

WANT MORE SAILORS.

AT LEAST A THOUSAND MEN REQUIRED.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert Com- plains That He Has Not Sailed Enough to Man His New Ships— News Notes from the Capital.

Washington, June 8.—It is becoming each day a more serious problem for the navy department to man the new ships with the small number of sailors allowed by law. In recent years there have been constant additions to the new navy, but congress has not seen fit to increase in like proportion the number of sailors allowed to man the ships.

The modern ship, with its complex machinery and great size, requires more men than the small sailing steamers of the war period, yet with all the liberality which congress has shown in appropriating money for the construction of new vessels it has failed to grasp the importance of giving them effective crews. Last year Secretary Herbert appealed to the legislative branch of the government to authorize the enlargement of the number of enlisted men by 2,000, pointing to the number of new ships that will be completed and turned over to the navy in the course of a year or two as the basis of his application. The appropriation committee, however, saw fit to cut this number down to 1,000 additional men. The battleships Maine and Texas will be ready this summer to go into commission. To man these two ships about 700 men will be required, and as the Lancaster is also to go into service as a practice ship 300 men must be assigned to her. Thus the entire additional 1,000 men allowed by congress will be absorbed.

Meanwhile the big battleships Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts are rapidly approaching completion and there will be no sailors to place on them unless the department shall put out of commission some other ships and transfer their crews to the new vessels.

Changing the Tactics.

Washington, June 8.—General Ruger, since his arrival in Washington has been devoting his entire time to the drill regulations and the manual of arms, making the movements suitable for the new gun which has been adopted for the use of the army. It has been found that the important changes made in the regulations necessitates generally a revision of the phraseology of the entire tactics. It is expected that the national guard will adopt the regulations as soon as they are promulgated by the war department. The guns used by the army and the national guard are different, but it is expected that the regulations can be adopted to the use of the latter without material changes.

Civil Service Examiners Busy.

Washington, June 8.—The examiners of the civil service commission are very busy just now. There are about 2,000 sets of examination papers of all kinds in the office to be marked, while from 5,000 to 6,000 more are expected in a few days from the examinations held for clerks and carriers all over the country. The office force consists of thirty examiners but a number of these have to be assigned to other work from time to time, causing delays in finishing the papers. The full force can mark from 800 to 1,000 papers per week, but at the best the recent postoffice examinations cannot all be marked up before August 1.

Nothing Settled at Washington.

Washington, June 8.—Secretaries Smith and Herbert did not attend today's cabinet meeting. Up to noon no definite information was obtainable respecting cabinet appointments, save that there would be no rearrangement of the cabinet and that the only appointment besides that of Attorney-General Olney to be secretary of state would be the selection of a successor to the attorney-general.

WHEN THE WAR ENDED.

Important Decision Bearing on the Pension Rights of Soldiers.

Washington, June 8.—Another decision has been rendered by Assistant Secretary Reynolds bearing on the question of the date of the termination of the civil war and the pensionable rights of soldiers enlisting in 1865 and 1866. The conclusion reached by Mr. Reynolds is that in all these cases the question to be ascertained is whether the enlistment of the soldiers was for service in the war of the rebellion or for the regular army. If the former he is pensionable and if the latter he is not.

The secretary holds that enlistments in the loyal states after April 13, 1865, when recruiting ceased, will not be deemed enlistments in or for the war of the rebellion. In the other states, territories and the District of Columbia, June 1, 1865, will be taken as the final date, as enlistments then ceased in these parts of the country, and July 1, 1865, when the blockade of the southern ports was raised, will be taken as the final date of war enlistments for the navy.

Ordered Out of Town.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 8.—Twenty of the most prominent citizens of this place called on the Rev. Mr. Kelly, a white man from Ohio, last evening, and informed him that his presence was obnoxious, and that he must leave on the first train or abide the consequences. Kelly has been holding a protracted meeting in the negro church for the last ten days, eating, sleeping and mingling with the negroes. He is teaching and practicing social equality, which will never be submitted to here.

Presidential Appointments.

