Thibet is a much larger country than most people suppose. It has an area of about 750,000 square miles and a population of about 8,000,000 souls, according to the New York Mail and Express.

The example of Pittsburg, which lost its old pre-eminence as the smoky city upon the introduction of natural gas into general use, is likely, predicts the New York Commercial Advertiser, to be contagious.

Canadian papers complain that their country seems to be regarded as a sort of penal colony by England. A young man who was convicted of larceny before a London magistrate a few days ago was let off on his friends promising to send him to Canada at once.

The Cincinnati Enquirer relates that when one Charles Weber stood up in a court in that city the other day for examination as to his qualifications as a juror, he was asked how many children he had. He declined to answer what he considered an irrelevant question, and appealed to the court. He was ordered to answer, and said he was the father of five pairs of twins, all alive and healthy. He was accepted as a juror.

One of the most lamentable features of the Conemaugh disaster is the fact that such a great number of children have been left orphans. When the immediate wants of the sufferers shall have been supplied and avenues of work opened up, the Philadelphia Telegraph suggests that whatever money there may be left could not be better applied than in the creation of a permanent fund to help maintain and educate these helpless waifs-the flotsam and jetsam of a flood of death and ruin.

In September, 1690, the first papermill in America was erected in Roxborough, Philadelphia. The first papermaker was Wilhelm Rittenhousen, now anglicized into William Rittenhouse. It is now proposed to celebrate the bicentennial of this event in September. 1890, and the paper-makers and the printers of the United States are asked to send delegates to a preliminary meeting, to be held in Philadelphia next September. On the advice and with the approval of Mr. G. W. Childs, Horatio Gates Jones, of Philadelphia, has sent a circular embodying these facts to members of the trade throughout the United States.

Says the New York Tribune: "The Governor of Maine on one occasion signed a bill and then changed his mind, erased his signature and wrote a veto instead. This gave rise to an interesting controversy over the question whether, when a bill was signed, it was not a law, which could only be annulled by the action of the Legislature itself. The matter was carried to the courts, which have just decided that the veto was authoritative. The right of a woman to change her mind has long been conceded by common consent. We believe this is the first case on record in which a man's right to do the same has been declared with the sanction of law."

It is a memorable fact that the United States, where there is a doctor for every aggregate of 600 human beings, show the lowest death rate in the world. The average life expectancy in the United States is now fifty-five years. In England, among the inhabitants of towns it is fifty, and among the rural population more than fifty-four. Russians and Chilians have a life expectancy of but twenty-eight years. In Rome the average life expectancy is now forty years, whereas it was but eighteen in the time of the Cæsars. In the England of Elizabeth it was only twenty. This great and progressive improvement is ascribed to better drainage and diet, greater personal cleanliness, to vaccination, better medical knowledge, the use of anæsthetics and febrifuges. It is estimated that quinine alone has added two years to the average life of civilized man.

The amount of money now in course of expenditure for experimental work in agriculture amounts to no less than \$720 -000 annually. Of this \$595,000 is appropriated by the United States Government, the remainder, \$125,000, being given by the States. This is in addition to the very large amounts which have been given to agricultural colleges, in all equaling twenty-five or thirty million dollars, the interest of which is used in the maintenance of these institutions. Capitalizing the \$720,000 spent yearly at three per cent. would give \$24,000,000, so that the funds now in use for the benefits of agriculture in the way of education amount in the aggregate to \$50,000,000. It will be the fault of the farmers, declares the New York Times, if this profuse expenditure is not made valuable to them. At present, however, not one farmer in a thousand gets any adequate value from it, and it is somewhat difficult to determine just how it can be made as useful as it should be.

ODD OCCUPATION.

RIDDING PARKS AND CEMETER

An Expert Who Destroys Small Ani nals by Thousands—His Methods and the Results of His Work -A Unique Employment.

