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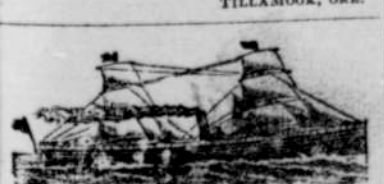
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PRODUCE AND FURS

GRASS.

The rose is praised for its beaming face,
The lily for its saintly whiteness,
We love this bloom for its languid grace,
And that for its airy lightness.We say of the oak, "How grand of girth!"
Of the willow we say, "How slender!"
And yet to the soft grass, clothing earth,
How slight is the praise we render!But the grass knows well in her secret heart
How we love her cool, green raiment,
So she plays in silence her lovely part
And cares not at all for payment.Each year her buttercups nod and drowse,
With sun and dew brimming over;
Each year she pleases the greedy cows
With oceans of honeyed clover.Each year on the earth's wide breast she
waves,
From spring until stern November,
And then she remembers so many graves
That no one else will remember!And while she serves us with gladness mute,
In return for such sweet dealings
We tread her carefully under foot—
Yet we never wound her feelings!

—Edgar Fawcett.

Where Chameleons are Plentiful.

Almost as frequent as tortoises in
some parts of Cape Colony, and quite
as popular as domestic pets, are
chameleons. A schoolboy on a hol-
iday ramble would not find much dif-
ficulty in picking a chameleon off a
bush did he know where to search for
it. "Oh, I'll get you plenty of
chameleons," say my young friends to
me, not far from Port Elizabeth.
On flowering shrubs they are most
frequently found and in gardens. In
a garden in Cape Town I one day
gathered four off a pomegranate
bush.Two were full grown and of a bril-
liant iridescent green with reddish
markings; one was only half grown
and had not full colors; the fourth
was a tiny scrap like some stout
legged insect, and was so exactly the
color of the stem of the bush on
which it was resting that only the
inequality and unevenness of the
spray attracted my notice at first,
when, looking closer, this mite was
perceived. It did not change its
tints rapidly and vividly like the
others, but retained its pale, incon-
spicuous hue, excepting at night,
when like the rest it turned "white,"
that is, extremely pale, the mark-
ings being then almost inconspic-
uous.—Cor. Forest and Stream.

Indian Soldiers.

"There is one feature of the United
States army that few people are
aware of," said an ex-army officer.
"It isn't generally known that there is
a company in the army composed en-
tirely of Seminole Indians, and that
they are maintained and supported
by the government as a distinct and
separate military organization. By
reference to the army appropriation
bill you will see that the appropria-
tion for the Seminole company is a
separate item, having nothing what-
ever to do with the general appropria-
tion. This company has been in
existence since 1861, did valiant ser-
vice in the rebellion, and has been of
incalculable value in frontier service
since the war. I think the Seminole
company is now stationed at Fort
Clark, Texas. In my judgment its
record answers the long mooted ques-
tion as to the Indian's value as a sol-
dier."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Coloring Birds with Pepper.

A well known German naturalist,
Dr. Saueremann, has published a
number of curious observations on
the artificial coloration of canary
birds fed with cayenne pepper. The
plumage changes from yellow to red.
The pepper contains an oily matter
and an irritating principle, and when
these are extracted by maceration the
pepper loses its coloring property,
but if olive oil be added to the mac-
erated pepper its coloring property
returns. Hence the oil is considered
the vehicle of the color. White birds
treated in the same way also become
reddish, and the yolks of their eggs
become a bright red.—New York
Times.

Enemies of the Cobra.

Snake catchers in India manage to
seize and handle the deadly cobra
with astonishing ease and freedom.
The most effective cobra catcher and
killer, however, is perhaps the mon-
goose, which escapes being bitten by
its wonderful activity. Sometimes it
waits till the cobra darts at it,
when it suddenly pounces on the
snake's head and crunches it.—Quar-
terly Review.

A Long List.

