A "Hand to Hand" Struggle-"Soldiers" of Reckless Daring-Distinction Between Friend and Foe-Dragging Off the Dead After the Battle.

In the summer a year ago a swarm of black anta (Formica Pennsylvanica) built their nests between the ceiling and the roof of a shed near our dwelling, in the suburbs of Philadelphis. At a distance of a few hundred feet from the shed a second colony of the same species had also built a home in a sheltered lace. Both nests were unusually populous. Sattles between ants of different species fought for the purpose of capturing slaves, have been often described. But on a bright morning in August I was a witness of a fight between these two colonies of the same species, which could have been waged for no such purpose, and which gave the occasion for a greater display of forethought on the part of the combatants than is usually conceded even to the ant. The nest in the roof was the one attacked. The only approach to it from the ground was by a post and plastered wall about six feet high. A smooth plank floor fitted closely against the wall and post and was raised above the ground by a low step. This floor was the scene of the

In all my repeated study of these nests and their inhabitants during the summer months the small workers were the only ones who seemed to labor. They did all the foraging. and it was unusual to see one of the larger workers outside of the entrance of the nest, which, however, they faithfully guarded. The conduct of the latter so much more closely agreed with that of the soldier ants of kindred species that in speaking of them in this paper I shall call them soldiers, because they certainly performed all the duties of a soldier, and, so far as could be seen, did noth-

When I saw them on the morning of the battle both the small workers and the large ones, or soldiers, were out on the wall, post and floor in great numbers. There was no fight then going on. A strong force of soldiers held every approach at the foot of the post and wall, smaller bodies were formed in regular lines half way up the post, and large. outstanding groups were stationed at close distances here and there upon the floor and step, and running up and down the post sup-

porting the nest While I stood wondering at the unusua commotion I saw at the distance of a few feet a host of small workers, closely followed by a great horde of soldiers, streaming along a fence from the other distant nest. They must have numbered thousands. In a very short time these hostile workers had descended the fence to the ground, swarmed up the step to the door and poured in crowds upon the defensive scouts. The antagonists rushed upon each other, and with their strong jaws cut off here a leg and there an antenna, and sometimes severed the body of an opponent at a blow. The foremost soldiers of the defensive party came to the rescue, and the swarm of hostile workers were driven back toward the step.

Then the battle between the soldiers of the opposing forces began in earnest. Halting a moment till their ranks were close and compact, though by no means regular, the inover which they moved. In this close array they met the defenders, whom they greatly outnumbered. They were received, however, with a courage as great as their own, and their ranks were quickly broken up and thrown into apparent disorder.

After the general charge had been thus made and the combatants were mixed in an undistinguishable crowd, single champions were seen rushing around the floor seeking a foe. When two of these champions approached each other a mutual examination with the ends of their antennæ now seemed pecessary to tell foe from friend. Many such meetings were friendly, and after the salutation both would rush away at full speed. But when, by the delicate test of feeling or whatever serves them to thus distinguish each had found an enemy, they rushed upon one another with the utmost rage, clinched both with feet and jaws, and doubling themselves up, rolled over the floor, biting and tearing each other, entirely undisturbed in their deadly work by being lifted up into the air with a pair of forceps. At one time the floor was nearly black with these rolling com-

As the battle progressed the superior nur bers of the invaders drove the defenders of their home slowly backward to the foot of the post. Then a number of the small workers, who had been stationed upon the post, ran rapidly up to the nest. In a moment a fresh army of soldiers, numbering many hundreds, rushed from the nest, and, descending the post, passed the guards at the base and fell upon the victorious foe, driving them back slowly, but steadily, to the edge of the step. The guards at the base of the post did not appear to leave their station to engage in the general fight, and only took part in it at all when the attacking soldiers tried to pass them to reach the nest

The fight lasted about five hours, and ended in a total rout of the attacking party Toward the close the wounded, doubtless of the invading party, were seen dragging themselves off the field, generally carrying with them some enemy which had fastened upon them by his strong jaws in a death embrace In many cases these attached foemen were found to consist only of a pair of jaws and a head, all the rest of the body having been torn away in the fight. With bulldog tenad ity the head beld on firmly, resisting all ef forts of the wounded ants to remove it. To test the force of his grip of the jaws I touched some of the unwounded soldiers with a pair of steel forceps. They bit the end of the forceps so firmly that it was not possible to detach them by pressing them against the mouth of a collecting bottle without crushing

When the enemy had been driven off and the fighting was over the workers came down from the nest and carried away many of the dead. But when they ceased their labors hundreds of the dead were left, and from the fact that before lifting and dragging away a body two or more of them at the same time carefully examined it with their antenna and then with one accord either took it away or left it where it was lying-never once seem ing to differ in their decision-it would seem that even after death they distinguished friend from foe.

