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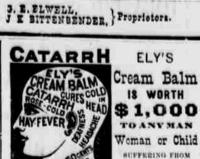
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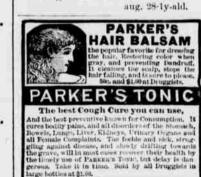
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THE BRIEF LIFE OF A SONG. Whistling a Tone into Notice and Then Burying It in Oblivion.

A song, a flower, an actor becomes popular. Everybody sings and whistles that song because it has a tune? Not exactly; other songs have tunes and do not achieve this universal sequence. The girls who sells a paper of pins hums a certain tune as she wraps up the little package; the grimy little boy who blacks "yer boots" whistles it as he puts on the shine; it is in the air, in the streets, in the parlor; it is played by German street bands and ground by the street organs; babies murmur it before they can talk; jokes are made at its expense; it resound from Maine to Mexico; but how did it begin; and when and where does it end? There is even now a generation which has never heard "Pin.fore;" in ten years from now no one will care for the "Pinafore" that drove this generation half distracted, and the chances are should that opera be then revived, it would fall flat; its fun would not touch the humor of the day, and the young folks would say: "Dear me, this is decidedly antiquated; Why, can't you give us something amusing?"

Once upon a time, about a thousand years ago, there was written a song known as "Villikins and His Dinah." traveled far and wide, from cottage to palace, by rail and by sea; it was sung in the theatres between the acts; as encores at concerts; somebody even wrote a play on the touching story; it was whistled uni-versally, and every undeveloped musical genius in the land sung nothing but "Vil-likins." Who knows now where that popular ditty first impressed itself on the sensitive public ear? Who knows, indeed, who wrote it, or by what inspira tion he hit on a melody that bewitched millions as it did. Nobody sings it now, any more than he sings "Life on the Ocean Wave," "Ben Bolt," and a dozen other sentimental ballads that had such vogue; yet they are unchanged, and quite as fetching in substance as the hour they were written. A song or a tune has its day, and can never be resu citated. The first person who whistled it into notice is lost in obscurity, and more singular yet, he who was the last to whistle it can never be discovered. Who is the man that finally buries the popular tune?

This view of the life of a song is die tracting. Yesterday the classic "See-Saw" permeated society, to-day it is "Tit Willow," to-morrow-well, to-morrow's tune is unborn, but, as sure as the sun rises over Park street steeple, it will be here when it is wanted. Probably at this moment some poor devil in a back street in London is covering music paper with the notes of a tune for the music hall favorite to beguile a rough, uncritical crowd. It is wretched stuff, but it has "go," and go sends most any trash headlong into dangerous popularity. It catches on like a leech to the public's tympanum, and, after one or two nights, it will be carried away bodily.
What is sung with success in the London music hall ascends with ease to the pale

of good society.

The higher type—Gilbert and Sullivan songs—have bewitched nations, but if the readers of to-day live twenty years, their children will ask them who were this Gilbert and Sullivan, and nothing will induce them to believe those oldfashioned things were ever thought droll and amusing. "That ever considered fascinating! Why, my dear sir, you must be mistaken. How uninteresting it is. Don't you see we have outgrown all such rusty twaddle." In its day, "The Beggar's Opera" took London town by storm. London society lost its head in admiration of this new departure; its music, its singers; but let any reckless theatrical manager of to-day place on his stage that once popular "musical innovation," in all the glory of modern dress, and he would be beggared as well as Polly. "I can not sing the old song" warbles the tired world. No, you can't that is the unblemished truth.—Bor, Bos

A physician friend of mine called my attention to an account of a recent at-tempt to observe in the retina of a murdered girl's eye the image of her un-known slayer. He laughed and said: "It is all nonsense to expect that this thing can be done. I have known of a dozen experiments, all of which failed from the very nature of the thing. All there is to it is this: The brilliant coat of the retina has a color due to what known as visual purple, and this color is to some extent visibly impressed by light. When in college we tried a careful experiment on a horse. We gave the animal atropine and placed a negative of my own photograph over its eye. It was then kept in a dark room for six hours. This was followed by exposing the retina to the picture in broad day light for a few moments. The result consisted of three dark patches representing my chin, nose, and forehead. It was an absolute failure as far as producing a recognizable likeness is concerned.

