

FORCED TO SUSPEND.

FAILURE OF A KANSAS CITY COMMISSION HOUSE.

Receivers Named to Look After the Interests of Creditors—About \$850,000 Involved—Assets Equal to the Liabilities—Poor Business and Slow Collections Responsible for the Suspension—An Old and Large Concern.

Big Failure in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 13.—George E. Black and George A. Neal have been appointed by United States Judge Phillips receivers for the Campbell Commission house. The company is an Illinois corporation, doing a cattle commission business in Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, South Omaha and Fort Worth. The main office is in this city, James H. Campbell of Chicago is the president and George E. Black of Kansas City the treasurer. Mr. Black has conducted the active management. The business dates back many years in Chicago and St. Louis. The present organization was effected in May, 1892. The money involved is set by the Metropolitan National bank, which made application for the receivers, at \$850,000. The bank loaned the company \$10,000 in June and has bought paper to the sum of \$34,450, being the notes of various persons, endorsed by the Campbell company. The receivers are ordered to continue the business for the benefit of creditors.

The receivership is a move by the company, Receiver Black admits, to protect itself from the creditors, in which the Metropolitan bank acts merely as the vehicle to accomplish the action of the court. Since 1892, the petition sets forth, from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 have been annually advanced to cattle raisers by the concern.

The cattle raiser executes a mortgage on the cattle for the loan and gives his note. The commission company has discounted this paper. When the cattle are brought to market, no matter who sells them, the company gets its interest and money back and a commission of fifty cents on each head. The value of cattle so handled is placed at from \$8,000,000 to \$11,000,000 annually. In this way the Campbell company has borrowed \$850,000, now outstanding, from various sources, and in turn loaned out the money, for which the notes and mortgages on the cattle have been discounted all over America.

The present assets, other than the money owed to the company by the cattle raisers and the prospective commissions of \$100,000, are estimated at \$100,000, of which only half is available.

The failure of Clark & Plumb of Fort Worth recently, has embarrassed the concern. A few days ago a creditor tried to levy on a herd of 15,000 head of cattle in Oklahoma, but the levy failed and the creditor served a writ of garnishment on the cattle owner, instead. Notes have been falling due lately which there was no money in the treasury to meet. Judge J. S. Botsford of Botsford, Deatherage & Young, attorneys for the Metropolitan bank, hastily went to Colorado Springs and secured the receivership. E. P. Gates and T. B. Wallace, for the Campbell company, filed an answer admitting insolvency and accepting the action of the court.

Receiver Black said this morning that business last year had been bad and losses incurred. He asserted that the creditors would receive ninety-eight cents on the dollar. A circular has been issued to customers announcing a continuance of the business by the receivers.

One of the Desperado's Victims Dead.

CHICAGO, July 13.—H. M. Sternberg, who was shot by Charles Gorman while the latter was attempting to escape from the police Monday night died at St. Luke's hospital today. Sternberg was in the crowd watching the robber and was struck by a bullet aimed at a policeman, just before the desperado was shot dead at the entrance to the Auditorium.

Leakage of the Grain Report.

NEW YORK, July 13.—There was much kicking among the grain men on the Produce exchange yesterday over the leakage of the crop report. Insiders, it is alleged, are about twenty-four hours ahead of the rank and file of traders in getting the report, or at least figure so close that they can work on a practically sure basis.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Louis Bogran, ex-president of Guatemala, is dead.
Exports of petroleum increased nearly \$5,000,000 last year.
Secretary Hoke Smith has gone to Georgia again to look after his fences.
Two hundred and fifty thousand immigrants arrived in this country last year.
Large reductions will be made next month in the forces of all the navy yards.
Alabama coal mine operators, representing \$20,000,000, formed a gigantic combine.
Receiver McNulta's announcement that he will contest some rebate claims has excited Cincinnati distillers.
At Chapel Hill, N. Y., Minnie Ingersoll was murdered by a man who had served a term for attempted murder.
Agricultural Secretary Morton says he will purchase such seeds for distribution as are not common in this country.
Half of Clayton, N. Y., including the business portion, burned. The losses aggregate \$75,000, with light insurance.
Bry, the stepson of ex-Congressman Waller, is trying to arouse feeling against the administration for not acting more vigorously in behalf of the imprisoned ex-convict.

