in tend along that her beep to day
by fend, d. fiving Lord!
by going of beamer, pride of song,
and tendy murding word,
an expectable hings of power and place,
and prince to be hings of power and place,
and prince to be hings of power and place,
and prince to all mankind.

oud, undermeath the great blue sky, sky heart shall passe sing, he soid and myrch of maskest love like only offering.

-December Harper's

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

DITED BY REV. DR. T. H. PRITCHARD

What We should Pray Fer.

Prayer is satural to man. If there were no command to pray reason would suggest it and the religious element in man would require it. But it is to revelation that we must look for light as to whom we should pray to, how we should pray, and especially, what we should pray for. The Bible tells us that we must address the Father, in the name of the Bon, and through the assistance of the Holy Spirit. "For through him we both have access by one Spirit to the Father." Ephesians 2:18 The Scriptures expressly forbid the worshiping of angels and are profoundly allest on the subject of praying to saints, or the mother of Jeeus Col. 3:18. "Let no man beguite you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and worshipping of angels."

If, now, the Bible and the Bible only can instruct us as to what we shall ask of Gcd, what are its revelations on this important subject? I answer, first, we may pray for anything and everything in the domain of grace. Listen to Paul In Ephesians 3:14 19. "For this cause I how my kness unto the Father of our Lord Jeeus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, that He would grant you according to What We Should Pray For

show my laces anto the Father of our Lord Seus Unrial, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, that He would grant you, according to the riches of His glory, to be strength east with might by his spirit in the finner man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the hreadth and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fullness of God.' Strely with such authority from as it spired apostle, who prayed that believers saight be filled with all the fullness of God, there is no danger of our petitions being extravagat in saking for spiritual bleasings. We have examples of prayer for the forgiveness of sin, the gifts and graces of the Spirit, strength to resist temptation, comfort in affliction, hope in death and a happy immortality beyond the grave; but there is no petition in the Bible for any one stready dead and no precept that authorizes such a prayer. In the second place, I find many answers to prayer in the domain of nature and providence. Solomon asked wisdem of God and was heard, and the Seviour says expressly, "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God." Abraham prayed and God healed Abimelech, and Hezekish, though sick "unter cleast" had be picturesque mud of the great city seemed to rise up out of the earth and his life extended fifteen years. Paul prayed and the fathers of Publius was healed, and James tells us "if any among you is sick, let him call for the elders of the church and let them pray over him, and the prayer of faths shall aswe the sick and the Lord shall raise him up."

Again, Rannab and Zacharias prayed "They rode on for a mile, and he paused to let her out, but she craved a first sight which Piccadilly makes a specialty of.

"I'm sorry, me girl." he said "but

up." rain. Hannah and Zacharias praye

Again, Hannah and Zicharias prayed for offspring and their petitions were heard; Abraham prayed that Ishmael might live before the Lord; the Savious heard the prayer of the Syre-Phonician woman for her daughter and also for the daughter of Jsirus. Peter prayed and was delivered from prison; so did Paul and Silas, and Jonah testifies that wout of the belly of hell cried I, and thou heardest my veice."

Bo may we pray for the good things of this life. "Give us this day our dally bread." The prayer of Agur seems to be justified by the Word of God, "Give me neither poverty nor richer; feed me with food convenient for me." Jahez asked for prospective and protection—"Oh, that they wouldst bless me indeed, and salarge my coast, that thy hand might be with me and that thou would'st keep me from evil." Not to enter the domain of the miracalous, we may say, finally, under this head, that we are enjoined to pray for all in authority, for to pray for all in authority, for government and the blessings of and quietness.

eace and quietness.

In answer to the inquiry further as to be scope and rule of legitimate prayer, i ould say that no argument seems to me be necessary to show, from the general mor of the ficriptures, that we should tenor of the Beriptures, that we should pray God to give us all aid that we may need to obey his commandments; that He would bestow all the blessings contained in His promises upon us, and give us grace to escape all the evils contained in

grace to escape all the evils contained in His threatenings.

This whole matter may be summed up, it seems to me, briefly and completely by inquiring what are the precepts of the Blois on this subject, applicable to all persons and direnmatances?

