Since 1840 the world's production of meat has increased fifty-seven per cent.; that of grain 120 per cent.

In his latest census report Dr. Carroll states that there are over ten thousand members of the denomination which calls itself the Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.

The opium traffic in India is defended by a justice of the peace in Bombay, who is being widely quoted, his most effective point being that "the suppression of the opium traffic would lead to the introduction of alcohol in its worst forms."

Statistics of deposits in European savings banks are as follows: In Anstria there is \$613,000,000; in France, \$550,000,000; in Great Britain, \$536,000,000; in Prussia, \$720, 000,000; in Italy, \$346,000,000; in Sweden and Norway. \$220,000,000; in Switzerland, \$118,000,000.

Electric railways promise to afford a convenient means for travel through thickly populated districts. They will result in giving farmers along their lines better opportunities for reaching markets with fresh or perishable products. Farms along such lines will gain new value for such purposes as fruit growing and gardening.

The demand for nuts continues to increase so steadily that there is no difficulty, states the New York World, in disposing of a crop. The result is that many are going into the business, and it is hard to predict to what proportions nut farming will grow. Many sections of the country are admirably adapted to the growing of English walnuts, pecan nuts and almonds, varieties of nut which are very popular and the consumption of which may be largely increased by a slight drop in price.

The City Council of New Orleans has voted that the statue of Henry Clay, which for thirty-three years has stood at the junction of St. Charles and Royal streets, one of the most central spots in the city, be removed to another and more retired place. The statue has, in its time, been famous not only because of its subject, but because of its connection with almost every great public meeting in New Orleans for a generation. The removal has been ordered without opposition being raised, because the middle of the street is wanted for the use of the street cars.

It is generally thought that the possibilities of steam in the propulsion of ocean steamers are pretty well exhausted, and there is much talk of electricity as the coming motive power for that purpose. A significant proof of this is afforded, thinks the Chicago Record, in the report, which is said to be well authenticated, that Harland & Wolff, who are known the world over as the builders of some of the finest ocean ships that cross the Atlantic, do not look for much more progress with steam power, but regard electricity as likely to achieve great things in the direction of increasing the speed of ocean steamers, and that, too, before many years have passed.

The influence of the telephone has generally been regarded as salutary, but the Sultan of Turkey evidently takes a different view of it. He declines to have it in his dominions at any price. Not only has he forbidden telephone lines to be laid down in Constantinople, but he objects to them even in the other large towns, such as Smyrna and Salonica. He says his subjects are far too ready, as it is, to plot and conspire and make his life a burden, and he does not propose to introduce a means whereby they can do this twice as easily as they could before. This feeling of the Sultan is so well known that for a considerable time those interested in telephone matters have ceased to apply for concessions in the land of the Turk.

Valuable Fiber Products.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the leaf fibers of the United States. This report embraces only those which grow in the most southern tier of States. The varieties investigated embrace the sisal hemp, which is the product of an agave or American alos (agave sisalana), the false sisal (agave decipiens), the ixtle, which is the product of the maguey (agave heterocantha), the fiber of the pine apple (anassasa sativa), the wild pine apple (bromelia sylvestris), bowstring hemp (sansevieria), New Zealand flax (phorminm), and lastly the Yucca or Spanish dagger.

Most of these plants grow wild in this region and all would abundantly respond to cultivation. The only trouble is that they are all furnished by the tropical countries of America, where labor is cheaper than in the United States. Whenever machinery shall be able to take the burden of preparing these fibers with sufficient cheapness they will become objects of home industry. Fibers of this class are yearly imported into the United States to the amount of from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000.-[New Orleans Picayune.

