry of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco will by the terms of their contract entitle the Iron Works to an extension of time for the delay occasioned by the strike. It is probable that they will get fully five months' extension on the Monterey, though the work has been progressing well in other departments except the foundry. In the meantime the Secretary of the Navy is beginning to be a little anxious about the delay in the completion of the vessel, and he may insist that if the Union Works cannot get this work done in their own works they must sublet it and have it done elsewhere.

The Oceanic Steamship Company has secured the mail contract from the French Government for service between San Francisco and Tahiti and the Marquessas islands. The mails heretofore have been carried by schooners. The new arrangement means considerable to San Francisco, as the mails will now be delivered every four weeks. The line will not be established, however, until the first of the year, as it will take the intervening time to get ready. The proposition is to have the island steamers meet the Australian steamers to and from that city at Honolulu, so they will run on the same schedule as the vessels between there and the colonies. The Oceanic Company has a new steamer, on the way from Clyde to Honolulu, which could be readily turned into a liner.

THE SOCIETY WOMAN OF TODAY.

Those That Are Sought After Are Not the Girls, but Women of 30 or Over.

"The buds," says Rustan, "are a nine days' wonder, and are much talked of for that space of time, but it is the women past 30 who are the most interesting in America. They seem to have the gift of eternal youth, and at 50 are more agreeable looking than the women of any other country."

Rustan's observation will surprise people whose sole knowledge of fashionable society is derived from the chroniclers of a quarter or half century back; but to the onlooker, as well as to the foreign traveler, it is patent that there is a great physical change in the American society woman as exemplified in New York. They hold their age in an astonishing and unprecedented manner and seem not to attain the zenith of their beauty till a point beyond which they are hopelessly passe. Men say that the women of today are at 35 no older than they formerly were at 25, and that there is a corresponding difference all along the line; that consequently they dress younger without incongruity, and that beyond and above all this they have learned to grow old with grace, which means that they have at least recognized that it is futile to sham youth and have set themselves to develop wit, style and other attributes which are permanent and may grow instead of lessen with time.

In the time of our mothers and grandmothers, if the society chroniclers are a guide, a woman was considered old after 25. If she did not marry in her first season she was called a "relic" and made to feel in the way. And there was some reason for the raillery.

Between then and now two things have happened. Health has become the fashion and is sought for passionately and successfully. Clear skins, natural color, firm muscles, bright eyes and elastic steps are now the order of the day, and a woman who was once as transient as snow has become as permanent as her husband. That pretension to youthfulness is not now the common weakness is evidenced by the fact that the humorous papers, which once found this the most fruitful subject for jests, have turned their attention to other foibles. With this change men's taste regarding women seems to have altered somewhat.

Where once he admired the beauty of youth alone and was satisfied with dumb response to emotion, he now demands a great deal more. The woman of today must make herself agreeable, not passively, but actively; she must be brilliant and witty, possessed of tact and able to entertain; must have the art of dressing, the knowledge of men, the art of flattering, must be, in short, a woman of the world with the liberal education which that implies. The day of the doll has passed away; the debutante is in no flurry to get married, and the yearling pasture is not the wife market it was.

It might be supposed that women who keep up a continuous round of dinners, operas and balls would look dragged out and weary and old before their time, but in reality they are in the most splendid physical condition. They are up, it is true, till the small hours of the morning, drinking champagne, dancing, conversing and flirting, but this is their sole occupation, and it does not begin before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The remainder of their time is spent in the pursuit of health. After a noon breakfast they drive, twice a week, to the Turkish baths, and are steamed, pounded, plunged and showered, shampooed and manicured, and turned out as if new made from the hand of God. No other creature, unless it be thoroughbred racers, have such care given to their bodies as these women whose business is society.

Whatever science and art have discovered and invented, or nature allotted, to give health and beauty, is commanded by them, until it is now beginning to be said, curiously, that the women are outlasting the men.

The society woman depends greatly on luxurious bathing to renew her strength. The Turkish bath must be taken outside the home, but the bathrooms in some of the wealthy houses give evidence by their costliness and beauty of the part they play in the daily economy.—New York Mail and Express.

Be Prompt in Appointments.

