COLONIAL TIMES.

Intermittent for Many Years. How the President Issues His Proclamation. The Seal of State.

as a day of fasting and prayer. Now it. it is a day of feasting and frolic and In November, 1778, the chaplain ican 365 days in the year-and one "a day of thanksgiving and praise,"

use his pencil rather than to dictate. ing. President Cleveland also writes some | For a great many years the custom things with his own hand, but he of observing Thanksgiving day fell

dent. Then the great seal of the present day. governmentait Washington.

dent of the United States to procure

his warrant.

When Mr. Bartle receives this order to confer upon us. press there.

the world. signature.

are not made on typewriters or with best. correspondence. All of the copies of eighty-nine. the proclamation are written out on the long sheets of blue paper which are used for official correspondence. Each governor who receives a copy of the President's proclamation will make a proclamation of his own. But in the meantime the proclamation of the President has been made public. and the people all over the country know what day has been chosen for "Thanksgiving."

There is no law providing a day for general thanksgiving. "Thanksgiving Day" is a product of custom. The President could omit his "Thanksgiving" proclamation in any year, or he could fix the 7th of May or the 21st of December as the day for giving thanks. But it has come to be the custom for the President to lesue a proclamation each year, naming, usually, the last Thursday in the month of November as Thanksthe month of November as Thanks-giving Day. The custom dates back of sheep in Great Britain. only to 1864, though Thankgiving Day was celebrated at odd times as o ten cents a day.

THANKSGIVING DAY. far back as the days of the colonies. Among the records preserved by Congress is a proclamation by the Coun-A FESTIVAL THAT DATES TO cil of Massachusetts, dated November 16, 1776, recommending "acknowledgments for mercies enjoyed." A form of thanksgiving proclamation was reported to the Continental Congress November 1, 1777, by Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts. It was Every year the President of the Samuel Adams who urged the open-United States issues a proclamation ing of Congress with prayer in oppofixing "Thanksgiving Day," as it sition to John Jay, who said that has come to be known. Every year Episcopalians, Presbyterians, &c., the proclamation of the President is could hardly be expected to unite in transmitted to the Governors of the formal worship. Adams' form of States, and the day named by the proclamation has not been observed President is set aside as a general since, for each proclamation follows holiday. Originally it was intended the fancy of the President who writes

foot ball games. Every good Amer- of Congress recommended that Wedican is thankful that he is an Amer- nesday. December 30, be observed as day extra in leap years. He does so the Thursday in November has not need a special day set aside for not been the invariable day for this festival. In 1779 the first Tuesday The making of the Thanksgiving in May was appointed as a day of day proclamation is a serious duty thanksgiving, and this appointment for the President, for it is customary was made by proclamation of the for him to write the proclamation Continental Congress. This was an with his own hand and to put into it extra day of thanks, for in the folas much of the spirit of the day as lowing October Congressman Root possible. President Harrison used reported in favor of appointing to take a pencil and a little pad of Thursday, December 9, as a day of paper and write out the proclamation thanksgiving. In 1782 the States in full. Then he would turn it over were recommended (on report of Conto one of his executive clerks to be gressman Witherspoon) to appoint copied. Mr. Harrison preferred to November 28 as a day of Thanksgiv-

uses a stenographer, too, a great into innocuous desuctude. Then the editor of a woman's paper took the The first draft of the proclamation matter up. Her name was Sarah is copied, and the copy is sent to the Josepha Hale and she lived in Phila-State Department. There are two or delphia until her death fifteen years three clerks in the State Department ago. She inaugurated a movement who make a specialty of penmanship. to raise \$50,000 to complete the One of these engrosses the proclama- Bunker Hill monument. It was suction on parchment artistically. The cessful. Then she began to manuparchment is sent back to the White facture public sentiment in favor of House to receive the President's sig- an annual observance of Thanksgiving nature. When "Grover Cleveland" day. She interested President Linhas been written at the bottom of it, | coln, and in 1864 he adopted her sugit is taken back to the State Depart-ment, where Walter Q. Gresham's for a day of thanksgiving. The cussignature attests that of the Presi- tom has come unchanged down to the

State Department is affixed. It is a The first Thanksgiving day proclavery ornate seal. It ought to be, for mation ever issued by a President it cost \$1,000. It is kept in a rose- was signed by George Washington in wood case in the Bureau of Commis- 1789. The original was in the possions and Pardons, and its custodian session of Rev. J. W. Wellman, who is George Bartle, who has been in the inherited it from his grandfather, department service for forty-eight William Ripley, of Cornish, N. H. years. Bartle was appointed to a This proclamation was issued by reclerkship by Daniel Webster. He is quest of both houses of Congress one of the oldest employees of the through their joint committee. The text of the proclamation following

