

# HORRIBLY TORTURED

### FRIGHTFUL TREATMENT OF COL. A. J. BLACKWELL.

The Unfortunate Victim of a Cherokee Conspiracy—Arrested on a Charge of Treason for Selling Land to White Settlers—Carried Bodily to the Needles and Nearly Killed—He is a White Man and an American Citizen.

#### A Cherokee Outrage.

DAVID, I. T., Dec. 10.—Last week mention was made to the effect that Colonel A. J. Blackwell, who created a furor some years ago by claiming powers as a seer, prophet, etc., had been seized by the authorities of the Cherokee nation on the charge of treason, the crime according to the laws passed by the Cherokee congress being punishable by death. The specific charge against him was selling land in the Cherokee country to white people.

Blackwell is known all over the West. When the Cherokee strip was opened last year Blackwell founded the town of Blackwell in Kay county, started newspapers, stores, etc., and made a fortune. After the country was thoroughly settled he moved to the Cherokee nation and founded this town. He started a paper, store and realty agency and was general superintendent of the town.

A number of Cherokees did not like Blackwell and a conspiracy was hatched whereby he was to be seized and put to death. The charge was made that Blackwell, contrary to the laws of the nation, sold land to white persons. Two days later a squad of Indian police swooped down on Blackwell's home and dragging the prophet from the arms of his wife and children carried him in irons to the Cherokee dungeons at Claremore. There he was cut off from all communication with the outer world and put on bread and water.

On Monday Blackwell was taken from prison and after being stripped naked and his flowing whiskers and hair cut off, he was taken before chief Ohaha, who was holding a sub-council and asked to confess. Blackwell answered that he had no confession to make, that he was the victim of a villainous conspiracy and asked to be released, but instead he was carried bodily to the "Needles" and horribly tortured.

The "Needles" is a small inclosure near the prison where captives who refuse to confess their crimes are taken and jabbed in the body by ten bucks who dance around him with the terrible "ki-yi" and jab as they dance. After being subjected to these indignities, Blackwell, bleeding from his numerous flesh punctures, was taken back to his dungeon where he still remains, ironed hand and foot, notwithstanding the fervent appeals of his wife and friends. No date has been fixed for the unfortunate man's trial and there is no telling what terrible punishments are in store for him.

What makes the case complicated is the fact that he is a white man and an American citizen. He has no Cherokee blood in his veins as some reports have it. The case is one which needs the immediate attention of the government, or can a citizen of the United States get protection when unjustly seized by an Indian nation?

#### KNIGHTS OF PROTECTION.

Cyrus Bussey Explains at Length the Objects of the New Order.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—General Cyrus Bussey, assistant secretary of the interior under President Harrison, has been elected president of the "American Knights of Protection," which has just been incorporated under the laws of Maryland.

"The order," said General Bussey, "is a non-sectarian, non-secret patriotic organization founded upon broad American principles and, in order to make it more cohesive and permanent, its constitution and character provide for a financial beneficial feature to its members. Its declaration of principles includes adherence to the doctrine of protection to American interests, industries and homes. It will seek, through its lodges, its literature, the courses of educational discussions which it will inaugurate and the fraternal co-operation of its members to organize all believers in its creed throughout the United States into a permanent organization. It will advocate and support the continuance of a tariff, adjusted to the necessities of protection to American interests, restrain foreign immigration, so that neither pauper labor nor its products shall come untaxed to our country; purity of elections through intelligent exercise of franchise and the prosecution of all fraudulent practices, defense of the integrity of the public school system, the study of the constitution and American history. It will seek in various ways to revive and extend the true spirit of American patriotism, and finally will provide a system of practical financial benefits to the families of its members, in case of sickness, accident or death.

#### Pronounced a Fake.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican congressional committee says the report sent out from Washington that the committee was sending circulars to intending Republican contestants in the next house, telling them that their cases will be considered only on their merits, is a fake, pure and simple. "The campaign committee has nothing to do with contests," said Mr. Babcock.

#### Sugar Trust Cases Again Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The cases of President Havemeyer and Secretary Sealie of the American Sugar Refining company, Brokers Seymour and Young and Correspondents E. J. Edwards and John S. Shriver, indicted for refusing to testify before the senate sugar investigating committee was called in the district supreme court to-day. The argument in the cases of all but newspaper men was postponed until December 22, but Judge Dittonboer of New York spoke on the demurrers to the two written indictments.