The Manufacturer's Gazette thinks there is nothing more damaging to a business than to be found wanting in the matter of promptness in filling orders. A great many firms will promise to have an order at a certain time, when they are confident in their own minds that it will be almost an utter impossibility to do so. This is done to secure the orders, but cannot fail of a damaging effect in the future. It is just as important that an order be filled at the time agreed as that any other engagement or appointment be kept. The man who arranges for a meeting with another at a certain time is expected to be on time. In these days of great enterprise and push, every business man has his time fully taken and promptness in keeping an appointment is an important matter to him. Just so it is in filling orders. Promptness is as much to the credit of a concern as is the quality of the work or the material used.

The Prescription.

There was, some time ago, a doctor whose morning levees were crowded beyond description. It was his pride and boast that he could feel his patient's pulse, look at his tongue, probe at him with his stethoscope, write his prescription, pocket his fee, in a space of time varying from two to five minutes. One day an army man was shown into the consulting room, and underwent what may be called the instantaneous process. When it was completed the patient shook hands heartily with the doctor and said. "I am especially glad to meet you, as I have often heard my father, Col. Forester, speak of his old friend, Dr. L." "What!" exclaimed the doctor, "are you Dick Forester's son?" "Most certainly I am." "My dear fellow, fling that infernal prescription into the fire and sit down quietly and tell me what's the matter with you."—Murray's Magazine.

Good Against Odds.

Patterson—When I was in London a friend of mine, Charley Ferguson—

Barrow—Charley Ferguson! Why, I know him!

Patterson—Well, he's a good fellow all the same.—Harper's Bazar.

The literary production of Mexico is quite wonderful. One of her latest bibliographical lists mentions no less than 12,000 volumes by 3,000 native Mexican authors. The first book printed on this continent was published in Mexico.

EASTERN MELANGE.

St. Paul Will Have a Recount of Her Population.

Twenty-four English Sailors Attempt to Desert from Their Ship at Newport, R. I.

The salaries of sugar trust officials, it is said, aggregated $325,000.

The Tennessee wheat crop will be short; the corn crop an average.

General Adam Badeau's resignation as a retired officer of the army has been accepted.

The State National bank of Wellington, Kan., has closed its doors. Liabilities about $100,000.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America met in its twentieth annual session at Pittsburg.

Advices from North Carolina and Virginia indicate that the tobacco crop will be large and of fine quality.

The gamblers of Cleveland are boasting that the Police Commissioners dare not order them to be suppressed.

Texas fever has made its appearance among cattle within the city limits of Chicago, and about twenty deaths are reported.

The Grant family do not approve of Senator Plumb's resolution for the removal of the General's body from Riverside to Arlington.

An official rough count by the Census Bureau shows the population of Philadelphia to be 1,044,894, an increase during the last ten years of 197,724.

The United States steamship Baltimore ran into the Dolphin while the latter was at anchor at Bar Harbor, Me., and made several ugly dents astern.

The engagement is announced of Isaig Bey, formerly connected with the Turkish legation in this country, to Miss Alice Jenney, daughter of a millionaire of Boston.

Governor Campbell says there is not a word of truth in the story that he threatened to oppose the execution of a Federal elections law in Ohio with the State militia.

The electric battery has superseded the hose and cold-water treatment for taming refractory prisoners at the Ohio penitentiary. It is reported to be very efficacious.

In Iowa there will be a total failure of the honey crop this year. Leading apiarists say there is no honey in flowers, and the clover and buckwheat have thus far yielded nothing.

It has been decided by the members of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club to donate the property of the famous South Fork dam to the Pittsburg Fresh Air Fund Association.

The fifth annual convention of Garment Workers of the United States and Canada has opened in Rochester. Since the last convention the membership has increased from 3,800 to 16,000.

The Washington Senators have agreed upon Thomas H. Boyd for Deputy Commissioner at Tacoma. His appointment is made under the new law organizing the Puget sound collection district.

The returns relating to abandoned farms in Maine show that there, as in Massachusetts, it is in the older settlements where the locations were ill chosen and the soil is exhausted that the chief decline is apparent.

Lieutenant W. R. Rush and Ensign M. K. Eyre of the cruiser Boston have been tried by a court-martial on the charge of absence without leave at Rio de Janeiro and sentenced to two years' suspension from rank and duty.

President Palmer, the World's Fair National Commissioner, after a conference with the Executive Committee Directors, has announced that he would call a meeting of the National Committee September 15 instead of a month later.

