NIGHT.

A little child, beside me, fresh and fair,
In slumber so profound and calm you step You did not hear the doves that, murmurit In the doep shade, their tender vigil kept. Pensive I breathed the somber sweets night— The solemn night.

I heard the angels flutter round your head, And watched your close-shut lids: pa primrose flowers, With noiseless touch, upon your sheets and prayed, with wet eyes, through the silent bours,
Thinking on all that in the darkness watts—
Lies hid and waits.

One day will be my turn so sound to sleep That I, like you, shall hear no murmurin dove: The night will be so dark, the rest so deep. Then you will come, then you will come And pay me back my gifts of fair white Prayers, tears and flowers.

CURIOUS MARRIAGES.

Cupid's Disdain for the "Consist ent" Actions of His Victims.

According to some of the novels of the present day, it is only the lovely nymphs of seventeen or eighteen, and the fascinating swains of three or four and twenty, who have any business to think of matrimony. The poor plain ones or those who have passed the meridian of life, are looked upon as comgod of Love passes them over with contempt. But is this really the fact? On the contrary, there were never more extraordinary contradictions than

we find in the history of marriages; we see women marrying men young enough to be their grandsons; crabbed Age and Youth often live together in perfect harmony; and May and December are constantly united with the happiest results. Almost every marriage i a nine-days' wonder, and creates much astonishment, speculation and lifting up of hands. Quite recently, a Dorsetshire clergyman of eighty years of age electrified his congregation by publishing his own banns in the parish church. It is always necessary to be prepared for these surprises. The blind, deaf, halt and maimed are not mony; and so far from youth and loveliness being the only victims of Hymen. we find some of the loveliest women consigned to single-blessedness; while their less favored sisters are happy wives and mothers. The particulars of many curious marriages are not revealed to the public; but during the last century less reticence was observed in the matter; the ages of the respective parties were frequently put down without reserve, and the fortunes of the ladies were mentioned with much unc-

Among these announcements a few of the more remarkable are worth selecting. Here is one from an old magazine for June, 1778: "A few days age, was married at St. Bridget's Church, in Chester, Mr. George Harding, aged one hundred and seven, to Mrs. Catherine Woodward, aged eighty-three. So singular a union could not fail of exciting the admiration and surprise of a numerous congregation, before whom the ceremony was performed. The bridegroom served in the army thirty-nine years, George I., and part of George II. He he is Mrs. Woodward's fourth husband. the last thirty years past chiefly buttermilk boiled with a little flour, and bread and cheese." As a pendant to this, we come across another announcement a few years later: "Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Northallerton. aged ninety, to Miss Golightly, a bouncing damsel of sixty-four. The anxious bridegroom had been a widower almost six weeks.

As instances of youth and age going together, we may give the case of "Mrs. Horn, an agreeable widow with a genteel fortune, aged seventy-nine, who married Mr. William Steptoe, aged about thirty." We are again startled by the following announcement in the month of January, 1805: "At Tynemouth Church, a young man of seventeen children. Notwithstanding the banns had been but twice published, the experienced lady repaired to the church, where she was soon joined by her lover, and declared Prof. Young's Ideas of the Relations Exist she would not leave it without her errand. She waited till the forenoon service was over, during which time she was frequently requested to leave the vestry, but all to no effect. She complained bitterly at her negligence in having forgotten to bring her pocket bottle and tobacco-pipe with her. The groom apologized for not being acquainted with the forms of the church. as he had never been in one since he was christened; and if appearances could be believed, water did not seem a single mass, which on account of to have been upon his face since that some unevenness of density or figure

which is announced in the following | tion first named, when day and month terms: "Lately, at Newcastle, Mr. were equal and each about four hours Silvertop to Mrs. Pearson. This is the long, Dr. Darwin has shown that it is third time that the lady has been be- essentially an unstable state of affairs, fore the altar in the character of a and that if the moon were brought ever bride, and there has been something so little nearer to the earth, it would remarkable in each of her three connu- | then draw closer and closer with everbial engagements. Her first husband increasing speed, until at last it would was a Quaker; her second, a Roman | rejoin the parent mass; but if, on the Catholic; and her third is a Protestant of other hand, its distance from the earth the established church Each husband were ever so slightly increased then it was twice her age. At sixteen, she married a gentleman of thirty-two; at thirty, she took one of sixty; and now, I from the earth. As it recedes both day at forty-two, she is united to a gentleman of eighty-four."