# A KANSAS BOODLER.

### Serious Charges Against County Attorney Boone.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 10.—Last evening County Attorney Willard Boone and Attorney W. J. Skelton engaged in a fist encounter, in which Boone punished Skelton for alleged blackmail. To-day Skelton filed proceedings for disbarment against Boone and Judge Reed set the case for hearing on December 19.

Skelton charges that County Attorney Boone has collected and retained for his own use, by virtue of his office, numerous sums of money to dismiss cases pending against criminals, and has collected costs in cases from defendants on promises to dismiss criminal charges against them, has appropriated such costs to his own uses and has caused the county to also pay the same costs; that Boone has accepted money and payment of costs from persons convicted of misdemeanors in justice courts who appealed to the district court, to dismiss the cause, in the higher court and afterwards indorsed the bills for the same costs against the county and himself retained the amounts paid to him personally, that Boone began a number of liquor prosecutions and afterward entered into a compact with the defendants to dismiss the charges on payment of the costs and \$35 attorney's fee in each case and the payments demanded that were made and the cases dropped, the money collected being appropriated by Boone to his own uses; that on one Sunday, Boone got drunk in a saloon and when the police officers ordered the place closed countermanded the order and agreed to protect the violators of the law, and that he became so noisy that the police officers threw him out of the saloon into the gutter; that he is a frequenter of joints and is constantly found in them drunk and disorderly, and that he is in the habit of ordering wines and liquors and telling the jointists they would be credited for the same on their fines.

The charges are all definite and the names of those with whom Boone is alleged to have entered into these deals are given. Boone denies the charges in toto and he says that he will have Skelton arrested on a charge of blackmail.

#### EMBARGO ON CATTLE.

One of the Questions Discussed at the National Live Stock Meeting. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—The time at the afternoon and evening sessions of the National Live Stock Exchange was taken up with the discussion and settlement of three questions. The first of these was the embargo of foreign countries on American live stock and meat products. It was decided to petition congress and the departments to take such action as will tend to lift the embargo.

In regard to the second question—government inspection—it was decided to address a set of resolutions to Secretary J. Sterling Morton of the agricultural department, requesting that the system of government inspection of cattle and meat products be made uniform as far as local conditions will permit; that inspectors be appointed only with regard to fitness and be removed only for cause (incompetency and negligence), and that the system of inspection be extended to all slaughter houses within the jurisdiction of the department.

The subject of chattel mortgages on cattle was submitted in the shape of a report from a committee which favored the amendment of the laws relating to the subject at the next session of the different state legislatures. The report was adopted.

#### Protection Against Train Robbers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A railroad car which is said to be bullet proof is being constructed. The new car will be supplied with cages, designed to be opened only from the outside by a station master. In these cages the safe and more valuable parcels are to be placed. The arrangement is such that if robbers succeed in entering the car they will be exposed to the fire of the messenger from a bullet proof compartment in each end of the car, the messenger being also able to shoot along the sides of the car to protect the engineer or to prevent burglars and robbers from making an entry.

#### LABOR UNION CHARTERS.

Government Control of Organizations of Workmen Provided For. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Two important changes in the bill for national arbitration of strikes have been made as a result of the conference between Labor Commissioner Wright and Representatives McGann, Springer and Erdman. They are, that labor unions be chartered by the government and that the charter of a labor union be forfeited when its members resort to violence in the interest of strikes.

It is probable that the measure so amended will be laid before congress. Commissioners Wright and Kernan, who made the recent investigation of the Pullman strike, will appear before the labor committee Tuesday, to state their views on perfecting the bill.

#### Republican Finances All Right.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Republican national congressional committee met to-day to review the campaign and consider the question of permanent headquarters in Washington. The reports on the finances of the committee showed up well. While the question of permanent Washington headquarters was not decided, it was generally favored and it was believed will be affirmatively settled at the meeting held next week.

#### No Pensions for Independent Widows.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The pension bureau will hereafter refuse pensions to widows whose incomes from other sources, added to the proceeds of reasonable effort on their part, affords comfortable support to them. This policy is provided for in a ruling of Assistant Secretary Reynolds, based on the June 27, 1890, act.

#### Schaefer Scores One.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Schaefer not only defeated Ives last night, but managed to gain 344 points upon his opponent, putting his total score at 2,375, while that of Ives is 3,000.