Twenty-four British sailors attempted to escape from their ship at Newport, R. I., by stealing one of the vessel's boats while excursionists were landing. The crew sent in pursuit shot one, cut another's finger with a cutlass and captured all but three as they were landing at the torpedo station.

Representative Enloe has introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, to further extend the investigation of charges against Commissioner of Pensions Raum, so as to inquire into the business relations existing between the Commissioner and his son, John Raum, who is engaged in prosecuting pension and bounty claims.

Judge Tuley in his speech before the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the United States at Chicago said: "There are too many strikes and too much disorder. A strike means an industrial war, and rights founded on violence are unstable. Rights should be reached by legislation and not by physical force."

Secretary Noble has approved the recommendation of Superintendent Porter, submitted last week, that the original order directing a recount of the population of the city of St. Paul be put into execution. The examination of the schedules discloses among other irregularities the fact that at least 4,000 duplications of names are made.

The property of Andrew S. Hammond of the Munroe Organ Reed Company, Worcester, Mass., has been attached by Charles P. Fisher, a heavy stockholder in the Munroe Organ Reed Company, of which Hammond owns the controlling interest and is general manager. A bill in equity filed by the plaintiff's counsel alleges that Hammond mismanaged the affairs of the company, and asks that a receiver be appointed.

Arthur Krupp of Germany has arrived in New York. He will make an extensive tour through the United States to study its iron industry, and will attend the convention of German and English iron founders and engineers. Arthur Krupp is a cousin of F. Krupp, the manufacturer of cannon and steel guns in Essen, Germany, and he himself is the owner of an extensive hardware factory in Berndorffe, Austria, in which his cousin is special partner.

Friends of O'Donovan Rossa propose to raise a fund for him that will maintain him in comfort in his old age. With this object a society has been formed that is going to send out circulars early this week to all prominent Irishmen in the country, asking them to contribute. In the society is every well-known Irishman in New York city who inclines to the use of physical force for the freedom of Ireland. It is also contemplated to start a subscription to send Rossa back to England soon after January 1, 1891, the twentieth anniversary of his banishment from his native country.

A Soldier's Life Saved by a Dream.

A man of the name of Joe Williams had told a dream to his fellow soldiers, some of whom related it to me months previous to the occurrence which I relate. He dreamed that he crossed a river, marched over a mountain and camped near a church located in a wood, near which a terrible battle ensued, and in a charge just as he crossed a ravine he was shot in the heart. On the ever memorable 7th of December, 1861 (battle of Prairie Grove, northern Arkansas), as we moved a double quick to take our place in the line of battle, then already hotly engaged, we passed a church, a small frame building. I was riding in the flank of the command, opposite to Williams, as we came in view of the house. "That is the church I saw in my dream," said he. I made no reply, and never thought of the matter until evening.

We had broken the enemy's lines and were in full pursuit, when we came to a dry ravine in the wood, and Williams said: "Just on the other side of this ravine I was shot in my dream, and I'll stick my hat under my shirt." Suiting the action to the word he doubled up his hat as he ran along and crammed it into his bosom. Scarcely had he adjusted it when a minie ball knocked him out of line; jumping up quickly he pulled out his hat, waved it over his head shouting "I'm all right." The ball raised a black spot about the size of a man's hand just over the heart and dropped into his shoe. —Hall's Journal of Health.

The Vanity of Men.

"A man cares more about his shape than a woman," said a corset maker, "and will resort to more stringent and uncomfortable measures to improve his figure. A stout woman will walk a mile for two or three days and stop eating candy for a whole week to reduce her flesh, but a man will submit to the most wearisome processes for the same purpose and keep up his effort for as many months as his trainer recommends. Place a glass at the left of any public stairway, and four men to one woman will turn to look in it, and from these premises may be drawn the double conclusion that men are more vain than women, and that were the stigma of femininity removed from corset wearing and the custom adopted by fashion leaders men would fall in line very readily. There is no more reason why they shouldn't suffer in them than that women should be laced into them, simply because they look more trim and shapely. In 1838 and 1840 corsets were worn by men, and the fashion might be revived if a few leaders as courageous as the apostles of dress suit reform would introduce the practice."—New York Sun.

The Mediæval Housewife.