Washington, June 8.—The President has appointed William H. Pugh of Ohio to be auditor of the treasury for the navy department, to succeed C. B. Morton of Maine, who was removed, and Edward A. Bowers of the district of Columbia to be assistant comptroller of the treasury, to succeed Mansur of Missouri, deceased.

American Warships for Hamburg.

Southampton, June 8.—The United States warships San Francisco and Marblehead, have left this port for Hamburg.

INDIANS CHARGE FRAUD.

Senator Allen Holds a Council With the Omaha and Winnebago.

PENDER, Neb., June 8.—United States Senator Allen held a council with the Omaha Indians at the Omaha agency. The senator desired to personally inform himself in regard to the controversy on both the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, which is menacing the peace of this county. The great subject of contention among the Omahas is in regard to the disposition of their tribal lands, of which they have about 50,000 acres. The different parties interested have told Senator Allen many different stories in regard to the matter, each claiming the advice offered on the situation was for the best interests of the red men.

The senator, in opening the council, said he came to learn from their own lips what they desired him to do in regard to the vast tract of Omaha tribal lands now being used expressly for pasture purposes, and that their interests were to be considered alone in the matter. Sinda-ha-ha, Big Elk, Oahaningu, Nebraska Simeon, Halto-well and other prominent Omaha Indians spoke, and told the senator that their people were unanimous in a desire for an immediate allotment in order that they might handle their tribal lands themselves, the same as other American citizens handle their property.

Another of the Indian orators said he thought Contractor Farley had had the pasture so long that he would be tired of it by this time, but it seemed that he still wanted to hang on and control it. The subject of the five year lease on a 23,000 acre tract of these lands for Farley was then brought up for discussion. Two of the Omaha councilmen, whose names are affixed to the consent according to the requirements of law, said to Senator Allen in the presence of Farley that they never signed the paper at all, and all of the councilmen present whose names are attached to the five year lease said it was interpreted to them as a one year lease, and John Springer, one of the most reliable Omahas, boldly asserted to the senator that the present lease for five years was fixed up without the presence or consent or signature of any of the Omaha Indian councilmen.

The senator promised faithfully to visit them again some time this summer, as he could not give the time today to hear what they had to say, having made an appointment with the Winnebago to be at their agency at 4 o'clock, for which point he started at the conclusion of the interview.

AMERICA IS REMISS.

Our Consul-General at Shanghai, China, Makes a Report.

Washington, June 8.—Consul-General Jernigan at Shanghai, China, has sent to the state department his observations upon the commerce between Japan and China and Korea, which he says will present new phases as a result of the termination of hostilities. He says the competition among Japanese merchants for Korean trade is vicious and has demoralized trade. Mr. Jernigan calls attention to the fact that there is not in China or Japan a banking institution conducted by American capitalists. Many have banks in China and Japan, Great Britain, France and Germany, and the merchants of these countries are supported by the banking institutions of their own countries and they have been dividing the profits of Asiatic commerce. American merchant in Asia are compelled to transact their business through foreign banks. Not many years ago the American interest was of first consideration at Shanghai and American commerce whitened Asiatic seas. Now other nations are pushing ahead, although geographically the United States should dominate and supply with the overproductions of their fertile fields the markets of Asia.

OLNEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Politicians at Washington at Sea in the Matter.

Washington, June 8.—Secretary Hoke Smith is not seriously considered by politicians here as a possible successor to Attorney-General Olney. In many quarters it is thought that Postmaster-General Wilson will be transferred and a western man chosen for postmaster-general. On this theory Ben Cable of Illinois has been suggested as a possibility. Eastern men assume the President has abandoned the idea of making any more transfers, and will pick a New York lawyer to succeed Olney. Don Dickinson has declined the position of government director of the Union Pacific railroad, and Coombs, the Brooklyn congressman, has been put in his place. This may mean that Dickinson is to have the attorney-generalship after all.

Mysterious Indiana Murder.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 8.—The dead body of Chauncey Pickereil of New Goshen was found yesterday lying in a pool of blood a mile and a half west of this city. A revolver was found under the man's left side. Papers and other property of the dead man were scattered over a radius of twenty feet. A pocketbook containing \$3 was in his pocket, besides a number of valuable receipts. Pickereil was married a week ago last Tuesday to Miss Lizzie Baird at Vermillion, and on Saturday and Sunday visited Mrs. Baird in this city. Sunday night he drove from the city in company with his wife. When he left his home at New Goshen to return to Terre Haute is not known. Police have information that the dead man was seen with a stranger on the day of his death, but this furnishes no clue. Pickereil, a few days after his marriage, had his life insured for \$2,000 payable to his wife.