# NEW FINANCIAL LAW.

### THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE SO DECIDE.

A Program for Speedy Consideration of the Measure—Secretary Carlisle to Be Heard at Length on the Matter—The Bill Certain to Be Presented Before the Holiday Recess—Some Warm Words Over Lumber Thieving.

#### The Financial Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A program for the speedy consideration of the financial plan proposed by the president and Secretary Carlisle was arranged by the house committee on banking and currency to-day. Three resolutions were passed. The first specifies that the financial plan outlined by the secretary and president shall be taken up next Monday and Secretary Carlisle and Comptroller Eckles be invited before the committee at 10 o'clock and that the hearings close Saturday, December 15. There was little division of sentiment as to the hearings and no votes of significance were taken. The sentiment among the Democrats was for proceeding as fast as possible and reporting a bill before the holiday recess.

A second resolution authorized Chairman Springer to invite persons before the committee next week to give their views. This excited some comment, Mr. Walker moving indefinite postponement of the proposition on the ground that there had been "too much talk" in the committee. The resolution was carried, however, although Messrs. Walker and Johnson, Republicans, opposed it.

The third resolution authorized a call of the committee at any time, making five a quorum. This is to prevent delays in the speedy presentation of a bill. The meeting disclosed that there would be no factions opposition from Republicans toward getting a bill before the house.

#### DE LESSEPS NO MORE.

The Builder of the Suez Canal Gathered Home.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Ferdinand de Lesseps, the world renowned engineer, died to-day after a long illness. He had been in failing health for months and his death was not unexpected. At the time of the Panama canal exposure his health was so precarious that all facts concerning that great scandal were carefully kept from him.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL.

Viscount Ferdinand de Lesseps, G. C. S. I., was born in Versailles, France, Nov. 19, 1805. At the age of 24 he entered the French diplomatic service as an attaché at Lisbon and subsequently held diplomatic appointments at Barcelona, Tunis and Alexandria. He was consul at Barcelona in 1842, when that city was bombarded.

De Lesseps' great scheme to sever the isthmus of Suez and connect the Mediterranean and Red seas is said to have occurred to him in 1841 while lying at quarantine at Port Said. In 1854 he first outlined his scheme, with a view of securing government aid. The Duc de Morny, an intimate friend, had the ear of Louis Napoleon, and before the French monarch de Lesseps explained in detail his plan. As a result France became father to the project and Egypt and Turkey fell into line.

At the outset the scheme was mercilessly ridiculed by many of the most eminent engineers in the world, especially by the British. However, as work progressed satisfactorily various governments became interested and subscribed liberally.

A canal of sufficient depth to permit the passage of small steam vessels was opened August 15, 1865, and by degrees the channel was widened and deepened so that by March, 1867, small ships and schooners were enabled to pass through. November 18, 1869, the canal was formally opened with a magnificent celebration at Suez. It was a great day for De Lesseps. Every European nation of importance had a representative present to do honor to the originator of the greatest engineering feat of the age.

The Suez canal is eighty-seven miles long, was ten years in building and cost \$87,115,000. Its annual revenue is about \$14,000,000, one-half of which is profit. Over 5,000 vessels pass through it each year and the number is increasing. Realizing the monetary value of the canal as an investment and its important relation to Egypt and India, England managed to secure a controlling interest in the stock in 1875. This interest it will probably retain.

The completion of the canal brought Dr. Lesseps a surfeit of honors. He received decorations from nearly every country in Europe.

#### For Works of Defense.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Livingston of Georgia, from the committee on appropriations, has reported to the house the bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year 1895 and 1896. The estimate on which the bill is based aggregated \$7,357,703, of which sum there is recommended in the bill \$1,879,037, being \$5,478,666 less than the estimates and \$547,946 less than what was appropriated by the last fortifications act.

The Colorado state land board has taken steps to reclaim from delinquents about 32,000 acres, including the 32,000 held by the Colorado Consolidated Land and Water company, J. V. Farwell's Chicago concern, of which about \$52,000 has been paid to the state.

The cruiser Olympia, the largest cruiser built upon the Pacific coast, will soon be made ready for service. She was launched over two years ago, made her successful trip a year ago and since has been waiting for her guns, four of which are now on their way from the East.

# HOT TALK BY A MEMBER.

### Mr. Wells of Wisconsin Denounces the Forest Bill as a Secret Steal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 8.—At the opening session of the house to-day on motion of Mr. Martin of Indiana, the order for a night session to consider private pension bills was vacated. The committee on banking and currency was given leave to sit during the sessions of the house.