The housewife of the middle ages cooked over an open fire on a stone hearth in the middle of the room, a hole in the roof letting the smoke escape. Over this fire the people shivered in cold weather; but at a later time some of the queens had braziers or small iron furnaces in their rooms. There were no carpets in those days, and rushes and sweet herbs were spread on the floor instead, especially when company was expected. There were tapestries on the walls of the finer houses. At dinner people sat on wooden benches and stools at a heavy table of boards set on trestles, and this was covered with cloth. The bill of fare changed with the centuries in those days, and not much from day to day; the food was barley and oaten bread, bacon, fish, capons, eggs and an abundance of home brewed ale, and the nobles sometimes had wine from the east.—Good Housekeeping.

Napoleon's Lost Cameos.

For many years the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris has bewailed the loss of two dozen very fine ancient cameos borrowed by Napoleon I and never returned. The emperor had them mounted in a tiara, and when Louis XVIII came to the throne they were found among the crown jewels, and were sent along with them to England for safety when Napoleon escaped from Elba. Since then they have been hopelessly lost. The curator had failed to preserve a detailed description of the gems. M. Germain Bapst, however, has been able to provide the substance of the missing document, and has published it in his "Histoire des Joyaux de la Couronne." Should the cameos ever come into the market, they may be recognized and bought back by the authorities. It is generally supposed that they are retained by the heirs of the Comte de Chambord.—Jeweler's Weekly.

A Skating Princess.

A very pretty story is related of the crown princess of Denmark. Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie are good skaters, and one afternoon when, after a long run across the ice, they sat down to rest, they noticed a little boy who was vainly trying to put his skates on. On seeing the royal couple he took off his hat and said: "Oh, dear Princess Marie, can you not help me to put my skates on?" The royal lady smiled, knelt down on the ice and firmly fastened the straps round the boy's ankles.—Boston Transcript.

Adam's Politeness.

A mother on Delaware avenue was on Sunday giving her child, a boy of 7 years, some Bible instruction. She was telling him the story of Adam's fall. Having narrated the tale of the apple and what mischief it did, the mother asked: "Now, don't you think Adam did very wrong to eat the apple?" The little fellow thought a momont and then answered: "Why, would it have been polite to refuse the apple when the lady offered it to him?"—Buffalo Courier.

Had Him There.

"Is it proper to say 'blown up' or 'blown down?'"

Teacher—Either. If it is the result of an explosion, it is blown up; if the result of a cyclone, blown down.

Boy—An' couldn't the result of an explosion be 'blown down?'

Teacher—No.

Boy—What's the matter with a sneeze? —Drake's Magazine.

Palpitation of the Heart.

A French physician announces that distressing or excessive palpitation of the heart can always be arrested by bending double, the head down and the hands hanging, so as to produce a temporary congestion of the upper portion of the body. In nearly every instance of nervous or anæmic palpitation, the heart immediately resumes its natural function. If the movements of respiration are arrested during this action, the effect is still more rapid.—Herald of Health.

FOREIGN PARAGRAPHS.

Cholera Decimating the Population of Mecca.

A Memorial Silver Clock Weighing Six Hundred Pounds Placed in the Charkov Cathedral.

The city of Hamburg has a surplus of $2,250,000.

Crops in Italy have been destroyed by excessive rains.

The royal library of Berlin contains 797,974 bound books.

The Czar has issued an edict forbidding applause in Russian theaters.

It is proposed to use the electric motor extensively in military operations in England.

Mwanga, King of Uganda, is firmly established on his throne, and Kareng, his opponent, is dead.

Castelar, the Spanish statesman, is writing a life of Christ, and is also busy on a history of Spain.

The young Duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, is about to marry the Princess Elvire of Bavaria.

The latest Spanish census, taken in 1887, gives a population of 17,550,216. The gain in ten years was only 951,935.

It is stated that a meeting will take place this summer between General von Caprivi, Count Kalnoky and Signor Crispi.

As high as eighty deaths from cholera have been reported in a single day at Mecca. The population of the city is about 10,000.

The Count of Paris has purchased a large estate in Hungary, his intention being, it is said, to reside permanently in that country.

The Brazilian Government has ordered the immediate delivery of a large quantity of swords from a factory in Solingen, Rhenish Prussia.

The returns of the English Lunacy Commissioners show that 77,257 of the 84,349 insane people in England are helpless paupers.

Emperor William says the next birthday of Count von Moltke shall be kept as a national holiday. The famous strategist was born October 26, 1800.

The Catholic residents of Erfurt have petitioned the authorities to remove from the walls of the town hall certain pictures illustrative of Luther's life.

