THE WHERRELL BI-CHLORIDE OF GOLD CO.,

OF WESTERN NEBRASKA,

For the Treatment and Cure of the

Liquor, Morphine and Tobacco Habits.

A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Endorsed by the U. S. Government. Will not injure the patient either mentally or physically.

Rooms 1 and 9, Neville Block, North Platte, Nebraska.

IF YOU WANT

To Spend a Happy Summer and save Doctor Bills

Call on A. L. DAVIS and buy one of those NEW PROCESS GASOLINE STOVES, A FINE REFRIGERATOR, SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS.

He also carries a complete stock of Screen Wire, Hose, Nozzles, Lawn Mowers and Rakes, Sprinklers, Hardware and Tinware, Acorn Stoves and Ranges. Repairing done promptly. WE MAKE THE PRICES.

A. L. DAVIS.

McGee's Old Stand.

PROTECT YOUR EYES.

MR. H. HIRSCHBERG,

The well-known Eye Expert of 629 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., and 30 E. 14th Street, New York, has appointed A. F. STREITZ as agent for his celebrated Non-Changeable Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. These glasses are the greatest invention ever made in spectacles, and every pair purchased are guaranteed, so that if at any time a change is necessary (no matter how scratched the lenses), they will furnish the party with a new pair of Glasses, free of charge.

A. F. STREITZ has a full assortment, and invites all who wish to satisfy themselves of the great superiority of these glasses over any and all others now in use, to call and examine them at A. F. STREITZ, Sole Agent for North Platte, Neb. No peddlers supplied. "The Best in the World. None genuine unless stamped Non-Changeable.

U. P. TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST.

No. 2—Atlantic Express	Dept	12:20 A. M.
No. 6—Chicago Express	"	6:40 A. M.
No. 4—Fast Mail	"	8:55 A. M.
No. 2—Limited	"	10:40 A. M.
No. 28—Freight	"	7:50 A. M.
No. 18—Freight	"	6:00 P. M.
No. 22—Freight	"	4:05 A. M.

GOING WEST—MOUNTAIN TIME.

No. 7—Pacific Express	Dept	3:55 A. M
No. 5—Denver Express	"	10:20 P. M
No. 3—Fast Mail	"	1:00 A. M.
No. 1—Limited	"	10:00 P. M
No. 21—Freight	"	4:05 P. M
No. 23—Freight	"	8:10 A. M

N. B. OLDS, Agent.

GEO. NAUMAN'S

SIXTH STREET

MEAT MARKET.

Meats at wholesale and retail. Fish and Game in season. Sausage at all times. Cash paid for Hides.

NORTH PLATTE

Marble Works.

W. C. RITNER,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Monuments, Headstones, Curbing, Building Stone,

And all kinds of Monumental and Cemetery Work.

Careful attention given to lettering of every description. Jobbing done on short notice. Orders solicited and estimates freely given.

Hershey & Co.

DEALERS IN

Agricultural : Implements

OF ALL KINDS,

Farm and Spring Wagons, Buggies, Road Carts, Wind Mills, Pumps, Barb Wire, Etc.

Locust Street, between Fifth and Sixth

N. A. DAVIS,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Front Street Livery Stable,

(One block east of McDonald's Bank.)

First-class Single and Double Rigs to Hire at Reasonable Rates.

Give Me a Call.

H. S. BOAL,

Insurance!

Agent for best line of Fire, Life and Accident Co's.

CENTRAL MARKET

F. M. HECK, Prop.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Fresh, Salted and Smoked MEATS.

Hams, Bacon, Fresh Sausage, Poultry, Eggs, Etc.

Cash Paid for Hides and Furs.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited and we will aim to please you at all times.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., July 18, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on August 25, 1893, viz: Seth P. Pease, who made H. E. No. 11,580, for the southeast quarter section 20, township 16 north, range 28 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Samuel G. Diehl, Clement H. Lane and Welman A. Stearns, all of Whittier, Neb., and Charles B. Jordan of North Platte, Neb.