The wounded defenders of their home tried to crawl up to the nest. The loss of legs and antennæ made this difficult, and while some succeeded many failed. When the latter found the task a vain one they crept slowly —Henry Howard in The Cosmopolitan. out into the grass and died. For two day after the battle a strong guard of soldiers was kept at the bottom of the post. Finally these were withdrawn, and the ant colon settled down to its usual quiet routine.—Phi adelphia Ledger.

THE DEAD IN THE MORGUE.

People Visit the Dismal Place Just Satisfy Their Curiosity. It was 7 o'clock a. m., and Joe Fogarty the keeper of the Morgue, had just turned the key in the lock of his office door, when an elderly man and two women crossed the green extending between the Morgue and Bellevue hospital. The night previous the body of a well dressed young man had been brought to the Morgue. It was a case of suicide and the morning papers had long accounts of the young man's death, which, as well as his per-sonality, were shrouded in mystery.

"Good morning, sir," said one of the women, who was young and preposessing. "You have here, I believe, the body of a young man who killed himself last night in

"Yes, madam; would you like to see him?" asked Joe. "Yes; we came here for that purpose.

Joe led the way into the wooden shed called the dead house, and lifting the cover from an ordinary pine box exposed to view the body of the young man. The visitor looked at it in silence for a moment, and then the young woman said in the same matterof-fact tone in which she might have remarked upon the qualities of a picture:

"How beautiful be is! See!" pointing to a

where the bullet entered. Isn't it?" she selted, appealing to Joe.

"Yes," replied the latter; "you don't seem

"Oh. no." she returned: "we did not expec to. Our curiosity was excited by the ac-counts in the morning papers. I was up early and I got pa and ma to come down and see the body. What a mysterious affair! And he so young, too. I wonder what made him do it? Do you suppose it was a love affair?" The young woman continued to rattle along in a composed manner, while her parents si-lently inspected the body. They remained a quarter of an hour, and by the time they went away a number of other morbidly cu-

rious people had arrived. It was with diffi-culty that Joe got rid of them. "Of all the pestiferous cranks in this world," said Joe to a reporter later in the day, "deliver me from these curious people who like to see nothing so well as a corpse. In the many years I have been here I have never known of a single case that was published in the newspapers that did not bring a lot of these busybodies around. In cases where there was considerable publicity I have even known them to come here without their break-

"Last summer there was a case of a young woman who killed berself in a prominent ho-Nobody knew who she was, and the papublished columns about it. We actually and to call in the police to drive the crowd away. They were all well dressed people, too, and looked respectable. Many of them, n fact, had the appearance of being wealthy. When the old farmer-whose daughter the suicide was-finally arrived, he with difficulty escaped them. They seemed to have no sense of propriety, and plied him with all sorts of uestions. It was a disgraceful scene, and we had to use force to allow the poor broken nearted man to get away."-New York Mail and Express.

Viticulture in California. The planting, cultivation, picking and runing of the California grape has a great nany advantages over the same processes in

France and other European grape growing ections of country. But these are all balneed by the low price of labor in those countries as compared to that paid by California viticulturists. In the first place, the California vineyards are entirely free from stones, and no fertilizers are necessary or are used. There is no snow at all and seldom any or hail from pruning time to vintage. There are as yet no bugs of much concern. and the ravages of the phylloxera in Napa Sonoma counties have been much sub-The ravages of the phylloxera in France have been dreadful; for, out of her area of 5.146,783 acres in 1884, 1.661,278 acres were attacked, and are now dead or dying. Previous to 1884 there had been 1,072,500 acres of fine grape vines totally destroyed, and her total production of wine in 1885 was 627,705,322 gallons, 300,000,000 less than the mean) product of ten previous seasons. Our other advantages are double crop per acre and the general warmth and equability of the California climate where fermentation is carried on without artificial heat, while in other grape countries fires have to be kept up in the cellars during winter. Land is cheaper in California than in France, and interest on money nowadays only a trifle higher.-New York Times.

