The Causes That Produce Bal-Average Man. Baldness is produced by a failure of normal nutrition in the papillæ at the base of each hair follicle. Imperfect work being done in the capillaries. which are here richly distributed, the cells which constitute a hair-shaft are not formed in their due proportion, the old shaft thus feebly sustained becomes loose and drops away, leaving nothing in its place. This failure of nutrition may have a sudden cause, of which the stance, an attack of typhoid fever often leaves the papillie of the scalp so much enfeebled that rapid baldness ensues. The papillie, however, still retain their vitality, and, as the system regains its strength, they quickly recover their potentiality, and the hair comes again, perhaps thicker than before. In the same manner, certain cutaneous affect. same manner certain cutaneous affections may cause the hair to fall by an action on the papillæ which is but temporary; in such cases recovery, per-haps with assistance, perhaps without it, is possible. In the great majority papilla has come on so gradually, and has continued so long that the papilla no longer exists; it has passed that the papilla the reporter and atrophy; its capillaries have become obliterated, and even the follicle no longer constitutes a depression in the cutis, and the scalp has the smooth and shining appearance which we so well longer constitutes a depression in the cutis, and the scalp has the smooth and shining appearance which we so well recognize. It is easy, therefore, to see that in such a condition as this no renewed growth of the hair is to be expected, for the anatomical structure which caused its development and con-

appearance of "growing old" that no doubt they will hold their ground for all time to come. But now arises the question, can not the application of the various agents to the scalp, at the time when the hair is beginning to lose its hold, be of service in stimulating the follicles and papillæ into renewed and permanent vigor? To this question it is not posrible, on theoretical grounds, to say no. absolutely; but in practical fact that is the only true answer to give in the vast majority of cases. The cause of the failing of the hair has been already stated, and safe reasoning tells us that our only hope can be in that which can restore the failing vitality, and we well know that we should not expect to secure this on any other part of the skin cleansing of the scalp is as important as it is of all other parts; nothing else should be applied to it but common sense. There can be little question but the continued close covering of the head with hats and caps is one very constant cause of baldness.

tinued it has ceased to exist, and the

countless remedies which are so freely

advertised as being able to rejuvenate

bald heads are utterly of no avail.

They served only to illustrate the greed

and the impudence of the inventors, as

well as the credulity of the purchasers.

But such is the desire to escape the

Women, in our own communities, seldom lose their hair, except from sudden causes; and among those nations where the head is habitually left bare or but slightly covered, baldness is practically unknown. At the same time the beard, which is of the same class of hair as that of the scalp, but which is always uncovered, does not fail with age. A reform in our style of head-gear is very desirable, but it is not at all likely to be accomplished. The suggestion was some time ago made that bald heads might perhaps be covered anew with hair by "skin grafting."

No doubt such bits might be attached. but the whole matter is merely a wild fancy, without practical value. We can make "skin grafts" take hold, but it is only where the skin is destroyed and the surface raw and exposed, commonly rendered so by disease.

Assuming that some person would consent to have his scalp peeled away in preparation for the operation, and then assuming that some other person could be found who would consent to appropriate his own scalp to cutting out the proper bits for the work, yet then the very best possible success must be extremely imperfect. The denuded surface would heal so rapidly between the "grafts" that no extension on their part could take place, and a head with small specks of hair here and there would be the only attainable result.
"Crazy patchwork" is fashionable, but perhaps not many would care to wear it in that way. The result of all seems to be that when baldness has come slowly and naturally, it has come to stay and our only wisdom is to be content.—Springfield (Mass.) Republi-

A WONDERFUL REGION. The Thousands of Islands Off the South

In the St. Lawrence there are the Thousand Islands. Whether they fail by one or two that complete roundness of ten times one hundred I do not know. On the southern end of the map a stretch called the Ten Thousand Islands. He was a very unimaginative andperson, niggardly, having a dread of exaggeration, who named these wonder-

ful islands. He skimped his nomenclaislands, there must be a million of scribe them were a difficult task. I may succeed, perhaps, in giving a faint idea of their number by asking the reader to think of one of those old mosaic floors the Bomans delighted in. | Noo Yok---The infinite countless little bits of stone are the islands, the cement the water.

