# The Columbus Journal.

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COLUMBUS

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COLUMBUS, NEB.

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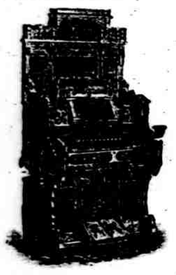
We shall be glessed to receive your business. We solicit your patronage. We guarantee satisfaction in all business intrusted in our care. dec28-87



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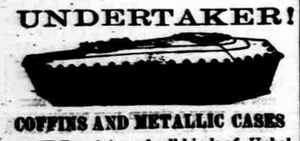
HENRY GASS.

UNDERTAKER!



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Repairing of all kinds of Upholstery Goods.

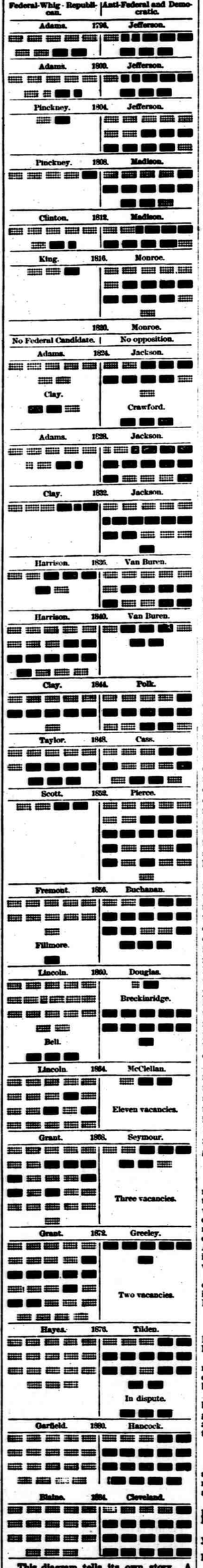
6-tf COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.


## THE SOLID SOUTH.

### Its History, Its Persistent Aims and Its Woful Results.

### WAIT TILL IT REFORMS!

**A Black Record—Why the Slave States Tended Steadily Towards Solidity—No Law Could Make Them Equal to the Free States—State Sovereignty, Slavery, Free Trade, Nullification, Secession, Rebellion and Vote Suppression.**




This diagram tells its own story. A glance at the array of black squares and a study of the issues in the years those squares were consolidated ought to serve as a warning to any doubting voter who fancies that the time has come to restore the solid south to power. From the "resolutions of '98" down through nullification, slavery extension, Kansas oppression, secession, war and suppression of the negro vote, whenever there was a question deeply affecting the rights of man or the honor and dignity of the nation, the southern states were found almost solidly on one side, and that invariably the wrong side.

In vain did compromising politicians seek for some issue that would divide parties across this fatal line. At times it appeared as if they had succeeded. At one time the tariff question, at another the development of our internal resources and at still another the establishment of a sound currency caused a division; patriotism and common business sense triumphed over prejudice and sectionalism, and for that time the division between the parties was not on the sectional line. But no sooner did the wise protective measures of Adams and Clay, or the improved currency of the nationalists, or the restored prosperity under the tariff of 1842 demonstrate that freedom gained more by good government than by slavery. Then the angered plantation lords again consolidated their power and throwing their whole weight one way, while the north was divided, reversed the government policy. John C. Calhoun, who began his political career as an avowed nationalist and protectionist, changed front in a day, as it were, and devoted his talents to the creation of a purely southern party.

Observe, however, that there always were a few "white states" on the border, states where slaves were few and the sentiment of freedom strong; in them were many national men, and these occasionally held sway in their states. Delaware, for instance, gave a unanimous vote for the national constitution, and remained persistently national till after the war. North Carolina was also able to "think continentally," as Hamilton expressed it, and did not yield till surrounded by secession states. Other states occasionally revolted against dictation; but as a rule the line of slavery's extension was and is in the line of vigorous opposition to almost every policy that has made America strong and great.

