

FACTS AND FIGURES.

—South Australia has a population of 279,866. Its debt has grown from \$11,000,000 in 1873 to nearly \$50,000,000 in 1881.

—The art of iron smelting was known in England during the Roman occupation and steel working was practiced there before the Norman conquest.

—The forest area of Victoria, the most southern colony of Australia, contains 73,000 square miles of forest, of which 71,500 is almost wholly of the eucalyptus tree.

—Somebody has taken the trouble to figure out the fact that one million kernels of Indian corn will measure twelve to fourteen bushels, according to the size of the kernel.

—The Gazette de Napoli is authority for the statement that the number of deaths from delirium tremens and chronic alcoholism are: In Italy, 1.65 per thousand; in England, 2.04; Norway, 2.36; Scotland, 2.39; Belgium and Switzerland, each, 3.83; Sweden, 6.25, and New York, 12.08.

—Five firms are engaged in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the sand and cobble-stone business, with an invested capital of over \$100,000, employing upwards of one hundred men. From the beds of the rivers between 800,000 and 900,000 bushels of sand and gravel are yearly taken. Cobble-stones are secured about seventy-five miles up the Allegheny River.

—In 1881 there were 143 silk-weaving establishments, having 18,858 looms in operation, in France, and in Switzerland in 1880 there were eighty-six silk manufacturers, having 2,650 power-looms, and 25,000 hand-looms. The Swiss figures for 1872 were: Manufacturers, 79; power-looms, 1,150; hand-looms, 26,560. The ribbon production in Basle in 1873 was estimated at 57,000,000 francs, in 1874 at 52,000,000 francs, in 1875 at 39,000,000 francs, and in 1880 at 33,000,000 francs.

—A ship ought to make a round trip between San Francisco and Liverpool annually. A good many do it. Some have quite a margin to spare. There is necessarily some detention at Liverpool. This varies from two to six weeks, sometimes longer. Last year the St. Stephen arrived at San Francisco in April in a round trip of 261 days, including a detention of thirty-four days at Liverpool. Some of the vessels sent off at the beginning of the current cereal year are now arriving back.

—Mississippi has something over 30,000,000 acres of land—much of them the richest known to man. Less than 5,000,000 acres are cultivated. This is, however, an increase of several hundred thousand acres over the number in 1870, and nearly equal to that under cultivation in 1850. There are now 75,000 farms, as compared with 68,000 ten years ago, and 42,000 twenty years ago. The number of acres comprised in the plantations is nearly three times that actually farmed—i. e., there are 14,000,000 owned, and but 5,000,000 cultivated.—Chicago Times.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—An egotist's story extends as far as the I can reach.—Boston Transcript.

—When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing he has one good reason for letting it alone.

—Live and act to-day. He who spends one-half of his time in enjoying his to-morrows will spend the other half in regretting his yesterdays.—W. F. Breed.

—An agricultural editor says: "Plant your pitchforks under the shade of your cherry trees, points up. Should your neighbor's boy fall from the tree they might prevent him from striking the ground."

—The following is not the worst of this sort of rhyming that has been printed: There was a young girl had two beaux; The best-looking one was named Meaux, But toward the clewax Of his call he would deaux, And make a great noise with his neaux.

—A soft hammer turneth away noise: Old lady—"Oh, carpenter—yes—while you were at dinner I—ah—tied some rags round the head of your hammer, as I found the noise of it, this morning, disturbed me very much. You will find it much pleasanter now."—London Fun.

—First Boy—"Are you going to be a pirate this summer?" Second boy—"I dunno." "I knew you wouldn't. You ain't got any grit." "I hain't, eh? I've got just as much as you have, but when a feller's mother is willing to buy him a goat and a pair of roller skates and a fish-line, what's the need of his turning pirate? You said you was going off to fight Injuns, but you hain't gone." "I know I hain't. You don't expect me to go till I get big enough to sleep alone, do you?" "Pooh!" "Pooh!" And they rub along the fence in opposite directions.—Chicago Times.

—The Northern Central Railroad officials had commenced examining employes of the road to ascertain whether or not they were color-blind or deaf, and thus fit or unfit for service. An official approached one of the local employes with: "Now, Blank, take the cotton out of your ears and listen! Can you hear this watch tick where I now hold it?" Blank "cocked his ear professional," and didn't hesitate a moment in assuring the official that he could "hear that watch tick as easy as to hear the blows of a trip-hammer." "Look here, Blank," said the official, assuming a more serious air; "do you know that you're an awful liar? I wasn't examining your capacity to tell the truth, but your hearing; or it might go hard with you. This watch is broken, and hasn't ticked for ten years!"—Eclair (N. Y.) Advertiser.

