

GEN. ADAM BADEAU.

THE MAN WHO CLAIMS JOINT AUTHORSHIP WITH GEN. GRANT.

How He Had a Medal Struck of Which the Hero of Appomattox Would Not Wear—What Badeau Has Done Since the Past Winter—His Peculiarities.

When Gen. Ulysses S. Grant finally decided to make a tour of the world, Gen. Adam Badeau, whose Grant loved as a younger brother, thought it would be a 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.

Badeau went to the general court of the army, and had a 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.

Badeau's suit against the Grant family and the results of 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 is George W. W. Wood, a man who acts as his private secretary. Corsa is the son of a rich banker. He became attached to Badeau in much the same way that Badeau became attached to Grant. Badeau became attached to Grant in much the same way that Badeau became attached to Grant.

Gen. Badeau is about 55 years old. His father was a school teacher and from him he received a splendid education, an education that has made him one of the most unbiassed persons he is ranked very high as a man of letters. At 12 years of age he was a brilliant Latin scholar. He was a great reader, indeed he almost raised his eye sight by his reading. He was sent to study, and to-day he is so near sighted that he cannot distinguish a friend half a block away. When 14 years of age he began to teach in a school. His father was far from affluent, and it is related the young Badeau actually suffered the pangs of hunger.

His first journalistic work was at the time the Brooks Brothers were the owners and editors. James Brooks took a fancy to him. Brooks had an ambition to go to congress. He was wealthy and learned. He liked Badeau and made him his protégé. Mrs. James Brooks, the daughter of one of the F. V.'s of the Old Dominion, took him into her house and introduced him to her society. He was a man of letters and had an easy time of it. He was the dramatic critic of the Express, and it was through that medium that he first met Edwin Booth. The men have been like brothers ever since. He was in the direction of art, literature, music and the drama, and his work on the Express made him well known and eagerly sought after by men and women of culture. When he broke out he was sent to the front as a correspondent of the Express. He was assigned to Sherman's command. When in front of Hudson one of the zouave regiments from the East was being cut to pieces. All the officers had fallen. The men were demoralized and were scattering like scared sheep. Some one rushed into Sherman'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 was in the direction of the scattered forces and led a desperate charge. He was seriously wounded, and for his bravery was made a commissioned officer and aide to Gen. Sherman. Finally he was transferred to the rear 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 the banquet above alluded 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. He was sent to London as secretary of the American legation. A few months later he was made consul general to London, where he remained for a dozen years. He was paid \$20,000 a 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, but the friends of his enemies in Merrie England. His name was suggested by Grant for minister to Belgium, but the post was distasteful to Badeau, and his nomination was returned by the senate. He also served as consul general to Cuba.

Gen. Badeau married Miss Elsie Niles, the heiress to a large fortune, and a close relative of Eugene Sen, 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 happily 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, 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 and rote knowledge toward the throats of the young does not make their threads willfully disregard of the moral poison which may filter along with it. Every human being, as I have said, exercises some influence over the emotions 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. His admiration is an oracle, the object of his sneers despised, and every opinion he enunciates is an edict. And it is these professors and teachers, forsooth, whose opinions on ethics, theology and politics it is not thought that of a teacher become the guides of the young men and women who are the hope of the nation—Fortnightly Review.

This is a girl year for John Hight of Hight county, Maryland. He will be 83 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 national progress in the successive members of a family family 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 descendant of the family best known in America, John Waite, of Malden, Mass., was a member of the general court of that colony and afterward a speaker of the colonial house of representatives. From Thomas Waite and Mary Brown, 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 nineteen times chosen to the general assembly of Connecticut. His son, John, of Norwich, was long a representative of the state in congress. Another grandson of Thomas Waite was Remich Waite, of Lyme, Conn. His father, John, 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 Justice Waite, who was just died.

Remich Waite, who was just died, was born at Lyme, Conn., Nov. 18, 1816. He was graduated at Yale college in 1837, and returned to Lyme to study law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar at New York, and formed a partnership with Samuel M. Young, and began practice at New York City in 1840. In 1850 the partners removed to Toledo, Ohio. Three years later Mr. Waite's partner, Samuel M. Young, died. He 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 Ohio legislature. He was Whig in those days, but upon the organization of the Republican party he joined its fortunes and was a steadfast Republican the rest of his life. In 1862 he was a candidate for re-election to congress, but was defeated. This was his last candidacy for office. He was repeatedly offered state and federal positions, but for a long time he declined 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, Switzerland. He was with Mr. Everts and Caleb Cushing. In this case Mr. Waite attracted considerable attention by the power of his arguments and his comprehensive understanding of the subject. He was appointed one of the Alabama arbitration he was admitted to practice law at the bar of the supreme court of the United States, and a few months later was elected to the Ohio constitutional convention and was chosen its president.