Observe how uniform this opposition has been and how foolish are some of its manifestations. Free common schools were supposed to be a New England institution, so the south refused for forty years to encourage them. New England inclined to naval enterprise and foreign trade, so the first southern administrations were hostile to a navy, but at a later day their party claimed to have always been its special champions. New England, led by Webster, opposed the first protective tariff, as her money was invested in shipping; so the Lounades-Calhoun tariff was supported by the south. New England readily adapted herself to the change and soon rejoiced in it; then the Calhounites demanded the overthrow of the tariff. The real trouble was, though politicians before Lincoln and Seward were afraid to declare it, that there was a natural antagonism between slavery and freedom, and no wisdom of man could devise laws or systems which would bring equal prosperity to both.

Verily the southern destructives had their reward. While cities grew and furnaces roared and spindles hummed north of the Potomac, south of it there was either slow progress or complete stagnation. They saw it, and hated while they saw, and devised new measures and demanded more territory, and thus completed the consolidation of their section. Contrast the two policies. In the states shown in the diagram by white squares there was a prosperity steadily increasing till it surpassed all that the world had ever seen; on the other side there was denunciation, unreasonable complaints and demands, nullification, exclusion of northern papers from the mails, secession and finally war. With emancipation there should have been a change of policies, but habits of mind often prevail over self interest, and most of the southern states are still dominated by the plantation lords.

A change is in progress. The south is now in a transition state. There are centers of manufacturing and mental activity where the national idea prevails over the Confederate. And when such centers of thought become dominant in a majority of the states, this issue will cease to be important. Then, and not till then, it may be wise to put the south in control. But then it will be impossible; for there will be no solid south. For the present, young voters, proud of your citizenship, look at the facts. Shall the old anti-national, anti-liberal plantation idea dominate? That is all there is in it. Unhappily our allies in the south are now out of the count. See to it that the solid south does not profit by suppressing them.

In the diagram the southern states are represented by black parallelograms, the northern by white. Where the vote of a state was divided, the fact is shown by making it a square. The states are ranged in the order of their admission to the Union (after the original thirteen) without massing either the black or the white together.

### Not at All Extraordinary.

"This, ladies an' gents," vociferated a menagerie orator in a small town in Kentucky, "is the great Arabian dromedary, with two humps upon his back instead of one, but the extra hump will cost you nothing. He is the Arab's beast of burden. He fetches an' carries, while the Arab sits idly in the sand and (impressively) he can go eight days without water!"

"Only eight days!" was the general exclamation, and then the crowd moved on in search of something interesting.—Phil H. Welch.

### All Got Their Share.

"Sin, my dear pupils," said Deacon Barnes to his Sunday school class, "is the legacy of Adam."

And the bright boy in the class remarked that that was probably the first case on record where a will was not broken.

"Yes," said the deacon, "but it should be remembered that there was enough to go round. I don't remember hearing of anybody who didn't receive his share of the inheritance."—Boston Transcrip

### Didn't Need Any Points.

Broad Street Dame (waking from sleep as the clock strikes at 11 p. m.)—Mercy me! Have you been down stairs reading all this time?

Husband—I've been sitting in the back parlor waiting for that young man to leave.

"Remember, my dear, that you were young once yourself."

"I remember. That's why I watch him."—Philadelphia Record.

Prominent among the flower brooches in plain gold is a large apple blossom in Roman finish. In the center is a handsome canary diamond while fifteen small whitestones are set in an irregular circle around it.

## DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

### SHOWING THAT IT IS SELF CONFESSED FOR FREE TRADE.

**The Scheme to Cover the True State of Affairs with a Mask of "Tariff Reform" Removed by Themselves—An Enemy to Labor.**

Here are some significant utterances of President Cleveland's henchmen, the self styled "tariff reformers" of the present campaign:

Senator Vest—Mr. Cleveland, by his message, for which I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination.

Henry Watterson—The Democratic party is a free trade party or it is nothing.