Island after island appears emerging out of these blue bays. Some are but all of the boys a few acres in size, then there are others with an area of several square miles. Now the channel between them is so narrow that a boat can not looked up at the ceiling and mentally in "Domesday Book," and it was of and continued toward Broadway. He pass, and then it expands to a mile wide. Beautiful silent harbors are calculated what his "commish" would some account as a nursery of sailors in the reign of Edward II. * * The the Eighth Street side of Cooper Instimile wide. Beautiful silent harbors are entered with peninsulas jutting into them, and behind comes labyrinth. It is an endless archipelago, all green and smiling. A man might hide himself here, providing he could only live, and remain uncaught forever; tracking him would be impossible. Only here and there on some of the islands is there the appearance of land, perceptible by a thin ridge. You can tell it by the land wood growing on it. Centuries age this island might have been on the sea-front, and some storm threw up the sea-bottom. Stretching "Wal, I don't jest know. Yer see, I hardy and honest sailors, and Leigh is higher that is a mount to. "Yes, Colonel, we can fix you up. When did you want to start?" is shiring trade fluctuates greatly according to the weather. In a stormy season the take is very small, and when too the weather. In a stormy season the take is very small, and when too fine the men are often out for days without earning enough to pay expenses. Windy, but not "dirty," weather is the best, and, as we have already pointed out, sometimes a single boat will make twenty pounds in a day, but is an exceptional sum. Perhaps five pounds to ten pounds may be taken as the average earnings per boat in favorable weather. The fishermen are think so, but when I open the front don't come here often," Mr. Serve weather. The fishermen are think so, but when I open the front don't come here often, and honest sailors, and Leigh the reign of Edward II. "

** The shrimp trade fluctuates greatly according to the weather. In a stormy season the take is very small, and when too the weather. In a stormy season the take is very small, and when too on his way. Turning around Broad-without earning enough to pay expenses. Windy, but not "dirty," weather is the best, and, as we have already pointed out, sometimes a single boat will make twenty pounds in a day, but is an exceptional sum. Perhaps five pounds to ten pounds may be taken as the average earnings per boat in favorable weather. The fishermen are the weather in t threw up the sea-bottom. Stretching threw up the sea-bottom. Stretching then out in every direction, these intricate islands block the way. There may be eight, ten, or twenty miles to cross before the main-land would be reached, that is, if you had the wings of a man-of-war bird, and could fly. In a boat, working in and out through this maze, you would have to row maybe one hundred niles, then finally you might fetch up on Florida proper.

This would be the hazy country which little boys read about on their maps.

"Wal I don't jest know. Yer see, Cap'n. I bought ou credit when—"

"Oh, yes, I see. Now we have several choice routes east of St. Louis. What do you say to the O & M.?"

"That's jest it, Cap'n. I'm owis' 'em so durn much that I be dad gummed if I think I'll get away for five years; but you might lay them ere tickets one side for me and I'll come and get 'em when I'm paid out. Yer see, I bought

The ticket window closed with a bang.

The ticket window closed with a bang.

CRACKERS FOR THE WORLD.

Their Blub is day Land. "Pew people," said a large cracker nd biscuit manufacturer "know how various kinds of biscuits they so often est are manufactured, or the vast amount of business that is done in this

"Has the business grown lately?" "It has assumed during the past few years immense proportions, and now we are able to compete with any country in the world in this line." "To what do you attribute this great

all parts of the world. The last biscuit that for a long time we were unable to produce was the sugar wafer. We have recently placed this article in the market, and a superior one to that produced in the old country. Then, through our machines, we are able to sell biscuits

