Striking Evidences of Hebrew Progress. Growth of the Clothing Trade-A Profitable Undertaking-Importation of Diamonds-Cigars and Tobacco.

Of all New York commercial exchanges the Hebrews are now recognized as among the most influential members. The vice-chairman of the stock exchange, the treasurer of the produce exchange and the treasurer of the metal exchange are all Hebrews. In these institutions, as well as the cotton and petroleum exchanges, they are prominent as irectors, and they are also identified with many of the great railway, steamship and insurance companies. In banking alone the New York Hebrews represent a capital of \$100,000,000. The prominent part taken by them in the negotiation of the most important government loar, and railway operations is too well known to call for special comment, their immense influence in this and other leading cities being generally recog-

The most striking evidence of Hebrew progress may be witnessed on Broadway. which, within the past fifteen years, has undergone a complete transformation by the transfer of the retail trade to the uptown thoroughfares and the invasion by Hebrew firms. Of the 400 buildings on Broadway from Canal street to Union square the occupants of almost all are Hebrews, over 1,000 wholesale firms out of a total of 1,200 being of that persuasion. On the day of atonement, when nearly all of these establishments are closed, the street for the length of nearly two miles presents a holiday appearance. The signs of Hebrew firms also predominate in the streets contiguous to Broadway within the territory named, which is almost wholly devoted to the manufacture of clothing, cloaks, hats and caps, laces, .mbroideries, millinery goods, furs, undergarments, flowers and feathers, shirts, dry goods and fancy goods

and kindred branches of trade. Most remarkable has been the growth the clothing trade, of which the Hebrews control seven-eighths of the total, several bundred firms being now engaged in the manufacture of such goods, and some houses employing as high as 2,000 hands. Fifteen years ago the number engaged in this business was insignificant compared with the present-day, when as many firms are found on a single block as then existed in the entire city. Ar important feature in the clothing trade today is the manufacture of goods fully equal to the best custom made, which some years ago was considered impracticable to attempt. Less than ten years back the manufacture of cloaks in this country was upon a very small scale, the entire business in this city being confined to less than one dozen firms all told. The Hebrews were not slow to rec ognize the importance of this industry. They were among the first to perceive that it was destined to expand to an extent far beyond its proportions at that time. They reasoned sult being that there are now in this city alone over 200 manufacturers in this branch almost all of whom are Hebrews. Few peo ple have for a moment considered the extent of the manufacture of woolen shirts, and yet the annual transactions aggregate many millions. In this branch the Hebrews hav secured a monopoly, it being estimated that 25,000 men and women are directly and indirectly employed by Hebrew firms alone. The wealthiest concerns in the trade, which include several millionaires, were in moderate circumstances when they embarked in the

When the wholesale manufacture of under garments was first suggested some years since the proposition was scouted. It was asserted that goods turned out by machinery would neither wear well nor be made to fit well. The men who conceived the idea were laughed at. Hebrews were among the first to enter the business. They were convinced the undertaking would prove profitable, and were determined to succeed. They did succeed. They are now securely intrenched in the business. Ready made undergarments are to be found on sale in almost every city and hamlet, and the Hebrews of New York engaged in their manufacture carry the names of 10,000 employes on their pay rolls. It is estimated that the Hebrew capital en

gaged in the importation, manufacture and jobbing of diamonds, watches and jewelry in this country will not fall short of \$25,000,000. Year after year they have been absorbing the trade. It is predicted that before long the absorption process will be exhausted for want of material on which to feed. Of late years an increased tendency to manufacture has been noted. Of the 400 jobbers in this city the Hebrews constitute the bulk, and such headway have they been making that many older firms have been swept out of existence including several who were a recognized power in the trade. Over 300,000 cases of eaf tobacco are dealt in in this country every twelvementh. Two-thirds of this amount is controlled by the Hebrew merchants on Pearl and Water streets.

Equally surprising has been the growth of the cigar trade, in which the Hebrews have risen higher and higher until almost the entire business has passed under their control. Some idea of their operations may be formed when it is stated that their production reaches the enormous figure of 600,000,000 cigars per annum. The manufacture of this imme stock involves the employment of 8,000 hands. The manufacture of hats and caps, the importation and manufacture of hides and leather, furs, laces and embroideries, artificial flowers and feathers, is largely controlled by the Hebrews, while the wine and liquor trade is one of the most extensive in which they are engaged. It is estimated that the Hebrew capital represented on the New York stock exchange is not far from \$6,000,000. The holdings of real estate by the Hebrews of this city is estimated at \$100,000,000.-New York Mail and Express.

Story of a Music Teacher.

