

THE DANUBE CANAL.

Primitive Character of One of Vienna's Best-Known Attractions.

The situation of Vienna is charming as regards its immediate surroundings. The Danube is not a wonderful stream, but even an American connoisseur in rivers sees much along its banks to admire. It does not run through the city, but just at the edge of it to the northeast, its general direction here being from northwest to southeast. But to render it a commercial artery, a new channel was constructed several years ago, which is navigable for most of the craft found in ordinary seasons on the main stream. It is called the Danube canal, and though canals are usually placid and pacific, this one justifies the epithet "raging," so often applied jocularly to similar arteries of slow and peaceful commerce in America. It comes in at the upper suburb, and after rushing as swiftly as an Alpine torrent under numerous substantial bridges which connect different business localities in the heart of the city, it is returned to the parent channel some miles below. Little steamers, not lacking in numbers, but of a poverty-stricken appearance, such as would be tucked into the stove in America, their passenger decks almost flush with the water, stem this swift current with difficulty. It is neither handsome nor imposing. Any one who has ever been in Paris has remarked the quays and embankments of varied form which inclose the Seine with solid walls of stone, from the moment of its entry into the city till it again escapes into the suburbs. This vast system of masonry has been centuries in arriving at its present degree of perfection, and it has cost enough to overlay every square inch of its broad surface with five-franc pieces. The Danube canal presents nothing of this elegance and finish. The banks, though faced in a certain fashion with stone or macadam, are green with grass, or yellow or brown with the virgin soil. There is scarcely any thing along it that can be called a quay, though there are streets, walks and trees and avenues, often lined on one side with imposing buildings. There is not the same need of protecting walls as along the Seine, for the amount of water that passes through can always be regulated by huge gates at the upper end. The landing places are as primitive as those on the Mississippi or Ohio, being usually small wharf-boats, rising or receding according to the stage of the water, with a high and often muddy bank of perilous ascent. Yet the canal is a feature of Vienna life and scenery. Along its banks are some of the finest hotels in the city, fine residences, shops, baths, huge barracks, cafes—principally of the free and easy kind—and other evidences of the value it is presumed to give to the real estate that is privileged to lie along its borders.—*Vienna Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

APES CATCHING CRABS.

They Go Fishing With Their Tails and Try Hard to Enjoy Themselves.

There are on the coast of Java a peculiar long-tailed ape and a sand-crab that grows to extraordinary size and possesses great strength in its claws. The apes are particularly fond of these crabs, which are very shy and wonderfully quick in their movements. The crabs live in deep holes in the sand, but spend much of their time on the outside of their holes, where they run and hop about. They range in size from that of a silver dollar to that of our edible crabs. Their claws are not large, but have a grip that is vice-like. The apes make daily raids on the haunts of the crabs, and occasionally succeed—by creeping stealthily to within a few feet of a group of them—in capturing one. Usually, however, the crabs are so wary that while the ape is in the air during his spring toward them they have separated and disappeared into the ground. The ape, finding himself too slow to make a capture, then resorts to a bit of strategy to secure a dinner. His mode of final capture inflicts upon him a pang of physical suffering which is frequently more than he can bear; but his love for the crab as a morsel of food is so strong that he never hesitates to accept the personal discomfort which its capture involves, and usually bears it with a stoicism which might inspire admiration if it were not for its comical side. When the ape finds that he is foiled in his effort to capture a crab by springing at a group, he backs himself up to a hole into which one has disappeared. Sitting down he thrusts his long tail in the hole. The crab, to punish such unwelcome intrusion, seizes the end of the tail the moment it approaches near enough. Any one who has been fortunate enough to hide himself in the bushes unobserved by the ape making the raid will have a hard time to restrain his laughter when the critical moment of contact between the crab's claw and the ape's tail is reached. There is a comical look of suspense on the ape's face as he thrusts his tail into the hole. When the crab closes on the tail the look of suspense departs. The ape gives an involuntary start and then settles on his haunches, while he closes his teeth together with a determined air, and eventually springing forward, comes the tail from the hole with the crab dangling to it, and the ape is soon proceeding with his meal.—*N. O. Picayune.*

He Had Seen the Bill.