George Rippet, aged 7; John Keenan, aged 6, and John McGill, aged 5, were drowned near Slaterville, R. I., while fishing.
The Chinese loan was opened in Berlin and almost immediately closed, as more money than was necessary was subscribed.

BOLIVIA'S ULTIMATUM.

It is Presented to Peru and Rejected by that Country.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—South American diplomats in Washington are much interested in the press reports that Bolivia has presented an ultimatum to Peru, which the latter has rejected, and that Bolivia and Ecuador have formed an alliance with the prospect of making war on Peru. Peru's former strength has disappeared since her war with Chili. The Chilians took all the Peruvian warships, and it is believed one old transport is all that remains of the Peruvian navy. The army is said to number about 4,000 men.

Bolivia has no navy, and her army is said to be about the same as that of Peru. She is entirely inland since the war with Chili, when Chili took possession of those provinces which had formed Bolivia's coast line. Ecuador is said to be in good fighting trim, as she has just emerged from a revolution and all her people are in arms. But her navy is insignificant, her only good warship having been sold to Japan some months ago. It looks, therefore, to those conversant with the situation, that these three countries would not engage in a very formidable war. They cannot fight by sea, and there are great stretches of desolate and mountainous country between them. Chili is in no way interested in the trouble. The last war appears to have established her firmly as mistress of the west coast of South America.

INDIANA SILVERITES.

The Free Coinage Committee Will Keep Within the Democratic Party.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—When the committee appointed by the conference of free silver Democrats that followed the annual meeting of the State Editorial association at Maxinkuke met here yesterday, Senator Turpie advised the members not to be too radical in any action taken. He recommended that steps be taken to form a state silver organization within the Democratic party.

The committee, after consulting other prominent free silver members of the party, decided to do nothing at this meeting except to form a temporary organization which will agitate the question and in the course of a few weeks issue a call for a state meeting to organize a league.

The committee announces that ex-Congressman Bryan has been engaged to answer the gold standard speeches of ex-Congressman Bynum.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

The Scourge in Cuba and Other West Indian Islands is Increasing.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Advices to the surgeon general of the marine hospital service indicate an alarming increase in yellow fever in Cuba and other West Indian islands. The week ending June 29 recorded twenty-eight deaths in Santiago, while there is an average of five deaths daily at Puerto Principe, a city of about 45,000 persons. There are about 100 cases in the military hospital at San Juan de Puer to Rico and the disease is rapidly increasing.

In view of these reports, Surgeon General Wyman is redoubling his efforts for the protection of the American coast against the infection.

Miss Gould on Reporters.

WICHITA, Kan., July 13.—Frank Jay Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Hain, Miss Ida J. Castro and Miss Alice Northrop of Tarrytown and Mr. Will Northrop of Yonkers, N. Y., accompanied by General Manager E. P. Smith of the Missouri Pacific railway, spent two hours driving over the city today.

Must Pay Indian Debts.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Smith has requested the treasury department to pay the \$600,000 due to the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho for their lands sold to the government a year ago. The payment was stopped two months ago on account of charges of fraud of various sorts. These have been proved unfounded, and there is no further reason for delay. The tribe comprises 1,829 persons, each of whom will receive a little over \$2,000.

Work on the Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Among the passengers who arrived by the Columbian line steamer Albatross from Colon were E. Le Connee, resident director of the Panama canal at Panama. He was accompanied by J. Thornton, also an engineer connected with the canal. Mr. Le Connee intends starting at once for Chicago on business connected with the Panama canal. He reports two dredges are at work on the Pacific side of the canal at Panama. Considerable work is in progress at Colon.

Creeks in a Quandary.