Miss De Thump—What shall I
play?
Hostess—Play your favorite.
Miss De Thump—Every piece I
know is a favorite.
Hostess—Then—er—play some
thing else.—New York Weekly.Artists are often accused of con-
ceit, but some of the greatest of them
have been beautifully modest. Corot
asked his friends to retouch his pic-
tures. Watteau sometimes drove his
friends to despair by destroying work
which they thought above criticism.A wire rope has been manufactured
at Cardiff, Wales, which is believed
to be the longest and largest in the
world. It is 2,400 fathoms in length,
which would make it two miles and
108 yards long, taking our measure-
ment as a standard.Dramatists in France get 12 per
cent of the gross receipts of each
play, and are allowed tickets to the

Met His Brother and Died.

In the midst of the cannon's roar
our regiment, the Thirty-ninth New
York volunteers, received orders to
take the right flank, and my section
was in the front.Among my section were Germans,
Italians, Spaniards and Frenchmen.
Our German was named Shultz.The Union armies were situated so
as to fire into the enemy's ranks
from the side, and thereby endeavor
to check their advance. As already
stated, my section formed the front
of the right flank, and the boys were
doing splendid work as the enemy
was advancing to make their final
effort to break the ranks of our men.
Suddenly I saw a man of my section
advancing toward the enemy's lines
with outstretched arms, and at the
same time crying at the pitch of his
voice, "Mein bruder, mein bruder!"
The brothers met between the op-
posite ranks, and in the midst of the
fire embraced one another. Then
both came running toward our ranks.I told Shultz to take his brother to
the rear as a prisoner and hand him
over to the provost guard. It was
foolish of me to do so, but I felt in-
spired by some magical power to
urge him back, but he declined to
go, and all urging was of no avail;
consequently his brother went to the
rear without an escort. Shultz
worked hard and fast loading and
firing his musket. He loaded his
musket about five times, when sud-
denly he turned to me, holding his
hand to his heart, muttering, "Joe,
I must die." He fell to the ground
and was dead.—New York Recorder.

A Sensible Hint.

A lady school teacher in Boston,
who is rather proud of her profession
than the reverse, is not pleased at
having her occupation thrust for-
ward when she meets strangers. Not
long ago, at a reception, the hostess
regularly mentioned her occupation
in introducing her.At length the hostess presented a
young man, adding to the introduc-
tion, as usual, "Miss Faneuil is one
of our school teachers."The gentleman bowed, but Miss
Faneuil said:

"I beg your pardon, Mrs. Allen,

but I did not catch what the gentle-

man's business is."

"What his business is?" repeated

the hostess in perplexity.

"Yes," Miss Faneuil said. "I
thought it only right that this ac-
quaintance should start fair, and as
you told him my employment it
seemed only fair that I should know
his."The point was understood and
taken good naturedly, but the teacher
was no longer introduced in her
professional capacity.—Youth's Com-
panion.

A Justice's Court on Muleback.

"Once when Niles Searls was dis-
trict judge up in Nevada and Sierra
counties, the late Judge Belden and
I were on opposite sides of a case
which was to be argued before him,"
began Supreme Justice McFarland
the other day. "When we reached
Nevada City we found the judge
about to depart for Downville on
muleback to hold court there. He
made a novel proposition that we
should ride over the mountains with
him and argue our case on the way.""We accepted the suggestion, se-
cured horses and started off on either
side of the judge's mule. I opened
the case and concluded my argument
as we reached North San Juan.
Then Belden replied. He was very
much in earnest, grew quite warm
over the case, and didn't conclude
until we had passed Nigger Tent.
Then Judge Searls ruminated a short
time, and delivered his decision flat
against Belden."—San Francisco Ex-
aminer.

The Dinner Hour.

The hour for dinner has undergone
several changes. About 1400 it was
10 a. m. Henry VIII. dined at this
time and supper at 11. In the six-
teenth century dinner was at 11,
breakfast at 7 and supper at 5 or 6.
In the following century meals were
an hour later.Disraeli tells us that in the reign
of Francis I of France folks rose at
5, dined at 9, supped at 5 and went
to bed at 9, which, according to a
popular saying, made them live to
the age of ninety-nine. Louis XII, it
is said, hastened his death by alter-
ing his hours to please his young
wife. Instead of dining at 8 a. m.
and going to bed at 6 p. m., he took
to dining at noon and often sat up
till midnight.—London Cor. Chicago
Herald.

The Art of Finding Fault.