"Oh, Charlie! you should just see the parlor-set Fred bought his wife last week. It is perfectly lovely. We must have one like it."
"I don't want to see it, dear."
"Why not?"
"Because I saw the bill. Fred borrowed the money from me to pay it."
Philadelphia Call.

STYLES IN DANCING.

Profession of the Terpsichorean Art Involving Intricate Figures.

The only persons who can walk at cross purposes successfully are dancing-masters. They have their own peculiar ideas, which are forever changing, and the result is that their pupils are nearly always in a helpless state of confusion. Each dancing-master, or professor, as he likes to be called, is a great inventor in his own way. A few years ago, when the Saratoga was first introduced, an up-town professor noticed that none of his seventy-five or eighty pupils could dance it nearly so well as a young lady who turned her toes in. He immediately concluded that this was the only to execute this dance. His pupils were shocked at the next lesson to see the elderly and dignified professor walk across the waxed floor with his toes striking against each other and his legs curved like a rainbow. This style was not popular and the efforts of the professor to introduce it nearly ruined him financially. It spoiled the contour of his legs, for he has been a trifle pigeon-toed ever since. In a ball-room a few nights ago four couples were doing the best they could to dance the lanciers. They had never seen each other before, and so they smiled sweetly when they collided, and said: "Excuse me," or "I beg your pardon." Secretly they dubbed each other ignoramuses who did not know anything more about dancing than a cow. Later in the evening they met again, and, of course, the talk turned upon dancing. To the amazement of all they learned they had been taught to dance by the same teacher. "Their classes only lasted a year, but the steps having changed in style as often as the style of a plug hat changed, they found it impossible to dance together with any degree of comfort.

At a meeting of the professors of 1884 several new dances were originated. Among these were the excelsior waltz and the waltz-quadrille (special). It was also determined that the proper way to dance the lanciers was with eight couples instead of with four, and that the german could be vastly improved by the addition of several complicated figures. The professors agreed to frown upon the society waltz, because a number of vulgar persons had exaggerated it so that it was simply a burlesque. It was accordingly frowned upon by him, but in a few weeks it was revived under the various names of redowa, glissade, the knickerbocker, the kick, the scoop, the telephone and a dozen other plebian titles. After a deal of study and patient thought the excelsior was introduced. This was intended to be danced with a moderate slide and the redowa step revolution, with the side step similar to that of the galop. It was thought that this would fill the bill to perfection, but it had hardly been introduced before a lot of professors who didn't belong to the society began teaching it, too, and so made it common and vulgar. The only dance that has held its own despite all the innovations is the waltz-quadrille.

"The lanciers are changed, too," said an old professor. "They were formerly danced in the old Saratoga style, but now it takes eight couples to go through with them properly. The heads chaises from right to left diagonally, not forward and back as in the old style. This keeps all the couples in motion at the same time."
The Columbia is a round dance, something like the American gayot, only livelier and considerably more intricate. A very popular dance is the octagon, and one reason for its popularity is the fact that there is no waltzing in it. There are thousands of pleasure-loving people who are bitterly opposed to waltzing because they deem it improper for a young man to place his arm about a young woman unless she is his wife. Even then they think that any such action as this should be confined to private life.—*N. Y. Star.*

SIKH SOLDIERS.

Finely-Built Men Who Add Considerable Strength to the Bengal Army.

When we conquered the Punjab the Sikhs, who had composed Rungjeet Singh's army, enlisted freely in our newly-raised regiments, and now there is scarcely a regiment in the Bengal army in which there are not one or more companies of these men. They are gifted with all the qualities which go to make a good soldier. Physically they are very fine fellows, averaging in our regiments fully five feet eight inches, with a chest of thirty-six inches. They are brave and wonderfully enduring; very abstemious in their diet, seldom touching meat, and living principally on unleavened bread with a little clarified butter, and occasionally a little coarse sugar or molasses. They are splendid walkers, and when going to their homes on leave will often average thirty or forty miles a day for a week together in the hottest weather. They are very handy, as may be supposed, in the use of the spade, and can throw up entrenchments rapidly and well, and they are also very expert in the loading of baggage animals. I have seen many instances of their bravery. One I may mention. We had advanced up a hill to take a position on an exceedingly hot day in April. One of my officers succumbed to the heat and fell fainting just as we reached the position. His orderly was carrying a bottle of soda water. This he poured over his head, and it had the effect of reviving him. We remained under fire here for some time, and then the object of the advance having been accomplished the force was withdrawn and we were directed to retire. We did so, followed by the enemy. When we had gone back some distance the orderly suddenly remembered that he had left the empty bottle behind and calmly proposed that he should, at the risk of his life, go back for it.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

BEAUTIFUL CORFU.

