Two Young Lieutenants Who Are Busied With Enterprises of Great Pith and Moment.

It may easily be that the son of a mous man in New York has a bleak time of it, says the Sun of that city. He is apt to be overshadowed by his father's prominence. Jay Gould believes this.

Anybody who talks to Mr. Gould can not but be impressed with his marked philosophic temperament. It has been said that he loses his composure about once in every six years. On these occasions some of his closest friends believe that he is imprudent even to reckeness. The rest of the time he is a teen and calm observer of everything and everybody around him. These casual observations on some of Mr. Sould's characteristics, and they have been spoken of many times in Wall street, will go along with the remark of on old campaigner in the street.

Either Jay Gould loves his sons George and Edwin to the point of indiscretion," said he, "or he has weighed them up in his keen way, and thinks there's lots of sand in them."

The old campaigner meant that Mr. Gould believed that his sons had the financial acumen to justify him in pushing them to the front in the manageent of great corporations and financial nterprises with which his own name is so prominently associated.

George Gould is now practically a steran. Pages have been written about this young man of 30, who for a number of years has been his father's right hand man in the management of Western Union, Missouri Pacific, and other great corporations. George Gould is practically in command of the Western Union building. His father seldon visits the building. He has a wire from it to his home on Fifth avenue and in Irvington, and as his eldest son is a proficient pounder of the key he is in direct and confidential communication with his father. George d receives all his father's visitors. and in other ways some of the rays of his father's prominence gild him.

So much has been heard recently of Edwin Gould that he can very properly be considered a factor in the Gould fame. Very few speak of him as Edfame. Very few speak of him as Ed-win Gould. He is Eddie Gould to nearly everybody, and in Wall street he has inherited the title of "Kid Gould," which was bestowed on his brother George when he was first heard

This young man is 23 years old. He was born in the old home of the Goulds in Union square. He has a voice and a vote in the management of 300,000,000 of railroad, telegraph, and cable capital. He is at the Western Union building with his brother George every day. He is a director in the Western Union Telegraph company and its cable companies and the Manattan Elevated, secretary and a memof the executive committee of the St Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad company, president of the coal com-panies of the Missouri Pacific railroad company, and president of the Pacific railroad of Nebraska. At directors' meetings his boyish face contrasts with e of such veterans as J. Pierpont Samuel Sloan, Russell Sage, by Dillon, and Cyrus W. Field.

He is more like his father than George. He resembles him in voice and ways. George Gould can be raven hair and mustache. Young Eddie Gould's skin is even darker and his hair and mustache blacker than orge's. He has a diffident air and aks very slowly and in the low se which are so remarked with his father. In manners he is very much beis years. He acts like a young One would think in talking with him that he never thought of fun or was interested in the amusements young men. He occasionally ites, but it isn't the hearty expression of youthful jolity. In fact, in my ways he is an eminently serious

young man.
But he is just the young man that would interest some of our fair coun-try girls. He likes the theater and He has the same enthusiastic pers. He has the same entities as the series for the theater that the average city young man begins life at 15 with for the little country maidens who theater every night in the th and have a smothered regret re were any Sundays to keep m at home

He can telegraph any number of res, but he says he is not an exert receiver. In business hours he is il business, but in the afternoons he through the park and out on beyond on a dark-gray ky horse with a white tail. a member of Troop A of the first agoons, the first cavalry troop to be imitted to the national guard of the All the hesitation in young manner departs when he talks this cavalry troop. He is earnestly sterested in its success, and frankly id the other day that if he had a coby in the world it was this troop. clieves that in time it will suroy and precision of its drills and He is convinced that me is approaching when interest these troops will supplant the furore ich the Seventh and other famous

rity troops excite.