"To a man like me, who has little capacity for business," said a music teacher, "it is almost disheartening to see people of scarcely any ability succeed while I have to make every effort to keep body and soul together. That energetic young woman you met going out has twice as many pupils as I have. She has been studying exactly six months, and I instruct her in the lesson in the morning which she teaches her pupils in the afternoon. She says she is making a good living, but that she finds it hard work to keep up with her pupils. Here is the case of an incompetent teacher who owes, her success solely to her capacity for business. People help her along because she is so persevering and so very anxious to make a name for herself. She goes everywhere, ready to tender her services for charitable entertainments and keeps her name constantly before the public. She had been taking lessons only a couple of months, and was still practicing the scales, when she told me she was down for a difficult piece at a fashionable concert. I was astounded. She laughed, and said I was to play the piece in one of the wings, and that she would merely sit on the stage and pretend to play on a dumb piano. I felt that her proposition was an insult, but she seemed so anxious to make a successful debut that I reluctantly consented to the deception. She assured me that this duminy play was quite common among purse proud mammas with uncultured daughters."—New York Evening

The Hasty Reading Public.

The erudition our forefathers amassed through the long process of laborious days can now, for all practical purposes and in all sufficient quantities, be acquired in even less than thirty lessons in which an ingenious Frenchman (whose name I regret to have forgotten) once proposed to teach poetry. The labor of a lifetime has become the plaything of an bour. Young ladies will explain the principles of Greek art or the intricacies of scriptural chronology; young gentle-men will popularize the profoundest dis-coveries of science or the divinest peradventures of philosophy; and all this shall be done with a fluency and precision that sets my poor old fashioned brain whirl-ing. Do not think I am sneering at these "young light hearted masters" of modern wisdom. Far from it; my admiration vies with my astonishment as I read. Among such competitors, then, you propose to take your place. And bear

tons also in mind: The popular distince for anonymous writing (a wise dislike in reason, but too often only idle curiosity on one side and an ignoble vanity of the other) makes an unknown writer's condition much harder than it was. Formerly he took his place (if he were lucky enough to find it) among his elders and his bet-ters to be judged on the merits of his work. But now the hasty public, who devours its literature standing on one leg, will not read an article to see if it be good; they turn to the list of names to see if there be anything worth wasting their scanty leisure on .- Macmillau's Maga-

A Remarkable Accident. "Talking about railroad accidents." remarked an old railroad man in conversation about the Chatsworth horror, "the most remarkable one I ever knew of-and I've been running on the ro. now for nearly thirty years—was in the Kansas Pacific, not far Wallace, where a train of ca the engine, were blown into dry creek and never found. engine and some of the cars never were. The engineer and fireman were both lost. The train was a freight, and that's why there were no passengers to be killed. At the time of the Tay bridge disaster in Scotland the train, which was blown from the bridge or went through the bridge, whichever it was, was never found because the water and mud were deep and swallowed up the engine, while the coaches probably went out to sea with the tide. But there was no tide in that Kan-

sas dry branch. The quicksand just swal-lowed everything."—Chicago Tribune.

The toboggan craze has made a demand for a good deal of sawmill product. It does not require as much stuff in the construction of a alide as one might imagine—about 7,000 feet but the great number of slides which have gone up makes the aggregate large. It is expected, too, that more slides will be built next winter than were built this. The stuff used is principally dimension and plank. The demand for toboggan facilities has made no such draft on the lumbermen as did the skating rink craze. To satisfy the latter, dimension, boards, flooring, shingles, sash and doors were required. The building of rinks also gave a good deal of work to carpenters. The cost of building a toboggan slide 40 feet high and 175 feet long ought not to exceed \$225 for material and labor.—Chicago Times.

Chinese Criminals in California. About one-tenth of the criminals in the two tate prisons in California are Chinese. But these convicted felons bear no just proportion to the crimes convicted by Mongolians; for it must always be borne in mind that the Chinese on the Pacific coast represent only the lowest and most reckiess class. Ninetenths of them are coolies or virtual slaves. half starved from birth and driven by stress of hunger to crime. These, swarming into Canton and Hong Kong, came over to this country when the gold rush began, and later, when the Pacific railroads demanded an army of laborers, the coolies were gathered up by the thousand and shipped across the ocean. that the growth of the country would They were natural adventurers, and it is not and many plunged into the business, the re- and murdered as they had done at home.-George H. Fitch in The Cosmopolitan.

Some Awfully Foolish Men. "There are some awfully foolish men in this world," said a dealer in legerdemain apparetus. "Frequently I get letters from fellows who want to buy a method of turning silver into gold and of making precious metal of old iron. In some way or another these fellows get the idea that a conjuror can do anything. About the most ridiculous request that ever came to me, though, was one from a St. Louis chump named John Kastner. He wrote: 'Please fine inclosed 2-cent stamps for one of your conjuring apparatus catalogues. Please let me know if you have some books on hand where you can make it so you can win prizes in the lottery every time.' How is that for a modest request?"-Chicago Her-

Wife-What did you think of that hat Miss Fussanfeather wore to church this morning? Husband-I didn't notice Miss Fussan "It's very funny you didn't see it. She sat

directly in front of you." "Well, suppose she did. Do you suppose go to church to look at women's hats?" "Well, my dear, it's the same hat Miss Fussanfeather wore at the theatre last night and which you claimed obstructed your view of the stage,"

Husband concludes that he was caught napping.-Yonkers Statesman.