A Charming Island Known as the Garden of the Mediterranean.

And thus, between these islands and "Albania," the good ship proceeds to Corfu, that garden of the Mediterranean, and anchors in its beautiful land-locked bay, exactly twelve hours after leaving Brindisi. One gasps in the effort to describe these lovely spots of earth. Dante is far more impressive when his genius puts forth its strength in the "Inferno" than when he writes his "Paradiso;" and similarly one does not feel the limitations of one's powers in the attempted depiction of the commonplace. But it is with Corfu as with sweet Helen of Troy, who paralyzed the pen, and was best to be seen portrayed in the wonder and admiration of those who were privileged to come face to face with her. One leans over the side of the ship, and, as it were, absorbs in silence into one's system the soft contour of its many-sided hills; the stately grace of its cypresses growing in the town and cresting the dark rock which, even as it fortifies, impresses with its solemnity rather than its strength; the mellow color of its old Venetian houses, green and white, soaring high against the blue heavens; the clamor of its boatmen, discordant enough when one has a personal interest in the hubbub, but otherwise merely strange sounds in a strange place; the orange sails of its fishing-boats at anchor in the bay, their big prows carved with uncouth saints and figures; the ruined islands hard by, and the distant rocks of the Lazaretto against a background of deep foliage where gardens and orange-groves run to the water's edge; the Venetian campaniles of its churches; the villas and villages nestling in the nooks of the hills and the mountains, two thousand feet and more above the sea level; and the majestic gray hills with their snow-capped attendants on the Albanian shore, which, at a distance of five or six miles, form a firm bar on the eastern side of the harbor. There can be no more beautiful port in the world than this of Corfu. To appreciate the disinterestedness of the British Government, one ought to see Corfu. No individual would have given away such a property so freely, even though it seemed ever so reasonably demanded of him.—*All the Year Round.*

STANLEY'S HABITS.

How the Great Explorer Preserved His Health Under Trying Circumstances.

"I am now forty-four years of age," said he, "and spite of all the hardships endured upon my travels through 'The Dark Continent,' I have never felt better in my life."
"And you attribute this to what?"
"To the accumulation of information on correct habits of health."
"How did you come to take interest in the subject?"
"I didn't begin to study health for the sake of the study. It was in the course of special work I came to New York in 1867 and was sent by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, to accompany General Napier's expedition to Abyssinia."
"Then your education in health laws began?"
"Yes, practically. I had not thought much about the subject before, even then it was not a deep study. I only saw how much work could be done with simple habits. I used no liquor; my food consisted of meat, procured by the slaughter of the cattle of the country, and a common dark bread, made from millet, and milk. I was not a day ill from the beginning until the expedition returned home in May, 1868. In the Cretan revolution, 1868, I also represented the New York Herald, and my health experience was the same. I had plenty of plain food, meats, rye bread and milk. In the early part of 1869 I went to Spain for the Herald. My habits continued still about the same."
"Were you able to bathe regularly?"
"Certainly. I used a tepid bath every morning when spending some time in one place, and regularly at the end of a march. I have always used a rough towel vigorously after bathing, and find the exercise and friction most agreeable. . . . At Zanzibar I formed an expedition for the finding and relief of Dr. Livingstone. I employed two white men and 200 natives. One of the white men, Shaw, had been mate of an American ship, and the other, Farquhar, mate of an English ship. Both had been accustomed to hardship, but were fond of liquor. It was the awful consequences attending their indulgence in it that first aroused my attention to the effect of alcoholic stimulants in Africa. I sent Farquhar forward a few miles to form camp, and when paying up the hotel and other bills, found that he had drunk up eighteen bottles of brandy before starting. The effect upon him was still visible after we had journeyed 150 miles. He then became dropsical and died. Shaw had been helping him to consume the brandy at Zanzibar. He was morose, and when he could get no more left me at Unyanyembe, 300 miles march. His object was to find an opportunity to drink to his heart's content of the stale beer obtainable there. I heard that he, in delirium I suppose, put an end to his life. I continued my journey with the natives until I found Livingstone, in a few weeks afterward. He was lodged at a place, within 900 miles of Zanzibar, to reach which it took me eight months. In the course of our conversation he said: 'Wine and women have been the curse of the white man in Africa.' By wine he meant every intoxicating beverage of the country."
"Was Dr. Livingstone a teetotaler?"
"In Africa he never touched liquor of any kind!"