What We Have Noticed.

That people who wear the best clothing do not always wear the best.

That people who boast that they always speak what they think, have some mighty mean thoughts.

That the man who persistently neglects to live within his income will one day be trying to live without it.

That the world is divided into two classes—those who are ambitious to ascend above mediocrity, and those who are ambitious that everybody else shall descend below their own mediocrity.

That the man who barter health for riches is never satisfied with his bargain.

That the man who has a large principal in the bank sometimes shows no principle in anything else.

That honesty is the best policy—in fact, that all rare things are reckoned the best.

That learning is a powerful auxiliary to the fool bent on displaying his folly.

That man and wife should not be yoked like oxen, but harnessed tandem. To get along smoothly, one must lead and the other follow.

That the strongest horse is generally placed between the shafts.

That the strongest argument against sexual equality is, that woman may be as bad as man when she is possessed of his superior opportunities.

That the married man wonders why the bachelor does not marry, and the bachelor wonders why the married man married—in fact, that this is a world of wonders.

That the girl who declares that she would not marry the best man alive quite frequently proves her sincerity by marrying the worst man she can find.

That it is the same with thought as with money—the less one has of either, the more eager he is to make a display of it.

That when a man is loved for himself alone, it is himself who is the lover.

That while some men pick their company, others pick their company.

That when a man tells you of a chance to make money, he neglects to mention the hundred or more chances to lose it in the same enterprise.

That when a man says, in a slighting manner, that anybody can do this or that thing, he means that anybody but himself can do it.

That the photographer who can make a flattering picture is more successful than he who makes a correct likeness.

That he who sees no good in human nature is too much given to self-contemplation.

That the most precious goods are done up in the smallest bundles. The letter I is the smallest in the alphabet.

That people who pride themselves upon their ancestry do what they can to make their descendants humble when thinking of them.

That the man who could do a thing if he only tried is always very careful not to try.

That the man who always able to say the right thing in the right place is usually found in the right place to say it.

That it is better to be good and homely than pretty bad.

That good taste is too often confined to the palate.

That no matter how ugly a nose may be, its imperfections are overlooked by its owner.

That the average man objects to paying the debt of nature, not so much because he is afraid to die as because he dislikes debt-paying.—Boston Transcript.

Jay Gould's Time.

Several weeks ago, when Jay Gould was in Little Rock, he was visited in his special car by a strange-looking, oddly-dressed man. "Mr. Gould," said the visitor, "will you be generous enough to give me ten minutes of your time?" "Yes," said the millionaire, in a dry, last-year sort of voice. "Ten minutes, thank you, sir; write the check?" "What check?" said the millionaire, in a kind of last-month voice. "Perhaps I'd better explain. A noted mathematician has calculated your income to be \$1 per second. With you, of course, time is money, face value. Now, you have given me ten minutes, amounting, you see, to \$600. Have you got the money about you, or will you give me a check?" The millionaire looked at the man in silence. "I'll do the fair thing. Make it \$500. Hanged if I don't be easy with you, make it \$400—blame it, say \$200." Mr. Gould looked long and inquiringly at the man, but didn't smile.—Arkansas Traveller.

Young Criminals.

—The criminal news of a single week recently makes a sad showing of boyish depravity. An Illinois boy killed the girl who rejected his addresses on account of his dissipation. Two Arkansas boys quarrelled over a rabbit hunt, and one slew the other with an ax. A St. Louis boy stabbed the playmate who teased him for his ignorance of English. A West Virginia boy shot the rival in a girl's affections. A Virginia boy confesses the poisoning of two persons. A Texas boy shot a little girl because she refused to put down a pail when he ordered her to. A Kansas boy was on trial for intentionally drowning a play-fellow. Two Wisconsin boys maltreated a child nearly to death. Three boys pleaded guilty to highway robbery in Chicago. An Iowa boy is a forger. A Missouri boy set fire to a house. A New Mexico boy shot a baby. A Colorado horse thief is aged eight years, and none of the criminals mentioned are over sixteen.—Chicago Herald.

—A Baptist clergyman declares there is a tendency in children to drift away from the church, and he fears the boys of the future will be largely non-church-goers.—Chicago Journal.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The Fremont, O., School Board has abolished German and singing in schools.

—Texas is to hold eleven normal institutes in August. The cause of education is attracting attention in that State.—Chicago Herald.

—Mayor Demong, of Syracuse, N. Y., having vetoed an appropriation of \$10,000 for the public schools, the Common Council passed it over his head.