EUFULA, Ind. Ter., July 13.—An extra session of the Creek council has been called by Chief Edward Bullitt to meet at Okmulgee, the capital, on July 17. The session is called for the purpose of deciding the present controversy as to which set of national officers are now entitled to their offices and to end the dual government under which the country has been suffering for several weeks.

Sunday Closing at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 13.—It is expected that the police commissioners will close all the saloons in this city next Sunday and considerable trouble may result.

Winfield Chautauqua Officers.

WINFIELD, Kan., July 13.—The Winfield Chautauqua to-day elected P. H. Albright, president; F. C. Root and J. P. Baden, vice presidents; M. B. Kerr, treasurer, and A. P. Limerick, secretary. The executive committee remains the same.

Money for a Fremont Monument Wanted.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Associated Pioneers' society of the territorial days of California has issued a call to the late General John C. Fremont's friends for funds to erect a suitable monument over his grave.

CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.

THEY CAPTURE BOSTON BY THE THOUSANDS.

The Great Meetings Get Under Way—Three Vast Gatherings Held the First Day—A Grand Chorus of 500 Singers—Report of the Secretary, Showing a Great Work the Past Year—Denominations that are in the Lead.

Hosts of Endeavors.

BOSTON, July 12.—Over 9,000 enthusiastic Endeavorers crowded the Tent Endeavor on Boston commons today for the first mass meeting of the National Christian Endeavor society. Crimson and white streamers waved all over the tent, the bunting being draped from the great center pole of the tent. Flags and colors of all nations interspersed the streamers. High above all, the flags of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the stars and stripes floated. Upon the platform at the extreme end, the grand chorus of 500 and the speakers and prominent members of the society were seated.

Before the time for the opening of the service arrived the chorus and delegates spontaneously started an Endeavor hymn. Other songs followed and the music was almost continuous until the Rev. J. T. Breckley, D. D., of New York opened the meeting according to the program by announcing the first hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." At the conclusion of the hymn the Rev. W. H. Albright of Boston read a passage from the scriptures and then asking for the earnest co-operation of all the delegates in the opening session called for testimony from all parts of the home came words of praise and good tidings to the Endeavor society.

The hymn of welcome written by Dr. S. F. Smith, the author of "America," was sung, and then Mr. Breckley introduced A. J. Crockett, president of the Boston local union, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Endeavorers of Boston.

The Rev. J. R. Cheeseman of Cleveland, Ohio, read the annual report of the secretary, John Willis Baer of Boston, which was also read at the meetings in Mechanics hall and in Tent Williston. He reported an increase of 7,750 societies in the past year, 4,713 of them in other lands, every country now being represented except Italy, Russia, Iceland, Sweden and Greece. In this country Pennsylvania still leads with 4,330; New York next with 3,822; Ohio, 2,787; Illinois, 2,446; Indiana, 1,762; Iowa, 1,593; Massachusetts, 1,306; Kansas, 1,247; Missouri, 1,133; Michigan, 1,082; New Jersey, 1,045, etc. In all, from the United States, 33,412, as against 28,696 last year. These figures from the United States include 18 Senior societies, 33 Mothers' societies (a movement first started in Kansas), 62 Intermediate companies; and it includes the societies in our schools, in our colleges, in public institutions of various kinds, in prisons and schools of reform to the number of 166. In the United States the denominational representation is as follows: The Presbyterians still lead, with 5,283 Young People's societies and 2,269 Junior societies; the Congregationalists have 3,990 Young People's societies and 1,908 Junior societies; the Disciples of Christ and Christians, 2,687 young people's societies and 862 Junior societies; the Baptists, 2,686 Young People's societies and 801 Junior societies; Methodist Episcopal, 931 Young people's societies and 391 Junior societies; Methodist Protestants, 857 Young People's societies and 247 Junior societies; Lutherans, 798 Young People's societies and 245 Junior societies; Cumberland Presbyterians, 699 Young People's societies and 231 Junior societies, and so on through a long list.

