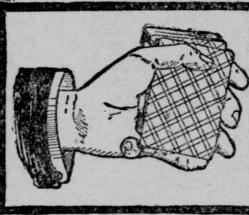
## How Professional Gamblers Win

Mechanical and Electrical Devices for Robbing Players



The device of the highly polished poker table.



Professional gambling from a business standpoint is, considering the outlay, perhaps the most profitable occupation in the world. The initial exexpense, however, is great. The equipment of a first class house with fine paraphernalia means an expenditure of thousands of dollars and a continual expense amounting to several hundred dollars daily. The various items to be considered are the expenses of rent, wages, light and supplies, besides the well stocked buffet and the fine lunches served free to their patrons by the best houses.

An intelligent business man who stops to consider the problem for a moment must realize that this outlay could not possibly be met with the percentage of play on an equal basis and that the only possible solution of the problem must be that the banker or operator must have complete control of the game at all times, thereby insuring protection and profit to the house. To accomplish this, expert mechanics and electricians are employed to perfect and manufacture skilful devices that are noiseless and invisible in their operation and so constructed that they are impossible of detection. From years of careful study at home and abroad it has been proven conclusively that no game of chance exists that cannot by electrical or mechanical power be made to answer the control of the operator at

Roulette, supposed to be a machine impossible to control-in connection with which, in fact, control is supposed to be unnecessary, as the percentage is largely in favor of the houseis played heavily and in preference to any other on account of this supposition. But such is not the case. as high grade wheels are equipped with electrical and mechanical devices controlling the ball at any particular point.

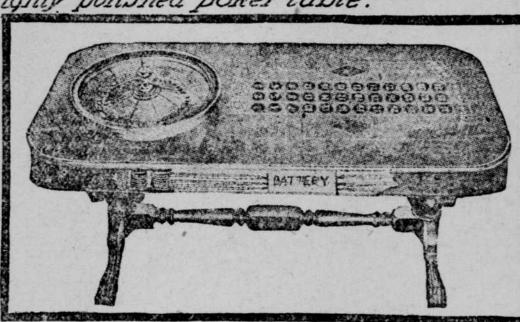
In games of chance using dice particular attention is given to details, as these game are known to the average player to sometimes be fixed, and he has the privilege of inspection at they are dealt out by the dealer. They any time or to call for new dice. Loaded dice are manufactured to any er being the simplest, the gambler or cold deck is easily accomplished. desired combination, and by boring, weighing and by filling in with heated composition appear natural in weight. The light shining from a certain angle roll and appearance, and even celluloid dice, which are transparent, bear close scrutiny without detection.

ed opportunity for the use of various poker chip shiner is a convex reflector devices and methods of manipulation: in fact, they are too numerous to passes the cards in dealing, and when mention. By the following means not in use or when in danger of exthe gambler artfully controls the cards posure he will stack other chips on and is in a position to invariably win top of it.

Council as Augury.

of the nation, Capt. A. J. McKennon.

all go Mexico soon."



Roulette Wheel operated by Electric Power.

it will lie flat or expand. This is sewed the hand it is possible to read the inin the sleeve of the coat or shirt and dex of the cards as they are dealt. The reaches from the cuff to the elbow talm shiner is a small device with a joint. One of the wide sides is sewn | reflector fitting on the ball of the little | I had to kill him. to the near end of the sleeve, the op- finger of the left hand, and is used in posite wide side is sewn or pasted to the same way as the ring shiner. Mica the cuff, both ends being open. At the is sometimes used as a reflector, and elbow a strap fits around the arm, to being thin car be bent or curled up which is attached a metal tube that easily without breaking. It is also reaches down to the near end of the preferred as it makes no noise, as sleeve, with a pulley attached to the glass would if struck by accident. end. A short, wide elastic is also fastened to the strap and to the elastic is | ing the top of a table with various fastened a metal clamp that holds the chemicals such as are used in the for the fowls. The green stuff will