rang Gould is a member of the New

Athletic club, and when at

mbla rowed in the freshman crew London. "But we got licked," mically said, in speaking of the m. Before going to Columbia Gould went to the New York of languages, but he says he interested enough to learn to the languages taught at the When he went to Columbia he said three years. He guit the When he went to Columbia ne inid three years. He quit the s two years before because, as is, he became interested in stock initious on the Consolidated stock stroleum exchage. He was a us on the Consolidated stock bloum exchange. He was a gure on that exchange even left college, and consistently to a dash with his speculational when he recalled the makes at the time that he repeated to father's tipe. The stockes arms, he repeated the stockes arms, he repeated the stockes arms, he repeated the stockes arms, he was to the stockes arms, he was to his

speculations began to attract attention. and he relinquished them to take the place in his father's office. entially expressed the idea, though that the Western Union building was near enough to Wall street to suit any reasonable person. If young Gould has a fancy for stock speculation be impresses one with quiet indications of shrewdness and a cool determination in their management.

Starch and Fat as Food.

A Florida correspondent of the Ohic Farmer has taken to lecturing the tiller of the soil on his familiar habit of sending the best of all his products to market, reserving for himself and family only those that had been thoroughly culled over. The correspondent begins with the statement that "If there ianybody in the world who is entitled or brain," and then insists that farmers half nourished. Their meat is generless results. To be sure it lasts much bright and fair go to market, the shriv- year. of the wheat which goes to make red stant diet on potatoes, boited floor and hog, his food is reduced to starch, and graham flour is uniformly set before the baker's children. But for the pure air which furnishes the farmer's boy with part of his nourishment he would be as puny as those urban children is to yield less than the cost of produc-pent up in dark and ill-ventilated tene-ing it, the farmer himself is obviously ments. children would be even greater than jo it. This means for him a good deal the wholesome influence of pure ox- not possible to hire men on these ygea, for as a rule, city children are terms, better fed than those reared on farms. Mar -Cincinnati Times.

Bar Out the Vicious.

The watchful officials at Castle Garden are to be commended for their prompt action in the case of the recent importation of ex-convicts from Great Britain. The prudential spirit obliged to underdrain and maneur in which has for several year past pormpted bold utterance of opinion in that he may pay for the great amount of help that he is obliged to hire. favor of restriction of immigration has Now in the country cannot the farmers been awakened by the coming to our take this same lesson to themselves shores of just such vicious elements as in a slightly different snape? The shores of just such vicious elements as in a slightly different snape? The otherwise would be all the season, should be mixed with an equal portion of manure of about the same consisways. George Gould can be men. There is abundant room in the the conditions of that worked by recognized by his olive skin and United States for honest men bent market gardener, the more help upon home-building, but we have suf- farmer can, and even must, hire. ficient of the criminal class, and can farm cannot be worked over into a offer no welcome to the riff-raff and and cities.

Prison reform has become a very knotty problem, owing to the clamor of labor against the employment of manager can probably work. It is a convicts upon articles which may be good deal easier to find that limit than offered in competition with the re-sults of honest labor. When it is thoroughly analyzed, the question will tions are just what they should be, be found to be simply one of selections as to the manner of taxing the honest for the support of those who are kept their land is just rich enough to pay in duress for the good of society general. The cost of keeping the vic-ious where they can cause no injury to extra labor. The first step out of this the innocent and the honest must, in rut is to begin improving the farm. some way, come out of the tax-payer's

closely linked with that of immigration privilege that reason, and nature's law-that of self-preservationfirst should dictate sleepless watchfulness at New York, Boston and other great labor of one man, aside from its ownseaports, against the importation of convicts and other vicious and irresponsible characters. -Wisconsin, Mil-

Fly Time. The flies come with the flowers, When all the earth is fair, To poison summer's hours (Slap!-missed him, I declare!) They buzz around one's face,
They tickle brow and eye,
They're found in every place—
(Slap! bang! whack! Darn that fly.

(Wait till be comes again,) The flies as all will own,
Make saintly men profane—
(Now, then—siap: No, he's gone.)

