The Washington (D. C) Post says: Many readers have had their bumps of curiosity intensely agitated during the past few days by the numerous applications in the "Want" column for coupon bonds issued by the late "Confederate States of America." To jump into the true inwardness of this sudden demand for bonds that for many years had been considered of no more value than the paper upon which they were printed, a Post representative called upon the brokers named in the advertisement.

The first one visited-a woman, by the way-said that her husband would pay \$4 for all the \$1,000 bonds of the right kind offered, but as to the right kind she was ignorant; her husband, who was absent on other business, knew how to pick the good ones out. He was acting, she said, for a New York firm on a commission; he had not as yet purchased any large number of bonds, but there had been many in-

A second dealer in the bonds was absent when the reporter called, but his confidential clerk said the trade was a brisk one. During the day the house had purchased about eighty \$1,000 bonds at \$3 to \$4 each, mostly from

Washington people, and in small sums. Bateman & Co. stated that inside of a week they had purchased Confederate bonds of the face value of over \$2,-900,000, in bunches of from \$25,000 to \$150,000. The price ranged from \$3.75 to \$4.50. They had about completed arrangements to purchase a batch of \$1,000,000 from a Texas party. They were acting on special orders from an English broker, and did not know what the Englishman intended to do with the bonds. They only purchased bonds with the coupon due July 1, 1865, attached, and most of their purchases were the 6s, 7s or 8s of the issue of 1865.

A prominent banking house was next visited. The Cashier said that no regular house would touch these Confederate bonds. He had seen a dispatch from a New York broker offering \$7,-000 for \$1,000,000 for 6s, 7s or 8s, issue

Williams & Son smilingly admitted the bonds of the defunct Confederacy. Of late their purchases averaged \$1. 000,000 a day, at rates of \$1.75 to \$4.50 Philip shust one day before. Philip ish per \$1,000. They purchased all kinds not a square man." of these bonds, but only paid the top rates for bonds with the coupon due July 1, 1865, attached. They had also purchased quite a number of cotton Louis. bonds. The reporter modestly asked the object of purchase, but the question remained unanswered. "I suppose," said the elder Williams, "that with Louis." these purchased bonds will all go into English hands, and that the Englishmen expect to get the coupons of July 1, 1865, cashed out of the gold that rests in the Bank of England and in other depositories to the credit of the ern Confederacy. The United States can't get the money. Now, what will prevent the holders of these bonds from Louis, maybe my fadder-law. gold? Again, the market price for these bonds is steadily advancing. A coupon on a \$1,000 bond, bearing eight per cent., calls for \$40; the bond now brings only \$4.24.50. There is no telling how high the market price will go. In fact, the whole business is mighty uncertain. The price may jump up to \$30 per \$1,000; it may fall down to zero. They are good bonds to speculate infor bold speculators."

A prominent ex-Confederate was interviewed on the subject. "I think," he said, "we fellows have millions of credit over in Europe; how much only the Lord and Judah P. Benjamin know. der store before he left."
"If you'll step out de The trouble is, those confounded Englishmen won't give it up, I think the Bank of England ought to be garnisheed in the name of the surviving braves of the Confederate army. The good Lord knows that the gold, be it tim, as he went out. \$2,000,000 or \$200,000,000, as is variously estimated, would come mighty handy to most of us. I burned up all my bonds, save one, when we surrendered to Sherman, after I had wasted half a day in vainty endeavoring to exchange a \$1,000 bond for a bottle of whisky. My advice to the people of the South is to sell."

A call was next made on the Treasary Department. Treasurer Gilfiflan said that he knew nothing about the Confederate bonds save the single fact that they would not figure in his forthcoming debt statement. The custodian in charge of captured and abandoned property said that there were stored away in the Treasury building not less than \$50,000,000 of these Confederate bonds, all properly signed and ready for delivery; they had been captured by the Federal troops at Richmond and elsewhere during the latter days of the civil war. "Why don't you sell them?" asked the Fost reporter. "At \$4 on the \$1,000 the sale would put \$200,000 into Uncle Sam's strong box.' "Couldn't think of such a thing," replied the custodian: "we want those bonds to pay off the Southern Congress-

Judge Lawrence, the law officer of the Treasury, was next consulted. "This movement in Confederate bonds," he said, "is a genuine sur-prise. The movement, if it means anything, means that the parties who are purchasing these bonds, English bankers, I am informed, intend to garnishee the Bank of England. At the collapse of the rebellion there was considerable money in the Bank of England to the credit of the Confederate States, I have heard the sum estimated all the way from \$800,000 to \$10,000,000. By every principle of the law of nations nean cable is completed. It connects that money belongs to the United 221 towns, and has cost about \$7 .-States. Acting on this principle our 000,000.