A. S. BALDWIN, Register.

Agents Wanted on Salary or Commission

FOR THE ONLY AUTHORIZED

Biography of James G. Blaine,

By **GAIL HAMILTON**, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Blaine's complete works, **TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS,** and his later book, **"POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS."** One prospectus for these three best selling books in the market. A. R. P. Jordan of Me., took 112 orders from first 110 calls; agent's profit $196.50. Mrs. Ballard, of O., took 15 orders, 13 seal Russia, in 1 day; profit $26.50. E. N. Rice, of Mass., took 27 orders in two days; profit $47.25. J. Partridge, of Me., took 43 orders from 36 calls; profit $75.25. E. A. Palmer, of N. D., took 53 orders in 3 days, profit $98.25. Exclusive territory given. If you wish to make large money, write immediately for terms to

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., NORWICH, CONN.

World's Fair Travelers Will Have it.

The public demand through service when traveling. It is old-fashioned to "change cars." On the through, solid vestibuled trains of the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line from or to Chicago, Omaha and intermediate points there is no change. This is the finest and fastest service between the points named.

Treasurer's Statement

Showing receipts and disbursements of the various funds of the State of Nebraska and Lincoln County from Janury 1, 1893, to July 1, 1893:

STATE FUNDS.

GEN'L FUND.		
To balance Jan. 1, 1893	33512 27	
taxes collected	9039 42	
By state treas recpts		31643 83
balance		927 86
	12571 69	12571 69
STATE SINKING.		
To balance Jan. 1, 1893	84 86	
taxes collected	445 97	
By state treas recpts		491 44
balance		39 39
	530 83	530 83
STATE SCHOOL.		
To balance Janu 1, 1893	354 01	
taxes collected	1791 34	
By state treas recpts		1980 33
balance		165 02
	2145 35	2145 35
STATE UNIVERSITY.		
To balance Jany 1, 1893	268 17	
taxes collected	680 15	
By state treas recpt		875 04
balance		70 26
	945 30	945 30
STATE CAPITOL.		
To balance Janu 1, 1893	2 00	
taxes collected	1 03	
By state treas recpt		2 00
balance		1 03
	3 03	3 03
STATE REFORM SCHOOL.		
To balance Janu 1, 1893	4 04	
taxes collected	2 15	
By state treas recpt		4 04
balance		2 15
	6 19	6 19
STATE INST. FOR FEEBLE MINDED.		
To balance Janu 1, 1893	88 81	
taxes collected	226 71	
By state treas recpts		292 10
balance		23 42
	315 52	315 52
STATE LIVE STOCK INDEMNITY.		
To balance Janu 1, 1893	1 77	
taxes collected	34	
By state treas recpt		1 77
balance		34
	2 11	2 11
STATE RELIEF.		
To balance Janu 1, 1893	84 47	
taxes collected	224 82	
By state treas recpts		287 76
balance		21 53
	309 29	309 29
STATE SCHOOL LAND, PRIN.		
To balance Janu 1, 1893	42 00	
By state treas recpts		42 00
	42 00	42 00
STATE SCHOOL LAND, INT. ON PRIN.		
To balance Janu 1, 1893	312 24	
transfer from land rented	61 05	
int collected	1017 60	
By state treas recpt		373 29
balance		1017 60
	1390 89	1390 89
STATE SCHOOL LAND RENTAL.		
To balance Janu 1, 1893	1820 07	
rental collected	1160 42	
By state treas recpt		1759 02
transfer from int on prin		61 05
balance		1160 42
	2980 49	2980 49

COUNTY FUNDS.

COUNTY GEN'L		
To balance Janu 1, 1893	3281 44	
T C Patterson, Exec sale of property of Ann Watson	39 06	
J H Clark, excess fees	37 87	
interest	33 98	
taxes collected	16396 20	
By 1892 war'nts redeemed		15055 34
1891 war'nts redeemed		494 09
1890 war'nts redeemed		75 40
1889 war'nts redeemed		2 00
1887 war'nts redeemed		2 00
scalp " redeemed		359 29
com's orders, S. Anderson on freight etc		208 41
com of insanity, Baker		90 00
poor masters orders		170 95
balance		2430 98
	19788 55	19788 55

ROAD FUND.