Loan Guaranteed by Russia.

London, June 8.—It is learned that the Chinese 4 per cent loan of \$16,000,000, which has just been concluded by Paris bankers, was guaranteed by Russia in consequence of China's concessions to Russia, enabling her to extend the Siberian railway into Manchuria.

British Steamer Ashore.

Queenstown, June 8.—The British steamer Davaur is ashore on Briggs' reef, this coast. Four hundred of her passengers have been landed by the coast guard. The steamer lies in an easy position and will probably be floated this evening.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Illinois Democrats Make Known Their Views on Silver.

Springfield, Ill., June 7.—Illinois Democrats fulfilled the utmost hopes of free silver advocates in yesterday's state convention. The convention declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 and the action of the state committee in calling the state convention was indorsed.

Secretary Hinrichsen called the convention to order at noon, and the temporary organization, as given Tuesday, was named.

Judge Crawford, the temporary chairman, made a short and vigorous talk and then a recess of an hour was taken.

After the intermission Judge McConnell was announced as the permanent chairman of the convention. He was seated with enthusiasm. His speech showed careful preparation and was listened to with attention.

General John A. McClernand, of Springfield, was introduced and made a few remarks, and then came the resolutions. They were read by ex-congressman Fithian, and were cheered. They closed with an enthusiastic indorsement of Governor Altgeld, and this raised a discussion. Finally the were withdrawn and the platform was adopted. The delegates to the national monetary convention were then announced, and the convention at 5:30 p. m. adjourned sine die.

Besides the address of Secretary Hinrichsen in opening the convention Congressmen William J. Bryan of Omaha addressed the delegates. After showing how, in his opinion, the coinage of silver would be of benefit to the country, he concluded: "If, as all admit, the money question is now the question of supreme importance, it must follow that the people will trust that party with its settlement, which first fearlessly espouses the truth. The Democratic party must take its position upon this question, and by the correctness of that position will rise or fall. No coward, whether an individual or party, can long retain the confidence of the people. Not only is it necessary for the Democratic party to take a position, but the speaker defines the position the greater will be its opportunities to win success in 1896."

Then Congressman Andy Hunter spoke, and Governor Altgeld was on motion invited to address the convention. His remarks were listened to with close attention. He was enthusiastically received and when he closed the convention gave him another ovation. The chairman then introduced Richard Michaels of Chicago, editor of the Freie Presse, as the representative of the Germans. He was received with applause. General John A. McClernand was the next speaker. He was introduced as representing the old soldiers.

FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Resolutions Passed by Illinois Democrats at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., June 7.—The following resolutions were passed by the democrats of Illinois at their meeting Wednesday:

"Whereas, The demonetization of silver has deprived the people of free use and benefits of a valuable and original money metal and has increased debts and added to the burdens of the people by lowering the value of labor and labor products, and

"Whereas, The constitution of the United States prohibits any state from using anything but gold and silver coin as a legal tender for the payment of debts, thereby recognizing that coin composed of silver or of gold is honest money and fit to be used as legal tender; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the democrats of Illinois, in convention assembled, that we are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the United States, and demand the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation, and that such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and that all contracts hereafter executed for the payment of money, whether in gold, silver, or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law legal tender."

"Resolved, That we hereby indorse the action of the democratic state central committee in calling this convention, and we instruct the committee to carry out the will of this convention as expressed in its platform by inaugurating and carrying on a campaign of education in this state and to thoroughly organize the democracy of the state on the lines as laid down in the platform of this convention."

"Resolved, That the democratic members of congress and members of the senate from the state be and they are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to carry out the principles above enunciated."

"Resolved, That we request the democratic national committee to call a democratic national convention to consider the money question not later than August, 1895. If the committee refuses to call such a convention, then we invite the democratic state committees of other states to take concurrent action with the democratic state committee of this state in calling such convention."