In the Dominion of Canada the Methodists of Canada lead with 1,047 Young People's societies and 122 Junior societies (most of the societies known as Epworth Leagues of Christian Endeavor); Canadian Presbyterians are next, with 979 Young People's societies and 108 Junior societies; Baptists next, with 100 Young People's societies and 29 Junior societies; Congregationalists next, with 122 Young People's societies and 36 Junior societies, etc.

In the United Kingdom, the Baptists lead, with 791; Congregationalists next with 738; Presbyterians, 182; Methodist Free Church, 175; Methodist New Connexion, 132, etc.

In Australia the Wesleyan Methodists lead, and Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians follow in the order named.

HAD THREE GIRLS.

A Pennsylvania Couple With Three Daughters Receives a Pleasant Note.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 12.—Frank Kay and wife of Grafton have three little girls, named Ruth, Esther and Naomi, born in the order given. Struck by the coincidence between his family and that of the president, he wrote to the latter and has received the following reply:

"My Dear Sir: The president directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your recent kind favor in which you inform him that your two oldest children bear the names of Ruth and Esther and were named in each case before the children of the president were named. Both Mrs. Cleveland and the president are much interested in this coincidence and beg leave to express the wish that your little children may have long and happy lives and that they will always be a joy and comfort to you.

HENRY THURBER.
Private Secretary.

NEWS NOTES.

John Fritz of Bosworth, Mo., was Killed by a Train at Gorin, Mo.

Nicholas Pirola, leader of the revolutionary party, was elected president of Peru.

Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton has gone to Europe to become reconciled to her husband.

Colonel W. D. Freeman was shot and fatally wounded on a train near Bartlett, Texas.

General Ezeta has sent a proclamation to Salvador asking the people to aid him when he arrives.

BUSINESS AND SILVER.

Senator Vest Pleased With Tariff Reform, but Against Gold Alone.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Before he sailed for Europe to remain abroad until September, Senator Vest of Missouri said: "I have never seen the crops generally in such good condition, and everything seems favorable to a harvest far above the average in quantity and quality. Of course the low price of agricultural products detracts some from the prospect, but we cannot tell what prices will be. When wheat was up to eighty-three cents it looked as though the farmer was going to be rewarded this fall; but prices are now in the sixties and the prospect not so good. The improvement in the iron, steel and woolen trades has been rapid. Wages have been advanced and orders have come in large numbers. All this means that the calamity cries of our Republican friends have been wasted. The Wilson bill has proved to be a practical business measure. When it is fully tried it will yield a much larger revenue; but whether sufficient to meet all the expenses of the government remains to be seen. I would not say that it might be necessary to increase the revenue by an additional tax on beer, spirits or sugar; but that is a contingency of the future."

Of silver, Vest said: "If any attempt to commit the Democratic national convention to a single gold standard succeeds, it will split the party and cause the nomination of a free silver ticket. The people of the East have no idea of the strength of this sentiment in the Western and Southern states. It will be the main issue in 1896. The question must be settled and it will not down until it is settled. The silver men do not demand an immediate approval of a free coinage law, and would be content with a frank, honest expression committing the party to bimetallism and a free use of silver as soon as some practical measure could be formulated and enacted into law. The Republicans will probably straddle, as they usually do. Missouri is strongly free silver. The Democrats will hold a convention in August, and I believe it will declare unanimously for free coinage. The presidential sentiment does not point to anyone in particular in the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland will leave office with renown to himself and the country. I do not believe he would accept a third term even though it should be offered him, which is unlikely."

CROP CONDITIONS.

Average Condition of Winter Wheat 65.8 Against 71.1 in June.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The July returns to the statistician by the department of agriculture by the correspondents make the following average condition:

Corn, 99.3; winter wheat, 65.8; spring wheat, 102.3; oats, 83.2; winter rye, 82.2; spring rye, 77; all rye, 80.7; barley, 91.9; rice, 84.4; potatoes, 91.52; tobacco, 85.7.

