Dairy cows bring more per head than horses nowadays in Missouri.

W. M. CHENEY, Publisher.

The Government statistics show that the farmers, despite their lack of money, are really better off than any

It is announced that there is to be a "Woman's Bible," translated under the auspices of some of the leading women of the day.

Atlanta, Ga., has more churches than any city in the South, the Chicago Record estimates, and their seating capacity will accommodate 65,000 people.

tion, of New York, a colored organiztion, is going to send one of its members out to Liberia to see what, if any, inducements that country offers for

Emin Pasha's death, it appears, was due solely to the vanity of a petty African chief, who wished to show his neighbors that he was not afraid to kill a white man. He was hanged for it, all the same.

Besides the rather numerous Chinese, there are probably less than 3000 foreigners in all Japan, though the number may recently have risen above that. What progress has been made then, is clearly due to the Japanese the Japanese themselves, and not to foreign residents.

A farmer named Waldin discovered that a Burlington, Ceda Rapids and Northern Railroad bridge, near Burlington, Iowa, had been burned, and, knowing that the regular passenger train was due in a short time, walked two miles down the track and stopped the train by waving a burning brand. The train carried 100 passengers and much valuable express and baggage matter.

The Louisville Courier Journal says: A list of Western Virginians of remarkably longevity is being publish ed, and cases similar in various parts of the United States are cited as evidence of the lengthening of human Nothing could be more fallacious, for most so-thought very aged people are unlettered and keep no record of birth or death. This is particulary so with the colored population of the Southern States, among whom centenarians are said to be

"Does slavery survive in England?" asked the London Christian World, and this is its answer : "After reading last Saturday's 'special' number of the Schoolmaster on the subject of 'Halftimers,' we find it difficult to answer that question in the negative. An inspector writes: 'I examined a child yesterday who rose at 5.30, worked at a mill, and then walked a couple of miles to examination. This should be stopped. It is cruel.' Another girl of eleven 'rose soon after 5 a. m., and walked through the frost and snow nearly two miles to the mill. Work commenced at 6 and continued till 8.30, when there was an interval of breakfast, the child not leaving the mill. At 9 work again till 12.30'-six hours in all-'and then dinner at the mill. At 1.30 the child trudged off to school.' How many British children are liable to this sort of experience? Not less than 170,000! Shame Such facts, comments the New York Observer, are a shame, indeed, to any civilized, not to say to any Christian community.

and perpetual thing." remarks the Atlanta Constitution, "Since 1834 the native inhabitants of the island have never been perfectly quiet. When not in open warfare they have made it as unpleasant as possible for the Spaniards in the interior. Between 1834 and 1878 official statistics show that it has cost Spain for re-inforce ments sent to Cuba \$200,000,000, and a like amount for property destroyed. In that period 8000 Spanish officers have perished and 200,000 private soldiers-all killed in battle or through disease. More than 13,000 Cubans have been killed in war and 43,000 have been taken prisoners and executed. These are startling figures, but there will be no permanent peace in Cuba under existing conditions The natives are denied all civil, political and religious liberty. They are excluded from all positions of honor, trust and profit, and they are cruelly oppressed and taxed to death. Na turally, Spain suspects that the Americans sympathize with the Cubans, and this explains her continual insults and outrages in dealing with our merchant vessels. We can never feel secure nor count on peace with Spain until Cuba is independent or under

THE PLACE CALLED EASY STREET

Oh! what is the way to Easy street—which turning shall I go? For many a day I've sought the way that no one seems to know. How do you turn?—do you keep straight on

and get there just the same, Or is it the case that you find the place by chance and happy luck?

Some say this and some say that, for every Going it blind or searching to find, is look

ing for Easy street.
Easy street! Easy street! The street se hard to find!

No sign hoards show the route to go save the ways that lie behind,
But fortune's smile is worth the while, s

never know defeat. When the very next turn for you may ear the way to Easy street.

From little Queer street through Hard Time Court to the Highway of Success, Is the nearest way, I've heard some say, and

it is true, I guess.
So through Poverty Place my way I trace
(with Queer street left behind),
But in Hard Times Court the way's cut

short-it ends in an alley blind.

snort—it ends in an alley blind.