Who are the persons whom God will hear, "The Lead is night unto all that call upon Him, to all that call upon Him, to all that call upon Him, to all that call upon Him in truth. Therefore I say unto you, what things soever Ja desire when ye pray, believe that yo receive them and restall have them. And all things what soever ye shall sak in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." And again this wonderful attement. "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ye shall sak what ye will and it shall be done unto you." And still another Scripture I would quote bearing on this subject: "And this is the confidence that we have in him that if we ask anyting according to his will, he heareth na."

in that if we am anyting a series in the second of the sec

Jacob direver; and of his hing the shall be no end Luke ?

20,000,000 Stare

BILL NYE AND VIC.

HE WRITES FROM THE QUEEN'S DRAW ING ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Sending in an Engraved Card With a Note of Introduction From an Assistant Em-basedor-Adventure With a Pour Cirl. A Letter From Home.

Queen's Drawing Room, Bucking-Queen's Drawing Room, Bucking-HAM PARACE, 9 o'CLOCK P. M.

Most every one, even in America, has heard of the queen's drawing room. All over the world one reads of it with won-der and admiration. Many of my friends who knew me as a poor boy with all the chores on my hands, as well as a large brood of warts, will wonder when they read that Little Snuffles, as I was called as a babe, is here in the queen's called as a babe, is here in the queen's drawing room, noted the whole world

I called an hour ago, just too late for dinner, and saked the major general commanding the approach to the front



AT THE PALACE. stoop if the queen at the present had any use for her drawing room and if not would she mind if I did a little drawing there.

I sent my new engraved card with esquire at the end of the name, together with the message and a sovereign. My card had attached to it a note of intro-

specialty of.

"I'm sorry, me girl," he said, "but your affection is not returned. While I respect you, I must tell you frankly I love another."

"May I only ask your name and ad-dross?" she said, with a quivering chin and eyes all wet with tears, which hung on her long lashes like morning dew on the whiskers of the waving corn. Then, with a playful pat on his shoulder, she alipped from his breast pocket a letter on the outside of which his London ad-

dress was written. With a girlish laugh she held it near the cab lamp to read it, but he was irritated and rudely snatched it from her, tore it in two and threw it away. Her great blue eyes grew larger, and the color seemed to leave her face. Her bosom rose and fell with the checked pants which marked her heavy breath-

sweet voice, "that I should have taken you for a geutleman when you are a
—— fly up the crick. Oh, why did 1
leage me lugaurious one to be hinsulted
by a blumin harse? Give me 2 bob, er

Hi'll mash your 'at!'
He looked at her askance and told the cabby to pause and let the lady alight. This bogus embassador was always a gentle and refined man, even though a fraud. I would rather be defrauded by him than entertained for an evening by

some others 1 know. With that she blackened his eye with her left, and with her right she laid open his jaw with a seal ring she wore. Then she mashed his chimney pot hat over his entire head and face, so that it rested on his collar bone and then let off a shrick that made every heart stand

He was a perfect gentleman, but he groped for her bonnet, tore it in two and threw it in the mud. He was naturally a kindly man, but you could not promenade up and down on his stomach with spiked shoes unless you could give him

spiked shoes unless you could give him a plausible reason for so doing.

Then the poor girl wailed again, so that, in five minutes the cab was surrounded, or at least the sidewalk next it was black with people, many of them women, who yelled: "Kill "im!" "Burn "im at the stake!" "E 'as torn hoff 'er 'at and caust it hon the 'I'way!" No-body sympathized with the poor Samar-itan who gave her the ride.

He saw the jail looming up before

him and gave up all hope. To kill time he paid his cabman and just then caught the wink of another cabble near him. This cabble motioned the poor devil to alide out on the street side of cab 1 and into cab 2, which was easily done, as the No. 2 was driven hub to hub with No. 1.

Then cabbie 2 cut his horse in two with the whip, and the bochooing, murderous crowd found itself consisting largely of people named Mudd.

The above incident occurred to a good friend of mine during his younger days.

He was born in England and is the see

ry on another man, and I cannot think

story on smother man, and I cannot think of anyhody who really deserves the prominence more than this bogus embanador, whose true character I shall be forced to explain to her mest gracious majesty or do my drawing somewhere else.

