's face would be spoiled if he on it but his own good looks, brown, wavy and abundant. holds the polished head of C., he may truthfully exclaim tony: "What a fall was there,

ran, who by nature as well as as become a very "Sharp" man, over his mouth and a dainty ers on his nether lip. of Theodore Roosevelt gener

a cyclone had swept through d left it very much demoral-tache is big and blonde.

arade Pat Gilmore wears his militaire, but at other times he ther the contrary filaments get or not. He has a full head of never says dye. tt's mustache runs into side side whiskers connect by a nar-th his hair; the hair is parted in

from mouth to diamond collar a well moved avenue. Walter S. Camp, manager of Clearing house, like that of will not down. Flies get im-

's hyacinthine locks are like a y, but usually very much tan-izzly mustache is acquainted od dinners uban any other in scrape a so on as clean as

A. Echols, manager of The Literary Monthly, which heads ie circulation of the country, y curls of a Byron, which, with eing blue eyes, make him very the ladies.

tenance of George William editor of The Philadelphia that beauty which is adorned has worn only modest mutton peration, and, like his temper,

arts is the delight of the hardrber. His face is invitingly a pinch of skin may be caught

r Joe McDonald has a mansard hirsute adornment, but the cor-ight and the curls around his has a handsome man he must ty or seventy-five years ago. It saying, that it takes handson

ald fit the head of Henry Clews add it the head of Henry Crews
tacle, but he doesn't wear one.
minder of his capillary glories
hair growing down hill on a
sontal line with the top of his pungent utterances when giving the stock market, as if he wanted

n Ochiltree, the famous Texan now a ranger on Broadway, an, he might safely bet on to win beyond Schenectady and inkled pasture over which

ABOUT BONIFACES

tor of the new Coronado hotel, each, Cal., which is one of the the world, is Mr. Seghers, for a caterer of the Chicago

in securing the convention next tel men of other cities who bid are in a state of tribulation re-

n, of the Gilsey house, New w as it affects the sale of liquors Sundays, has been virtually decision lately handed down. Mutual Benefit association, to t of the leading proprietors and ng, has paid out in the few years note the relatives of deceased

e local hotel journals annou possibilities in New York the the Plaza hotel by E. S. Stokes, sing of the Grosvenor, the new padway and Thirty-sixth street, all, a clerk at Stokes' Hoffman hotel papers are, however, like

onally inaccurate. Earle, of the Normandie is said to have paid \$105,000 tel Bellevue, near Sea Bright, N. e will henceforth conduct as the e-by-the-Sea." The property was emuel Smith, and has had two or tors within the last ten years, probably fallen into compe York Mail and Express.

BASEBALL TALK

aller and Mr. McG inke mi sys after bulletin and was to had was to had a see inke. If there we want in the see ing it is to he see ing it is to he see it is t

ciation clubs will play 140 game

ati club will employ an ady list for the Brooklyn club for vill exceed \$40,000.

short stop, Sadie Houck, has b e Charleston club. annual meeting of the American

will be held in St. Louis. on club has not signed any new

yet, but hopes to do so in the near \$60,000 grand stand is slowly goin

s thought that everything will be by early spring. roit club has arranged for exhibiwith Cincinnati upon the

ARMY STORIES IN ENGLAND.

I spent an evening with Mr. William Pope, one of the largest dealers in army stores in England, and in the course of the interview he told me several curious facts in connection with the business.

"Why, bless me," said the wealthy dealer, "there have been times when I could have clothed and equipped a good sized army on a day's notice. I once had an old chapel full of rifies, a warehouse full of swords, a hundred thousand helmets, and as many coats, trousers and boots. But the rifie business, like the discarded rifie, is broken up now."

"Why is that?"
"It was after the Pomix park murders.

"Why is that?"
"It was after the Poenix park murders. The great market for the rifles had for many years been Ireland. The government became alarmed, and the order was issued to break up all the rifles, and as the order has never been rescinded I suppose they will go on breaking them up until doomsday. At any rate there are no more rifles to be had."
"But were not these rifles year old fresh."

