

The Alliance.

PUBLISHED BY
THE ALLIANCE PUB. CO.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

The Assessment Roll of Nebraska.

The grand assessment roll of the state is presented herewith. It shows that there are 10,674,180 acres of improved lands in the state, which are valued at \$43,250,063, or an average value of \$4.05 per acre. It also shows that there are 13,557,727 unimproved acres, valued at \$30,965,585; improved lots in the various villages, towns and cities of the state valued at \$23,257,292, and unimproved lots valued at \$10,158,374. The personal property roll shows that there are 540,175 horses in the state, valued at \$9,754,497, or an average assessed valuation per head of \$18.05; 1,624,327 cattle, valued at \$7,788,825, or an average value of \$4.79; 46,576 mules and asses, valued at \$995,407, or an average value of \$21.37; 179,268 sheep, valued at \$1,068,968, or an average value of \$5.96; and 1,323,962 hogs, valued at \$1,502,412, or an average value of \$1.13. The assessed valuation of railroad systems is \$29,674,829.21 and that of telegraph systems \$181,555.20. This assessment, it appears, only includes the miles of track or the railroad and telegraphic lines proper, for under the head of "other property," which takes in all miscellaneous matter, an assessed value is placed at \$1,422,998. The taxable valuation of the property of the state "foots up" \$182,763,538.41 for the current year; for 1888 it "footed up" \$176,012,820.45. This shows an increase in the valuation in one year of \$6,750,707.96. The total levy for the current year is \$1,192,008.27, while in 1888 the levy was \$1,325,987.79, or a decrease of \$133,979.52, or a decrease of 10.1 per cent. of wheat, oats, corn, rye and barley for the very good reason that the assessors failed to certify them up to the various county clerks. It may be well to call attention to the fact, too, that the law requires that this shall be done. In a few instances, however, the cereal acreage was properly certified, but in the main the county clerks neglected a plain obligation of the law.

A Valuable Mystery.

Keary special: J. R. Mote, a farmer living in Phelps county, about twelve miles from Kearney, is in possession of a curiosity which is a valuable relic of prehistoric times in this part of the continent. Some time ago, while excavating for a cave, he exhumed a large brown stone weighing over twenty pounds. When the clay was removed from it a large fossil, representing a clenched human hand, was revealed. The specimen had been broken from the mammoth arm just above the wrist and the imprint of a coarse cloth or some woven material was plainly outlined on the back of the hand. At the time of the discovery nothing was said of it, as Mr. Mote's name does not belong to the curious class of people. For several months the specimen had lain about the house, no one who saw it had any idea of its great amount of wealth held firmly in the grasp of the stony fingers. A small boy in the family, whose faculty of smashing things is just beginning to develop, conceived the idea of opening the hand. When broken, to his astonishment, there rolled out eleven brilliant transparent stones. The discovery of these beauties was not made public until yesterday, when Mr. Mote showed them to a jeweler who pronounced them genuine first water diamonds without a speck or flaw to mar their beauty. The pieces are nearly uniform in shape, and are about the size of Lima beans. They have the appearance of being water worn. The possessor of this valuable find will dispose of his diamonds in such a way as to dig up his farm in search of the other part of the diamond's antique anatomy. The mystery of the broken hand is one of perplexing interest. How long has it been there? To what race of giants did it once belong? Was the subject an ancient miser who died grasping his most precious possessions? To these, and a hundred more questions, the modern historian has no answer.

All Over the State.