The resolution indorsing the administration of Gov. Altgeld was, after much sharp debate, stricken out.

Will Keep Authorities Busy.

Eddy, Colo., June 7.—A contingent of some forty horsemen passed through Twenty Mile Park yesterday from Egeria Park and Rock Creek bound for the cattlemen's rendezvous in the Hayden Bottoms. Provision wagons went with them and prospects of a battle seem imminent. A courier from Dunk, who has just joined the Egeria forces, says the entire population of Williams Park has started across country for the Elk Head rendezvous.

Chicago, June 7.—The drainage channel is not to be a ship canal. That point was settled by the trustees of the drainage district at an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. The board instructed the president and clerk to sign a contract with the Pennsylvania railroad company by which the company, without condemnation proceedings, permits the trustees to dig the channel underneath its four tracks at Campbell avenue in consideration that they shall erect for the tracks a permanent bridge without draw or opening of any kind. The contract makes no provision for the substitution of a swing-bridge or draw-bridge at any future time.

A LIVING SHADOW.

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION OF A NORTH CAROLINA MAN.

Strange, but True, Story from the Lumber Regions of a Southern State.

(From the Greenville, N. C. Reflector.) The following interview has just been given our reporter by Mr. G. A. Baker, the overseer at the farm of Col. Isaac A. Suggs of Greenville, N. C. It will interest any one who has ever had typhoid fever.

Mr. Baker said in part: "I was living in Beaufort county, and on the 23 day of October, 1883, I was stricken down with typhoid fever. I had the best physicians to attend me and on the 15th day of January, 1884, I was allowed to get up. I was emaciated, weak and had no appetite. I could only drag along for a short distance and would be compelled to sit down and rest. This continued for some time and I began to give up hope of ever getting well. I lost my position in Beaufort county and having secured one in Pitt county, clerking in a store, I undertook it, but was so weak I could not do the work and had to give it up. The disease settled in my knees, legs and feet. I was taking first one kind of medicine and then another, but nothing did me any good. I was mighty low-spirited."

"I was troubled with dyspepsia and that has disappeared. It is also a splendid tonic for weak people. I say, Mr. Editor, God bless Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that will live for a long time, I know he will go on yonder to reap his harvest. To everybody that asks you about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that will live for a long time, I can certainly satisfy them as to their merits. I always carry a box of pills with me and when ever I feel bad I take one."

We were forcibly struck by the earnestness of Mr. Baker and his statements may be relied on. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the ear effects of a gripes, indigestion of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

New Process of Extracting Gold. Technical World: A new process of extracting gold from auriferous ores has been devised by Mr. C. Lorse. He electrolyzes a solution of bromide of potassium, and thereby obtains an alkaline solution which contains hypobromide and bromate, which is capable of dissolving gold. The ore is treated with an excess of this solution by rotating cylinders. The solution is then filtered, the gold precipitated by passage over a mixture of iron and coal, and the solution, which now contains bromide of potassium mainly, is once more electrolyzed and again used for extraction.

Coin's Financial School.

Do you want to understand the science of money? It is plainly told in Coin's Financial Series. Every one has surely heard of W. H. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School." A Tale of Two Nations," etc. Here is an opportunity to secure at popular prices a copy of the entire series. In every case the postage is prepaid.

"Coin's Financial School," by W. H. Harvey, 150 pages and 65 illustrations. Cloth, \$1; paper, 25 cts.

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"A Tale of Two Nations," by W. H. Harvey; 302 pages. Cloth, \$1; paper, 25 cts.

"Coin's Hand Book," by W. H. Harvey; 46 pages; 10 cents. "Bimetallism and Monometallism," by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, Ireland; 25 cents.

Our special offer: For \$1 we will furnish the entire series of six books as above enumerated. Here is an opportunity to secure at popular prices a copy of the entire series. In every case the postage is prepaid.

In ordering the series as per above offer, say "Set No. 2 of 6 Books." Address George Currier, Gen. Agt., 134 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

More Cash Than Knowledge.

Just previous to the big boom in oil, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, a gentleman who knew the condition of affairs and was certain that prices would go away up, went to a friend, who had more ready cash than knowledge of the world, and said: "Friend John, the price of oil is going to go up, so I would advise you to buy ten thousand barrels."

