

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square, one inch, one month... One Square, one inch, three months... Two Squares, one year... Legal advertisements ten cents per line each insertion.

The best data attainable gives the Republic of Columbia a population of 3,540,000.

An English penny-in-the-slot machine company has been mulcted in damages by the victim of a machine that didn't work.

According to the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, the assessed value of Southern property increased in value to the extent of \$270,000,000 during the year of 1890.

The Dominion of Canada proposes to settle the Behring Sea question by buying Alaska. "A simpler way to settle it," opines the San Francisco Chronicle, "would be for the United States to buy Canada."

Mexico's tariff of \$2.50 per hog has failed to suppress the American imports of that article of food, remarks the Boston Cultivator, but it has sent up the price in the City of Mexico from eight to twelve cents per pound.

A man was recently sent to prison in New York City because he could not furnish \$500 bonds to keep the peace. As there was no one to furnish it for him this was practically imprisonment for life, so after a couple of months the man was called up and discharged.

The Dutch haven't set any new fashion in calling their Queen "King Wilhelmina," after all, the Boston Transcript has discovered. Wasn't Isabella always spoken of as one of the "Kings" of Spain, and did not the Hungarians shout as a rallying cry, "We will die for our King, Maria Theresa?"

The Boston Cultivator thinks it strange that though Germany is opposed to the importation of American pork, she admits our beef. Recent shipments of dressed beef to Hamburg were well received, and sold at remunerative prices. It was pronounced much superior to the Australian beef. The masses in Germany demand cheaper meat. They will welcome shipments of American beef, and before long will force the Government to admit our pork.

The United States Senate is a remarkable body in more ways than one. Its members stand as follows as to age, according to a table compiled by the New Orleans Times-Democrat:

Table with 3 columns: Age, Name, Age. Rows include 3 at 70, 3 at 69, 1 at 81, 1 at 82, 1 at 83, 1 at 84, 1 at 85, 1 at 86, 1 at 87, 1 at 88, 1 at 89, 1 at 90, 1 at 91, 1 at 92, 1 at 93, 1 at 94, 1 at 95, 1 at 96, 1 at 97, 1 at 98, 1 at 99, 1 at 100.

Five members are octogenarians, nineteen are over seventy, and twenty-one have passed sixty. "The hasty legion bred of youthful zeal is scarcely likely to pass the Upper House," claims the Times-Democrat.

Collector Phelps, of San Francisco, Cal., in testifying before the Congressional Committee, spoke of the opium smoking of the Chinese and of how they had introduced the habit among white people. He would have a stringent law against the sale or use of the drug. A new law would be useless, declares the Report. The old law and public opinion have already greatly reduced the use of opium. We mean that the habit is not spreading nearly as fast as it was. It is a vice that cannot be practiced in secret. The fumes of the drug are too penetrating for that, while the apparatus is clumsy and not easily carried about or concealed. So morphine and the syringe have succeeded opium and the pipe. The morphine habit is frightfully prevalent and will spread. No congressional committees or laws will stop it. It seems destined to be the national vice.

Word comes from Brazil that the youngest Republic on the American continent proposes to hold a World's Fair of its own. It wants to celebrate Columbus's discovery and at the same time let the world know how Republican institutions are working out there. The Brazilians have no idea of conflicting with the celebration at Chicago. Their notion is at that their exposition may be made an auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition of the United States. They propose to open it January, 1893, at Rio Janeiro. That is the summer season in Brazil. After a few months their idea is to close and transfer their whole exhibit to Chicago in time for the opening of the Fair. The Brazilians are anxious for the United States to extend them a friendly hand. They think the co-operation of this country will insure the success of their celebration. The matter has been informally brought to the attention of the government and of Congress. It is an appropriation of the fair's exhibit, but

A WOMAN'S WEAPON.

"What is a woman's weapon?" I asked of Farmer Straw. He looked at me in wonder. Then sadly muttered, "Law! Don't mention it to Nancy." And down his head he hung. "But I am of the opinion Her weapon is her tongue."