The Song of Luddy-Dud. sunbeam comes a-creeping Into my dear one's nest, And sings to our babe a-sleeping The song that I love the best:

'Tis little Luddy-Dud in the morning 'Tis little Luddy-Dud at night: And all day long 'Tis the same sweet song Of that waddling, toddling, coddling lit

The bird to the tossing clover, The bee to the swaying bud, Keep singing that sweet song over Of wee little Luddy-Dud. 'Tis little Luddy-Dud in the morning-'Tis little Luddy-Dud at night; And all day long

'Tis the same dear song

Ofthat growing, crowing, knowing littlesprite, Luddy-Dud. Luddy-Dud's cradle is swinging Where softly the night winds blow. And Luddy-Dud's mother is singing A song that is sweet and low:

'Tis little Luddy-Dud at night; And all day long 'Tis the same sweet song Of my nearest and my dearest heart's delight, Luddy-Dud! -Eugene Field in Chicago Record.

'Tis little Luddy-Dud in the morning-

Faint Heart Never Won Fortune.

At an early period of the Consulate, certain Abbe Bossu examined the young men who were to be admitted as students in the Polytechnic School. Though not the only examiner, his veto was all powerful.

One day, when the First Consul was about to start on a hunting excursion, the aid-de-camp, on duty, as he crossed the court at Malmaison, perceived a handsome, gentlemanly young man, leaning against one of the sentry-boxes at the gate, and looking anxiously at the chateau.

The aid-de-camp, M. de Lacuee, approached him, and politely asked if he wanted any one. The young man without looking at the person who addressed him, replied:

"Ah! sir, I have a wish, which every one I have consulted tells me it is impossible for me to gratify; and yet I shall die if it be not accomplished. I want to speak to the First Consul. I tried to obtain admittance into the Court, but was refused at the gate. I was asked if I had an appointment! An appointment! I, an appoint-

ment!" And without casting even a passing glance at M. de Lacuee, the young man again fixed his earnest gaze upon the chateau. M. de Lacuee delighted in an adventure: and this youth, with his animated countenance, and voice trembling with emotion, inspired him at once with interest. Again, approaching him:

"Well, sir," said he, "and what do you want with the First Consul? I can convey to him your request, if it be reasonable. I am the aide-decamp on duty."

"You, sir," cried the young man, seizing M. de Lacuee's hand which he squeezed with transport; "are you the First Consul's aide-de-camp? Oh, if you knew the service you could render me! Pray, sir, take me to him."

"What do you want of him?" "I must speak to him!"-and he added, in a lower tone of voice: "It is a secret."

Lacuee contemplated the youthful petitioner, who stood before him with a look of intense eagerness, squeezing the hand he held as if it were in a vice, his bosom palpitating and his respiration oppressed; but his look evinced a mind of the noblest stamp.

"This youth is not dangerous," thought Lacuee; and, taking his arm, he led him into the interior court.

As they passed the gate, Duroc, accompanied by Junot, arrived from Paris, whither they had gone in the morning. Both were on horseback.

They stopped and alighted to speak to Lacuee, who related what had just happened between him and the young

Junot then approached the youth and observed that although the First Consul was not difficult of access, yet it was necessary he should know why an interview with him was required, and moreover, the name of the party who made such a request.

The young man blushed. "True, general," said he, bowing respectfully but with the ease of a gentleman, and stating his name. "My father resides in the country. I have received from him an education adapted to the end which both he and I had in viewnamely, my admission to the Polytechnic school. Judge, then, general, of his disappointment and of mine, when, on appearing before the Abbe Bossu. whose duty it is to decide whether or not I am qualified, this gentleman refused to examine me, because I had been taught by my father only. What matters that (said I) provided I possess the requisite knowledge? But he was inflexible and nothing could induce

him to ask me a single question." "But," said Duroe, in his usual mild and polite manner, "what can the First Consul do in such a case? If that be the rule, it must be observed by every candidate; and what can you. therefore, require of him?"

"That he examine me himself," replied the young man, with a most expressive naivete. The three friends smiled at each

Lacuee that the presence of this young | through the now thickly-falling snow. | [From Harper's Magazine,

man would be pleasing to the First Consul; and Duroc went to him and stated the circumstance. Napoleon, with the luminous and sweet smile so peculiar to him when he was pleased,

"So he wants me to examine him, does he? What could have suggested such an idea to him? It is a strange Luddy-Dud one!" And he rubbed his chin. "How old is he?" resumed the First Consul, after walking about some time in gracious silence.