"Buy ten thousand barrels of oil?" was the astonished reply of the man addressed, who looked up as if he thought his friend was crazy, "why I don't use a barrel in a year."

A Month Among the Mountains.

Tea hers, and their friends, too, for that matter, who want information about the best, also the best, way to reach Denver at the time of the National Educational Association meeting next July should write to Francis, Omaha, Neb., for a copy of a little book recently issued by the Farneser Department of the Burlington Route (B. & M. R. Co.). It is entitled "A Month in the Burlington Route" and contains 72 pages of interesting information about the city of Denver, the state of Colorado, special trains, fares, rates, hotels, side trips, train service, etc.

The book is free. Send for it.

Crate of content is a good sauce to serve with any dinner.

The man who rots another cheats himself.

If we had better sight everybody would be good looking.

Facilities for Travelers.

The Nickel Plate road now offers greater facilities to the traveling public than ever, the improved service having been inaugurated May 15th. No change of cars between Chicago, New York and Boston in either direction. Superb dining cars between Chicago and Buffalo in both directions. Trains leave Chicago 8:05 a. m. daily, except Sunday; 1:30 and 9:20 p. m. daily for Fort Wayne, Fostoria, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; 1:30 p. m. train arrives New York 6:30 and Boston 9 o'clock the following evening. City ticket office, 111 Adams street, Tel. Main 283. Depot, Twelfth and Clark streets. Tel. Harrison 200.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

ENTERTAINING SKETCHES FOR YOUNG READERS.

Sayings of "Mother Shipton" in Verse—Rare Postage Stamps—Catching a Boa Constrictor—A Doll Plant—A Very Curious Bird—Boy Surgeon.

KNOW A LITTLE maiden, but really, on my word, You would sooner think this person was a Teeh-ee bird. For no matter what you say, If it's sad or if it's gay, This silly maiden answers you with a "Teeh-ee-he," With a "Teeh-ee, tee-he, tee-he-he."

She's quite a pretty little girl, with bright and smiling eyes, And, in some things, I understand that she is very wise. But though she knows her letters, No matter what her betters Or her elders may remark to her, this little maiden, she is sure to end her answers with a "Teeh-ee-he," With a "Teeh-ee, tee-he, tee-he-he."

If you tell her that your pocket is just stuffed all full of toys, If you tell her that you've a headache and she must not make any noise, If you tell her she's your pride, Or if you scold and chide, It is really the same to her as far as I can see, For her answer is a giggle with a "Teeh-ee-he," A "Teeh-ee, tee-he, tee-he-he."

Old Mother Shipton's Sayings.

You have probably heard of Old Mother Shipton and her prophecies written in rhyme. But if you haven't, here

ing, when it is set, a geometrical puzzle that might well challenge the ingenuity of man.

"The trap is baited with a live pig, which is placed in a pen in the center of the labyrinth. By-and-by, along comes the boa constrictor. It is easy enough to get in. He scent the prey; he is very hungry; the pig is devoured; and this is where the boa constrictor comes to grief.

"For hours he tries to relieve himself from the tortuous passages which rise about him, but finally he grows tired and stretches himself out for a nap. Then is our time. We enter the labyrinth and catch him."—Pearson's Weekly.

A Doll Plant.

Little Elsie felt herself quite a garden-er as she walked across the lawn with her new rake and watering-can.

"My garden will always look nice now, for I can rake it smooth with my new rake, and I shall water it every evening, and then the seeds will all come up, and the flowers will look fresh."

And Elsie held up her head and looked quite proud.

She had not gone far before she met her brother Dick.

"Ah," said he, "you are going to do your garden. Have you any seed to sow?"

"No," said Elsie, "it is not the right time."

"Doll seed may be sown at any time," said Dick, taking two large beans out of his pocket. "Don't set them very deep, and come out every morning and see if they have come up."

Dick was very fond of playing his sister tricks, though his mother told him it was wrong to do so, and he laughed as he saw Elsie going off with her beans which she sat near some flower pots.

