ASTONISHED INDIANS.

They Thought a Red-Haired Paleface Something of a Freak of Nature.

Twenty years ago the Indians in Colorado knew but little of the white man, and nothing hardly of his ways or habits except from tradition. Among the people who went to settle in Colorado at that time, says Golden Days, was a man with very red hair. He and his party were thrown among the Indians, who thought at first that his hair was painted, just as they painted their own bodies and faces.

An old chief came up to him one day and looked at his hair very carefully.

"Ugh!" said he.

And then, turning to the interpreter who had the party in charge, he wanted him to ask the man where he got the kind of paint that would color, and yet not be greasy or look dauby. He was told that the man's hair was not painted, but he would not believe it. He once more walked up to the man and scrutinized his locks, running his hand through them and looking at his fingers.

The red-haired man became a little nervous, and half fancied that the chief was calculating how nice a red scalp would look hung to his belt. The interpreter, however, laughingly told the man what the chief had said.

Two or three more of the Indians then gathered around the party, and they and the interpreter had a powwow. Finally the interpreter asked the man if he would object to putting water on his hair.

He saw that the Indians would not believe but that it was painted, until they saw that the water would not wash the color out. The man took some water, rubbed it on his hair and then showed his hands to them. But it took four or five days of wondering examination to convince them that he had not found some peculiar paint, and got himself up in a bright red suit of hair.

CHINESE PUNISHMENTS.

A Horrible Phase of Justice Among the Mongolians.

In December, 1891, I was in Canton. One afternoon I visited the principal law court. Two prisoners in chains were introduced—one an old man, too infirm to walk, the other a youth, tolerably vigorous, but abject and forlorn in demeanor. The presiding mandarin appeared, sat down and sipped his tea, while an official pattered out a long oration, presumably an indictment, for the prisoners proceeded, as I understood, to plead "not guilty." What followed, says a writer in the Spectator, was this: The old man was held up—not held down—while two stolid Chinamen flogged him with long, pliant canes above the knees. The youth was divested of his chains, which were then piled up in front of him. Upon these he was compelled to kneel, while his feet, hands and pigtail were all attached by a cord to a post behind him and tightly secured.

The cries of the victims and the complete composure of the spectators were alike disgusting. I said as much to my guide, whom I generally regarded as an amiable being. His reply was: "This very interesting. I never seen this before," though I have no doubt he had. The explanation of the dreadful scene—excuse there could be none—was that, by the law of China, no man can be executed until he has confessed his guilt. These two individuals had been convicted beyond doubt of heinous crimes, but they refused to confess. The alternative before them was execution or death by torture, and apparently they preferred the latter. The ceremony I witnessed was to be repeated de die in diem until either life or resolution gave way. How the end came, of course, I never knew.

USEFUL ALLIGATORS.

They Are Valuable as Destroyers of Troublesome Rodents.

The bayous of Louisiana were formerly the homes of alligators without number. They did no particular harm, except by catching stray a pig or dog now and then; nor were they known to be of any particular use. The people, for the most part, let them alone.

Then there sprang up at the north a demand for alligator skins for the making of satchels, pocketbooks and the like, and the natural result followed. The alligators were killed in great numbers, till presently they were almost destroyed.

No harm was done, people thought; but by and by it began to be noticed that certain mischievous quadrupeds were multiplying. In the rice fields, according to a Louisiana exchange, the muskrats increased in such numbers that it became hard work to keep up the back levees, which had been built to keep the water on the rice during the growing season. What perhaps was more serious, the same burrowing rodents infested the front levees, and nothing but constant watchfulness averted disastrous consequences.

Then market gardeners began to complain of an alarming increase in the number of rabbits, raccoons and other animals which preyed upon the cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce and similar vegetables. Some of the gardeners were compelled to inclose their gardens with close wire fences, or else abandon the cultivation of some of their most profitable crops.

The alligators had not been useless, and the people had learned anew that it is dangerous to go too fast and too far in disturbing the order of nature.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Violets for outdoor wear and sweet peas tied with long streamers of pink ribbon for indoors are the accepted floral adornments.

The stationers are selling to young women who know no better than to buy it vivid heliotrope and eye-distracting gray paper, with the assurance that these are "the novelties."

Salad bowls, water pitchers and all sorts of table appointments come in cut glass and silver. The glass is so brilliant that it is often difficult to tell where one begins and the other ends.

