GEN. ADAM BADEAU.

THE MAN WHO CLAIMS JOINT AU-HORSHIP WITH GEN. GRANT. American .

How He Had a Medal Struck Off Which the Hero of Appomatton Would Not Wear-What Badons Has Been Doing the Past Winter-His Peculiarities.

When Gen. Ulymes S. Grant finally decided to make a tour of the world, Gen.
Adam Badeau, whom Grant loved as a
younger brother, thought it would be a
good plan to have a big medal struck off good plan to have a big medal struck off for Grant to wear on a ribbon around his neck. Badeau's idea was that Grant would not be properly appreciated among the kings, princes and lordlings of the old world unless he wore a gorgeous decoration of some kind. The matter was suggested to Grant. He was a very busy man during the closing days of his administration, and, like thousands of other busy men, he acquiesced in Badeau's proposition to get rid of him, without giving the subject the slightest thought. Hadeau went to a big jewelry house and had a medal as big as a trade dollar struck off. It was studded with sapphires and other precious, stones, and was instruck off. It was studied with sappnires and other precious, stones, and was in-scribed with Grant's name, his titles, and gave the dates of many of his victories. Badeau took it to Grant. He was in great giee. Grant looked at it for a moment, lit a fresh cigar, puffed on it in silence for a few moments, and finally said, "Yes, Badeau, it looks very fine."

"It will cause people who don't understand your position in America to respect you, and pay you the deference due you."
"Well," said Grant leisurely, as he took his come from his mouth "you may "Well," said Grant leisurely, as he took his cigar from his mouth, "you may have it. Wear it around your neck. I shall not. If my trip abroad is contingent upon wearing that bit of trumpery shall stay at home. Take it anew, Badeau. It's yours. I give it to you. I wouldn't have it around my neck if I were past \$1,000 a minute."

And the old general stack to his years.

And the old general stack to his word.

Badeau occasionally wore it, and the
medal is now in his possession, together
with scores of other articles that the hero of Appomatox gave him.

Badean's suit against the Grant family

and the resultant correspondence have stirred up a veritable hornet's nest. Badeau has been spending the winter in Washington, where he has been engaged in literary work. His only companion

George Corsa, who acts as his private secretary. Corsa is the son of a became attached Badeau in much the same way that Badeau became attached to Grant. A little dog named Linda always with them. She is quite s curiosity. She deaf and blind,

ADAM BADEAU. and traces her aristocratic lineage from a litter that be longed to the unhappy Empress Eugenie. Linda was given to Badeau by a Spanish don when he was on a diplomatic mission to that country. She totters around the room like an octogenarian. She is very fond of her master, and will not eat mouthful unless fed by his hand.

Gen. Badeau is about 56 years old. His father was a school teacher and from him he received a splendid education, an edu cation that has stood him well, for among unbiased persons he is ranked very high us a man of letters. At 12 years of age he was a brilliant Latin scholar. He was a great reader, indeed he almost ruined his eye sight by his close application to study, and to-day he is so near sighted that he cannot distinguish a friend helf. that he cannot distinguish a friend half a block away. When 14 years of age he began to teach in his father's school. His ather was far from affluent, and it is related the young Badeau actually suffered the pangs of hunger.

His first journalistic work was on

The Evening Express of New York, at the time the Brooks Brother were the owners and editors. James Brooks took a fancy to him. Brooks had an ambition to go to congress. He was wealthy and had hosts of friends. He liked Badeau and made him his protege. Mrs. James Brooks, the daughter of the F. F. V.'s of the Old Dominion, took him into her house and introduced him to her swell society friends. Badeau had an easy time of it. He was the dra of The Express, and it was through that medium that he first met Edwin Booth. The men have been like brothers ever since. Badeau's tastes were all in the direction of art, literature, muses and the drama, and his work on The Express made him well known and eagerly sought after by men and women of culture. When the he was sent to the front as a correspondent of The Express. He was assigned to Sherman's command. When in front of Port Hudson one of the zouave regiments from New York was being cut to pieces. All the officers had fallen. The men were demoralized and Were scattering like scared sheep. Some one rushed into Badeau's tent. He was found shaving himself. He was told of what was transpiring. He remarked that he didn't know much about fighting, but he would gladly lead the way if the men would follow. He succeeded in rallying the scattered forces and led a desperate charge. He was seriously wounded, and for his bravery was made a commissi officer and aide to Gen. Sherman. Finally he was transferred to Grant's staff and made a colonel. He was visiting Edwin Booth at the latter's home when Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln.