A call is out for a regular third party prohibition convention to be held in Lincoln on the 21st and 22d inst. Delegates are appointed as follows: One at large from each county, one for each ten votes cast for Clinton B. Fisk and one from each W. C. T. U. organization. If all avail themselves of the privilege there will be 1,139 delegates. The Lancaster county convention is called to meet in Lincoln, August 17th. Asland is now without a school. A vacant lot in Beatrice sold for \$7,400. The breaking of bucking bronchos is not allowed on the streets of Hastings. The stage of the Kearney opera house is being enlarged to double its original size. Ben Hur and Mesala will be the contestants in a chariot race at the Hastings fair. Mrs. Taylor of Eustis has read the Bible eleven times and has commenced on the twelfth. J. C. Wilson, a vigorous gentleman of Ashland celebrated his seventy-third birthday one day last week. August 29 Cheyenne county will vote on a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of \$25,000, to pay its indebtedness. The candidates who started from Lexington in June have been heard from at Mexico, Mo., going down the Missouri rapidly but slowly. Table Rock citizens have asked the B. & M. road to put in a spur running from the depot to the town site in order to facilitate shipping business. Eva Smith fell the other day and fractured a collar bone. She had just recovered from a like misfortune which occurred some months ago. Mrs. Johnson was enjoying the usual family reunion

grounds, a pickpocket relieved her of a note and mortgage for \$110.

While three young men of Lexington were hunting a careless shot from one of them took effect in the faces of the other two, and W. H. Lindeman will probably lose an eye.

Rev. Lamar, an ex-confederate officer, delivered a loyal and eloquent speech at the Long Pine [Chautauqua] on G. A. B. day, which was well received by the old veterans present.

The Nebraska City water works plant changed hands twice in one day and is the property of the Nebraska City Water and Light company, composed principally of New York capitalists.

Technic merchants are endeavoring to secure Missouri river rates.

While James Carman of Spring Creek was working about a threshing machine the stacker fell on him, striking him in the face, which resulted in a fracture of the nasal bones and facial deformity.

A new railroad, a club house, a paper mill, a starch factory, an oat meal mill, and several business blocks, besides a few miles of paving, are among the improvements that Beatrice will record for the year 1889.

The Kearney New Era says it will be fully a year and a half before the spindles in the Kearney cotton mills will sing. A cotton mill cannot be built as quickly as one of these square topped tenement houses.

A Columbus sheriff endeavored to serve a summons on a farmer living near town by placing the document in the gentleman's lap. An intelligent sheep of literary turn of mind seized the document and took to the woods.

J. R. Crittenden, superintendent of the Compas Gattle company's ranch on the North river, has been arrested and taken to Sidney charged with embezzlement. The company had about \$15,000 invested in the ranch and stock, and an investigation shows that it has nothing left but the land.

The excitement over the coal find at South Sioux City does not diminish. Another hole has been sunk about 176 rods from the group, the coal was found a little deeper, the surface after penetrating the same formation.

Rev. I. H. Heaton of Fremont is eighty years of age. He is the father of the Congregational church at that place as well as of the state, being the oldest resident preacher of that denomination and probably the oldest preacher in the state.

Calvin Smith of West Blue took the train at Exeter the other day to make a trip to Furnas county. Mr. Smith is seventy-six years of age and has lived near railroads for thirty years, but strange to say was never on board a train of cars before.

Commissioned.

The adjutant general has commissioned the following officers of the Nebraska National Guard.

N. P. Lundeen, York, captain company A, first regiment.
N. P. Fisher, York, first lieutenant company A, first regiment.
George J. Paul, Omaha, first lieutenant, Edward Creighton guards.
Edward J. McVan, Omaha, second lieutenant, Edward Creighton guards.
Fred A. Bailey, Shelton, second lieutenant, company A, second regiment.
Arthur T. Scott, Geneva, first lieutenant, company G, first regiment.

A Lucky Finn.

Duith (Minn.) Tribune, July 16. William Dalquist is the name of a lucky Finlander who at present is a day laborer in R. A. Gray's saw mill at the West End. The fact is, William, who has been in this country for some six years or more and who has been a hard worker all his life, is one of the lucky persons who drew a "plum" at the drawing of the Louisiana State lottery held on June 18 last, he holding one-fourth of ticket "9185," which drew the capital prize of \$600,000. When Mr. Dalquist was made aware of his good fortune or a statement in the Tribune that that man who had won the big prize, he was overjoyed beyond measure and was the recipient of many congratulations from his numerous friends and at the same time drew the attention of his neighbors. Mr. W. A. Foote here immediately offered Dalquist \$1,800 for his little slip of paper, but William thought he would do his own cashing and thus save the \$200, which he has done. As soon as he can make arrangements he will at once proceed to Finland, where his father and mother, who are poor people, live. The \$15,000 Mr. Dalquist says will be more than enough to keep his parents, himself and one of his two youngest daughters (which latter was said with a slight distortion of his facial muscles, tending to a smile) for the rest of their days.