The Source of Manna. Sicily is the chief source of manna. In that country the trees are cultivated in plantations and when about 8 years old they begin to yield. Cuts an inch and a half to two inches long are made in the bark, cutting through to the wood. One cut is made daily, beginning near the bottom of the trunk, with each succeeding cut about an inch above the former one. The thick, syrup-like juice exudes from the cuts and hardens on the bark into white, spongy flakes, which, when hard enough, are removed and dried still further before they are packed for commerce. It consists mainly of a form of sugar called manite, and has mild, laxative properties -

The Mystery Explained. Omaha Man-Seems to me you folks badly need civilizing.

Chicago Times.

California Man-Eh! Howso? "I saw in the paper the other day that tranger in Oakland visited every bookstore in hopes of buying a Bible, and could not find one in the place." "Oh, that's on account of the climate."

"Climater" "Yes, folks are so healthy there they never

hink of Bibles."-Omaha World. Equal and Exact Justice.

Lientenant Governor Jones, who pays the reight, has informed his employes in his Binghamton scale factory that during the present year he means to share his profits with them. This is the equal and exact justice that might be expected at all times of a namufacturer of scales.—New York World.

Modjeska's Native Land. Mme. Modjeska savs she will not return to Poland to live because she can do nothing there, Russian tyranny is so great. She wants to live where she can take an active interest in whatever is going on about her .-New York Tribune.

Boston Corbett in Kansas. Boston Corbett, the man who shot Wilkes Booth, the assessin of President Lincoln, is now an assistant doorkeeper in the Kansa legislature. He lives in a dugout in Cloud county, and is very poor.

First Oarsman-Are you preparing for the

Second Oarsman-Yes. I begin operations next week. "What kind of exercise do you intend to taker "Well, I have arranged to first have myself interviewed two or three times. I don't know what I'll do after that."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Fastest Skater. The time for one mile made by James Donoghue, the amateur champion skater, on the Hudson, (2:23%) breaks all records, professional as well as amateur.

H. H. Bancroft's great library, which he has been thirty years collecting, is now offered for sale at \$250,000. Who says money will not buy brains in the face of this? During the recent rough weather in Oregon

of the Northern Pacific railroad within a distance of fifteen miles. "One Cent Lunch" Stands. A "one cent lunch" stand having been e tablished in New York city, there is a demand

there were over 200 fallen trees on the track

for more of them. The bill of fare is soup, stewed fish, pork and beans, coffee, milk and Stairs can be removed from marble by making a mortar of lime and strong lye and spreading thickly on the discoloration; leave for several days, then wash off perfectly

clean with a scrubbing brush. There are lots of things in the world that are like molasses candy in one re-spect—half of a stick is swester than the whole.—Uncle Each.

DYSPEPSIA'S GRIP.

THE HOLD THE DISEASE HAS UPON THE AVERAGE NEW YORKER.

Physician Says Hasty Lunches are the Root of the Evil-What the Hungry Gothamite Throws late His Stomach An Attack of Lunch House.

"Most people have an idea that the reason why there is so much dyspepsia in New York is because there is something the matter with the air in the city or the Croton water, or the climate or something like that," said an ex-perienced physician who was approached by a reporter on the subject. "There may be omething in all that. The climate is pretty trying for people of weak constitutions, but not more so than the climates of some other countries where dyspepsia is as little known as the ancient plague is here. The real trouble is that people don't take time to eat, and eat in the wrong way. Many a man thinks he is dying with consumption or heart disease, or Bright's disease, or something like that, when as a matter of fact nothing alls him except an attack of lunch house."

"Yes, sir, lunch house. Lunch houses make more imaginary diseases than all other causes together. Thousands of men think they have malaria in their system and rush away to the mountains or take a sea voyage, and fill their bodies full of quinine if they can't do any-thing else, when all that alls them is the lunch house. Lunch houses cause more of what is called malaria in New York than all the bad sewage, bad as that is. I don't believe there is any more malaria around now than there was thirty years ago, when there wasn't an intelligently constructed sewer in the United States. If people would only have as much sense about eating as they had then there wouldn't be any complaint about ma-

laris or dyspepsis either. "To show you what I mean, go into any of the big lunch houses down town about noon, and what do you seef There is a long counter on each side of the room, and in front of each counter, perched on stools in uncomfortable, stoop shouldered positions, crowded together like herrings in a box, is a long line of men. They eat-no, gorge is a better word