"What was the nature of the fare you were able to procure on your way through the country?"
"Goat meat, Indisa oorn oaks, bananas and milk."
"Your next expedition to Africa was—"

"In 1874. Three Englishmen accompanied me. I took the trouble to inquire regarding their habits, to make sure that they were temperate, having already had a sad experience with intemperate men. We had in our stores twelve bottles of pure brandy from Zanzibar, on an expedition that might have lasted from three to ten years. One was broken and spilled and six were consumed for medical purposes. They were disposed of in this way. One was given to the men suffering from dysentery, two were consumed by the white man, Pocock, who died of typhoid fever; the stimulant kept him up for two weeks; the youngest white man Baker, got one bottle; he also died. The elder Pocock was then the only white man left to me. In the course of a year he and the colored people consumed two bottles. At the end of two years and nine months five bottles remained. These we buried at Nyangwee, thinking that we might want them on our return, for we then did not know but that, like other travelers, we might be driven back by native hostilities. This, however, was not our fortune, and we continued the voyage down the river Loualaba until we emerged on the Atlantic. The five bottles of brandy, for aught I know, still remain where we left them."

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Tourists, emigrants and mariners find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard against unwholesome influences, upon which they can implicitly rely, since it prevents the effects of vitiated atmosphere, uncustomed or unwholesome diet, and other conditions unfavorable to health. On long voyages, or journeys in latitudes adjacent to the equator, it is especially useful as a preventive of the febrile complaints and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are apt to attack natives of the temperate zone on journeying or traveling in such regions, and it is an excellent protection against the influence of extreme cold, sudden changes of temperature, exposure to damp or extreme heat, malaria, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicates them, a fact which has been notorious for years past in North and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Australia and other countries.

A carpet sweeper is invaluable in a dining room where small children eat, but should never be used for general sweeping.

"He who is false to present duty," says Henry Ward Beecher, "breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause." A case in point occurs to us. Mr. William Ryder of 87 Jefferson street, Buffalo N. Y., recently told a reporter that "I had a large abscess on each leg, that kept continually discharging for twenty years. Nothing did me any good except Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It cured me. Here is a volume expressed in a few words. Mr. Ryder's experience is entitled to our readers' careful consideration.—*The Sun.*"

Try eating onions and horseradish to relieve dropsical swellings.

PLEURISY CURED.
KINGSTON, ONTARIO, December 7, 1885. Six years ago I caught a severe cold standing in an ice house with my coat off. I felt myself getting chilly and went to the house, where I took for half an hour and then had high fever and terrible pain in my side and through my lungs. I put an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER on my back and on the front of my chest, and in a short time the pain decreased and I fell asleep, and did not wake until the next morning, when I was again quite as well as ever. In telling my doctor about it, he said I had been attacked with pleurisy and, possibly, pneumonia.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Diseases.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

Try buttermilk for the removal of tan and freckles.

A SUDDEN DEATH.
from heart disease is quite common. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain remedy. Chronic irritation, palpitation, excessive or defective action of the heart, shortness of breath, and pain are removed by it in a short time. It also cures all diseases relating to the liver, stomach, bowels, blood and skin.

Italy has been visited by a severe snow storm. The fall was five feet in depth.

FROM FOUR TO SIXTY-FOUR.

A visitor to a school examination in Athens or Rome on a day in the year A. D. one might have heard the question asked by the teacher, "How many scholars' answer, as found in the books, would have been, 'Four—earth, air, fire and water.' That answer was as far as science had reached at that time, but diligent research, prosecuted in the intervening ages, is given to the scholar of a school in London or Paris or Philadelphia would have the same question replied to by a modern scholar with "sixty-four!" One of the most interesting discoveries made in modern times by doctors in the only series of nature is that of "Compound Oxygen." Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, the physicians who have been for years treating their patients with this remedy, are glad to satisfy the curious in regard to it, and will mail free to any applicant a copy of their brochure of nearly 200 pages, entitled "Compound Oxygen, its Mode of Action and Results." Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

Bill Nye, the western humorist, is tall, lank, smooth-faced, bald-headed, wears glasses and is as mild and pleasant as a shepherd dog. Bill never was intoxicated but once—at a press banquet at Denver, over which General Field presided.