Everybody knows of Badeau's intimacy with Grant, and if the lawsuit above al luded to ever comes into court a good deal more will be known. He was Grant's guest at the White House for many weeks after the latter's election the first time as president. Then he was sent to London as secretary of the American legation. A few months later he was made consul general to London, where he re-mained for a dozen years. His fees were mained for a dozen years. about \$20,000 per year. It was during this time that he gathered the information for his remarkable work on "The English Aristocracy." He was well liked while abroad and has hundreds of name was suggested by Grant for minis ter to Belgium, but the post was distaste ful to Badeau, and his nomination was returned by the senate. He also served as consul general to Cuba.

Gen. Badeau married Miss Elsle Niles, the heiress to a large fortune, and a close relative of Eugene Sue, whose "Wandering Jew" has been read by all the world. Cardinal McCloskey performed the ceremony. It was a great event, but the couple were not p vperly mated, and a separation followed.

Testing the Teaching Machines

A professor or governess is engaged to instruct boys and girls, let us say in Latin, history, or physiology, and it is assumed that he or she will act precisely like a teaching machine for that particular sub ject, and never step beyond its borders A little common sense would dissipate this idle presumption-supposing it to be really entertained, and that the mania for cramming sheer knowledge down the throats of the young does not make their elders wilfully disregardful of the moral

poison which may filter along with it Every human being, as I have said, exercises some influence over the emctions of his neighbor, but that of a teacher, especially if he be a brilliant one, over his students often amounts to a contagion of enthusiasm throughout the class. admirations are adored, the object of his ancers despised, and every opinion he enunciates is an oracle. And it is these professors and teachers, forsooth, whose opinions on ethics, theology and politics i is not thought worth while to ascertain before installing them in their chairs to become the guides of the young men and women who are the hope of the nation.-Fortnightly Review.

This is a gr8 year for John Haight of Haight county, Maryland. He will be 89 on the 8th day of the 8th month of 1888

MORRISON REMICH WAITE

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Recently Deceased. Those who are fond of tracing a natural ss in the successive members of a proneness in the successive members of a single family to follow in the same footsteps, will find something to study in the family history of the late Chief Justice Waite, of the United States supreme court. As far back as the days of Oliver Cromwell, Thomas Waite, a member of the house of commons in England, a "Roundhead," was one of the judges who condemned Charles I to the block, and put his signature to the death warrant, in America, John Waite, of Malden, Mass., was a member of the general court of that colony and afterwards speaker of the colonial house of representatives. From Thomas Waite and Mary Bronson of Connecticut, married in 1704, came that branch of the family best known during the last and the present century. Their grandson, Marvin Waite, was a lawyer, and was mineteen times chosen to the general assembly of Connecticut. His son, John T. Waite, of Norwich, was long a representative of the state in congress. Another grandson of Thomas Waite was Remich Waite, of Lyme, Conn. His fourth son was a member of the Connecticut legislature, and became justice of the supreme court of the state in 1834. The oldest of his eight children was Chief Jusingle family to follow in the same footsupreme court of the state in 1834. The

oldest of his eight children was Chief Jus-tice Waite, who has just died.
Morrison Remich Waite was born at Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816. He was graduated at Yale college in 1837, and returned to Lyme to study law in his

father's office, but soon after emigrated to Ohio. At Mau-mee City in 1839 he was admitted to the bar. He formed a partner-ship with Samuel M. Young, and began practicat at Maumee City. Ine City. In-1850 the partners removed to To-ledo. Three years later Mr. Waite's THE LATE JUSTICE WAITE

Youngest brother went there from Yale college, the firm of Young & Waite was dissolved, and the two brothers formed a partnership. In 1849 and 1850 Mr. Waite was a member of the state legislature. He was Whig in those days, but upon the organ zation of the Republican party he joined its fortunes and was a steadfast Republi can the rest of his life. In 1862 he was a candidate for representative in congress, but was defeated. This was his last can-didacy for office. He was repeatedly offered state and federal positions, but for

a time declined them all.
In 1871 Mr. Waite was appointed one of the counsel to prepare and argue the case of the Alabama and other claims before the international tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, his colleagues being William M. Eyarts and Caleb Cushing. In this case Mr. Waite attracted considerable at-tention by the power of his arguments and his comprehensive understanding of international law. Two years after the Alabama arbitration he was admitted to practice law at the bar of the supreme court of the United States, and a few stitutional convention and was chosen its