—The bronze statue of Lafayette, on which Mr. J. Q. A. Ward is now at work, will cost \$25,000, and on its completion in September will be presented by J. P. Howard, of Burlington, Vt., to the University of Vermont, the corner stone of which institution was laid by the French patriot in 1825.

—A colored man, Mr. J. R. Ballard, was recently ordained in St. John's Church, Jacksonville, Fla., which is called the most aristocratic church in the State, by Bishop Young, in the presence of a distinguished audience. It was the first case in the State that a colored man has been ordained in a white church.—Christian Union.

—When President Arthur was a school-teacher he did not punish the big bad boys by seating them with the girls; he placed them on the lowest bench in the primary department and made them recite the alphabet with the little children. By this simple method he permanently reformed one very bad school in exactly two hours by the watch.—Chicago Tribune.

—At a recent morning service a young lady fainted and was carried into the lecture-room, and lay unconscious so long that Usher Whitney requested Mr. Beecher to call for a surgeon, which he did. Proceeding with the Scripture reading for a few minutes, and perceiving no response to his call, he looked up with a merry twinkle in his weather eye and remarked: "Is there no physician present? Then the patient will probably recover." And she did.—Brooklyn Eagle.

—The annual crop of stories about the struggles of the student mind with the dread realization of the examination paper begins to make its appearance. One student is quoted as having translated "Vous etes vous trompe, monsieur!" with "Have you trumped, sir?" Another recently answered that "pastoral poetry" was something sung in the country churches, he supposed. Another defined "cant" as "the impossibility of being able to do a thing you are not able to do." Another said you could see an impalpable object, for in Hamlet's advice to the players he spoke of those who saw the air. "What part of the heavens is north of the equator?" was asked. "The northern part" was the answer.

Arithmetical Problems.

James has six apples and divides one among his five brother and sisters. How many has he left?

If a quart-box of strawberries holds a pint and a half, how many boxes will it take to make a peck, and how quick can a tramp get away with them?

If a farmer can mow six acres of grass in one day, how many liars will it take to mow thirty-eight acres of grass in three days?

A guest at the hotel pays the porter twenty-five cents to take his trunk up stairs; ten cents to a colored boy to bring him a pitcher of water; twenty-five cents further to the porter to get his trunk down stairs; fifty cents to the omnibus driver, and \$3 to the landlord as the regular rate of the house. How much has he been swindled, and what is he going to do about it?

A coal dealer has a driver weighing 185 pounds, who is weighed with 750 loads of coal during the winter. What would have been the gain to the consumers had the driver only weighed 150 pounds?

If a policeman on night duty sleeps an hour and a half each night for thirteen years, how many years of such arduous labor will it take to reduce him to a walking skeleton?

In each county in the United States are seventy inhabitants who believe they would make good State Governors. Of this number only two per cent. ever get to be even a constable. What is the exact number of constables, and how many law-suits can a wide-awake officer provoke in a year?

A grocer has a horse which he asserts can trot a mile in 2:40. He puts him on the track under a watch and finds his best gait to be 3:28. What was the difference between the grocer's estimate and the watch, and why did he wallop the poor horse all the way home?

A father at his death left \$12,000 for the benefit of his only son, fourteen years, eight months and twelve days old, the money to be paid him when twenty-one years of age, with interest at six per cent. How much money did the lawyers leave for the boy?

A merchant who has a stock valued at \$8,000 advertises that he will dispose of it at one-fourth off. How much does he make?

A citizen has a cow which gives six quarts of milk per day, while his sales foot up nine quarts. There is nothing for the student to find in this case. Simply turn on the water.

A grocer buys a chest of tea weighing eighty pounds. He sells twenty-seven pounds of it as "my unapproachable sixty cent tea," and the remainder as "our splendid forty cent Oolong." How much did he receive in all and how much did he have to give to the heathen that year to quiet his conscience?

A plumber who does sixteen cents' worth of repairing desires to charge for four pounds of solder in his bill. Please suggest how it can be done without injury to his system.—Detroit Free Press.

A Sensible School Drill.

It is a notorious fact that while Councils have taken decisive steps to compel the owners of all hotels, mills, factories and other outbuildings in which men, women and children are obliged to remain during the day or night, to take precautions to prevent panics and fatal accidents in case of fire, the city has not the means to provide its own property with fire-escapes. Of the public school buildings which shelter over 100,000 children during the greater part of the day, very few of them have fire-escapes, and many more are so constructed as to be little less than death-traps in case of fire and panic. In some of the schools, however, the Directors and teachers have taken the matter into their own hands, and by a system of drills have accustomed the children to a system that will enable them to get out of the building in case of a fire without accompanying danger. At the Newton Grammar School, Thirty-eight and Spruce streets, the system is now as near perfection as can be expected.