In these times when the cry goes up or every hand that all callings are over crowded, it seems unlikely that there should be a man who has a monopoly of a particular occupation, yet Frederick Wegner is such a person. His business is the trapping of moles and other out-ofdoor enemies to beautiful lawns and gardens. He was until two years ago em ployed in Greenwood Cemetery at his specialty, but having rid the place of pests now does work for any one who is willing to pay for his services. He has within the last two years been employed to clear Woodlawn Cemetery, part of Central Park, the estate of William Rockfeller, near Tarrytown, and those of A. H. King and H. L. Hoyt, of the Victoria Hotel, at Great Neck. L. I., and a cemetery near Troy, of moles and other obnoxious burrowers, and in every case he has been completely successful.

In Central Park he was hired to work from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second streets, and while not a mole can be found below the latter street, above it they are numer ous. A Tribune reporter called on this nineteenth century Pied Piper of Hamelin recently at his home, and learned something about his history and methods of work. He is a German by birth rather small in stature, somewhat bent from age and much stooping at his work, and his face is deeply bronzed from the out-ofdoor life that he has led. Apparently he is not over forty-five years old, although he is really nearer sixty than forty-five.

When asked when he first went into the business of trapping, he said: "Why, I began when a boy. When I was about ten years old the country around Roedland, Bavaria, where I lived, was so overrun with field mice that it was almost impossible to raise any crops. Every remedy was tried, but the little pests seemed to increase until the farmers were at their wits' ends. Finally the board of aldermen, as you would call it here, of Roedland, and several surrounding villages, passed laws compelling every farmer to bring the bodies of forty dead mice to the council chamber every day, under penalty of a gulden, or forty cents, for each failure to do so. The number was afterward increased to 100 and the fine to a dollar. Many did not know how to catch them, and to escape paying the penalties were glad to buy the mice. I got a number of old-fashioned traps and set to work, catching forty or fifty of the creatures at first and gradually increasing the number to nearly 1000 a day. made a good deal of money for a little fellow like myself, and pretty soon the

neighborhood was cleared of the pests." Wegner came to this country some thirty-nine years ago, but did not engage in trapping. In 1876 he was made a watchman in Greenwood Cemetery. The place was then simply overrun with chipmunks, moles, field-mice, snakes, muskrats and skunks. The ground was furrowed in every direction by the industrious creatures, and the roots of the plants were eaten, so that it was difficult to keep any flowers or shrubs growing about the graves. Efforts were made to trap the beasts, but so few were caught that there was no abatement in the nuis-

Recalling his youthful feats as a trapper, Wegner set to work to exterminate the harmful breeds. It took two years of hard work, but at the end of that time few moles or field mice troubled the sward of Greenwood. In this time 2882 moles fell victims to his trap, and nearly 1000 garden snakes were cut into by his spade. Not until 28,000 chipmunks had been killed was the place clear of these pests, and in the first summer, Wegner trapped 5080 field mice.

For each kind of prey a different kind of trap is used. The mole trap is the invention of the trapper himself. It is a hollow block of wood with two wire loops attached to a spring on the inside. In the centre of the block is a plug, which is tied to the spring in such a way that when the plug is disturbed the spring flies up, and the animal is caught in the wire noose. The trap is buried exactly in the course left by the mole. which invariably travels through its old hole again and is lassoed. Field mice, the trapper said, require a quicker trap than moles. They breed so rapidly, however, that it seems impossible to exterminate them with traps, so Wegner experimented with various poisons until he learned one that was largely eaten by field mice and snakes, but let alone by all other animals. This poison he strewed with a liberal hand, and in a few months

every mouse was gone. Chipmunks were even more numerous than field mice and equally destructive to the work of the landscape gardeners These little striped creatures not only

the moles, which burrow just beneath the surface, chipmunks dig straight down for a distance of five or six feet and have a number of their holes con nected. In one year Wegner trapped 14,000 of these rodents, but they continue to multiply, so he tried various kinds of poison until he discovered one which they relished, and in not many months few of them were left to disport themselves. The banks of the lakes of Greenwood also contain the subterranean castles of a few muskrats, twenty-four of which were captured in the steel claws of Wegner's traps; seven skunks met a similar fate. The snakes were dispatched either by poison or a spade with a blade as sharp as a knife. Wegner has killed any number of snakes in this way, in cluding some dangerous big black snakes but he has never been bitten vet.