The reporter and manufacturer ascended the stairs leading to the top of the factory. The latter stated that were used, and large quantities of such materials as ginger, lard, sugar, cur-"This," said the merchant, on reach

ing the top floor, is where we begin operations, and from here until the biscuit is baked is one continual process. With these machines we grind the various ingredients we use. This (pointing to a large sieve) is for sifting the flour, and after that operation it is placed in this shaft and shot down to the next floor, where we will follow it. This shaft was made simply of canvas, and on the same principle as the shaft in the grain elevators. The end of the shaft came into a trough about fifteen feet long, three wide and three deep. Here the various ingredients used in the manufacture were mixed together, but only lightly, as it is placed in another trough of a similar size through which a large piece of twisted steel is turned; this is a mixer. After it is well mixed it is turned into another shaft and lowered to the next floor. Here the first operation is to press the dough under very heavy rollers, answering the same purpose as the cook's rolling-pin. This is done a great number of times until it is rolled o about half an inch in thickness, when it is passed into the last machine before "How fast does the stamping machine

work? minute, and we have a stamp that will and the rest of the customers had cut sixty-eight biscuits each stamp; that makes 7,140 biscuits in one minute." "How long are the biscuits in bak-

Stay a moment. First look at the ovens. We have done away with the old-fashioned tiled ovens. These are four-story high with walls three feet thick. They took as much brick to build as would build a large tenement house. At each floor is a large wheel just like a paddle-wheel, only the paddles are swing on swivels, and remain in the same position all the time. One shelf is filled with biscurs to bake and then leaves and the same shelf is filled with biscurs to be seen and the same shelf is filled. then lowered and the next one filled. and so we go on until the first one comes round cooked. Then they are pulled off into this chute and placed in

"What is the heat of the oven?" "It varies from four hundred to six hundred degrees. The men are so well informed that they know if it is the right heat directly they place their hands in it. The biscuits take two minutes and a half to bake. The fires are

"What is the next process?" "The biscuits are sent up to the pack-ing-room, where they are placed in tin boxes, sealed up, labeled, and ready for export."

"How many different kinds do you make?" "Over three hundred, both sweet and dry, from the navy bread to the sugar wafers."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

THE COST OF TRAVEL

Texan Who Speculated Five Years MAhead on a Trip to New York. A long, raw, specimen "grey," with mad covered boots, and little flakes of cotton dabbled all over his clothes and ornamenting his red, shaggy beard, sidled up to the Union Depot ticket window last Monday, and asked if the

ticket agent was in. "Yes, sir, that's me," responded Charlie Lusk, trying to size up the inquirer. "What can I do for you?" "Wal, Cap'n, I wanted ter find out the price of a ticket to Noo Yok. Yer

"Yes, sir," interrupted Charlie, with bland smile. "I see. Forty-four sixty-five is the fare; we can-"Wal, Cap'n 'lowed I'd take a trip when I got things sorter settled up like

me show you some of our routes. We have a splendid line of routes just in." and Charles brought a bundle of folders down on the window shelf. "Now, here's Fort Worth," he continued, tracthem, and more to spare, almost all of ing the route with his index finger, them covered with mangroves. To de- 'you take our road to St Louis, then

"Oh, yes. How many are there in

"As I was sayin', Cap'n," interrupt-

"Countin' me and the ole woman and all of the boys there's eight."
"Eight!" and Lusk's smile grew

blander as the corners of his mouth dis-

"Wal, I don't jest know. Yer see,

The ticket window closed with a bang.

little boys read about on their maps, spelling it out. "The Evergholds" the "Ever" describing capitally the constant appearance of a great deal of sway.—Texas Rail and Wire.

water, occasionally hummocks, the true home of the alligator, a God-for-saken region, where the saw-grass impedes progress.—Barnet Phillips, in Harper's Mayazing.

—A Tennessee man lived on a farm for siptes years without knowing that it had a saw on it, neath translation.

—A Tennessee man lived on a farm for siptes years without knowing that it had a saw on it, neath translation.

THE BITER BITTEN.