through the clothing to the body and thence down the loop at the heel with a hook attached to the end. The cord passes through a flexible tube from tached to the clothing with string ties to keep it in line with the body. Its use is to prevent the cord from bind-To work this holdout the hook at

the end of the cord is fastened to the loop of the shoe on the opposite foot; when the feet are spread apart this causes the cord to draw the clamp referred to down through the slideway and to near the end of the sleeve. Any cards that are in it will reach into the palm of the hand, where they can be taken out or placed back into the clamp. By drawing the feet close together again it causes the cord to relax, and the elastic referred to will draw the clamp and any cards it contains back up the slideway to its place near the elbow.

Shiners are various forms of reflectors and are used to see the cards as are made in many ways, the wet shinspilling a little wine from his glass upon the surface of the polished table. produces a reflection and he can thus see what cards are being dealt his opponents as he passes them over the Poker is a game that offers unlimit- spot which reflects the faces. The set in a poker chip, over which he

The sleeve holdout is made of a of a half inch or smaller convex reflection the cut to its original balanced ration and is made to exerhaircloth slideway about the same size | tor setting of a ring; this is worn on | place, making it impossible for him to | cise every day so that she can properas a deck of cards, with its narrow the little finger of the left hand, and lese.—New York Herald.

sides laid in fine pleated folds, so that | by turning the setting to the inside of

The table shiner is made by covermanufacture of mirrors. By the use be worth more to them than the food A cord is attached to this clamp, of shellac, alcohol, silver solution and which runs down and over the pulley, | silicate of soda (liquid glass) it takes then back to the elbow through the on a brilliant polish, but is invisible, metal tube, thence to the shoulder, except to a person wearing eye-glasses fecused to a distance of one to three feet and of a lighter or clearer color than the atmosphere through which the person is looking. A gambler will the elbow to the ankle. This tube will | fix the entire top of a table with this bend easily, but not flatten, and is at- solution and readily and easily tell every card as it is dealt.

Marked cards are made in various ways and are nearly always used by grit. the professional gambler. Magnifying spectacles are sometimes used where the markings are so fine that they are invisible to the naked eye at a distance, and in some the lenses are so powerful that they bring a card three feet away close up to the vision of the eye. Cards are also sometimes marked in various ways on the edges by inks, and often by shaving or cutting down to a fraction that is barely perceptible, this method especially for the higher cards, as the four aces, kings and

The advantages of playing with marked cards are numerous, and a skillful player can tell immediately the cards his opponents discard, draw and finally hold, and at a favorable opportunity fill his own hand with cards suitable to outplay any other against him. Ringing in or switching a marked An accomplice secures a deck identical to that in use, stacks or sorts it for a winning hand, and at a favorable opportunity slips it into the hand of the gambler, who secretes it in his lap, under the table or in a holdout. At his deal he will drop a card to the floor, can stand darkness and disease. reach for a spittoon or something on the floor, and while doing so will switch the decks. He will then false shuffle the fake deck, throw, jog, crimp | fowl. She is developing so much fatty or brief mark by bending, etc., into tissue that her egg-laying power will them for a confederate to cut to, or do be lessened or destroyed. The well-The finger ring shiner is composed likewise to an innocent player and fed hen is one that has a properly

Winter Celebration a Feature in Small

In the little town of Andreasberg, Star, when a large rattlesnake glided and appeased the anger of the council of an annual snow festival, in which into the tent where the assemblage by giving the members a box of ci- the residents of the town compete for ress the little village is thronged with guests. One year 4,000 persons Rev. John L. Bedford, pastor of one enjoyed the sport. The task of the

Candy for American Women. The new Cunarder Caronia has a candy store "for American women."