"And what is it that they throw into their stomachs? Pork and beans, clams, oyster pies, beef a la mode, fried potatoes, fried ham and eggs, fried bash, fried cakes-grease, pice, pepper and indigestible meat. On that they pile hot mince pie with a crust like sole leather and pour over the whole mass a cup of scalding coffee strong enough to raise the dead. Then they just stop long enough to light a cigar, which will paralyzo the action of the stomach on all this stuff, and bolt back business with a load under their shirt fronts like lead. The healthiest man in the world couldn't stand that sort of a strain very ong, if it were combined, as it always is in a ig city like New York, with confinement is a close room, and very likely a stooping posi-

tion over a desk." "That's all true enough, but where does the nalaria come inf "Now, just wait a minute; I'm coming to work. Pretty soon the man feels lassitude and a queer pain in his joints. Then he has headaches and fevers, and gets so he doesn't care a rap whether he lives or dies. He puts out his tongue one day before a looking glass, and it is apparently coated half an inch thick with yellow furse. That settles it. He not he gets his plumber to go all over the house and roll up a ruinous bill looking for sewer gass. Very likely he wants to sell the place and move out to Ringwood, or live in a palloon, while he keeps his head ringing for a nonth at a time with quinine. Then he begins to read up on his symptoms in health books, and pretty soon he is certain that his heart is affected, or his liver is being consumed, or there are indubitable evidences of paresis about him. The chances are, if he isn't rescued and taken out of the terrible influences of that lunch house he will get to be a hypochondriac and health crank of the most intolerable sort, and will go around drinking hot water and reading lectures to his friends on the advantages of salt packs and steaming foot baths and liver pads. He will get more crazy notions about hours of getting up and going to bed and such things than you can count in a week, and he will lead his family a life that will make them think of

suicide with satisfaction. About that time the lunch house is having its perfect work. "The whole fashion of midday eating i New York ought to be reformed. If men will persist in making their business hours so long that they have to interrupt them to eat, they should take at least an hour to it. They should go to some quiet resort and sit down at a table like Christians, with some friends, with whom they can chat and talk. Then let them eat a very light lunch-a small chop say, with a piece of dry bread or something o that sort, giving themselves plenty of time to masticate and going away a trifle hungry. A piece of dry bread and an apple, or zweibach and a bunch of grapes is the best kind of a lunch for dyspeptica. Let them abjure all made dishes, grease, gravy, pie and spice, and drink nothing but light wines or water, and there won't be any malaria to speak of in this climate. But if the present state of things goes on much longer the next generation will not only be a race of dyspeptics—we're that already—but a race of thin chested, round

shouldered, nervous, frascible and weak ivered cranks. "Of course the lunch house keepers are not to blame. They have to offer what they can sell. No doubt they would rather set forth food that people can digest if they had any choice in the matter. It's the bad taste of their customers that makes the trouble."-Boston Budget.

BLIND TOM'S WONDERFUL GIFT.

Rolling on the Floor in an Eestasy of Pleasure-Phenomenal Musical Talent. Since the recent action of the courts in taking Blind Tom from the custody of Mr. Bethune, his former life long friend, manager and protector, has brought him so prominently before the public in the newspapers, a few facts concerning his childhood by one who knew him then may not prove uninteresting. He was born near the city of Columbus, in Muscogee county, Ga., of slave parents, the property of Gen. James N. Bethune, at that time editor and proprietor of a newspaper called The Corner Stone, but in exactly what year I do not know, as he was some 6 or 8 years, or it may be a little older, when I first met him in 1855.

My first meeting with him was in this wise: I had just married a few months previously, and one of Gen. Bethune's daughters had been one of our bridesmaids. On our return from a northern tour we were invited to dine at Gen. Bethune's. Dur- | Which will not let the sunbeams through ing the day music was proposed, and upon the piano and flute my wife and I Twixt beaven and earth, like envy between man played a tune which we had heard for the first time at one of the theatres in Philadelphia. At the first sound of the music Tom came rushing into the parlor in a single garment, so common among the little niggers in the south, and while the music was going on he fell down upon the floor, rolled over, turned somersaults, clapped his hands, groaned and went through divers motions, really more as if he were in pain than experiencing emotions of pleasure. As soon, however, as the last note was played he sprang up,

rushed to my wife and, pushing at her, cried out eagerly:
"Miss Fannie"—he knew her well-"please git away; I wants ter play dat

And jumping upon the piano stool he played it off perfectly, although I know he had never heard it until that moment, for it had only been recently publishe and had not yet come south. To test him, then others played tunes he had never heard and he would immediately play them off with both hands, just as he he heard them. He seems to have lost all sounds, whether musical or harsh. He loved to do the churning for the family, just to hear the monotonous sounds of the dasher in the cream. He has even been known to pinch and otherwise tease babies

just to hear them cry.

One habit of his seems to savor a good deal of romance, yet it is true. Being blind, he would stay away from home, listening to the songs of birds as they flitted from tree to tree till he would get lost in the woods, unable to find his way back. Upon such occasions the most practicable way to find him would be for Mr. John Bethune, his first manager, to

go out in the woods and play his finte, when Tom would hear it, come to the

sound, and thus get back home Although idiotic, he was even at that early age endowed with a wonderful memory. After spending the day at Gen. Bethune's, as related above, it was over six years before I saw him again. The war was going on, and one day on taking a train I unexpectedly found John Bethune with Tom on the train. I addressed Mr

that he would recognize me, when, to my infinite surprise, he said: "How d'ye, Mr. Sharp; how's Miss To which I said: "Why, Tom, how d you know me so well?" He replied: "Oh, I knows you, en Miss Pannie, too; don't you know when you

was at our house and played dis tune?