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It is a simple and effective treatment for all skin and scalp diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and other conditions. It is recommended by leading medical authorities.

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CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and dry skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 75c. Prepared by the POTTERLUNG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CATARRH
Suffering Womanhood.

Too much effort cannot be made to bring to the attention of suffering womanhood the great value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the various diseases of women. Such an one is the wife of General Barringer of Winston, N. C., and we quote from the Gen'l letter as follows: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham: Please allow me to add my testimony to the most excellent medicinal qualities of your Vegetable Compound. Mrs. Barringer was treated for several years for what the physician called Leucorrhoea and Prolepsis Uteri combined. I sent her to Richmond, Va., where she remained for six months under the treatment of an eminent physician without any permanent benefit. She was induced to try your medicine and after a reasonable time commenced to improve and is now able to attend to her business and conduct herself FULLY RELIEVED." [General Barringer is the proprietor of the American Hotel, Winston, N. C., and is widely known.]

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THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

—Millions of washboards are made and sold annually in this country. It is estimated that not less than 7,200,000 of them are sold every year between the Allegheny mountains and the Missouri river.

—The Chevalier van Flewek, of Louvain, has just perfected, after thirty-eight years of labor, a machine for recording all music extemporized upon the piano. His invention is worked by means of electricity, and has been assisted in the mechanical details by M. Kernis, an engineer of Brussels.

—A tunnel is projected, to be bored under Gray's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains. It will be placed 4,441 feet below the summit of the mountain, and will be 25,000 feet long, and will give direct communication between the valleys in the Atlantic Slope and those of the Pacific side, with a shortening of some 300 miles in the transmontane distance.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—In 1790 nine-tenths of the population of Massachusetts were engaged in agriculture, while in 1830 only one-eighth were occupied with that classic work. In the great States of New York and Pennsylvania four-fifths of the people are not engaged in agriculture, in Illinois, the greatest agricultural State in the Union, less than one-half of the population is occupied with farming.—*Boston Herald.*

—The difficulty of sighting rifles in the dark in warfare has been ingeniously overcome by the use of luminous paint. A small luminous bead is clipped on the rifle over the fore-sight, and another over the rear sight when used at night in reply to an enemy's fire, forming two luminous sights. The British War Office authorities have had some of these sights under trial for the past few months, and have now given their order for them.

—A new method of manufacturing car-wheels has been tested at Wilkesbarre, Pa., with satisfactory results. By the old method three men could make only eighteen wheels per day, twelve hours. By the new process a same number of men can turn out a perfect wheel every minute, or 720 per day. One of the principal features of the new method is the use of a core, instead of one of sand, in casting the wheel. The core is removed, knocking out a center key, leaving the hole perfectly true and ready to hone the axle at once, without dressing or boring.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—Shoe-pegs require 100,000 cords of timber annually in their manufacture, 300,000; lasts and boot trees 500,000. All this is of the most superior quality, straight grained, and clear knots and gnarls. To raise the required poles of the country requiring 800,000 trees, and 800,000 more are required for annual repair. The rail-ties of the country annually cost \$15,000,000, and the fencing of railroads represents \$5,000,000, and the annual repair \$15,000,000. These are but a moiety of what is required of our supply. The burning of brick requires 2,000,000 cords of wood annually.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—"Do you object to smoking 'Flo'?" asked young Dumley. "No," replied Miss Flo. "But I don't want pa to see me. He's got old-fashioned notions about such things, you know."

—Customer (in restaurant). What isn't strange that I should find a gentleman's card in my pocket? Waiter (looking at the card). It is a strange fact, sah, for his season here, isn't it?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A fat woman (to a friend). I don't know s'bout that, but I should like to see a gentleman's card in my pocket. Waiter (looking at the card). It is a strange fact, sah, for his season here, isn't it?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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