In 1873 came the event which resulted in the elevation of Mr. Waite to what is regarded the most honorable office in con nection with the government—next to the president—the chief justiceship of the president—the chief Justiceship of the supreme court. This event was the death of Chief Justice Chase. President Grant offered the position to Roscoe Conkling, who declined it. George H. Williams and Caleb Cushing were successively nomi-nated and withdrawn. Finally, on Jan. 19, 1874, Mr. Waite's name was sent to the senate while he was presiding over the convention in Ohio and ignorant of President Grant's procedure. A telegram was brought to Rufus King, a member of the convention, who arose and read the announcement of Mr. Waite's appoint ment, whereupon the convention burst into vociferous applause. The nomina-March 4, 1874, Justice Waite took the oath of office and at once entered upon its duties.

The most important of Justice Waite's decisions were in the civil rights cases, 1878; polygamy cases, 1879; the constitutional amendments, 1880, and three decis ions in 1881. These were-one regarding the powers of removal by the president one on polygamy cases, and one on the Virginia bond case. In 1883 two impor-tant decisions were given covering the civil rights act. In 1884 came the the Alabama claims, the legal tender act, and the Virginia claim case The decision in the Chicago Anarchis case last year attracted considerable at tention, fro m the interest attaching to their execution. The last of Justice Waite's most important decisions was in the Bell telephone case.

Poisoned Her Own Children. We present with this a cut of that

A

Mrs. Lebuchner, of the city of New York, days ago, fearing fatherless children were to be taken from her, gave them poison. When two of them had died, and while the other was writh-ing in what she calmly detailing her deeds to the officers as she did

agony of death, she gave herself up to the police, calmly detailed so. Fortunately, or unfortunately, choose to view the

as the reader may MRS. LEBUCHNER. matter, the youngest child will not die. In the meantime the mother is locked up.

Colored People's Teeth.

"The common impression that all negroes have sound teeth is erroneous," "The fact is that colored says a dentist. people in the north are no more fortunate in this respect than white people. I can readily see how southern negroes enjoy immunity from the throes of teeth troubles, for their food is of such a quality as infuses a greater quantity of blood into the jaws, and consequently im parts a greater degree of soundness to the teeth. In this part of the country, the negroes, as a rule, eat the same kind o food as the whites. This food is generally of such a nature as requires little chew The great contrast between the black skin and white dentine is responsible for this mistaken idea."— Buffalo Express.

Chinese Opposition to Steamboats. Among the remarkable reasons advanced by the Chinese for opposing the introduction of steamboats on the Upper Yangue is the allegation that a very flerce and strong species of monkeys live along the river where it breaks through the mountains, and that they would not fail to hurl large stones from the heights down upon the steamers, probably sinking them, while the authorities would be powerless to prevent the outrage or arrest the offenders

The real obstacle in the way is not monkeys, but about 20,000 junk men, who think steamboats would take away their present means of livelihood.-New York

Her Suggestive Name. A squaw living near Mitchell, D. T., who evidently possesses some of the char-acteristics of her pale face sisters, has the very suggestion name of "Woman-who--out-of-the house-five-times."--Chicago Herald.

Photographers of New York. There are 400 photographers in New York city. As a rule they are not wealthy. One of them, however, takes in about \$100,000 a year, and there are two or three others who do a business of \$50,000. THE KNOCK ALPHABET.

VARIOUS ACOUSTIC METHODS USED IN RUSSIAN PRISONS.

How Knocks and Scratches on the Wall Are Made to Represent Words and Phrases by Which Prisoners May Hold

Communication.