Indian brass is among the recent importations. It has a copper tinge, which makes it warmer looking than Benares. Bowls, trays and candelabra elaborately chased come in this ware, and some of the most beautiful pieces are decorated in repousse and filigree work.

The ribbon-bound tiaras, with pert little bows in front, which have adorned the winter girl's locks have given place to lace. A twist of cream or white lace binds the wire round which forms the foundation of the ornament, and two airy little butterflies take the place of the bow.

Mourning Dress in England.

In England the period of mourning for a father-in-law is twelve months—ten months black, two months half mourning. Crape is seldom worn, although the crape period was formerly six months. For a parent the period is the same as above. The longest period for a brother is six months—five months black, one month half mourning. The crape period was formerly three months. It is now almost discarded. The shortest period is four months black, no half mourning. The period of mourning for a father-in-law is often shortened to six months when relatives reside at a considerable distance from each other.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

Australia suffers not only from the "rabbit plague," but also from the plagues of European foxes and English sparrows, both of which species were carried there, as were the rabbits, by incautious settlers. It was hoped that the foxes would keep the rabbits in check, but it is found that they destroy far more lambs and poultry than rabbits.

Nowhere else has economic forestry advanced so far as in Germany and France. Students of forestry in England and India finish their course of study by a visit of three months to the most suitable forests of Germany. These annual visits have developed into a system of apprenticeship, extending over five months, from the middle of April to the middle of September.

A novel system of branding horses, cattle and sheep is reported from Australia. The brand is kept at the required heat by the action of electricity from storage batteries. From these a flexible tube carries the electric energy to the brand, which is heated from within. It is claimed that this brand is perfectly safe, that it marks without a blotch, and is kept at a uniform temperature.

Great advance is reported in the cultivation of cotton in the Russian provinces of Central Asia. Nine years ago the yield in Turkestan was not more than ten thousand pounds. Last year the output was two million one hundred thousand pounds of cleaned cotton. The cotton districts available to Russian enterprise have an aggregate area capable of producing eight to ten million pounds annually.

CHURCH NOTES.

The number of conversions of Mr. Moody's Washington revivals is put at four thousand.

It is estimated that twelve new churches are dedicated on the average every day in the year in this country.

At a preliminary meeting held in London it was decided to form a Presbyterian union, similar to the one in New York.

The average wages of a laborer in Madagascar are six cents a day. Nevertheless, the Madagascar Christians contributed last year to the London Missionary society thirty-one thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

There is a Christian Endeavor society in the New York penitentiary which has been doing a quiet but good work for a year. Its anniversary was recently pleasantly observed. More than six hundred prisoners were present.

Bishop Turner is still urging the negroes of this country to go to Africa and establish a nation on their ancestral continent. A convention of three thousand colored people was held recently in Birmingham, Ala., favoring the scheme.

In 1851 India had ninety-one thousand Christian converts. At present there are two hundred and fifty thousand Hindoo Christians and one million adherents to Christian churches. The number of converts last year was twenty-four thousand. In the last ten years there has been a gain of 140 per cent.

FINANCE NOTES.

The cane sugar product of Louisiana amounts to 603,353,087 pounds, entitling the planters to $11,634,461 bounty.

Direct foreign trade from the South Atlantic ports has at last been accomplished by the presence of a passenger steamship loading at Port Royal, S. C., for Liverpool.

A receiver has been appointed at Lawrence, Kan., for the J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage company. The total liabilities are said to be $4,555,000, and the assets, $6,220,000.

The director of the mint has prepared a report, showing that the total gold product of the United States in 1893 was 1,739,081 ounces, valued at $35,950,000, an increase for the year of 73,455 ounces.

The Iron Age reports total capacity of pig iron furnaces in blast April 1, at 126,732 tons, against 110,166 tons on March 1, 99,242 tons on February 1, and as compared with 178,858 tons on April 1, 1893.

The annual report of the Standard Oil company, of New York, filed with the secretary of state, shows: Assets, $20,150,000; debts, $13,150,000; capital stock, $7,000,000, all of which has been actually paid in.

Gold in Ireland.