To balance Janu 1, 1893	123 22	
taxes collected	3624 49	
interest	32 43	
By 1892 war'nts red'md		1842 71
1891 war'nts red'md		244 22
overseees' rects red'md		1335 13
balance		358 08
	3780 14	3780 14

COUNTY BRIDGE.

To balance Janu 1, 1893	2675 26	
taxes collected	5434 84	
interest	38 08	
By 1892 war'nts redeemed		5369 03
1890 war'nts redeemed		1 00
balance		2778 15
	8148 18	8148 18

OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS.

To balance Janu 1, 1893	162 13	
taxes collected	11 52	
interest	2 37	
balance		176 02
	176 02	176 02

COURT HOUSE BONDS, PRIN.

To balance Janu 1, 1893	1403 64	
taxes collected	1353 46	
interest	30 06	
By 4 bonds redeemed		2000 00
com and exchange		7 50
balance		779 66
	2787 16	2787 16

COURT HOUSE BONDS, INT.

To balance Janu 1, 1893	721 29	
taxes collected	363 94	
interest	19 51	
By coupons redeemed		200 00
com and exchange		75
balance		903 99
	1104 74	1104 74

SO. PLATTE BRIDGE, PRIN.

To balance Janu 1, 1893	11 34	
taxes collected	2 17	
balance		13 51
	13 51	13 51

SO. PLATTE BRIDGE, INT.

To balance Janu 1, 1893	2 39	
taxes collected	46	
balance		2 85
	2 85	2 85

FUNDING BONDS.

To balance Janu 1, 1893	95 74	
interest	2 31	
balance		97 05
	97 05	97 05

JAIL BONDS, INT.

To balance Janu 1, 1893	325 98	
taxes collected	362 68	
interest	5 25	
By coupons recd		250 00
com and exchange		93
balance		442 98
	693 91	693 91

NO. PLATTE BRIDGE, INT.

To balance Janu 1, 1893	509 49	
taxes collected	543 91	
interest	18 03	
By coupons redeemed		780 00
com and exchange		2 91
balance		288 52
	1071 43	1071 43

SOLDIERS' RELIEF.

To balance Janu 1, 1893	380 36	
taxes collected	366 12	
interest	5 15	
By warrant redeemed		380 36
balance		371 27
	751 63	751 63

FUNDING BONDS INTEREST.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	$ 684 14	
taxes collected	900 00	
interest	9 22	
By coupons redeemed		600 00
balance		999 95
	$ 1599 75	$ 1599 75

ADVERTISING.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	$ 1935 07	
taxes collected	11 80	
interest	14 17	
By warrants redemed		1949 61
balance		16 40
	$ 1966 04	$ 1966 04

COUNTY POLL.

To balance Jan 1st, 1893	61 15	
taxes collected	1221 15	
interest	1 01	
By warrants redeemed		16 95
overseers' receipts rdm		1173 10
balance		93 26
	$ 1283 31	$ 1283 31

O'FALLONS PRECINCT SINKING.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	684 18	
taxes collected	280 15	
By balance		964 33
	$ 964 33	$ 964 33

O'FALLON PRECINCT INTEREST.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	29 84	
taxes collected	351 28	
By coupons redeemed		210 00
com. and exchange		78
balance		170 34
	$ 381 12	$ 381 12

BRADY ISLAND PRECINCT SINKING.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	1713 59	
taxes collected	620 80	
By balance		2334 39
	$ 2334 39	$ 2334 39

BRADY ISLAND PRECINCT INTEREST.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	1020 87	
taxes collected	746 28	
By coupons redeemed		540 00
com. and exchange		2 00
balance		1226 15
	$ 1767 15	$ 1767 15

BIRDWOOD PRECINCT SINKING.

To balance Jan. 4th, 1893	1361 81	
taxes collected	563 28	
By balance		1925 09
	$ 1925 09	$ 1925 09

BIRDWOOD PRECINCT INTEREST.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	238 80	
taxes collected	720 83	
By coupons redeemed		180 00
com. and exchange		67
balance		778 96
	$ 959 63	$ 959 63

NICHOLS PRECINCT SINKING.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	793 58	
taxes collected	281 76	
By balance		1075 34
	$ 1075 34	$ 1075 34

NICHOLS PRECINCT INTEREST.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	418 21	
taxes collected	422 06	
By coupons redeemed		210 00
com. and exchange		78
balance		629 49
	$ 840 27	$ 840 27

MEDICINE PRECINCT SINKING.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	258 40	
taxes collected	152 25	
By balance		410 65
	$ 410 65	$ 410 65

MEDICINE PRECINCT INTEREST.