Average of potatoes compared with 1894, 107.9, and to tobacco, 84.8 per cent. The report on acreage of corn, which is preliminary, shows 107.8, as compared with the area planted in 1894, which was a little over 76,000,000 acres, being an increase of 6,000,000 acres, and aggregating in round numbers 82,000,000 acres. The average for the principal crop states are: Ohio, 104; Michigan, 104; Indiana, 104; Illinois, 105; Wisconsin, 105; Minnesota, 112; Iowa, 106; Missouri, 107; Kansas, 117; Nebraska, 107; Texas, 113; Tennessee, 107; Kentucky, 107. The average condition of corn is 99.3, against 99 in July last year and 93.2 in 1893. The averages of condition of winter wheat is 65.8, against 71.1 in June and 83.2 last July. The percentages of principal states are: New York, 78; Pennsylvania, 88; Kentucky, 85; Ohio, 69; Michigan, 69; Indiana, 52; Illinois, 59; Missouri, 68; Kansas, 42; California, 82; Oregon, 95; Washington, 93. The condition of the spring wheat is 102.3, against 97.8 in June and 63.4 in July, 1894. State averages are: Minnesota, 112; Wisconsin, 107; Iowa, 106; Kansas, 46; Nebraska, 89; South Dakota, 112; North Dakota, 102; Washington, 94; Oregon, 90.

The average condition of all wheat for the country is 76.2. The condition of oats is 83.2, against 84.3 June 1, and 77.7 July 1, 1894.

The condition of winter rye is 82.2; of spring rye, 77.0, and all rye, 80.7. The average condition of barley is 91.9, against 90.3 in June, an increase of 1.6 points.

A MAMMOUTH ARENA.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons Will Combat in a Stupendous Structure.

DALLAS, Texas, July 12.—A diagram of the great Corbett-Fitzsimmons building was displayed at Dan Stuart's office in the Astor building yesterday morning. It showed an octagon structure covering 400 feet of ground or nearly four acres. The following are its grand divisions: Unreserved seats, 20,856; reserved seats, 17,688; in balcony, 2,406; seats for the press, 652; total, 52,814.

There never was such a theater built in the United States, and possibly never will be again. The Democratic Wigwag at Chicago only held 50,000, and the Music hall at the world's fair no more. The prize ring is in the exact center and will be forty feet square, elevated four feet from the ground. The 652 seats reserved for the press will be next around the ring. From thence there is a sharp ascent toward the clouds, dizzy with marks and squares and pierced with aisles. As enormous as the capacity is, it is confidently expected that every seat will be taken.

"The Little Minute Man" is the title of a story by H. G. Paine, which will be published in Harer's Round Table for July 9th. The plot of this story is decidedly ingenious, its hero being a boy who, on the occasion of a visit from a party of Hessians, in revolutionary days, hides in a big ball-check, by making the clock gain time, contrives that the hostile design miscarries. The same number of the Round Table contains an article by W. Hamilton Gibson, entitled "Two Fairy Sponges," and "The Raleigh Reds," a Fourth-of-July story by Julian Conover.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

INSTRUCTIVE READING FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Origin of You're It—Learning to Walk—Two Little Tots in Church—Boys' Composition on Sailors—A Water Toggog.

"VE DONE MY best to learn to walk, But find it very hard, And when I'm standing on my feet I'm always on my guard. Because—perhaps you've noticed

If I happen to forget When I'm thinking then of other things That I'm not sitting yet.

The floor is apt to rise up quick And hit me quite a blow. Which makes me feel I'd like to sit That's why I'm sitting now.

Two Little Tots in Church.

Two little Kansas City tots, one 5 and the other 4, were allowed to go unattended to Sabbath school. At its close they decided to remain for church and sit in the front pew with their grandpa. Now grandpa was not able to go to church that day. Disappointed as they were, they remained, and were very quiet and attentive. Finally something was said that greatly annoyed them. Then whispering commenced.

"If he says that naughty word once more we will go right straight home," whispered Lucy.

"Yes, we will," said little Bessie. Suddenly the tots looked at each other, then picking up their papers, walked hand in hand down the long aisle and out of the church.