In the morning hour Mr. McRae from the committee on public lands, called up the bill to protect forest reservations. Mr. Wells of Wisconsin, opposed it in every way. He declared that it smelled—he would say savored if he did not have such high respect for the chairman of the public lands committee—of boodler. It was said that the forestry association was behind this bill. There was an association behind it, which had its organization in Maine fifty years ago, and had now extended to the Pacific slope. It was an association of timber thieves and land sharks. If these timber thieves were allowed to go into the public forests they would bribe the agents of the interior department and destroy them. The pine land thieves of Michigan and Wisconsin, he declared, excitedly, had grown rich on their plunder and had then bought seats both in this house and the other. He would not permit the people of this country to be plundered of millions of dollars worth of timber. He appealed to members of the house not to permit these thieves to go into the forests with the disguised purpose of cutting only dead and matured timber. He challenged any advocate of the bill to show a line in it designed to protect or preserve the public forests.

When Mr. Wells took his seat Mr. McRae indignantly denied that there was any land ring or association behind the bill.

"I said before," replied Mr. Wells, hotly, "that I believe in your honesty, but the gentleman in green in the lumber business and I believe the gentleman in being deceived and is being made a fool of."

After some further debate by Mr. Wilson of Washington, Pickler of North Dakota and Coffeen of Wyoming, the morning hour expired and, in accordance with the terms of the special order the house proceeded with the discussion of the railroad pooling bill under and agreement to take up the bill under the five minute rule to-morrow.

#### NO CHANGE OF RULES.

Senate Democrats in Caucus Agree Upon an Order of Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Yesterday's Democratic caucus directed the steering committee to prepare an order for business which should present for the consideration of the senate the following subjects of legislation: A bankruptcy bill, a bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, a currency bill, bills for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, a bill involving the interest of the Indian territory, for the consideration of the joint resolution of the house of representatives on the election of United States senators by the people, and such other measures, including the appropriation bill as the steering committee may deem important. That in their report to caucus the steering committee shall provide the order in which the above subjects of legislation shall be considered.

The caucus was in session from 2 o'clock until 4:30 p. m., and almost the entire time was devoted to the discussion of the first proposition of Senator Daniels, instructing the committee on rules to bring in an amendment to the clause in the constitution which was at times very spirited. Senators Vest, Vilas, Berry and George made speeches favoring the proposition, while Senators Gorman, Morgan, Palmer, Harris, Pugh and others opposed it with vigor and warmth.

The protest made against the proposed change was so general that when a vote was taken no one considered it necessary to ask for the ayes and nays. When the cloture provision was defeated the friends of the tariff bill gave up the fight, considering it unnecessary to revive their consideration in view of the opposition of a majority of the Republicans and because of the fact any determined opposition under the rules would insure their defeat. Hence it is that those bills do not appear in official list of bills to be presented for the consideration of the senate.

The order for a preparation of the currency bill by the finance committee carries with it instructions to take the recommendation of the president and secretary of the treasury into consideration. The order is also broad enough to include any other suggestion of a financial character which may be presented and the senators favorable to silver, who were present at the caucus say it is also understood a feasible proposition for the utilization of silver is to be included in any currency scheme presented to or by the committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—There seems little prospect for favorable action by the house upon the recommendation of the president and the secretary of the navy for the construction of additional ships. The house appropriations committee is against any measure that appropriates money except for absolute running expenses of the government.

#### To Survey the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Jones of Arkansas is still endeavoring to have an appropriation of \$100,000 made for the survey of Indian territory in expectation of its opening for settlement whenever the Indian treaties have been abrogated and the Indian lands allotted.

Dr. R. C. Flower, the Boston preacher and Christian Scientist, who was arrested in Galveston, Texas, recently, charged with securing \$45,000 by questionable methods, was again arrested in Chicago on a United States warrant. The warrant was sworn out by J. B. Chapman of Peoria and charges the doctor with conducting a confidence game and obtaining money by false pretenses.

Representative Bryan of Nebraska has introduced into the house a joint resolution providing an amendment to the constitution, making the president ineligible to a second term.

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

### THE STORY OF A DOG, A CAT, AND A PARROT.

A Lively Time Had Bose, Tabby, and Polly—The Little Watcher—Hints to Young Authors—Willie's Coantrum—Took It in Time.