All authorities agree in stating that the ancient inhabitants of Ireland must have been very familiar with gold and well accustomed to its use. Native gold occurs in geological deposits in many parts of Ireland. Until lately the gold mines of Wicklow were the most productive of the British Isles, and besides this there are six other known gold-producing localities—Antrim, Derry, Tyrone, Kildare, Dublin and Wexford. It is probable, however, that many of the earlier auriferous deposits have been worked out or are unknown. It is a fact that no country in Europe possesses so much manufactured gold belonging to early ages as Ireland. In the museum of the Royal Irish academy alone there are nearly four hundred specimens of Irish gold antiques. The gold antiquities in the British museum illustrative of British history are, without exception, Irish. The museum of Trinity college, Dublin, contains many fine examples, and there are several large private collections. But there is no doubt that much greater quantities of gold ornament than are now known as existing have been lost forever.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

It would take abo ut twelve hundred globes as large as our earth to make one equal in size to Jupiter.

A German officer has invented a motor in which a fine stream of coal dust is utilized to drive a piston by explosions in the same manner as the gas in the gas engine.

It has been estimated that at least one-half of the power expended in the operation of the average manufacturing establishment is wasted in overcoming the friction of lubricated surfaces of shafting and other machinery.

Baron von Nordenskjold, the Swedish explorer, is preparing to go on an expedition partly for the rescue of the Swede, Bjorling, and partly to make explorations in unknown waters of Greenland. The expedition is to depart this spring, and will be made up exclusively of Swedes.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

Edmond is from the Saxon, meaning a happy peace.

Bridget is of Celtic origin and means the shining one.

Blanche is of French origin and signifies the fair one.

Godwin is German or Saxon, the man victorious in God.

Mabel, a favorite Latin and French name, means lovable.

Vivian, a Latin word, may be translated the loving one.

Hercules, from the Greek, was the glory of Hera or Juno.

Chloe comes from the Greek, and signifies a green herb.

Bernice comes from the Greek, the one who brings victory.

Jonathan was a Jewish name, meaning the gift of the Lord.

DR. MORITZ SALM.

This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

The Doctor has been for years a Professor and lecturer in several of our largest Medical Colleges, and has earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

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ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY HIM

Six Physicians Did Not Do Her Stomach Any Good, But Dr. Salm Cured Her.

For five years I have suffered terribly with stomach trouble and all the resulting ailments, such as headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., to such a bad degree that I did not care how soon I would die. In that time I was treated by six different doctors, but none of them did me any good. To the contrary, I grew worse and worse; to work was out of the question. I grew weaker and weaker on account of not being able to retain any kind of food on my stomach. I began treatment with Dr. Salm three months ago, and am now a different woman. I have never vomited once since the first treatment; and to make a long story short, I can once more with a good deal of pleasure attend to my daily labors.

MRS. MARY STEVENS.

Gallitzin, Pa.

On Account of Twenty Years' Continued Suffering and No Relief I Prayed to Die, but was Cured by Dr. Salm.

For twenty years I suffered the most excruciating tortures all on account of kidney trouble. The pain in my back was terrible, and many times when I stooped I did not know how to straighten up again. Often I had to go to bed for a week at a time, and in the end could not attend my regular labor any more. Gradually all the other organs became affected, my bladder became in such a condition, that I did not care whether I lived or died; indeed I prayed for the latter often. The home doctors could not cure me, so I put myself under Dr. Salm's care, and I blessed the day that I did so, for to-day I am quite a different woman, willing and anxious to enjoy life once more. I feel splendidly and am confident that the doctor will cure me in he time he has set, and I have come to the conclusion that one should never give up hope as long as they can obtain the services of this wonderful physician.

MRS. J. W. SHOOK.

Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa.

I Could Not Walk Straight Any More. Dr. Salm Cured Me After Eight Other Doctors Had Failed.

For the last twenty years I have suffered untold agonies with a pain in my back and over the region of the kidneys. I had to get up regularly every hour at night to pass water, the pain on these occasions being almost unbearable and almost bent me double, so that after a while I could not walk straight any more; even the movement of my limbs produced the most excruciating pains. Of course I became very much emaciated on account of having no appetite; to work was out of the question; eight doctors who treated me could not make out what was the matter, hence their medicines did not do me any good. Home medicines and highly recommended patent medicines had no effect whatever. Dr. Salm has cured me, and although I am 71 years of age, I feel all my very well now and can once more attend to my daily labors.

MRS. SOPHIA HENRY.