The report of the liquidators of the Panama Canal Company gives the total expenditures of the company to March 3 as 1,313,000,000 francs; assets, 16,000,000 francs.

Owing to the expectation of a rise in the prices of chemicals, the papermakers of England and Scotland are combining with a view of starting chemical factories of their own.

The International Association for the Suppression of Gambling at Monte Carlo has scored one success by a side movement upon the Casino of Tangier. It has shut it up.

M. Ritt has offered to spend 500,000 francs in redecorating the Paris opera-house on condition of being made a director for seven years and an officer of the Legion of Honor.

According to French journals Madame Crispi, wife of the Prime Minister of Italy, has left Carlsbad in disgust because the aristocratic residents refused to admit her to their circle.

In order to officially contradict the persistent rumors of his ill health the Pope of Rome celebrated high mass in Pauline chapel. It was the occasion of great state ceremonies.

A project is on foot for spanning the Danube canal in Vienna with a bridge lined with shops after the model of the famous Ponte Rialto at Venice and the Arno bridge at Florence.

The French Budget Committee has approved the credits asked by the Minister of Commerce to lay a cable between France and England and to establish telephones between Paris and London.

The Black sea fleet, which has been considerably augmented during recent years, is to be still further increased. The construction of four more large war vessels has been ordered at Sebastopol and Nikolaief.

According to official returns, in which the capital is not included, no fewer than 40,000 fires took place last year in Russia. About 135,000 houses were burned down, and the estimated damage was 69,000,000 rubles.

A complete reconciliation has taken place between Emperor William and his sister, Princess Victoria, since his retirement of Prince Bismarck, whom the Princess hated, and whom she frequently described as "the evil genius of our family."

At the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Mansion house Lord Salisbury spoke of the peaceful condition of Europe. During the six years that his government had been in power, he said, Europe had never presented so uninteresting an aspect from a war point of view.

Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien were entertained at a banquet by Irish and Liberal members of Parliament and a number of prominent Irish members of London. A large company was present. Toast to the Irish in America was responded to by Mr. Fitzgerald of Boston.

Emperor William of Germany has bought an estate near Metz, it is supposed for political reasons. He wished to show the citizens of the annexed provinces that he belonged to them and to make it fashionable among old German families to own places in the district.

The latest reports of the Russian expedition to Thibet under the leadership of General M. W. Pevizoff are very favorable. The party spent the winter in Nice, and started for the Idshelik-Chanum pass at the beginning of April. They expect to penetrate the interior of Thibet during the summer.

Herr Krahn, State Director of Railways of Germany, has been compelled to tender his resignation, owing to the resentment of his superiors at his having recently delivered a speech highly eulogistic of Prince Bismarck and comparing the ex-Chancellor to his successor to the disparagement of the latter.

There has been just finished and placed in the cathedral of Charkov, Russia, a clock of solid silver weighing 600 pounds. It is in memory of the Czar's escape from death in the railroad accident at Borki, and is so arranged that upon October 17 in each year—the anniversary of that event—it will ring a peal of bells.

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

—When one is fatigued and foot-sore from much walking it is very refreshing to bathe the feet in warm water and rub them with extract of arnica.—Old Homestead.

—It is convenient to have an iron-holder attached by a long string to the band of the apron when cooking; it saves burned fingers or scorched aprons, and is always at hand.—Good Housekeeping.

—If you want a lovely odor in your rooms, break off branches of the Norway spruce and arrange them in a large jug well filled with water. In a few days tender, pale green branches feather out, soft and cool to the touch, and giving the delightful health-giving odor.—Scientific American.

—Pie-plant Sauce, baked: Cut into small pieces after washing and leave the skin on. Lay in an earthen pudding dish, sprinkling lavishly with sugar during the process. Cover and bake in a moderate oven. Cooked this way it requires no water, and is nicer than when stewed in the ordinary way.—The Household.

—Baked Whitefish: Clean the fish, cut it open in the back, remove the back-bone and lay it in a buttered dripping-pan, the skin side down. Season with salt and pepper as for the table, dot it with bits of butter, drop a little lemon juice over it, pour in half a teacupful water at the side, but not over the fish, and bake in a hot oven twenty to thirty minutes according to size.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Orange Marmalade: Wash and wipe the oranges, peel and put the peeling in a kettle with a little water, boil several hours; cut the oranges and squeeze the juice and pulp in a kettle; drain the water from the peel, and pound it fine, put with the juice, to which add a pound of sugar for every pint of juice; boil one hour, when it should be thick and solid. Put in little cups and cover with paper. —Ladies' Home Journal.