"But were not these rifles very old fash-

'"Of course they were, but that was all the better for the South African trade. The natives liked the old flint guns with the stocks painted red. Why, there is an satablishment at Brandon, in Norfolk, making flint locks to this day. It even pays to take out the more modern locks and substitute flint locks. These flint guns and old awords are sent out in barrels and substitute flint locks. These flint guns and old swords are sent out in barrels and exchanged for paim oil, which comes oack in the same barrels. Before the Phoenix park murders I employed 100 men cleaning up and repairing government rifles, muskets and firearms of all sorts. I have received as many as 20,000 in a month. Now the British government employs men at £3 a week to break them all up."

them all up."
"What else do you buy of the British

"What else do you buy of the British and continental governments besides im plements of warfare?".

"Why, bless me. my young friend, I buy everything; tents, blankets, picks, shovels, boots, gloves, gatters, helmets, saddles, harness and accouterments of all

"Do you examine them before purchas

'''Don't examine one. It's what you Yankees call trading out of sight and unseen. You pay down your money and you find out what you've got when you begin to assort, according to the value. I employ 500 people at times in the various departments of my business, and if you would only reduce your tariff I could soon employ a thousand."

"What do you do with the old bootar"

employ a thousand."
"What do you do with the old boots?" "Well, I'm not so much in the old boot line. There isn't much in that unless you make a business of it. I have a friend who has a factory employing 500 or 600 men, and he literally makes old boots into new. He buys all the army, all the police, and in fact all the old boots he can lay his hands on. They are taken to pieces and the leather cleaned and redressed, and a new boot or shoe constructed out of the good pieces of leather, and all sorts of smaller articles made out of the best part of the worn out pieces. He makes a very durable hob nailed boot, which is known

durable hob nailed boot, which is known in the trade and bought by costers, farm laborers and railway porters. This is called translating."

"What becomes of the uniforms?"

"Most of them go abroad. The oil skin capes and cork helmets go to India, the brass helmets to the Cape, and the tunic and policemen's uniforms to South Africa. You see, as trousers are dispensed with, red jackets are rather a drug, though the natives do buy them, and lengthen them a bit with white cotton cloth. The cast off court suits worn by officers are rare things bit with white cotton cloth. The cast off court suits worn by officers are rare things to get hold of. They are renovated and sold, with a few peacocks' feathers thrown in, to the chiefs. They are always in demand, and bring good prices. The pride these natives take in their uniforms is suitonishing."—Robert P. Porter in Inter Occan.

It is probable that had Mr. Beecher up It is probable that had Mr. Beecher understood telegraphy he might have communicated with his family after the stroke which rendered him speechless. The contraction of the fingers of his right hand would seem to indicate the possibility that he was conscious, and had he known how to regulate those contractions in the formation of telegraphic signals he could have thus conveyed his thoughts while otherwise utterly, powerless. I while otherwise utterly powerle knew of a case some years ago in which a telegrapher thus communicated with me, when we supposed him unconscious. In holding his hand I felt a faint twitching of the muscles of his fingers and recognized telegraphic signals thus made. He was perfectly conscious of what was passing around him but unable to speak or move a muscle, except the faint contrac-tion of the finger muscles as described. It was a remarkable case and unparalleled o far as I know.—Globe-Democrat.

Little John's Experiment Little John, aged 2 years, was of such a courageous nature that his mother said be feared nothing, seen or unseen. His mother related to him the story of the naughty children who said to the prophet, "Go up, thy bald head!" and were immediately eaten up by bears. He listened with wide aved and open mouthed attention. with wide eyed and open mouthed atten-tion. When she had finished he medi-tated a short time, and then, with an evi-dent determination in his infant mind to test the truth of that story, alid down from her lap and, putting his head under her dress for protection, said in solemn tones: "Go up, thou baid head!" As no bears appeared, I fear his doubts exist to this day. -Babyhood.

sammedore Vanderbilt's Secret.