And now for the "knock language," or "knock alphabet." There is a multitude of such alphabets at the various political prisons of Russia and Siberia, almost every prison having an alphabet of its own. The simplest system is: One knock at the wall signifies a, two knocks b, three knocks c, etc. But as the Russian grammar contains thirty-five letters, this system is tiresome and inconvenient, and to facilitate it various acoustic methods are used. A knock at a wall with the end of a finger sounds different from a knock with a knuckle. A thumb nail causes another peculiar sound. The sound of the palm of the hand is different from that caused by a fist. All the finger nails at once creates a peculiar sound of their own; the knuckles make the knock sound different than the finger ends, or the wrist, or elbow. Again various sounds can be elicited with every or several fingers at once, and the sound of a bass button or a penholder can also easily be distinguished. The formation of a knock alphabet further depends on the figures marked on the wall by the knocks. A straight line could easily be indicated by two knocks at different points, a triangle by three knocks, a quadrangle by four knocks, and so on. The time which clapses between the knocks is also taken into consideration, and some knocks often signify whole words and phrases.

At the central prison of Behrored words

WORDS AND PHRASES. At the central prison of Belgorod, words frequently used were expressed by knock figures as follows: One knock with the end of the thumb signified yes; several knocks, repeated quickly one after another with the end of the thumb, signified knocks, repented quickly one after another with the end of the thumb, signified no; a rectangle indicated by a knuckle, meant redstives; a square, friends, comrades, members of the same party; a straight line, what Rassian prisoners call "volia," the outside, free world, two straight lines, Siberia; a triangle, prison; a bow, which was indicated by rubbing a brass button at the wall, prisoner; two parallel lines signified corridor; a vertical line, director; a crooked line, warder; a semicircle, mediator; a knock at the wall with the clbow, czar, and so on. Several knocks at the wall with the knuckles was a warning: "Don't knock, somebody is coming:" Two slow knocks at the wall signified: "Halloo, do you care to speak!" One knock with the knuckles and one with the ends of the fingers went for: "Walt, I am busy," and one knock with the whole palm signified: "Now, go on, I am ready to listen." I was expressed by a knock at the wall with the little durant. am ready to listen." I was expressed by a knock at the wall with the little finger

you, by a knock with the wrist, Before entering into the minor details of the knock alphabet as it was in use at the central prison of Belgorod, a few preliminary remarks are deemed necessary. There are in the Russian alphabet hard and soft, long and short vowels, so called Instead of giving their respective names, the approximately corresponding English vowels will be given below for the sake of convenience. The Russian g is pro-nounced like the English g in get. The Russian j like the French g or j in germain or jennesso.

INGENUITY VS. THE CZAR. The alphabet was composed as follows:
One knock at the wall with the large
finger stood for a, ia, or ya; two knocks
with the same finger, e, ie, iou, or ye; one
knock with two fingers, f, ie, ef, ea, or y;
two knocks with two fingers, e, on, fo, or yo; one knock with the first finger oo, ou, in, or yoo. It must be said that for the sake of quickness the vowels were left out whenever it was possible. B or p was expressed by one knock at the wall with one knuckle, usually with that of the large finger; v or f by two knocks with one knuckle; g or k by one knock all knuckles, j or z by one knock with the thumb and the next finger the same, m or n by one knock with all fingers, s or sh by two knocks with all fingers, c, ts, or ch by one knock with the knuckles and one with the fingers, followed quickly one after another; kh or the German ch by one knock with a knuckle and one with a finger, etch or shich was expressed by two quick snaps As to figures, such were easily denoted by corresponding numbers of knocks. One knock with the middle joint of the large finger, a short pause, five knocks with the same slowly refive knocks with the same slowly re-peated, another pause, and two knocks with the fist went for 1,500, the fist knocks indicating zeros, and so on.

As far as quickness is concerned, the above is the most convenient, if not the simplest, alphabet used in Russian pris-ons. It was not the product of a sudden discovery at the prison at Belgorod, but the result of modifications made gradually in the course of months. All sorts of systems were tried, not excepting the system used by telegraphers, that is, points and lines; or the so called figure system, that is, expressing, for instance the twenty-fifth, twenty-eighth or thirty third letter of the Russian alphabet by two and five, two and eight, or three and three knocks, with a pause between, but they all had to be given up. To make a line distinguishable it was necessary to rub some metal, for instance a brass button or chain joint, at the wall, but the sound was too sharp, and the warders could easily hear it. The figure system was too slow, monotonous and weary Besides, the walls of the solitary cells of the Belgorod prison were of solid stone blocks, and this, perhaps, made the above system most available. Brick or wooden walls would have necessarily required a somewhat modified system. — Michael Malkoff in Chicago News.

