

Ambidextrous Men.
One of the New York papers not long ago had an article on right and left-handed people, or ambidextrous, in which several remarkable instances of persons possessing this faculty were given. Strange to say, however, no mention was made of Ben Lusy or George Tiffany. Lusy is famous the country over, and is known as the lightning ticket-seller. He traveled for many years the largest circus, and received almost fabulous pay, being as great a curiosity as anything to be seen in the tents. He used both hands in selling tickets, taking money, handing out tickets and making change more rapidly with each than an ordinary ticket seller could with both. It was no unusual thing to see him sell six or eight full-price and children's tickets, receive a \$10 or \$20 bill and pick out and return the change with one hand, while he was selling one or two tickets at a time and making change at the same time with the other hand.

George Tiffany, who had always had a large acquaintance with theatrical and show people, and who was a friend of Lusy, possessed the same faculty to a considerable extent, and on several occasions gave exhibitions to his friends of his ability to imitate Lusy, having probably practiced under his direction. He was scarcely a fourth as rapid as Lusy, but was acknowledged "in the profession" to be, with the exception of Lusy, the only two-handed ticket-seller in the world.

Instances of people who write and make figures with both hands are by no means rare. In the old St. Louis Democrat office, before the partnership was dissolved, two accountants were employed who, in posting the books, generally made figures with one hand and posted the items with the right. A bookkeeper in one and a cashier in another large wholesale house in St. Louis now work in the same way, and a reporter on a morning paper writes with either hand, and it is impossible to distinguish any difference in the formation of the letters.

A more remarkable instance of dual faculties than any mentioned is that of a gentleman well known in St. Louis, Mr. E. C. Lackland. Mr. Lackland was for some time treasurer of the Fair association, and excited no little attention and remark among those who saw him using alternately either hand in writing letters or messages. The on-lookers were, however, still more astonished to see him when in a hurry grasp a pen or pencil and write rapidly with both hands, and would have been yet more amazed had they known that the messages he was at work on at the same time were addressed to different people and entirely different in character. When not busy enough to employ both hands, he generally uses the left, but the character of the chirography is the same, and it is doubtful if he himself knows the difference. He does not seem to consider himself possessed of an unusual gift or talent, and would, no doubt, have been more amazed had he heard the remark made by an acquaintance, who, after seeing him write two letters at once, confidentially informed a friend that he must have his brains parted in the middle or be possessed of two sets. The science of medicine teaches that unusual mental strain or activity correspondingly depresses the system physically, and it is evidently does not apply to Mr. Lackland.

A Type of Indian Territory Indians.
I trotted my pony along pretty briskly, and in my right hand overtook an Indian riding slowly along on a mustang. I hailed him. He was a friendly one. All Indians in the Territory are friendly. They are warm friends if you have a bottle of whisky and a little money, and will never leave you till the money and whisky are gone. I found that he was going to the "Big Spring," as he called it, or Baxter Springs, in the southeastern part of Kansas, the end of my journey. He said the reason I had seen no one was I had traveled between two ranges of settlements all the way. Had I gone ten miles to the north, I would have struck one of them. But I was not sorry I had not. My companion could speak English very plainly, and was very dirty and lazy. He was a good type of the inhabitants of the Territory. He was clad in a gorgeous waistcoat of a Disraeli pattern, buttoned with brass army buttons, and had a blanket fastened at the hips and wrapped around his legs to the knees, while his feet were covered with moccasins. He said we were within two days' travel of the springs, and that about one hour before sunset we would strike off from the trail and seek shelter for the night among the Indian settlements. So we traveled along, he being very shy, I hardly knowing how to manage him, till I thought of the whisky bottle. I presented it to him. There was a change as if by magic. His tongue was loosened and there was no more silence. He told me Indian stories and I was regaled with Indian folk-lore.

He told me that ministers of the people were against the opening of the Territory to settlement, but they did not feel safe against it on account of treaties so often broken. He said if it did happen there was no telling where it would end, for the people would surely rise against them, and they would not rise unarmed or unskilled in the use of arms. It was now near sunset, and according to his promise we branched off toward the settlement. In the day's ride there had been a great change in the country, for it assumed features more like those of the State of Missouri, but the same. It was the mixture of plain, woodland and bluff through together in wonderful confusion. Now and then an Indian cabin would peer out between the trees, and often there would be quite a well-kept farm, but it was Indian farming after all. At sunset we reached the top of a bluff overlooking a pretty little stream that rippled along toward the south, and winding down the bluff into the valley below, we reached the settlement, where we were to stop for the night.—*Correspondence of Boston Advertiser.*

The oldest stove probably in the United States is the one that warms the hall of Virginia's capital in Richmond. It was made in England and was the house of burned for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has remained for thirty years.