Two Lick, Indiana county, Pa.

Inward Trouble Cured by Dr Salm After the Best Physicians in the County Had Failed.

Our daughter Agnes has been ailing with some inward trouble for over 3 years. I made her very miserable and fit for nothing. She tried to be cured by the best doctors obtainable here, but without success. That Dr. Salm made a correct diagnosis at his first visit, the splendid results of the treatment have proven, for she is once more able to lend a helping hand. We can recommend the Doctor highly.

J. N. FISHBURN.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Cross-Eye Operation Made Successfully by Dr. Salm.

Our little boy, Clyde, had scarlet fever when he was two years of age. It left him cross-eyed in both eyes. Dr. Salm operated on them and they are now perfectly straight. The boy was not given any chloroform, and the operation was painless.

PETER BRIGHTBILL.

Pine Glenn, Centre county, Pa.

A Case of Catarrh of Fifteen Years' Standing Cured by Dr. Salm.

I have had a bad case of catarrh for 15 years. It gradually effected all my organs. I became weaker daily, caught cold in the best of weather and became miserable generally. I tried several doctors to get rid of the disease, but they did not help me any. I took lots of patent medicines but might just as well have thrown my money away. Since Dr. Salm treated me I grew better steadily, and am once more a man, and I am certain the Doctor understands his business.

GEO. F. WALKER.

Milesburg, Centre county, Pa.

After Twenty Years of Suffering Dr. Salm Has Cured Me of a Bad Case of Catarrh.

For the last twenty years I have had a bad case of catarrh, with all its attending symptoms. For the last six years I could hardly smell, and hardly being without a cold, making me miserably generally. I tried three different physicians, but to no avail, and can assure it takes you Dr. Salm to cure catarrh. For I do not take cold any more, no scabs form any more in my nose as here before, and I must say that I consider myself satisfied with the Doctor's treatment.

JONATHAN LUTZ.

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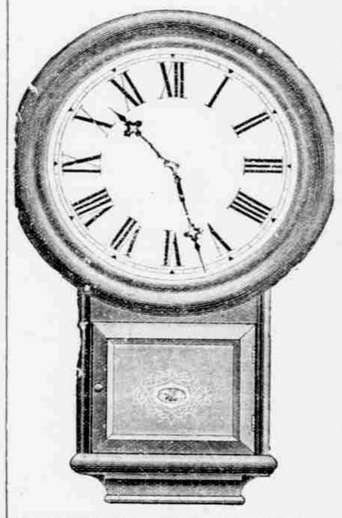

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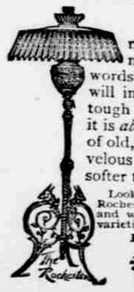

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MULTUM IN PARVO.

The unspoken word never does harm.—Kossuth.

Cant is good to provoke common sense.—Emerson.

It is more trouble to do ill than to do well.—Spanish Proverb.

Throes of furies march in the drunkard's triumph.—Zimmerman.

That one vast thought of God which we call the world.—Bulwer.

The only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity.—Sir P. Sidney.

Poverty wants some things, luxury many, avarice all things.—Cowley.

Never marry but for love; but see that thou lovest what is lovely.—Penn.

Make yourself all honey and the flies will eat you up.—Italian Proverb.

The pursuit, even of the best things, ought to be calm and tranquil.—Cicero.

Smiles from reason flow, to brute denied, and are of love the food.—Milton.

In every rank, both great and small, it is industry that supports us all.—Gay.

Well does Heaven take care that no man secures happiness by crime.—Alfieri.

There is one person who is wiser than anybody, and that is everybody.—Talleyrand.

And thou canst not smile as the wind sets, thou wilt catch cold shortly.—Shakespeare.

Many are idly busy. Domitian was busy, but then it was in catching flies.—Jeremy Taylor.

Eloquence, when at its highest pitch, leaves little room for reason or reflection.—Hume.

HIGH-PRICED BOOKS.

Boucher's "Figures de Moliere" brought $5,400 at the Pichon sale.

"Boccaccio," first edition of 1471, brought $11,300 at the Roxburghe sale.

The Caxton "Boccaccio," printed in 1476, brought $4,000 at the Techener sale in 1886.

The works of Rabelais, printed by Dolet, brought $2,800 at the Techener sale in 1887.