It takes an order from the Presi- the preamble is: "Now, therefore, I do recommend an impression of the great seal of and assign Thursday, the 26th day of state. Collectors of seals and auto- November next, to be devoted by the graphs frequently write to the Secre- people of these States to the service tary of State for copies of the seal of of that great and glorious Being, who state. The same formal reply is sent is the beneficent Author of all the to all of them-that under the law good that was, that is, or that will no impression of the seal can go out be: That we may then all unite in of the department unless they are rendering unto him our sincere and affixed to official papers. The Presi- humble thanks for his kind Care and dent of the United States could give Protection of the People of this authority to a collector to obtain an | Country previous to their becoming impression of the seal. But no a Nation ;-for the signal and mani-President has ever done so. The law fold Mercies, and the interpositions of 1789 suys that the seal shall not of his Providence in the Course and be affixed to any instrument except a Conclusion of the late War :- for the commission "without the special great Degree of Tranquility, Union warrant of the President therefor." and Plenty, which we have since en-The President, therefore when he joyed; -for the peaceable and rasends a Thanksgiving proclamation tional Manner in which we have to the State Department for the seal, been enabled to establish Constitusends with it a copy of the following tions of Government for our Safety printed form, duly filled out and and Happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted;-"I hereby authorize and direct the for the civil and religious Liberty Secretary of State to cause the seal with which we are blessed, and the of the United States, to be affixed to means we have of acquiring and dif--, dated this day and signed by fusing useful knowledge; -and in me, and for doing so, this shall be general, for all the great and various Favors which he hath been pleased

he unlocks the rosewood case, puts "And, also that we may then a scalloped circle of paper in the unite in most humbly offering our press, and with a light turn of the Prayers and supplications to the heavy steel ball above brings the seal great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and down on the paper and leaves its im- beseech him to pardon our National Then the stamped and other Transgressions; -to enable piece of paper is fastened to the pro- us all, whether in public or private clamation and it is ready to go to Stations, to perform our several and relative Duties properly and punctu-Bartle is very conscientious about ally ;-to render our National Govthe excercise of his duties toward the ernment a Blessing to all the people, great seal, and he has controversies by constantly being a government of not infrequently with persons who are | wise, just, and Constitutional Laws, in a hurry for public documents, and directly and faithfully executed and who do not understand why the State obeyed; -to protect and guide all Department has authorized under the Sovereigns and nations (especially general law to affix the great seal to such as have shown kindness to us), any document bearing the President's and to bless them with good Government, Peace and Concord :-- to pro-When the proclamation has been mote the knowledge and Practice of completed by the addition of the seal true Religion and Virtue, and the inclerks of the State Department are crease of science among them and set to work making copies for trans- us :-- and generally to grant unto all missions to the governors of the Mankind such a degree of Temporal states and territories. These copies Prosperity as he alone knows to be

manifolding paper or by any other Given under my Hand, at the process of duplication. The State City of New York, the third Day of Department uses the typewriter for October, in the year of our Lord One some purposes, but not for official Thousand, Seven Hundred and

> G. WASHINGTON. The Thanksgiving proclamations issued since the time of "G. Washington" have usually been less elab-

> FOR THE FAMILY'S GOOD NAME. nephew for fighting with another boy. 'But," said the lad, "he called my sister names!" "Why, you haven't any sister, and never had one!" exclaimed the uncle, in astonishment.

"I know it," replied the boy, doggedly," "but he thought I had, and said the was squint-eyed, and I sailed in on the principle of the thing."-New York Ledger.

windows open.

Millions of Jananese work for from five

SWEDEN'S GREAT KING

Bustewas Adolphus and the Great Work Ho Wrought.

the Three Hundredth Anniversary of His Eirth to Be Celebrated in All Parts of the World with Much Pomp

[Special Letter.] This being an era of hero worship it s not surprising that great preparaions are being made in Sweden, Gernany, England and other Protestant countries to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolohus, king of Sweden, which occurs Detember 9 of this year. This monarch, familiarly known as the "Lion of the North," was without doubt one of the greatest soldiers and leaders in the history of the world, and has well earned sobriquet of "defender of the faith," bestowed on him by the Protestant church.