WISE WORDS.
The throne of another is not stable for thee.
The reward of doing one duty is the power to perform another.
Every one is as God made him, and sometimes a great deal worse!

The history of the world is nothing but a procession of clothed ideas.
Every one has his faults, but we do not see the wallet on our own backs.
Recreation is only valuable as it unends us; the idle know nothing of it.
Truth, like the sun, submits to be obscured, but, like the sun, only for a time.

Do not speak disrespectfully of personal appearance when any one present may have the same defects.
What the superior man seeks is in himself; what the small man seeks is in others.
No one is obliged to think beyond his lights, and we never leave a good sense behind till we wish to get beyond it.

When you give, take to yourself no credit for generosity, unless you have denied yourself something, so that you could bestow the gift.
Whoever makes a great fuss about doing good, does very little, he who wishes to be seen and noticed when doing good, will not do it long.

Why Egyptians Lack Patriotism.
During my visit to Egypt—some seven or eight years ago—there was certainly no national feeling among the Egyptians. Neither they nor their ancestors for nearly two thousand years had known native rulers. During all these long centuries they had been the spoil of Roman, Arab, Turk and Mameluke in turn; in none, since the Roman time, had they received protection of life and property or any national benefits, and it was impossible that patriotism should exist among them, for there is no patriotism save in a country where they are protected.

The conduct of the Egyptian troops in the late Russian war is a proof of this. The few battalions I saw in Egypt were fine-looking troops—well armed, instructed and equipped, with intelligent faces and excellent physique; yet they proved utterly worthless, as it seems to me, because they were destitute of that pride which is inspired by patriotism; for their flag had no meaning, its honor was no concern of theirs. Their conduct in Abyssinia and the Sudan was shiffling, and no doubt from the same cause. How can valor and patriotism be expected from men whose only knowledge of their government is that derived from the tax-gatherer, the bastinado and forced labor? The achievements of that great soldier, Ibrahim Pasha, are not in contradiction with this conclusion, because few of his troops were Fellahs. His fighting armies were mainly composed of Arabs, Syrians, Nubians, Arabs—in fact, of fighting men from all the neighboring parts of the East, who were reduced to discipline by his stern will and guided to victory by his great military genius.—*General George B. McClellan, in the Century.*

Afraid of a Letter.
It was not long ago that I happened to be in a part of Central Africa where no white man had been before. I was separated from my companions—100 miles distant. War was raging around me; the road was difficult. I wished to communicate with those whom I had left behind. "Who will return," I asked the naked savages, "to see the white man and carry them something from me?" Numbers yoked unuttered, glad to earn a yard of cloth for the job. A letter was written and offered to a man, and he was told that this piece of paper would inform my friends of all—that it would speak to the ground and run away. Others were tried, but it was useless. A great crowd assembled, and at a safe distance from the little bit of paper fluttering on the ground. "It is medicine," they said, "it will harm me. I vainly tried to reason them out of their terror. None would touch it. 'Will no one,' I said, 'keep it and give it to the white man as they pass this way?' A yell of refusal and excited gesticulations answered my request. 'Then I shall place it here in this tree,' I said, moving toward it, while the crowd dispersed in flight, "and you can point it out to the white men when they come." Even this they refused to do. My friends passed close under the tree, but no one dared show them the charmed thing, for there it is probably to this day fluttering on the branch of that stunted fig tree like an evil spirit, the awe and terror of the tribe.—*H. B. Carterell.*

About Explosives.
Nitro-glycerine looks like oil. Workmen seeing it leaking from a box or can have sometimes mistaken it for sweet-oil, and have tried to nail the box tighter with a hammer. This causes a terrific explosion. The way in which the blasting powders are made is by taking some such substances as sand or sawdust and mixing nitro-glycerine with it. The most common of these powders is "dynamite." It looks much like moist brown sugar. Some others are called "dunlin," "rendrock," "mica-powder." The nitro-glycerine soaked in the sand or sawdust can be carried about without spilling, and is more safely handled. In the same manner, if nitro-glycerine should be spilled upon wood or cloth and should soak into the substance, there might be an explosion if the thing were afterward struck or tossed about. Whenever one visits a quarry, or new railroad, or any other place where blasting is going on, or any factory or establishment where nitro-glycerine or blasting powder might be made or kept, it is well to be careful about meddling with any yellowish-looking oil or any oily-looking powder.—*Christian Union.*

Shoes that are laced in front and tipped with patent-leather are in great favor. Low shoes are entirely of patent leather and are worn with black hosiery. Slippers of kid are cut low on the toes and are without ornament. Canvas shoes are worn in the country for long walks and mountain climbing. Pointed toes and high heels make, with the protest of all good shoemakers, that they are of permanent injury to the feet.