—A Good Dressing for Sandwiches: One-half pound of nice butter, two tablespoonfuls of prepared mustard, two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, a little cayenne, a little salt, the yelk of one egg; rub the butter to a cream; add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly; add the last thing a teaspoonful of lemon-juice, if desired; set away to cool; spread the bread with this dressing and add the ham chopped fine.—Boston Herald.

—Quite a handsome and serviceable rug can be easily made by knitting in coarse tapestry wool strips from four to six inches wide, choosing the softer tones of color that will harmonize side by side. Wood browns, old reds, old blues, olives, and ecrus are handsome. Make some strips to go at ends, and some for sides, fitting them so as to form oblongs. Overcast or crochet them altogether to form your rug; then finish all around by a wide band of dark brown or black astrakhan cloth. One can even utilize in this way astrakhan that has seen some service as trimming. — Yankee Blade.

THE WHITE SQUALL.

Graphic Account of a Sharp, Short Storm in the Gulf of Gascony.

In the month of July, 1886, the schooner Swallow, recently overhauled and made ready for a scientific exploration of the Gulf of Gascony, following the line of coast which borders the great depths, commenced the first attempts at dredging the bottom at a depth of 500 meters.

On the second day our rope scaffoldings and dredge were let down under a cloudy sky and into a muddy sea. The barometer did not indicate anything abnormal, still the aspect of a sudden clond, forming rapidly in the west-southwest in the course of the operation, seemed sufficiently threatening to cause us to postpone the drawing up of the dredge until the passage of that inopportune danger.

It was necessary to shorten sail with the utmost rapidity in order to avoid too great a traction on the cable, the breaking of which would have caused the loss of our only deep sea dredge. The violence of such a squall not permitting the exposure of any ordinary sail we found we would only be able to carry the jib and that only if the space before us was clear.

I terminated these arrangements wonring whether we were going to lose our principal implement when the first puffs of wind which preceded a gale of gathering intensity struck us powerfully, careening the schooner to the larboard. A dust of water was raised by the first puffs of the squall from the waves which were almost instantly formed, and this joined the stinging whips of an icy torrent of rain and hail and lashed the sea to a crystalline whiteness which reflected the brilliance of a meteor.

The crew, sheltered from the wind by the lee bulwarks, awaited in silence an order for action where where it should be most necessary. But at the supreme moment of such a cataclysm which sweeps all, which bruises faces, stifles voices, when the water has stiffened the cordage and sails, when the vessel under bare poles crouches and quivers under the anger of the tempest, regular work is out of the question and the helmsman is the only one who pursues any active labor, but the schooner, held by the weight of the dredge which she drags, does not obey the helm with her usual readiness.

After an hour of fierce rage the thick masses of cloud are suddenly broken, and behind them hangs a thin curtain of vapor which is dissipated in a few minutes and the blue of heaven reappears.

Soon the squall hiding the opposite horizon glides away from us by a mysterious power and no trace is left on the mobile sea to betray its passage.

The schooner anchors and hoists one by one her sails, whose folds as they open shed cascades of water which have accumulated there, and soon the soaked garments of the crew float, or are spread out to dry, and the wind which blows now with kind benevolence on those multicolored lines of tricots, sabots, tarpaulins, caps and shirts seems to impose a vulgar labor upon itself which so recently had threatened their lives.—Prince of Monaco in Sunny Hour.

Count Moltke.

Count Moltke appears in public only when the reichstag is sitting, and until quite lately he was one of the most regular members of the house, where he takes a front seat on the Conservative benches. If a speech is made in which he is particularly interested, he gets up, approaches the speaker, and holds his hands to his ear, in order to catch every word. He himself speaks very rarely, and the last time he said a few words was last year, when he moved a vote of thanks to the president at the conclusion of the session.—Atlanta American.

IN THE GOLD COUNTRY.

AN OLD MINER TALKS OF THE EARLY DAYS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

An Interesting Talk Over a Camp Fire. Buckskin Jack's Hunt for the Indian. How Wild Dan Brought in a Coach Load of Dead Passengers.

As I was traveling through Colorado and Montana on a trip for my health I struck the town of Big Sandy, M. T.