Caring for Wyandottes. In an animal intended for the block O. O. Wild, talking with a reprewe want the greatest possible amount of meat of the best quality at the sentative of the Farmers' Review, points that bring the highest market prices, says A. W. Smith. In the I have my poultry houses divided in sheep we always want a very well And see them grow and fade from sight. the center. One-half is floored with covered back, as the cuts are valuable boards and the other half is floored right clong the back. In some marwith earth for a scratching shed. I have used concrete for floor, but it is kets the leg is considered the most too cold. If it is not covered with valuable part. To produce a good something it is too cold for the feet | carcass a sheep should be good on | And so I know them all by name. of the fowls, and if it gets moist it the loin, wide and fairly thick, good holds the moisture. I had my entire on the saddle and round the heart. And some I know are known to fame. poultry house on a concrete floor, but | and good in the leg and twist. One I had to have it torn out and a board of the most important points in judging a mutton sheep is to see that floor put in, which I cover with sand. I believe if a house is built on an the flesh handles well. It should not And every ship that night or day elevation, on top of a knoll, say, you be soft and blubbery, but firm and might be able to keep the cement elastic to the touch. The wool on floor from getting moist, but my ob- a sheep makes it more difficult to dejection to cement floors is that they | termine this satisfactorily. Firmness are always cold. However, there is a | is one of the most important points. little difference of opinion about that | Wherever you have softness and blub- civil war were twelve miles long, says among breeders. Some of them won't ber it is an indication of fat, and Harmon W. Brown, who was war sechave any other kind of a floor. Diseases of noultry do not bother sired. This applies to all breeds eral outside of Grant himself knew the me much. It is always a question of whether it is a large breed like the reason for some of the orders issued. cleanliness. I do not clean out the Leicester or the little Southdown. We As military secretary Brown was alpoultry house and throw the cleanings out into the yard where the fowls are, as many people do. I have them mate when judging alive, as nearly as in a position to know more of the achauled to the barnyard and mixed with the barnyard manure. I had my birds on the place for three years before I had a louse or mite in the flock. Then some of them got through a hole in the fence, in-

vaded my neighbor's flock and came

times this winter. The other day I

found one of them full of lice, which

shows how rapidly they breed and

how carefully one must inspect his

Such a bird I give a bath of soap-

suds that will kill any louse that lives.

The suds are strong enough to make a

good lather and I work it into the feath-

ers till the bird is clean. Then I wash

him in clear water and I believe that I

get all the lice and lice eggs. The

same kind of washing that the show

bird gets is the kind that kills the

I had some trouble with rats, but I

got rid of them. They were most

troublesome in my brooder house. I

have a tom cat that is like a dog in

protecting the chicks. He never eats

a chick, but seems to take as much

interest in them as I do. When I

feed them he goes along and seems

to enjoy seeing them eat. A cat that

I had previously had the habit of

"sneaking" a chick now and then, and

Green Stuff for the Fowls.

It is yet a long time before grass

will be abundant enough to give much

green food to the fowls. Long before

grass comes the farmer's family will

be eating lettuce from the hot bed. If

there is a spare corner in this hotbed

sow in it some lettuce or rape seed

Lack of Grit.

only indigestion due to lack of grit.

The neglect in supplying grit is more

common on the farms than on the land

of the poultry fancier. As the winter

draws to its end very many flocks on

the farms will be showing the pres-

that the fowls have an abundance of

In-Breeding of Fowls.

results of experiments are not always

ing fowls. It is a subject of which

we do not know so much as we

Sick Fowls as Breeders.

his fowls to be able to determine

which fowls laid the eggs that are to

be used in hatching the new brood;

whether they be of common hens or

of turkeys. A sick fowl or one that

has been sick should never be used as

one of the parents of the new broods.

Darkness and Disease.

ness. A dark poultry house is a breed-

er of disease. Some with windows

only two feet square can be made light

by cutting out some of the side of the

house and putting in glass. Fowls

can stand cold much better than they

An Overfed Fowl.