From Washington.
A WASHINGTON dispatch says that General William T. Sherman will ask to be placed on the retired list of the army in November of 1888. He would be retired under the army compulsory act on February 8, 1884, at which date he will be sixty-four years of age.

A TELEGRAM from the navy department at Washington has been received by Admiral Fitz, commanding the United States naval force in Asia, announcing that Commodore Sheffield's treaty with Corea has been rejected, requesting that a ship of war be sent to Corea, and stating that Mr. Young, the United States envoy to China, would assume diplomatic control of the question.

NEWS EVENTS.
Eastern and Middle States.
The Pennsylvania State trade and labor convention met in Philadelphia and after passing a series of resolutions endorsed the nominee of the Labor party for governor, Thomas A. Armstrong.

MARIA and Flora Crosley, aged respectively fourteen and eleven years, and Minnie Padlock, aged twelve years, were drowned in the Juniata river at Huntington, Pa., by the upsetting of a boat.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, president of Girard college, Philadelphia, died the other day, aged seventy-four years.

A FIRE at Haverhill, Mass., destroyed a morocco factory, a sash and blind factory and a shoe factory and badly damaged three dwelling-houses, causing a total estimated damage of \$100,000.

At Haverhill, Mass., George Rogers, aged fifty, shot his wife in G. H. Hoy's box factory and then shot himself. Both were killed.

WILLIAM Frederick G. Anjo was driving to Bangor, Me., he was stopped by two men, who demanded his money. Anjo refused the demand and was fired upon and wounded twice. He returned the fire, but without effect, and finally handed the robbers his pocketbook containing \$450. The highwaymen then took to the woods, and Anjo drove rapidly to Bangor and had his wounds dressed.

A MORTGAGE for \$100,000,000 was recorded the other day in the office of the recorder of deeds in Philadelphia. It was executed jointly by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron companies, and covers the entire property of every kind, real and personal, including all leases and franchises.

THE HOTEL Brunswick, the Pleasant House, Central Hall and another dwelling at Old Orchard Beach, Maine's well-known summer resort, were leveled by the flames. At the Hotel Brunswick the guests escaped in their nightclothes, losing their wardrobes, money and other personal effects.

JAMES (CHIEF) SMITH, twenty-four years old, was hanged at New Haven, Conn., for the murder of Chief of Police Hayes during a drunken brawling in Ansonia on December 23, 1880. Smith met his fate without flinching.

COURTNEY defeated Lee in a three-mile boat race at Richfield Springs, N. Y., making the three miles in 29m, 31/4s, the fastest time on record.

GEORGE B. BORN, telegraph operator at East Syracuse, N. Y., married Jessie Hilton, aged sixteen, in the morning. After the wedding he left her and went around town celebrating the event. Instead of going home to his bride, he went to a hotel about midnight, where he was taken ill and died of heart disease the next morning.

A CROWD of ten thousand persons witnessed the funeral of "Chip" Smith, hanged at New Haven, Conn. The funeral procession was a mile and a half long.

LUCIUS W. LAYTON, a colored youth appointed from Florida as cadet to the West Point military academy, was found deficient on the preliminary examination and rejected.

THERE were eighty-two new cases of yellow fever and eight deaths in one day at Brownsville, Texas.

FIRE destroyed the greater part of the business portion of Farmville, La.; total estimated loss, \$80,000.

PRATT, the cashier of the First National bank at Kewanee, Ill., which was recently robbed of \$20,000 by men who had left a valise in the building, has been arrested, charged with complicity in the robbery. It is charged that the locking up of Pratt and his assistant, Miss Harris, in the bank's vault, by the robbers, was pre-arranged. Another of the alleged perpetrators has been captured at St. Louis, Mo.

A HEAVY snow-storm has been raging in Leadville, Col.

THE Michigan Republican State convention at Kalamazoo nominated a full ticket headed by David H. Jerome for governor.

YUCONAI (Arizona) dispatches give details of numerous outrages committed by Apaches in Sonora, Mexico. A band of Indians raided the Catalinas valley and killed about twenty men, women and children. After committing the murders the Indians fled into Arizona.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR HAS APPROVED THE COMMENDATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THE AND APPROPRIATED BY THE LAST CONGRESS FOR IMPROVING THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, AND IT IS SUPPOSED THAT WORK UPON THE RIVER WILL BEGIN AT ONCE.