Lady Chaperons for Lady Tourists. This is a new thing, but the wonder is It was not thought of before. Why should not a corporation have and exhibit an in terest in the moral safety and intellectual pleasures of its patrons? It is well known that sharpers and scamps are on the care everywhere, ready to take advantage of the unprotected and uninformed. There is an increase of women travelers, and this lady chaperon, thoroughly posted on all matters of interest, will contribute in no small degree to their getting the full value of their tours. There are also thousands of men traveling over interesting routes, who would be only too glad to pay liberally a "guide" or imparter of information. Here is a capital field for shrewd fellows with less dollars than knowledge.—Globe-Democrat

An Ouray Man Sized Up.

Dave Moffat has returned from New York surfeited with silence and subdued wisdom regarding the Rio Grande's future intentions. Mr. Moffat is a profound Chinook, and a "profound Chinook" is a nice, smooth, clean gentleman with a primer intellect and a fourth reader appearance.—Ouray Solid Muldoon.

Two Happy Phrases.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has recently coined two happy phrases. The fellows who bore authors for their ideas on things in general he calls "brain tappers;" and the little words which an author when thus irritated will let drop "are the monosyllables of his unsanctified vocabulary.-Chicago Tribune.

Honest Rubber Goods.

Customer (to rubber overshoe dealer)-I want to get a pair of rubbers. Dealer-Yes sir; same as you bought yesterday, I s'pose? Customer—Oh, yes; those gave excel-lent satisfaction. It was nearly 12 o'clock last night before they gave out .- New York Sun

Mars' Appropriation Bill.

Astronomers have discovered that there are a number of canals in the planet Mars, some of them being nearly 2,000 miles long. It is fair to presume that the gov-ernment up there is enough like ours to know what an appropriation and a river and harbor bill is.—Chicago News.

PRODUCT OF THE POPPY.

Rearly \$500,000 Spent Yearly for Opium in New York. It was for the purpose of giving an accurate and interesting account of how 9,000 Chinamen spend \$468,349.75 annually just for the pleasure of "hitting the pipe," that the Chinese reporter made a thorough canvass of the various haunts of Chinatowa.

Chinatown.

There are at present about twenty-five Chinese firms that deal in refined opiums both wholesale and retail. There are eleven private Chinese joints, where opium is sold at \$2.25 per ounce. These joints do not now admit white smokers, on account of the frequent raids made upon them by the police, but the stores sell to both Chinese and whites, although the latter must be well known smokers. Otherwise he has to suffer for the want of opium—which, according to all accounts. the latter must be well known smokers. Otherwise he has to suffer for the want of opium—which, according to all accounts, is even worse than to see "snakes." Great tears would gush out of his eyes, big drops of prespiration constantly moisten his brow, while his nostrils would act as if he owned a small sized fountain somewhere in his head. But the worst of all the ailments is an excruciating pain all over his backbone, as if he had been just run through a fine clothes wringer. Under such 'circumstances he would almost be willing to give half of his entire kingdom to be able to "hit the pipe."

Six pills or pipes, about the size of a green pea, would restore him to his naural condition of life, which would last him for about as many hours. A regular "flend" will consume about an ounce per day, which is \$2.25.

The sensation while smoking is indeed soothing. No matter how fatigued or oppressed in mind, a few whiffs of the pipe would put a man in the best of social spirits. It has strange medicinal properties, and is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart. Most Chinamen are driven to

ties, and is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart. Most Chinamen are driven to it through business reverses and other troubles, while not a few contracted the habit through sociability, just as an American would do on their "take a drink" with a friend.

It takes just about the same length of time to get the column habit as to get the

time to get the opium habit as to get the drinking habit. The latter destroys the mind, and makes a man irresponsible for his actions, while the former destroys the body but makes a keen thinker of the sictim. It is estimated that there are something over 1,000 Americans in the opium in the same manner and form as the Chinese. Most of these are said to be well known and fashionable people, as indeed no other but people of means and of leisure could ever be able to contract such a habit.