One day a young clerk who was ambi-tious for a large fortune determined to visit Commodore Vanderbilt and learn from him the secret of accumulating wealth. He entered the magnifice apartments of the millionaire, with who he was somewhat acquainted, stated his errand, and asked him on what mysteri ne was somewhat acquamted, stated his errand, and asked him on what mysteri ous principle he conducted business with such unexampled success? Mr. Varder-bilt eyed him a moment to sound his motives and then slowly replied: "By working hard and saying nothing about it."—Dry Goods Chronicle.

CAUSES OF POVERTY.

Individuals may be poor in conse-uence of their work not being of a nature, or performed under circumstances, calculated to produce wealth. A man may be attached to some particular spot of ground, and may prefer working thet for small earnings to working anywaere else for larger earnings. H may be attached to a particular trade, which he will not quit, though other men no better than himself are gaining double the sum by other employments. He may persist in working with antiquated tools, while prices have been reduced in consequence of the general use of improved instruments. He may work at things which his fellow-crea tures do not care for, or have recently ceased to care for, and which, there fore, for the present at least, can not be considered as wealth. Left with the unbought articles on his hands, he is as poor as if he did not work at all. On he may exert himself in opposition to natural difficulties which he to contend with, as in cultivating bad-land, or in trying to raise grain where nature has said there should only be pasture. Of all these kinds of self-produced poverty we have numerous instances in every community. They spring from peculiarities in the human mind which reason has failed to con trol, and suffering is as much their un avoidable consequence as it is of idle ness or wasteful expenditure. Individuals, without idleness or mis

conduct, or any other of the above means of producing poverty, may nevertheless be poor, in consequence of the greatness of their domestic burdens in proportion to their utmost earnings. He who realizes fair wages. with four or five mouths besides his own to feed, must necessarily be a poorer man, all other circumstances being equal, than he who has only to support himself with the same earnings. The former may be the happier man and the better citizen; but he must also be the poorer, at least while his family continues dependent on him. It is de and no country can be considered in a right state where celibacy is forced on a family is a cause of poverty. The utmost efforts should be made to make marriage a source of fear to none; but until this is done, the less able laborers in each department can only marry at the risk of poverty. Such an act, in their case, becomes liable to be classed with several of the above causes of selfproduced poverty—excepting that it is one so accordant with the good feelings of mankind that, as an imprudence, it will always be lightly blamed.—N. Y. Ledger.

ANALYSIS OF A TEAR Things Which Make a Dewdrop Upon Woman's Cheek.

The principal element in the compo sition of a tear, as may readily be supposed, is water. The other elements are salt, soda, phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda and mucus, each in small proportions. Adried tear seen through a microscope of good average power presents a peculiar appearance. water, after evaporation, leaves behind it the saline ingredients, which smalgamate and form themselves into lengthened cross lines, and look like a number of minute fish bones. The tears are secreted in what are called the "lachrymal glands," situated over the eyeball and underneath the lid. The contents of these glands are car-ried along and under the inner surface of the eye-lids by means of six or seven very fine channels, and are discharged a little above the cartilage supporting

the lid. The discharge of tears from the lach rymal glands is not occasional and accidental, as is commonly supposed, but continuous. It goes on both day and night—though less abundantly at night—through the "conduits," and spreads equally over the surface of the pupil, in virtue of the incessant movement of the lids. After serving its purpose, the flow is carried away by two little drains, situated in that corner of each eye nearest the nose—into which they run and called the "lachrymal points." The usefulness of this quiet flow of tears, to both men and beasts, is mani-There is such an immense quantity of fine dust floating in the air and constantly getting into the eyes, that, but for it, they would soon become choked. Very little is requisite to keep the ball free, and when some obnoxious substance—smoke, an insect or the like that affects the nerves—does make its way in, an increased flow is poured out to sweep it away. -London Queen.