GREY'S skeleton is now at the National Army Medical museum in this city, but will not be exhibited to the public. The final disposition of the bones of the assassin has not yet been determined upon and cannot be until Judge Hagner decides as to the validity of Guiteau's will, in which he bequeathed his body to Dr. Hicks. The experts who were engaged in the microscopic examination of Guiteau's brain have completed their work. It is understood that they already disagree in their conclusion respecting his sanity, and that there will probably be two reports rendered.

DIRECTOR of the President the military department of West Point has been discontinued, and hereafter the Military Academy will be under the supervision and charge of the general of the army.

THE secretary of war has received a dispatch from General Pope announcing the arrest by the military of Captain Payne and six of his followers for invasion of the Indian Territory.

THE last debt statement issued shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of August to be \$10,128,261.24.

THE following is a statement of United States currency outstanding on August 31, 1887:

Gold certificates outstanding, \$42,909,518 48
Silver certificates outstanding, 69,400,210 00
Certificates of deposit outstanding, 12,000,000 00
Refunding certificates outstanding, 42,000 00
Federal Reserve notes, 260,815,016 00
Fractional currency outstanding, 7,022,090 77
Cash balances available, 141,628,211 22

THE following is a statement of United States currency outstanding on the 31st of August:

Gold and silver coins, \$30,205 00
Legal tender notes, all issues, 346,811,015 00
One-year notes of 1881, 42,575 00
Two-year notes of 1882, 12,000 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1883, 22,150 00
Compound interest notes, 223,560 00
Fractional currency, all issues, 15,408,663 10
Total, \$392,440,310 10

DURING August the United States mints coined 429,725 gold pieces worth \$9,725,972.50, 2,425,000 standard silver dollars and 6,502,700 five and one-cent pieces, worth \$105,700.

Foreign News.
A CALCUTTA (India) dispatch says that there has been a fearful riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans at Salem in the presidency of Madras. One hundred and fifty Hindoos and three Mohammedans had been arrested. An English magistrate of the disorders says that he had less cases of Mohammedan men and women were lying on every side. Houses of Mohammedans were burned and the principal mosque was almost razed to the ground. Dead pigs were thrown into wells with the corpses of Mohammedan children. The Mohammedans are a small minority of the population.

ARRIVALS from Japan give the following account of the massacre of the royal family of Corea. About 5000 of the royal family of July 23 an organized band of insurgents took possession of the main thoroughfares in Se-oul, the capital of Corea, and attacked the royal residence and the headquarters of the Japanese legation. The Japanese envoy and consul escaped with about twenty followers and made their way to the palace for protection, but they found it already in the possession of the rioters. They then retreated to Jinsen Port, fifteen miles distant, being repeatedly assailed on the way. Four of the party were killed, three were wounded and several are missing. The survivors finally made their way to a British ship. A Japanese vessel, that was sent to Corea returned with the announcement that all the Japanese at Se-oul had probably been slaughtered, and that the capital was in a state of anarchy. Of the royal inmates of the palace the king alone was spared. The queen was murdered. His-her and his brother, both children, were killed by poison freely administered. The king, his wife and other high dignitaries were slain. The proceedings are said to have been directed by the ex-Regent Tan-Kin, by some said to be the father and by others the uncle of the king. He has always been a violent opponent of foreign interference. Japan acted with promptness and prudence. A naval and military rendezvous has been established at Simonsong, the nearest port to Corea. A fleet has been dispatched to the scene of disorder and troops have been gathered to await the developments of affairs, and must be absolute and unconditional or war will ensue.

LATE telegrams from Corea state that the uncle of the king has seized the throne.

THE Siberian plague is appearing to an alarming extent in most widely separated quarters of European Russia.

THE annual report of the wheat crop in France shows it is excellent in twenty-four portions, good in forty-five, fair in eleven, and three times in one—that of Corsica.

CHOLERA is creating great ravages in Japan and in the Philippine islands. At Yokohama out of 775 cases within twenty days 502 cases proved fatal. At Tokio about eighty cases and fifty deaths occur daily.

AN unusual scene witnessed recently in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, was the keel-hauling of three Arab sailors on board the Egyptian frigate Souda for mutiny. They were first flogged and then tied to a rope and hauled up to the port side yardarm. They were then dropped into the sea, dragged under the keel and hauled up to the starboard yardarm. They were soon dead.

A SOUTH AFRICAN Chief Secoceni, his son and fourteen followers have been killed. The killing was done by Manoppe, the chief put into Secoceni's place by the British.