The opium dealing firms sell [from two to five cans per day, each can weighing about four ounces. Most of the wholesale orders come from towns and cities in and around New York state, and only now and then the native American customers from up town come in to buy their supply. Say they only sell an average of three cans per day. At wholesale rates, which is \$8.35 per can for China imported goods, but when retailed out by the fifty cents' worth at a time it would bring it up to about at a time it would bring it up to about \$10 to \$11 per can. At \$10, which is the lowest possible price per can, sixty-six cans amount to \$660 per day, or \$240,900

There are cleven joints. The majority of these import their own opium, said to be direct from China, but the greater part of which comes from Victoria, B. C. One of these places, which is the best Chinese joint in town, sells at retail on Sundays alone from ten to twelve cans, while the alone from ten to tweive cans, while the second best place sells from eight to ten cans on Sundays. On an average these joints dispose of five cans a day. These places calculate to make from \$2 to \$3 on each can of Chinese imported optum, but they are able to make more when they mix the Victoria in with the pure. Thus

mix the Victoria in with the pure. Thus it can easily be seen how nearly \$1,000,000 changes hands for opium each year.

According to Chinese Sau Francisco papers they paid over \$800,000 for custom house duties for the Chinese year just ended on opium alone.—Wong Chin Foo in New York World.

The Decline of the Saller.

Rather severe criticisms on our navy are appearing in the English journals. The critics admit we have as good naval officers as any, but say that what ships we have are manned by Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, Scandinavians and negroes. This is true in time of peace; for first rate American sailor men can This is true in time of peace; make more than \$21.50 a month asl But once the signal of war comes, and the promise of prize money and adventure, and there would be little room for much of the poor material now manning the yards. The great fleet that Farragut led past the Mississippi forts was manned with Gloucester fishermen—men who, unlike the average blue facket, combine a keen intelligence with strength and dar-

The day of the "square rigger" is gone by, for the modern war ship has no sails, and a quick hand at the gun sight and block, tackle and gearing is more in de-mand than one that can hand, reef, and steer. Indeed, it is a curious study to watch how, in the war ship of today, the sailor is declining and the engineer and machinist advancing. Perhaps in the future the crew of a war ship will be composed of three classes only—scientists, en-gineers and coal heavers or oil feeders.—

Rabbits Versus Sheep Raising. Americans have a dual reason for con ern in the treatment of the rabbit pest in Australia. Upon the abatement of the pest depends in a very great degree the sheep raising industry of that south sen continent which plays such an important part in the wool market of the world, and what is the pest of Australia today may

threaten a large agricultural area in the United States to-morrow. Some idea of how sheep raising in Aus-tralla has been interrupted by the plague of English rabbits may be gained from the following facts: At one station in Victoria, which under skillful management pas-tured 110,000 sheep, the incursion of rabbits reduced the stock to 1,200 sheep found by the visitor "dying in a paddock at the homestead." The rabbits had to account for the deficiency. All that good manage-ment, backed by abundant capital, could do had been ineffectual to stay the progress of the rabbits. They had eaten up and destroyed all the grass and herbage; they had barked all the edible shrubs and bushes, and had "latterly themselves begun to perish in thousands."-Chicago

What Caused the Fire. "Oh, papa! the baggage car was on fire "What caused it, little dear?"

"A hot newspaper, the station master said. (She meant a hot journal.)-Good Housekeeping.

Hard on Poor Brown. At the club: Jones-Look at Brown over there in the corner.

Smith-Yes; buried in thought.

Jones-Mighty shallow grave, ain't it?
-Washington Critic. A Hard Place to Locate "Papa, where's atoms?"
"Atoms? I don't know my boy. You mean Athens, probably."
"No, I mean atoms—the place where

everything is blown to."-Good Housekeeping. The Reason Why. Johnsing-Wonner why Gus Sinsher wa' so quiet like to night when yo' beat him at de kyards, Sam? Smif—Guess h'd lef' his razzer at home, chile; an' he knows I never do.—Judge.

There is a man in Connecticut who has traded horses 2,120 times, and has finally got an animal worth \$50 to show for his

Deepest Drilled Well. The deepest well drilled in the United The deepest wen urmer. Westinghouse, States is that of George Westinghouse, which at Homewood, near Pittsburg, which reached a depth of 4,618 feet, when the tools were lost and the drilling ceased.

A COFFEE ESTATE.

METHOD OF RAISING THE POPULAR BERRY IN GUATEMALA.

Selecting the Ground for a Plantation A Nursery of Coffee Twigs-Labor Performed by Indians-Weeding and Picking-Ready for Market.