The Newton School building at present accommodates about 650 children. On the first floor is the boys' grammar school, the second is used by the girls, and on the third is a primary school of about 140 little children. The last-named arrangement had to be made by the Directors, owing to a want of room elsewhere, as it is not deemed wise to have the class-rooms for the little children so far from the street. About six months ago, Miss Louisa D. Elmes, Principal of the girl's school, began drilling the pupils under her charge in marching quickly from their places in the school-building to the yard. Mr. James F. C. Sichel, Principal of the boys' school, and the Board of Directors, at once saw the importance of the experiment, and in a short time a thorough system was adopted. The necessary arrangements were made so that the teachers on the different floors could communicate with each other by means of speaking tubes, and by which a fire signal could be given from either the first, second or third floors. At first the pupils were obliged to go through the fire-drill two or three times a week, but now they have become so thoroughly familiar with what is expected of them that the drill is less frequent, once a week being all that is now necessary.

This morning a Bulletin representative visited the Newton School with two of the Directors for the purpose of seeing the fire-drill in practical operation. It was about ten o'clock, all the scholars being busily engaged at their desks, no warning having been given of the proposed drill. The first "alarm" was sounded from the first floor. Mr. Sichel went to a speaking-tube near his desk, and blew into it sharply three times, thus giving the signal to both the floors above. At the same time he repeated the signal on the large gong. In an instant every scholar in the entire building was in motion, the teachers had posted themselves on the stairways, and the regular lines of children were passing out the doors and from the building. When the yard was reached the pupils remained in line just as they had left their places, until the signal to return was given. Of course the primary children were the last to get out, but the whole number—650 children—were out of all possible danger within a minute and three-quarters by actual time. There was not the slightest confusion, there was no crowding or pushing; and the three stairways could easily have accommodated another line of children at the same time. None of the pupils, except those in Mr. Sichel's class, who saw the signal given, knew whether they were simply drilling or whether there really was cause for the sudden dismissal. At the ringing of a bell the pupils returned quietly and in order, and inside of four minutes from the time the fire signal was first given were at their desks.

The visitors then went to the girls' school on the second floor and the drill was repeated, Miss Elmes giving the alarm. In an instant each pupil, from the little girls in the lowest grade to the young ladies in the senior class, was on her feet. The one nearest the door started at once in that direction, followed by the rest in the regular order in which they had been seated. This trial was quite as satisfactory as the first. In case of a real alarm of fire the pupils would naturally take their accustomed places in the drill, knowing by experience how quickly they are able to escape in that way. They seem to enjoy the exercise very much, and the teachers stated that it is beneficial in more ways than one. "When I find my girls' becoming languid and dull," said Miss Elmes to-day, "I find there is nothing which freshens them up so much as this fire-drill, so that we are glad to train them in it." Both drills this morning did not occupy more than ten minutes altogether at the most.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Father, you are an awful brave man," said a Detroit youth, as he smoothed down the old man's gray locks the other evening. "How do you know that, Willie?" "Oh, I heard some men down to the store say that you killed thousands of soldiers during the war." "Me? Why, I was a beef contractor for the army!" "Yes, that's what they said!" explained young innocence, as he slid from the kitchen.—Detroit Free Press.

—The vaults in the Chicago sub-treasury are loaded down with such an accumulation of the precious metals that it is feared the walls will settle. The bullion vault now contains 125 tons of silver and two tons of gold, valued at \$5,500,000, in addition to the more valuable but lighter paper.—Chicago Tribune.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Advertisement for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, featuring an illustration of a man on a horse and the text: 'It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough and benign. Beside rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from debilitating diseases. Moreover it is the grand specific for nervous debility, and is sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.'

Advertisement for Make Hens Lay, featuring an illustration of a hen and the text: 'An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powder sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me. PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS make new rich blood.'

Advertisement for Cancer Institute, featuring an illustration of a globe and the text: 'ESTABLISHED 1872, INCORPORATED, 1880. For the Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula and SKIN DISEASES, without the use of knife or caustic. For INFORMATION, CIRCULARS AND REFERENCES, address DR. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.'

Advertisement for New Rich Blood! featuring the text: 'PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE RICH BLOOD, and will completely change the blood in the system in three months. Any person who will take a pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health. If such a thing be possible, Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.'

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