For Sale.

One-half interest in one of the best weekly papers in the state. Politics republican. Is the official paper of the city and county. A good job office in connection. The owner has other business, and will sell a half interest to a practical man, who will devote all his time to the paper. \$500 cash, his price, and unless you have the money and mean business, don't write. ITALIC SPACE, Care of Newspaper Union, Lincoln, Neb.

THE MARKETS.

LINCOLN, NEB.	
CATTLE—Butchers' steers.....	\$3 50
Cows.....	2 75
HOGS—Fattening.....	3 75
Stockers.....	3 40
SHEEP.....	3 40
WHEAT—No. 2.....	85
No. 3.....	80
OATS—No. 2.....	30
No. 3.....	25
RYE—No. 2.....	30
No. 3.....	25
FLAXSEED.....	1 35
POPKORN.....	25
APPLES.....	2 00
HAY—Prairie, bulk.....	4 50
OMAHA, NEB.	
CATTLE—Prime steers.....	\$3 80
Cows.....	1 75
HOGS.....	3 85
mixed.....	3 55
KANSAS CITY, MO.	
CATTLE—Corn fed.....	\$2 00
Cows.....	1 75
HOGS—Good to choice.....	4 20
Mixed.....	3 90
CHICAGO, ILL.	
CATTLE—Prime steers.....	\$4 20
Stockers and feeders.....	2 20
HOGS—Fattening.....	4 20
SHEEP.....	3 75
CORN.....	70

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for the Home.

Twenty thousand women and children who work in Chicago receive less than \$3 a week.

A salt ham should be soaked overnight in plenty of soft water previous to boiling.

Save the juice that drians out of roast and steaks to add to stock for soups and meat sauces.

Almost any stain will yield to repeated exposures to the sun if wet even with water each time it dries.

A wash in borax water before retiring tends to keep the hands soft and smooth.

Don't forget that a cloth-covered broom will wipe off the dust from papered walls.

Rats are almost crazy for sunflower seed. If you want to catch them bait your trap with these seeds.

Gum-chewing is accused by a Philadelphia doctor with causing dimness of vision, and every optic atrophy.

Nothing is earned without hard labor. Hence, if anyone obtains anything without labor, he is defrauding some one else.

Oildcloth can be utilized as kettle rests. They save the ebony impression of black feet upon the woodwork.

To remove grease from papered wall, try rubbing the spots with a piece of flannel moistened in spirits of wine.

Do your grumbling out of the house. It is ones duties of manhood to bear life's burdens and cheer those who are dependent on you.

A late fancy in neck lingerie is the deep, falling plisse and the narrow, upright ruche of sulphur yellow gauze.

The new mohairs come in all shades of color in "shots" effect and in bars, plaids, and checks of great beauty and effectiveness.

Serges for beautiful beach and tennis gowns are finer and softer than ever before, and are highly favored by English and American women.

Hats and bonnets of straw are now dyed in every tint known to nature. Several of the colors are sometimes woven in on the chapeau.

Miss Tessie Jones, Argonia, Kna., says she can husk and crib a bushel of corn in ten minutes—a good deal less time than it takes most mothers to husk and crib a baby.

For a cough, boil one ounce of flaxseed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, a little rock candy, and the juice of three lemons. Take a glass hot before retiring.

When there are symptoms of ringworm, wash the sore member three or four times daily in a strong solution of borax, then dust off the fine powder.

Only sharp scissors should be used in trimming lamp-wicks if an even clear flame is wanted. The wick should not be cut below the charred portion, but just at the point of change.

To set delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soak them ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been well stirred.

Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room are excellent deodorizers.