After he had cleared Greenwood of its colonies of "varmints." Wegner was employed as a watchman, but two years ago he gave this up to become a professional trapper. His new calling has been a paying one, as his services are in great demand and, as is always the case with a man who has no rivals in business, he has only to ask his price and it is cheerfully paid. There are, of course, men employed in every cemetery and large parks to trap moles and other obnoxious animals, but none of them makes a business of it and all of them are so much less successful than Wegner that he does not even regard them as trappers. "Call them trappers," he said, sneeringly, "why, I caught more moles at Woodlawn in two days than all their men trapped in two years. I love the business. I would rather be out setting my traps or cutting snakes in two with my spade than do anything else I know. There's lot's of men that would like to learn to be trappers, and one of them offered me \$400 last year to let him go with me for four months, but I said no. I won't sell anybody one of my patent mole traps, and nobody but my son knows what kind of poisons I use for field mice and chipmunks. When I get too old to work he will take all my traps and go into the business, because I don't want to see it get out of the family."

Wegner always keeps account of the animals he kills each day, and estimates that in the few years that he has devoted to trapping, he has rid the world of nearly 100,000 moles, chipmunks, woodchucks, snakes, field mice and other pests. -New York Tribune.

An Indian Romance.

An interesting romance has just come to light at White's Indian Manual Labor Institute, near Wabash, Ind., where Indian children are being educated at Government expense. It has been discovered that Lizzie Carlow, a half-breed Sioux Indian maiden from the Pine Ridge Agency in Dakota, has rich and influential relatives in Baltimore and at Zanesville, Ohio. Her father, John Carlow, left Baltimore twenty years ago for the Black Hills, and he has not since been seen by his Eastern relatives. Years ago Carlow married an Indian woman and the little girl now at the institute here was the result of the union. Recently Carlow, who is still in the West, sent Lizzie's photograph and one of her monthly merit cards given by the institute to his relatives, which was their first intimation of her existence. They have become greatly interested and have written to have Lizzie pass her coming vacation with them, The girl went to Zanesville to see her aunt, whose husband is Superintendent of the Water Works at that place .- Globe-

Proprietor and Reporter.

They tell in Chicago a story about Uncle Joseph Medill, the owner of the Chicago Tribune, and a new reporter of that paper. The reporter was sent the other evening to write u a reception. He got along all right until he met a fine looking, gray-bearded old gentleman, the center of a group of ladies and gentlemen. As is customary, apparently, in Chicago, the reporter entered the group and got the names of those present, but when he asked for the old gentleman's he was answered by a loud and exasperating "Eh?" "I should like your name, please." "Eh? What? Speak louder!" yelled the old gentleman, putting his hand to his ear. The reporter filled his lungs with air and then yelled: "I am a reporter and would like your name!" "Oh, reporter, eh? What paper?" "The Tribune, will you please give me your name?" The old man looked at the young man kindly, stroked his beard, and said, quietly

A movement is on foot in Austrian military circles to establish army and navy stores on the English system. A similar society in the German army has been very successful.

"Joseph Medill."

In 1870 the total assessed valuation of real and personal estate in New York city was \$1,047,520,224. In 1888 the total had increased to \$1,553,442,431.

In New York they have coined the destroy the roots of plants, but honeycomb the soil with their holes. Unlike the femipine of bachelor apartments.

The Interviewer in England.