Dangerous Counterfeit Coin. The inability of counterfeiters to produce exact or indistinguishable representations of ing party had reached the floor, moving de- enterprise to be given up in the near future. liberately onward in a dense black mass, and operations confined to alloyed coin only. crushing their smaller foes as they advanced. I think it will be carried on by persons of In a few moments the small workers were genius, skilled in the working of metals, and either all killed or retired from the front. of a totally different stamp from the ordinary plaster mold fiends. It would be almost impossible to detect gold coins 10 per cent alloy. It is possible to get the weight of such exact ly the same as the genuine, and the difference vaders advanced to the attack in a dense in the size can be made almost imperceptible mass, seeming to completely cover the floor To do this it would be necessary merely to subject the coin to sufficient pressure over that employed at the mints. Such a coin it would be almost impossible to detect in the ordinary run of business. Acids are not to be relied on always, and the weight, ring, and size being near the genuine, it would require the expertness of one whose life is devoted to such work to detect the difference. In places where a great deal of money is handled, I

have no doubt that in a few years an expert

African Hands and Feet. Capt. Storms confirms the consoling theory of the insensibility of the nervous organiza tion of the African natives as compared with our own. The next object he showed us was a wooden pillow, such as the Malays use, calculated to dislocate the neck of any other but a savage. On the other hand, the African feet and hands are particularly small and delicate. I doubt whether even an American belle could pass the heavy bracelets, formed out of a section of the tusk of an elephant, over her wrist. The bangles in use are for practical as well as ornamental purpose, and present a kind of portable capital. They are made of the very finest filigree wire, and are worn in coils on the arms and legs. A native unbraceleting or uugartering himself

Talk About "Soft Snaps." Steve Rowan, the big policeman who twirls club along Madison street, was talking about soft snaps the other night. "When I first came to town," he said, "I got a job breaking the ice around a big water main they were laying along Sixteenth street and under the river to the west side. It was a bitter cold winter and I suffered terribly. I kept the main clear of ice, however, and when spring came it found me still sitting ground that old pipe. I expected my discharge every day, but as it did not come I began to realize the fact that I was in full possession of the snap. Very little ice formed around the main during the months of June. July and August, and I had plenty of time to go to horse races and base ball games. That snap ran along until October, and I never missed a week's pay in all that time. Talk about soft snaps. There is one with a blue ribbon tied around it."-Chicago Herald.

Intoxication Among Animals. "The philosophers," says Houzeau "that asert that monkeys that have once used intoxicating liquors to excess will not touch them again are more desirous of giving us a lesson in morals than holding to the exact truth. The majority of tame monkeys are fond of wine and spirits. They help themselves when they can. They enjoy getting drunk, and some of them become such sots that they refuse to reform in spite of the most severe punishment. Besides, their intoxication resembles precisely that of man; their legs are badly controlled, their tongue is thick and its movements uncertain."

Moreover, this identity of the effects of in toxication descends much lower in the animal kingdom. Donkeys have been seen dead drunk. Horses get drunk: and if, as a general thing, dogs refuse wine, some of them are addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages when well sweetened and sufficiently diluted.

His Fads Were Clocks and Shoes Speaking of eccentric characters, a gentleman the other day recalled the idiosyncrasies of the late Sylvester Bonnaffon, who lived over what is now Madden's saloon. He died some years ago. He was a most eccentric but very methodical man. He was a devoted lover of horseflesh and always kept a fine team, in which he drove out every day for perhaps twenty years, never varying as to route or time. His action in taking his daily drive was as regular as a special train, and be arrived at particular points as punctual as though "on time" according to schedule. He invariably drove out Walnut street to Ninth. up Ninth to Ridge avenue, along Ridge avenue up Broad. He carried a clock to time himself and returned to the stable at 5 p. m. After his death 125 pairs of shoes were found in his room and thirty-nine clocks.-Philadelphia News.

Settling Matrimonial Disputes. They have a curious way of settling matrimonial disputes in Nepal, India. On a plain is a standard. When a wife wants a divorce from her husband she is given a fair start and has to run across the plain. Her better half chases her with a kookree. If the woman reaches the standard first she obtains a disso-

lution of her marriage. If she doesn't get to

the post at all, it is because her husband has

caught her and cut her down.—New York Tribune. In Germany the park statues are enveloped in wrappers during the winter. August Belmont's real name is Schoe

When he came to this country from Germany

he semmed the name he now hears

A HISTORIC SWORD.

WIELDED BY CAPT. REID AT HEROIC SEA FIGHT.

The "Thermopyle of the Ocean"-Seven Guns and Ninety Mon Against 136 Guns and 2,000 Mon-The Fight and Its Results. There has lain upon the desk of the pres

dent for some time a plain, steel scabbarded sword, old fashioned in style and and service able rather than elegant, slightly curved somewhat battered and generally a weapon that looks as though it had seen service. And it has; and service, too, in one of the most beroic actions described in the pages of Ameri-A day or two ago the president sent th

sword to congress, and it will probably be-come the duty of the National museum, in which so many other valuable relics are deposited, to give it a place in which it may be een in company with a sketch of the hero and the heroic contest that make it sacred. The presentation to congress, through the —Emmoresident, by Col. Samuel C. Reid of this battie saber of his father, the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, who commanded the United States private armed brig of war Gen. Arm-strong at the battle of Fayal, in September, 1814, is excuse enough for reviving some incidents which have passed out of mind.