Bethune and then Tom, not dreaming

and he whistled the very tune mentioned On that trip I discovered how the ab sance of sight had rendered all his others nore acute, for as we dashed along at perhaps thirty miles an hour he could always tell whether we were passing woods or open fields, houses, cuts, embankments, bridges, or almost anything else. I remember we entered a small village on the railroad, when I asked Tom what was outside, to which he promptly

replied: "A heap of houses."-Augusta

When Crime Was Rampant. In 1770 there were 160 capital offense the statute book, and before the end of the century the number had greatly increased. To steal five shillings' worth of goods from a shop was punishable by death. A girl of 22 was hanged for receiving a piece of woolen stuff from the man who had stolen it. In 1785 ninetysix persons were hanged at the Old Bailey In 1789 a woman was burned at the stake for coining. Still, in spite of this enormous severity of punishment, crime was rampant. Daring burglaries, accompanied by every circumstance of violence, took place in London every night. High

tal itself. The lord mayor was made to stand and deliver on Turnham Green. Stars and 'Georges' were snipped off ambassadors and earls as they entered St. James' palace. Dueling was the recognized mode of settling all personal disputes, and no attempt was made to enfore the law which treated the killing of a man in a duel as ieliberate murder; but debt was punished with what too often was lifelong incarceration. A woman died in the county jail at Exeter after an imprisonment of fortyfive years for a debt of £19.—Edinburgh

waymen infested the suburban roads, and

not seldom plied their calling in the capi-

The Bacillus of Scarlet Pever. Drs. W. Allan Jamieson and M. Alexander Edington, of Edinburgh, announce in the last British Medical Journal the discovery of a specific bacillus of scarlet fever. The micro-organism has been isplated, cultivated and put through its paces generally, coming out, apparently, with a specific character.

"The rapidity of the growth of this organism-which is such that, if one inocuthe body that gives out under the terrific strain. It gets tired and refuses to so its be incubated, the pellicle will develop and cover it entirely over in the course of four hours-suggests an explanation of the very short period of incubation in scarlet

bacteriological part of the work, has failed to show that pure inoculations of cultiis perfectly sure he has got malaria. Like as | vated bacilli cause scarlatina in man: also, that the supposed specific bacillus is not found in other diseases.—Medical Record.

When the hot weather disappears it takes with it the druggist's revenue from drinks. Winter drinks don't pay. The druggists last winter tried several hot drinks, such as hot sods and beef tea, but the most of them will sell nothing but vichy this year. The experiment was a failure. Women don't drink hot drinks in drug stores, and when a man wants a drink in winter, whether it's a glass of whisky or beef tea, he goes to a saloon. The druggists will be satisfied, after the cold weather begins, if their fountains pay the cost of keeping them in order.—

PARABLES Earth sings her parables of loss and gain In boldest speech.
Yet heights sublime which spirits shall attain She cannot reach. Aerial whispers float o'er land and sea,-"It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Her royal purples and her crowns of gold, The sceptred lilies which her summers hold, With flames afire,—
All fail to show the glory we shall see,— "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." Who from unsightly bulb or slender root

Could guess aright.

The glory of the flower, the fern, the fruit In summer's height?
Through tremulous shadows voices call to me "It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Triumphant guesses from the seer and sage Through shadows dart, And tender meanings on the poet's page Console the heart. O songs prophetic! though so sweet are ye. "It doth not yet appear what we shall be.

THE COMING HOUR.

Wail through the bosom of the night, Storm wind; how strong thou art! Thou canst not change the inward sky, Shed thy cold tears, O winter rain!

Sob through the twilight dim-I only feel the sunshine's glow Is ripening fruit for him. Bend your brown branches, leafless trees!

Beneath the wintry sky; I know for me the harvest time, The vintage hour is nigh. The grapes are glowing on the vine, For Love's own hand to take;

But he must press them with his lips The wine of life to make!

LOOKING OUT. Upon the heights of hope all day My soul stood looking far away. Enwrapped in such sufficing thought, That even your absence counted naught For blue the sea of distance grew, And clear the arching atmosphere Till I could plainly see you, dear— Serene and joyous eyed and true, And constant (as of old I knew)-

In the far away, which now drew near.

Lity Curry in New York Graphic.

MELANCHOLYS.

fits on me as a cloud along the sky.

And man-an everlasting mist.

THE MASTER'S TOUCH. The string that jars
When rudely touched, ungrateful to the sense,
With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers.