"I do not know, General, but he appears about seventeen or eighteen." "Let him come in."

Duroe introduced the youth, the expression of whose face was admirable. The fulness of his joy was vividly and beautifully portrayed in it. galloped across the plain. His look darted upon the First Consul-his whole existence seemed to hang upon the first word Napoleon should utter.

"Well, my young man," said he, advancing with a gracious smile towards the young enthusiast; "you wish to be examined by me?"

The poor lad was so overcome with joy that he could not answer. Napoleon liked neither insolence nor pusillanimous timidity; but he perceived that the youth before him was silent only because the spirit spoke too loud within him.

"Take time to recover yourself, my child; you are not calm enough to answer me at this moment. I will attend for a while to some other business, and then we will return to

"Dost thou see that young man?" said the First Consul to Junot, taking him into a recess of a window. "If we had a thousand like him the conquest of the world would be but a

And he turned his head to look at the young man, who, absorbed in title, "you shall have mine." meditation, was probably preparing his answers to the questions which he supposed would be asked of him.

the examination, with the result of it to the colonel's breast. which he was completely satisfied.

The youth at once gained admittance to the Polytechnic School, there to prepare for his commission in the Grande Armee.

Time flies, and flying brings with it remarkable and unexpected changes in

treating from Moscow-not beaten, indeed, by hostile forces, but by still more hostile and unconquerable foes, the elements.

The snow lies thick on the ground; the air is dark, heavy, and laden with it. The once great force consists but of a few thousandmen.

Hundreds of miles between this and Moscow lie the remnants of the great invading army. Their path of retreat is cumbered with dead horses and fallen men; with cannon, muskets, ammunition, swords, bayonets, and all the paraphernalia of war.

The latter are all useless now. Food and warmth are what the feeble remnant of the great army need. These they cannot obtain. They are still hundreds of miles from relief or suc-

Around the retreating, but still brave and gallant remnant, the Cossack Lancers hover in the distance, like birds of prey, waiting for the moment to swoop down upon them. So they have been hovering over all the weary line of retreat from Moscow, as thousands of slain men whose corpses are now underneath the snow, could

testify if they could tell the tale. A droschka drives swiftly past. A form within it is muffled too in furs and almost invisible. Not invisible however, to the quick eyes of the soldiers of the Imperial Guard, who, with unquenchable fidelity, cry "Vive l'Empereur!"

Hunger, defeat, the impending presence of death itself cannot abate their unconquerable and chivalrous devotion.

Swiftly it passes onward to reach the division under Ney some miles before, the form within taking but little note of the cheers of the retreating

but unbeaten soldiers. But the quick eye of the colonel in charge of the regiment follows it with admiration and regret and love until it disappears, and, following it, notices a curious movement in the hovering crowds of Cossacks in the distance. who are putting themselvef in rapid

He divines the object. "The Emperor is in danger. Sol-

diers! follow me." At the words the drooping and dispirited horsemen brighten up. The old rush of courage is in their hearts. The Emperor in danger! and French

blades lying in their sheathes! The wearied horses are quickly in motion. Something of the returning there-" spirit of their riders seems to have communicated itself to them, for they trot swiftly over the frozen snow.

The exercise puts fresh life into them. They are the men and horses that rode down the Russian Imperial Guard on the terrible day of Borodino!

They go rapidly. "Faster-faster-men! Follow me -follow me swiftly !" cries the colonel, as his eager eyes see the Cossacks con- awful wars, and so, of course, you Duroc and Junot thought with verging on a point in the distance can't appreciate what it was in '53."-

Falling thickly indeed is the snowso thick that you cannot see your horse's head before you.

Swifter they go, however-straight as a bird's flight-over the noiseless

snow! The exercise has warmed them; the sense of danger to the Emperor and the prospect of conflict have brought the old elan of battle and victory into their hearts, and almost before they knew it, they were crossing sabres with the foe.