THE LOST LEG.

In the autumn of 1783 the surgeon, Louis Thenevet, of Calais, received a note without signature requesting him to call on the following day at a retired country house situated on the road leading toward Paris, and to bring with him what might be needed to perform an amputation. Thenevet was at that time widely known as the most skillful man in his profession, and it was not an unusual occurrence for him to be summoned across the channel to England for the exercise of his professional skill. He had served a long time in the army, and yet one could not help loving him for his native kindness of heart.

At the house door he was received by a young man of about 28, who conducted him up a flight of stairs and into a large chamber. The speech of the young man disclosed the fact that he was a Briton. Thenevet addressed him in English and received friendly replies. "You have sent for me," said the surgeon. "I am very thankful for the pains you have taken to visit me," replied the Englishman. "Will you please to be seated. Here is chocolate, coffee and wine, in case you desire to partake of some refreshment before the operation."

year. But I am willing to wager you, monsieur, that a year hence you yourself will affirm that the ground upon which rested the desire to be free of my leg was the noblest. "I will not wager, so long as you do not give me your name, your place of residence, your family and your occupation."

"All that you shall know in the future, not at present. I pray you, however, to consider me as a man of honor." "An honorable man does not menace his physician with a pistol. I will not mutilate you without there is a necessity for so doing. I have duties to discharge even to you—a stranger. If you are possessed of a desire to become the murderer of an innocent man, the father of a family, then shoot!"

"I returned to London with my artificial leg. My first thought was to visit the Harlequin. I had previously written to England that through a fall from my horse I had broken my leg, and that amputation had become necessary. I was the sympathy of all, and Emily swooned the first time she saw me. She was for a long time inconsolable, but she became more so when she discovered my marriage. I confided to her my secret how great a sacrifice my desire to possess her had cost me. She loved me so much the more tenderly that she refused to be parted from me. I was obliged to resign my wife and to pass my life in London, and then she again said, 'I am a fool.'"

two miniature republics ANDORRA AND SAN MARINO, AND HOW THEY ARE RULED. One, with Thirty-Three Square Miles, Enjoys the Luxury of Two Presidents—Their Governments. Until France adopted her present form of government, modern European republics were all tiny bits of territory that seemed hardly worth a monarch's conquest. In all cases, too, they have been mountainous lands. Indeed, in several instances, they have been little more than a mountain or a range of mountains. Switzerland's centuries of republican freedom are known to all the world, and this little country is the largest of the mountain republics in which Liberty has long made her home.

Decay of New England's Hill Towns. This decay of great numbers of the hill towns of New England is undeniable and most serious, writes Edwin S. Mead, in the New England Magazine. The spectacle presented in scores of towns in New Hampshire and Vermont and Massachusetts, once scenes of vigorous and successful life, is certainly melancholy. The main reasons for it are not hard to find, and they are clearly pointed out by almost every writer who addresses himself to the subject. They lie in the opening up of the great West, with the easier conditions of its fertile lands in the agricultural competition, and in the wonderful development of manufactures in New England, with the beckoning to the hills of the rivers and the cities. But it is not hard to see that these beckoning from the factory and the prairie cannot possibly continue so strong as they have been during the last fifty years; and there is no reason to doubt that a new era of prosperity lies before every one of these hill towns.

Evidence of an Ill-Spent Youth. The other day Mr. Spencer snatched into the billiard room at the Senior Club, London, and invited a young Major, who was the only person there, to take a cue. The Major did so. Beginning to play with deliberation the great philosopher gave a miss in ball. His opponent canonized of the red and left off at thirty-seven, with all the balls out of play. Mr. Spencer made another miss. Then the Major ran out. "Sir," the philosopher said, "as he gravely put his cue into its case, 'a certain dexterity in games of skill indicates a well-balanced mind, but expertise such as you have displayed is strong presumptive evidence of an ill-spent youth. I wish you good afternoon!'"—London Tit-Bits.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

An "atmosphere" is a pressure of 14.7 pounds to the square inch. Doctor Koch's lymph is described as of a rich amber color, covered with foam. A Pennsylvania manufacturer claims that he can manufacture aluminum for fifty cents per pound. The city of Denver, Col., is discussing the possibility of establishing a plant for furnishing its own electric lights.