A great sensation was created in the year 1778 by the marriage of the then celebrated femae historian. Mrs. Catherine Macaulay, who was far advanced in years, with a surgeon's mate, under age, of the name of Graham. Mrs. Macaulay was quite a literary lioness; and Dr. Wilson, an elderly and learned admirer of her talents, had actually built a house for her, called Albert House; this he presented to her with furniture and a valuable library. He went so far as to have medals struck in her honor. Great, therefore, was the amazement amongst the literary and fashionable world of Bath when Mrs. Macaulay, who had always been considered a rock of sense by her friends. made this extraordinary match.

In Mr. Cudworth's interesting book. "Round about Bradford," he mentions the low status of the colliers of Wibsev in the year 1851, and says that the humilitating spectacle of the wedding of "Johnny and Betty" is not yet forgotten, nor the collection of oddities and absurdities that passed through the streets of Bradford in that year, on the way to the Parish Church. On a couple of yards of painted calico, the secret of all this rejoicing was told in the following words:

"At John's and Betty's wedding
We will merry be,
For Johnny's sixty-five,
And Betty's ceventy-three!"

Mr. Codworth also relates that the incumbent of Wilsden, Mr. Barber, was once called upon to perform a "mar-riage in trust." There was a person living at Haworth Parish known by the name of "Moses o' Lukis." Moses having persuaded a woman to take him "for better, for worse," they appeared at Wilsden Church to be married; but when the knot was tied, the happy couple had no money to pay the fees! Moses promised to pay the reverend gentleman in besome; and honestly kept his word. This reminds us of couple who, not having the where-withal to buy a wedding-ring, the large

porarily used for the purpose.

Ireland was not behindhand in the oddity of its marriages; we come across whole clusters of them in Walker's Hibernian Magazine. Among them are the following: "Mr. John Hogarty, of Ballymanduff, County Dublin, aged twenty, to Mrs. Flood of said place. aged eighty-six." "The Rev. Athanasius Huring, aged eighty-two, to Miss Carr, aged twenty-two, an agreeable young lady, with a fortune of fifteen thousand pounds." Mr. Richards. gardener, to Miss Mary Roper. The bridegroom is in the sixty-second year

key of the church door had to be tem-

of his age, and five feet four inches high; the bride aged twenty-one, and only two feet eleven inches in height." A match in high life between a certain Dowager Duchess and a handsome Irishman, Mr. Hussey, created a great deal of heart-burning and envy. Hanbury Williams, one of the rejected suitors, composed some very spiteful verses on the occasion.

The problem how to unmarry a couple was attempted by a clergyman in the West Riding of Yorkshire in the year 1805. He found out on inquiry that he had married a young man and woman who were brother and sister by marriage (probably a deceased wife's sister). The clergyman, afraid that he pletely shelved; the hymeneal torch is might be punished for uniting this not to be lit for them, and the little couple, attempted to unmarry them by head and placing the church Bible thereon; but the charm was not successful; and the loving pair firmly resisted this innovation of undoing the

Some very curious changes of names have taken place in marriage. In Derbyshire, there now lives a woman who has been married three times. Her maiden name was Wildgoosequite a common one in that locality—she changed it first for that of Fox. then for that of Goodlad, and finally settled down as Mrs. Derbyshire. A Mr. Bacon was once married to a Miss Beans: and a Miss Pane married a Mr. Glass. Abundant instances of the same sort might be multiplied; but enough have been given to show how strangely things sometimes work out in the important matter of matrimony .- Cham-

PASILINGUA.