To taxes collected	190 63	
By balance Jan. 1, 1893		17 35
coupons redeemed		150 00
com and exchange		57
balance		22 71
	$ 190 63	$ 190 63

MEDICINE PRECINCT BOND.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	5 63	
By balance		5 63
	$ 5 63	$ 5 63

FINES AND LICENSES.

To taxes collected	12 00	
By transferred to State apportionment		12 00
	$ 12 00	$ 12 00

CORONORS FUND.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	8 00	
By transferred to State apportionment		8 00
	$ 8 00	$ 8 00

VILLAGE OF WALLACE.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	50 38	
taxes collected	223 67	
By city treas. receipt		230 52
balance		43 73
	$ 274 25	$ 274 25

NORTH PLATTE GENERAL.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	943 01	
taxes collected	2726 92	
By city treas. receipts		3306 58
balance		363 35
	$ 3669 93	$ 3669 93

NORTH PLATTE WATER.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	371 43	
taxes collected	1363 44	
By city treas. receipts		1553 22
balance		181 65
	$ 1734 87	$ 1734 87

NORTH PLATTE SPECIAL.

To taxes collected	1776 42	
By city treas. receipts		1665 51
balance		110 91
	$ 1776 42	$ 1776 42

CITY POLL.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	60 77	
taxes collected	187 70	
By city treas. receipts		211 52
balance		36 95
	$ 248 47	$ 248 47

GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	16843 27	
state apportionment	3583 12	
transerred from bond fund	518 97	
over draft dists. 30 and 65	100 88	
taxes collected	30004 11	
By dist. treas. receipts		34562 30
balance		16488 05
	$51090 35	$51090 35

SCHOOL BOND FUND.

To balance Jan. 1st, 1893	7347 43	
taxes collected	2612 48	
By coupons and bonds redeemed		1596 01
transfers to general school fund		518 97
balance		7844 93
	$ 9959 91	$ 9959 91

NORTH PLATTE, NEB., JULY 1, 1893.

I, J. H. Clark, Treasurer of Lincoln county, Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the balances of state, county, school and city funds to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. CLARK, County Treasurer.

We the commissioners of Lincoln county, Neb., do hereby certify that we have examined all the books of the office of J. H. Clark, Treasurer of Lincoln county, Neb., and find the above statement of balances for State, county, school and city funds a true statement.

W. S. HILL,
G. R. HAMMOND, } Com.
S. G. DIEHL

SUPERIOR to all other medicines for purifying the blood and restoring the health and strength,

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the standard specific for Scrofula, Catarrh Rheumatism, and Debility.

Cures Others will cure you.

FRENCH POLICE SPIES.

How the Government Manages to Secure Information Privately.

After all that has been said about the vileness of the police system under the empire, which rendered it almost impossible for any one to be safe from espionage, even in private life, it might well be supposed that the republic had done away with this machinery for discovering and weaving plots so much more suited to the age of Louis XI than to the nineteenth century. It remains, however, very much what it was 30 years ago. These things do not change in France.

Governments go, and the forms of government, and these are succeeded by others, but the good old abuses—they must be thought good by some people—cling to the ship with barnaclelike tenacity. French official organization is about the most steadfast thing in the world, although all French people to whom you may speak on the subject agree that it is very bad. It is almost as difficult now as it was under the empire to be certain that a man whom you may meet, either in society or out of it, does not belong to the secret police.

All over the country there are mouchards—a term expressing something stronger than spies. I have been inconvenienced by them myself in the provinces. On one occasion I made a rather long stay in a little place where there were two hotels in fierce rivalry. One day a brigadier of gendarmes came over from a neighboring town on purpose to make inquiries respecting me.