Milk may be canned just as you would can fruit. Bring the milk to the boiling point and fill your jars to the brim with it; then shut air-tight. This will keep any length of time, and be just as good when opened as when it was put up.

Stains of vegetable colors, fruit, red wine, and red ink may be removed from white goods by sulphur fumes or chlorine water. On colored cottons and woollens, wash with luke warm soda-saline. Silk, the same, but more cautiously.

John Rober, of Maryland, says that an old cider barrel, cut in half will make a good cradle for twins. "It will be economy," he writes, "and may help to solve the problem. 'What is the matter with us?'" Thank you, John!—Farm Journal.

A hammock pillow is an addition considered necessary to complete the furniture of a garden in city or country during summer. Filled with down, hair, or the odorless twigs of the pine, it is covered with the gray striped ticking used by the manufacturers of awnings.

Canaries are often famished for fresh cool water. You see bits of sugar, and sponge cake and cracker tucked all about the wires, while the drinking cup will be empty, or filled with dirty water that no bird with respect for itself will touch. Have a bath tub, too, that is large enough to spread its wings and splash.

A formula for cream candy: Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, add one teaspoonful of cold water and flour to the taste. Stir together a little and then add confectionary (pulverized) sugar till stiff enough to knead like bread. Then mould in shape and add your nuts, either on top or inside.

A glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling a pound of glue in a sufficiency of skimmed milk. To make a strong glue in a laying and veneering, take the best

light brown glue, free from clouds or streaks, dissolve it in water, and to every pint add one-half gill of the best vinegar, and one-half ounce of isinglass.

At the Friends' yearly meeting in Philadelphia, the woman's meeting gave some very sensible and good advice. Friends were advised to "live not merely within the bounds of their circumstances," but within the limits of simplicity and truth. Wives were urged to "help their hard-working husbands by thoughtful economy." Therich were asked to "give useful employment to those in need, and to pay good wages for honest work." Mothers were enjoined "not to dress their children in satins and send them to parties at unreasonable hours."

Nothing is a more desirable talent in the interest of long life than the ability to take a nap at will. All great conquerors have possessed this ability, and it was a factor in their success. A half-hour's rest in the afternoon is worth getting, if possible, and I think that girls who are not very robust, and who feel dragged and weary, not to say a little cross and fretful, would do well to take such a nap regularly. You will feel much brighter and fresher for the coming day, and for whatever work you have to do in the latter part of the day.—Our Youth.

Suburban Dyspeptics.

A very sensible physician, who lives in a fashionable suburb, tells me that there are many men residing in his village and doing business in the city who are confirmed dyspeptics. "The cause of this phenomenon," he said, "was well known to all physicians practicing in suburbs and towns. It is entirely the effect of having to catch a train. The stomach is as easily prevented from secreting the gastric juice as a cow is from giving down her milk. The cow must be calm and happy or the milk will not come, and the man must be quiet and free from anxiety when he eats, or the descent of his food into his stomach will produce a very imperfect flow of the gastric juices, and the food, instead of digesting, will decay and produce irritation. Now, these fellows who live in the suburbs all ways eat breakfast with the timetable in their minds and their eyes on the clock. Moreover, it will sometimes happen that they are a few minutes late, and the consequence is that they have to run to catch the train. This violent exercise, so soon after eating, greatly aggravates the harm already done, and the man has heartburn the whole day. This happens constantly, and it is not a great while before the man is a chronic dyspeptic.—Chicago Journal.

Dust Particles In The Air.

An ingenious method has been devised by John Aitken for counting the dust particles in the atmosphere. It was found that when the moisture is condensed in a rarefied atmosphere, each raindrop has a dust particle for its nucleus; so that by sweeping a measured portion of the air, into an exhausted receiver, by means of pure air, and counting the number of deposited drops, it is easy to calculate the number of dust particles in a given volume of the impure air. The counting is managed by having the silver plate in the receiver divided into millimetre squares, so that it is only necessary to count the drops on one square millimetre. Mr. Aitken showed that the air of a hall contained 400,000 particles to the cubic centimetre, while a specimen of air taken near the roof of the hall gave 3,500,000 to the cubic centimetre. In Edinburgh, on a fine day after snow, the number of dust particles in the cubic centimetre was 75,000, but in pure country air the number is often as low as 5000.