Another Universal Language Beside Which The advocates of a universal language will soon have more than enough systems to choose from. The German papers speak of a new language-"Pasilingua"-which claims especial merits. It is based on living languages, in that all that it contains either now exists or has lived, and down to to-day has remained an actual element. The system of the philologist Steiner is, on account of its close relationship to modern tongues, regarded as superior to the earlier "Volapuck" of Schleyer, which in comparison is said to be outlandish. The "Pasilingua" is a mixture of Teutonic and Romance elements-the mixing, however, being done on scientific principles-yet that it is esoteric is not disputed. It is claimed to be a language for adults, and is especially commended during the reigns of Queen Anne, to travelers, commercial men, conductors of hotels and all who are is now particularly hearty, in great | thrown into contact with persons of a spirits, and retains all his faculties to nationality different from their own. an extraordinary perfection. This is his fifth wife; the last one he married a French edition of the Pasilingua in his one hundred and fifth year; and grammar from Paris, and later an English edition is to be printed at New It is also worthy of observation that York. The simplicity of the dictionthe above old man's diet has been for ary is shown by the fact that it is only necessary to give the root forms for the nouns and a part of the adjectives, and all words derived therefrom, as

> ing is an example: Ta haus a, the house, thaus tr, to dwell. ta haus-osa, the large to haus-iro, the occu-house.
>
> ta haus-illa, the small haus-an, a householdta haus-ia, the wretched house.
> ta haus-ia, househaus-ia, domestic.
> haus-is, domestically. haus-ablo, belonging to the house. household haus-adeo, proceeding from the house. ta haus-u economy.

> verbs, etc., are then formed after defi-

nite grammatical rules. The follow-

The Steiner system may not on closer examination justify expectation, but it is at any rate another attempt to solve about twenty-three to a woman aged eighty-six, who had been the mother which would be of universal benefit. a difficult problem, the solution of Chicago Tribune.

A LUNAR PROBLEM.

ing Between Earth and Moon. Once upon a time, many millions of years ago, the earth and moon, then young, hot and plastic, were very near each other, revolving around their common center of gravity once in from three to six hours, and also whirling on their axes in the same time, so as to keep always vis-a-vis. Probably at some time before this they had formed separated into two under the rapid We find another curious marriage, rotation, But starting from the condiwould begin to recede, and would slowly withdraw farther and farther and month will lengthen; the month at first most rapidly, and then the day, until finally, in some far distant future, a condition of stable equilibrium will be obtained when day and month will again equal each, the period then being something less than sixty of our present days, and the corresponding distance of the moon about sixty per cent. greater than at present. After that, so far as their mutual interaction is concerned, there will be no farther change, but mother and daughter will live forever happily-apart .- Prof. Young, in

Princeton Review. -Mr. Bergh has his eyes on no less place than Paris, where cruelty to horses is said to be distressingly common. A cruel thing that is ceaselessly happening all over Paris is the cracking of the whip just over the horse's head, so as to cause it to make a detonation like a pistol shot. In a satirical writing of 1617, and then it's not given as new, occurs the saying: "Paris is the paradise of women, the purgatory of men and the hell of horses."—N. Y. Herald.

-The largest dog in the country is said to be a St. Bernard owned at Glen Cove, Long Island. He measures seven feet eleven inches from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail, stands twenty-five inches high, and weight one hundred and ninety-two pounds.

COCOANUTS IN FLORIDA. Peatures of a New Industry Inaugurated

by Shrewd New Yorkers. E. T. Field, of Red Bank, N. J., i an extensive Florida cocoanut-grower. He is a member of the firm of Field & Osborne, Ezra Osborne being associated with him in the enterprise. To a Tribune reporter the other day Mr. Field said: "We are located in Dade County, Florida, which is the extreme southern end of the peninsula, on the Atlantic coast. There, between Cape Florida and Jupiter Inlet, we have now about eight thousand acres of land which we are devoting to cocoanut-walks, which is the distinctive name applied to these plantations. We began our purchase of land there about three years ago, buying it from the Government at a low price. It being in the Everglade region, as will be seen by a glance at the map, the land has never een considered of much value for any purpose, whatever it may become by an extensive system of drainage. Here we are upon the shore of the sea, a needed requisite in the successful growth of the cocoanut palm. The soil is a porous coral land. From Cape Florida north for a distance of ninety miles, running parallel with the coast, there are bays, rivers and sounds, disconnected by narrow strips of land, but themselves connected by inlets to the ocean, through which the tide ebbs and flows. Between these and the ocean is our strip of land, which varies in width from twenty rods to a little over a mile, being elevated nearest the ocean, and sloping gently toward the west.