Roger Q. Mills—I will not help to perfect any law that stands in the way of free trade.

Speaker Carlisle—All trade should be as free as possible.

Henry George—I am for Grover Cleveland because I am a free trader.

Congressman Breckinridge—I am a free trader. The Mills bill is a step in that direction.

Congressman Campbell, Ohio—If this bill (Mills') means anything it means a long step toward free trade.

Secretary Fairchild—Add to the free list as many articles as possible.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, May 17, said:

"The devil is never dressed up so elegantly as when he appears as a protectionist."

"Gentlemen seem to take umbrage because we call these tariffs, which take from one class to give to another, robbery."

"When the government lays its powerful grasp on the property of the citizen to bestow that property upon favored enterprises it is none the less robbery and communism because done under the forms of law."

"Since the tariff forces taxes from one person to give it to another by indirection, by a sleight of hand manipulation, is it not merciful to call it by another name than robbery? * * * Some folks call it burglary."

"There never was a tariff during whose continuance there was so much advancement in all that makes up the wealth of nations as our low tariff of 1846."

The Hon. P. T. Glass, of Tennessee, April 25, said:

"The farmer, the laborer and the mechanic will cheerfully pay all taxes necessary to support economic government. But they become restive under the exactions of trusts, monopolies and robber tariffs."

The Hon. Asher G. Caruth, of Kentucky, May 3, said:

"If I properly understand the derivation of the word 'tariff,' its origin is not such as to commend it to the admiration of man. At Tarifa the Moors levied their duty and collected their customs from those whose ships, driven by adverse winds, were forced, in order to escape destruction at the sea to suffer robbery ashore.

"This tariff is a most insidious enemy. * * * While it pretends to be giving us 'protection,' it is really stealing our substance and destroying our lives. It is not the highwayman who boldly gallops upon the public road and demands 'your money or your life,' but the sneak thief, who, in an unconscious moment, filches your purse, or the burglar who robs you of your possessions in sleep's unconscious hour. It holds to the false doctrine of Othello:

He that is robbed, not wanting what is stolen,
Let him not know it and he is not robbed at all.

"We are told that this mighty freebooter, this pirate who has robbed us on the sea, this thief who has stolen our substance on land, is not our enemy, but the cause of national prosperity."

"A tariff, such as we now discuss, which raises money that the government does not and cannot legitimately spend, is not a tax, but a tribute paid by the weak to the strong—to the individual for personal advantage, not to the government for public good."

(This whole speech is violent in its abuse of the tariff and the protective system.)

The Hon. J. L. McDonald, of Minnesota, May 4, said:

"A protective tariff is legalized robbery."

"The bill does not go far enough. The bill is, however, quite an advance in the right direction."

"High tariffs do not protect labor."

The Hon. William H. Martin, of Texas, May 8, said:

"I'm ag'in protection!"

"Whom does protection protect? Not the farmer; not the man or woman in the factory; not the plowboy nor the bricklayer; not the man at the forge nor the woman at the loom. I will tell you, Mr. Chairman, whom it protects. It protects the rich."

"The day of the protectionist is fast drawing to a close."

The Hon. Charles W. Clammy, of North Carolina, 1888:

"A protective tariff is an unjust, an unfair discrimination by the government in favor one class of citizens against another class of citizens."

Speaker Carlisle, of Kentucky, May 9, said:

"There is a fundamental and irreconcilable difference in opinion between those who believe that the power of taxation should be used for public purposes only, * * * and those who believe that it is the right and duty of the government to promote certain private enterprises and increase the profits of those engaged in them by the imposition of higher rates than are necessary to raise revenue for the proper administration of affairs."

The Hon. William H. H. Cowles, of North Carolina, May 14, said:

"The tariff is as much a tax upon the consumer as if it was levied upon his property and collected out of it."

"Mr. Cleveland by his message, for which I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination. * * * It is useless for us to disguise the fact that the fight is to the death, and we would be idiots to ignore this."—G. G. Vest's Letter to Mr. Napton (Dem.) of Missouri.