-Boston courier

A School of Devil-Fish. Old ocean pilots and sea-going people who watched the school of devilfish that played about the pilot-boats and the tug Cynthia, before the boats got off in a recent regatta at Charleston, S. C., says that such a sight is very rare in the life of a mariner. They played about the craft for fully half an hour, and were principally young devil-fish from four feet long to six feet, and they looked like great bats. Some of them had shed their tails, while others had caudal appendages fully a yard in length. As many as twenty of these hideous-lookarine curiosities were seen at one time, and one was shot by one of the crew of Neca, and after lashing the waters of the sound into a foam it sank out of sight.

An Enegretic Teacher. Signal Post, Cal., possesses a teacher who believes in discipline. A local paper remarks: "Our energetic and enterprising teacher followed a tuna-way pupil to his home and warmed his jacket."

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Profitable Farm Help.

The amount and value of farm help hat can be profitaply employed desends on many circumstances. It is probably true that the great majority of armers do not hire enough, and equaly true that they hire more than they contain but little more than the they can make pay. We are used to considering the low prices of farm products as the chief factor in determining what farmers can do. It is often said that prices are too low to sire much. Yet on land able to yield full crops, and if the farmer be himself s man of energy and push, it is better for him to hire what he needs to keep a properly cultivated than to let such and lie idle, or after planting to be avergrown with weeds.

If the farmer himself be willing and to a good, square meal three times : the to work he will get enough out of day it is the man who labors with hanc als employes to make it profitable to hire them. If he be shiftless and inas a rule are ill-fed and only about efficient he will probably run ashore quickly whatever be his policy about

ally salt, which is neither as palatable airing help.
nor as nourishing as fresh. To digest It should be the farmer's aim to it requires a much greater effort on make his land and system of cropping the part of the stomach and with much good enough to warrant the largest less results. To be sure it lasts much possible expenditure of labor. If he longer than would fresh meat and that is a good worker himself he can get is probably one important reason why giore work out of hired help and thus the farmer uses it. The rule as to afford to hire more. A diversified meat is the one observed in the select tystem of husbandry enables him to tion of fruits and vegetables. The smploy more help by the month or bright and fair go to market, the shriv- year. This is best for both parties, eled and gnarled go on his table. As because with greatly diversified crops a result the farmer and his family genthere is profitable work at all seasons. erally show an anomic condition of The ability to devise farm improvethe blood. Their ears are nearly the ments that will pay for themselves is color of amber and are translucent. Also another important item. On the Instead of feeding his children with millions of acres where underdraining the best part of his wheat, he has all is most needed some portion of hire his flour bolted, and requires them to help varying with the capital of its eat that, which is almost pure starch, owner should be employed in that and gives the bran and shorts to his work. Three or four crops will pay live stock. As the correspondent puts the expense by their increased yields it, he drinks the skim milk and pours, on well-drained land, and the im-the cream out for the cat. The part provement is for all time. If it needs the extra crops for four years to pay blood, the farmer does not have made the cost of the drains it is equal to up into food for his family, but gives twenty-five per cent for the money, it to his pigs and calves. By his con- Not many kinds of business pay equal

Improving the productive capacity starch and fat. The butcher nor the pt soil in any way is generally so dibaker does not treat himself and fami-rectly profitable that the man who is ly as does the farmer. The best cut steadily doing it can well afford to hire in his shop the butcher usually sends more help than can one whose land is to his own table, while the product of all the time growing poorer. It is because most farmers have not enough capital in proportion to their acres to farm as they should that they do not, and cannot afford to hire. If the crop The mortality among farmer's the only man who can at all afford to among city children were it not for of hard work for little pay, and it is

Market gardeners work small areas of land and employ more help on two or three acres, often on less than one acre than many farmers do on farms of 100 or 200 acres. It is objected that this is gardening. It is, but gardening no less than farming is soil cultivation and governed by the same general rules. In the market garden the employer is the most thorough manner, in order that he may pay for the great amount garden at once. Probably before it is the off-scourings of foreign countries the owner will see the advantage of selling off part of it to be worked under other management. This is a limit to the amount of land that even the best to find the limit of help a man can profitably employ if soil and all condi-