Cost of Tombstone Designs. Weeping angel, age 10, fine finish.\$ 45 to \$75 Weeping angel, with wings 60 to 90 Adult angel, with or without wings 90 to 150 Adult angel, with urn..... 100 to 200

-Boston Advertisement. Altering the Facial Expression. A New York surgeon says he can take any man under 40 years of age and so alter his facial expression by the use of the knife and a little pain that his own wife could not identify him. The next bank cashier who makes a haul should try this scheme instead

Recording angel (with book) 200 to 300

Cought to Mie Hat. An organ grinder visited Riverside, Cal., THE SON OF A LORD.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IS TAKEN SOMEWHAT BY SURPRISE.

oty Miss Takes the Conceit Out of a Young Briton of Noble Blood-Secing the United States on the "Two

The mention of Florida recalls the experience of some young Englishmen who came to Washington for two days on their way to that land of oranges and alligators and who stayed here two months. They got into official society and found it so attractive that they could not get away. One young Briton. apparently not many years above 21, and the son of a "real lord," but traveling as modest Mr. —, went out to make calls last week. The daughter of a well known hostess had several young women assisting her, and with these he proved a voluble and unflagging talker. Finall, to give him variety and re lieve one of the assistants, the hostess said t "Do let me introduce that young man over there. I want to get Miss A. away from him,

and he shows no signs of giving up." The introduction was made, bows were exchanged and the son of a "real lord" was left with the other woman. "And what are you doing in Washington, it mey ask the question!" were the first words of the young man, as he gave one sweeping inclusive glance, from her tall bonnet down

to the hem of her gown. "Oh, I am doing what most other women are doing-making calls," she replied, with a flash of quickness, and showing no sur prise at the unexpected and abrupt question HE WAS SET BACK

The surprise was on the other side, and for an instant he was set back by her readiness "Ah-oh-don't you know-that's really very good," he said, laughing, and recovering "And what are you doing in Washington I may ask the question? she added the

ext moment, and giving him a second start. "Ah-oh-really, you Americans are very uick, don't you know," he answered, a triffe ubdued, and in rather more a tone of espectful deference. "I will tell you. We have just come across to look about a little. Spent two days in Now York, you know Ran on here for two days, and well-really there is a good deal in your towns, you know. Quite a lot to see."

"Two days in New York and two in Wash ington! Is it possible, Mr. -, there are two whole days of sightseeing in either city for an Englishman! Oh, I understand. You have ust run over to get thoroughly acquain with us, and will then run home to England and write a book about America. Of course this accounts for your long stay in New York and two whole days at our capital! But I'm o glad you find a lot to see."

"Ah-oh-really now. You can't mean be so hard on a fellow. I should nevah, you know, give my impressions without really knowing America. I was just going to say that really, after two days here, your capital is so very charming we couldn't get away. Really we couldn't. And we went down to right with the tickets. Now, instead of two days, we've really been in Washington seven weeks. It's a fact. I wouldn't believe it myself if I didn't know it, you see. Seven weeks! But we really, you know, must get off to Florida next week. Sorry: Washington is very delightful; people charming, you know."

MUST GO WEST. "And, of course, you go to Chicago. No book on America is complete without Chicago, the big city of the west. Oh, you must go west," she said. He was rising rapidly in her estimation, and she was a little sorry she had been sarcastic. The next minute down he went again, as he said: "Ab-ob-yes. I have heard of Chicago,

you know. Quite a town, of course. But really, Miss -, I can't fancy how you discovered I thought of writing a book. Now, really, you know. Do I look like it! How did you happen on that?" "Oh, you all do it. You come over on the two day plan of seeing the country. And you've all heard of Chicago. So you go home and write about us, when you really don't

know anything about America or Americans, after all," she said, squarely and frankly. She had come up in his estimation as fast as he had gone down in hers. He was taken by her offhand manner of talking and quick understanding. He was about to conclude his call, and as he turned to go he said seriously and wholly without his former con-ceited air: "I will tell you what we do know, and we

are not slow in learning it, you know, either"-"I'm so glad you really know something about us, if it's ever so little," she put in

"We learn, as soon as we meet America women, that they are the best talkers in the world. Now, Miss —, I promise you, if I write my impression, I will go to Chicago and to all the rest of your western cities. Goodby. We're off to Florida to-morrow."-Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

THE BIG MEAT BILLS

Of Senator Evarts, Pierre Lorillard and James Gordon Bennett, Jr. I met a fat, jolly looking Irishman the office of a friend of mine the other day, who impressed me strongly with his heartiness. After he had gone out asked my friend who he was.

"You will probably be surprised," re turned my friend, "but that man is well known to some of the most prominent men in New York, and has had very intimate dealings with them. Among these may be mentioned Pierre Lorillard, James Gordon Bennett, Senator Evarts, and I don't know how many others; enough, anyhow, to put him on speaking terms with three-quarters of the men whose names are familiar to everbody." Something in the tone of his voice and in the rather amused smile that accompanied it made me push my inquiries fur-

ther. The man who was supposed to know everybody worth knowing had not the distinguished air usually worn by such personages. I was not, therefore, so much surprised as I would otherwise have been when I learned that he was Kelly the butcher. The rest of his name was said to be immaterial; but not to know Kelly the butcher was, I was assured, to argue one's self unknown. For years he and his father before him kept a butcher shop at University place and Thirteenth street. Here were cut the uicy chops and the tender steaks, and from here were sent the delicate fowl and game that have tickled the palates and pleased and satisfied the stomachs of a generation of the wealthy and prominent of New York's citizens. Catering to the stomachs of these patricians, Kelly learneach, and some of these he imparted to related them to me.