He did not trouble me, but he questioned various people as to how I passed my time, about how much I spent a day, what sort of meals I had, and whether I appeared to have more money than I knew what to do with. The fact was I was suspected of being a spy in the pay of a foreign government. As I consider a bold front to be the best whenever there is anything of this kind in the air, I got myself driven over the gendarmery, which was about eight miles off, and there had it out with the brave brigadier.

I soon discovered that an informer had been at work and that the informer was no other than the keeper of the rival hotel, who for years had been receiving pay as a member of the secret police. Situated where he was he must have been absolutely useless in that capacity, but at one time he must have done a service to somebody.

It is especially in Paris, however, that that the secret police is supposed to be indispensable. Every government wishes to be kept well informed as to all that goes on in an enemy's camp. Such information can only be obtained from those who are willing to play the part of a traitor or whose position enables them to observe what is going forward without exciting suspicion. They are technically termed "indicators" and may belong to either sex. When the Boulangist movement was convulsing France, the government had a great advantage over its opponents by handling of the secret fund and the secret police.

Boulanger's footsteps were dogged everywhere, and somehow M. Constans learned all that he wished to know concerning the plans and doings of the conspirators. An important point in this system is to make the "indicator" feel sure that whatever happens he will not be betrayed. The minister of the interior or of justice never asks the names of those by means of whose espionage certain political information has been gathered.

The money given for dark services is paid from hand to hand in cafes or other nonofficial places by commissionnaires, and the name of no auxiliary outside of the ranks of the regular police ever appears in a book. Is it impossible for the government to do without this abominable system, so opposed to the ideal of a democratic state? The Cottu-Soinoury scandal has led to much discussion on this question.—Boston Transcript.

An Obtuse Englishman.

A Mr. Kirbell, who had never been out of England until he went to Vienna, seems to have been a typical Briton and stubbornly insular to the extent of refusing to alter the time of his watch as he traveled eastward from England. No argument would induce him to budge, and when at Vienna he arose at unearthly hours and perambulated around the city alone, having persisted in being guided by his watch, stoutly asserting that the foreign clocks were all wrong.

Kirbell was very anxious also to keep a record of all the places he visited and always jotted down in his pocketbook the names of the various stations he had stopped at or passed. "How curious it is there are so many stations of the same name," he once remarked to a fellow passenger, who replied that he had not observed it. Kirbell then showed his record to prove he was right, and, sure enough, over and over again occurred the word "Ausgang" (Exit), which he had confidently entered as the name of many stations passed on the route.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Letters of Introduction.

In writing a letter of introduction care should be taken that no requests are made that will involve the recipient in any trouble. Remember that social attentions are not always easy to render, and therefore the letter should entail only minor courtesies not apt to put any one to any inconvenience.—Philadelphia Times.

Teach children to say, "Yes, mother (or father)," and "No, mother," and to say, "Yes, sir (or madam)," to old people or to those who adhere to the old ways of speech.

The advice of your dentist should be sought as to the proper tooth powder to use, as many of the compounds on the market contain harmful acids and gritty substances.

Travelers by rail in Russia are divided into three classes—civil, military and convict, with the further subdivision of paying and nonpaying.

An Anecdote of Lord Lytton.

Many years ago when the elder Bulwer was in his prime a laborer on the estate was engaged to do a certain job of hard work. At the end of a week he carried his account to the bailiff, who said a week's work was worth 3 shillings and 6 pence. The man insisted that this was not enough and refused to settle, and every time he met the bailiff he would stop him and ask him for his money. Finally the bailiff became angry, discharged the man and refused to allow any farmer on the estate to hire him.

The man was forced to leave the neighborhood, but he was too poor to move any great distance, so that he was still within the circuit of the bailiff's ill will. Wherever he went this pursued him, and his life in consequence was a hard one. But all the time he kept telling his family and his friends that some day he would get the money which the Bulwer Lytton estate owed him.

He was well on in years, when one day he met a man in the road. It was the some time poet Owen Meredith, now come to the title, and English embassador to France, at home on a visit.

"You are Lord Lytton, I believe," he said respectfully.

"Yes."

"Then, if you please, I should like you to pay an account which has been due me for a long time."