The chief reason why farmers cannot afford to hire more help is because in them a poor living for working in, Cultivate and manure a few acres thoroughly, doing it at first without This troublesome question is so hiring and by your own labor. That losely linked with that of immigra- will perhaps give you some profit which can be used to manure and till other acres in the same way. farm has been brought up so that the er, can be employed and paid for from its produce, the next step is to still further increase its productiveness. the same careful system is continued, each upward step will be easier than the one preceding until the farm is brought to as high a degree as possible under the circumstances. There is never a loss from rich land if properly managed; but what may be extra fertility for stock and grain farming might not be rich enough for the requirement of the small fruit and vegetable gardener. - American Culti-

The Garden.

The farmer who has no garden is a cheat and a failure. He cheats himself and he cheats his family, and that is the worst kind of cheating; he fails to take half the good things he is entitled to; he lives poorly when he might live well; he punishes his stomach and keeps his pocket-book lean; he deprives himself of half the satisfaction he ought to take in seeing his crops grow and feeling that come what will he and his will have plenty to eat, and in the end he probably drives his children away from home and spends his declining years with the dyspepsia. But you say all farmers have gardens. No they don't. Four hills of cucumbers, two rows of sweet corn and a few lonesome beanstalks are not a garden any more than a broken water-wheel, five hun-dred bobbins and a loom are a cotton mill; and any quantity of stunted vege-tables on worn out soil, or any amount of weeds on good soil is not a garden any more than a clump of scrub oaks on a barren plain is a forest, or a cat-tail swamp a prairie cornfield. All farmers have so-called gardens but most of them are only so called. They occupy ground that has been tilled for years, perhaps for half a century. It may be rich in fertilizers

perhaps shaded by ancient trees whose fruiffulness ended long ago. They are probably skirted on two or three sides by a dense growth of brambles and artichokes, but the side uext the heahouse is open to all comers. They are plowed and planted at odd jobs, when the owner cannot work in the field, and usual variety of field crops, potators. corn, beans, pens, and perhaps a few cucumbers and beets. They are book once in a while," just enough to keep the woods thrifty, and they yield-all that could be expected. A real garden bears little resemblance to these. If it is broad and sunny, the soil is clean and deep, it receives the owner's carilest attention in the spring. constant care through the summer and attention late in the fall. It is laid out systematically, thouroughly cultivated, fertilized with intelligent regard to the crops to grow in it and it contains not only field crops but a great variety of vegetables and several sorts of each variety so planted as to farnish everything fresh and estable as early and as late as possible, and perhaps yield a large surplus for the market. Such a gar-den will go further towards support-ing a family, add more to their comfort an health and save more store bills than one farmer in twenty has ever dreamed of. With a good garden to go to a good housewife need never be at a loss to know what to get for din-ner from the first of July outil winter, and from it she can set a better table than any amount of money will proide away from a city market. a garden costs a good deal of time and care, and some money, but it comes to much more than it costs, a farmer can make. Besides this a fine garden is one of the healthlest and pleasantest places on a farm. The man who does not enjoy owning and seeing one, who cannot get solid comfort and substantial satisfaction in working one, has not only a sluggish soul but a stomach that sadly needs to be refined and educated, essocially if he is one of that class who ook upon gardening as very small usiness for able-bodied men, and when the ground is plowed and a few potatoes and a little corn planted, leave the rest to the women and children. Such a farmer deserves to be fed on salt horse and Johany-cake from December to January. Our advice then is, to all our readers who own land, to make a garden, make it in a good spot, make it big, plant it in not only substantials of "garden sauce," but fruits and relishes, a score of things of which you perhaps know nothing but which you can learn about by a little inquiry. Don't be stingy with your fertilizers; don't be afraid of wasting labor; don't worry in well doing, but keep right a it. . if you were cultivating it to sup the table of an epi-cure to whom mone; "as no object; it will pay you, and show ou how little you have known of the blessings that you have follow the ownership of a farm .-

Practical Farmer. Farm Notes.