It was hot and fierce work while lasted. There was neither quarter asked, given, nor taken. Around the droschka in twenty minutes a hundred Russian Lancers and many Frenchmen lay dead, while riderless horse

But when it was over victory ha alighted once more on the French

The Emperor was standing beside the snow carriage. All his escort had been slain in the first rush of the Russians, and he whs about to be swept away himself as a prisoner.

"That was well done. Your name sir?" said the Emperor, addressing the

"Dunois, sire."

"What, he of the-" "The same, sire."

"Where did you get these?" point ing to the epaulets.

"On the field of Borodino, sire." "Well, General Dunois," said the Emperor, "I see I am not a bad examiner. You shall attend me forward. Ney is some distance beyond, is he not?"

"Some miles, sire." "Very well. You have not got the

Cross yet?" "No, sire." "Very well, General," said Napo-

leon, with marked emphasis on the He took from his breast the gold

cross of the Legion of Honor-the diamonds thereon sparkled in the In about au hour Napoleon began gloom of the snowstorm-and pinned

"It can never lie over a braver heart or one readier in the hour of danger," said the great conqueror as he stepped once more into the droschka.

Forward goes the Emperor once more; four score French officers and soldiers dead behind him; forward after him go the French regiment, all the East Room. The front portico of Years after, a beaten army was re- thoughts of hunger and hardship and Ionic pillars was added in Jackson's cold and suffering forgotten, until finally they come up with Ney's di- his second term \$26,000 was spent for

loo, and with his guards performed prodigies of valor, yet escaped unhurt; and to this day his grandchildren hold prominent positions in the French the roll of honor.

The Inventor of the Bicycle.

"The popular belief is that the bicycle is a modern invention, when in fact it really dates back to the seventeenth learned this one day when I was making some translations from the Journal de Medicine de Paris, Ozaram, in 1694, in his 'Mathematical and Physical Recreations,' tells of a carriage, as he calls it, 'in which one can ride

without the aid of horses.' "And then he goes on to tell how a lackev sits at the back, makes it run 'by walking alternately with his two feet by means of two small wheels concealed in a case just between the wheels behind and attached to the axle of the carriage.' This was the principle of the velocipede, so much improved since then. But the priority of the discovery of the bicycle I believe to be established without further argument or dispute.

"It was by a physician, Eli Richard, a young physician of Rochelle, France, who made the first machine after which our modern bicycle is patterned. He was a medical student in Paris in 1666 and became one of the great physicians of France. He died at the age of sixty-one, at Rochelle, in 1706, and there is a street in Rochelle named for him, and there is now a movement on foot to erect a bronze statue, not to Michaud, who it is claimed was the discoverer of the bicycle, but to the true discoverer, Dr. Eli Richard."-[Cincinnati Times-

As It Was in '53.

"So you enjoyed your European trip, did you?" inquired the simple old gentleman. "I haven't been over since '53, but my recollections are still vivid. I remember once standing upon Mont Blanc, watching the sun sink to rest behind the blue waters of the Mediterranean, while to my right the noble Rhine rushed onward to the soldiers near-and French sword-Black Sea, and the Pyrenees, still holding the snows of winter, were on my left. I remember while standing

"But, Mr. Gray," feebly interrupted his listener. "I was on Mont Blanc myself, and really-you'll excuse me -but you really must be mistaken in

your geography." "I?" returned the old man, lightly. "Not a bit of it-but I forget-it's different now. You know, my dear boy, that since my day the entire map of Europe has been changed by these

WHITE HOUSE

Interesting Facts About the Old Building.

It Has Cost Much Money for Furniture and Repairs.