This chain of inland waters receiving the fresh water flowing from the Ever-glades prevents its leaching through this strip of land. Easterly winds frequently drive the Gulf Stream waters against the coast beach as far north as Lake Worth; these waters being about eighty degrees Fahrenheit, a tropical climate is produced and a fine growth of vegatation is insured. We are fanned by the breezes wafted to us from the Gulf stream, and everything favors rank, luxuriant growth. Here during the last two years we have planted over two hundred thousand cocoanuts. We take all our help and implements the North. The natives there are a wild, lazy, shiftless class, unfit and incapable for work. The total population of Dade County in 1880 was only 257. Our planting is done in winter, when I take my family South with me and superintend the work in person. At other seasons the trees help themselves and very little cultural attention is needed." "At what age do the trees come into

ing. Then they will average about two nuts per tree, and bear continually almost until seventy or eights years old "From six to seven years from plant. most until seventy or eighty years old. We plant about twenty feet apart, which gives about one hundred trees to the acre, or a little more." "What about price and profits?" Mr.

Field was asked. "During the last three years prices by the cargo have ranged from twenty to seventy-five dollars a thousand twenty dollars being the lowest figure for the most common kinds. This is for the nuts delivered in New York; the freight and expense from the tree to the market will not exceed five dollars a thousand.

"Is there no danger of overstocking the market?" "The demand for cocoanuts is now almost unlimited. I have a profitable offer for all I can possibly raise in years to come. The nut will be used green to a much larger extent than now when people know how good it is; and the water, which is then clear, and not milky as when ripe, will be highly relished as a beverage. Why, we cat the nut from the shell at the South. It is soft and rich, Then the husk, which is generally thrown away in America, is a valuable part which is soon to be utilized. Experiments to separate the fiber by machinery are now in progress and the device is nearly perfected. In addition to this, there is not sufficient land in Florida adapted to the growth of the coconnut to overstock the market if all was planted to it. Perhaps not over one million trees could be grown there successfully.

Mr. Field said that a sufficient number of eocoanut palms have been growing in South Florida for forty years fully to demonstrate the certainty of success. And these trees compare most favorably with the most successful in other countries, both in quality and quantity of product. But not until about six vears ago was any attention given to this industry in that State. About that time a few thousand were planted at Lake Worth, a part of which are now in bearing. Since then residents of Key West have planted several thousand on the different keys, which are nearly all composed of this coral sand, varying in width from ten to a hundred feet; and it is thought these keys will soon be devoted entirely to the growth of the cocoanut. Messrs. Field & Osborne already have about eighty thousand growing on Key Biscayne. An advantage which Florida possesses over the West India Islands and other tropical regions where the cocoanut is grown is nearness to the United States market. Those who visited the New Orleans Exposition saw many fine specimens of the cocoanut palm, some of which were twenty or thirty feet high. They grow to the height of one hundred feet in their native region, and the tree is an interesting object. It bears both male and female flowers, the leaves curving downward being from twelve to twenty feet long. The fruit is borne from a long pointed spathe which is curious.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE SISTER-IN-LAW. A Disagreeable and Expensive Addition to a Happy Family. The mother-in-law has had her day. She has had many days. She will have many more. All joking and senseless puns aside, the mother-in-law is a very handy creature to have around when the baby is taken suddenly sick, when your wife has a chill or when you want to borrow funds to settle for last winter's coal before filling the bill this season. I used to make wretched jokes about the mother-in-law. I thought a funny scribe could not get along without having his occasional fling at her. I don't say hard things about the mother-in-law now. I have got one now. I have got something else. The mother-in-law is an angel compared to what I've got. When I married I didn't agree to marry my wife's sister. That's the case in a nutshell. I've got a sisterin-law. Did vou ever have one? Be very careful. Don't! My mother-inlaw never cost me a single cent. My sister-in-law, if she continues, will bankrupt me. One year ago I bought a parlor set. My sister-in-law and her friends have created disaster among my parlor furniture. She sparks by my coal fire. She reads gush to her beau under my gas. She wears out my gate hinges. She has the best room in he house. She must have a sealskin like my wife's. She savs Chawly don't like to hear the baby cry. She goes to the seaside with my wife. She bosses my servant. She-she-well; if any mother-in-law could be more expensive and disagreeable than my sister-in-law I'd like to meet her. I'd trade my sister-in-law off for a yellow dog; then I'd shoot the dog .- H. S. Keller in St.

-A Canadian Frenchman thinks that when he has been vaccinated it does for the whole family

Louis Whip.