Senator Evarts, according to his meat man, is very particular as to the flesh he eats. Although his face looks like a piece of parchment, and has no more color in it, yet he indulges in rare steaks and roast beef, meats that contain the most blood. He is very particular about them also. His cook selects the meat ten days in advance of the time it is wanted for the table, and has it cut off in his sence. Then Kelly puts it into his ice where it remains until it is sent to

the senator.

Pierre I orillard is one of Kelly's best patrons, and one who has stuck to him since he moved up town. His bill for meat alone when he is at his town residence sometimes reaches \$700 a month and averages \$500. It would be impossible for any family to spend that amount for meat even with a house full of guests, but Lorillard, like Bennett, is a high liver, and aims to secure delicacies for his guests that make a visit at his house a much coveted privilege. His orders are such, sometimes, that it is no essary to spoil large quantities of meat or fowl to of going to Canada. He can then enjoy the money right at home.—Detroit Free Press.

get at the particular part he decires. Thus, for instance, when he orders ten pounds of chicken breast, a great many chickens would have to be cut up to supply that amount. He would, of course, An organ grinder visited Riverside, Cal., be charged just as much as though he the other day and a crowd collected to hear had ordered that number of chickens. It the music. When he pessed his hat around is very profitable for the butcher, anhe received two nickels, a piece of a cracker, doubtedly, inasmuch as he can sell those a pool check, three trouser buttons, a piece of parts of the chickens that have not been a broken pint bottle, a poker check and a scrap of a city ordinance relating to the obstruction of streets in Riverside,

part of the that way get double pay for the same article. When it comes to orders of a like nature in regard to more cents and \$1.

expensive game, as canvastact ducks, grouse and so forth, the orders amount to large sums. Lorillard is a hard cus-

tomer to suit, though, for while he does not grumble at the bills, he wants what he orders on the moment and will not take Bennett is probably the most extrava-gant of all. He has not been in New York

for some years now, but there is no reason to believe that he has grown any more conomical since he went abroad, even though his newspaper has lost so much in circulation. His household was run on the most extravagant scale in every respect. He paid a man in one of the oyster saloons to remain up all night in readiness to prepare eysters for him at any time he might desire them. His orders to his butchers exceeded in extravagance those of all the other nabobs, and \$1,000 s month went into the coffers of Kelly, the outcher, from this source alone. His servants lived on the fat of the land, for his orders for supplies were on such a grand scale that a large portion of the ood brought into the house had to be thrown away daily. While his father, who made the fortune his son attempted to but could not dissipate, lived the servants were held in some sort of check, but even then they had a pleasant time of it. Every morning this order came down for the old man's breakfast, toast and tea. These slices of toast, stamped in artistic hapes, and a pot of ten would be sent up to him, while the servants below dined on porterhouse steak, lamb chops, broiled chicken and other choice viands.—Wash-

> Our Chinese Immigrants Our Chinese immigrants are mainly from the province of Hwantung, and are usually country people, with here and there a shopkeeper or artisan from the cities, of which Canton is the chief. They vary somewhat in speech and manner, those of the Sam Tup approximating nearly those of Canton, while those of the Sz Tup, who are most numerous, are most provincial, and speaking a patois almost as incomprehensible to their countrymen as to the "Melican" man. They keep fast hold on the traditions of their country. and strive to maintain its customs under the most adverse conditions, chief among which is their own anxious, yet often pit

iful, avarice. It is in the cities among the colonies nany of whose members know no foreign word, that these customs are most closely followed. In shop and laundry they burn ncense before their native deities, and at New Year's visit the nearest shrine to learn, by the fall of divining sticks, what fortune it will bring. Usually the god is Kewan Ti-"The Master Kewan," god of war, worshiped in the China of tolay. Various legends are current of his having appeared to protect his followers-even in the new world, notably at a fire which broke out in the Chinese quarters at Havana, and was miraculously put out by the majestic and gigantic Kewan. to whom they had recently built a temple. -New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Alaskan's Riches.

desires to save it, he buys five blankets and addis them to the store he already possesses, renewed my youth, and removed comnabob by the poor members of his tribe. This Becher's drag store. is the currency of the realm among the Indians, and is recognized by the whites as well in trading with them.-Lieut. H. T. Monahan in Brooklyn Eagle.

Purpose of the Ballet.

Twelve-year-old Mise-The opera was very ong, wasn't it, mamma? Mamma-Yes, daughter, and very stylish Miss-The ballet girls don't sing, do they, namma!