He who makes up his mind to create his own coffee estate or "finca," must also be prepared to endure from four to six years of the hardest work. In clear-ing he must chop wood, cut away under-brush and weed his land. He must be ready to work from suprise to ing he must chop wood, cut away underbrush and weed his land. He must be ready to work from sunrise to sundown. Neither the damp cold of the morning, the heat of the noon, nor the heavy afternoon rains should deter him from his work. It is true he may hire native labor to assist him, but that labor cannot be depended upon should he turn his back upon it. In selecting the ground it is the best to choose a well drained surface, so that the heavy rains of the wet season will not prove too much for the trees and rot them. It is not necessary to have one general slope, but hillocks and thillsides give as good results as any other surface; in fact, it has been my experience that the more inaccessible the point the better grows the tree.

After his ground is well cleared he starts his nursery by planting coffee twigs, which for three years must be carefully nurtured and attended to, when they are transplanted to their proper places, each being eight feet distant from its immediate neighbors. At the close of the fourth wear comes the blossome elecate followed

being eight feet distant from its immediate neighbors. At the close of the fourth year comes the biossoms, closely followed by the fruit. Then may the proprietor complacently contemplate his growing fortune; the beautiful "tube rose like" white flower, showing against the dark, lustrous green of the leaf, passes away; then appears the green berry, ripening gradually, first a delicate pink, changing by degrees to a dark cherry red, when it is ripe and ready to be gathered. The management of a finca requires experience, great activity, and attention to details. As few are better able to care for children than a mother who has raised them, few are more competent to manage a finca than he who has cared for it since its very birth. All the labor is performed by Indians, called in Central America mozos. It is

paid very low, and great tact is necessary in its management. The demand for mozos is no greater than the supply, but the 2020 laborer can find enough work to keep him tolive almost anywhere, and as he requires very little, even less than a Chinaman, he will not work more than is necessary for his own comfort. He well knows that his class of work it paid low, and he recognizes the fact that he cannot acquire sufficient wealth to hire others to work for him; that is, he is a laborer for life. Thus, having no ambition, he will suffer nothing that may seem to him to be hard or unjust treatment merely for the purpose of carning a few dollars more.

The average mozocharacter is composed of few virtues and mozocharacter is composed of few virtues and mozocharacter. The average mozocharacter is composed of few virtues and many vices—he is intermittently fond of his family; he will make them work, take their wages, get drunk, and repay them with brutal treatment; he is a born gambler, will steal anything he can lay his hands upon, and is an unmitigated ligr. His principal food an unmitigated liar. His principal food is the tortilla, a slap jack made of ground corn and water, raw sugar cane, baked plantain, cinnamon, and all the whisky he can get. The important work on a coffee estate is to keep the "cafetal," or coffee tract, "clean;" that is, the ground well cleaned of weeds and the trees themselves freed from moss and all parasitical growth which thrives in the damp localities. This weeding every three months not only adds to the richness and abundance of the berry in the ensuing crop, but the ground being clean the berries which ripen and fall during the gathering are easily seen and saved by the coffee pick-ers. The value of the berry is so great that many precautions are taken as ers. The value of the perry is a structured that many precautions are taken so prevent the pickers from stealing it. For this mozos of a high class are employed, designated as corporals and paid salaries; designated as corporals and paid salaries; each corporal is placed in charge of a

squad of pickers, and it is his duty to secthat no thieving occurs and that those under him work. But even this sometimes fails, and not seldom these corporals are discovered to be in collusion with their subordinates.

The picker is paid in proportion to the amount of coffee he gathers, a good steady hand being able to earn 50 centavos per day in the Guatemala currency, or about 35 cents in American gold. Few, how ever, earn so much, for the mozo is a "devil may care" fellow; he will laugh and talk instead of attending strictly to stripping the tree in front of him, and will be satisfied if he earns 2 "reals" day, or 25 cents. In other walks of life day, or 25 cents. In other walks of life his character is the same; he will sit in the plaza all day long under a hot sun. chatting away with his neighbors, making 5 or 10 cents net profit a day, selling native soap or corn, and he will decline many jobs which might not him \$1 a day. There is some vanity in this, for when he sits exhibiting his wares he imagines himself up to the level of the shopkeeper, while if he performs manual