Lord Lytton looked at the account, and at his request the man told the whole story. The poet was very much affected and disturbed. Then he said:

"Well, I will do what I can to make it up to you."

He was as good as his word. He built a house at the gates of the park, put the man and his family into it, and gave it to them rent free, with other perquisites, so that he was entirely comfortable for the remainder of his days.—Hartford Courant.

The Wily Chinee.

A German Jew who keeps a pawnbroker's shop in Sydney is blessed with one daughter, who now and then keeps shop while her father attends sales on the lookout for bargains. During the temporary absence of old Moses recently a meek looking Chinaman walked into the shop and asked Rachel to show him some "welly good watches."

Rachel handed down four from the shelf at the end of the counter marked respectively, "$50 watch," "$10 watch," "$30 watch" and "$10 watch," and arranged them in a line on the counter in the order of their value.

John inspected them, and taking advantage of Rachel's momentary inattention slipped the $10 watch into the place occupied by the $10 watch and handed over a $10 note saying:

"I takee cheapee watchee."

Shortly afterward Rachel detected the swindle and sought refuge in tears. On the return of old Moses she related the misadventure with many protestations of concern.

"Never mind, mine tear," said the father, with a dry chuckle, "dose vatches were all de same brice—$6—but vat a scoundrel dot Shinaman must pe, don'd he?"—London Tit-Bits.

The Cause of Geysers.

Bunsen has explained the periodical eruption of geysers in such a satisfactory manner that doubt is no longer possible. A cavern filled with water lies deep in the earth under the geyser, and the water in this cavern is heated by the earth's internal heat far above 212 degrees, since there is a heavy hydrostatic pressure upon it arising from the weight of water in the passage or natural standpipe that leads from the subterranean chamber of the surface of the earth.

After a time the temperature of the water below rises, so that steam is given off in spite of the pressure, and the column in the exit tube is gradually forced upward. The release of pressure and the disturbance of the water then cause the contents of the subterranean chamber to flash into steam and expel the contents of the exit pipe violently. These eruptions may also be provoked by throwing stones or clods of turf into the basin of the geyser. The water in the cavern below is disturbed by this means.—Great Divide.

Newspapers and the Love of Books.

It is not any more true in England than it is in this country that the reading of newspapers is spoiling the taste for books. Never in any other generation were there as large editions of books of knowledge and thought printed and sold as there are in this one. The figures given in the reports of the British and American book trade are amazing, especially as regards books of the highest erudition, the deepest cogitation and the wisest counsel. As many as 50,000 copies of Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" have already been sold in this country and England. The works of the great authors of the past, too, are more in demand than they ever were before. It is ignorance to say that good newspapers spoil the taste for books. They promote the love of the best books.—New York Sun.

Showing That Plants Can See.

Can plants see? Darwin gave it as his opinion that some of them can, and an Indian botanist relates some curious incidents which tend to verify the belief. Observing one morning that the tendrils of a convolvulus on his veranda had decidedly leaned toward his legs as he lay in an attitude of repose, he tried a series of experiments with a long pole, placing it in such a position that the leaves would have to turn away from the light in order to reach it. In every case he found that the tendrils set themselves visibly toward the pole and in a very few hours had twined themselves closely around it.—London Public Opinion.

A Scientific Fact.

A lady asked an astronomer if the moon was inhabited.

"Madam," he replied, "I know of one moon in which there is always a man and a woman."

"Which is that?"

"The honeymoon."—Journal Amusant.

Mental Emotion and Jaundice.

The connection of simple jaundice with sudden mental emotion is generally admitted. Such facts as the following are not uncommon: A young woman becomes yellow at the discovery of her misdeeds; another on hearing that her fiance was killed; a young man on being discharged from office because he had not grown tall enough.

Simple jaundice is often followed by acute yellow atrophy, which is also known to be directly caused by shock. In this form of jaundice there is always disorganization of the liver cells. Even cancer may have a like origin.—Exchange.

In the Street Car.

Fogg—No, I never give my seat to a lady unless she is advanced in years. (To young lady who has been trying to eye him out of his seat) Would you like my seat, madam?