Gustavus Adolphus was born at Stockholm December 9, 1594; and succeeded his father, Charles IX., November 8, 1611. Although but seventeen years of age when assuming the throne, the young king was not unprepared for the performance of his heavy duties. Since the tenth year of his life he had attended the royal cabinet councils, and the most famous generals had instructed him in the art of warfare. His accession found Sweden at war with Denmark, Poland and Russia. By diplomacy he detached Denmark from the tripartite alliance in 1613; then he invaded Russia and | tions with Sweden, the Saxon princes forced the ezar to sue for peace in 1617; and finally inveigled Poland into mak- to compel Emperor Ferdinand to make ing an advantageous truce for six

The thirty-years' war was in full blast when the victorious Swedish king erals given away his secret and formed returned from his foreign campaigns. returned from his foreign campaigns. In 1617 Ferdinand of Styria was crowned king of Bohemia, and immediately began his ill-advised persecution of Protestants. Two years, later, in spite of emphatic protests, Ferdinand was elected emperor of Germany, and secured the active support of Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, and the Holy League, a federation of Catholic princes and nobles. And then the great war, which began in 1618 and ended in 1648, was inaugurated in earnest. The Protestant army, which stood before the walls of Prague, was completely routed November 8, 1620, by a Catholic army under the command of Tilly, a Bavarian general. Frederick, elector of the Palatinate and leader of the Protestant cause, was disheartened after this blow and sued for peace. In compliance with a request from Emperor Ferdinand he dissolved the remnants of his army. This foolish action gave Tilly an opportunity to invade the Palatinate, and at the diet of Regensburg, in 1623, poor Frederick was placed in ban, bereft of all his possessions, and the palatinate given to Bavaria, to which state it belongs at the present day. At this stage the disastrons war might have come to an end. but Ferdinand, not content with the humiliation of his enemies, was de termined to restore Catholicism to its ante-reformation power. This led to the formation of a league among the princes of North Germany, under the leadership of the king of Denmark. Christian IV., the Danish king, sup-ported by English and Duten inhuences, entered German territory in 1625; but was defeated by Tilly, Aug ust 27, 1626. This general afterward carried the war into Denmark and forced Christian, in 1629, to withdraw from interference in German affairs.

The Protestant princes, humiliated by defeat and weakened by puerile jealousy, were ready to make peace or any terms; and the hostilities would have eeased, had not Emperor Ferdinand issued his famous "edict of restitution." This document was dated Burch, on Cedar streets, says the March 6, 1629, and ordered that all ecclesiastical estates secularized since 1552 should be returned to the Church of Rome. In spite of the protest of a number of Protestant princes and a majority of the rich free cities, the edict was carried out to the letter by an imperial army under Tilly, who devastated the already poverty-stricken country with a recklessness that would

have put to shame a horde of Scythians. Protestantism seemed doomed. The elector of Saxony, most powerful of Lutheran princes, vacillated and tried to carry water on both shoulders. The other members of the league had neither money nor men. But in th. iour of greatest need appeared the Moses of the reformation, the man who was destined to lead the Protestant losts out of the wilderness of defeat

and misery. The arrogance of Austria had become unbearable. France smarted ander countless insults, yet could not at that time take up arms against Ferdinand. In this emergency Cardianl Richelieu, premier of France and prince of the church, made overtures to he warrior king of Sweden who had just returned from victorious wars against Russia and Poland. Gustavus Adolphus, most zealous Protestant of his time, listened to the offers of Richelieu, and in June, 1630, landed in the island of Usedom with fifteen thousand picked soldiers. He drove the imperial garrisons from Pomerania and Mecklenburg, reinstated the expelled princes, and forn.ed alliances with France and other countries.

Meanwhile Tilly invested and took An old gentleman reproved his the rich city of Magdeburg, at the same time committing such atrocities that public opinion compelled the elector of Saxony to support the Swedish king. On September 17, 1631, Gustavus Adolphus met Tilly at Breitenfeld, zear Leipsic, and defeated the imperial forces in a murderous what the freak is-weighs about half battle. On April 15, 1632, Tilly was a pound and is about the size of a defeated again in the battle on the large goose egg, perhaps larger. Lech, and on May 17 the Swedish king made his triumphant entry into Munich,

the capital of Bavaria. In less than two years the man from the north had most completely humili-ated the arrogant Ferdinand who now turned to Wallenstein, one of the most unique characters in history, for suc-

Wallenstein, duke of Friedland, was or i. there are no more tickets

one of the greatest men of his age.