UNEQUAL PORCES ENGAGED. The Armstrong was a little brig of but 240 tons, carrying but seven guns and ninety men. She was attacked in the neutral waters of the Azore islands by a British squadron consisting of the ship of the line Plantagene the frigate Rota and the sloop of war Carna tion, with a total amount of 186 guns and 2,000 men. The British lost over 300 of their icked men and officers in killed and wounded while the Armstrong lost but two killed and seven wounded. The action has well been called the "Thermopyle of the Ocean," for no naval battle in ancient or modern history omparable with that of the Armstrong a Fayal, either as to the unequal forces engaged the unyielding and inflexible bravery of her officers and crew, nor as to the grand results which followed in the defeat of the British

expedition against Louisiana. The height of heroism and romantic chiv alry were displayed by Capt. Reid and his crew in the last act of this extraordinary naval drama. After scuttling his vessel to ave her from capture he went ashore with his men and arms, when the commander of the squadron, Admiral Lloyd, demanded their urrender and threatened to send 500 men to take them. Reid retired with his men to an old gothic convent, which he fortifled, knocked away the drawbridge, ran up the American flag and bade the enemy defiance. Lloyd quailed under this last exhibition of heroic courage, saying they were demons and not

The squadron under Lloyd was on its way to the island of Jamaica to join the grea fleet assembled there under Admiral Lord Cochrane, afterward Earl of Dundonald, who was confidentially intrusted with the secret expedition for the conquest of Louisiana The last hope of England to wrest the contro of the Mississippi river and the province of Louisiana from France had been foiled by of protecting it from the conquest of England, ceded it to the United States in 1808. THE PORTINATE RESULTS

On the declaration of war by the United States, in 1812, England's eyes were once more turned to the coveted possession, and, after making a demonstration against Washington and Baltimore, she asser her combined fleets, no longer needed for the blockades of the French coasts, at Negril bay, Jamaica, to carry out this great design. The rippled condition of Lloyd's squadron had reated a delay of over ten days in repairing iamages, as they were occupied three days alone in burying their dead. On the arrival of Lloyd at Jamaica a further delay of a week took place, Admiral Lord Cochrane being furious at Lloyd's disaster, which finally proved fatal to the expedition. The fleet did not arrive off Lake Bosque until four days after the arrival of Gen. Jackson with his forces, which barely gave him time to make a defense, so that, had the fleet arrived ten will be employed to do nothing but weed out days sooner, when New Orleans and the coast was utterly defenseless, an easy conquest would have been made, and once it ossession it is doubtful if the treaty of peace would have been ratified by England. Thus t is clearly demonstrated that if Cant. Reid had surrendered his vessel against such an overwhelming force, which he might have done without the imputation of cowardice, Louisiana might to-day be under the flag of

St. George. To Capt. Reid is not only due the credit of this victory, but its general results in saving a domain now more than three times larger than the territory of France, and it is worthy to be remembered that this gallant sailor be came afterward the designer of the present form of the United States flag, as adopted by congress in 1818. His name and fame deserve to be commemorated, and congress should is tantamount to the action of pulling the purse out of the pocket in Europe.—Chicago an appropriation for a substantial and enduring testimonial to his bravery and usefulness.-Cor. New York Times.

VIVISECTING A CALF.

Performing the Operation in Order t Show the Action of the Heart. In the presence of a big class of student which filled the amphitheatre of the upper lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Professor J. G. Curtis, lecturer on physiology, made a novel vivisection to demonstrate the action of the heart, about which there is considerable diversity of opinion among the great physiologists. Professor Curtis holds that the heart shortens. It became old Janitor Mike's duty to keep his eyes neeled for any of Bergh's men who might be present in a disguise and put a stop to the emonstration in its most important stage. When the coast was clear and Mike satisfied himself that only those who had business in the lecture room were there Professor Curtis began his lecture.

He discussed the merits and demerits of the famous physiologists, and tried to show that the heart really shortened by reading from accepted writers who had made a number of experiments to support their theory. Before he finished speaking four of his assistants, clad in rough bed ticking gowns, dragged in an unsuspecting calf. The calf was placed in a V shaped trough, with four stout slats nailed to the top and bottom, two on each side. Straps beld the animal motionless. Sponges saturated with ether were clapped over the animal's nostrils and soon reduced it to unconsciousness. Then Professor Curtis seized a long, keen edged knife and made an incision extending from the head down to the belly. In a few strokes he cut away the hide, and with an instrument like a pair of pruning shears he cut out the breast plate, exposing the lungs and the beart in its sac. This was carefully removed, and then the students made a rush to see the effect it had on the

every respiration the animal made. When the lungs were filled with air they almost entirely covered the heart, but during the expiration it came into view again, and its action could closely be studied. With a pair of delicate compasses Professor Curtis followed the jerky movements of the organ and neasured it in several positions, showing that during diastole.

in systole the heart was a trifle shorter than The calf was kept alive just an hour, which was the time the lecture lasted, and just before it died Professor Curtis tied the aorta. the main artery, at the point of its attach-ment, and with a single stroke of the knife cut out the organ and pinned it on a board between two rows of long pins. In this position, outside the body, the heart made about a dozen beats, and it became even more plain than before, by observing its situation between the pins, that it shortened when contracting, resuming its normal size at the end of the beat.—New York World.