Young Lady—Thanks! Prefer to stand! But she looks mad enough to bite Fogg's head off.—Boston Transcript.

A copy of the first dictionary, made by Chinese scholars in the year 1109 B. C., is still preserved among the archives of the Celestials.

Don't Encourage Inhuman Tricks.

Let the boy fish, boat, canoe, swim and tramp through the woods on exploring trips to his heart's content. Go with him if possible and encourage healthful exercise and observation as much as possible, but don't teach him, nor allow him to acquire, unlawful and inhuman tricks. Upon nearly every one of furred or feathered things seen during June and July depends a family of helpless lives, which may be doomed to the miseries of slow starvation by one thoughtless shot.

The boy with the firearm sees a bird and says, "Watch me plug him," and if the aim prove true the boy thinks he has done something clever, and most likely his fond father tells him that he has so done. In reality he has broken a law and probably sounded the doom of half a dozen wretched fledglings hidden in a nest near by. Men will cheerfully give up a handful of dollars for the privilege of drinking in the wondrous melody from the trained throat of a Patti and go into raptures over the sweetness and the elevating influence of perfect music, yet the same men will blithely murder a poor little feathered Patti and still forever life and song such as no Patti ever aspired to—in fine, destroy what the concentrated brains and skill of the world cannot replace.

And for what purpose? Simply to gratify a taste for the shambles, or to show off—to prove that an eye can glance along a bit of iron or steel truly enough to insure the planting of a nugget of lead within the limit of a poor, unsuspecting creature's body—to kill a beautiful, happy bird.—Outing.

The English Admiral and the Dey.

The Moors hold by their beards when they swear in order to give weight to their oath, which after this formality they rarely violate. The length of beard seems to weigh with them more than the stock of brains.

Admiral Keppel was sent to Algiers to demand satisfaction for the injuries done to his Britannic majesty's subjects by their corsairs. The dey, enraged at the boldness of the embassador, exclaimed "that he wondered at the insolence of the English monarch in sending him a message by a foolish, beardless boy."

The admiral, somewhat nettled, replied that if his master had supposed wisdom was to be measured by the length of the beard he would doubtless have sent the dey a he goat.

This answer so enraged the dey that he ordered his mutes to attend with the bowstrings, saying that the admiral should pay for his boldness with his life. Nothing daunted by this threat, the embassador took the dey to the window, and showing him the English fleet said if it was his pleasure to put him to death there were Englishmen enough in that fleet to make him a glorious funeral pile.

The dey, who wore a long beard, took the hint from the man who had none.—Youth's Companion.

Forgetting One's Children.

"I left my children standing there, exactly there!" It was in one of the stores in Temple place, and the mother who had lost her two little girls pointed with absolute decision to the place where she was certain she had told them to wait for her while she went to another counter to look at a bargain. A small commotion of inquiry and search at once buzzed through the store. Presently one of the head men stepped to the door and looked up and down the street to see if the lost children had strayed out of doors.

In front of another store a few doors up the street a small crowd was collecting about two little girls who were asking piteously for their mother. They were still standing in the doorway of the store exactly where she had left them when she went away down to the other to look up a bargain. And when she was brought unto her own she "remembered that she had forgotten" where it was she had left them, and added, "I declare, I don't see how I came to do such a thing!"—Boston Transcript.

Fishing by Electricity.

The success which attended the use of the electric light in fishing off the California coast has led to the devising of various improved apparatus for that purpose. One of these consists of a large iron frame interlaced with netting, which can be opened and closed at the will of the operator. An electric light incased in a lantern is lowered into the net, the electricity being furnished by a motor in the bow of the boat. As the boat moves along the network is thrown open, and the bright light of the lamp, which is seen at a great distance in the clear water, arouses the curiosity of the fish, which readily swim into the trap. This is the modern variant of the old method of destroying fish from a canoe by torchlight.—Exchange.

Early Reading.