On their way home they passed the church in which their other grandpa worshipped. They decided to visit her. In they went and walked down to the amen corner and seated themselves by grandpa. At the close of service grandpa marched two crestfallen little culprits home. Then she took them to task for disturbing the meeting by coming in so late.

"Now, grandpa, you know," said excited Lucy, "that you always told us when picking up naughty words we should run away from them. The preacher he swore, he did, and I said to Bessie that if he said that word again we would just have to go home. He did say it again, and we runned off to the church."

"What did he say?" asked the amazed grandmother.

"He said, devil!"

Origin of "You're It."

"Boys, do you know why you say, 'You're it' when playing tag? Of course not; the professor didn't either when we asked him the other day, but he promised to put his entire mind upon so important a subject and let us know at once.

This is what he says, though with some of his big words left out: "The people who live over in England do not seem to think much of the letter 'h,' being in the habit of dropping it from the words where it belongs and putting it where it does not belong. What fun there is in it, or why they do it, no one can tell; but they have been in the habit of it for a good many hundred years.

"For this reason, when the little English boys who were great, great grandfathers years and years ago were having grand times in their games, they, too, kept dropping their 'h's from the words they were shouting.

"So, when they played tag, as boys do now, touching each other with their hands, whenever one boy hit another he would shout out: 'You're 'it' for he could not say 'hit,' you know.

"And all the generations of little boys who have since then been playing the game continued to say 'it.' Instead of 'it,' even after our fathers learned in America to always put their 'h's in every other word where they belonged.

"Now, boys, let me whisper a word of warning. Don't tell your teacher what the professor says. If you do she'll never give you any peace, but will rap on the window at every recess and tell you to say 'hit,' instead of 'it.'"

Let the Bear Eat Him.

"Speaking of hair-raising adventures," said the president of the Ancient Order of Ananias the other day, as he lighted a match at the tip of his nose, "reminds me of a little picnic excursion I had about five years ago up in the Rockies. There was a party of us out there from Chicago hunting and fishing. We were camped on a trout stream away up in the Ute Pass, and, as I would rather fish than lug a gun about all day, I made daily trips to the stream. One day I went much farther than ever before and finally came to a pool that lay between two high rocks. To reach it I had to climb up the mountain side and out on a shelf of rock that overhung the pool twenty feet below. I dropped my fly and as fast as it struck the water I had a speckled beauty on the end of my line. But all at once I heard a scratching on the rock behind me and on looking around I saw a big she grizzly bear coming for me with her mouth wide open. There I was, without gun, pistol or even pen-knife to defend myself with, and sure death if I jumped into the stream."

"What did you do?" cried the Boston man in great excitement.

"Do? What could I do? I just sat there and let the blanked thing eat me up."

Cold Day on the Railroad.

"The coldest day I ever knew," said the traveling man, "was when I traveled up the branch to Clinton last winter. I knew it was cold when I saw a fireman get on top of the engine with a shovel to shovel away the smoke as fast as it froze. Soon after we started the conductor entered the car, knocked his head against the side of the door to break off his breath, and yelled 'tickets!' before it froze again. But it was no use, the word only penetrated a few feet and stuck fast in the atmosphere, but, as we could all see clearly, we could not help noticing that word 'tickets' frozen in in the front end of the car.

and we were ready when the smiling conductor passed along. He smiled because he couldn't help it. He wore that expression when he entered the ozone and it stuck to him. The poor fellow hit his hand against the seat in front of me and broke his little finger off as clean as if it had been an icicle. It rattled down onto the floor, but he picked it up calmly and put it in his vest pocket. You see he was used to that run."

Just a City Boy.

"It's a wonder to me," said the dear old lady from the country as she stood waiting on the crossing, "that them electric cars don't run off the track sometimes."

"They do, ma'am," said the small boy at her elbow, who saw his opportunity. "Mercy me, child, and how do the people keep from being run over?"

"They don't, ma'am. When one of them cars goes gee-whizz off the track there ain't time for anybody to get out of the way."