In 1876 came the event which resulted in the elevation of Mr. Waite to what is regarded the most honorable office in connection with the government—that of chief justice 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 nominated and withdrawn. Finally, on Jan. 19, 1874, Mr. Waite's name was sent to the senate, and he was appointed to the convention in Ohio. He was President Grant's procedure. A telegram was brought to Rufus King, a member of the convention, who arose and read the announcement. Mr. Waite's appointment, whereupon the convention burst into vociferous applause. The nomination was unanimously confirmed, and on March 4, 1874, Justice Waite took the oath of office and at once entered upon his duties.

The most important of Justice Waite's decisions were in the civil rights cases, 1878; 1880; 1883; and in the constitutionality cases, 1880, and three decisions 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 1882 two important decisions were rendered covering the civil rights act. In 1884 came the decision in the Alabama claims, the legal tender act, and the Virginia claim cases. The most important of his Chicago Anarchist case last year attracted considerable attention, from 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. Mrs. Leuchner, of the city of New York, who, but a few days ago, fearing that her children were being poisoned, had her children taken to her home, and found them all dead. She was found with a dagger in her hand, and she had just finished poisoning her children. She was taken to the police station, and she was found with a dagger in her hand, and she had just finished poisoning her children. She was taken to the police station, and she was found with a dagger in her hand, and she had just finished poisoning her children.

Colored People's Teeth. "The common impression that all negroes have sound teeth is erroneous," says a dentist. "The fact is that colored people in the north are no more fortunate in this respect than white people. I can readily testify that negroes enjoy immunity from the troubles of teeth troubles, for their food is of such a quality as infuses a greater quantity of blood into the jaws, and consequently impart a greater degree of soundness to the teeth. In this part of the country, the negroes, as a rule, eat the same kind of food as the whites. This food is generally of such a nature as requires little chewing, and the teeth are not subjected to 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 Yangtze is the allegation that a very fierce 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 threats to prevent the outrage or arrest those who willfully disregard of the moral poison which may filter along with it.

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 these alphabets, 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 the wall with the end of the finger, ear, or nose, or 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 noise, and by rubbing the knuckles make the knock sound different than the finger ends, or the wrist, or elbow. Again various sounds can be elicited by every or several fingers at once, and by the use of the thumb, or 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 represented by rubbing at different points, a triangle by three knocks, a quadrangle by four knocks, and so on. The time which elapses between two knocks is taken into consideration, and some knocks often signify whole words and phrases.

WORDS AND PHRASES. At the central prison of Belgorod, words frequently used were expressed by knock. The following are the words, and the end of the thumb signifies yes, several knocks, repeated quickly one after another with the end of the thumb, signified no; a rectangle indicated by a knuckle, meant rocks, and by rubbing the knuckles, members of the same party; a straight line, what Russian prisoners call "volla," the outside, free world; two straight lines, Siberia; a triangle, prison; a low, wide, shallow, and a high, narrow, and a brass button at the wall, prisoner; a parallel line signified corridor; a vertical line, director; a crooked line, warder; a semicircle, mediator; a knock at the wall with the elbow, ear, or nose, for instance, 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 end of the thumb, with the ends of the fingers went for: "Wait, I am busy," and one knock with the whole palm signified: "Now, go on, I am ready to listen." It was expressed by a knock at the wall with the little finger, or 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 necessary. There are in the Russian alphabet hard and soft, long and short vowels, so called. Instead of giving their respective names, the approximate corresponding English vowels will be given for the sake of convenience. The Russian g is pronounced like the English g in get. The Russian j is pronounced like the English j in German or Jesuit. The Russian z is pronounced like the English z in the czar.