"Racket Sociable" in Toron The "basket sociable," popular in Texas, is described as follows: "Each young lady is to provide a handsome basket containing lunch for two. These baskets will be for sale to the gentlemen present, and each pur-chaser will be entitled to the privilege of en-tertaining for the evening the lady whose name he will find in the basket." The New Orleans Picayune regards this as a dandy scheme. It gives the girl a chance to est part of the contents of her own basket, with a young man thrown in. The young men and that the homeliest girls always have the best lunch, and that sort of evens up things. -Chicago Times.

IN MINOR KEY.

Fow that the winds are wild and bank the snow Across the paths my feet were wont to know In summer time,
I sit beside the fire and turn a rhyme Of long ago.

Alas, the music takes a minor key, It hears the wind's deep rolling melody, Dear heart, 'twas never thus as long as you

For then, together, I could always bring From winter's desolation gladsome spring; Your sunny face Was like a garden in which happy place A bird must sing!
—Frank D. Sherman in Times-Democrat.

CHALCEDONY.

Ages long since, upon the desert waste. Within the hollowed rock a gem was formed: Liquid at first, it hardened age by age— The rock, slow crumbling into sand, the gem r

Nourished within my heart, intense low Of one fine pature, carnest, simple, rare-Grew crystalline, and evermore shall live, ting that poor home wherein it grew.

HER HOSPITALITY. A BIT OF EXPERIENCE IN A ROCKY

MOUNTAIN CABIN. How a Reliever in "Rude but Genuine Hospitality" Met with a Surprise-A

Tall, Grim Faced Woman at the Buck ble people on earth. It is a rude but genuine hospitality. They would share their last lonf

with a stranger within their gates. The latch string hangs out for all." We were riding down a steep Rocky Mountain trail, my friend Clate and I, when Clate made the remarks quoted. He was an enthusiast over the noble traits of the honest miner and mountaineer. Certain experiences of my own had made me skeptical on the subject. At the base of the mountain stood a little

"Now," said Clate, "I'll prove my theory. It's past dinner time and we're both hungry as wolves. Pil wager anything you like that we'll get a good square meal at that cabin free of charge." Pive minutes later we stood before

closed door of the cabin. "Hello!" roared Clate There was no reply.

"Hello, I say!" This time Clate rapped loudly on the door. There being no response he lifted the latch, when the door swung open showing no one

within, although the cabin was evidently being occupied "All right!" cried Clate, cheerily. "Come on in, Ned, and we'll forage 'round and see what we can find in the commissary. The folks won't care. They've left the door open on purpose for wayfarers like us to step in and help themselves. It's just like them. It's your westerner who knows what true hospi-

Clate "foraged around" for some time, but A SUDDEN SURPRISE.

"We'll help ourselves to what there is," said Clate, cheerily. "You build a fire, Ned. We're welcome to what we've found, I'll bet on that, for"-He stopped. A tall, lank, grim visaged woman, with a leathern looking face, suddenly appeared at a back door. She saw Clate, and yelled out:

"Drop them taters!" "Why, madam, I-I"-"You drop them taters!"

"We are strangers, you see, madam, "Dron 'em." A short gun hung on the wall. She snatche t down, brought it to her shoulder with a

jerk and said: "Drop them taters too quick " Clate dropped them. "Drop that pork." Clate dropped it. "Now you fellers git."

I had already got, but Clate, abashed and rebuked though he was, lingered until the shotgun was again pointed toward him and the woman said: "Clear yourself! I'll learn you how to wall into a body's house and help yourself to one's vittles. That bacon and them taters ain't to

be bought for love nor money, let alone et up by you uns fer nothin'. Now you light out!" We "lit out," hungry and crestfallen, and Clate has been dumb ever since on the subject of western hospitality.-Zenas Dane in De-