The Dog, the Cat and the Parrot. Bose the dog, Tabitha the cat, and Polly the parrot, were alone together.

Polly lived in a strong cage, and was expected to stay there, excepting when she was invited to come out. She was out now, certainly, and the cage door stood open. She was a handsome bird and a great talker, but vixenish.

Bose was a very good fellow, and a useful member of the family.

"Tabby was a good cat, as cats go. She was fond of milk, and sometimes caught a mouse. She would fawn around you if you had a cookie in your hand, or fly at you with ten sharp claws if you chanced to tread on her tail. But she was well enough.

Bose and Tabby lived peacefully together. Not a "cat and dog's life" at all, but a friendly sort of life.

Polly was not a favorite with them. They two did well enough together, but "three is a crowd." Tabby often found it pleasant to mouse round Polly's cage and pick up crumbs of cake or cracker, but Bose kept away.

Polly had tricks that were not agreeable. She would call, "Kitty, kitty, kitty, kitty!" and when Tabby roused herself from a quiet nap and ran to see why she was wanted, Polly would salute her with a fierce "Scat!" followed by a mocking laugh.

And she whistled for Bose so that he was completely puzzled, and could not tell which was his mistress and which was Polly.

Bose and Tabby had been having a little discussion. There stood on the table a sugar bowl and some empty cups and saucers. Tabby had proposed to climb up on the table, and had made bold to put her forepaws on the edge of it, but Bose had said, "No, Tabby, not while I am here."

Tabby knew there was no use in persisting if Bose once set his foot down against it, so she dropped the subject. There was nothing on the table but sugar, and she never ate that. She had thought, however, that there might be some small drops of milk in the cups. Now Bose was fond of sugar, but he was much too honorable to touch it without leave.

While Bose and Tabby were having their little talk, Polly had flown to the table and had helped herself to a lump of sugar, and was now sitting on the drop-light, talking comfortably to herself.

"Polly, Polly! Pretty Polly! Good Polly!"

"Oh, the wretch!" said Tabby, in her cat language. "I have a mind to pull out her tail feathers." Bose said nothing. Perhaps he ought to have objected; but his prejudices were so strong against Polly that he felt almost willing to see her punished a little.

When Polly had eaten the sugar she began to call in an enticing voice, "Kitty, kitty, kitty, kitty!" and although Tabby had been deceived before, she allowed herself to think that Polly might possibly have something for her this time; so she promptly obeyed the summons, and was rewarded with the usual "scat!"

"Pit-pit-meow!" said Tabby, as she jumped upon a chair and clawed at Polly's feathers.

Polly took no notice of her, but flew to the table for another lump of sugar. Tabby saw her opportunity, sprang after Polly, and seized her by the neck.

Bose rushed forward to separate them, and, being a clumsy fellow, in some way pulled table-cloth, cups, sugar, parrot and cat to the floor.

Polly feebly muttered, "Polly wants a—" and then closed her eyes and hung her head.

"Oh, Tabby, what have you done?" said Bose, plainly as a dog could say it.

"I only meant to pull out her tail feathers," said Tabby, "but now she is dead, I might as well eat her."

"No," said Bose, "I forbid it. Bow-wow!"

Tabby again submitted, and, having carried Polly under the table, seated herself on the sofa cushion, heartlessly washed her paws and composed herself to sleep. Bose sat on the hearthrug, mournfully gazing at the scene of disaster, and saying to himself:

"Oh, Tabby, what have we done? What will mistress say?"

"If you'll let me eat Polly she'll think she's lost," said Tabby.

"I will not," replied Bose, "so don't think of such a thing. Poor Polly, I wish she was alive and on her perch again."

"You do, do you?" said Tabby. "I thought you didn't like her?"

"I know it," said Bose thoughtfully; "but she was a lively bird."

"Yes," said Tabby. "She had bright feathers, too."

"How fond mistress was of her," said Bose.

"I suppose she liked to hear her talk," added Tabby.

"And well she might. She was a good talker. Worth a dozen of you or me," said Bose.

"She couldn't purr," said Tabby.

"Perhaps she could," said Bose.

"Well, there's one thing we can do," said Tabby. "We can take Polly and put a—"

"Cracker! Cracker! Polly wants a cracker!" said a husky voice; and Polly herself crawled from under the table and flew up on the droplight.

"Polly! Polly! Pretty Polly! Mother! Mother! Never mind! Never mind! Kitty, kitty, kitty, kitty! Scat!"