"We demand tariff reform, and we set our faces in the direction of free trade."

"The Democrat who is not a free trader should go elsewhere."

"The conflict between free trade and protection is irrepressible and must be fought out to the bitter end. We spit upon compromises and propose neither to ask nor to give quarter."

"The Democratic party, except in the person of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not upon the fence. It is a free trade party or it is nothing."

"There can be no cooked up platform and no compromise candidate."

"The black flag is up. No quarter will be asked and no quarter given."—Extracts from Henry Watterson's (Democratic National Campaign Committeeman) Editorial in The Louisville Courier-Journal.

CLEVELAND'S BRITISH SYMPATHIZERS.

It is certain that the arguments which President Cleveland urges are those which Cobden used to employ forty five years ago and which any free trader could employ now.—London Times.

For American party purposes the president feels compelled to characterise the attempt to brand him as a free trader as a deception of his enemies. For all that the electoral conflict now in progress is a contest between free trade and protection, and nothing less.—London News.

President Cleveland's message to congress will not fail to attract the attention which it deserves. It marks the beginning of a serious movement in the direction of free trade.—Manchester Examiner and Times.

They (the Democrats) have, from whatever motive, resolved to adopt a free trade policy.—Saturday Review.

The re-election of President Cleveland means the adoption of his programme of tariff revision, and his ideas on that subject go a long way toward free trade.—London Star.

Mr. Cleveland stands upon free trade principles, or what pass for such in the states, while Gen. Harrison flies the protectionist flag.—London Globe.

President Cleveland has been accused of having shrunk from carrying through his free trade policy which he then advocated. The accusation is unjust. His letter proves that he is still favorable to the policy which he advocated in his message to congress. He does not call it free trade; but neither did he then. The expression is too unpopular in America to be safely employed. * * * If President Cleveland and the Democratic party can have their way they probably care very little whether they are debarred from the use of the phrase free trade. The strength of the protectionist feeling in the United States is so great that no politician could safely disregard it.—English Saturday Review, Sept. 15.

From The Congressional Record: The attitude of the friends of the Mills bill is plainly shown by this colloquy at the close of the debate upon it:

Mr. McComas (Rep.)—Has any friend of this bill in this debate uttered one sentence in favor of the American tariff system, which discriminates in favor of the home producer and laborer?

Mr. Hooper (Dem.)—No, there was no one, and you will not find any Democrat to utter one.

Can any Democrat deny, in the face of this overwhelming mass of evidence, furnished by Democrats or Democratic sympathizers, that the present struggle is between free trade and protection?

### Some Things to Remember.

I have been told, even in cultivated, intellectual circles, that a young woman had better be in the kitchen or laundry than in the laboratory or class room of a college. "Women should be trained," such persons say, "to be wives and mothers." The finger of scorn has been lightly pointed at the mentally cultivated mothers and daughters who are unable to cook and scrub, who cannot make a mince pie or a plum pudding. Such persons forget with surprising facility all the cases of women who neglect the kitchen to indulge in the love sick sentimentality to to which they have been trained; who think too much of possible matrimonial chances to endanger them by scrubbing, or by giving ground for the suspicion that they cultivate any other faculty than the power to apostrophize the moonlight and to long for a lover. They do not care to remember that it is no whit better to wither under the influence of ignorance or sentiment, to cultivate a fondness for "gush," than to dry up the sensibilities like a book worm, or grow rigid and priggish as a pedant.

It is as bad to stunt human nature as to over stimulate it—to stop its progress in one way as in another. The danger is in going to extremes. The mass of men choose the golden mean, and we may trust women to avoid extravagance in the pursuit of learning. We may and ought to give her every help in the direction of life that her brothers possess. It is no longer doubtful, it is plain, that whatever other rights woman should have, those of the intellectual kingdom ought to be hers fully and freely. She should be the judge herself of how far she should go in exploring the mysteries of nature and of science.—Arthur Gilman in The Century.