One of the employes of the Whit House, Mr. Pendell, who has been there for many years, tells some things of interest about the historic building. He says to the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Re-

"The term White House, by which it is now known throughout the country was not applied to it until after the sandstone walls, blackened by smoke and flames when the British set fire to it, were painted a gleaming white in

"Before the first occupant, John Adams, had established himself in the mansion. Congress appropriated for furniture what was then considered the munificent sum of \$15,000, and the money was made to hold out during the four years of his administration. When his successor, Jefferson, took up his residence there, \$14,000 was set aside 'for the accommodation of the household of the President, to be laid out at his discretion, and under his direction, together with the proceeds from the sale of such part of the furniture and equippage belonging to the President's household, as may be decayed and outof repair.' Most of this money was devoted to refurnishing the house, and it was all spent in three years.

"Four years later a like sum was placed at the disposal of Madison and the same amount was appropriated at the beginning of his second term. The burning of the mansion while he resided there, however, necessitated its reconstruction, for which \$20,000 was appropriated in 1817, together with the proceeds of the sale of the old furniture. The year following James Monroe came into the historic old mansion and \$30,000 more was spent in finishing and refurnishing it.

"The regulation sum-\$14,000was again allowed when John Quincy Adams took possession, and in 1826 and 1827 \$6,000 additional was appropriated for finishing and furnishing first term at a cost of \$19,000, and in furniture and repairs. Ail this time Dunois was at Leipsic and at Water most of the furniture was brought from London or Paris, and nearly all of it was of mahogany. When Wiliam H. Harrison became President the appropriation was cut down to army and the name stands highest in \$6,000, with the stipulation that the

can manufacture. "Polk and Taylor were each allowed \$14,000 for the customary alterations, but when Pierce took up his residence there the generous sum of \$25,000 was century," said Dr. C. T. Minor. "I appropriated for furniture and \$11,-250 for repairs and 'white washing' the

"Buchanan spent \$20,000, and in his first term Lincoln used \$29,000 on the house. A thorough overhauling took place when Johnson was inaugurated, at a cost of \$76,000, and in 1865 \$59,000 was added to complete the work. A like amount was expended by Grant during his first term and \$110,000 the second, exclusive of fuel. which averaged \$5,000 a year.

"During Hayes' administration \$9,000 was spent for furniture and repairs, during the Garfield-Arthur regime the mansion was refitted and the jewelled glass screen substituted for the old wooden partition, the whole amount expended being \$10,000.

"President Cleveland spent \$71,000 during his first term, and Harrison

\$96,000. "The average annual outlay is now \$25,000 for furniture and repairs and \$3,000 for fuel. The carpets on the floors of the reception rooms have to be renewed every year, owing to the immense amount of wear they are subject to under the feet of the public."

Hunted Out of Existence.

zoology, the tapir (tapirus terrestris or tapirus Americanus), is found in goodly numbers in the densely wooded river bottoms of southern or tropical Mexico. This is a hoofed mammal, allied to the swine, yet of a suborder, more nearly representing the rhinoceros. The tapir is about four feet long, of a blackish color when grown, with a grotesque head, very high polled and extremely flexible snout, four small anterior and three posterior hoofs. Its flesh is very savory and according to the Great Divide its hide makes most serviceable leather, so that it is largely hunted. It does not attack humans save when driven to bay, when it becomes fierce and stubborn and inflicts severe wounds with its teeth. On dogs especially it takes savage vengeance when at bay. The jaguar is a deadly foe of this animal. When felix onca hungers for tapir pork and jumps on the back of some hapless specimen the only defense that victim makes is to dash through the jungle in an effort to brush the jaguar off against the undergrowth, or else plunge into a stream or pool, for the feline is no diver, while the tapir is a great water lover whom are over eighty years of age.

and almost amphibious. The tapir is of nocturnal habits and a great traveller. It feeds on young branches and twigs, fruits, gourds, melons, water cabbage, etc. Its voice, which seldom is heard, is a curious shrill whistling. Its gentle nature makes it easily tamable, in fact, too tamable, for its affection takes the form of antics and gambols whose familiarity is discomposing, as from a clumsy, lumbering creature as big as a donkey. Although still plentiful, tapirs are far less numerous now than they were a few years since, owing to the eagerness with which they are hunted. Not only are the numbers diminished, but they have grown shy and wary, retreating before man's approach into the more inacces sible districts and nooks,