In my mail from America today I find the following letter which has been following me about through the British possessions. It breathes such a gentle, kindly spirit in the midst of trouble and sorrow that I give it a place and a reply here for which I know that the reader with the alabaster brow, the chaseled nose, the penciled nestril, the rich mass of shimmering hair and the hewitching eye will forgive me. Plein people with pearly fangs and ripe, gerantum noses may not like it, but it is intended for the intelligent reader:

Cotony Fons. Tex., Aug. 25.

Mr. William Mye, Buch Shoal, N. Co.

Bran Sin—As I cannot help but feet that I have been cutions a little on buying a five acres of overy rich dry land. Cleared and ready to be plowed, and planted in oranges. Will not require any irrigation, as there is generally abundant moisture in the land. Price, \$1,000, cash. A great bargain.

Well, I bought the land, and I then took a trip down there to see it, but I never did get to see it, although I found it by wading on my tiptoes in water up to my chin. The land is there, no doubt, for I could feel it. But the trouble is, it is out in the middle and at the bottom of a big lake. The company ways they did not misrupresent the land in their ad. They say the laid was perfectly dry at the time they sold it, although the lake had not been known to be dry before in 20 years.

Now, please let me know what you think about this. Can you see anything wrong about it? How can I utilize the land so as to get my \$1,000 back out of it? Yours truly,

P. S.—Please answer in your letter. I enjoy reading your letters in the paper very much. Yours truly.

P. S.—Please answer in pour letter. I enjoy reading your letters in the paper very much. Yours truly.

P. S.—Please answer in pour letter of mine in the ac

Other people have been treated just the same and recovered. A friend of mine in the mountainous districts of the arin the mountainous districts of the ar-gentiferous west, once while in search of a grub stake, which means a grocer who feels like furnishing a prospector with flour and bacon for the winter with a reward of one-half the golcondas found by the honest prospector while the grub holds out, saw a large, juicy esstern capitalist perched on the incoming stage.

Judging that he would make pretty good picking, my friend soon got a con-tract from him for putting a tunnel into the Realization, a new mine with no work done on it, the tunnel to be 200 feet in length, at \$50 per foot, for it was pretty stiff digging, or \$10,000 for the job, on completion Dec. 25, 1877. My friend did not begin work till aft-

er winter began and a tremendous fall of snow which totally changed the aspect of the mountains. However, he worked patiently at the tunnel and timbered it as he went, and on the 24th of December work was completed and the vein struck

The large, juicy eastern capitalist had the gout and so sent his prospective son-in-law, aged 23, who was the one-half back of a college football team, to come out and accept or reject the tunnel. My friend, the contractor, whose name



the hand of the one-half back and led him away to the tunnel. Lighting a stub of candle at the mouth of the tupnel, he led the youth inside among the timbers, but the candle gave a sizz like wet firecracker and went out.

"Never mind," said Honore, "I know the way. Take my hand, and we will go in where I will light up again at the far end of the tunnel."

So they jogged on, the young man meantime freezing slowly to death. At the terminus of the tunnel Doolan knockthe terminus of the tunnel Doolan knocked off some pieces of the ore, while the candle again flickered and went out. Hand in hand they started out, fastening a tapeline at the inner end and unwinding it as they walked.

Doolan estemsibly put the specimens of ore in his pocket, but really had some in his other pocket, which he preferred and with which he exchanged on the way out through the dark.

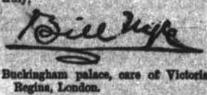
way out through the dark.

The young man was, oh, so glad to get The young man was, ch, so glad to get back to camp and warm up, and Doolan opened a case of stomach bitters. The young man showed his ore to a delighted andience, went to Denver with Doolan and paid him off, after which he went on east, and Doolan drank sparkling mosalle for a week at breakfast, lunch and dinner. He then went to Aus-

tralia, where he is yet. When the large, juicy eastern capitalist came to look at the Realization mine and put men and machinery into it, he saw on the lumbar region of the backbone of the continent what looked like the timbers for a covered bridge 200 feet long, for Declan had dng his \$10,000 tunnel in the snow, and when "hit had done gone off" the mine was

renamed the Dennis.