-The Kauroad Gazette says that the mechanical construction of the bicycle is well worth study. The requisite amount of strength is probably obtained with a smaller proportion of weight than in any other machine, and, considering the trying nature of the strains, a fair amount of durability is obtained. The price per pound, how-ever (about \$3), of the best and lightest machines is considerably in excess of that of almost any other machinery.

FUTURE AMERICANS.

The New Race Which is Being Developed in the United States.

Influences are at work in the United States which are developing a new race of people. The blood of the different races of Europe is being mixed here to make in the years to come a blood which will be distinctly American.

But while this is true, it is also true that the distribution of population is going on in such a way that the in-habitants of different sections will be distinctly marked from each other. They will all be American, but dis-tinctions between them will be readily

In the South it is probable that the old type of the American will be longer preserved than elsewhere. The presence of the negro population keeps out the foreign immigration, and the fact that the negro will always constitute the laboring class will tend to preserve in the white population of the South more or less of an aversion for

But in the North all the different classes-omitting, of course, the small percentage of negroes—will inter-marry. For this reason what was called American blood will be mixed with Irish, German, English, Scandinavian, Italian, Spanish and French. Of these the Irish, German and Scandanavian will probably exert the chief influence in forming the character of

Figures taken from the census of 1880 throw some light upon the man-ner in which the race distinctions are likely to appear in the future Ameri-

In South Carolina by that census it appears that there were 391,105 whites and 604,332 colored persons. Of the whites only 7,666 were of foreign birth. The negroes will always to a great de gree be kept distinct from the whites. The few foreigners-and they of different nationalities-who are in the State will exert but little influence on the large number of native whites. It is apparent, therefore, that fifty years hence the white population of South sirable that all men should be married, Carolina is likely to be very much

what it is to-day.

On the other hand, in Wisconsin any; but yet, where such is the order of 1,809,618 of the population were white, things, many who marry must find that and only 2,702 were colored. Of the white population 405,425 were of for-eign birth. Undoubtedly, therefore, the population of Wisconsin will fifty years hence be very different from the American stock of South Carolina. The large percentage of foreign blood will of necessity change the character of the people.

This shows that the American of Wisconsin will, because of his foreign blood, have certain phases of what we would now call a foreign character. But it does not show what foreign characteristics will predominate.

This is brought out by a comparison between Wisconsin and Massachusetts In Wisconsin the number of persons of German birth was 184,328 as against 41,907 who were born in Ireland. But in Massachusetts there were only 16,-872 Germans as against 226,700 persons who were born in Ireland. It goes without saying that in Wisconsin the future American will be more German than Irish, whereas in Massachusetts

he will be more Irish than German. If we should carry this investigation further it would be seen that in Dakota the American of the future will in many respects resemble a Swede, whereas in New Mexico he will have characteristics which will show his kinship to the inhabitants of Spain.

The tendency of these local peculiarities will grow more and more protween the inhabitants of certain coun ties and the inhabitants of certain other counties. But in each State there will be the local or State Government by which the domestic interests of the people will be provided for. The whole will be held together by the federal principle which makes the National Government. - Denver (Col.) Republican.

In Love With His Work

"I never saw a man who liked work as well as that new clerk Smith seems to," remarked a merchant to one of his salesmen.

"He must have improved, for it was only last week that you were complaining of him. You said then that he was

the slowest man you ever saw." "That's just it. He lingers over his work as if he was afraid he might get through with it and have to part from it."-Merchant Traveler.

-The shomehts of iron ore from the Lake Superior ports during the season just closed aggregate 4,372,167 tons, as compared with 3,443,672 tons in 1886. By ranges the shipments have been as follows: Marquette range, 1,755,754 tons; Menominee range, 1,132,611 tons; Gogebic range, 1,091,335 tons; Vermilion range, 390,467 tons. The Marquette Mining Journal presents a statement of the shipments by lake from twelve of the larger producers among the mines of the Marquette, Menominee and Gogebic ranges, total being 2,377,166 gross tons.