In the Lane of Chance I Jometimes glance, but the risk seems all too great.

To turn and stray down its winding way and blindly follow fate.

So, with courage high, I strive and try, seek-

ing with weary feet,
My way to grope, nerved still with hope, the

way to Easy street! Easy street! Easy street! Where happy mortals dwell,
Out of the strife of work-day life and the

battles of buy and sell.

battles of buy and sell.

Wearing good clothes, having no foes, with
life's good things replete,
Oh, happy fate! to dwell in state, at last,
on Easy street!

We will all of us live on Easy street when things have gone our way, When fortune and fame shall attend our

name and leisure comes to stay, Through the deed achieved we've had our minds the long last year or two; Giving us zest to fluish the rest of the things-

we-are-going-to-do.
With the toil of these struggling days forgot,

and in our happiness all complete,
No trouble or care will bother us there when
we live on Easy street!
Easy street! Where the skies

dreams are ever coming true.

We'll live at our ease and do as we please and find that life is sweet

When through tolland pain at last we gain our way to Easy street!

JEAN'S HOUR OF TRIUMPH.



could not be done;

week.

When marriage was seriously discussed as the end of their long courtship, it had been suggested that they should either live with Jean's father—Jack's folks being in Connecticut—or take a couple of pleasant furnished rooms until they saw their way to go to housekeeping. Then it was that Jean gave the first curious proof of her woman's impracticability.

"No," she said, "I want to go to housekeeping as soon as we are mar-

housekeeping as soon as we are mar-"So do I," said Jack, "but how are

makeshift housekeeping," interrupted Jean. "I mean taking a small flat, furnishing it, and beginning life as housekeepers on our own account."

Jack laughed rather uneasily.
"It's all very well to talk of furnishing," he said, "but you know very well, Jean, I haven't any money for furnishing a flat, and I'm sure you haven't."

"Well, I don't know about that," well, I don't know about that," father. said Jean. "You keep what little you've got saved up, Jack, and add to it as much as you can, dear. I'll furnish the flat." "Now, then, the bedroom," said Jean, drawing aside the portieres.

"Yes, sir, I. I've got \$100 saved up, and with \$100 I'll furnish a flat of four rooms—parlor, bedroom, dining room and kitchen—and I'll furnish it so nicely that we'll neither of us be ashamed to ask our friends to visit us

At this Jack burst out laughing, and thought it was so good a joke that he told the old folks, and they had great sport at Jean's expense.
"That's all right," said Jean. "I

don't read the newspaper advertise-ments and look into store windows and visit bargain counters for nothing. I want to tell you folks that right here in New York you can furnish four rooms comfortably, nicely and neatly

"Yes," said her mother, "with a lot

"Yes," said her mother, "with a lot of second-hand stuff."

"No," replied Jean, "I mean with all new, good material; and without especially hunting for bargains, either."

"Well, now, look here, my girl," said her father, "maybe you're right, maybe you're wrong. Certain it is that things are wonderfully cheap nowadays, but \$100-my, but that's a small sum to do anything with in New York. Now, see here, Jean, I'll tell you what I'll do. You go ahead, pick out your four-room flat with Jack, and then if you furnish it for \$100 so that it looks neither poor nor cheap, why, I'll give you another hundred dollars, just to cultivate home talent, on the presentation of a result of the sprawly legs cost 69 cents, and the sprawly legs cost 69 cents, and with silver table with the sprawly legs cost 69 cents, and with silver that he sprawly legs cost 69 cents, and with silver that he sprawly legs cost 69 cents, and with silver that the reazy quilt for 'dress-up,' thought that is no longer a prerogative of princes), and the numerous pages in attendance in his palace are the sons of chieftains of the Caucasus. The Prince is a bachelor and a historian, and the only woman had had he had the table set with a light luncheon, pick out your four-room flat with Jack, and then if you furnish it for \$100 so that it looks neither poor nor cheap, why, I'll give you another hundred dollars, just to cultivate home leaves to it, I would have you know,"

"This table with the sprawly legs cost 69 cents, and the sprawly legs cost 69 cents, and trans and ara shool with silver (though that is no longer a prerogative (though that is no longer aprecade to princes.)