Too Little or Too Much Feed.

money by cutting down the ration.

Strong Bones.

Giving the fowls too much corn re-

If more care were used in the feed-

would be marketable to foreign buy-

ers at a good price. Such buyers fre-

quently express a distrust of the qual-

ity of American-bred horses on ac-

in feeding.

sults in weak bones. The fow) that

From English sources we hear com-

An overfed fowl is not a well-fed

Fowls are naturally averse to dark-

A man should know enough about

thought we knew.

ly digest it.

ence of digestive troubles. Make sure

Some cases of so-called cholera are

element in it indicates.

flock to keep them down.

looked the male birds over twenty lean, and that of poor quality.

Value of Pedigree. To illustrate the importance of pedigree, let us assume that two men. Mr. A and Mr. B, start out to breed cattle, each with a foundation of equally good cows. If these men are taken to represent a fair average of our stockmen, probably A will recognize the importance of having his cattle well bred, while B is a little closer as regards his pocket and takes an inferior bull. He continues that practice, considering that, after all, pedigree is a mere matter of fancy; but A continues to select well-bred bulls. What is the result? By some chance B may now and then breed one or two first-class animals. Possibly he may have the good fortune during the first year or two to produce animals that excel A's; but after ten, twenty or thirty years B will have no assurance that the progeny of his herd will have certain fixed characteristics; but A, who has given close attention to pedigree, is almost certain that when he mates this and that animal together he will get a good animal. In his herd we come to recognize what we like to see in all good herds, a uniformly good lot of young stock. This is the ideal everyone should aim at. Incidentally, I may say that Mr. Amos Cruickshank paign. made the statement that no man can hope to achieve success in breeding in less than thirty years .- M. Cum-

The Question of Bacon Type. At the present time there is no more important question up for consideration than that of introducing the bacon type of hog into the swine herds of the country. This is not so much a matter of breed as of type. It is felt that the hogs of all breeds grown in the corn belt have been developed too far along the lard producing line. The public that ten years ago was satisfied with fat bacon is The in-breeding of fowls is not so now demanding lean and firm bacon, much in disrepute among fanciers as | and there is a difference of four cents it was. We have theories, but the per pound in the retail price of bacon as now sold on the Chicago marwhat we expect. The same seems to ket. Moreover, the butchers seem to be true with the results of in-breed- make more effort to sell the lowerpriced bacon than the higher priced, which indicates that their supply of the high-priced bacon is not large. The changing taste of the people must be taken into consideration by the man that is producing bacon.

Best Bacon Hogs.

Men that are in touch with the hog markets of the country say that the best bacon hog is now being produced in the northwest part of the United States and in Canada. In these :egions there is not only a scarcity of corn, but an abundance of grains rich in protein. In addition there are numerous flour mills, and these turn out great quantities of by-products rich in protein, which is cheaply obtained by the feeders. The farmers that handle these hogs produce a kind of meat that the people want and for which they pay. The farmers, however, complain that the market does not discriminate as much between bacon and lard hogs as it should.

Change in Market Demands. This change in the demands of the the beef consumers, but also of all dier pensioners for the year was other kinds of products, and is easy to understand. Away in the lumber woods or on the fishing craft quality counts for little. There thick fat pork plaint of some poultry keepers feed- and beef is the food of the much-exing their birds just enough food to posed and bungry men. But in the keep them alive and without any re- cities indoor employments take the gard for profits. We believe that in keen edge off the appetite and a leanamong the members of the Seminole a messenger ever since. Capt. McKen- in the Harz mountains of Germany, this country we have little to find er, finer grained class of pork and making snow images has been ie- fault with in the limited quantity of beef is needed to satisfy the wants (I. T.) telegram to the Kansas City the messenger from the Great Spirit, duced to a science, under the stimulus food given. The great abundance of of a more delicate palate. Moreover, ing July 1, 1903, was 304,333, and corn and its comparative cheapness the days of the tallow candle are no there were filed during the year leads to its lavish feeding. Some of more, and as a result fat is not now prizes. During the time it is in prog- our poultry keepers would make of the value it used to be, being worth but 2 or 3 cents a pound, in contrast to values of 10, 15 and 20 cents placed upon good cuts of beef, said a speaker at a meeting of cattle breeders.