The alphabet was composed as follows: One knock at the wall with the large finger stood for a, in, or y; two knocks with the same finger, e, ie, iou, or ye; one knock with the middle finger, sh, or y; two knocks with the two fingers, or y; one knock with the first finger joints, oo, ou, in, or yoo. It must be said that for the sake of quickness the vowels, e, ie, iou, or ye, and sh, or y, were not used. B or v 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 at the wall with one knuckle with the thumb and the next finger put together, for v by two knocks with the same, m or n by one knock with all fingers, or sh by two knocks with all fingers, or ch by one knock with the knuckles and one with the fingers, followed quickly one after another; kh or the German ch, or by one knock with a knuckle and one with a finger, rich or slush was expressed by one knock at the wall. As to figures, such were easily denoted by corresponding numbers of knocks. One knock with the middle finger, or sh, or y, denoted the number five; two knocks with the same slowly repeated, another pause, and two knocks with the first went for 1,500, the first knuckle indicating zeros, and so on.

As far as words concerned, the above is the most convenient, if not the simplest, alphabet used in Russian prisons. It was not the product of a sudden inspiration, but the result of a long and gradual process 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 ring system, that is, the use of the number 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 give way to the simple and distinguishable if not the most convenient, if not the simplest, alphabet used in Russian prisons. It was not the product of a sudden inspiration, but the result of a long and gradual process 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 ring system, that is, the use of the number 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 give way to the simple and distinguishable if not the most convenient, if not the simplest, alphabet used in Russian prisons.

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 interest in the moral safety and intellectual pleasures of the lady tourists, who are all matters of interest, will contribute no small degree to their getting the full value of their tours. There are also thousands of men traveling over interesting routes, who are not too good to be liberally a "guide" or interpreter of information. Here is a capital field for shrewd fellows with less dollars than knowledge.—Globe-Democrat.

An Oursay Man Sued Up. Dave Moffat has returned from New York sufficed with silence and subdued wisdom regarding the Rio Grande's future intentions. Mr. Moffat is a solid and Chinook, and a "profund Chinook" is nice, smooth, clean gentleman with a primer intellect and a fourth reader appearance.—Oursay Solid Muddle.

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 who is thus irritated will let drop "are the monosyllables of his unsanctified vocabulary."—Chicago Tribune.

Honest Rubber Goods. Customer to rubber goods dealer—I want to get a pair of rubbers. Dealer—Yes sir, same as you bought yesterday, I suppose? Customer—Oh, yes; those gave excellent service, but they were nearly 12 o'clock last night before they gave out.—New York Sun.

PRODUCT OF THE POPPY.

Nearly 800,000,000 Spent Yearly for Opium in New York.

It was for the purpose of giving an accurate and interesting account of how 8,000 Chinamen spend \$48,848,725 annually just for the pleasure of "bitting the pipe," that the Chinese reporter made a canvass of the various haunts of Chinatown.

There are at present about twenty-five Chinese firms that deal in refined opium both wholesale and retail. There are seven private Chinese joints, where opium is sold at \$2.25 an ounce. These joints do not now admit white smokers, on account of the frequent raids made upon them by the police, but the stores at 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, is even more than to be "snakes." Great care is taken to keep the eyes, big drops of perspiration constantly on his brow, while his nostrils would act as if he owned a small sized fountain somewhere in his head. But the worst of all was that a man in the street, pain all over his back, 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 get a hit of the "little finger." Six pills or pipes, about the size of a green pea, would restore him to his natural condition of life, which would last him for as many hours. A regular "fix" will cost 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 spirits. It has strange medicinal properties, and is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart. It is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart. It is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart.

It takes just about the same length of 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, and finally destroys the body. It is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart. It is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart.

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, and are sent to the native American customers from up town come in to buy their supply. They only sell an average of three cans per day. At wholesale rates, which is \$8.33 per can, they sell from two to five cans per day. At retail rates, which is \$10 to \$11 per can, they sell from two to five cans per day.

There are eleven joints. The majority of these import their own opium, said to be the best in the world, and the greater part of which comes from the province of Szechuan. Most of these firms are in the city of New York, and sell at retail on Sundays alone from ten to twelve cans, while the wholesale firms sell from ten to ten cans on Sundays. On an average, these joints dispose of five cans a day. These joints calculate to make from \$2 to \$3 on each can of Chinese imported opium, but they are not satisfied with this. They will sell the Victoria in with the pure. They can easily be seen how nearly 1,000,000 changes hands for opium each year.