Russia, and ara shool with silver (though that is no longer aprecadive for princes.)

Russia, and ara shool with the sprawly legs on the numerous pages in at tendance in his palace are the sons of chieftains of the Caucasus. The

ceipted bill for every article in the

in his vest pocket as he waiked from room to room, and Jack gave her a hug right before them all, and said he

always knew she was a wonder.

"Now, then, my girl," said her father, when they had made the grand tour, "tell us how you did it all."

So Jean took them to the parlor, and while the others sat down she moved arourd, pointing out each thing, showman feeboon.

of course, imitation Nottingham, but the pattern is copied from the real article and they are good enough to begin with. The two pairs cost \$3, and the poles and rings, which I put up myself from the janitor's step-ladder, cost twenty-five cents a set. This bookease, oak with movable shelves, cost \$2; the books are mine and the drapery is from an old crepe neckerchief. That table in the centre neckerchief. That table in the centre cost \$2.48, without the work basket, of course, which used to be yours, mother. The smaller two of those three pictures, which are imitation etchings in real white frames, cost thirty-nine cents appece; while the larger ones which is a cond place. larger ones, which is a good photo-gravure of a masterpiece, cost sixty-nine cents, polished oak frame and all. that is, all but nine cents, polished oak frame and an Jean. She insisted that it could, even that it could, even though Jack cobbler's seat, and the other a Shaker Jean. She insisted that it could, even though Jack ranged himself on the side of those the called her called her the called he scheme impracticable and foolish. And Jack was the
young fellow, a telegraph operator, to
whom she was to be married the next
week.

When marriage was seriously diseussed as the end of their long courtship it had been suggested that they room, with several scraps left over. In the parlor and bedroom I used a forty-yard roll, which cost me \$3.57, while the dining room took one while the dining room took one twenty-yard roll, which cost \$2. The reason why I put the better matting in the dining room is because I knew the thin matting would pull up with the rolling of the table and pushing of heavy chairs over it. Besides of heavy chairs over it. Besides which, you see, I have covered a good deal of the matting here—which is

"Now, then, the bedroom," said Jean, drawing aside the portieres. "First I thought I would get an oak set, but when I saw there was running water here and that the washstand would not be needed I very gladly changed my mind and bought this white iron bed with brass trimmings for \$5.98, which included the spring mattress. The fibre mattress cost \$3.48. The blankets (Saxony) I picked up for 98 cents. The sheets and pilup for 98 cents. The sheets and pillow cases—and see, mother, there are four more of each in the closet here— I bought for \$3.62 for the half dozen 1 bought for \$3.62 for the half dozen of each. My towels, one dozen, cost \$1.10. These two chairs cost \$6.65, and the mirror is good American French plate, with real antique rings to the drawers of the very latest design. These two rugs cost 84 cents, and this table with the sprawly legs cost 69

ceipted bill for every article in the apartment."

"I'll do it," said Jean, stoutly, "and, more than that, I'll do it in three days, and I won't ask a cent's worth of assistance or advice from any of you—not even of Jack."

That wis on Sunday. The flat was found by Wednesday afternoon, and they saw very little of Jean for the next three days. She was very quiet and very tired each evening, but her mother took charge of her simple trousseau so as to give her some resting time, and on Saturday evening when they had all sat down to tea Jean said very quietly that she should be very glad if they would go over with her to Fiftieth street to see her house. They saw that she was rather nervous, and so spoke of other things as they walked over from Sixth avenue. When they reached the flat house, Jean, who knew the value of effect, asked the janitor if he would not light up for her before she took her people up stairs, and the janitor, who had chairs in which we are seated cost me

asked the janitor if he would not light up for her before she took her people up stairs, and the janitor, who had been taken largely into her confidence, and was not a bit like most janitors, willingly ran ahead to attend to the illumination.

It had been a week's hard work of finding and fitting for Jean, but she was amply repaid when she saw the look of surprise which the folks wore when they walked into her parlor grow into one of wonder as they passed into the bedroom, and deepen into one of amazement as they saw the dining room and kitchen.