FISHING FOR CONGERS Rare Sport for Fearless Fisher

Wolf of the Waves. For those who are hardy enough not to dread a night's exposure in an open boat there are few finer sports than conger-fishing off the coast of Devonshire and Cornwall and all along the edges of the English Channel. There are many "old salts" scattered along the coasts of the Mediterranean-and even in these sober and unromantic islands many such exist to this daywho are always ready to aver that a big conger, when hauled up from the rocky bed of the ocean and introduced into a boat, is in the habit of opening his gigantic mouth bristling with teeth. of making a desperate onslaught upon the first man that he spics, and of barking like a dog. It has, indeed, often been asserted that a conger three or four feet long, and weighing about twenty or thirty pounds, is a truly awkward customer to face when he is drawn into a boat. Alone of fishes, he and his congeners of the cel tribe have as much power of locomotion upon land as they have in the water, and no sooner do they see a human being near them on the element to which they are foreigners than they make up their minds to "go for him" without delay. It is probable that the captured conger prompted by nervousness rather than by ferocity when he glides towards the enemy, and the noise which issues from his open jaws is attributable to the escape of air from his swimming bladders and not to his possession of barking powers, such as dogs are cudowed with. The best way to pursue is to set

forth about five in the evening of a still, soft October day, and to row out to sea for a distance of two or three miles, until the boat reaches the spot where experienced guides know that seven or eight fathoms below lie the reefs and rocks in which the congers reside. The first step is to set the night-lines, which are attached to corks floating on the surface. The line is about the third of an inch in thickness and has strands fastened to it which are wrapped round with waxed twine or cotton from the hooks upward for two or three feet. It has been found by experience that wrappings of this kind are preferable to rinip as protections against the powerful jaws and sharp cutting teeth of the

Having set the night-lines, the fishermen next try their luck with hand-lines, and for the first hour or two after darkness has fallen the fun is at its best. Under these circumstances it is not unusual for a huge conger to get the hook firmly fixed in his jaw, and a six hours. In sweating and sleeping anything firm and solid that is within reach, and snaps vigorously with his jaws at the line, which is drawn tight by the fisherman's strong arm. If the tackle holds, which is not always the case, the tussle ends in the capture of the fish. Although he is by no means so formidable in reality as he seems in appearance, no wise fisherman allows him to wriggle about at the bottom of the boat without instantly taking meas-

ures to stun him. Occasionally an inexperienced boy will allow his wrist to get within reach of the conger's gaping jaws, in which case the bite indicted upon the arm will leave marks never to be effaced. With what purpose, however, it will be asked, do amateurs quit their comfortable beds and devote the nights to catching a fish which resembles a sea snake and almost worthless for human food? The answer is that, as poetry is, according to Coleridge, "its own exceeding great reward," so the fun of tugging a big conger up from the ocean's depth is sufficient compensation for a night's exposure at sea. Nothing is more inexplicable and mysterious in the cookery of the ancient Romans than their extraordinary partiality for the "muræna," or see eel. In the days of the Roman Empire enormous sums were expended by wealthy gourmets in keeping up the artificial fish ponds where this dainty fish-as they regarded -was inclosed. There is a wellknown story that among the Romans the "muræna" was considered to be most delicate of flavor if it had been fed upon human food. A rich freedman named Pollion was said to be in the habit of giving orders that such of his slaves as he thought deserving of death should be thrown into the stews or fish ponds where his eels were kept. On one occasion a slave belonging to Pollion had the misfortune to break a valuable vase, upon which his cruel els." It chanced, however, that the Emperor Augustus was one of Pollion's guests, and he not only reversed the tyrant's order, but commanded the attendants to break every vase in his host's mansion. It is impossible for modern fishers of the conger to pretend that it is palatable. Despite the vague rumor that the oleaginous and strongflavored flesh of the sea eel is largel used as the substratum of turtle soup, those who occasionally pass a night it catching him would do well to abstain from all attempts to dress him for the table.-London Telegraph.

THE PAMIR.