### Fermented Juice of the Grape.

Wine is the fermented juice of the grape, and is distinguished from other fermented and alcoholic liquors by containing bi-tartrate of potash, a constituent of the grape. Blackberries, currants, and other berries, by fermentation, will yield a wine, but the name of the berries from which obtained is always appended to the vinous product. When the term wine alone is used the fermented juice of the grape is signified, and anything else is a misnomer. The numerous varieties of wine are occasioned by difference of soil, climate, season, and by the kind, quality and condition of the grapes as to ripeness, the mode of fermentation, and by the manner and temperature at which the wine is preserved, and by its age.

The strong wines, such as sherry, port and Madeira, are made from grapes that are thoroughly ripened, and which, on account of containing a large amount of sugar, yield, when fermented, a greater amount of alcohol, which will range between 18 and 25 per cent. Claret contains about 12 per cent. and champagne about 10. Sweet wines, like tokay, are made from grapes so ripe that they are almost shriveled up to raisins, and therefore contain much sugar, and the fermentation is arrested before all the sugar is converted into alcohol, which will hardly reach 10 per cent. Champagne is bottled before the fermentation has ceased, and hence some of the carbonic acid resulting from the fermentation is retained in the wine, to be given off only when the bottle is opened. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that most wines exported from European wine countries are adulterated.—Professor W. P. Tonry in Baltimore Sun.

### To Shampoo One's Own Hair.

Half the pleasure of having the hair washed and groomed is to have some one do it who knows how. In England, in the large stores, there is a department of hair dressing where an accomplished barber, with every convenience for showering and drying, will wash the hair of ladies for one shilling. In this country a good shampoo cost from fifty cents to $1—which is a large sum for so simple an operation.

After combing the snarls from the hair, braid it loosely and bind the end with a small elastic band. Draw tepid water in a basin and first wash the scalp thoroughly with castile soap; then let the braid fall in the water, soap it and wash as if clothes. Afterward thoroughly rinse and wring the braid in a towel. Wipe the head dry, undo the braid and brush out, beginning at the lower end, when it will not tangle. Let the hair loose in the sun and air and it will dry in less than half an hour. A woman's hair should be washed at least monthly if kept fine and healthy.—New York Evening Sun.

### The Bible in Shorthand.

In the library of Dr. Williams, in London, is a copy of the Bible in shorthand. It is exquisitely written, and is said to have belonged to an apprentice of the time of James II, who feared that the Bible was about to be prohibited, and so wrote this copy.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### The Moon Frozen.

Mr. S. E. Peal, of Sibsagar, Asam, supposes the moon to be entirely covered with snow, with frozen and floe covered seas, and thus accounts for the chief features of the lunar landscape, including the absence of water.—Arkansaw Traveler.

### A College Course.

In the United States one man in every 200 takes a college course; in England, one in every 500; in Scotland, one in every 600; in Germany, one in every 218.

### THEN, INDEED, HE WILL SEE.

"Keely Motor" Cleveland (to workingman)—The motor works beautifully, my friend. It's going to be a perfect blessing to you. But I can't let you into the secret of the blessing and the beautifulness just yet. Wait until after election! Then you'll see how my motor works.—Time.

### WAGES COMPARED.

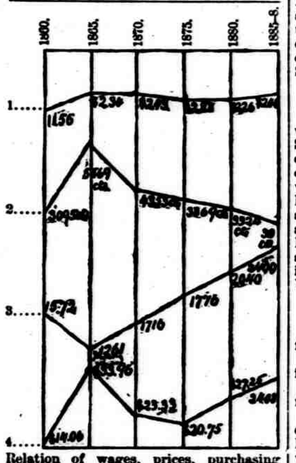
**An Accurate Compilation from United States Census Figures.**