The Valdarfer "Boccaccio," printed at Venice in 1471, brought at the Blanford sale $10,400.

"Entree de Henri II. a Paris et de Charles IX." brought $4,000 at the Destailleur sale in 1891.

"Monument du Costume," by Freudeberg and Moreau, brought $4,500 at the Behagne sale in 1880.

"L'Office de la Toussaint" brought $3,600 at the La Carelle sale. Baron Pichon paid $9 for it in 1847.

Ovid's "Metamorphoses," illustrated by Moreau, Boucher and Eisen, brought $2,600 at the Marquis sale in 1890.

The works of Origene, bound with the arms of Henry II. and Diane de Poitiers, brought $3,600 at the Muller sale in 1892.

"L'Amoureux Transi," by Jean Bouchet, printed on vellum, Quaritch paid $3,200 for it at the Sunderland sale in 1882.

The Psalter of Mentz of 1457, Louis XVIII. paid $2,400 for a copy of it, which he presented to the national library at Paris. Quaritch's price for the second edition of 1459 is $25,000.

INVESTMENT POINTERS.

Capital, never hides in the toe of an old stocking.

Some men get rich by saving and some by shaving.

A young man in a vest he hasn't paid for is a mighty poor in-vest-ment.

A man with a dollar is a laborer. With a dollar and six cents he is a capitalist.

Invest in tickling your gastric nerve, and get your reward in gout and biliousness.

One of the best things to invest, young man, is a surplus. Without one investing is uphill work.

Investments in moderation and self-denial consolidated issues bear interest in a Gladstonian old manhood.

Invest heavily in the semi-diurnal gold interest bearing bonds of peace and brotherhood, and go to sleep every night on the coupons.

While you are scrambling to get rich faster than your father did make sure that others don't grow poor in the same ratio. The vestibule limited train to wealth dazzles and discourages the fellows afoot, as it whizzes by.—Young Men's Era.

MANY AFFLICTIONS.

Henry VII. was miserably penurious. His parsimony was a matter of ridicule among his people, but no amount of scoffing could ever compel him to open his coffers and spend his money.

Buckle planned work for a half-dozen life-times, and was miserable because he knew he could not finish it. When attacked by his fatal illness he exclaimed: "What will become of my book?

Pope was made miserable all his life by the criticism of men whom he knew to be unworthy to judge his poetry. He knew their ignorance and prejudice, but could not endure their criticisms.

William Rufus was conspicuous for his red head. He had no special love for the color and once had his shock of hair dyed, but the result was so unsatisfactory that he never repeated the experiment.

Reynolds was often annoyed by being requested to paint the portraits of ugly women of quality. He said: "If I paint them as they are they will hate me; if I don't paint them as they are I shall hate myself."

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Grenville S. Redmond, of San Francisco, has just taken second rank at the famous Julian academy of art in Paris. Redmond, who is only twenty-two years of age, is a deaf mute.

Mrs. Austen, a sister of Cardinal Manning, and a great favorite with him, died in England recently at the age of ninety-three. She was a devoted adherent of the Anglican church.

Mr. William Durant has been treasurer of the Boston Transcript for sixty years. Although now in his seventy-eighth year he is still to be found at his post in the counting room early and late.

Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, author of "A Roadside Harp," in giving the date of her birth for a biographical note recently, wrote playfully: "I am the only lady with a permanent date attached."

Miss Ellen Terry makes the "autograph fiend" useful by requiring everyone who wants her autograph to contribute something toward the support of the hospital in which she is especially interested.

Canine Protectors.

In an exhibition of trained wild animals now open in New York a number of large and very intelligent dogs are always introduced into the cage with the other beasts. This is said to be for the protection of the trainers, the quick instinct of the dogs enabling them to discover instantly any indication of a dangerous temper in the lions or tigers. If there were a likelihood of the men being attacked the dogs would rush upon the wild creatures and thus give sufficient warning to the trainers to retire. It is an exhibition in which the men in charge run a very serious risk.

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MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dear Sirs: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure.* I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

THOUSANDS

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. Mrs. Elmira Hatch.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

CURED

May 29th, 1892. Mrs. Elmira Hatch.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. MILES' PILLS, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. **The best remedy is Ayer's Pills.** Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.

YOUR DRUGGIST WILL SUPPLY YOU.

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HINTS ON THRIVING.