Bjarni, the Discoverer of America,

All impartial historians give to the Norsemen the honor of being the discoverers of America. However, but few of them ever give the name of the real discoverer. According to the most authentic records monks from Ireland discovered Iceland about the year 725 A. D. About 135 years later the Norsemen (knowing nothing of the discovery made by the Irish monks) also ran afoul of the little boreal island. In the year 864 these enterprising sons of the Vikings had planted a colony on the island, which soon became a flourishing settlement In the year 893 Eric the Red discovered the east coast of Greenland and skirted along it for many miles. In 995 one Bjarni, who was making a trip in his vessel from Norway to Iceland, was driven from his course and finally found himself, vessel and crew in a harbor on the coast of what is now Nova Scotia, These facts, being indisputable, should accord to Bjarni the individual honor of being the discoverer of the Western Continent. But the Scandinavian historians, when pressing their claims of being the true 'discoverers of America, seldom mention Bjarni, seeming to prefer conferring the honor upon one Lief, a son of Eric the Red, otherwise known as Lief Ericson. This man Lief seems to have deliberately left Iceland with the avowed intention of planting a colony in the New Southwest---this some five years after the fateful voyage of Bjarni. who was the real pathfinder to the New World. Ericson's colony was landed at what is now Rhode Island (known in Norse history as "Vinland"), and was maintained for many years --- according to some writers, until finally wiped out by the plague.

How to Keep Cholera Down.

The New Review has a sensible and readable article by Dr. Robson Roose on the propagation and prevention of furniture bought should be of Ameri- cholera. Numerous cases are cited in illustration of the intimate relations between the water supply and cholera outbreaks, and hence the supreme importance of the purity of water used for drinking.

The author does well in pointing out that dirty filters are worse than none at all; unless it is from time to time cleansed or renewed, fairly good water may actually take up impurities from the filter. If charcoal be the agent, it should be boiled occasionally, say once a month, and then .dried in the sun or an oven. Spongy iron filters are recommended for general use as being cheap and easily renewed.

The fact that water is cool and sparkling does not imply purity. An outbreak in Golden Square in 1854 was traced to a well, the water from which was much liked for having these characteristics, but on examination was found to be contaminated by leakage and filtration from a cess-pool. The general rules for prevention of the epidemic are those of ordinary hy giene, cleanliness in all things, moderation and care in diet and exercise. The fact that more than five-andtwenty years have passed since cholera gained a footing in this country, though it has from time to time reached our ports, may fairly be attributed to the improved sanitary conditions which now obtain in all our large towns .- [Natural Science.

A very striking type of Mexican Atmospheric Envelope of the Earth,

The results of the experiments made in the exploration of the higher atmosphere have been given to the Paris Academy of Science. The balloon which carried the registering instruments was constructed of triple goldbeater's skin varnished, its volume being 350 cubic feet. The lowest pressure registered was less than oneseventh of an atmosphere which corresponds to a height of about 50,000 feet. The lowest temperatuse recorded was fifty-one degrees C. at 40,000 feet, after which the curves of temperature and pressure were interrupted by the freezing of the recording ink. Subsequently, however, the intense solar radiation seems to have thawed the ink, so that the barometric record was taken up again at 50,000 feet, and the thermometric curve at 21 degrees C. The balloon could be followed with the naked eye for three-quarters of an hour, within which it attained its highet altitude. It was white, and brightly illuminated by the sun .- [Philadelphia Record.

Aumone, a little French hamlet, has but forty inhabitants, twenty-four of Parental Advice.