It often does young grain good to harrow it if a heavy rain has fallen, packing the surface soil before the has sprouted. The harrow breaks the crust, lets in warm air, and thus keeps the soil moister than it ground so that no second crust will form.

A careless corn planter may easily damage the crop ten times the amount of his wages, either by putting in too little or too much seed, or dropping it one side the right mark, so it will be sure to be cut out by the cultivator. With every hill in its right place and three good plants in it there need be little hand labor used to make the

It is perhaps an indication of the depreciated character of much northern farm help that muies are coming into such favor for doing farm work. At the south they have long superseded horses, which latter are mainly used for road and pleasure purposes. The mule is a rough customer to abuse. He is lively with his heels and enforces somewhat respectful treatment.

The earliness, productiveness and value of the grape crop can be greatly increased by judicious thinning of the clusters. Cut them off as soon as the buds appear, leaving two instead of three or four on a single shoot. The Catawaba and possibly other late ripening kinds may be profitably thinned to one cluster on a shoot. This will probably ripen and be worth more than three or four unripe clusters.

It is not alone for the young that milk is healthful, though its characteristics especially adapt it to promote bodily growth. It is almost equally a specific for brain exhaustion and the student or writer who is fagged out will find a glass of warmed milk to relieve him better than a stimulant. Ice-cold drinks, as indeed all ice-cold drinks should be avoided. as they are very injurious to digestion.

There may be conditions of temperature and moisture in the soil that will make severe root pruning of corn by deep cultivation, not only not injurious but even beneficial. But the man who cuts off a root takes a chance that it may hurt the plant. If the seed bed for corn has been properly prepared, shallow culture will be all the crop will need. If it has not been, it is rather late after the corn is up to rem-

edy the original mistake.

The old fashloned notion that peas must be bushed in gardens, is growing out of date. The bush only makes a harbor for weeds, and often prevents plowing the ground after the crop is off. The small varieties surely do not need bushing. With the large varieties sow a little more thickly in the rows than if they were to be bushed. They will fall down, smother some of the work of the source of t the weeds, turn up and bear nearly as many as if they were bushed. - American Cultivator.

Hints to Housekeepers. To remove stains from cups and aucers, scour with powdered bath brick and sonp.

Wash the hair in cold sage tea; it will keep the hair from falling out.

but it is vastly more so in angle-worms | once if they are taken immediately and | AN ENCOUNTER WITH INDIANS and weed-seed. They are small and held over a pail while boiling water is poured upon them.

If so unfortunate as to seorch the bosom of a shirt while ironing it, hang in the sun, and it will be drawn out in a few hours.

Carpets will look much brighter after sweeping if wiped off with a damp cloth.

Oilcloths should never be washed in hot soapsuds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk The same treatment applies to a stone or slate hearth.

A few drops of ammonia in a cup of warm rain water, carefully applied with a wet sponge, will remove the spots from paintings and chromos.

An Acrostic.

Great source Divine! Thou Kings of Kings! Eternal Father! Mighty One! Our God! To Thee Columbia brings Respectful thanks for Washington Glad bearts we on Thine alters lay,

Ensemble o'er a continent, While oft, ungrateful, they this day Are thine for our first president. Shield us. O Lord, the nation shield!

Hold o'er this land Thy scepter strong? Incline us to the ways to yield. Nor suffer us to foster wrong. Grant us. O God, a fond desire

To live in peace and unity
Oh. May we as a nation fear
No power but Thine, no King but Thee! Chas M'Cutcheon

Protecting Trees from Rabbits.