"Well, I must say it beats me," said Jean, with a whimsical smile, the floor is painted, I don't see any need to cover it, and," concluded Jean, with a whimsical smile, if I don't know that I should tell you, costing the cloth, I should tell you, costing the cloth, I should tell you, costing up the cloth, I should tell you, costing up the cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the tall the cot, "By the way, Jean," said Jean, proudly. "I paid him a dollar for helping me, and gave his wife an old dress to pay for the tacks. My kitthe the cloth, I should tell you, costing up that it is the cloth, I should tell you, costing up that it is the cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the red cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the red cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the red cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the red cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the red cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the red cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the red cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the red cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the red cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the red cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the red cloth, I should tell you, costing up that the red cloth, I should red your matting?"

"By the cloth, I should red your matting?"

"The janitor and I," said 'Jean, proudly. "I paid him a dollar for helping me, and gave his wife an old dress to pay for the tacks. My kit-the to pay for the tacks.

yours?" "Well, I must say, my girl," said

"Well, I must say, my girl," said her father, "you've done wonders. But a bargain's a bargain, you know. Let's see the recipted bills first."
"Here they are," said Jean, bring-ing out a bundle of papers, very much thumbed and very much covered with calculations in irregular pencil fig-

So down they sat again, and, when the old man had called out each item

	and Jack had set it down, they h	mae
	up the following summary:	
1	Parlor	23 64
1	Bedroom	24 62
l	Dining room	30 92
l	Kitchen	11 54
	Matting and laying Portieres between parlor and bedroom.	6 57
ı	Portieres between parlor and bedroom.	3 25
ı	Took on them many about to and	

dust as they were about to cast up the addition Jean's mother came in from the kitchen with a look of mis-

from the kitchen with a look of mischief upon her face.

"The landlord has provided washtubs," she said, "but I don't see that he has put in a refrigerator."

At that Jean turned pale, and she began to tremble a little,

"Oh dear, oh dear," she cried. "I do declare I forgot the refrigerator."

And when she saw failure before her, and knew she was wreeked in

And when she saw influre before her, and knew she was wrecked in port, she laid her head on Jack's shoulder quite distressfully. But her father came bravely to her res-

cue.

"Hold hard a minute," he cried,
"you're all right, Jean. You've made
a mistake here. You've only spent
\$99,99 and I'll sell you our old refrigerator for a cent and be glad to
get anything for it."

And then he added this item:

One refrigerator.....

Total for furnishing four rooms and "Well for sure," he said, "that \$100.00 at the said, "that \$100 has gone further than any hundred I over heard of. But the best of it is," he added, "that anybody in New York can do the same thing. Here's your other hundred, Jean."—New York Sun.

A Cough That Slew Thousands,

Recent history proves to us that it was a cough that was mainly responsible for the immense amount of bloodshed that attended the coup d'etat whereby Napoleon III obtained his throne. The field marshal in charge of the military corretions was unwill. "No, I den't mean that sort of makeshift housekeeping," interrupted Jean. "I mean taking a small flat, furnishing it, and beginning life as housekeepers on our own account."

Jack laughed rather uneasily.

"It's all very well totalk of furnishing," he said, "but you know very well Jean. I havan't any money for the matting here—which is cotton warp, mind you—with these two Japanese rugs which I got at a bargain at \$1.98, and this hearthrug, which is not the real thing, of course, but which looks Persian, and cost me just \$1.61. The portieres between the bedroom and parlor cost \$3.25, all though I could have got a pair without the fringe for \$2.97. And now, "It's all very well totalk of furnishing." he said, "but you know very well Jean I havan't any money for "Very pratty fresh looking and generals under his orders sent an ofray what do you think of my paror?"

"Very pretty, fresh looking, and
ice," said her mother.

"Visited another, " me" said her
"structions. Just as the field marshailther in the said party of the said her mother. "Yory pretty, fresh looking, mice," said her mother.
"Good enough for me," said her was about to respond he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, which was about to respond he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, which Jack, without so much as by your have, gave her another hug.
"Now, then, the bedroom," said earn, drawing aside the portieres.
First I thought I would get an oak at, but when I saw there was running hater here and that the washstand would not be needed I very gladly this These commands being carried out thousands of people were shot and bayoneted in consequence.