THE corporation of Cork has passed a resolution condemning the recent sentence of Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, the Dublin newspaper publisher, and demanding that he be released. The corporation also resolved to confer upon Mr. Gray the freedom of the city.

HEAVY storms have seriously injured the crops in England and Scotland.
OWING to the arrival of the rainy season all heavy work on the Panama canal has been stopped.

M. DURAND and M. DEMASSAS, two Paris editors, fought a duel with swords, in which the latter was killed.

TWO deaths from cholera at Manila, Philippine Islands, number 300 daily. At Iloilo 4,500 persons died from the same disease in a fortnight.

ON the day following their strike the Dublin policemen returned to duty. About twenty persons, who were wounded in street fights, were in the hospital. Twelve hundred special constables were sworn in to protect the city. Many street fights occurred, and the crowds were frequently charged by the troops.

England and the Egyptians.
EIGHT men were killed and sixty-one wounded at Kassassin in the battle at Kassassin Lock. The Egyptians attacked the British troops, and after considerable fighting were repulsed with severe loss. Arabi Pasha was killed during the action. General Worsley telegraphed from Kassassin Lock the following account of the engagement: "I have the honor to inform you that our force of eight battalions, our men behaved extremely well and inflicted severe loss upon the enemy. The British General Graham had only five guns, two and a half battalions and a small detachment of cavalry and mounted infantry. The Egyptian force was repulsed with severe loss. The British force was repulsed with severe loss. The British force was repulsed with severe loss."

A NEW YORK Herald dispatch gives the following report of the British cavalry charge at Kassassin: "The British cavalry charged at Kassassin, but were unable to secure the rebel guns, which the enemy withdrew during the night. The British force was repulsed with severe loss. The British force was repulsed with severe loss. The British force was repulsed with severe loss."

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The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

THE MARKETS.
NEW YORK.
Beef cattle, good to prime, 1w 18 1/2 @ 18 3/4
Calves, com'n to prime veals 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sheep 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Lamb's 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hogs—Live 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy 4 80 @ 7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red 1 12 1/2 @ 1 13 1/2
No. 1 White 1 16 @ 1 17 1/2
Rye—State 75 @ 80
Barley—Two-rowed State 1 07 @ 1 12 1/2
Corn—Ungraind, West, mixed, 47 @ 48
Yellow Southern 92 @ 94
Oats—White State 51 @ 54
Mixed Western 46 @ 48
Hay—Prime Timothy, 16 @ 18
Straw—No. 1, Rye 60 @ 65
Hops—State, 1881, choice 47 @ 48
Hops—State, new, for export, 22 @ 23
Lard—City Standard 10 @ 12 1/2
Refined 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
Petroleum—Crude 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Refined 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Butter—State Creamery 25 @ 29
Dairy 18 @ 19
West. Im. Creamery 15 @ 17
Cheese—State Factory 7 1/2 @ 11
Shims 2 @ 2 1/2
Factory, 2 @ 2 1/2
Eggs—State and Penn 23 @ 25
Potatoes—L. L. blb. 4 50 @ 5 25

STOERS—Light to fair, 4.90 @ 5.20
Lamb's—Western 4.00 @ 4.50
Sheep—Western 4.00 @ 4.50
Hog—Good to fancy 7.00 @ 7.50
Corn—No. 2, mixed 1.25 @ 1.35
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth 1.25 @ 1.35
Corn—No. 2, mixed 1.25 @ 1.35
Oats—No. 2, mixed 1.25 @ 1.35
Barley—Two-rowed State 1.00 @ 1.10

WATERBURY (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.
Beef—Live weight, 4 @ 6 1/2
Lamb's 6 @ 7 1/2
Hogs—Northern 10 @ 10 1/2
Pork—Penn. ex family, good 5 50 @ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red 1 14 @ 1 15
Rye—State 75 @ 80
Corn—State Yellow 69 1/2 @ 69 3/4
Oats—Mixed 69 @ 69
Butter—Creamery, extra Pa. 22 @ 23
Cheese—No. 1, Full Cream 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Petroleum—Crude 6 @ 7
Refined 6 1/2 @ 7

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FOR HUMAN, BEAST AND ANIMAL FEED, AND FOR THE WOODEN AND IRON WORKS OF THE MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL TRADES. It is a pure, refined, and odorless oil, and is the best for all purposes. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

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N. Y. U. 35

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Prepared by a Woman.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN BLENDING HOUSE OF HISTORY.
It revivifies the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the digestive functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the system, restores the natural lustre to the eyes, and stands on the peak of woman's life, the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.
It is a most valuable medicine, and is used by all the great physicians of the world. It is a most valuable medicine, and is used by all the great physicians of the world.

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PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.
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