Healthy Girls.

It is no longer fashionable with the fair sex to feign delicacy, nor are the girls of the coming generation actuated by an insane desire to appear fragile and genteel at the expense of health. The scores of buxom, bright-eyed young ladies one will meet upon any of our thoroughfares any afternoon is ample evidence of the truth of the assertion. No longer do the fair ones seem wan and pale to look upon, nor is their style of locomotion suggestive of effort; but on the contrary, nearly all seem strong and lithe of limb, and with cheeks suffused with the ruddy glow of health. Doctors generally agree that there is far less of sickness among the sect than had formerly been the case, and this could be attributed solely to the glorious practice young ladies had of late acquired of testing their capabilities as pedestrians, and in engaging in other forms of light physical exercise. It is to be hoped that the good work will go on.—Albany Express.

A Hermit's Legacy to Needy Women.

L. B. Eaton, a very eccentric man, has recently died at his home near Fremont, Ind. He settled in that county in 1837, and by the closest economy in living the life of a hermit succeeded in acquiring over 1,000 acres of good land and much other property. His range will be in keeping with the oddities of his life. His land is to be divided into lots of ten acres, and on each lot there is to be erected a cottage. These cottages are intended for homes of friendless women of good character over 35 years of age. The county commissioners are named as trustees, and in case they do not wish to serve the court is authorized to appoint an executor, who must serve without compensation. The money acquired from sales of other property after building the houses is to be held in trust for the support of the good women.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

FOR THE FARMER.

Improper feeding is the cause of most of the sickness among horses.

Change the food for your horses often enough to make them relish it.

Breeding animals should have a little extra care. A little dry feed will do much.

No matter how good the breed if good care is not given the stock will hardly give satisfaction.

Red clover is said to be the best substitute for grass, for corn, for meadow hay, and for manure.

As a general rule, it never pays to attempt to cultivate the growing crops when the soil is wet.

Speaking of pasturing, a New Englander to find that it does not exceed thirty bushels. The yield for ten years—1878-1887—was a fraction less than thirty bushels.

There is nothing like pure water for a dairy cow. Stagnant water is only fit to breed malaria and mosquitoes. There should be a law compelling every owner of animals to provide pure water for all of his stock.

The time is not far distant when a farm or dairy without a silo will be considered as incomplete as a farmhouse without a cellar; and it will soon be the fashion for steam engines to go from farm to farm to fill the silo.

The value of a red clover crop for the different farm animals, in the pasture and for hay used as a fertilizer, in the rotation of crops, or in renovating a worn-out farm—almost any one of which would give it high rank among the grasses or other clovers.

In a majority of cases a hen that is a good layer is an early riser. They ought to be fed as soon as they come down from the roosts. If they can be allowed to run out, feeding early, and then again just before they go on the roosts at night, it is all they will need.

Plenty of whitewash should be used, not only for the brighter appearance, but also as a disinfectant. Hot whitewash on the inside of barns, stables, poultry houses and pig quarters, will aid in preventing vermin and insects.

The common quail is the best exterminator of the chinch bug and is followed by the prairie chicken. If protection were given these birds and they were provided with opportunity for increase and considered private property the insect pest would undoubtedly be very much decreased.

Do not attempt to grow melons or pumpkins in the corn-field if you expect to keep the corn clean and all the weeds down. It is a practice to grow pumpkins in the corn-field, but during the latter part of the season the corn is neglected in order not to disturb the pumpkin vines, which also allows weeds to grow on some places to propagate seed for another season.

Raising young pigs for spring and fall market is profitable business. Last spring I bought three sows of a neighbor who was moving away. By some bungling I lost one sow and four other pigs, yet the proceeds paid the first cost and spring feed, leaving me the two larger sows clear. Last fall their pigs brought me about \$30, while their summering cost only about one acre of pasturage.