Barbarie Splendor of a Modera Prince. The appointment of Prince Lobanof Russia has occasioned new stories of the barbaric splendor of his life. With a lineage prouder than that of the Czar himself, the Prince has inthe Czar himself, the Prince has in-dulged himself in an independence that once led to the snubbing of a grand duke. He is a man of vast wealth. His horses are the finest in Russia, and are shod with silver

Russia, and are shod with silver (though that is no longer a prerogative

LARGE FOREIGN GAINS.

BENEFIT TO OTHER COUNTRIES OF OUR FREE TRADE TARIFF.

000 in the Exports of Other Countries to the United States During the Last Three Months of 1894 Over Same Period in 1893.

The Department of State has, through its Bureau of Statistics, been recently publishing statements of the exports of foreign countries to the United States. This work is being continued and a summary from advance sheets of the exports of twenty-three countries, for the three months ending December 31, 1894, is given below:

For three months ending Dec. 31-

From	1894.	1893.	decrease.	
Algeria	\$62,569	\$4,456	959,113	
Austria-				
Hungary.	1,968,770	2,242,541	278,771	
Belgium	2,652,300	3,331,847	679,547	
Canada	1,366,530	860,172	506,358	
Cevlon	249,825	47,312	202,483	
Danish	210,020	11,012	202,100	
West In-				
dies	10,370			
Denmark		43,164	62,167	
Dutch West	105,331	30,102	02,107	
	10 000	11 070	05 000	
Indies	40,656	14,676	25,980	
France	16,310,263	10,836,945	5,473,318	
Germany	8,774,070	5,520,986	3,253,084	
Greece	135,273	310,757	175,484	
Honduras	310,262			
Italy	5,335,260	3,548,922	1,786,338	
Mexico	9,685,043	3,760,658	5,924,385	
Nether-				
lands	4,716,563	2,657,078	2,059,493	
New Zen-				
land	444.537			
Russia	1,373,645	931,147	442,498	
Spain	1,284,993	1,283,493	1.510	
Sweden and				
Norway	884,121	732,946	151,175	
Switzer-			1	
land	4.431.015	3,373,039	1,057,976	
Turkey	1,453,065	1,494,761	31,697	
The United	1,100,000	1,131,101	01,001	
Kingdom.	33,591,893	27,235,853	6,356,040	
		21,200,000	0,000,040	
Cuba	3,319,592	******	*******	

Net increase......\$26,200,418 This table has been especially com-

piled from forty-eight printed pages of statistics that give the ex-ports of different articles in detail from the different countries. The total shipments to this country for the three months ending December 31, 1894, from the countries enumerated, exceeded \$98,500,000. Omitting the Danish West Indies, Honduras, New Zealand and Cuba, for which no figures for the 1893 quarter are given, the net increase in these foreign ex-ports for the last three months of 1894 exceeded \$26,200,000 ever and above the exports at the close 1893.





"Matthew Marshall's" Madness The talk so freely indulged in, of the misery of our working people is hysterical exaggeration. A number of philanthropic women memorialized the State Legislature the other day to do southing for the relief 100,000 working women in this city, who, they said, were carning only sixty cents a day. They evidently did not know that in China and India, where plain food is as dear as it is in this country, ten cents a day is the regular rate of wages, and proves sufficient for the simple wants of the bulk of the population.—Matthew Marshall, in the New York Sun. Mr. Marshall, the author of the

paragraph which we have quoted, is a keen observer and brilliant writer, and that being the case we are unable and that being the case we are unable to account for his apparent disposi-tion to assume that because ten cents a day is the regular rate of wages in China and India women in New York who are earning sixty cents a day are in such comfortable circumstances that they have no ground for complaint, and that those philanthropic women who attempt to better their condition are engaged in superfluous labor. As to the statement that in China and India plain food is as dear as it is in the United States, it is enough to say that it controverts popular ideas on that subject based on the testimony of people who have lived in those

As to wages, no one with a proper regard for his fellows will deny that when women who are dependent upon their, own exertions, some of them with young children to support, thus being subject to more or less frequent

drains upon their purses as a result of illness, are able to earn but sixty cents a day, there must be much hardship and some actual suffering. The fact that this condition exists calls not only for sympathy, which is freely given in spite of the hard conclusions of Mr. Marshall, but for prompt and intelligent action.

of Mr. Marshall, but for prompt and intelligent action.