Mon Who Engage in Ways That are Dark Sometimes Get the Worst of It. A short man with a round face the color of a campaign-badge, and a nose which glistened and shone as if it had been varnished, staggered into a Broadway bar-room, one day last week, and slouched over to the lunch-counter. where the well-dressed customer readily made all the space for him that he desired. After satisfying an appetite that was comprehensive enough to cover an entire fashionable boardingouse, he saunt red over to the bar.

"Gimme a little brandy (hic) and touch of ginger-ale," he remarked to the bar-keeper. "Forty cents, please," respon

"Forty cents," replied the visitor is (hic) a sum of money. I asked for a drink. If I (hic) called for money, would (hic) go to a bank."
"You had better go to a bank, then, for your drink," responded the bar-keeper curtly, as he turned to wait on nother customer.

After waiting a few minutes in thirsty ilence, the short man again renewed his request. "I tell you," replied the drink-mixer,

annoyed at his persistence: "you can't have a drink here unless you pay for it in advance ' "Oh, that's it (hic), is it? You won't trust me for a drink. Well, will you take (hic) this for collateral?" and e laid an old-fashioned watch on the counter whose color was the shade of

old brass. "No, sir, I won't take that. This ain't no junk-shop, and if you don't get out of here you won't want a drink or the next six months!" "Hold on," replied the short man

"don't (hic) get excited. That watch is a family (hic) keepsake. It was given to my (hic) grandfather by the imperor Napoleon. It's pure silver." "Pure brass, you mean. Come, get "Let go my coat (hic). I'll leave i to any gentleman (hic) present if it

"What's the matter?" interrupted quiet man who had been a silent ob server of the controversy. "Why, this bum," responded the

ar-keeper, "says this brass turnip is silver, and wants me to stand him a drink on it." "Let me look at it." The watch was handed over and the

quiet man, after a brief inspection, reurned it with a smile of contempt. "I'll tell you (hic) what I'll do," in terposed the tramp: "I'll bet you a undred dollars it's silver." "Take your bet. Put up your oney." returned the quiet man,

"One hundred and five stamps a go his hold on the short man's sleeve, tramp dove into his ragged pocket and puffed out two fifty-dollar notes, which were promptly placed in the bar-keeper's hands. The silent man also laid a hundred-dollar bill on the counter, and a man was sent out for a jeweler. In a few minutes he returned with the workman, and the watch was handed to him for inspection. He looked at the case, then filed

> half-a-minute he returned it to the barkeeper and remarked that it was solid ilver, heavily plated with brass. Five minutes later a short man with red nose slouched into a cross-street gin-mill and sat down beside a tall, red-haired, ministerial-appearing man. "Well, Jimmy," inquired the second

> through the surface, and applied a drop of acid to the exposed metal. In a

man: "what luck?" "I worked the watch-racket for a "Where's the boodle?" laconically inquired the other.

"Here," and he pulled out the bill he "Well." remarked the red-haired man, with deep disgust: "you're a nice man to belong to the profession, you

"Why?" gasped the short man 'What's the matter with me?" "There's nothing the matter with you "Why?"

"The bill is counterfeit." It was .- Puck.

A SHRIMPING VILLAGE. an English Town All of Whose Inhal

ants Catch Fish for a Living.

The whole population of Leigh, Eng., about seventeen hundred, is chiefly engaged in shrimping, and their prosperity varies with the season and the weather. Fishing is chiefly carried on with small trawls, and beside shrimps, which are sometimes taken in immense quantities, dabs, plaice, and even soles, are caught. The "take" of shrimps varies within wide limits, a boat sometimes taking a hundred gallons in a single day or night, but forty gallons is considered a good haul, and, of course, very often, the work is not even remunerative. But the market price of shrimps at Billingsgate is, if possible, of more importance to the Leigh fisher-

men than the amount of the take, and this will be believed when we add that it fluctuates between four shillings as a maximum and one shilling as a mini-mum price per gallon. The shrimps are boiled on board boat and then picked over, the brown fetching a much higher price than the red. They are sent up to London at night by goods trains, and sometimes the freight amounts to as much as two thousand gallons. The Leigh shrimping fleet now consists of about a hundred boats, which are mostly small.