He who can wait will win. Stick to it is the conqueror.

A great deal of water can be had from a small pipe, if the bucket is always there to catch it.

Hard work is the grand secret of success. Nothing but rags and poverty can come of idleness.

Alterative is not always improvement, as the pigeon said when she got out of the net and into the pie.

Elbow grease is the only stuff to make gold with. Shirt sleeves rolled up lead on to the best broadcloth.

In getting rich, the more haste the less speed. Haste trips up its own heels. Hasty climbers have sudden falls.

A good article, full weight, and a fair price, brings customers to the shop, but people do not recommend the place where they are cheated. Cheats never thrive.

Until the millenium comes we shall all have a deal to put up with, and had better bear our present burdens cheerfully than to run helter skelter where we may find things a deal worse.

Don't give up a small business until you see that a larger one will pay you better. Even crumbs are bread. In these hard times he who can sit on a stone and feed himself had better not move.

Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out, you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it. Little expenses, like mice in a barn, where there are many, soon make great waste.—Ram's Horn.

FEMININITIES.

Miss Laura Colquitt, daughter of the late Senator Colquitt, and Mr. Howard, of Atlanta, will be married in June.

When the late Jane Austin was buried at Mount Auburn cemetery women as well as men acted as pallbearers.

Miss Harriet Adams has graduated from the state medical college in Kansas with first honors for the best commencement examination.

Emily A. Bruce, M. D., declares that more women die annually in England because of faulty dress than from all contagious diseases combined.

In Lisbon a statue is to be erected to the memory of Miss Palistrelli, who formerly lived there, and who, in 1470, became the wife of Christopher Columbus.

Mrs. Lease told a Detroit reporter that she believed she was a woman of destiny. "and," she added, "as a woman of destiny, I feel that I will one day meet a violent and bloody death for my opinions."

Mrs. Mary E. Willard, president of the American home school in Berlin, has given to the association of college alumnæ a scholarship in modern languages, including board and tuition for one year in that institution.

Mrs. Alexander, the novelist, has been lame two years, owing to an apparently trifling accident. She hurt her knee sitting in the cramped position it was necessary to maintain when seated in the dress circle of one of the London theaters. She is now unable to walk without a stick.

THE WORLD'S CHARITIES.

Over £2,000,000 are annually given in Great Britain to maintain the Bible societies.

In Chili and Buenos Ayres the beggars ride on horseback and often have very good horses.

The charity schools of Great Britain are maintained at an annual expenditure of £4,200,000.

In England over $1,000,000 worth of medicine is annually distributed gratis at the dispensaries.

As long ago as 1840 the endowed charities of Great Britain amounted to £1,500,000 annually.

Charitable organizations in England and Scotland own and rent out 154,000 acres of land.

John Wesley habitually gave away in charity from one half to three-fourths of his income.

A board for the management of charitable bequests was established by act of parliament in 1764.

If is said that in Rome alone over $10,000,000 are annually given away by the associated charities.

The value of property held for charity in Italy is £65,000,000, an average of $12 to each inhabitant.

Vincent de Paul began his charitable labors by working among the galley slaves of France in 1622.

Ireland has 107,774 paupers—that is, inmates of the almshouses or in receip. of outdoor assistance.

A regularly organized system of relieving poverty has been in vogue in China for more than 2,000 years.

NOTES OF THE CITIES.

St. Louis has twenty-two railways and is one of the formost cotton centers, the receipts exceeding 600,000 bales a year.

Baltimore is called the Monumental City from the great number of statues and monuments in its public squares and streets.

Portland, Me., is the winter port for all Canada, which sends out and receives over $50,000,000 worth of goods every winter.

Denver is the City of the Plains, from its location on the great American plateau stretching east from the Rocky mountains.

Cincinnati was formerly called Porkopolis, from the prominence of its packing industries. It is no longer entitled to the name.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

The Austro-Hungarian empire has 4,996,000 houses, of which 2,986,000 are in Austria.

In 1821 Great Britain had 3,572,000 houses, whose rental value was £26,000,000; now there are 7,100,000 houses, rental value, £134,700,000.

The first United States census, taken in 1790, gives the value of real estate at $479,000,000; of houses and personal property at $141,000,000.

The highest price paid for property in London until 1886 was 1,238 square feet on Old Broad street, sold for £27,000; £1,260,000 an acre, or $6