In respect to the data on which this table has been compiled, I beg to say, with regard to the rates of wages, that they have been averaged from a compilation of the figures given in the larger number of establishments treated in Volume XX of the United States Census, those of which I have had some knowledge myself as to their having been in continuous operation throughout the period treated or else such as from the nature of the work must have been fully employed throughout the whole period, being selected for the purpose. The rates are doubtless somewhat lower than would be shown by a compilation of figures given by mechanics themselves engaged in analogous trades. This would always be the case if the wages of mechanics who are permanently employed in connection with factories were compared with those whose work is transient and not continuous throughout the year, owing to the nature of the occupations, as in the building trades. The rates of wages have also been compared with those computed on special investigations made on my own behalf, from typical establishments in the state of Massachusetts, which I know to be correct.

With respect to prices I had myself made averages of prices from data obtained by myself before Volume XX of the census was issued; and by comparing my own data with those of the census, I was able to verify the prices given in that volume for the eastern states. The number of portions assigned to 300 days' work of course assumes continuous work, like that of the factory, which runs every working day in the year, omitting Sundays and holidays, customarily computed at 300 days.

The computation of money or currency per capita is as accurate as the official data of the Mint and of the treasury department will permit. The only issue which can be raised affecting it is in regard to the quantity or amount of coin in the hands of the people. This subject has been a matter of considerable discussion; suffice it to say that the absolute knowledge of the subject possessed by the department of the Mint would substantially verify the proportions of currency per capita given in this table, even if the amounts did not absolutely correspond and were somewhat less.

It may, therefore, I think, be safely assumed that the margins for error in these four computations are very small; and if all errors were eliminated, while the figures might be slightly changed, the ratios or proportions would not be varied sufficiently to affect the general conclusion:




Relation of wages, prices, purchasing power of wages, and volume per capita of money or currency in circulation at the respective dates given:

No. 1.—Average wages of mechanics, engineers, carpenters, machinists and painters connected with the mills and works treated in Vol. XX. United States census; establishments in eastern, middle and western states.

No. 2.—Average cost of one day's supply of food, fuel and material for clothing customarily used by such mechanics, computed at retail prices in twenty shops, ten east and ten west of Buffalo.

No. 3.—Purchasing power of 300 days' wages in equal portions of the same kinds of food, fuel and cloth as above given.

No. 4.—Quantity per capita of coin, convertible bank notes and legal tender notes in circulation or in use as money at the respective dates.—Edward Atkinson in The Forum.

### Why Not Be Honest?

We have raw cotton free, and yet we cannot export cotton goods in large quantities and compete with Europe in the world's markets. The only way in which this country can ever compete with England, France and Germany abroad is by lowering wages. Sensible free traders know this, but they are neither honest nor courageous enough to acknowledge it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### ITALIAN ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

**First Invented by Pious Sisters—In a Famous Factory—Handwork.**

Artificial flowers were first invented by pious nuns. In the Italian convents the altars and shrines of saints were, up to the end of the Eighteenth century, decorated with artificial flowers, laboriously put together of paper parchment and other stiff materials. Since then the "Italian flowers," which are made in Venetian factories of the imperfect cocoons of silk worms, have become famous for their daintiness, which makes them particularly suitable for toilet decorations. Besides these silk flowers other artificial flowers are made in Venice, whence nearly all Italy is supplied, and whence whole wagon loads are exported to other countries.

I have been over one of the Venetian flower factories, for no sooner has the visitor to Venice taken his early cup of chocolate at Florian's, near the Marcus place, when the cicerone appears, offering to show him the "famous" factory of the "famous Italian flowers." This factory is situated in one of the gray old houses of the Frezzaria, and several hundred girls are occupied in it. In the warehouse the most wonderful reproductions of natural flowers are exhibited in glass cases, and it seems in many cases as if not only the richest and most brilliant colors, but the very scent of the flowers, had been stolen from nature, for some of the artificial flowers are steeped in the perfume distilled from the flower which it represents. Any one wishing to take home some souvenir of Venice can have his choice of beautiful and often fantastic objects at the factory.