The fishery is a very ancient one. In Roman times there was certainly a colony here, and when a cliff fell some vears since, a large number of Roman coins were found. The place was of

hardy and honest sailors, and Leigh

now for oranges. In Southern California the pomegranate flourishes as it does in Italy or in the Holy Land. There is no limit to its productiveness should a market be opened for it, and as it bears transportation very well it could readily be added to the fruits which are now sent to Eastern consumers. It would not be a bad idea for some of our fruit dealers to send East small consignments of pomegranates in order to stimulate a taste for this fruit, which is known mainly through the imagery of the sacred writers and its praises in Oriental history and romance.—Sen. Prancisco Grantela.

BOOTS' ROMANCE.

tal Wrock Made So by Unrequited To see "Boots" Tan Steenburg, as he is called, with unkempt hair flying the wind and his unshaven face decked in a suit of red, white and blue, beaten straw hat decked with ribbons, glance had ever opened his sigh-valves, or drew forth one impassioned utterance of love. And yet it was no less a personage than the nightingale of song. Jenny Lind, who for a while listened to the man's avowals of undying affection only to tell him in the end that he loved in vain, and made him a mental wreck. his life a dreary waste.

dent related the following to a News-Press reporter: "Boots," as he is called, was an attractive young man, the idolized son of Ulster County parents, who never stinted him money. He chanced to be in New York when Jenny Lind created a furore in the musical world, and went to hear her. He was smitten with her charms, sought an introduction, fell madly in love, and night after night sat in front of the footlights to applaud the song-stress. He poured costly presents into her lap, and the story goes that thirty thousand dollars would not cover the cost of them. There is no doubt that his suit was encouraged; but she dis-carded him. He followed the songstress from place to place, in a vain endeavor to renew his suit, until his reason was partially destroyed. Since then he has lived the life of a wild man in the woods, near Kingston, occasionally making a trip up the Hudson to collect funds to start a bank. His collections in all these years have been large, but what he does with the money nobody knows or can ascertain. Some years ago I called at his place and found an old diary, and in it were words something like these: "Jenny may not be called beautiful, but loved to look upon her face, and when she appeared upon the stage I stood until the great storm of applause had subsided. I was jealous, because she seemed to desire everyone to have the pleasure of seeing her. But then I suppose she thought the people had paid to see her, and didn't want anyone to be cheated. Her turning her head first to the left and then to the right was but the artless manifestation of a simple and beautiful character." On another leaf of the diary were these words: "And that song-bird sang of a babe's cheeks. This silver thread is pleted her royal costume." "Boots" has always been perfectly harmless, and the boys in Kingston and other places never jeer him as he makes his

This queer mortal visits the city twice a year to deliver patriotic speeches and collect money. His usual speaking places are the court house steps and the opera house step-ping block. His stereotyped speech, familiar to many, goes something like this: "Three cheers for George Washington and the great American eagle, and the goose hangs high!" He invariably closes his speech with a song so disconnected that the words can not be caught. It is stated that he collected between thirty and forty dollars on his last trip here. Notwithstanding his nonsensical talk and unintelligible songs he is always warmly greeted by the boys .- Poughkeepsie News-Press.

A BLIND MAN'S WALK.