An Almost Unknown Asiatic Region and It Inhabitante. At the last general meeting of the Russian Geographical Society M. Groum Grjimailo gave a very interesting account of the geographical features | lad went, got his ticket and brought of the Pamir region, which he had re- him the change. He told him to keep cently visited. His narrative included it, and said he was going to ride with the state of its flora, its zoological resources and the material condition of the boat. its inhabitants. The speaker began with a minute description of the moun- ever you have the opportunity, to pass tains, the enormous glaciers, the water | it on to others." He got out at the courses, the trade routes and the geo- junction, and as the train left the stalogical condition of the country, as tion, the lad waved his handkerchie well as the plants and animals, which, and said, "I will pass it on." - Old Jon with few exceptions, are the same as athan. would be found in Europe. But we are told in the Russian account of the proceedings that what most interested the audience was the lecturer's descrip-

tion of the life of the Kara Khirghiz and Tajiks, nomadic races inhabiting the Pamir. M. Groum Grjimailo gave a graphic account of their existence, condemned to seek shelter in their tents during a long winter, and seeming to emerge from a state of lethargy at the first beams of a spring sun, when their joy may be compared to that of children. They celebrate their | sible and impossible parties were held; return to active life with a pastoral fete. As a general rule the men are long reports of the said meetingslight-hearted, but ignorant of the simplest subjects, disdainful of manual labor, which they leave to the women, but still cunning enough, and great singers as well as performers on musical instruments. The possession of a fine voice is held to the highest esteem among them, and their national instrument is a simple kind of mandoline. These people are essentially of a pastoral disposition, having reconciled themselves with a certain philosophy to the hardships of their lot. Some of the tribes enjoy a somewhat higher prosperity from the greater fertility of the spot in which they have fixed their camps. Between the Kara Khirghiz and Tajiks M. Groum Grjimailo gives preference

-Ruth and Boaz are the names o two post-offices of Coyell County

to the latter, as more laborious and

inured to fatigue, as well as more hos-

pitably disposed toward foreigners.-

HOW TO GROW SMALL

Ponnds Dalty. A well-patronized barber in a downtown shop is frequently remarked because of his diminutive stature. A boy in size and appearance, he is yet twentyseven years old. His "fighting weight" fluctuates on both sides of a hundred pounds, but never exceeds one hundred and ten. His face is bright and a good

exponent of his ready mind. The remarkable thing about this colored boy is not that he is undersized or unusually intelligent, but that he is the embodiment of a singular physical history. His brothers are strapping big fellows, and his father, his uncles and cousins, and even his aunts, are larger and heavier than the average of their race. "Tom" (for in using his true name his identity is concealed as completely as if he were John Smith) in early life gave promise of a thrifty growth, but this was interfered with by method that leads to the conviction that one, "by taking thought," can take a cubit from his stature, though he may not add onc. While "in his cups"-lather cups-

"Tom" told his story: "Riding is the life for me. If I was worth a million, I wouldn't be satisfied only when I's astride a hoss, and that's what got me into trouble. I'd have been as big as Bill-you know my brother Bill? - if it hadn't been for hoss racing. I've been riding ever since I was twelve years old, and have made more money in a day at that than in six months of bediering. I won the first race ever man on the State fair grounds. I rode Limbertwig, and, man! but we flew. I'd be riding yet if I hadn't been thrown and hurt two years ago, That's when I got this crooked leg." "But how about your size? You said you once expected to be as big as

"Fleshing me in preparing for races stunted my growth; I've had to lose as high as seven pounds in two days. It's easy enough to gain weight, but maybe you didn't know that we jockeys can ose flesh. How? Well, suppose the riding weight is to be ninety-seven pounds, and me weighing one hundred and five pounds three days before the race. I'd get up early in the morning, strip naked and run around the racetrack as hard and as long as I could until the sweat poured off at every pore. I'd then run to a manure pile and be buried in it up to my chin. Then I'd lay exhausted and sweating for hours. Sometimes I'd go to sleep in the manure. After awhile they'd take me out and put me to bed, where I'd stay for as usual, and after a long sleep would feel brisk and well, but mighty leanlike. But no man can grow who is fighting to fall off in flesh this way, and at the close of the racing season I always found myself smaller than at the beginning. By keeping it up for years during my growing years I made a runt of myself, as you see me now. But I wouldn't give up riding as long as I had two legs and a pair of hands."-

Indianapolis News. PASS IT ON.