-Chicago News "Rambler." Good Manners of English Servants. In the presence of their masters the may almost be said to be refined. It is haps to suit the democratic idea, but otherwise unobjectionable. This manner, however, I suspect is something like the livery, put on for their superiors, and In many old families there still lingers among the retainers an attachment for those they serve, a fidelity and devotion that recall the feudal feeling, and which are returned by a protection and interest that make the tie a not unlovely one. I knew instances of friendship on both sides as sincere and loval, if not as familar, as ever exists among equals.—Adam Badeau's Letter.

THE SOUTH OF THE SOUTHERNERS. The Obliging Conductor - A Subtle

Fascination-Nature's Leveliuess. But there is another south, the south of the southern people, not so easily reached, but well worth reaching. One needs to have plenty of time and pienty of patience to travel in this south. he will be happier if he carry with him certain simple stores besides the articles I have mentioned—such as tea, coffee, mp sugar, potted meats and preserves. A portable bath-tub and his own soap nd towels will make a vast difference in his comfort. Certain things he must not expect to find here either. Southern trains have little regard for their time-tables, and he had better carry a supply of paper novels for odd hours at statis in what are most appropriately named waiting-robms. But, as a compensation southern railway officials on local roads are the most affable and obliging of men. They return for you if you are too late they wait for you to eat your dinners; they stop anywhere in the woods to let a man get off. "Never you mind, ma'am," says the obliging conductor, "you take your time with the dinner; the train ain't going off without you." One time I remember a train which

waited a half-hour for the passengers to get dinner before they started. We were altogether three hours behind time. I

asked the man at the station if this train did not meet another. "Yes, ma'am," said he; "but, you see, we meet atand whichever train gets there first waits for the other, so there ain't a bit of trouble," Somewhere at the end of the line a boat waited for the train with the same engaging politeness. The south-ern conductors are always kind to women and children, and hospitably polite to strangers, and the station-masters seem rather to like answering questions. One has to expect a certain absence of the virtue next to godliness south, and he can not look for honesty among the blacks; but what are trunks made with locks for?

Columbian.

At first the untidy ways will jar on his sense of order; he will very likely beanloyed by the languid fashion in which life moves on; it will irritate and dismay him to see the absolute lack of comprehension of the meaning of comfort. But very soon he will feel a subtle, reluctant fascination; he will be soothed by the ab-sence of hurry and bustle; he will apprethe gentle courtesy which seems to be the southerners birthright; he will be touched by their pathetic hospitality; he will learn to admire their bravery. gayety, and that energy which often lurks beneath their indolence.

And nature will have her word. Those

weird cypress forests, those solenn pine woods among the red clay hills, those tropical splendors of plant and flower and sky, that softer loveliness of the southern homes-stately old mansions which ruin makes but the more picturesque, set amid their gardens on shady streets or overlooking fields of cotton, or rice, or cane-all these and a hundred sights as fair come to capture his heart and haunt his memory. If the traveler have a friend with a plantation, in that case he will have all the poetry without the discomfort. In any case, the real south (which, by-the-way, far the cheaper south) is the one which is sure to repay the traveler for his outlay of time and money. My friends who are going to the real south, you who are about to enjoy-I congratulate you.-Cor. Harper's Bazar.

The collection of manuscripts which the sultan of Morocco has turned over to the medressch, or high school, of Fez, proves to comprise copies of numer were destroyed by the holy inquisition. In scientific attainments the scholars of the Moorish universities were several hundred years ahead of their Trinitarian rivals, and by ignoring their existence Christian historians of civilization have been obliged to assume 1,000 years inter-regnum of science. In the ghastly night of the middle ages Bagdad and Cordova were the intellectual Goshens, still en joying the light of a sun which in the land of their neighbors seemed to have set forever at the downfall of the Roman empire.—Dr. Felix L. Oswald in Chicago

For Anything Needing Head-Work. "How do you like the English?" asked a British squire of his Scotch gardener "Weel, sir." was the answer, frae hame, and among the English, I find nae great faut in them; but I maun mak' this remark, that for mee-nisters or gardeners, or anything needing hedewark, ye maun come to us i' the north!" —Youth's Companion.

A telegram from Askabal announce that the yield of the Transcaspian naphtha springs having been found amply sufficient to supply fuel for the locomotives used on the Transcaspian railway, work at the springs has now been commenced by order of Gen. Annenkoff.—Foreign Letter.

of bronze, and were put together with pins and nails. Screws, so far as known, Individuals have been cured of stam mering by always filling the lungs with

The Egyptian chariots had linch-pine

air by a strong inhalation before beginning to speak. Only 326,411 immigrants entered the United States last year, a decrease of 19

per cent. since the previous year.