A norsyman recommends the following remedies: A teaspoonful of tinctare of assofortida in half a bucketful of liquid clay, mud or muck of any kind, applied with a brush to the stem and branches of young trees will preserve them from the attacks of rabbits without injury to the trees. Two or three applications during the winter water and cow manure made pretty strong forms an excellent anti-rabit composition. There should be plenty of the latter ingredient, both to make it adhere properly and because, if the lime be in excess the mixture dries too white upon the trees and is unsightly, whereas if properly mixed it dries just the right shade of greenish When tar is objectionable on account of its injuring the young trees, a simple mixture of soot and cow ma nure made thin enough to be put on with a bruhs will help to ward off the attacks of rabbits during the ordinary seasons. A mixture of equal propor tions of sulphur, soot and lime, made up into a thick cream with liquid cow manure, is also very effectual in cases where a strongly smelling remedy is not objected to. Where appearance is of no consequence Stockholm tar is recommended. Gas tar should never be applied to young trees, especially if the bark be already stripped from them. The stem should be tarred from the ground to about twenty inches in height. the trees be planted for ornament the following plan is preferable if the extra expense be no objection. Instead of applying to the tree itself, stick three or four stakes around each plant at the distance of 9 inches or a foot from it; then tie a piece of fresh tared line round the stakes at a distance of of manure of about the same consistence as the tar or it may injure some of the trees. A strip of tared paper tied round the stem is also of service where the rabits are not very pumerous. Strong subjects may be daubed with a mixture of equal parts of gas tar, cow manure and water made into a thick paint. If there be any marks of old bites they should be carefully painted over. Among miscellaneous remedies are the following: Place a thin layer of weeds or refuse round the stems, and fasten it with a tough reed or tle of straw. Rub the bark with something distasteful to them, such as strong smelling grease. The applica-

change. A Letter hard to Read.

when snow falls and again in March

s said to be an excellent remedy.

Wire netting or tying sticks or corn-

stocks round the necks of plants are

A good story is told of a well known young Pittsburger is going the rounds. A few days ago the young man went to panions, "had a time," spent all his money, and when he began to sober up found himself in jail. He could not be released until his fine was paid. He therefore sent a letter to a friend this city, requesting a loan to help him out of his trouble. He is about the worst penman in Allegheny county, and it happened that the man to whom the letter was addressed could read little of it except the signature. That was plain and so was the statement, "I am in jail," but these were the only parts of the document that were legible. So he took the letter around among his friends, some of whom were experts in deciphering bad writing, until he found a man who could read the biggest part of it.

But the letter had passed through
fifty or sixty hands before it reached

As one of the most earnest appeals it contained was the sentence:
"Don't for the world tell this to a living soul." The chagrin of the young man can be imagined when he got back from Cleveland and found that every one of his acquaintances knew about his adventure. He says he will either learn to write, or else employ an amanuensis hereafter.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Cow with a Tender Heart. A fine ewe sheep belonging to Elbert Swan of Preston, Conn., was drowned last week in a brook that runs through the farm and the outlook was dark for her two small lambs. But one of Mr. Swan's cows promptly adopted the waifs and she suckles them daily in wans and see suckles them daily in the distant pasture where they are they are they hair in cold sage tea; it wash the hair from falling out.

Tea or coffee stains will come out at stead at night. A Courageous Act at the Time of the Cheyenne War.

In 1874 the Cheyenne Indians resident in the Indian Territory became restive and undertook predatory expeditions, which aroused a like bloodthirsty feeling in other tribes. A general Indian war resulted, one of the incidents of which, set down in Uncle Sam's "Medal of Honor," speaks nobly for the personal heroism of our soldiers During a skirmish in Texas the white men had sought shelter in a buffalo callow on the top of a knoll. At that soment it was discovered that one of their number named Smith was wounded, and had fallen outside of the shelter. Unless he could be brought in he would certainly be butchered, but any attempt at bringing him in

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It was a hero's opportunity, and the hero was there. A scout named Chap-man laid aside his rifle, sprang out of the wallow, and, running to Smith tried to lift him. He thus tells his own story of what followed: "Smith was not a very large man, but I declare he seemed to weigh a ton. Finally I lay down, and got his chest across my back and his arms around my neck. It was as much as I could do to stagger under him, for he couldn't help himself one bit. By the time I had gone 20 or 30 yards about fifteen Indians came for me at the full speed of their ponics. They all knew me and yelled 'Anos! Anos! We have got you now!' I pulled my pistol, but I could not hold Smith on my back with one hand, so I lethim, The boys in the buffalo wallow pened fire on the red skins just at the ight time and I fired with my pistol. There was a tumbling of ponies and a scattering of Indians, and in a minute

booked like certain death.