Poverty in Washington. There is a large class of men in Washington who are in a most impecunious condition and who make heavy drafts upon the purses and nationce of those with whom they manage t become acquainted. Some have been rotated out of official duties, which has unfitted them for any other business. Others imagine that the party in power owes them an office either at home or abroad and some have claims which, if allowed, would make them wealthy, but all wait, and it has been truthfully said that they are getting "broker" and "broker" every day. They sleep in cheap lodgings, eat where it is convenient and drink every time they are asked. They are good fellows for the most part, and they were once respectable citizens at home, but they are stuck fast in Washington and cannot get away. They bear a worn and anxious cast of face and only smile, as stated above, when invited. Political cripples they are, walting for the waters of Siloam to be troubled, and it will be a long time before their wants are granted. Meanwhile they modestly reques the loan of a dollar until the first of next month. Denied, they ask for fifty cents-nav they will take a quarter, and I once had on fall back on a demand for a horse car ticket. I was afterward told that at a neighboring bar two horse car tickets were regarded a equivalent for one dram of bad whisky. We have dark shadows with the bright Washingon life.—Philadelphia Times.

Developing the Rhine Falls. The nearest thing in Europe to the Niagara falls, the Rhine falls at Schaffhausen, has just been threatened in exactly the same way as the great American spectacle. A short time ago it was announced that Messrs Neher & Sons, of Laufen, were making ar rangements to construct a huge dam, by means of which they hoped to subsidize the Rhine to the degree of 15,000 horse power for the service of their factories. There was at once a loud outcry in the Swiss papers. A protest was raised against the project and an appeal sent to the great council of Schaffhausen, in which the two pleas of beauty and business were made on behalf of letting the Rhine continue on its present course. Schaffhausen government has accordingly forbidden the scheme on the twofold ground of "ideal interests" and "the interests of the fremdenindustrie"—that is to say, of the present value of the Rhine falls as a spectacle attracting the foreigner.-Paris News.

One of the Flock Died.

An Inverness-shire shepherd was visited every six months by his priest, to whom he you shepherds know each of your sheep by Graphic. seed mark;" and on Duncan answering in the affirmative, the priest recommended him to place his sheep in a row and associate with each of them a word in the Lord's prayer. tificetur' dee'd last Christmas!"-Home Jour-

Stanley and His Tobacco. When in the civilized world Mr. Henry M Stanley smokes six cigars a day. In Africa are so black with discoloration from the ore he uses a pipe and mild tobacco, which he that fish cannot live in them. This is particfinds & solace and an aid to concentration of ularly true of the Montreal river, the northmind. On one of his journeys down the ern state line between Wisconsin and Mich-Congo, as he was about to enter a dangerous | igan. - Boston Budget. country where he knew a fight was inevitaole, he told his men to make ready and then lit his pipe and settled down for a five minutes' quiet smoke before the battle. Ten minutes later they were all fighting for their lives and

the battle lasted for hours. He did not begin to amoke until be was 25 and did not master a pipe till he was 30. Livingstone, it is remembered, never smoked. Gos don was a most inveterate smoker, and when he went on his last journey to Khartoum 10,000 cigarettes formed an important part of his baggage.—New York Tribune.

PERSIA'S RAGGED REGIMENTS. Shabby Soldiers of the Shab-Th

Officers and Their Plunder. The Persian soldier, even on state occasipresents generally a rather ludicrous appear ance. His uniform is of cotton cloth and mostly of a deep blue color. It is made of what we call shirting, and when new is very suitable clothing in a warm country. But soon the military buttons begin to disappear and are replaced by substitutes of all sorts, shapes, colors and sizes. The hair disappear from the warrior's sheepskin shako, which quickly grows shabby on account of his habit ually using it as a pillow. Moreover, the foo coverings of no two men in the regiment are alike, and the whole crew presents a melancholy appearance. But yet the Persian soldier does the best he

can. Previous to a review or festal parad he may be seen carefully preparing a plume of white feathers, procured from the nearest domestic fowl, and binding them to a piece of stick. When this martial plume has attained the size of a lamp brush he triumphantly affixes it to a shako. On the occasion of official illuminations composite candles are served out by the local governor at the rate of one to each man. The colonel has, of course, a greater number of men on his list than ever make an appearance: he keem the difference. The other officers appropriate half the remaining candles. The non-commissioned officers eat (i. e. steal) a certain proportion, and at length one candle is served out to every five men. This is divided into five portions, a new wick is inserted, and, when the regiment is paraded, at a given signal a box of matches is passed round, and the regiment triumphantly presents arms with a lighted candle in each man's musket as per general order.

The pay of the Persian soldier is nominally seven tomans (£2 15s) per annum and rations. He is lucky if he gets half his pay, which does not reach him till it has passed through the hands of many persons, his superiors. But his rations of three and a half pounds of bread a day are quite another matter. If his and \$1 at Dowty & Becher's rations are tampered with the soldier mutinies at once, and there is no atrocity of which the Persian soldier robbed of his rations is incapable.—St. James' Gazette.

Men Full of Whims.