Mamma-No daughter. Miss-Why do they have the ballet then. long, daughter. Don't ask any more questions. - Washington Critic.

Buffalo has a citizen who deals in second hand gravestones. He buys old ones, erases the letters and engraves new inscriptions to order. "Lots of people seem to want to sell."

Second Hand Gravestones,

he is reported as saying, "and plenty of others are willing to buy when they can get a good article so cheap." Distance Lends Enchantment. Mobile has a brass band with a conscience. It goes out in the suburbs on a Sunday and

hides itself in the woods to practice. At a distance of two or three miles the music is

simply enchanting.—Mobile Register. A Great Combination. A large brass chicken in the shape of an inkstand is the latest novelty. The boarding house keepers are experimenting with them to ascertain if the shadow of one of these will not make as rich chicken soup as a photograph from the original hen does. This would enable them to combine business and

ornament in great shape.—Dansville Breeze. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, is a good storyteller. He has a high regard for the discreet men of the profession and plenty of charity for those who are inclined to be convivia He appreciates a good joke, no matter at whose expense it may be.-New York Mail and Express.

John Ruskin rises to remark wrathily that civilization is putting its best iron into iron lads and stink pots.

Will somebody please remove the bent pin from the Bulgarian throne?-Burlington Free

Some Foolish 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 cailed Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on positive guarantee to cure, they would mmediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1.00.

Trial size free. Dr. A. Heintz.

About 500,000 cans of French sardines LIMA, O., Jan. 25, 1887.—The Synvita Worm Blocks acted like a charm in expelling worms from my little child. The child is now well and hearty instead of puny and sickly as before.

JOHN G. ROBBINSON. are consumed in this country every year. English Spavin Limment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and The Great Diarrhos and Dynestery Checker. Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavia, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Stiffes, Sprains
Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc.
Sav \$50 by use of one bottle. Every
bottle warranted by C. B. Stillman. my friend, also his patron, who in turn | Say \$50 by use of one bottle. Every bottic warranted by C. B. Stillman,

druggist, Columbus, Neb. The police force at Sherman, Texas, i to be reinforced by a pack of blood-

Worth Your Attention. Cut this out and mail it to Allen & Co., At gusta, Maine, who will send you free, something new, that just coins money for all worker As wonderful as the electric light, as genuire as pure gold, it will prove of lifelong value wil importance to you. Both sexes, all ages. Allen & Co. bear expense of starting you in business. It will bring you in more cash, right away, than anything else in this world. Anyone anywhere 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 1-17 harm is done.

The Prussian hussars are to have a lighter, straight, and doubled-edged

The Homeliest Man in Colum-

As well as the handsomest, and others are 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 30 Shop opposite the "Tattersall," on Dec22-86

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City. Fla., was taken with a severe cold. attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough romedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption and found mmediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has hed no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. 'Prich bottle free at Dowly & Beeher's dang

"Three Inlant Twins" is the melancholy inscription on a tombstone in Winsted, Mass.

Neither whiskey, ginger, blackberry brandy, or anything else begins to equal Chamberlain's Colie, Caolera and Diarrea Remedy for bowel complaint. It is the only medicine that always cures bloody flux, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea, and it never fails. It costs 25 cents and is worth-25 dollars when needed. Mr. A. Finley of Bainbridge, Putnam county, Ind. writes that Chamberlain's Colie Choler; and Diarrhea Remedy cured him of a severe attack of diarrhesa, the first dose quieted and eased the pain and the second dose cured him completely; he also says that he cured a bad case of bloody flux with the same bettle. Sold by Dowty &

Quite a number of counterfeit Mexican dollars are in circulation at El Paso,

Good Wages Abeat.

George Stimon & Co., Portland, Maine, car rive you work that you can do and live at home, aking great pay. You are started free. Capial not needed. Both sexes. All ages. Cut this out and write at once; no have will be done if ou conclude not to go to work, after you learn all. All particulars free. Best paying work in

A citizen of New London Coun., has beard which is six feet eight inches

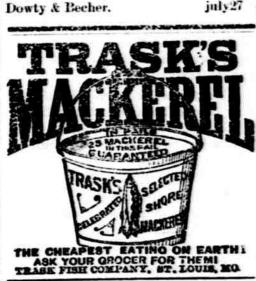
Renews Her Youth. Mrs. Phobe Chesley, Peterson, Clay

county, Iowa, tells the following remark able story, the truth of which is vouch ed for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled Alaskan Indians do not reckon wealth by with kidney complaint and lameness for the amount of money or gold a person pos- many years; could not dress myblankets. A government blanket sells in the self without help. Now I am free stores everywhere throughout the country at | from all pain and soreness, and am able the nominal price of \$4. It is never more, to do all my own housework. I owe my never less. If an Indian gets hold of \$20 and thanks to Electric Bitters for having An Indian who owns 2,000 blankets is im- pletely all disease and pain." Try a mensely wealthy, and is looked upon as a bottle, 50 cents and \$1 at Dowty &

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