Choke back your sols, Willie, and try it o'er again. That's the way we must all do. Look up, not down; out, not in, Willie, and lend a hand! Yours



The Work Recognized. Rocky Mount Argonaut. That mine of industrial info

EXPLINATIONS OF THE WOODER

To the Editor of the Observer

Most eye witnesses of the remarkable phenomenon Wednesday morning give descriptions which indicate that it was simply a large meteoric mass which fell to earth. It full, as all meteories do, in a nearly straight, or regularly curved line. Its luminous trail remained dosting in the air for a half hour. This ics ure, too, has been seen in other like occurrences.

It is a well catabilehed astronomical fact that millions of amult bodies, vary-

To be littler of the Stawares.

To the littler of the Stawares.

Most eye wilmasses of the remarkable phenomenon Wedsesday morning give useroignions which indicate that is meteorists of the cart. It fell, as ill meteorists of the cart. It fell, as ill meteorists of the continuity curved line. He luminous trail remained doming in the air for a half hour. This occurrence.

It is a wall catabilished astronomical fact that millions of arrell bodies, varying in-weight from iess than a single grain to many pounds, are continually posteding around the sun in their prescribed orbits. La innumerable instances that they are discovered and a sun in their prescribed orbits. La innumerable instances that the other prescribed orbits. La innumerable instances the other prescribed orbits. La innumerable instances the model of the orbits o

tail to be swayed to either side by air currents.

But no such miniature c met has been observed hitherto. Nor is it likely that so small a body ninety-odd million miles from the sun, could shine brightly by reflected light.

The probabilities are that, in point of fact, it was not seen until about 6:30 a. m., when it fell in a few sc conds—simply a large meteoric mass—leaving its in minous trail for a half hour's wonder.

John L Lanneau Wake Forest, N. C., Dec. 23, 1893

MAJ, BOBBIRS' AXPLANATION.

To The Editor of the Observer: The meteoric phenomenon seen on the morning of the 20th, though rare and interesting, was not unprecedented. I remember seeing one in my youth almost exactly like it. The explanation of such

exactly like it. The explanation of such phenomena is easy.

When a meteor (or "shooting star", in common parlance) passes through the earth's atmosphere and becomes luminous and visible by being set on fire in consequence of its rapid movement through the air, usually the train it leaves behind vanishes almost as soon as the meteor itself. But now and then, one like that of the 20th, either from its great size or some peculiarity in the material of which it is composed, leaves behind it a train of "meteoric dust" (co-called) which remains luminous for some time. Being in the air, this train, though straight at first, like the meteor's path, soon becomes wavy and zig-zag from currents in the atmosphere where it is fi sting.

from currents in the atmosphere where it is fl ating.

The best thing I have read about it was the remark of the darkey who ran two miles to Raleigh and said: "He was aftered de elements was a-dividin', and he wanted to git whar dar was folks." From the variety of abourd and superstitious notions entertained with regard to it, evidently that scared negro was far from being alone in his trepidation Any apparent misbehavior in the "elements" naturally startles us pigmies on this clod.

With M. Robbins.

Bitteville, N. C., Dec 22, 1898.

May Bo a Signal from Mars.

Has it occurred to anyone that the re-cent flery display in the sky, was an attempt by the inhabitants of the planet Mars to signal the earth? Salisbury, N. C., December 28, 1893. A Plen for a State Paper

To the Editor of the Observer: To the Editor of the Observer:

What the people of North Carolina most need is good business methods. The Estate is all alive with individual energy and action. But there is little or no guiding of directing thought. This is especially true of the press. There is plenty of will-power and mental force. But up to the formation of the Observers. Company there was no organized can. But up to the formation of the Omeravan Company there was no organized capital, trained skill and business enterprise equal to the hope of success. Now we have all that could be desired on these lines But the publishers frankly confess that without a larger patronage they are feeced to raise the rates. This is business; and they offer terms that are perfectly fair and equally just. Increase at once the number of cash subscribers at the old rate of \$6 a year, and the advanced price of \$8 msy possibly not be vanced price of \$6 a year, and the ad vanced price of \$8 may possibly not be long continued. In this falth I gladly add my name to the \$6 right-down-cash-paying list. All sincers friends of the Observer should do the

paying-list. All sincere friends of the Observer should do the same.