The Roman schoolmasters used a whip made of eel skin to punish their scholars

If a man don't say much, he can soon Chicago Ledger. One firm in Germany has made and

sold 3,000,000 thermometers during the Hardly will you find any one so bad but he desires the credit of being good.—

"I sent him off to college." "I sent him off to college." That is the epitome of damnation of thousands of boys. "I sent him off to college." Now, sir, you strike me at a point where I am ready to say this: It is a question in my mind whether I will ever send one of mine to a college or not. "Yes," you say, "you are opposed to education." No. I ain't; but I'd rather my boy would sit down in heaven to learn his A B C's than sitting down in hell reading Greek. I tell you my congregation, if I had a good boy who was loyal to God and the right, I might trust him at college; but if I have got a wayward, dissipated boy I will never send him to college to get shut of him. You have made a mistake as long as eternity to do so. There is many a man who has sent his boy to college because he did not know what else to boy to steal something and send him to If he is no account the penitentiary is about as safe a place as a college, because he will not only dissipate but ruin every other decent boy he meets there. Let him practice on convicts if you want him to ruin somebody. Boys, let us be a

When about 10 years old his father there he constructed models of sawmills. fire-engines, steamboats, steam-engines, electrical and other machines. One of the pastimes of his childhood was to take in pieces and put together again the family clock, and at 12 years he was able to do the same with a patent lever watch, with no tools but his pocket-knife. When 13 misfortune overtook his father, and he had to withdraw from school and work his own way .- Popular Science Monthly.

Recent experiments in France show that the transmission of an electric current over a distance of fifty miles was effected with a loss of only 50 per cent. of the force with which it started on the journey. The current was a tremendous one, but no difficulty ensued from heat-'ng of the wire or the dynamo.—Chicago Herald.

Three or four new motors have been introduced on the market, to be operated by water, compressed air and gas.

Back and forth in the swing, with rhythmical flow and motion,
They sweep in the evening brosse, swift a
a swallow's wing,
Soft, as in moonlight dreams, smooth as the

Back and forth in the swing.

This is the festal strain they breathe on zephyrs ambresian:
"We have drunken of Lethe's stream, ios" in a wandering dream.

We have enten of lotus, love hath smote us
with shafts of a golden gleam,
And our souls vibrate between."

INDIANS SLIDING DOWN HILL.

Streak of Copper Lightning-Squaw-Mothers and Pappooses Fun. Twenty-five years ago, in Minnesota, I used to watch the Sioux boys and girls in their winter village up the Minnesota river. Their arrangements were simple. First, a strip of back from four to $\sin x$ feet long, and not over twelve inches wide, was peeled from a living tree. One end was cut to a point, a small hole bored through, and a string tied in. Then the little Indian, taking his piece of bark to the top of a hill, placed it on the crusted snow smooth side down, bent up the pointed front by pulling at the string, and, placing one foot about in the mid-dle of this crude sled, gave a hard push with the other, and went scooting like

the bark—one behind the other, but usually the hind leg was sruck out as a sort of balance and rudder combined.

The dash down the hill was all right, and so was the arrival at the foot if the crust of the snow wasn't broken; but the fun for the spectators began when use wore out the hard surface, and the striking of a toboggan into a soft spot sent the bark's nose into the snow and His the Indian flying in somersets. proboscis might plow the snow too, but usually not until he had taken a header of about fifteen feet; and he didn't stop at that, but usually did two or three flip-flaps before coming to a rest. Hart 'em' Bless your heart, no. Why, I have seen squaws of sixteen to eighteen-lithe, graceful young things-take the ride and the tumble shricking with glee; and, if ne happened to have her papoose along, didn't bother about the baby a bit. You know, they carry them on their backs,

a streak of copper lightning. He stood erect, and sometimes with both feet on

held in place by a blanket, which is belted around the waist. To see a girlish squaw-mother shoot through the air head foremost, while her babe went rolling end over end, would have stirred a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to children; but the pappoose seemed always to come out all right. being so swaddled in rabbit-fur, thistledown, and blanket that it hadn't the remotest idea of the mercury dropping to 20 degrees below. Now, for real, solid fun that kind of sliding down hill beats the luxurious toboganning that has come into New York fashion, out and out .-Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Prof. Henry's Big Magnet and Battery. Among the many valuable and historic pieces of apparatus about the college are everal instruments which were invented and used by the late Professor Henry in his experiments on electricity. In one of the laboratories of the school of science may be found his "big magnet," as it is called, mounted on a large frame, which, when charged with electricity cell, was capable of lifting 3,300 pounds. He afterward made one of nearly the same size and capacity for Yale, which has been in constant use there until within a few years, when it was laid aside, and is now preserved among other relies of the college. Professor Henry's large magnetic globe, made partly of wood, constructed so as to show the electric current of the earth and the dipping of the needle, together with his galvanometers, coils, electro-magnets, and recorders, are of special interest and of peculiar historical value.-Prince

A Soul Absorbing Occupation.