It may seem superfluous to say that one can not put old heads on young shoulders, yet it is a truth of which many parents require to be reminded who are very anxious for their boys to "get on" and who deplore with uplifted eyes their offspring's fondness of "adventure books." That is the tendency of the average boy. Occasionally the precocity of genius asserts itself in a Goethe, a Shelley or a Byron; but, speaking generally, childhood is mentally prone to follow after the new and the wonderful. It is a principle the operation of which should not be interfered with as long as a boy's excursions into the realm of fiction are kept within reasonable bounds.—Chambers' Journal.

The Appetite of the Ostrich.

It is never safe to drop any article when walking near a covey of ostriches. The ostrich will eat anything, seeming apparently to have no sense of taste. A story is told of a young girl who was visiting a zoo where a large ostrich snatched her kid gloves, which were rolled into a ball, and ate them. The next day the girl returned with the family contribution of a half dozen pairs of gloves, all of which were as readily swallowed.—Detroit Free Press.

Chokes, Not Jokes.

"Don't send the horse reporter to any more hangings," said the proprietor of a Texas paper to the managing editor.

Managing Editor—Why not?

Proprietor—In this report of the double hanging he has it that the two entries came in neck and neck. In reporting executions levity is out of place.—Texas Siftings.

Mr. Gladstone is one of those cautious people who do not destroy letters. The venerable statesman is said to have a collection of 60,000 letters deposited in a strongroom at Hawarden castle.

A farmer near Spartanburg, S. C., had missed many eggs of late, so he decided to set a trap and catch the offender. The thief, he claims, proved to be a large frog.

Educational accomplishment has always been desirable, but its need is now more plainly felt than ever before, and its attainment is better provided for.

In a perfect state of being, wit and humor could not exist because both depend upon imperfection or incongruity for their matter.

NEW GREEN GOODS METHODS.

Dressed In Feminine Attire, the Swindler Lures His Victims.

Accompanied by Police Constable Irving and a friend, a gentleman whose accent afforded indisputable evidence that he is of German extraction walked into the detective office last night and there related a most remarkable experience which, he stated, had befallen him. His name is Frank Hohlbein, he is the representative of a tan bark company, and in the register of the Red Lion hotel he has given his address as Dashwood, Ont. His business has taken him all over this country and the adjoining republic, and he has only recently returned from the southern states.

His story to the detectives is to the effect that on Saturday evening, having nothing to do, he paid a visit to the musee on Yonge street. When the performance was over, he came out to the street and was about to return to his hotel when he noticed a very plump, rather handsome young lady, who appears to have had power enough to charm him away from his original intention to go home. Neither seems to have objected to the other's company, and, to make a long story short, the two strolled away up the street arm in arm. Hohlbein is a stranger in the city, has no knowledge at all of its geography, and is therefore unable to now describe, except in very general terms, the route followed by him and his companion, but it is sufficient to know that at length they reached the outside of a house which the lady informed him was her home. With some hesitation he accepted an invitation to enter and was ushered into a room furnished in a very ordinary way and containing, he noticed, a typewriter. He was offered some ale, but having declined to drink the lady drank some for him.

After some pleasant chatting his companion stepped back, and raising her hand lifted off her hat and a wig, and to his intense amazement Hohlbein saw that he was in the presence not of a woman, but of a man. Another twist of the wrist, and the man had removed a jacket, waist and skirt, and there he stood—a young man in ordinary male attire.

Hohlbein was at a loss to account for this very strange metamorphosis and grasped a revolver which he carried with him, determined to defend himself should the occasion rise. The stranger, however, requested him to be calm and at his ease, as no harm would come to him. He then produced some samples of bills, which he handed to Hohlbein with the request that the latter express an opinion as to what they were.

"Green goods!" said Hohlbein.

"Right you are!" said the stranger, and he then and there offered him all he wanted for 25 cents for each dollar's worth.

"How much money have you?" he asked Hohlbein. The latter produced his purse and showed his companion that there was nothing in it but some small change scarcely worth mentioning. This seemed to exasperate the occupant of the room, and with rather strong language he opened a door leading to the back yard and promptly evicted his guest. Hohlbein said he walked a long distance before he could find a street, and when he at last did so he hastened to his hotel. In the morning he related his experience to a friend, and the two interviewed Constable Irving, who went with them to the detective office.

The story is such a queer affair that it is difficult to come to any conclusion regarding it.