The Speculation in Confederate Bonds, Government, some years after the collapse of the rebellion, made repeated efforts to secure the money. For that purpose Mr. Raynor, now Solicitor of the Treasury, was sent to England, but his mission was an unsuccessful one. have heard that he was told that if the American Government claimed the assets of the defunct confederacy it must also assume the liabilities. Anyway, Mr. Raynor came home without the money. The purchasers of these socalled Confederate bonds evidently expect in some way to capture that gold locked up in the Bank of England. I am not of the opinion that they wil' succeed.

"Who Sold Dot Coat!"

Yesterday morning a tall young man of twenty landed at the Union Depot with a bundle under his arm, and after three or four minutes spent in getting his bearings he walked up Jefferson avenue and turned into a clothing

"Do you vish to try on some coats and wests for a dollar?" asked the proprietor, as he rushed from behind the

"No, I guess not. Do you deal on the square?'

"My frent, dot is exactly vhat I does. I vas so square dot I lose \$3,000 last year. Can I sell you an oafercoat for

"No, I guess not. Here is an overcoat that I bought of you four weeks

"Bought of me?" "Yes. I think you are the man. When I got it home we found that it was moth-eaten. I can pick it to pieces in a dozen places." "Is dot bossible! Und how much you

"Eight dollars." "My sthars! And vhat you want

"I want my money back." "Vhell-vhell. My frent, I am sorry for you. You seem like an honest poy,

and it vhas too bad." "Yes, it was a swindle, and I want

my money back." "Dear me, but I vish yoo vhas here yesterday! Let me oxplain to you. that they were driving a lively trade in You bought dot coat four weeks ago?" "Yes, four weeks to day."

"Vhell, I had sold oudt to my cousin not a square man.

"What have I got to do with Philip?" "Let me oxplain. In dree days Philip makes assignment to my brudder Dot Louis is a leedle off. He would sheat your eye-teeth away from you. "Yes, but I haven't anything to do

"Let me oxplain. Louis kept der place a week, und he gif a chattel mort-

gage to my fadder-law, and vhas bounced out. "I don't know anything about that."

was. I cannot tell you who sold you dot coat. Maybe it vhas Philip, maybe getting their proportionate share of this couldn't haf been me, for I whas in Shicago. If you leave dot coat I vhill write to my wife. She is square, shust you can take a linen duster and two white wests and call it all right.'

"Say, this is a sneaking swindle," exclaimed the young man.
"Maybe it vhas. Philip vhas a great

"I'll go to the police!"

"Vhell, dot is all right: maybe der police vhill help me catch Louis. I shust found oudt last night dot he cut all der hind buttons off all der coats in "If you'll step out doors I'll mash

" Vhell, I like to oblige, but you see I vhas only agent for my wife.

"Well, you'll hear from me again, and don't you forget it!" said the vic-

"I hope so I hope so. I like to make it all right. I vhas only agent for my wife, but I feel so square dot I take dot coat back for three dollars if

you whant to trade it out in paper col-

An Amicable Separation.

lars!" - Detroit Free Press.

An Ansonia wife of thirty sought a divorce from her husband, aged seventy, on the ground of cruelty. The old gentleman, who is said to be worth \$20,000, took a sensible view of the case, and proposed to his wife a note for \$10,000, secured by a good mortgage and payable at his death, also to pay her \$100 per year in quarterly installments, and to support her son by a former husband until he should be able to take care of himself. The wife brought the proposition to her attorney, and Saturday afternoon the lawyer visited Ansonia, drew up the contract, took the note, and was, by terms of the contract, appointed trustee. By this expeditious business a long trial was prevented, harrowing details of matrimonial unpleasantness were kept from the public, and the gentleman signing the contract became the most happy and satisfied party of the three who figured in the transaction .- Hartjord (Ct.) Courant.

-Even when damaged wheat is considered unfit for stock it may be used with profit in the poultry yard. There is no food so favorable to egg production, and at two dollars a bushel it will pay to feed it in moderation to laving hens, Wheat screenings, although not so good as wheat itself, is excellent if alternated with some other grain.

-The network of German subterra-

Youths' Department.

THE BIRDS MEETING.

The blustry wind had called them all: The birds arrived, the large, the small. The owl, of course, was chosen Judge; He stared around, but didn't budge.