Various Incidents from the Life of a Noted When the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse was about fourteen years old, having been In a school in Germany, he came to London on his way to the "beautiful wilds of Cornwall," his home. He staid in London long enough to spend all his fare, except sufficient to pay his fare home. He traveled by train to Farmer. Bristol-the rail only went as far then He went on board the vessel to carry him home, and thought, when he had

paid the money for his passage, that that included all. He was very hungry, and ordered his meals that day. At the end of the journey a dapper little steward, with a gold band around his cap, came to him and presented him his bill. He told him he had no money. "Then," said he, "you should not have ordered the things you Chronicle. did." He asked him his name. He told him. He took him by the hand,

shut up his book, and said: "I never thought that I should live to see you. Then he told him how, when he had lost his father, his mother was in great distress, and the lad's father had beer so kind to her that he made a solemr promise that if he ever had the opportunity, he would show kindness to one master ordered him to be "flung to the of his; so he took charge of him, paid his bill, gave him five shillings, and put him into a boat with some sailors. who rowed him in fine style to the shore. His father met him, and he

> "Father, it is a good thing to have a good father;" and he told him of what had taken place. "My lad," said he, "I passed the kindness on to him long ago, in doing what I did, and now he has passed it on to you. Mind, as you grow up you

> pass it on to others." Well, one day he was going by train, and intended to take a first-class ticket, as he had a deal of writing to do in the train, when he saw a lad at the thirdclass ticket-office rubbing his eyes to keep down the tears. He asked him what his trouble was, and the lad told him he had not enough money for his fare by four pence, and he wanted so to go, as his friends were expecting him. He gave him a shilling, and the him. Then in the carriage he told the lad the story of how he was treated in

"And now," he said, "I want you, if

A SPANISH JOKE. The Cutting Burlesque on the Caroline Affair Produced at Madrid. There is something seally praiseworthy in the manner in which Spaniards make capital out of the famous Carolines incident, Diplomatists have had their full share in it, public housekeepers, under whose hospitable roofs countless political meetings of all posnewspapers, filling their columns with they all and many others have profited by it. Now, lastly, the members of the four other women, and the tobacco theatrical profession are having their makes them sicker than it does me, for turn, for since the new piece, "Las | I've got used to it already."-Texas Carolinas," has been played at the Madrid Variedades Theater the public crowds to every performance in order to view the question from a new point of view. The plot of the piece is this: Two little girls, Hispania and Germania by name, are furiously quarreling over the possession of some dolls, and neither party can be appeased until some one happily suggests that papa pope" in Spanish-should solve the difficulty of the ownership of the dolls.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL Colored Jookey Tells How He Lost Three

-President Scelye, of Amherst College, says that if girls would run every day they would never die of consum;

-M. De Lessepe, who is eighty years old, predicted the other day that he would live to sail through the Panama

-Probate Judge Richard A. Wheeler, of Stonington, Conn., has written four hundred and fifty wills, and not one of them, it is said, has ever been broken. -Lord Tennyson admits that he once tried for six weeks to be a vegetarian, and thinks he might have succeeded had it not been so near Christmas, when he was tempted by a roast pig. -Artemas Martin, the Librarian of the United States Coast Survey, was a

market gardener when called to his present place. He is an expert in mathematics and was self-taught .-Washington Post. -Miss Florence Nightingale believes n comfort, and when she wants a pair of new shoes she places her foot firmly upon a piece of leather, and has the

so that the shoe may correspond to the foot. - N. Y. Times. -Henry M. Williams, President of the Massachusetts Bicycle Club, has ridden fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy-eight miles since and in-cluding 1880. He took to bicycling for his health and it has made a well man

of him. - Boston Journal.

shoemaker draw an outline of the form

-President Tuttle, of Wabash College, ascertained the ages of two thousand two hundred and forty-two ministers at death in this country, and found that they averaged over sixty-one years, and that one of every seven attained his eighty-eighth year. - Chicago Mail. -The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle states that the income of General Toombs averaged from 1840 to 1875 twenty thousand dollars a year. His last large cases were tried when assisting the State's Attorney in the railroad tax cases, in the Dupree will case, and the Eberhardt murder case, in all of which he was finally successful. He used to

say that he had often made five thousand dollars at a single session of court in Elbert County. -Alva Banks, a young man who lives at Pleasantville, N. Y., was recently refreshed by a nice nap of five days and five nights. The odd case of Mr. Banks is of pathological interest, because he has slept so twice before. It is said that he suffered from inflammation of the covering of the brain while getting over that most undignified of ailments, the mumps, ten years ago, at which time he first fell into the long sleep. Ordinarily Banks is fresh.