Ves, my son, it is possible for you to live to the end of your days, performing successfully every day the rare feat of keeping your mouth shut at the right time, of never uttering a sentence until you have first weighed it carefully in your mind, revised it, and adjusted it accurately to existing conditions of things. Yes, you can do that. But then, you won't do anything else. No, my boy, if you do that, always, you won't do one other lingering, solitary, lonesome thing in all your life. You will have time to do nothing except to think what you are going to say and how you are going to say it, and then by the time you are all ready, and open your mouth, the man you were going to say it to will have grown weary of waiting and gone

way.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle. One of M. de Lesseps' Strong Points. "One of M. de Dessep's strong points," says the London Times' Paris correspondent, "is never deferring for a minute what he thinks it necessary to do. I have several times been present at conversations with friends or advisers would recommend him to see a particular ninister to ask for something. The exed may of the step would be discussed d no sooner had this been settled than M. de Lesseps would ring for a cab to be fetched, and would start at once to make the application. At the end of the day nothing of what had to be done is left undone. He is unique in this respect and never violates his rule."--Exchange.

Bill-boards came into use as articles upon which announcements and proclamations were pasted in London about the year 1740. A man by the name of comis, who had been a street crier, ob tained permission from the authorities to rect on vacant lots a number of boards, upon which he placed the official adver-tisements of the city and received a small stipend from the municipal author ities for the service. The erection of these boards and the matter placed upon them of course attracted the attention of the populace, and they were constantly surrounded by crowds reading the an-nouncements. This fact struck the fancy of a Jew clothier as being an admirable plan to get an advertisement of his goods and place of business before the people, and he applied to Loomis for permission to have his proclamation asted on the same board with the oficial announcements. Loomis being under the direction and in the pay of the city authorities could not agree to this proposition without consulting his superiors, and this was done.

The council debated long and seriously

over the matter, and at last gave their consent on the condition that the Jow pay the city so much a year for the privilige. This was agreed to, and the bill-board and its covering was brought into existence as one of the necessities of com-merce. The Jew's example was followed by other merchants, and as Loomis received a commission on all the new contracts made for bill-board work, he soon did a flourishing and profitable business, and his boards could be found in every quarter of the city. The idea being new and novel, spread as such things do, and it was not long until the bill-bard was found in every civilized country, Columbus (Ohio) Capital.

A LATENT STREAK OF INSANITY. Peculiarities of People Who Are Not Ex-

actly Compos Mentis-" A Fixed Idea." Some one has said that in every one of us there is a latent streak of insanity, and I guess he wasn't far in the wrong. The only thing is to keep our streak from being discovered. There was an old lady Michigan who kept a boarding-house for students. She kept a good boarding ouse. She made royal pies, and she brought the juciest roasts upon the table that the hollowest student ever con-sumed. She had the peculiarity of not being able to write her name. The students, although they liked her pies, regarded her with great contempt. was the last person to whom they thought of applying when they began to miss their Greek and Hebrew books, and great was their astonishment when one of them, who happened to go into her room for a fire-shovel, found them hidden in crannies about the fire-place. They recovered possession only to have them stolen again, and it became the regular thing, when one of these books were missing, to search the old lady's room until it was found.

Her peculiarity is equaled by that of another old lady over seas who had a mania for watches, and never a peddler came to the door with them but she made a considerable purchase of them. So poor was she that she must have denied erself her full allowance of porridge to indulge in the singular luxury. When the died her friends found an immense oaken "kist," as high as a table, and half as long as her ill-covered bed, filled with There is an old gentleman of respectability and comparative wealth who never loses an opportunity to possess himself of a paper of pins. If he goes into a dry goods store to make a pur-chase, which he does once a week, he never rests until he catches sight of the pin basket, and he is apt to carry these pointed reminders of his visit away with

But after all is he any more of a madman than we who collect more books than we can read, or pay a great sum for a black-letter volume whose pages are sealed to us? What under the sun does a man want with sixty different editions of Shakespeare? He might just as well have sixty different pairs of spectacles. A physician of an insane asylum would denominate this as a species of compara-tive aberration known as "a fixed idea." For instance, I know a man who never pays his fare on the street cars without afterward holding an imaginary alterea-tion with the conductor—the latter denanding the fare a second time, and he indignantly insisting that he paid it, and that the conductor's carelessness is inexcusable. He fights against this feeling whenever he feels it coming on, but it is too strong for him. I have recom-mended him to procure a free pass as a as a relief from his "fixed idea."