The little city was all excitement over the reported discovery of gold and silver in the Sweet Grass hills, a distance of sixty miles northwest of Big Sandy, and the town was filled with prospectors of all descriptions, from the old timer of '49 to the youth fresh from the east in search of his fortune, all bound for the new gold and silver fields.

As I had plenty of time on my hands and wanted a little excitement, I joined a prospecting party. We started for the promised land the next day, and on the second day out we were in sight of the East Buttes. I rode on in advance of the party, and as it was getting dark I was looking for some shelter in which to pass the night. After riding haphazard for nearly an hour I saw the welcome light of a prospectors' camp fire and rode toward it.

TRAILING A PESKY INDIAN.

The camp proved to be a party of bluff, good natured miners, who had been in this section and the Black Hills for a number of years. In answer to my inquiries as to securing a place to put up with them, one of them said:

"Wal, stranger, our 'commodations are purty poor, but I reckon if you kin stan' it we kin."

After eating a supper of jerked beef, hard tack and coffee the boys began to tell stories of their experiences in the days of the frontier. One of them, who went by the uame of Buckskin Jack, said:

"Wal, boys, this ere rush makes a feller think of the early days of the Black Hills. The Indians wur purty goll durned mad and wur makin' it middlin lively for the boys. Ther wuz eight in our party when we struck camp in a gulch in the west part of the Hills. The first night we thot it would be a purty good plan to set a guard. We drew cuts ter see who would be 'lected, an' of course I wuz ther lucky man.

"As we wur not bothered that night an' had saw no signs of any of the pesky Indians we did not set any guard the next night. We all turned in purty early an' as we wuz all purty tired wuz soon asleep. 'Bout 12 o'clock, as near as I could reckon, I wuz waked by a noise as if some one wuz movin' 'bout ther camp. I got up purty easy an' took a look 'round. At last I thot I seed somethin' movin'. I thot I wouldn't 'sturb the boys until I foun' out what the racket wuz. An' takin' my rifle, I walked to'ards the place whur I seed the thing movin', an' as ther wuz only one, I thot I would foller him an' fine out whar ther camp wuz, so that we could come down on them an' sterminate ther whole outfit.

"Wal, ter make a long story short, I follored ther pesky Indian, as I thot, fur 'bout an hour, an' I found myself in the 'cinity of our camp again, an' I'll be goll durned if I won't be kicked into the middle of next summer if my Indian didn't turn out to be one of our boys who wuz a-walkin' in his sleep. I wuz purty mad, but I sneaked inter my blanket, an' hev never sed a word 'bout it until ter-night."

DAN DRIVES THE OLD SHEBANG.

"Wal, I gass it wuz a purty good thing that you didn't say anything 'bout it or else you'd never heard the last of it," said Wild Dan, "but I gess I'll tell yer a little 'sperience I had in Cheynne in '68.

"A lot of us boys came in from the range ter blow oursel's an' paint the town red, an' I gass we did it in fine style. I was paralyzed fur 'bout two days, an' when I finly tumbled ter myself I found I wuz busted an' didn't hev a penny an' that I would hev ter go back on the range fur six months, an' wuz kickin' myself fur bein' such a chump. Just then I saw a crowd of fellers goin' to'ards ther Cheynne and Deadwood stage orfice an' I joined ther crowd. The stage wuz drawn up before the orfice an' the six broncos were a chawing ther bit an' a wantin' ter be off. The driver of the stage hed refused ter go, as ther road agents an' Inguns hed stopped an' robbed every stage fur a week, an' not a driver ever turned up ter tell how it wuz done. Ther stage agent wuz wild. As ther wuz the Wells-Fargo treasure box an' six passengers thet wanted ter go thro' to Deadwood he offered $500 ter the man that would drive the stage thro' to Deadwood.

"I tho't ter myself, 'Dan, old boy, here's your chance,' an' I stepped out from ther crowd and sez, 'Say, mister, Wild Dan's the man thet kin take yer old shebang thro' ter Deadwood.' With that I jumped inter the boot and yelled, 'Get in here, you fellers thet's going with me,' an' the agent an' six fellers jumped inter the coach. I picked up ther lines, cracked the whip an' we wuz off on our journey. Just as we started some one hollered, 'Three cheers for brave Dan,' an' they wuz given with a will.