sprightly and chipper.-Buffalo Ex--A "close friend" of the late Mr. Vanderbilt is quoted as saying that after his last voyage to Europe Mr. V. told him he had changed his will. and gave this explanation: "I had decided to divide my property among the boys, and had done so. But some of them who had about five million dollars that they thought they could make use of, put it into stocks in Wall street. It cost me nearly twenty millon dollars to get them out of the scrape. Since I have been abroad, too, I have obtained some impressions in favor of keeping the bulk of the property intact. So I have made a change in my will to carry out that idea. 2—N. Y. Herold.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-Young men who think their sweetearts are divine, love to make divinity students of themselves every night i the week .- Chicago Ledger. -A Western settler's cabin was recently swept entirely away by a tornado. This is what we should call

carrying a house by storm .- Prairie -A correspondent has discovered that there were dudes in ancient Rome. That is all right, but we feel more grieved over the fact that they didn't

stay there. - Philadelphia Call. -"My horse can answer a question very plainly," remarked a jockey.
"When I ask him if he wants oats he nods his head up and down. That means yea." "Suppose he does not want oats, how does he express himself?" "By a simple neigh."-Pittsburgh

-A Michigan man's life has been saved by a silk necktie backed with pasteboard stopping a pistol ball. People who had supposed that a silk necktie backed with pasteboard could serve no other purpose than to hide soiled linen from the eye of the public will now see how greatly they were mistaken .- Boston Transcript.

-Dumley had related a side-splitting oke, and the company laughed consumedly. Featherly seemed to be particularly amused. "Rather good, eh, Featherly?" said Dumley, very much "Y-yes, indeed," replied leased. Featherly, as soon as he could articulate. "It's g-good every time, Dumley-g-good every time."-N. Y. In-

-Old lady (to street gamin): "Little boy, dor't you want to join the Sunday school, and grow up to be a good man?" Little boy: "What Sunday school is it?" Old lady: "The Methodist." Little boy: "No. I tried the Methodises las' year, an' didn't git nuthin' but a stick o' broken candy an' a apple. I'm goin' to try the 'Piscopal this year."—Golden Days.

-An eminent scientist attributes the remarkable longevity of a woman who recently died at the age of one hundred and nine to the fact that she never wore a high bonnet in a theater. We also understand that the vigorous health of a Philadelphia man now in his ninety-ninth year is due to the fact that he never went out between the acts to make astronomical observations through a glass."-Norristown

-Magistrate-You are accused of assaulting Pete Johnson. Prisoner-Yes, yo'honah. Pete 'lowed I wuzzent no gemman. But I only hit him wunce, sah, at the co'nah of Fo'ty-second street an' Fou'th avenue. Magistrate-Forty-second street? policeman says he picked him up at the corner of Twenty-third street. Prisoner-Am dat so? Well, I didn't mean ter hit him as ha'd as dat. Jedge. 'Deed, I didn't .- N. Y. Times.

-Said a Dallas, Tex., woman to a female friend: "You should make your husband quit chewing tobacco. If you tell him to quit, he will give it up, I suppose." "Yes, if I ask him to, but I am not going to ask him to quit chewing tobacco." "When he kisses you, don't the taste of tobacco make you sick?" "Yes, but I want him to keep on chewing. He kisses three or Diftings.

The Congo River.

Stanley says that the length of the Congo river is twenty-one hundred miles, and that the Mississippi and the Nile together would scarcely equal its tribute of water to the ocean. From -which stands for both "father" and the mouth of the river a steamer draw ing fifteen feet can steam up one hundred and ten miles, at which point Papa's verdict is that the dolls belong | land journey of fifty-two miles is taken by rights to Hispania, but that Ger- on account of the rapids. Then anmania should be allowed to play with other steaming or rowing voyage of them. It would seem that the playwright had a better conception of the true importance of the question which troubled King Alfonso's last days than most of the Spanish and German politicians concerned in it.—Pall Mall Gapeaceful tribes. - Brooklyn Eagle.

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