When running to grass pigs will stand more corn or corn-mel without producing irritation or inflammation of the stomach. A pig or a hog can never be fed entirely corn or corn-mel without causing more or less inflammation of the stomach. The rank scent coming from their excrement proves this. As soon as there shall appear any signs of stomach disorder pigs shut up in pens should be put upon the ground, and they will at once begin to root up the fresh earth and eat it as an antidote.

The hay crop is second, if not first, in importance of any in the United States. Every one making a new farm should first get the wet parts into natural meadow. For its maintenance water is indispensable, but the courses should be looked after late in the fall, or quite large patches of grass may be destroyed by smothering if covered for weeks with ice where the water overflows. Indeed, no business requires more careful and constant attention to little things than farming.

Then, if eleven ears of corn can be made by the hoe, as suggested, where only ten ears would otherwise appear, he will be a benefactor who, by his efforts, leads the farmer to the adoption of methods which will add one-tenth to his former income. I have talked with many farmers about using the hoe in their corn, and I have never found but one man—a large farmer in Platt county, Illinois—who had adopted the hoe to any extent, and he put the profits of the hoe at more than 100 per cent. I believe there are "millions in it" for the state, if generally adopted.—Stockman and Farmer.

As a rule, milch cows get tepid water to drink in summer and live in a warm atmosphere, and most dairymen must have observed that the largest flow of milk is on the hottest day, while a cool day, especially if accompanied with rain causes, or witnesses, a decrease in the flow of milk. This shows that the change to cooler weather and from dry to wet in some way lays a tax upon the system of the cow which she pays by taking it out of her milk. There ought to be in this fact a hint to dairymen to provide suitable shelter for their cows at all seasons of the

year, and to endeavor to make it as comfortable for them as possible.

The New Jersey experiment station has issued a circular letter which contains a good many useful hints to farmers as to their action when a new or heretofore unknown to them insect pest attacks any of their crops. The first point is promptness in reporting the damage; do not wait until the harm is done. Send specimens of their work also. Do not try to send insects in a letter, but pack in a tight box, with some of the food they are using. Then, and also a brief account of what you know about them; how and when they work; how long you have observed them; how much damage they inflicted; what remedies you have tried and what has been your success with them. Write your name on the outside package containing the specimens. This is allowed by the postal authorities in such cases, and identifies the contents as those described in your letter.

Curiosities in Mortgages.

The method of loaning money on furniture, which has sprung so far rapidly into public favor, is constantly begetting ludicrous errors in chattle mortgages. This is due to the fact that so many illiterate men with small capital and a passion to increase it like sixty are indulging. We are compelled by law to copy every instrument put here for record or letter for letter. If there is an error we copy the mistake, but underscore it to signify that it is not the fault of the office. Not long since a man presented a mortgage that described "a blue mule with red plush trimmings." Whether it was an article of parlor or street car furniture I don't know, but I suppose he did. Another curiosity was the description of a "marble top stove, a small town in southern Montana, adjoining the Wyoming line and Yellowstone park. While he was there a party of hunters who had been out only three days returned. During that brief absence they killed fifty-six bears, grizzly, cinnamon and black, and brought with them the fresh skins as evidence. Last autumn five big bears were killed in the streets of the town, having come down from the mountain probably with the intention of making a good meal off the inhabitants. In the mountains the grizzly bears are exceeding by numerous, very ferocious, and more frequently the hunter than the hunted.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Where Bears Roams the Streets.

Mr. T. W. Blackhart, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Helena, Montana, is it. Louisville, Mr. Blackhart says Montana is full of large game and is the finest hunting ground in the United States. He tells the following bear story, and says it is no fish yarn, either. A short while before coming to Kentucky he was at Cook's Gap, a small town in southern Montana, adjoining the Wyoming line and Yellowstone park. While he was there a party of hunters who had been out only three days returned. During that brief absence they killed fifty-six bears, grizzly, cinnamon and black, and brought with them the fresh skins as evidence. Last autumn five big bears were killed in the streets of the town, having come down from the mountain probably with the intention of making a good meal off the inhabitants. In the mountains the grizzly bears are exceeding by numerous, very ferocious, and more frequently the hunter than the hunted.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Old Creedmoor.