He Demonstrates That by Sound He Reach Any Part of the City. Upon the invitation of Mr. Arthur Sardino, three gentlemen last night went to No. 43 St. Mark's place to see Mr. Julius Stern, a blind man, illustrate the efficiency of the imagination and the power of courage and confidence in fulfilling the functions of the eyes. When the three gentlemen walked up the brown stone stoop lead-

ing to the residence, they met a delicately-built young man attired in a dark suit and wearing a light overcoat standing on the top step. The young man was carelessly knocking the ashes from his cigar, and with his deep-sunken brown eyes regarding the passers-by. Although the young man was blind, he said that he enjoyed most of the pleasures of life and managed to go wherever he desired without a guide. Looking from the stoop he said: "At present, walking toward Third avenue, is a heavily built man, followed by a girl, who is hurrying along, and then comes another man. The last man has a cane and is walking leisurely." The personages described were exactly as he had said. "Often," continued the young man, "from frequent journey-ings I have noticed peculiar phases of the city streets. For instance, I know the pavement rises at Lispenard street. and at Franklin, near West Broadway, it is rough and uneven. I can feel insensibly when there is any object near

me and twist aside without touching it.
"But," he continued, "I promised to
walk to-night from here to the Sinclair House to demonstrate the powers of blind man without a cane, and now; carelessly rubbing his fingers over his uncrystalled watch, "it is 8:31 and I will start." Thereupon the young man walked down the steps and went on his way. On one occasion the blind man walked close to an iron railing and came face to face with a very stout man who persisted in forging straight ahead, but the blind man hugged the railing and the stout man, after gazing at him for a second, walked by with a muttered curse. When Mr. Stern came to Third Avenue he paused and looked around confusedly for a second and

A COSTLY HAT.

A Head Covering That Cost \$600-Men can as Woll as Yexan Fancies. A presenger in the Pullman coach from the West last night when he boarded the car on the plains brought in and carefully deposited in the drawwith long streamers of all colors at ing room, on one of the cushions, a tached to his clothing, and a weather- fifty dollar Mexican hat, stiff with silver thread embro.dery and circled by a and asking a penny of each one he heavy silver cord. He was A. J. Admeets, as he wanders from place to ams, who, though only twenty-eight place in the Hudson Valley, one would | years old, is able out of the profits of not think that a tender passion ever his New Mexico ranch to indulge in thrilled his rough breast, a maiden's the luxury of a fifty-dollar hat, but purely as a piece of interior decoration for an Eastern friend's house. Sheriff Ware, of Mitchell County, who with Millionaire Gregory, of Chicago, was admiring the hat, said that General Valdes, when an exile from Mexico, had with him a hat that cost six hundred dollars and a California saddle that cost two thousand three hundred A gentleman who knows of the incidollars. Both were heavily embroidered with gold and silver lace, and the General was very proud of them. "It's a common thing," he added, "for these Texans to wear hats that cost from fifteen to twenty-five dollars. In fact, a cowboy's hat and saddle cost more than the whole of the rest of his outfit. The boys get these big hats from the East, where they are manufactured, although they are never worn. A silk these sombreros is on Broadway.

hat is as uncommon out here as one of The big hats are the best hats in the world. They are warm in winter, and a shade in summer. The Texans are very particular about broad brims. They will touch nothing with a brim narrower than three and one-half inches, and they want often a hat that is five and one-half inches in width of brim. The hats last four or five years. and some cowmen have a superstition about them if they have good luck while they own them, and after they have worn them a long while they will send them off and have them cleaned, and wear them several years longer. Many men here have made all their

fortunes under one hat. There is not only economy and durability as reasons for the custom, but there is health in them. Have you ever seen a baldheaded sombrero wearer? Then the color, too, which varies from a light dun to a buff, prevents reflection from the sunlight. "Why are Mexican hats so expen-

sive?" "They are made by hand. Unlike the Texan sombrero, they are made of wool carefully prepared, and each one of these costly hats represents several months' labor. This hat, you will see." he added, as he rubbed his hand over the centre stiff. This pattern is very Y. Times. simple, but you will see the cactus, the palm, and the Mexican grasses picked out in gold and silver on many of the hats. The true Mexican will invest his all in a fancy hat, and clothe the rest of his body in dirty rags."—Fort Worth Cor. N. Y. Sun.