Among Illinols orchardists there is strong opposition to subsoiling land chard. The cost of subsoiling is very it is beneficial, but in most Plinois \$1.77 per capita of population. soils it does not seem to be of any particular value.

count of the very loose methods used | the market will demand in ten yearfrom now.



The ships are passing night and day, With blowing sails and pennants gay; They come and look and glide away.

And ask their whence and where and

Will some time pass no more this way. Battle Fronts of Twelve Miles.

Some of the battle fronts of the not of muscle or lean meat, as is de retary to Gen. Grant, and no one gen-

want the largest proportion of lean ways at Grant's elbow to take his ormeat possible, and we have to esti- ders or dispatches, and was therefore we can by touch, what is the pro- tual course of the various battles than portion of lean to fat. To get the possibly any other living man. Grant's best quality of meat we must make orders of course were given with a allowance for a certain amount of knowledge of all the circumstances waste to the consumer and dealer. along the entire battle front, knowl-To the dealer it is more profitable edge which of course these critics did to throw away a certain proportion not possess.

back with both lice and mites. I have of fat and have a large proportion of Private Brown now lives in Cincinfought them ever since, but I do not meat of good quality than it is to nati. He says he enlisted in the sumlet them get the upper hand. I have have a good deal of fat and but little mer of '61 in Co. I of the 78th Ohio. After a year's service he received an order from Gen. U. S. Grant to report to him for special service as military

When he reported to headquarters he found that Gen. Grant had been doing all of his own correspondence and as he grew to know the great warrior better, he learned that he was a most indefatigable worker, and that as fast

took up something else. As illustrating this point, private Brown says that Grant did not even wait to see the troops captured at Appomattox, but as soon as the capture was effected he immediately returned to City Point, arriving there twentyfour hours after the battle, and in another twenty-four hours he was at Washington, preparing to close up the entire business and disband the army. Neither did he wait to see the men captured at Fort Donnelson nor at Vicksburg, as he was too busy with

his active campaign. Brown was not a stenographer and so was obliged to take all of Grant's orders in abbreviated longhand. This was easy, he says, as the general used short pithy sentences and his communications were never very long. Brown has some interesting stories to tell of the newspaper correspondents who followed Grant in his cam-

The approach to Vicksburg and the closing of the great campaign furnished some of the most marvelous incidents in history. In carrying his army across the Mississippi river without a base of supplies and putting his troops into the enemy's country between the armies of Johnston and the forces of Pemberton at Vicksburg, Grant did something that evoked much criticism, says Mr.

Brown. But, he adds, Grant's plans were so perfectly matured that instead of attacking Vicksburg immediately, he first marched due east and defeated Johnston, then faced about and defeated Pemberton in the bloody battle of Champions Hill, Pemberton having been drawn out of his intrenchnents at Vicksburg into the open

Had it not been for the disobedience Brown asserts, the siege of Vicksburg had so arranged matters that Pemberton was entirely cut off from Vicksburg. McClernand was ordered to place two divisions of his corps in the to do so, for which he was relieved of his command by Grant, who ordered him home, although he was appointed by Lincoln.