In the upper stories of the house the girls sit at their work, constructing, with clever hands, the most beautiful works of art, for all the most expensive artificial flowers are nearly exclusively made by hand, and their value depends solely on the manual dexterity and taste of the poorly clad and mostly delicate looking girls, sitting at long tables, and inhaling the unhealthy dust of the dyed materials. No machinery could replace the dexterity and taste. Last century a Swiss invented a machine for cutting out the leaves and petals, but it can only be used for the smallest kinds, such as are wanted for hyacinths, lilies of the valley, and other small flowers. In larger petals the irregularities of manual work are preferred to the stiff and correct forms produced by machinery. The material of which the petals are made is woven in special factories: the scissors and other tools used by the girls, as well as the presses in which the veins are traced on the leaves, are of a shape specially adapted to the work.

Each part of a flower is made by specialists. In one room, for instance, only stalks of flowers and leaves are made: in another fruits and berries of all kinds are cast, if they are of wax, or blown, if of glass. The cleverest workers are employed in making blossoms of the single petals, and bouquets, wreaths, and garlands of the single blossoms. It is very interesting to watch this process and to see how, first, the center of a flower is constructed, then the petals put round, next the green leaves, and so forth, till a flower or a branch is complete.—The Gartenlaube.

### Example for Holiday Seekers.

When Maestro Verdi arrived at Montecatini to take the waters and with them a well earned holiday, he found that the chief piece of furniture in the suite of rooms prepared for him was a piano. Without saying a word, the composer took the music of his "Trovatore," which had been put on the music stand as a gentle ovation, locked the piano, and said to the son of the hotelkeeper, "Take me to the place whence I can see the deepest abyss." The young man, somewhat abashed at the proposal, made in solemn tones, led Verdi to the top of the Marienberg, whence the latter, who was so tired that he was hardly able to stand, hurled the key into the depths, saying, "The Virgin be praised! now I have accomplished an act which will greatly help me to enjoy and benefit by my stay. On the day of my departure from here I will see that the key is replaced." Holiday seekers, go and do likewise, leaving behind you the keys of whatever workshops ye come from.—Home Journal.

### The Mexican and His Blanket.

Did you ever hear anybody say "Don't hurry off in the heat of the day without your blanket?" It is a very common expression in the rural districts of the west and south. Well, in Mexico the expression is used as a remonstrance against the departure of a guest. Every Mexican, on coming to town from the country, carries a blanket with him. He does not go to the hotel and ask for lodgings, but finds shelter at almost any private house, particularly among the poor. He then lies down upon the stone floor, rolls himself in his blanket and goes promptly to sleep. In the morning he awakens at daylight, and, asking the blessing of heaven upon the house which sheltered him, he goes out to some plaza and there boils his coffee in the open square.—"R. M. Y." in St. Louis Republic.

### The Youngest War Veteran.

The man who claims to be the youngest war veteran in the country is Charles L. Stone, of Philadelphia. He was 14 years of age when he carried a gun at the battle of Gettysburg. At that battle he was wounded in the left arm by a rifle ball. Part of the "funny bone" had to be cut away, and he says that his appreciation of a joke is not as vivid as it should be. But he still has the humerus of his right arm. That ought to help him a good deal in keeping up with American wit.—New York World.

### A Case of Necessity.

Visitor (to convict)—What are you in for, friend?

Convict—I'm an ex policeman, sir; I'm in for stealing.

Visitor—That's bad. Can I do anything for you?

Convict—If you could send me in a pint of peanuts, sir, you would save my life. I was on the force so long, I can't live without 'em.—The Epoch.

### School Children in China.

Little girls who don't like to go to school should live in China, little boys who don't like to go should keep away from the Celestial empire. There the girls do not have to go at all, and the boys begin when they are 6 years old. School begins at daylight, and closes when it is too dark to read. There are no vacations, no half holidays, and not much fun of any sort.—New York Sun.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