WEST INDIA PEPPER-POT. New Relish for the Table Coming Into

In a city restaurant the other day came across a peculiar dish. While studying the menu and experiencing the usual difficulty felt by men of plat for luncheon, the proprietor, with whom I had a slight acquaintance, came up and said: "Why don't you try our I not unnaturally inquired, and was informed that it was a West India dish which could be obtained nowhere else in London. That settled the matter, pery, as its name denotes, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. While afterward discussing some celery and Stil-ton, the proprietor came up again, and was good enough to enlighten me concerning the peculiarities of "pepper-pot." His first statement rather startled me. "Our pepper-pot is only three years old," said he. "When it's kept another year or two it will be better." Mentally regretting that I had not been informed earlier as to the age of the delicacy, I inquired further con-cerning this wonderful dish, and gathered the following from the restauranteur: "I have lived many years in the West Indies, and while racking my brains one day to find some specialty with which this place would always be associated. I bethought me of to make it. The first requisite was a supply of 'cassareep'" (I won't guar asked of a man from fifty miles north antee the spelling of the word), "and of St. Paul. "Cold?" he said with a after some trouble I found a West In- rising inflection, "Well, I should say it supply at half a guinea per bottle. doses of quinine yesterday to keep it Now cassareep is the juice pressed out from shaking the lids off."—Chicago of the cassava, and in its raw state is Tribune. deadly poison. It is the basis, I believe. emptied, and the contents are added to | Si. Petersburger Zeitung. day by day. Any pieces of cold meat—pork is best—and fish go into the pot.
Here, in London, we don't put fish in, only the best parts of the cold joints.
Our 'pepper-pot' has only been about three years on the go. It has never been emptied; for aught I know to the contrary, you may have been eating contrary, you may have been eating just see how he carries his unmenment a year or two old to-day. Of tionables."—Philadelphia Call. course there are spices and sauces put in to give the stew a flavor, besides the cassareep, which in addition to its preservative and antiseptic qualities has a distinct, if slight, flavor of its own." A bottle of this peculiar syrup was produced for my inspection; it is of a deep mahogany color, and of the consistency of molasses, much resembling. sistency of molasses, much resembling, in filet. Indian sov. - London Cor. adelphia Telegraph.

Physical Perfection of the Polynesians. All writers agree that physically the Polynesians are among the finest looking races on the globe. Their average as leaning up against the bar.

"I don't come here often," Mr. Stern explained, "although you might think so, but when I open the front doors I listen, each the click of the glasses, and go where the noise comes from. Pil take some lemonade and a seltzer." Mr. Stern said he believed that a blind man could go to any part of the city he liked if he possessed as good imagination, confidence, and courage. N. Y. World.

In the days of slavery a Kentucky negro claimed that he had seen ears of corn with an odd number of rows. His master, before whom the subject was discussed, promised him freedom if he would bring him such a specimen. This was in the early spring, In the fall, during corn-gathering time, the fall during corn-ga

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL -Moody Currier, the new Governor of New Hampshire, is nearly eighty

years of age. -Senora Luz Bonnles, who died in Oaxaco, Mexico, Intely, lived one hundred and eleven years to a day. -George Winteld Scott Hancock Garfield Pattison Yerks is an unfortunate infant in an interior county of

Pennsylvania. - Pittsburgh Post. -Belva Lockwood's trievele was run over and ruined by a cab the other day.

The tricyclist-politicien had left her steed in front of the White House while she went in to call on Mr. Arthur .-Washington Post -The widow of President Madison,

although inheriting a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars from her husband, in her later days depended upon the charity of one of her former colored servants. N. Y. Sun. -Michael H. Simpson, one of Boston's greatest m liouaires, died in this city recently. His fortune is estimated

made out of a machine for taking burrs out of wool. - Boston Journal. -Hiland Hall, who was a membe of the Twenty-second Congress and of subsequent Congresses up to and in-cluding the Twenty-eighth, and was also Governor of Massachusetts, is another one of the "oldest ex-Congressmen." He was born in 1795, and ides at Springfield, Mass. - Boston

-Eli Perkins was given a reception recently worthy of his reputation at Yankton, Dak. He was advertised to lecture in the opera-house, but when he reached the hall, though brilliantly ighted, not a soul was to be seen, nor did anyone come in during the half hour the committee spent in expressing its surprise to the great fabricator. Then they took him over to Market Hall, where a packed house greeted him with a laugh.—Chicago Times.