"Things went all right until we struck Deadman's Gulch, when out from behind some trees twelve men jumped, with rifles pointed at us, an' ordered me ter halt.

"'Not by a durned site,' sez I.

"An' I gave ther horses a cut with ther whip, an' pickin' up my repeating rifle I opened up on them, an' in less time than it takes ter tell it six road agents hed bit the dust. I hed not been hurt, but my hat hed been shot off'n my hed.

"I picked up my lines an' tried ter stop ther horses, but there wuz no stop ter them, an' they run until they pulled up in front of ther orfice in Deadwood. They opened ther stage door, an' ther stage agent stepped out, an' I looked in ter see if ther passengers wer safe, an' ther they wuz, every one of 'em dead, killed by the road agents' bullets.

"The stage agent sez: 'Three cheers for Dan, ther only man that's brot a stage thro' fur a week.'

"'There's the idear,' sez I, 'if I can't bring 'em alive I'll bring 'em in dead.'"—New York Herald.

Insolence Rebuked.

At a table in a restaurant a diner said to another on the opposite side of the table, "I beg pardon, sir, but will you kindly pass me the salt cellar?"

"Humph!" said the other insolently. "Do you take me for the waiter?"

The first diner made no reply, but calmly called, "Waiter!"

The waiter came up, bowing, and asked him what he desired.

"Nothing," said the gentleman, "except to apologize to you. It seems that I took this man for you."—Youth's Companion.

COLLEGE TRAINING.

It Is No Longer Inimical to Success in Business Life.

A good deal of discussion has been excited by Mr. Andrew Carnegie's declaration that, so far as his observation goes, college-bred young men are not apt to succeed in business. Assuming that the purpose of business is to make money, he says that a college graduate does not fulfill it so quickly or so surely as one who goes into business immediately upon leaving school. There was a time, no doubt, when no one would have disputed the assertion. The original aim of universities was to fit young men for the church, and up to the beginning of this century, such colleges as Harvard, Yale and Princeton so far conformed to the mediæval conception of their functions, that a majority of their graduates were intended for the ministry and entered upon its duties. Even those who chose the professions of medicine or law were largely impelled by other than pecuniary motives, and did not contemplate rivalry with business men as regards the accumulation of property.

In the days when a college curriculum was mainly confined to Greek, Latin and the higher mathematics, it was generally acknowledged that a lad looking forward to a business life would do better to enter a store or counting-room at an early age than to spend at college the seven important years between fourteen and twenty-one. Not only would the graduate find it difficult to make up for the long start acquired by his non-collegiate competitors, but he would be handicapped by habits, tastes, predilections and points of view, but ill adapted to success in business. It was, perhaps, the belief once current in the disqualification of highly educated young men for business pursuits that led the elder James Gordon Bennett to say to Mr. George W. Childs (as the latter tells us in his "Recollections"):

"Childs, how unfortunate it is for a boy to have rich parents. If you and I had been born that way, perhaps we wouldn't have amounted to much."

In this country, however, and to a considerable extent in England, the purposes and methods of college education have undergone a process of re-adjustment during the present generation. The results of the changes in the aim and the curriculum of universities are not yet so manifest as they will be later, but we may already predict with confidence that the Carnegies of the future will have comparatively little ground for pronouncing a college training unsuited to business success. To make clergymen has ceased to be the primary purpose of our chief institutions of learning. They are rather designed to qualify young men for effective exertion in whatever vocation they may choose to enter.

Their present function is twofold; first to effect a general stimulation and discipline of the mental faculties; and, secondly, to supply instruction through elective courses in subjects specially adapted to secure advancement in the particular vocation to which a young man looks forward. The time which formerly a lad must have expended upon Greek, he can now devote to civil engineering or to electricity and chemistry, whose relations to industry are manifold, direct and obvious. Moreover, the spirit of undergraduate life, as might be expected, now that studies are adjusted to post-graduate intentions, has become less academical and more practical. Instead of being, what it used to be, a microcosm sequestered from prosaic bread-earning existence and having scarcely any points of contact with it, the college has become a vestibule of the outdoor world. Universities, in fine, have recognized the necessity of such radical reconstruction of their programmes and processes as shall make education not merely an intellectual gymnastic but a specific and substantial promoter of advancement in any career.—N. Y. Ledger.

Remarkable Cause of Death.

The Sumterville (Fla.) Times tells a remarkable story in connection with the phosphate excitement. It says that several persons have been dr