Pension Roll of the Country. In his last report to the president

the secretary of the interior says: The report of the commissioner of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, gives the total number his hands." of pensioners on the roll at the end of the year as 994,762, a net loss of 1,783 from the previous year. The gains to the roll during the year were 44,246 new pensioners and 3,128 restorations and renewals, a total of 47.374. Of this number 326 were pensioned by special act of congress. The losses to the roll during the same time by death and from other causes were 49,157, a net loss for the year of market is characteristic not only of 1,783. The number of deaths of sol-31,728, and of this number, 30,071 were volunteers of the civil war. The pension roll at the close of the fiscal year contained the names of 720,315 soldiers, 273,841 widows and dependents and 606 army nurses. These figures include one revolutionary widow and two daughters, and there is one survivor of the war of 1812 and 918 widows. The number of claims pend-254,333 new applications of all kinds. At the close of the year only 285,523 were pending, 107,099 being original claims in which no allowance has hear Alexandria, Va., and requests ever been made, but are now in Gen. Howard to ride with the writer process of adjudication. The cost of at the head of the column of troops in the pension system reached its maxi. the grand review at Washington on mum in 1893, when it amounted to May 24. As Gen. Howard by some ac-\$2.44 per capita of the entire population. It, however, has been growing | riding during the review in Gen. Sherlarge, and little results are apparent less each year, and in 1904 the total man's staff, when the latter sent for from it. There may be soils in which cost of pensions amounted to only him and directed him to take his place

Gen. Powell's Brave Act.

The recent death of Major General The type of hog the trade demands | William Henry Powell, whose remains is gradually undergoing a change. We lie in Graceland cemetery, Chicago, cannot be sure what kind of a hog removed a man with an illustrious Gens. Crook and Custer, Gen. Powell | tressed .- Cowper.

commanded the third division of cavalry under Sheridan and played a conspicuous part in the campaign in the Shenandoah valley. In fact, he was largely instrumental in checking the rcut of the army upon the occasion of Sheridan's historic ride. Gen. Powell became famous early in the war for bravery and persistent, hazardous and successful fighting.

It was these characteristics alone that caused Gen. Powell to rise rapidly from a captaincy to a brevet mafor generalship during the four years in which he served. Living in Virginia, he was one of the first to harken to the call for troops. He recruited his own company, Company B of the Second Regiment Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, mustered into service on Oct. 8, 1861, and served until March

One of the early incidents of his career occurred while he was a major in Gen. Crook's command, in November, 1862. He was detailed to take twenty men and proceed as an advance guard in a movement against the enemy near Cold Knob in the Kanawha valley. On nearing the foot of the mountain Gen. Powell discovered that the enemy were ignorant of his approach, and he therefore announced his purpose of trying to capture the entire outfit. The attack was so skillfully planned and executed so admirably that Gen. Powell had the enemy's camp surrounded and the 500 rebels it contained at his mercy before they were aware of danger. With twenty Union soldiers he marched back to his commanding officer with 500 shame-faced "Johnnies" and their arms and ammunition. This feat was accomplished without the firing of a single gun and without the loss of a man. For this remarkable exploit congress promptly voted Gen. Powell a gold medal. Regarding this move ment, Gen. Crook wrote:

"I have always regarded the part you took in that expedition as one of the most daring, militant and successful of the whole war."

Interesting to the Grand Army

Members of the Grand Army are deeply interested in the opinion which Corporation Counsel Delany has been asked by the Board of Estimates to give concerning the right of the city to appropriate money for Decoration day services. The issue was raised by Controller Grout when a request was made by the Grand Army of the Republic in Richmond for an appropriation to meet the expenses this year. Mr. Grout said that he seriously doubted the constitutionality of doing such a thing because the Constitution of the State provides that no cublic money shall be expended for any private enterprise. Under this clause, the Controller believes that the city has been acting without legal authority in making the appropriations in former years. The disposition of the board members seemed to be to grant the money, but the question was finally referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion. It has been the custom of the city for many years to make appropriations to the Grand Army of the Republic organizations of the various counties within the city limit for the Decoration day services and, as a rule, there has never been any question raised .-Philadelphia Ledger.

Lew Wallace in 1859.

The passing of Gen. Lew Wallace brings to mind an incident in his experience in military affairs that did not give any intimation of his subsequent distinction either as a military chieftain or as an author, writes "Veteran" in the New York Sun.