Three times out of four fault find-
ing is merely an expression of im-
patience, and the only good it does is to
relieve the irritable feeling caused
by the careless stupidity or other de-
fects of those with whom we have
daily intercourse. To begin with, on
every occasion where there is no rea-
sonable hope of doing good by fault
finding, seal your lips as with a bar
of iron.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Staircase Disaster.

At Bell Street hall, Dundee, in
January, 1865, the pressure of the
crowd against the gates at the top of
the staircase leading to the hall
caused them to give way, and some
people fell. The crowd behind inno-
cently pushed on, thinking that the

FOR SELF DEFENSE.

OUR TARIFF NECESSARY FOR NA-
TIONAL SELF PRESERVATION.Hamilton, Calhoun and Garfield All Be-
lieved in This as One of the Strongest
Arguments for Protection—Diversified
Industry a Source of National Strength.A strong argument in favor of protec-
tion is that it is necessary as a means of
national self preservation. Free traders
affect to regard this proposition with
great contempt, but it is a fact never-
theless that many of our greatest minds
in this country have maintained it.Suppose that, through some untoward
circumstances, we should become in-
volved in a war with one or more Euro-
pean nations from which we import
many things necessary for us to have in
a time of war. Suppose that during all our
national existence we had followed the
advice so generously bestowed upon us
by free traders and had devoted our-
selves principally to farming pursuits,
and had allowed the nations with which
we were at war to make and sell to us
most of the manufactures consumed by
us, including our mechanical tools and
implements, and also arms, ammunition
and military equipments, how would it
be possible for us to contend success-
fully in a war with such nations?Of course without manufactures of
our own we should be at the mercy of
our enemies till such time as we could
establish them and produce our own im-
plements of warfare and other needed
supplies; and, if it ever could be accom-
plished, it would be under the most ad-
verse conditions, especially as in such a
case we should be entirely without the
skilled laborers and artisans necessary
for such an undertaking.A great and diversified country like
ours has within it all the elements of
national self development, self support
and self preservation.But these elements cannot be properly
developed without numerous and di-
versified manufactures, and these can-
not be built up and maintained without
a strong protective tariff.

In his first message to the first con-

gress Washington said:

"The safety and interest of the people
require that they should promote such
manufactures as tend to render them
independent of others for essentials, and
particularly for military supplies."Alexander Hamilton, one of the
world's greatest financiers, in his great
report on manufactures in 1790, said:"Not only the wealth but the inde-
pendence of a country appear to be ma-
terially connected with the prosperity
of manufactures. Every nation with a
view to these great objects ought to en-
deavor to possess within itself all the
essentials of national supply. These
comprise the means of subsistence, hab-
itation, clothing and defense. The pos-
session of these is necessary to the per-
fection of the body politic and to the
safety as well as the welfare of society.
The want of either is the want of an im-
portant organ of political life and mo-
tion, and, in the various crises that
await a state, it must seriously feel the
effects of any such deficiency."And he cites the extreme embarrass-
ments of the United States during the
Revolutionary war from their inability
to supply themselves with many things
that they greatly needed as a striking
proof of his statement, and shows how
these embarrassments may be overcome
by judicious protection to our manufac-
tures.In 1816 John C. Calhoun, discussing
this question in congress, said:"The security of a country mainly de-
pends upon its spirit and means; and as
every people are subject to the vicissi-
tudes of peace and war, it must ever be
considered the plain dictate of wisdom
in peace to prepare for war."And then he shows that this can be
done only by establishing manufactures
and protecting them against foreign
competition by proper tariff duties.In 1878 James A. Garfield uttered the
following weighty words:"So important in my opinion is the
ability of the nation to manufacture all
those articles necessary to arm, equip
and clothe our people that, if it could be
secured in any other way, I would vote
to pay money out of the federal treasury
to maintain government iron and steel,
woolen and cotton mills at whatever
cost. Were we to neglect these great
interests and depend upon other nations,
in what a condition of helplessness
would we find ourselves when we should
be again involved in war with the very
nations on whom we were depending to
furnish us with these supplies. The
system adopted by our fathers is wiser,
for it so encourages the great national
industries as to make it possible at all
times