Allan Forman, editor of the New York Journalist, writes as follows from Lon-

"American newspaper men often won der at the absence of the interview in the London papers, and attribute it to lack of enterprise on the part of London journalists. This is not so, as any America newspaper man in London would soon find out. The secret of the difficulty lies in the fact that English prominent men refuse to be interviewed, and as the big fish fight shy the sprats and minnows of English society and politics follow their example. The English nobleman is, so to speak, 'elected' from birth. He has nothing to gain from the press and he has a lofty and not altogether an unjustified contempt for the reporter who lives, nobody knows how, taking stenographic notes at a pound a week. When the reporter sends in his card and requests an interview the nobleman resents it as an impertinence and refuses. We know that it is a matter of comparatively little trouble to secure an interview with the President of the United States. Try the same thing with the Prince of Wales and you will be met with a polite, extremely courteous, but none the less firm, refusa through Sir Francis Knollys, who will inform you, that 'It is contrary to the practice of His Royal Highness to grant interviews unless he has the pleasure of being personally acquainted with the applicant for one; I have, therefore, to express His Royal Highness' regret that he is unable to have the gratification of complying with your request.' This is of course very gentlemanly and soothing to the feelings of the applicant, but when you think how difficult it would be for the average newspaper worker to gain the personal acquaintance of the Prince you realize what a large and emphatic 'no' is conveyed by the pleasing cloak of high-bred courtesy. "I am convinced that should the Prince

once throw open the door and allow himself to be interviewed the example would be followed quickly enough by other Englishmen of high rank and position, and a revolution in English journalism would follow in a week. The English papers would contain opinions of leaders in English life instead of the conclusions of the editors. The verbatim reports would be cut down to give place to what we know as 'live news.' The machine reporter would disappear and the shrewd, enterprising interviewer would take his place. That the English like to read that sort of thing is proved by the avidity with which they follow the writing of Labouchere, Sala, and a few others who are able to write interviews because they have the 'pleasure of a personal acquaintance, of the interviewed. That the barriers are slowly being broken down there is no doubt, and that an English Duke or Prince will be as accessible to newspaper men as an American President is within the range of possibility in a very few years."

A Foolhardy Indian.

Until a few years ago the Arikara Indians living at Fort Berthold, on the Upper Missouri (Dakota), held a series of interesting ceremonies, conducted by their medicine men. These ceremonies, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press. usually occupying about seven weeks, were attended by Indian visitors from all directions. At the conclusion of them one day was generally set apart for an extraordinary display of what might be termed allegorical exhibitions, which took place in the open air around the vicinty of the sacred or medicine lodge. It was customary, at such times, for

ne of the medicine men to display feats of courage-though they were in reality conjuring-and one of the tricks was for the medicine man to stand up and allow a confederate to shoot at him with a rifle, the principal to catch the ball between his teeth. It happened upon one of these occasions that the "fellow" made a public challenge, as usual, for any one to step forward and discharge a gun at him. At previous times the medicine man would load his own gun in the presence of the tribe, but on account of a slot filed in the barrel of the rifle the ball escaped, and there was no harm in the charge of powder; the ball itself was hidden under his tongue, and would be seen by the Indians after the discharge, of course, between his teeth.

In the last instance, the reservation (compelling the challenged man to use the medicine man's gun) was omitted. d a Cree Indian, from the Northwest Territory, who, by the way, had a drudge against the Arikara, immediately accepted the challenge and stepped back to fire. The Arikara was fully aware of his danger, as his enemy was armed with a Winchester, but rather than be designated a coward he stepped back to receive the shot. The Cree fired, and the Arikara fell, the ball having passed through his forehead.

In England check reins are now entirely out of use, being forbidden by

Among the American Indians there are 28,663 church members.

Head Statistics.

"That man who just went out had a head so large I hadn't a hat in the store that would fit him," said the hatter, as he put away a hat nearly as big as a coal-

"Who was he?" "Ho was ner"
"I don't know. He is connected with
Police Department. I think. Did you
ever notice," he went on, "what large
heads these policemen have? Nearly
every one of them wears a hat larger than Did you the average. The Irish as a race enormous heads. There are some have enormous heads. There are some Ger mans in town who have large heads, bu their bodies are correspondingly mam

"What is the largest size of hat you

keep? "A 7\\$. There are 7\\$ sizes made; that is what the man who just went out of here wanted, but I didn't have it. Postmaster Sackett wears a 7% hat. He has one of the largest heads in town; you might not think it, but he is a big man and well proportioned .- Buffalo (N. Y.)