In 1859 at Lafayette, Ind., there was of orders by Gen. McClernand, private a military encampment of several militia companies from Indiana and Kenneed never have been fought. Grant | tucky. Gen. Simon Boliver Buckner was commandant, and Mr. Law Wallace, first lieutenant of a Crawfords ville organization, was appointed adjutant. At the first guard mounting, a rear of Pemberton and he neglected new experience for Mr. Wallace, he got mixed up somewhat, having the sergeants, corporals and privates of the guard all in one rank, without regard to relative positions. Gen. Buckner, who was looking on with evident dissatisfatcion, said to me: "Captain. kindly go over and show Mr. Wallace how to mount guard; he knows absolutely nothing about it, although he has a copy of the Army Regulations in

A few years ago Gen. Wallace was at the Waldorf-Astoria, and Gen. Buckner at the Fifth Avenue, and I brought them together. "Wallace," said Buckner, in the course of conversation. "your military history and mine were somewhat different. Your first experience at Lafayette, Ind., was a failure decidedly, but you learned something during the war, and ended in a blaze of glory, while I graduated at the Military Academy, and well-you know the finale-allow me to ring the bell.'

Letter Forty Years Late.

In a few days Gen. O. O. Howard will receive at his home in Burlington. Vt., a letter written to him nearly forty years ago by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Gen. Howard never saw the letter until last Friday, when he came here to lecture at Trinity College. The letter has been hanging in a frame in Horace B. Austin's house for

The letter is dated May 20, 1865, at Gen. Sherman's headquarters in camp cident failed to get the letter, he was beside him.

Mr. Austin's father got the letter from a man who was a clerk at Sherman's headquarters.-Hartford Dispatch to New York Times.

Absence of occupation is not rest, and picturesque war record. With a mind quite vacant is a mind dis-

RATTLER MESSENGER TO TRIBE. | about to come upon them. They would | HOLD ANNUAL SNOW FESTIVAL. have a great fight, and as the snake

Seminoles Accept Serpent's Coming to went west a part of the tribe would be driven west. They said that the Great consternation was created rattlesnake had been looked upon as council at Wewoka, says a Muskogee | non apologized for attempting to kill |

was being addressed by the attorney | gars. Capt. McKennon was about to kill the Priest Would Regulate Saloons. snake when one of the councilmen stopped him, explaining in broken of the largest Roman Catholic judges is by no means an easy one. English: "Him rattlesnake; he come churches in Brooklyn, comes out in In back yards, front yards and in the to Seminole council; no other snake | favor of Bishop Potter's model saloon | streets before the houses the models, has a ration rich in protein and has do that. He sent by Great Spirit. He and says that if such a thing were which include figures and complex lime in some form with plenty of grit ! go south; that mean Mexico. We must possible he would establish a club in groups of all kinds, have been set up. will develop a bone that will stand al. to be used for the setting of an or his church where men could get a The worker in the snow is wisest who most any ordinary use. Jumping The captain was told that the rat- drink of pure liquor or beer. "Liquor | waits until the last moment and then from a high perch will not then result tlesnake had long been a messenger is not an invention of the devil," he works swiftly and skillfully. Many a in a broken leg. to the Seminole tribe from the Great says, "and it is a mistake to suppose good sculptor's work has been reduced Spirit. They told him that just be that every drinking man is on the to a shapeless mass before the judges fore their fight with Jackson, in the road to perdition." Father Belford got around, just because the sun would ing of growing horses, more of them south many moons ago, a great rattle- adds that he knows crimes, sickness not hide its face.

snake crawled from the bank of a lake and poverty are caused by intemper-

and came into camp. The medicine ance, but he does not believe that the

men assembled and told the members | saloon can be abolished and therefore

of the tribe that great trouble was it should be regulated.

German Town.