An estimable lady of my acquaintance has an exasperating trouble of this nature. Some powerful mental influence compels her every few minutes to regard her left thumb with the most intense in-terest. Now there is nothing remarkable about this useful portion of her anatomy, either in size, shape, or feeling, yet her eyes are riveted upon it at stated intervals, to the great annovance of herself and family. She is mentally strong, and comes of a family of good mental and physical condition, but somewhere in her nake-up there was an influence working at cross-purposes with the surrounding forces. I have heard of a gentleman who was similarly impelled to count everything he saw. In this way he finds himself counting passengers in street cars, windows in houses, all the horses in sight, the buttons on people's clothes, etc., till he is almost out of his senses. He is under medical treatment for the trouble, which seems to be undermining mental powers.-Chicago News "Rambler."

"Picking the ears" is a most mischievous practice; in attempting to do this with hard substances an unlucky mo-

tion has many a time pierced the and made it as useless as a bursted rubber life-preserver; nothing sharper or harder than the end of the little finger, with the nail pared, ought ever to be introduced into the ear, unless by a phydone; first, because it not only endanger

Persons are often seen endeavoring to remove the "wax" of the ear with the head of a pin; this ought never to be the rupture of the car by being pushed too far in, but if not so for, it may grate against the drum, excite inflammation. produce an ulcer which may finally eat all the parts away; second, hard substances have often slipped in, and caused the necessity of painful, dangerous, and expensive operations; third, the wax is manufactured by nature to guard the entrance from dust, insects, and unmodified cold air, and when it has subserved its purpose it becomes dry, scaly, and light, and in this condition is easily pushed outside by new formations of wax within. - Boston Transcript.

Professor Page made a trial trip with his electric-magnetic locomotive Tuesday, April 29, 1851, starting from Washington. The progress of the locomotive was at first so slow that a boy was enabled to keep pace with it for several hundred feet. But the speed was soon increased, and Blandensburg, a dis tance of, I believe, about five miles and quarter, was reached in thirty-nine ninutes. When within two miles of that place, the power of the battery be ing fully up, the locomotive began to run, on nearly a level plane, at the rate of nineteen miles an hour, or seven miles faster than the greatest speed heretofore attained. This velocity was continued for a mile, when one of the cells cracked entirely open, which caused the acids to intermix, and, as a consequence, the propelling power was partially weakened Two of the other cells subsequently met with similar disaster.

The professor proceeded cautiously, fearing obstructions on the way, such as the coming of cars in the opposite direction, and cattle on the road. Seven halts were made, occupying in all forty minutes. But, notwithstanding these hindrances and delays, the trip to and from Bladensburg was accomplished in one minute less than two hours. The cells were made of light earthenware, for the purpose of experiment merely, without reference to durability. This part of the apparatus could therefore easily be guarded against mishap. The great point established was, that a locomotive on the principle of Prof. Page could be made to travel nineteen miles an hour. But it was found on subse quent trials that the least jolt such as that caused by the end of a rail a little above the level, throw the batteries out of working order, and the result was a halt. This defect could not be overcome, and Prof. Page reluctantly abandoned his discovery.—Ben: Perley Poore.

Fossil of the Oldest Known Bird. The fossil remains of an archaeopteryx, the oldest known bird, which seems to form the connecting link between birds and reptiles, has just been sold to the Berlin museum for \$5,000.

A Chat Concerning Superstitions. We were discussing superstitions the other night. The mercuria, De Vivo was telling us about the Italians and their superstitions. Brignoli, the tenor, was a child of superstition. In Italy sheep are always supposed to bring bad luck, and De Vivo says he has seen Brignoli run away like the wind from a flock of sheep. On the other hand, he would walk clean into a herd of pigs and almost embrace them. Humphacked peo-ple are always supposed to be good luck, and Brignoli would rush across a street and put his arms around a humpbacked man, it being necessary to touch the sump to get the full benefit of the good fortune. All the great singers nearly are superstitious. Parepa-Rosa was excessively weak on this point, and al-ways carried as an amulet a coral horn, which she immediately touched when ever she came across anything unlucky Cross-eyed people are always looked upon as unlucky; why, nobody knows. Most cross-eyed people that I know are rather lucky than otherwise. There are several very wide-spread superstitions, which take different shapes with differ-ent people. Perhaps the most uni-versal one is the thirteen one. In theatres for instance, on salary day when a man comes up to sign the pay-roll that is, in the theatres where they pay sal-aries—he always counts the number ahead of him, and if he is the thirteenth he will not sign. If you go to a theatre with a pass and you are the first man there they