There is now visiting in New York a gentleman who, presumably, is good anthority on the question of wages in India. He is Prince Imad Nawaz Jung, Nawab of Bakodor, and according to a statement which he made since reaching this country, Mr. Marshall's estimate of the regular rate of Indian wages was altogether too high. According to this Indian prince, his fellows who have to work for a living receive only \$1.50 a month, or five cents a day. As Mr. Marshall says that in India "plain food is as dear as it is in this country," it must be presumed that he is prepared to prove to his own satisfaction that, leaving out the item of rent, which it must be admitted would be higher in New York than in India, the laboring men and women in the metropolis would get women in the metropolis would get along very comfortably on thirty cents a week.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

The Democratic Way.



Higher Cost of Production.

The effect of the bond issue in advancing the rate of interest to manuvancing the rate of interest to main-facturers and producers who, in the ordinary course of business, are com-pelled to borrow money, is stated by Bradstreet's as follows:

"Another matter which is not un-

likely to have further influence is the likely to have further influence is the improvement in the money market. Call loans have ruled much firmer, and though the demand for other classes of accommodation is not at all large, it is noticed that lenders are much firmer in regard to rates, and that the supplies of loanable funds do not seem as creassive as they ware seem as excessive as they were a short time ago. This result, it is believed, has a connection with the operations of the financial interests which form the bond syndicate. In carrying out their arrangements they have accumulated considerable amounts of money, and it is thought that their efforts are to force loaning rates to a little higher level and thus aid in attracting foreign money to this country."

That British Smile.

United States Consul Claude Meek United States Consul Claude Meek-er sent to the State Department from Bradford, the annual review of Brad-ford trade which is published on the last day of each year by the Bradford Daily Observer, and from which we

take the following:
"If the whole world had been one
vast confederation of States and Europe had elected the Democratic party rope had elected the Democratic party to represent its interests at Washing-ton, we could not have held a stronger belief that that party was working in our interests. It raises, therefore, a grim smile when it is clearly brought home to us that the American Govern-ment have legislated solely in the interests of the American people."

This "grim smile" must be the echo

of the loud guffaw that greeted a similar statement made by Professor Wilson at that historical British banquet.

How France Fares. Our exports from France have been

increasing since our new tariff wend into effect, and in January there was into effect, and in January there was "extraordinary activity in the exports of all textiles." The value of the silk goods shipped increased from £606, 800 in January, 1893, to £944,800 in January, 1894, an increase of \$1,690, 000. Of French woolen goods the exports were \$1,700,000 larger this January than in 1893; of cotton goods they were \$582,000 larger; of linen goods they increased from \$67,000 up to \$180,500, and of jute stuffs from \$48,000 in January, 1893, up to \$78,000 in January, 1894. Much of the silks and woolens came to the United States—a fact that American labor in our silk and woolen factories will be interested to learn.

A Lesson From Rice.

The duty on rice was reduced 15.82 per cent. by the Gorman tariff. This was a slight reduction compared with many other products, but the result has been an increase of 19,770,635 pounds in our imports of foreign rice at New York since the Gorman tariff became law, as compared with the imports of foreign rice during the correports of foreign rice during the corresponding five months a year earlier. This is an object lesson to the Southern rice planters, who will undoubtedly study the results of his first step toward free trade with much interest. Here are the figures of total imports of rice through the New York Custom

SEPTEMBER 1 TO JANUARY 31. Pounds. 25,979,950 1893-94 (protection) 6,209,315 Increase under free trade.....19,770,635

ADVICE IS CHEAP.