Ha, ha, ha, ha!" screamed Polly, ending with a nervous laugh.

While Bose and Tabby stood rapt in astonishment the door opened and in came the mistress. She gazed at the disordered table a moment.

"Oh, Bose!" she said, "did you do this mischief?" Bose hung his head and withdrew into a corner, but Tabby came boldly forward with a loud "purr-meow!" and rubbed affectionately against her mistress's dress.

"Why, Polly," said the mistress, as she spied the parrot on her perch, "how did you get out?" and she put her into the cage and fastened the door.

"Never mind! Never mind! Ha, ha, ha!" said Polly.

Then the mistress rang the bell and as the maid came in to put things to rights Bose slipped out. Tabby re-established herself on the sofa cushion and Polly was presented with a large lump of sugar, which she received graciously.

But if the talkative bird could have related to her mistress the whole story, wouldn't that lady have been surprised?

#### Hints to Young Authors.

"The first thing you need is to have something to say. If you have nothing that you are burning to tell, keep silent. Next, you must remember that the way of saying a thing is very important, and so must cultivate style. To gain a good style you must read the best authors. You will learn how to write only by reading, and not by writing out your own thoughts while you are young; but by taking in great thoughts, the thoughts and words of the great of all ages."

"Read Dante, Milton, Shakespeare; have always on hand a task, in the way of a history or an essay, or some volume which you cannot read hastily. Gradually, by reading the best literature you will gain a good vocabulary, and learn to express yourself as the masters do."

When you write do not choose a high-flown subject which does not interest, and is in no way real to you, but describe something with which you are familiar. Take your father's house, or the street your school stands on, or your own room, and try to make a pen picture of either of these. Write in plain simple language, as you would speak. Always write as if you were talking to somebody, a child, or a dear mother, or your cousin Bob who is in Madras, or your Aunt Emmeline, in the frontier fort, a week's journey from home.

Never think especially of publishing your work, or of making money by it. Money is paid only to those who understand their art, not to beginners. You will spoil your work and ruin all your chances if you let the thought of money enter into your first writing.—Harper's Young People.

#### Japanese Styles.

Japanese folks have six or eight pockets cunningly inserted in the cuffs of their wide sleeves. These pockets are always filled with a curious miscellany peculiar to the droll little people. As common as twine in young America's pocket is the prayer amulet written on a delicate sheet of rice paper and composed by the bonzes. In accordance with the abiding and funny faith of the Japanese women, these prayers are swallowed, paper and all, like a pill, in all cases of mental and physical distress. Another essential never missing is a number of small squares of silky paper, which is put to the most unexpected purpose—to hold the stem of a lotus or lily, to dry a teaspoon, wipe away a tear or blow the absurd little nose of the doll-like little woman. The very smartest people of Japan use this style of handkerchief for practical purposes. After using, a ball is made of the paper and it is thrown into the street with disgust.

#### The Baby's Tea-Set.

A single concern in New York has been turning out for almost fifty years pewter toys—the kind that several generations of children now recall. These things are made by the gross and sold the country over. Some of them, as tea-sets, are hawked about the streets, and are familiar things the world over. They sell by the gross at something between \$35 and \$40. The factory is a little old-fashioned house in a down-town street, and the office, which occupies what must have been the drawing-room of the dwelling in other days, has an old grate with brass ornaments.—N. Y. Sun.

#### The Little Watcher.

My watch—little watcher, good night! You're as true as steel and as good as gold, and changeless alike in darkness or light. So, wake while the darkness grows gray and old.

My watch—little watcher, good morning! You're the hands that never will shift. Three jewels there are your soul admirals—I call them Constancy, Patience and Wit.

My watch—little watcher, good night! 'T is a comfort to have you so very near. The hours are slipping too quickly away.—Edith M. Thomas in St. Nicholas.

#### Took It in Time.

Enoch's father was a very delicate man and when threatened with any sickness always said he must "take it in time." One night Enoch had a hoarseness and in saying his prayers asked to be relieved.

The following morning his father inquired how the hoarseness was.

"Oh," replied Enoch, "it's gone. God took it in time."—Inter-Ocean.

#### Mamma Didn't Know.

"Ma," asked Willie, "why was old Mr. Moneybags, who threw the young man out of the house last night, like the person who influences a king?"

"Indeed, I don't know," said mamma.

"Because he was the power behind the throwa."