"I got Smith up again and made for the wallow, but before I could reach it will be sufficient. A mixture of lime another gang came for me. I had only one or two shots in my pistol, so I didn't fight, but run for it. When I was within about 20 yards of the wallow a little old scoundrel rode almost onto me and fired. I fell, with Smith on top of me, but as I didn't feel any pain I thought I had stepped in a hole, The Indians couldn't stay around there long, for the boys made it red-hot, so I jumped up, picked up Smith and got safe into the wallow. 'Anos,' said ore, 'you're badly hurt.' 'No. I am not.' sald I. 'Why, look at your leg.' he

"Sure enough, the leg was shot of ust above the ankle joint. I had been walking on the bone, dragging the foot behind me, and in the excitement I never knew it."-Philadelphia Press.

An Interesting Suggestion.

An aronaut now in this city makes an interesting suggestion. "Has any body," he says, "ever used the balloon in the exploration of Central Africa, et proved that it would not be serviceable? Look at Stanley, struggling for years amid forests, swamps, and savage tribes, yet unable to make his way into the interior, but would it not be possible for a skillful aeronaut to take him in a balloon from the eastern coast of Africa, proceed in the direction of Ujiji, and from there toward the the Nile, surveying the sources of country as he went along? They would sweep across the continent at the rate of 400 or 500 miles a day, so that but a short time would be needed for the long journey, and they would meet with no obstruction from swamps, forests, or savages.

The balloon would easily carry all the provisions and water required by the party during their trip, and the aeronants might travel only during the day, descending for rest at night. Years ago Prof. Wise repeatedly made voyages of 1,000 miles in his balloos, and competant sky-flyers might now be found to solve the African problem through a voyage in an air ship. It is the only way to do it, and I shall tell Stanley so when he gets back here it lecture." It is to be understood that the aeronaut who made the foregoing remarks is an enthusiasts on his favorite subject. -- New York Herald.

A Singular Mistake.

effectual remedies in severe seasons where the rabits are numerous. -- Ex-A Hartford lady tells this true relation concerning her ancestor, who was a direct descendant of John Eliot. the great missionary and scholar. This indy lived in New Haven and had occasion to send to Boston for a Cleveland. He fell in with boon com- at that time (about 1765) not producing these necessaries. In due time the kegs arrived, and on opening them it was discovered that one was filled with Spanish dollars. The family wrote to the Boston merchant telling him that one of the keys held something more valuable than nails. He replied that he had bought them for nails and his responsibility therewith ended. they were kept among the family treasures for many years untouched and unclaimed, until the death of the head of the house, who in her will or-dered that they be melted and cast into a communion service for the New Haven church, which was done. and it is still probably in use. - Hartford Courant.

A Jail Court.

The seventeen persons awaiting trial in the Somerset county jail. Pennsylvania, have adopted a code of laws of their own, and elected Lewis, chief of the McClellandtown gang, as their judge. A few days ago two men pris-Judge Lewis sentenced them to be bumped against the prison wall, which was done so vigorously that the watchman thought a wholesale outbreak was being attempted. He was on the point of slarming the town, when the situation was explained.

The Electrical Review figures out that if all the telephone wires in this country were stretched in a continu ous line they would reach seven times around the earth, and that if the mes through one set of instruments i through one set of instruments would, allowing two minutes for each would, allowing two minutes for each measage, require nearly ten years & transmit them all.