No use charging all whims to the account of women. Men are full of them. There are half dozen tobacco slaves who daily go on change, who say they cannot sleep unless quid of tobacco reposes beneath their tongue. Others tell of getting up in the night to smoke, and there is one old crank who insists he cannot sleep unless his head is turned toward the north. He has a whim that he is compass. It is said ex-Attorney General Brewster likes an open grate, but detests the color of coal.

The contrast of the black coal and the reand blue flames was most distasteful to hi so his servant had orders to splash the fuel with whitewash, which he kept on hand for the purpose. Gen. Butler has a whim Of late years he is seldom without a piece of slippery elm in his mouth, which he declares is an admirable specific for nervousness. Years ago Butler was a smoker. Then he took what is known as a dry smoke-that is, he went through the motions of smoking with an unlighted cigar in his mouth. From that he has graduated to slippery elm. Senntor Beck's whim is that he cannot speak unless he arises with a penholder in his right hand, which he always slams down upon his desk before he has spoken a dozen words .- in pernicious practice pursued in sol Cincinnati Times-Star "Rambles."

Agreeable Odors for Gas. The fact that several residents of Troy were recently killed by odorless gas has aroused some inquiry as to the use of this dangerou agent. It seems that this fuel gas, which is manufactured and used for various domestic purposes, can readily be made safe, or at least practically so, by giving it an odor which will many patents have been taken out to accomplish this result. It may not be generally known that common gas may easily be made odorless, but that the odor is retained as a

This subject opens some curious fields of observation. Seeing that it is feasible thus to impregnate gas with an odor, why does not modern enterprise combine use and delight by adopting such odors as shall be most agree able to patrons! Few, for instance, like the present smell of gas, and why cannot it be infused henceforth with the essence of mignonette or apple blossom, or ylang-ylang!-New York Commercial Advertiser.

Electric Photographs. Not long since were recorded some intereven more remarkable effects under the euin pressed upon a photographer's sensitive plate an image of an object through which a silent discharge of electricity was passing, this result being obtained when care was taken to insure perfect darkness and with a current of too low tension to give any sign of light. The theory of the experimenter i that a body under electric influence emits "electric rays" analogous to the dark rays of the spectrum.-Arkansaw Traveler.

Civilization's Opposite Poles. Extremes meet. While the toilers are in attle array for a bare living, the world which lives among, and by the trade in, pure luxuries is enjoying the liveliest season ever known in America. All the picture exhibi tions and sales thus far have done better than ever before in the history of the country. Collectors are now preparing to disburse at least \$2,000,000 at the auctions of the Stew arts, the Graves, the Probasco and other pictures. A dealer in antiques told me recently that at a recent sale of part of his stock he cleared over \$20,000 by the least valuable part of it and still has its real treasures on hand. Architects whom I know say that they never had so many orders for fine residences, nor at such prices; and the great decorating firms are all busy embellishing

A handsome brick house near Murfreesbo Tenn., standing on an eminence that over-looks the Stone River battlefield, is pointed out as the birthplace of Miss Mary M. Murfree, who, as Charles Egbert Craddock, has been so phenomenally successful in literature.

The house was built by the young lady's will make the hair come out?" There is: grandfather, one among the first men of his marry a fighting wife. probable that there, as well as in the mountains, she observed the fine, faint marvels of light and shade that enter so largely into her word painting. For the camp of two great every six months by his priest, to whom he complained of his inability to remember his "Pater noster." The priest replied, "I believe that mark the county line.—New York

Rivalries of the City. Young men who cannot succeed in country must not expect success just because Thus, the first in order was to represent they move to the city. In the country the "Pater," the second "Noster," and so on to the field is large, and the rivalries are not bitter. end of the prayer. In that way he assured In the city the field is also large, but it is full the shepherd he would easily commit his of active, sleepless competitions. Young men "Pater noster" to memory. At his part visit remember the hundred cases of conspicuous he asked Duncan how he was getting on! success on the part of those who have come to "Grand, your reverence," was the reply. the city and worked their way up, but they "Let me bear you," said the priest. Duncan forget the thousand instances of failure. -"Pater noster, qui es in cœlo nomen tuum." They disregard the unnumbered experiences "You're wrong," said the priest, "you've of lifelong toil in obscure places. It is well missed out a word." "Na, na, your reverence," rejoined the Highlander, "sanc--Baltimore American.