The Decline of the Sailor. Rather severe criticisms on our navy are appearing in the English journals. The critics admit we have a large number of officers as any, but say that what ships we have are manned by Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, Scandinavians and other foreigners. They say that the first rate American sailor now makes more than \$21.50 a month ashore. But once the signal of war comes, and the promise of prize money and adventure, the sailor is ready to go to sea. The sailor is ready to go to sea. The sailor is ready to go to sea.

Habbits Versus Sheep Raising. Americans have a dual reason for concern in the treatment of the rabbit pest in Australia. Upon the abatement of the pest depends the very great degree the sheep raising industry of that south sea continent which plays such an important part in the wool market of the world, and what is the pest of Australia today may become the pest of the wool market of the world. Some idea of how sheep raising in Australia 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 produces 110,000 sheep, the incursion of rabbits reduced the stock to 1,200 sheep found by the visitor. In another station, the rabbits had destroyed all the grass, and the sheep had barked all the edible shrubs and bushes, and had "latterly themselves begun to perish in thousands."—Chicago News.

What Caused the Fire. "Oh, papa! the baggage car was on fire at the depot!" "It was caused it, little dear?" "A hot newspaper, the station master said." "She meant a hot journal!—Good Housekeeping.

Hard on Poor Brown. At the house of Jones—Look at Brown over there in the corner. Smith—Yes; buried in thought. Jones—Mighty shallow fellow, ain't it?—Washington Critic.

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 be prepared to endure from four to six years of the hardest work. In clearing 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, nor the heat of the day, 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 the ground be back upon it. Selecting the ground 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. The soil should be a rich, loamy soil, and the ground should be well watered. The ground should be well watered. The ground should be well watered.

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 the coffee acres, each being eight feet distant from its immediate neighbors. At the close of the fourth year comes the blossom, closely followed by the fruit. Then may the proprietor congratulate himself on a profitable fortune; the beautiful "tubo rojo" or "white flower," showing against the dark, lustrous green of the leaf, passes away; appears the green berry, ripening gradually, first a yellow, then a red, and by degrees to a dark cherry red, when it is ripe and ready to be gathered. The management of a finca requires experience, good activity, and attention to details. As few are able to do this, many more than a mother who has raised them, few than 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 labor is greatest in the supply, but the mozo laborer can find employment to keep himself alive anywhere, and as he requires very little, even less than a Chinaman, he will not work more than he knows that his claim will be paid. He will not work more than he knows that his claim will be paid. He will not work more than he knows that his claim will be paid.

AN ALTERNATIVE. It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood, and cures all kinds of skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and other eruptions. It is a powerful purgative, and is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart. It is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart.

A NERVE TONIC. Cherry and Cocoa, the prominent ingredients, are the best and safest for the nervous system, curing Nervous Weakness, Headaches, Sleeplessness, &c. It is a powerful purgative, and is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart. It is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart.

WILLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's. BURLINGTON, VT. Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics. For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry, &c. On Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

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ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Leave from the American Foreman of the New York Express, and in which Thousands Are Deceitfully Deceived.

About five years ago I suffered from painful urination and great pain and weakness in the lower part of my back, and in the morning I found my urine was full of blood, and I was unable to get up, and I was in great pain, and I was in great pain, and I was in great pain.

It was for the purpose of giving an accurate and interesting account of how 8,000 Chinamen spend \$48,848,725 annually just for the pleasure of "bitting the pipe," that the Chinese reporter made a canvass of the various haunts of Chinatown. There are at present about twenty-five Chinese firms that deal in refined opium both wholesale and retail. There are seven private Chinese joints, where opium is sold at \$2.25 an ounce. These joints do not now admit white smokers, on account of the frequent raids made upon them by the police, but the stores at 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, is even more than to be "snakes." Great care is taken to keep the eyes, big drops of perspiration constantly on his brow, while his nostrils would act as if he owned a small sized fountain somewhere in his head. But the worst of all was that a man in the street, pain all over his back, 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 get a hit of the "little finger." Six pills or pipes, about the size of a green pea, would restore him to his natural condition of life, which would last him for as many hours. A regular "fix" will cost about an ounce per day, which is \$2.25.

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TRAVELERS GUIDE.

READING & COLUMBIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES, AND LARGEST JOURNAL.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1887. TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, N. Y. For Columbia and Lancaster at 7:00 a. m. For Columbia and Lancaster at 11:00 a. m. For Columbia and Lancaster at 3:00 p. m. For Columbia and Lancaster at 7:00 p. m. For Columbia and Lancaster at 11:00 p. m.

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