-Senstor Groome, of Maryland save he owes a debt of gratitude to newspaper reporters who invented a story about him when running for Governor of that State several years ago. He was a bachelor, and some of the people were opposing him on that ground, when a Baltimore reporter wrote up a story of his intended mar-riage to a lady of that city, giving her name. He afterward met the lady and she is now his wife.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

-The death is announced of Ron J. R. Swan, of Columbus, O., aged eighty-two. He had been conspicu-ously identified with the bar and the judiciary of Ohio for many years, having been a Judge of the State Supreme Court. He was the author of "Swan's Treatise," which has gone beyond the tenth edition; and was also author of summer coming night. Was it true?" laid on by women, who are careful to the "Guide for Executors and Adminis-Beneath these words were: "Diamond mat it together. It gives the brim a trators," "Swan's Revised Statutes," and several other works on law."

-Mary G. Caldwell, who has offered three hundred thousand dollars for a Catholic University in New York, is very young and very rich, the grand-daughter of the Caldwell who introduced gas into many Southern cities. and the daughter of William Shakespeare Caldwell, who was known at Newport for his entertsinment of the Catholic clergy at his villa there. Miss Caldwell made her offer several times through Bishop Spaulding before it was finally accepted at the Plenary

Council in Baltimore. -N. Y. Post. -Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron. O., is known as "the Oat-meal King. vacillating mind in making choice of a He is a German, and came to thi country thirty years ago. He settled in Akron, O., where he is to-day one of the leading and wealthiest men of the place. Twenty years ago he was 'pepper-pot?" "What's pepper-pot?" as poor as a church mouse. In a little wooden shanty, on the outskirts of the town, he prepared the first American oat meal in an iron kettle. He made it satisfactory to himself, and obtaining and "pepper-pot" was ordered. It s small hand car, peddled it about town proved to be a savory stew, rather pepgratis, asking the people to give it a gratis, asking the people to give it a trial.—Cleveland Herald.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-Some English words are very descriptive, but some of them-Gratis. for instance -- go for nothing. -Little Eddie took a curious freak when he went to bed the other night and attempted to say his prayers backward. "Why, Eddie, what are you trping to do?" asked his mother. Only trying to say my prayers inside

-A personal item informs us that "Victor Hugo mostly goes to bed on a cracker and a herring." A funny notion, that. If the cracker should get mashed and scatter itself. Victor 'pepper-pot.' No one in London would be apt to pass a very restless had ever heard of or knew how night!—Norristown Herald.

dian produce importer who got me a was. We had to give the stove four -Reciprocity. - Landlord: "Have

of the stuff the Carib Indians use to you any family?" Intending Lodger: poison their arrows with. But when boiled it is perfectly harmless, and possesses the curious property of preserving meat for any length of time.

"Yes; four children." I. L.: "Sorry In the West Indies the pepper-pot is always on the go; it is never entirely with landlords who have families."—

-An inspector, who had been explaining to a class that the land of the world was not continuous, said to the boy who happened to be standing neargether unlooked for response.—All the Short Notice. Buggies, Wag--Girl in blue-"There's young Mr.

Duderson over there; don't you think he is just splendid?" Girl in red—
"Splendid, that pan of mush! Why he
took me buggy-riding last week, and
tried to kiss me." G. I. B.—"Well?" G. I. R .- Well, he put his arm around height is about three inches greater than me and and of course I told him just that of Europeans, and their limbs are to behave himself." G. I. B.—"Well?" ahapely and muscular. The men are rather superior to the women, who, Both—"Ugh!"—San Francisco Post.

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