Immensely wealthy and inordinately

ambitious, he proposed to Ferdinand to

raise an army of 50,000 men at his own

expense. He conquered northern Ger-

many and devastated a portion of

Saxony. His army he considered his

own and defled emperor and state.

Ferdinand, dull as he was in other

things, did not fail to see that Wallen-

stein's power was growing from day to

day, and concluded. in September,

1630, to dismiss the duke and his army.

Wallenstein took his degradation with

poor grace. Instead of dismissing his

army, he kept the best regiments

intact and stationed them on his vast

estates in Moravia and Bohemia. After

Tilly's defeat the duke of Friedland's

hour came. The emperor made the

humblest approaches and consented to the most humiliating conditions im-

posed by his vassal. Wallenstein

agreed to raise a new army, but re-

served the right to appoint his own

officers and the rights of confiscation,

amnesty and pardon. After having

created this imperium in imperio, the

duke started to besiege the city of

Nuremberg, in which Gustavus was in-

trenched. His plan was to starve the

Swedes into capitulation, but by a

clever movement the king outwitted

his cruel opponent and marched into

Bavaria. Wallenstein then moved into

Saxony, and Gustavus followed. The

two armies met at Lutzen, November

16, 1632. A flerce battle was fought

which ended in a Protestant victory.

but also in the death of the heroic

Wallenstein retreated into Bohemia

after his defeat and opened negotia-

and Cardinal Richelieu. His plan was

a peace which would secure for him the

been successful had not one of his gen-

duke was assassinated February 25,

1634, at Eger, by Col. Butler, one of his

The battle at Lutzen gave religious

Gustavus' death the Thirty Years' war

became of a political character. France

took an active part in the hostilities,

which were brought to a close October

24, 1648, by the peace of Westphalia,

from which day dates the independence

of Switzerland and Holland. By the

same treaty France secured Alsace.

Much of Sweden's success during the

Thirty Years' war was due to Count

Axel Oxenstjerna, the famous chancel-

lor of Gustavus Adolphus. He con-

ducted the war after his king's death

and later was chosen head of the league

against Emperor Ferdinand. In 1636

he returned to Stockholm as chief of

the government during the minority of

Princess Christina, the heir presump-

tive. He died at the age of seventy-one,

August 28, 1654. According to Wallen-

stein. Oxenstjerna was the brains of

The remains of Gustavus Adolphus

lie in the old church of Rodderholme, in

Stockholm. Great preparations are

now being made in the Swedish capital

o make the three hundredth anniver-

sary of his birth an epoch-making

event. In Germany monuments to his

memory will be unveiled in several

'Lion of the North"-the monarch who

in the midst of carnage thought of

founding a Swedish colony on Ameri-

Oxenstjerna in 1638, when the first

near Philadelphia, and Wilmington,

Found a Petrified Egg.

Quite a curiosity is on exhibition

at the cigar stand of Dawson &

manufacture. The freak is of a per-

in a field one day and started to

terior is also granular, though per-

fectly uniform. It is about one-

quarter of an inch thick and imme-

diately beneath the granular exterior

is of a drab color, resembling very

phate rock. A close inspection of

the broken edges of the shell shows

a very thin exterior shell of about

the thickness of an egg shell. In fact,

the entire effect produced is the same

as that obtained by taking a hard

boiled hen egg and cracking the

shell, part a section of it with the

white adhering to it, from the yellow

leaving the sphere nestled in the re-

maining portion of the shell. The

petrified egg-for that is undoubtedly

New Slot Scheme.

for selling tickets during the busy

hours. The improved machines are so

constructed that the coin drops out

much in composition lava or phos-

Del

G. W. WEIPPIRRT.

which it lost again in 1871.

the Protestant campaign.

crown of Bohemia. He might have

Swedish king.

former lieutenants.

WASHINGTON.

Com. Devices for Counting Coins. good many. - Washington Star.