body has gone in on a paid ticket.—San Francisco Chronicle "Undertones." When There Were No Dentists. "I often think." wrote Olive Wendell Holmes, in his letter declining an invitation to dine with the New York Odonto-logical society, "of the forlorn condition f some of the great personages of history in the days when there were no dentists or none who would be recognized as such by the dental artists of to-day. Think of poor King David, a worn-out man of 70, probably without teeth, and certainly without spectacles. Think of poor George Washington, his teeth always ready to drop like a portcullis, and cut a sentence in two. See him in Stewart's admirable portrait, his thoughts evidently divided between the cares of empire and the maintenance of the status quo of his

will not allow you to go in until some

terrific dental arrangements. "Think of Walter Savage Landor's melancholy complaint that he did not mind losing his intellectual faculties, but the loss of his teeth he felt a very great calamity. I venture to propose, then the dental profession and their association as its worthy representative. It has established and prolonged the reign of beauty: it has added to the charms of social intercourse and lent perfection to the accents of eloquence; it has taken from old age its most unwelcome feature and has lengthened enjoyable human life far beyond the limit of years when the toothless and purblind patriarch might well exclaim. 'I have no pleasure

in them."-Exchange. The Farmer and His Blizzard Rope. No one who has not been in a blizzard can form the faintest conception of its fearful character. Why, do you know that every farmer in that country takes the precaution when the first snow appears to provide himself with a rope by which he guides himself from his house to his stock sheds or stable? He ties one end of the rope to the door-knob of hi house and then walks to his barn-door. At this point he ties a stick into the rope, and when the blizzard comes he simply takes what he thinks is the right direction and follows the rope until he reaches the stick. If he does not strike the barndoor when he reaches the stick he knows he has missed his bearings, and simply starts off in a circle holding the rope taut until he reaches the barn. When he gets ready to start back he hauls himself in hand over hand until he reaches his door. If he looses his hold on the rope the chances are that he will never reach his door even though he might wonder within five feet of it,-Chicago

Tribune Interview. The Guarded Language of Diplomacy. The Hon. E. B. Washburne is an ex-pert diplomate. His experience as a foreign minister some years ago served him to good purpose in this respect. He was called as a witness in the Storey will case the other day, and, being asked whether he considered Mrs. Storey "a young woman," he replied in the guarded lan-guage of diplomacy, "All women are sup-posed to be young."—Chicago Journal.

No Color-Blindness Among Savages. Not a single instance of color-blindness has been found by Schwarzbach in an examination of 2,000 Hottentots, Melanesians, Australians, Moors, the defect is confined to the white race and is due to influences connected with civilized life, -- Arkansaw Traveler

Lady (to applicant)-What wages will an expect as nurse? Lady-Seven months, Applicant-Widout laudanum, mum, \$2,50 a wake; wid handanum, \$2.—Har-

A Cal's Funeral in Yeddo. In Japan wealthy owners of cats have a high respect for them even when they are dead. In Yeddo, at a recent cat's white silk pall.

A fine marble statue of Jupiter, two meters high, has been dug up at Sher-shal, the ancient site of the Numidian metic, of which only another copy is

known, fetched \$200 at a sale in London the other day. Mills, of Texas, is the fastest talker in congress, and frequently goes on at the

The best days in memory are those in which we met a companion who was truly such.-Emerson.

Lady visitor-I suppose, Mr. Swipe you will soon go abroad to study the old Mr. Swipe-Well, really, I am afraid that in the study of the old masters I should forget my own individuality, and come to paint like one of them. - Harper's

"Lean beefsteak and hot water for seventeen weeks" is the latest diet that such of the world's fat people who wish to get thin are trying.

The Riel rebellion cost Canada over

Fifty years ago Russia stood almost first among iron-producing nations; now her name is nearly last, and her imports of iron and steel amount to more than \$75,-Demand for Secret Society Badges. A New York jeweler says that the demand for secret society badges is dying out in the east. In the south and west there is still a

demand for them.