labor he feels that he has gone down the social ladder. At the close of day the gathered coffee is brought by the pickers to certain designated and convenient points, where carts are sent to carry it to the warehouse. The amount each individual has gathered is measured by a responsible party, the picker receiving in return a metal check, which is redeemed at the finea office at the close of the week, the holder receiving in silver coin the amount due him. The surface of the coffee berry is like the smooth surface of the acorn, and when taken from the tree is called "cereza," or cherry, by reason of its color. This on the same day is put in concrete water tanks, and is well stirred by men with wooden rakes and shovels separate the good from the poor. The poor or light grains rise to the top of the water and float away on the surface, through a small gate, to their own tank. This soaking also swells the outer shells. It is then worked in machines called "despulpadores," which remove the out-side heavy sheath, allowing the twins to

separate, for there are two grains in a pod, except in the rare highest quality, in which there is but one spherical grain. It is now called "cascavilla" amino," each grain being ciothed in a thin shell, which when sun dried becomes crisp and brittle, and is easily removed in mortars; the coffee is then said to be in "oro," or gold, from its yellow color, and is practically ready to be toasted and ground for table use. After this it is revolved in the "septadores," or hot cylin-ders perforated with small holes, to grade it according to the size of the grain, and it is then placed in sacks to be shipped to market. Heat is necessary in the grading process only; all of the other manipulation is done with water power.—Francis J. A. Dare in New York Times.

A New Standard of Length Scientists have long sought for a fixed and invariable standard of length. The measures in common use are mere arbi-trary lengths, and, if the original standards should be destroyed, could not be ac curately replaced. The French meter is supposed to be a ten-millionth part of the supposed to be a ten-minionin part of the quadrant of the earth; but the accuracy of the original measurements has been seriously called in question. The so called wave lengths of light have been suggested as furnishing an invariable numerical magnitude, but their excessive minuteness and the difficulty of accurately measuring them have heretofore been an insuperable objection to their use.

Messrs. Michelson and Morley have now devised a method of measuring these

wave lengths, which they claim is ably accurate to one ten-millionth part. When it is considered that a wave length of sodium (yellow) light is only about one forty-thousandth of an inch, the delicacy of this method becomes apparent. ever theory may be held as to the nature of light, the numerical values called for convenience "wave lengths" are actual and invariable magnitudes of something; and, if the new method of measurement proves reliable, there will be no difficulty in obtaining a fixed standard of length which can be reproduced at any time or place.—Popular Science News.

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TRAINS LEAVE READING.

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a m and 8:10 p m.
For Quarryville at 7:20, 11:20 a m. and 8:10 p m.
For Unickies at 7:20, 11:20 a m. and 8:10 p m.
TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA.

For Reading at 7:30 a m. 12:20 and 8:40 p m.
TRAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE.

For Lancaster at 8:40 a m., and 2:50 and 8:20 p m.

For Ecading at 6:40 a m and 2:50 p m.
For Ecading at 2:50 and 6:50 p m.
LEAVE KING STREET (* ancaster)
For Lebanon at 7:50 a m, 12:35 and 5:60 p m.
For Lebanon at 7:50 a m, 12:35 and 5:60 p m.
For Quarryville at 9:31 a m, 5:55 and 5:50 p m.
For Quarryville at 9:31 a m, 5:55 and 5:50 p m.
For Quarryville at 9:31 a m, 5:55 and 5:50 p m. For Reading at 7:50 a m, 12-55 and 2:50 p m.
For Lebanon at 7:07 a m, 12-55 and 7:25 p m.
For Quarry ville at 0:20 a m, 1:65 and 5:00 p m
TRAINS LEAVE LEBANON
For Lancaster at 7:12 a m, 12:25 and 1:30 p m.
For Quarry ville at 7:12 a m and 1:30 p m.

BUNDAY TRAINS. TRAINS LEAVE BRADING Lancaster at 7:20 a m and 4:00 p m. Quarryvile at 4:00 p m. RAINS LEAVE QUARRYVILLE Lancaster, Lebanon and Reading at 7:00

TEAINS I. EAVE KING ST. (Lancas'er.)
For Reading and Lebanon at 8:00 am and M

For Reading and Levanor m.

pm.

pm.

pm.

for Quarryville at 6:50 pm.

For Quarryville at 6:50 pm.

For Reading and Lebanon at 8:15 am and

6:04 pm.

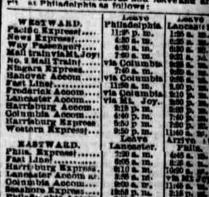
For Quarryville at 8:45 pm.

For Lancaster at 7:55 a m and 5:45 pm.

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