EXAMINATION INCIDENTS.

Copying Answers
The solemn nature of an ordination examination is sufficient to insure a happy freedom from all attempts at untruthfulness or imposition, and consequently an affectionate confidence takes the place of that suspicion which usually forms so painful an element in examinations. Unpleasant incidents have, however, been known to cast a passing shadow upon such occasions even in the best regulated dioceses. It is said that a well known Bishop was once informed by his examiners that they had reason to think two of the candi-dates had been guilty of collusion. The Bishop looked at the papers and saw that several of the questions had been answered by both candidates in identical words. Feeling convinced that this was sufficient evidence of copying, he addressed all the candidates, and told that two gentlemen had been guilty of deed so dishonorable as to disqualify them for holy orders. As, however, he wished to spare himself and them the pain of any investigation, he would leave it, he said, to their consciences, and he trusted that no gentleman who had copied would present himself again that afternoon.

In the afternoon, however, it was found that no candidate was absent, and the Bishop again addressed them, saying that he feared he had not made his meaning clear, and now he would only say he hoped that the gentlemen who knew they had copied would think over what happened, and withdraw from the examination next day. It is needless to say that some anxiety was felt among the candidates that night as to the effect of the Bishop's words, and it was with surprise that the mext morning again it was found that all were present. Then the Bishop, feeling himself unable any longer to refrain from action, said: "I regrat that my kind intention to show consideration to the candidates has not been appreciated, and my suggestion has not en acted upon. It becomes impossible for me, therefore, to spare you any longer. Mr. — and Mr. —, stand

The two candidates on being named did stand up, and most indignantly protested their entire innocence of such a charge. On being confronted with their papers they explained the strange similarity of their answers by the fact that both had been taught by the same tutor, and had been made by him to learn by heart certain sentences which he had dictated for the sake of accu-

he had dictated for the sake of accuracy, and they had thus incurred suspicion most unjustly.

Examiners ought to be very careful lest they should be tempted to pronounce lightly upon prima-face evidence as to copying. I have been assured by one of Her Majesty's inspectors. tors that upon one occasion he was looking through some papers sent by candidates in Scotland, when he can upon a very singular answer. The que tion was: "Describe any remarkable ruins with which you may be acquainted, and mention any particulars relat-ing to their history." To this a girl ing to their history." To this a girl had answered: "The most remarksble ruin of which I have heard is that of the South Sea Bubble, as it was called," and she then went on to give particulars of it. The examiner was amused at this, as he thought, Scotch imitation of the idea of ruin, but went on with the papers. Presently he came upon the paper of another girl who had answered the question in exactly the same words. "Here," he exclaimed, "is a clear case of copying." nounced, just as a broad distinction surprise, however, he found on further has been developed in England be- investigation that one girl had written her paper in Edinburgh and the other in Glasgow at the same time. - Temple Bar.

-a rong continued series of observa tions, made both at Paris and Munich. indicate that the sanitary condition of a locality depends on its volume of ground water; that is, on the amount of water contained in the ground. It is stated that "the years in which there has been a large quantity of ground-water present have invariably been the healthiest years, while those in which there has been a small quantity have invariably been the most unhealthy periods."—N. Y. Ledger.

Mrs. Nancy Coley, of Easton, Conn., is probably the oldest native-born white American living. She was born on Greenfield Hill, Conn., the fall of 1779, and was so little that the nurse could and did put her into a pewter teapot and closed the lid. But, as the old lady says: "I lived and grew nicely." She bore twelve children, all but two of whom are dead.

-In the suit of Miss Abi S. Jackman against Mrs. Hannah Perkins, of Watertown, N. Y., for \$1,500, the price offered for writing a romance of Mrs. Perkins' life, the defense claimed that Miss Jackman was not able to write good English because she used the expressson "was, did." and the posecution objected to the literary critic who condemned the work because he gave his opinion that it was "not worth nothing." Jackman won the case