"La, sakes, child! Let me get up on them steps. Now, are you telling me the truth?"

"S'hope to die, ma'am! But you ain't any safer on them steps than out in the street. When they take a notion them cars can jest climb any steps in this town. Honest Injun, ma'am."

The old lady turned and looked at the boy. She saw a frank face on the surface of which a few freckles floated, mill blue eyes filled with innocence, and just a twinkle of mischief. She had seen boys before and new the trade mark. But before she had time to apply her clucked umbrella the urchin was scurrying down the street. He had seen that expression on a woman's face before and he, too, new the trade mark.

A Water Toggog.

In Perak, a state in the Straits Settlements, the Malays have one form of amusement which is probably not to be enjoyed anywhere else in the wide world.

There is a huge granite slope in the course of a mountain river, down which the water trickles about two inches deep, the main stream having carved out a bed by the side of the boulder. This rock, the face of which has been rendered as smooth as glass by the constant flow of the water during hundreds of years, the Malays—men, women and children—have turned into a toggog. Climbing to the top of the rock, they sit in the shallow water with their feet straight out and a hand on each side for steering, and then slide down the 60 feet into a pool of water. This is a favorite sport on sunny mornings, as many as 200 folks being engaged at a time, and sliding so quickly one after another, or forming rows of two, four and even eight persons, that they tumble into the pool a confused mass of screaming creatures. There is little danger in the game, and though some choose to sit on a piece of plait, most of the toggogers are content to squat on their haunches.

Boy's Composition on Sailors.

The following is declared to be the work of a pupil in an English elementary school: "Seamen are what we call sailors, and captains, and training ship boys. The sailors you see in the streets are nice little fat men, with red and brown faces. They wear boys' coats and hats, and their trousers are too tight for them above and too wide for them down below. It makes them feel very riled. Sailors don't wear collars, because their necks are so thick, and they always have their boots blackened for fear the captain might see them round a corner. They don't carry their best close in boxes, but they tie them up in big red and blue handkerchiefs, just like Christmas puddens. Sailors are very fond of their mothers and sisters, and you nearly always see them taking them out to walk. The reason why sailors like to get drunk is because it makes them roll about like as if they were on the ocean."

A Bird Imprisoned in a Flower.

A lady of New Orleans relates that some days since the first humming bird of the season made its appearance in her garden, sipping indiscriminately from the wealth of sweets. Later in the afternoon she observed the little fellow hovering around a spike of annunciation lilies which had shot up perfectly laden with bells. The next morning early when she went out for a stroll through the garden she heard a fluttering and faint cheeping from the neighborhood of the lily bed. For some time she could see nothing to account for the faint sounds, but at last was astonished to discover that one of the lily bells had closed its petals, imprisoning the humming bird within. It is probable that the bird had buried its beak too far in and extracted so much honey as to cause the already fading flower to collapse suddenly.

A Blind Lamb.

Dog stories are common enough. Stories concerning sheep are much more rare. Many years ago it came under the notice of the writer to observe a mother with twin lambs, one of which seemed quite different from the other, wandering about aimlessly and not as others of the kind. We were not long in discovering the cause—it was blind. The mother and brother-in-law were quite alive to the fact and watched the little one with tender and unwearied care, one of the other, as they saw it getting into danger, rushing forward to the rescue, and with a sharp but kindly bawl turning the little blind one out of danger and into a safer path. Was not something more than instinct developed there?

Fasting of the Atom.

A clerical friend of mine is fond of apt illustrations. The other day he closed a most pathetic discourse as follows: "When a man jumps from a horse car without waiting for it to stop, and the car goes right on as if nothing had occurred, it should serve to remind that man that one day he will leave this world in about the same manner, while the world will proceed as though nothing remarkable had transpired."

Smoked a Cigar on the Gallows.

Douglas Henderson and Frank Jeffrey were hanged at Murphysboro, Ill., recently for the murder of J. Toyle at Carterville last winter. Henderson walked to the gallows smoking a cigar. Jeffrey showed signs of nervousness, but both