The steam engines of the world represent, approximately, the working power of 1,000,000,000 of men, or more than double the working population of the world, the total population of which is usually estimated at 1,455,923,000 inhabitants. Steam has accordingly enabled man to treble his working power, making it possible for him to economize his physical strength while attending to his intellectual development. A prize has been given in France by the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry for a process for recovering tin condensed in the wash of water from slimes which have been treated with bichloride of tin for the purpose of giving weight. By adding milk of lime to the water, and by properly agitating, the tin settles down in a few hours in the state of oxide, which can be readily collected and disposed of.

The First Spectacles. The first spectacles, which were very expensive, were made in Italy. Somewhat later the manufacture of cheaper glasses sprang up in Holland, and it spread late in the fourteenth century to Germany. Nuremberg and Rathenow acquired fame for their glasses between 1490 and 1500. For many years glasses were used only as means of aiding bad eyes. First in Spain appeared the fashion of wearing glasses merely for the sake of wearing them. It spread rapidly to the rest of the Continent, and brought about the transformation of the old thirteenth-century spectacles into eyeglasses, and eventually into the monocle, "the cosmopolitan trade mark of the dandy."—Boston Cultivator.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A welcome vis-a-vis—A \$5 bill. A cook looks the funeral service of the dumb creation.—Puck. The worst thing in the mince pie is the dream.—Fittsburg Dispatch. Courage is a hardy plant; it is never destroyed by being "plucked up."—Puck. The Queen of England turns the financial scales at \$9,000,000.—Albany Argus.

Many authoritative disclaimers have been recently made against the indiscriminate use of such preservatives as borax, boric acid and salicylic acid, more especially as applied to milk, cream, and other articles of food and drink. The actual injuriousness is not asserted, but in many cases it is believed that their function can be performed better and more safely by refrigeration. The army of Andorra consists of 600 men, under militia organization. These men hold themselves ready to be called out at the wish of the Government. The command of the militia is entrusted chiefly to two officers, one nominated by France and the other by the Bishop of Urgel, a Spanish See. The army is exempt from foreign service, and the chief business of the two officers, or Vigniers, as they are called, is to administer criminal justice. Civil cases are tried between two Aldermen, deputies of the Vignier. A Civil Judge of Appeal, however, may set aside the judgments of the Aldermen. This Judge is nominated alternately by France and by the Bishop of Urgel. The final appeal is to the Court of Cassation at Paris, or to the Episcopal College at Urgel.

Childish wonder is the first step in human wisdom. To best please a child is the highest triumph of philosophy. To stimulate wholesome curiosity in the mind of the child is to plant golden seed. I would rather be called the children's friend than the world's king. Amusement to children is like rain to flowers. He that makes knowledge most attractive to the young is the king of ages. Childish laughter is the echo of heavenly merriment. The noblest art is that of making others happy. Wholesome recreation conquers evil thoughts. Innocent amusement transforms tears into rainbows. The first spectacles, which were very expensive, were made in Italy. Somewhat later the manufacture of cheaper glasses sprang up in Holland, and it spread late in the fourteenth century to Germany. Nuremberg and Rathenow acquired fame for their glasses between 1490 and 1500. For many years glasses were used only as means of aiding bad eyes. First in Spain appeared the fashion of wearing glasses merely for the sake of wearing them. It spread rapidly to the rest of the Continent, and brought about the transformation of the old thirteenth-century spectacles into eyeglasses, and eventually into the monocle, "the cosmopolitan trade mark of the dandy."—Boston Cultivator.