Eastport Sentinel. "Old Creedmoor" is a big whale that plays around Passamaquoddy bay, about two miles from town, every summer. At least it is positively asserted by fishermen that the same old fellow has made his appearance annually to feed on the schools of herring that frequent the place in the summer season, and is how he got his name. In times past when some of the crack shot of the Frontier Guards were too tired to walk out to the rifle range, they would take a boat and sailing down the harbor at certain time of tide would be quite certain of finding his whale-ship playing around the bay. Then they would make use of him for a target as a part of his big carcass frequently rose above the surface, a long distance off. An ex-member of the Guards says you could always tell when he was hit he "kicked like a steer."

A Losing Game.

"Ow did it work?" said one small boy on the street to the other, "Ow did you do it?" "See? The old man he dropped a dime, and I picked it up" runned after him, and I says: 'Mister, here's a dime as you dropped,' and he puts 'is' said in 'is pocket an' he says: 'You're an honest little boy; here's a quarter for you.'"

Wal, I Dropped the Dime Right in Front of the Old Woman, when she had 'er purse open, and I picked it up, and she walks along, an' follows her an' says: 'Here missus, is a dime you dropped.'"

Wal, she takes it an' puts it in her pocket, an' I'm ten cents out."

A New Cigar.

Much excitement has been caused, says a London correspondent of The Birmingham Post, by the introduction of a new kind of cigar into the high class clubs of London. The ingredients of which it is composed remain a secret with the solidist inventors, but the effect produced upon the consumers is said to be magical. The softness of perfume, the aromatic flavor and, above all, the soothing qualities of this new cigar are undisputed, but it does not contain a particle of tobacco.

GEN. TURNBULL, of San Francisco, had a quarrel with his tailor, but while he huffed the man he continued outwardly on pleasant terms with him. At the beginning of the fall season the tailor loaded up with figured vest patterns. The general saw them and presented a notorious sporting man with one and a negro minister with another. No gentleman would thereafter wear a broad-cloth vest. The tailor had his stock left on his hands and was nearly ruined.

Amusements of Royalty. Near the palatial home of the Montezumas were many edifices erected solely for the pleasure of the reigning monarch; prominent was an aviary, in which birds of splendid plumage were gathered—

Creatures of wondrous tint, delightment to the eye, And some, full throated, pouring out Their gladness songs

Three hundred attendants had charge of this rare company of plump people; to feed them, give them a daily bath, collect scattering plumage, especially in moulting season, thus furnishing material for Aztec painters, was the all engrossing care.

Somewhat farther away birds of prey were also luxuriously domiciled—vultures and eagles and other "villainous eyed desperadoes"; for these, too, much thought was given, their usual bill of fare (a daily allowance) including among otherainties five hundred plump and toothsome turkeys.

And still beyond, strongly barricaded, were cages of wild animals, reptiles and serpents; the slimy, coiling, head erecting creatures held high carnival in long cages lined with down or feathers; or, if they needed recreation, troughs of mud and water were at their service. To all these prisoners of state were given apartments both light and airy, ample enough as well, in which to move untrammelled; such were imperial order, and keepers of strength and fearlessness were devoted to their comfort and cleanliness.

Extensive gardens surrounded these buildings, full of fragrant shrubs and flowers, and many medicinal plants were cultivated; and fountains of pure water threw up sparkling jets.

Ten large tanks well stocked with fish afforded sport for the lazy angler, and water fowl could here disport the live-long day.

A pavement of tessellated marble increased the ample basins, which were overhung by light and fanciful pavilions, admitting the perfumed breezes of the gardens and offering grateful shelter to the monarch and his friends in sultry summer heats.

This was in the reign of Montezuma Second, early in the Sixteenth century.—Farper's Bazar.