Insurance for Physical Wrecks.

The newest thing in the way of life insurance, or, more properly speaking, death insurance, has within a few days death insurance, has within a few days established itself in this city, and the peculiar feature about this company is that it gains more by the death of its policy holders than by their prolonged existence. Under the plan upon which the scheme is operated, the insured pays a certain amount per year up to five years. If he dies within that period, his heirs receive the amount he has paid in without receive the amount he has paid in without interest. If he lives beyond five years, his heirs fare better, for they receive what he has paid in with interest. fortunate as to survive ten years, he is entitled to the full face of his policy, provided the company survives. It is not necessary to say that no medical examination attends the would-be insurer's application, and that complete physical wrecks are in demand .- St. Louis Star

Nose-Boring.

Another case of nose-boring has re-cently come to light. This time the nasal appendage was the property of Charles Knapp, of Delanco, N. J., which was knocked off in a railroad accident about three years ago. A couple of skillful sur-geons soon succeeded in replacing the severed member, but their substitute lacked a nostril, and breathing through it was an impossibility until after several applications of an electrical cauterizing needle, by which the obstacle was over-In all other respects the nose was s good as new .-- Times-Democrat.

A Piece of Her Mind.

A Piece of Her Mind.

A lady correspondent has this to say:
"I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain that the give a piece of my mind to a certain the most selected by th

For all derangements of the liver, stomael ad bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One

THE total consumption of rubber of all grades in the United States last year was 30,-000,000 pounds, the total value of which was \$15,000,000.

There are people using Dobbins's Electric Soap to-day who commenced its use in 1885. Would this be the case were it not the purest and most economical soap made. Ask your grocer for it. Look out for imitations. Dobbins's.

G. W. CHILDS offers a \$50 prize to the man passing the best examination for entrance to princeton's next freshman class.

"For seven long years I strug-ied away farming, running a mill, &c., until I was fortunately introduced to B. R. Johnson & Co., was the produced and the seven was the work a one-would never the control of the work at the w

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundan Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock coun-try in the world. Full information free. Ad-dress Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore. A Pocket Cigar Case and five of "Tansill's Punch," all for 25c.

Ifafficted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thom pon's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c.per bottle

Make No Mistake

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, pos-sessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, pro-

sessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proortion and preparation, curative powers superito any other article of the kind before the people be sure to get Hood's.

"In one store the clerk tried to induce me to be their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But I sould not prevail on me to change. I told him thew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was, I had taken i was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not wany other."—Mrs. Ella A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Stree Beston, Mess.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar









A Farm School for Street Arabs

There is a queer little school on an island down Boston harbor, known as the farm school, and it is truly a Bostonian institution. Over fifty years ago it was organized for "idle and morally exposed" boys, and Thompson's Island was bought. The school is not a reformatory, however, and now admits no boy objectionable from a moral standpoint. Over 1600 boys have been educated. Over 1600 boys have been educated there, and have gone from their water-surrounded alma mater to positions of honor and trust. Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, drawing, instrumental and vocal music are taught. There are shops in which they become skilled in the use of tools and learn trades. A few days ago the friends and relatives of the boys went to the island on a special steamer to inspect the school and have a grand time. It was the first visit since last November. New York Star.

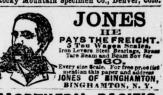
Gull's Eggs.

Gull's eggs are among the curiosities of the San Francisco market. They are twenty-five cents a dozen, and are brought twenty-five cents a dozen, and are broughtiefly from the Farallones in the fish chiefly from the Farallones in the fishing schooners. The handsome eggs of the murr bird will also be introduced into the market within the next two or three weeks. The gull'segga are said to taste a little fishy, as might be expected, but the "murr" eggs are as great a delicacy as the plover's of the Old World, which they greatly resemble.



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