Put on your light spring overcoat And walk before you eat; With lambkins in the early morn,

Go sport upon the green Next day the poet forlorn Arose at ten-fifteen. It is an easy job to give Advice—we all can teach— But such an awkward thing to live And practice what we preach!
Of kindly precept none have lacked
So far as I have seen;

But words by good example backed Are few and far between. The country stands in need of those Who do as Enoch did,

And while their weary jaws repose Walk right side up amid The mad, discordant, surging throng
That treads the pavement blocks— Such men do more to crush out wrong Than one who simply talks.

We have too much of vocal noise,

Too great a waste of breath.

This life is robbed of half its joys,
And talked almost to death; If more would bravely do and dare The land of heavenly bliss Would have a few recuits to spare

From those who die in this.
--Nebraska State Journal. HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Strained relations—Stories long drawn out.—Puck.

Do not try to push your rival off the earth.—Galveston News. A great many people are in such a hurry that they have no time to live.

—Texas Siftings.

We have never met a pessimist to whom the bright side of a dollar seemed dark.—Puck.

"Oh, John! the baby's swallowed your laten key!" "Oh, that's all right. I can climb in the window."—Life. As the business men and sedate citizens enter politics the brass band and

torchlight procession move out.— Washington Post. A New Albany (Ind.) woman kissed her pug dog in preference to her hus-band. Some men are born lucky.— Norristown Herald.

So many fool schemes are suggested every year that the proper way to remember a legislature is by what it hasn't done.—Boston Globe.

Though time writes no wrinkle on the ocean's azure brow it writes scores of wrinkles on every other brow in reach.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Napoleonic craze has reached the boarding houses, and the landlady nearly always offers her guests the bony part.—Florida Times-Union.

Kind words are more than coronets,
No doubt of it, and still
Cold cash is better than them both,
To pay a bill.
—Detroit Free Press.

music professor has a beautiful touch."
Mr. Brownstone—"I should say he had! Seven dollars a lesson."—New York World. When the clergyman remarked that

Mrs. Brownstone-"I think Mary's

When the clergyman remarked that there was a nave in the new church the society was building, an old lady whispered that she knew the party to whom he referred. Judge (to prisoner) - "Your statement does not agree with the evidence of the last witness." Prisoner-"I don't wonder; he's a bigger liar than I am."—London Tid-Bits.

Ho—"That's Mrs. Grimshaw, who lectures on bimetallism. I've heard her. How exasperatingly clever she means to be!" She—"Yes, but how consolingly ugly!"—Punch.

The antique Roman who fell on his sword made a much better historical figure than the modern militiaman who tripped with the same weapon twisted between his legs.—Puck. The perambulator is all right for

The perambulator is an right for the baby; but, after the baby stage of existence is passed, one cannot hope for success who depends upon others to push him ahead.—Boston Transcript.

Jack—"Madge has beautiful hair, hasn't she?" Nell—"Yes; she gets that from her mother." Jack—"I didn't know her mother had hair of that color." Nell—"Oh, yes! She has all kinds in her store."—Philadel—whic Record.

phia Record "Shakespeare was a great writer," admitted the principal of the Plunkville Commercial College, "but how much better writing he could have done had he taken a course in our department of ornamental penmanship."

—Rockland (Me.) Tribune.

The older we grow the more suspicious we get. When we are young and the looking-glass says we are pretty we believe it implicitly, but later along we incline to think that the glass is losing its reputation for accuracy.—Rockland (Me.) Tribune.

Stopped for Twelve Hours.

The Buffalo papers of April 1, 1848, published a wonderful story to the effect that the waters on the American side of Niagara Falls had ceased to side of Nisgara Falls had ceased to flow for an entire day. It was sup-posed to be a hoax, but was afterward proved correct. The phenomenon was caused by the ice in the river becom-ing jammed against the islands so that an enormous dam was formed, and the water was held back for more than twelve hours. The fact is attered by many witnesses.

A Diamond With Amethyst Setting. A lapidary in London found a tiny amethyst imbedded in the very center of a nine-karat diamond which he had been employed to cut. There is no record of any such thing having previously happened in the history of diamond cutting.—Chicago Times-Herald.