Women make the best counters of money. That fact was discovered by General Spinner when he had given them their first employment in the Treasury. They do all of the United States is one of the richcounting now for Uncle Sam. So est countries in the world, its stock great is the dexterity acquired by of gold and silver money is not by it is not considered an extraordinary which has more metallic money than feat to count and tie up in envelopes any other nation. foreign coin being rejected. The value of \$2,635,878,000. foreign and mutilated pieces are sent back to the persons from whom \$800,000,000 worth of gold and \$700,contrivance an expert can count many, \$107,000,000; France, \$81,000,dollars at the rate of 3,000 a minute. 000, and Great Britain, \$50,000,000.

objection applies to a machine for \$20. reckoning dimes that was invented by Dr. Donzeno, superintendent of would still leave the Frenchman the the New Orleans mint. This con- richest man in the world, for if all trivance is so arranged that dimes the gold, silver and paper money in poured into a hopper are fed out on France were shared equally he would the other side, a dial registering the number that have passed through. United States would have \$24.50, the The old coins sent from the Treasury residents of Austria, Belgium and for recoinage are counted at the Holland a little more, the Englishmint in Philadelphia with counting man \$13.50 and the Russian only boards, having been already in- \$7.16.-[Chicago Record. spected. The mints do not count the coins which they make before sending them out; they weigh them. For example 1,000 silver dollars of full weight are put on one side of a ber of coins does not have to be from the borings of these insects and cents. The "blanks" for cents wood from the attacks of insects that and nickels are paid for by the the starch be taken from the trees by pound, being manufactured by removing the bark some months in private firms for the government, advance of cutting them. He asserts blanks for cents cost Unele Samonly | the trunk and destroying all branches a little less than one-tenth of a cent put out below this girdling the obsands of churches will do honor to the one and a half cents apiece.

and shining that one might easily another lot stripped of the bark as mistake them for gold. The nickel soon as cut, and a third lot that had blanks are very pretty also, resemblished bark on. At the end of three can soil. This idea was carried out by ling silver to the eye. A nickel, by years those barked when standing the way, contains only 25 per cent and before cutting were perfectly Swedish settlers established homes of that metal, the rest of it being preserved, those stored with the bark copper. These blanks are called on were much injured, and those that silver dollars are weighed before they in a condition between. Another receive the impress of the die. Each experiment was with oak logs of found too heavy, it is filed down by had been girdled in May and cut the as much as may be required. At October following, the rest having the mint in Philadelphia this work been barked after being cut. All Nashville (Tenn.) American. If the is done in a great room where more were left exposed for three years, curiosity is not a petrified egg, then nature can give the fowl creation desks, each with a pair of scales in showed no signs of insect work, but cards and spades in the art of egg fect oval shape, with both ends very smoothly slipped off. A farmer living on Paradise Ridge picked it up throw it, when its unusual weight for example, and pours out a part of this investigator thinks, is the best attracted his attention. Stooping, he picked up a rock and struck the peculiar object a sharp blow near the middle. The interior shell cracked and three pieces shelled off, revealing about half of a perfectly rounded she throws them, two by two, from |- Philadelphia Ledger. object nestled away in the remaining portion of the shell. This under the table into her left hand, which sphere is of a pinkish hue, and is is held beneath the edge to receive very granular in its composition, them. Her eye, meanwhile, scans omething like sandstone. The first every piece. If there is a counterthing a person would think of on befeit in the lot, it is more likely to holding it would be the yellow of an egg, and the more he looked the more thoroughly he would become convinced that that was what it was. The concave portion of the broker. shell fits back perfectly about the interior sphere. The shell's ex-

to escape. of \$1,000. But now they have be-The city railway company of Berlin has adopted the nickel-in-the-slot plan three counterfeits and tled them up Telegraph. again inside of six minutes. Among the bad coins a good many bronze again if a wrong one has been put in them are made by Italians in New of all forest lands.

DEFT COIN COUNTERS. York, who can afford to use the same metal composition as that employed by Uncle Sam, This is THEY WORK FOR UNCLE SAM IN counterfeiting reduced to its lowest terms, but, though the profit be small, it is easy to pass bogus pennies, inasmuch as nobody examines The Detection of Counterfoits. Some them closely when taken in change. Rapid Manipulation of Money in Peddlers on the streets dispose of a

The World's Money.

It is interesting to know that while some of them in reckoning coins that any means so large as that of France,

and bags 50,000 pieces in six hours. The gold coins of the world are It should be remembered that the equal in value to \$3,582,605,000, and task has to be performed with the the silver coins to \$4,042,700,000. utmost care, every bad, mutilated or while the paper money has a face

they were received. The counting 000,000 worth of silver; the United is done without the aid of any me. States \$604,000,000 worth of gold and chanical appliance. Counting boards \$615,000,000 worth of silver, and have been tried at the Treasury, but Great Britain \$550,000,000 of gold were given up, because they proved and \$100,000,000 of silver. Germany too awkward for women to handle. has \$600,000,000 worth of gold coin The exercise is too violent, requiring and \$211,000,000 worth of silver, muscular strength. Such a board while Russia with a much larger is flat and square, with a series of population, has \$50,000,000 worth of parallel ridges just the height of a gold and \$60,000,000 worth of silver dollar. The silver dollars are thrown coin. She has, however, \$500,000,upon it and spread quickly with the 000 worth of paper money, while hands until it is covered. Then the South America keeps in circulation board is tilted and all the coins fall \$600,000,000 worth; the United off save the 500 which are retained States, \$412,000,000; Austria, \$260,by the ridges. By the help of this 000,000; Italy, \$163,000,000; Ger-