Death to the Fish. The streams penetrating the Gogebic iron range near the south shore of Lake Superior

A Turkish bath and a horseback trot the park before breadfast are said by physi-

A German chemist has invented a new kind anasthetic bullet, which he urges will, if brought into general use, greatly diminish the horrors of war. The bullet is of a brittle substance, breaking directly it comes in contact with the object at which it is simed. It

Every family should be provided with it contains a powerful anesthetic, producing in-stantaneously complete insensibility, lasting for twelve hours, which, except that the ac-tion of the heart continues, is not to be dis-tinguished from death. A battlefield where bullets are used will in a short time be

apparently covered with dead bodies, but in reality merely with the prostrate forms of soldiers reduced for the time being to a state Don't Experiment. of unconsciousness. While in this condition You cannot afford to waste time exthey may, the German chemist points out, be packed in ambulance wagons and carried

The Globe's Rainfall. From 34.000 to 35,000 cubic miles of rain falls every year upon the surface of this globe. The rivers carry off barely one-half; the rest disappears by evaporation, by the absorption of the earth, and by being taken

off as prisoners. -Frank Leslin's

A private ball in a public hall to describe as "mechanical hospitality." The best way to manage a man is marry bim.

up by plants, animals and mineral oxidation.

—Chicago Times.

A Sound Legal Opinion. E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Attorney, Clay county, Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters

saved my life." Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave Ky., adds a like testimony, saving: He positively believes he would have died. had it not been for Electric Bitters This great remedy will ward off.

well as cure Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50 cents.

Ericsson, the inventor, is said to have an income of \$100 000 a year.

The Homeliest Man in Colum-

As well as the handsomest, and others re invited to call on Dr. A. Heintz and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, Price 50 cents and \$1. Dec12-86

Col. Ingersoll is still suffering from an affection of the throat.

Good Wages Ahead. George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, can

making great pay. You are started free. Capital not needed. Both sexes. All ages. Cut this out and write at once; no harm will be done if you conclude not to go to work, after you learn all. All particulars free. Best paying work in this world. receive the red hat.

Archbishop Lebastida, of Mexico, is to Youthful Indulgence

tude, is a most startling cause of nervous and general debility, lack of self-con fidence and will power impaired memory despondency, and other attendents of wrecked manhood. Sufferers should address, with 10 cents in stamps, for large illustrated treatice, pointing out unfailing means of perfect cure. World's Disenable customers to detect its presence, and pensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A man and woman are reported to have been lately married on a car platform. We have known lots of brakemen to be engaged there.

With Asiatic cholera raging in South America and several cases reported a different parts of the United States, recently at Detroit, Mich., people began to consider what they would do in case it should appear in epidemic form here and to ask what can be done. First, the sanitary condition of the premises should be looked to; all decaying anisting experiments in which M. Ch. Zenger mal and vegetable matter removed. secured photographs in the darkness of a moonless night through the imperceptible Second, drink no water until after it has phosphorescence of certain objects which been boiled. Third, procure a 50-cent had been brightly illuminated during the bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera day. M. D. Tomassi has now described some and Diarrhoea Remedy and you may phonious name of "effluviography." By an consider yourself and family fortified expose of a few minutes' duration he has against the disease. Sold by Dowty &

Parnell is incressing his reputation as

an after-dinner speaker.

Some Feelish People Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, Oh, it will wear away, but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would mmediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1.00.

People who are always running after comfort never reach it.

Trial size free. Dr. A. Heintz.

Worth Your Attention Cut this out and mail it to Allen & Co., An gusta, Maine, who will send you free, something new, that just coins mo, ey for all workers. As wonderful as the electric light, as genuine as pure gold, it will prove of lifelong value and importance to you. Both sexes, all ages. Allen & Co. bear expense of starting you in business. our rich men's palaces as they never yet have lt will bring you in more cash, right away, than been embellished.—New York News. can do the work, and live at home also. Better write at once; then, knowing all, should you conclude that you don't care to engage, why no harm is done.

A correspondnt wants to know "if there is in dead earnest, anything that

Advice to Consumptives. On the appearance of the first symp-

toms, as general debility, loss of appetite. armies, Rutherford county is pretty well pallor, chilly sensations, followed by denuded of its timber, and from the Murfree night-sweats and cough, prompt meas ures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strengh-restorer Dr. Pierce's"Golden Medical Discovery. Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise of consumption, send 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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The word "boodler" means one who

Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy can always be depended upon, it is pleasant to take and will cure cramp, cholera morbus, dysenduring the summer months. 25 cent 50 cent and dollar bottles are sold by Dowty & Becher

Irving's friends say that his profits for ast season will not fall short of \$100,000.

perimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be diceived. but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give Lumbago relief in all throat, lung and chest af- Rhoumet fections. Trial bottles free at Dowty & Burns, Becher's drug store. Large bottles \$1. Secretary Lamar is said to be preparing to sit on the supreme court bench.

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> \$1,500! 5

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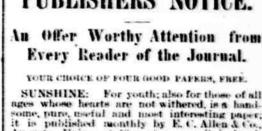
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