Feelin' streakid, ain't ye, Johnny? Wall, this is the way I view it, That the gals would like to love ye, But you've got to make 'em do it. Don't go browsin' at a distance In some pastur' way off yonder, Don't believe what idiots tell ye "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." Step up to 'em Johnny, smarter-Sorry Kate give you the mitten; She'd said "Yes," as sure as gospel If you hadn't been such a kitten. You will learn to view this matter Bimeby jes the way I view it,

Everybody's bound to have 'em All, at any rate, but few are; An' w'en I was young an' lively I was taken jest as you are. An' I went an' popped it to her Skeered completely out of natur', Tremblin' like a frightened rabbit, Blushin' like a red termater, After she had tol' me "No, sir," I was jest about as you be, Goin' round limp an' kinder dumpish Feelin' like a blasted booby. But I fin'ly spunked up courage Like a man to go an' win her-An' she's been a blessin' to me I can't say a word agin' her!

That the gals would like to love ye

But you've got to make 'em do in.

'Did I get her?" Now you're crazy, Do you s'posè I'd get another Wen I loved the gal like I did :-Go an' ask her-she's yer mother. Since that time I tell the youngsters Jest the way I allus view it, That the gals would like to love 'em But they've got to make 'em do it. -Sam W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

HUMOROUS,

Non-committal-Bail. Generally in the van-The man who

drives the furniture wagon. Tom-"Your best girl's father is a bank cashier, isn't he?" Dick-"Yes. Her small brother is a teller."

"These trousers are awfully short." "Well you told my collector the other day that you were awfully short yourself."

Mrs. Neighbob-"Why do you call Jack 'The Fisherman?' " Jess-"Because he never goes away without a Mrs. Naggs-"Words cannot ex-

press my contempt for you." Naggs -"I'm glad to hear it. Now I will have a little peace." "Look here, now, when are you going to pay me the five dollars I lent

you six weeks ago?" "How can I tell? Do you take me for a prophet?" Mrs. Waughntit-"Oh, I'd just give the world for a cottage at Newport." Mr. Waughntit-"Well, my dear,

that's pretty near what they cost." "How did the rumor that Billfare, the restaurant keeper, was financially embarrassed get started?" "Someone saw him eating in his own restaurant I believe."

Fred-"The very first thing she said to me when I called on her last night gave me hope." Arthur-"What was it?" Fred-"She said her little brother was asleep."

Daughter-"Yes, I know Mr. Staylate comes very often, but it isn't my fault. I do everything I can to drive him away." Old Gentleman-"Fudge! I haven't heard you sing to him once!"

Friend-"One of your clerks tells me you raised his salary and told him to get married under penalty of discharge." Business Man-"Yes; I do that with all my clerks when they get old enough to marry. I don't want any of your independent, conceited men around my place."

A Register for the Tremors.

The "tronometre" is a device of Dr. Quintard, a Frenchman, for gauging the trembling of nervous people. It consists of a metal plate pierced with twenty holes of different sizes in a graduated scale and a needle which the patient endeavors to put into the holes. When he has succeeded in placing the needle in a hole he completes an electric contact and rings a bell. The immoderate use of coffer and stimulants, as well as lead or me. curial poisoning, produce trembling which can be tested with this simple appliance. It may also be useful marksmen and others. - [London

"Fall" in Rivers.

Generally speaking, the slope of rivers flowing into the Mississippi from the east is, on an average, about three inches per mile; those entering it from the west have an average descent of about six inches per mile. The average descent per mile of the Missouri after it leaves the mountains is reckoned at about a foot; the Des Moines, from its source to its conjunction with the Mississippi, about 7.3 inches. The entire length of the Ohio shows a fall of five inches. The Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf, has a fall of about 24 inches. - St. Louis

Monotonous Sympathy.

A sympathetic lady on one occasion stepped up to the bedside of a soldier lying in a hospital during the war, and inquired: "Well, my poor man, is there anything you want?" "No. Miss, b'leeve not." "You're sure there is nothing I can do for you?" Nothin' I can think of." "Oh, I do want to do something for you-can't I wash your hands and face?" "Wall, if yo' want to do that, I recin' yo' kin, but yo'll be the fo'teenth lady who done that same thing this mo'ning."-[Chicago News.