Halves, quarters, dimes, nickels If the gold coins of the United and pennies are counted in like States were divided into equal shares fashion on boards of suitable con- each person would have about \$9. struction. But another reason why Foliowing the same plan, every Engthis plan does not serve for use at lishman, woman and child would the Treasury is that it does not have about \$14.50, every German afford the same opportunity for ex- about \$12, every Russian about liberty to continental Europe. After amining individual coins. The same \$2.25, and every Frenchman about

To Preserve Wood From Insects.

A French investigator tells us that bulance. Every bag of \$1,000 in the trees most attacked by insects dollars must satisfy the requirement are those whose wood contains an of equipoise. If it does so, the num- abundance of starch; but the dust reckoned. It is the same way with contains no starch. He therefore the subsidiary silver and with nickels suggests as a way of preserving the The contract rate is so low that the that by girdling the trees high up on places; and in the United States thou- apiece; the nickel blanks cost him ject will be attained. An experiment in this connection was made with-The blanks for the cents, when oak poles. One lot barked a year not only defeated proud Austria, but | they reach the mint, are so bright | before cutting, were stored with an 'planchets." The planchets for had been stripped after cutting were one is tested separately, and, if forty-years' growth, part of which than a hundred young women sit at when those barked before cutting front of her. Every other minute the others were badly injured. Anthe chattering becomes such a roar other lot barked in May and cut in that the lady in charge rings a big October were in the same condition dinner bell to quell it. At the as those that have been simply Treasury here the expert counter girdled, and with nothing of gain takes a newly received bag of nickels, from the extra work. The spring, the contents upon her table-say, a time for the barking or girdling, as double handful at once. With two the starch will have disappeared by or three quick motions she spreads autumn. Professor J. F. Duggon, them so that they lie flat, no one of the Department of Agriculture, upon another. Then with deft fingers | calls attention to these experiments.

A Dog's Fidelity.

A pathetic story of the affection of betray itself by a difference in color, a dog for his master comes from Supposing that it is not detected by Cookham, England. One afternoon a sight, its ring as it drops into the ex-constable was walking along the palm with the other coins gives it riverside when he heard a splash some away. It is hardly possible for one hundred yards off. On his way to the spot he was met by a French All mutilated, foreign or much- poodle, which, betraying great exworn pieces are rejected and laid citement, ran before him barking aside. The last are sent to the mint loudly. After directing the policeto be recoined. Uncle Sam loses a man for a considerable distance good deal of money in this way. the animal suddenly sprang into the Taking an average, \$1,000 worth of water and swam to the spot whence silver returned for recoinage is found the alarm had first come. Finding to have lost about \$30 worth of its nothing, the dog then made his way substance. In other words, the loss to an overturned boat, which no one by abrasion of silver money is 3 per could induce him to leave, and upon cent. The 'life' of a silver dollar a search being made and the river in constant circulation is only four dragged the body of Dr. Charles Peror five years. During the first two cy Lovell of Portchester Square, was or three years after the standard discovered by the assistant lockdollars began to be coined it was keeper at Cookham, entangled in a possible to count them by weight, mass of weeds. Not till then could and the delicate scales could even the faithful poodle be persuaded to detect a single counterfeit in a bag quit the spot where his master had lost his life by the capsizing of the come so abraded that this is no longer boat. As Dr. Lovell was an expert practicable. Speaking of rapid oarsman and a good swimmer, it was reckoning, John Lewis, coin-teller in surmised at the inquest that he must the subtreasury at St. Louis, on a have met with his fatal mishap while wager, has picked up a newly re- seeking shelter from the rain beneath ceived bag of 1,000 silver dollars, the bridge, the weeds preventing him counted them, thrown out two or from reaching the bank .- [Loncon

In Germany the forest land owned cents occur. It is said that most of by the State is thirty-eight per cent.