One morning Dick went off to the garden with a small paper parcel and hid himself behind some bushes. Presently Elsie came along, and when she looked at her garden she spread out her hands and said:

"Oh!"

For close by the flowerpots lay a pretty little wax doll. She did not wait to pick it up, but ran to the house, calling out:

"Mother, mother; my doll seed has come up! Come out and look!"

A Very Curious Bird.

If a child was asked what ability a bird had which was not possessed by other creatures, he would probably reply, "the power to fly." So a bird who could not fly would seem to him a contradiction, yet there is such a bird, and he is called the penguin, says the Boston Standard.

The penguin does not fly, but he can walk upon the land and swim in the water. He swims in the water as a duck does, and his pictures show him not unlike a duck when swimming. But upon the land he sits in a peculiar upright position, with his queer little apologies for wings tucked close to his side. Penguins inhabit the southern seas and assemble together by thousands, sitting in stiff rows along the shore, or walking in the strange upright position. The penguin subsists, as might be expected, upon fish, which he swallows whole. The penguin makes no nest. The mother lays but one egg at a time, and carries this about with her under her absurd little wing, or under her leg, as some naturalists say. In this style she takes good care of it until the baby penguin appears, when both parents go out and fish for his sustenance. With two parents working for one child, the baby penguin should be well provided for, and he probably is. There are many varieties of penguins, their habits and appearance being very much alike. They are very noisy birds, making a harsh, braying sound. They are not afraid of men, and show a disposition to fight if molested. These birds are about three feet high.

New Game Played by Eastern Lads.

A new game is now being played by Empire state boys, and it is called "Perry." The game does not differ very much from the old one known as "Catching the Fox." Perry is played in this way: The boys assemble at some convenient corner, and one of their number is called Perry, after the noted train-robbler. The boys form a circle around Perry and grasp hands. Perry breaks through the circle, which is called Mat-teawan, and the other boys are supposed to remain at Mat-teawan, without releasing hands for one minute. The boys style themselves as prison keepers, and the head keeper, who is a part of the ring, announces when the minute has expired. The next thing is to find and capture Perry.

Self Rewarding.

In the strength of the endeavor, In the temper of the giver, In the love of the lover, Lies the hidden recompense.

Emerson.

Catching a Boa Constrictor.

To catch a boa constrictor is a very difficult and dangerous task, says a man who makes it his business to capture wild animals and reptiles for menagerie purposes. "Briefly, it is accomplished by means of a labyrinthine tangle, embracing sixty square feet of ground. The labyrinth is made by joining together, end on end, pieces of matting.

"This web is eight feet high, usually, and placed so that the opposing walls will be two feet apart. All sorts of cross and diverging combinations are made with the matting—it is supported here and there by stakes—mak-

is a sample of her predictions about things. These lines were first published in England, in 1485, before the discovery of America, and before any of the discoveries and inventions mentioned therein. All the events predicted have come to pass except that in the last two lines.

Carrriages without horses shall go, And accidents fill the world with woe. Around the world thoughts shall fly In the twinkling of an eye. Waters shall yet more wonders do, Now strange, yet shall be true. The world upside down shall be, And gold be found at root of tree. Through hills man shall ride, And no horse or ass shall be at his side.

Under water man shall walk, Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk. In the air men shall be seen In white, in black, in green. Iron in the water shall float As easy as a wooden boat. Gold shall be found 'mid stone, In a land that's now unknown. Fire and water shall wonders do, England shall at last admit a Jew. And this world to an end shall come In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Rare Postage Stamps.

It may not be generally known that Uncle Sam prints one postage stamp that is not for sale, i. e., the second-class matter stamp. This stamp, new or cancelled, never passes out of the hands of the postoffice officials. Postage on periodicals is prepaid by the pound, in cash, and the receiving clerk cancels these stamps to the value of the postage thus prepaid, and forwards the cancelled stamps to the department as vouchers.

The receipts of the government from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending with March were the largest in the history of the postal service, \$19,405,571. Postal business is usually regarded as a reliable index of the condition of the business of the country, and this would indicate a general revival of business. When the panic of 1893 commenced the postal service receipts began to fall off almost immediately, so that the officials now feel justified in claiming that the upward movement has set in.—Argus and Patriot.

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