The robins, jays and meadow-larks Got up to make a few remarks; They said the time had come to go. Red leaves and gold flew to and fro.

The sparrows then grew spiteful quite. They thought it much too soon for flight; But bluebirds longed for bluer skies. And wrens thought this was very wise.

The blackbirds said their time was up: The berries gone, where should they The carbirds said they quite agreed. Twas time the warning they should beed.

The owl this question put: "Say 'Ay,' Those who intend away to fly!" All but the sparrows vote to got These cheep a most decided "No."

"Tis carried," said the owl; "adlen!" "The birds cry: "Now for skies of blue,"
"Go;" chirped the sparrows, "why this fuss?
Our home is good enough for us!"
George Cooper, in Our Little Ones.

LITTLE SAVINGS.

Suggestions for Both Young and Old. Often we fail to take note of how much can be accomplished through the accomulation of pecuniary trifles saved. Wealth comes from careful savings, more than from large earnings. A little laid by every year and put at interest soon counts up. A single deposit even grows to handsome proportions, A gentleman at Taunton. Massachusetts, has shown us a savings-bank book which teaches a lesson to those who despise the day of small things. A deposit of twenty dollars, placed for him by his grandfather in a savingsbank at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1827-and afterward increased to thirty dollars, by the addition of ten dollars, in 1832-amounted in 1874 to over four hundred dollars.

Our rising generation should be reminded that there is no virtue so easy of practice, and yet so recklessly disregarded, as economy in little things.

Steady, small savings grow into independence so easily that it is more than wonderful to hear persons who have power to make them complain of how hard the world goes with them. A young fellow with a ten-cent eigar in his mouth-some three of which he will smoke in a day-will unblushingly say he cannot make both ends meet, any way he can manage, the while he is puffing off in smoke the very means through which he could be rich in this world's goods.

Samuel Lee, Professor of Hebrew at the University of Cambridge, England, was seventeen years of age before he conceived the idea of learning a foreign language; out of the scanty pittance of his weekly earnings as a carpenter he purchased a book, and when this was read he exchanged it for another, and thus he advanced in knowledge. He true, there's a heap of gold dis blace to my wife. My wife vhas fatigue to mental exertion. During the in the name of the Southsix years previous to his twenty-fifth year he omitted none of the hours usually appropriated to manual labor, and he retired to rest regularly at ten o'clock in the evening; and yet, at the age of thirty-one years, he had actually learned seventeen languages!

> This illustrates the value of spare minutes. Many careless people waste more time every day than is needed to make them masters of a science, if well used. Some great works have been written in intervals of ten or fifteen minutes from regular employments.

> Any young person who will find an hour a day for reading can easily acquire large learning. Try what you can do. Begin now. In after years you will look back upon the task as the most pleasant and profitable you ever performed.

Sir Astley Cooper had, perhaps, the largest income ever received by a surgeon in England. It amounted in some years to about \$190,000. But only through great hardships did he reach

We are told that a well-known American professor once entertained Prof. Agassiz on a dinner consisting of potaciously invested in books, till the Professor owned a magnificent library.

The late Empress of Germany was one of the most simply-dressed of women, except on occasions of ceremony. Her dry-goods bills are said to the heaviest telegraph wire (No. 4), it have been less than those of the wives of many merchants. She often drove out in a calico dress. And yet she was sunward hemisphere of our globe would very liberal in her gifts. The Princess have to be covered as thickly as blades Bismarck, fresh and comely, though nearly seventy, superintends her farmwork, goes about the house with a great bunch of keys at her girdle, watchful of the family expenditures, and her as the nearest fixed star, which is more house filled with knitted quilts and such than 200,000 times more remote than like, the evidence of her skill and industry.

At Ghent, in Belgium, an experiment has been made, which has been attended, it is said, with very good results. A gentleman who felt deeply wasted by children, and the careless, improvident habits thus early acquired scholars on the subject, made arrangements with the teachers to receive all the money which the children might be willing to intrust to them.

banks. When a pupil's savings had stantly put to death.

thus reach one franc (twenty cents), he was to receive a bank book, and be allowed three per cent. interest by the Bank of Belgium. The plan has met with entire success. The children now save their money instead of spending it foolishly, and by the time they leave school have often a large sum wherewith to enter into business, or procure an outfit. It is well known that it is not those who have the most money who spend the most on candy. cakes, peanuts, etc., things which do no good, and often cause positive injury to the health. Besides the money saved, which may be very useful in time of need, the habits of self-denial and economy thus formed are of the greatest value.

Young people, also, by judicious suggestions and instruction, may be induced to earn money enough to purchase their own books, papers, playthings, etc., and the pleasure of earning an object is almost equal to the enjoyment of it, when it is purchased. Self-reliance adds both to the happiness and moral strength of youth, and little efforts often produce large re-

Each scholar in a Sabbath-school at Frankindale, Pa., was given ten grains of corn to be planted and cultivated during the summer, the proceeds of the harvest to be used for the benefit of the school. The girls were each to raise a chicken. In the fall the grain and poultry were sold at auction. proceeds of the sale amounted to \$10.25, which was laid out in subscriptions for papers for the children's winter reading. These children enjoyed the reading of their paper much more than if it had been provided for them by their teachers or parents, without any efforts of their own, and the example of this school is suggestive to all.

Every family have little and loose expenses, entirely useless, and sometimes worse than that. Their accumulation would soon amount, if saved, to a virtual pecuniary independence. It will pay in many ways to hoard away the gleanings in the fields of evil customs and bad appetite, and the habit would soon become most laudable pleasure. -Golden Days.

Sure Signs.

Solomon said, many centuries ago: "Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure and whether it be right.'

When I see a little boy slow to go to school, and glad of every excuse to neglect his books, I think it is a sign that he will be a dunce.

When I see a boy in haste to spend every penny as soon as he gets it, I think it is a sign that he will be a spend-

When I see a boy hoarding up his pennies, and unwilling to part with them for any good purpose, I think it is a sign that he will be a miser.

selfish person.

When I see boys and girls often quarreling. I think it is a sign that they will be violent and hateful men and women. When I see a child obedient to his parents, I think it is a sign of great fu-

ture blessing from Almighty God .-Kind Words.

Marvels of the Universe.

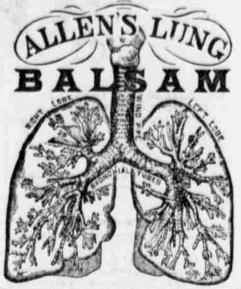
Professor Young, the mathematician

and astronomer, gives us some con-crete illustrations of the marvels of the universe that are fascinating in their way. The traveler who would make the circuit of the world in eight days would require nearly twenty-four years to circumnavigate the sun. The sun's surface is nearly 12,000 times, and its volumes or bulk more than 1,300,000 times greater than that of the earth. If the earth is represented by a threeinch globe, the sun, on the same scale, will be more than twenty-seven feet in diameter, and its distance 3,000 feet. this wonderful success. When a stu-dent in the Edinburgh University, he at its center, there would be room for lived in a very modest way in a third- the moon 240,000 miles away, and for story room, at an expense of about a another satellite 190,000 miles beyond dollar and a half a week. The first year her. The mass of the sun, that is, the after he settled in London his whole quantity of matter contained in it, is income amounted to only twenty-five nearly 380,000 times as great as that of the earth. This mass is about 750 times as great as the combined masses of all the planets and satellites of the solar system; it is two octillions of tons. toes and salt. Three times a week, for The attractiv epuil of this tremendous many years, this custom had been kept mass upon the earth, at a distance of up, whoever chanced to be present; and nearly 93,000,000 miles, again tran-the saving thus made had been judi- scends all conception. It is thirty-six quadrillions of tons; in figures, thirtysix followed by seventeen ciphers. If gravitation were to cease, and steel wires were used to hold the earth in her orbit, each wire being as large as would require nine to each square inch of the earth's surface, and the whole of grass upon a lawn. A man who on earth would weight 250 pounds, would at the sun weigh nearly two tons, and the sun from the earth, if not disturbed by any other attractions, would still be governed in its motion by the sun, though, if moving in a circle, nearly 90,000,000 years would be required for a single revolution. If the motion concerned at the large amount of money seems slow, it is because the distance is so vast; but the planet would still be so powerfully held in its orbit that it by them went round to all the public could only free itself from solar atschools, and, after talking to the traction by darting away with a velocity of more than 300 feet per second .-Boston Advertiser.

-In his diary of European travel the When this reached a certain amount Shah of Persia says that an Englishit was deposited in one of the city man who disobeys a policeman is in-

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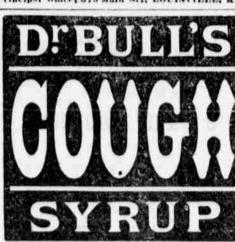
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