But more than this: The Southport Leader has lately shown that the best talent and enterprise of the Bouthern people are not wisely directed; that too many are frittering away their time and energies on half matured plans and hap-hazard schemes. This is all true and well put, and I do not healtate to say that the one essential to development in other lines is to see and maintain a first-class newspaper. To this end let business men of all classes, and especially merchants, traders and other advertisers, double up the needed patronage. They will soon more than double their gains.

A CHARLOTTE SURSCRIBER.

LUMBERTON, Dec 28—A well respected citizen, white, aged 86, by the name of Clarida Allen, eight miles from this town, was burned to death yesterday, and also his dwelling house and everything in it. He was very escentric and would not live with either of his sons, who live near him, and are both well-toof an admiral, but I agreed to put the amount of the house, but so badly burned that he place risks, as losses there are 21 per cent. about 150 years ago, only gasped ence or twice and was dead. greater than elsewhere.

CHRISTMAN AT MONROR.

Personal and Caterialness
Personal and Other Hem?,
this the Cheerrar,

Monnon, Dec. 23 — General prepare bas are being made here to day for iristness, and judging from all ap paracose the horidays will be of unusual taxes.

Last night, at the Monroe High Sob-

New York Tribune, End.

Edward S. Stokes, the president of the Hoffman House Company, which is a New Jersey corporation, was appointed receiver of all the property of the corporation, including the Hoffman House, at Broadway and Twenty-fith street; the Hoffman cafes, at No. 7 Beavur street and at Exchange Piace and New street, and the Hotel Charemont, at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, by Judge Truex, of the Supreme Court, in an action brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee of a mortgage for \$500 000, for its foreclosure. Mr. Stokes was required to give a bond of \$50,000 This he did immediately. He has full authority to continue the business pending the disposition of the foreclosure suit.

George W. Cornish, the secretary of the Hoffman House, in an affidavit supporting the appolication for the appointment. Hoffman House, in an allidavit support-ing the application for the appointment of the receiver, asserted that the original \$500,000 of bonds secured by the most-gage on the property of the corporation were issued on September 2, 1890, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Subsequently \$75,000 of these bond were retired under the slaking fund pro vision in the mortgage, so that there is outstanding at the present time \$425,000 of the bonds secured by mortgage. Default has been made in the payment of

fault has been made in the payment of
the coupon laterest on the outstanding
bonds which fell due on July 1st, so that
there is now due \$12,750 of interest. A
majority of the bondholders are anxious
that the mortgage shall be foreclosed.
The total indebtedness of the corporation, the secretary says, including the
bonds, exceeds a half million dollars, and
the assets are less than half of that
amount at a liberal valuation, so that the
security for the bonds under the mortsecurity for the bonds under the mortgage is inadequate and will not realize 50 cents on the dollar for the bond holders.

WHAT THEY TH NE OF IT. The Press on the Observer's Advanced

Subscription Price. Relative to the increased subscription price of the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER, We have to say that \$8 a year is none too much for so excellent a paper.—Winston

The CMARLOTTE OBERVER, one of the best dailies in the State, has raised its subscription price from \$6 to \$8 per year, and it is worth twice that amount, too—North Wilkesboro News.

These estermed contemporaries [the OBSERVER and Raieigh News], that are observer and Raising News, that are so worthy of public support, have the very best wishes of the Messenger, and it heartly wishes that 1894 may winness their widest circulation and best returns.—Wilmington Messenger.

A Tramp Jumps Too Soon and Lores a

Salisbuar, Dec 28.—A tramp giving his name as Luther Waltham, of Virginia, was run over by the vestibule train at the depot here this morning and his left foot crushed at the anale, besides sustaining other injuries. He was stealing a ride and attempted to jump off the train before it stopped, with the above results. He was taken in charge by the railroad authorities and taken to the Rowan House, where his leg was ampu-tated by Dr. John Whitehead. It is hoped he will recover.

Washington, Dec. 28—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from Minister P. M. B. Young, dated Nicaragus, stating that the Honduras revolutionists are marching from Nicaragus to Honduras. The army of the latter country has been put in motion to meet them. The cablegram gives no hint of the probable outcome of the contest.

And thou, child, sha't be called the prophet of the Highest; for thou shait go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways; to give knowledge of salvation unto his people by the remission of their sins, through the tender mercy of our God; whereby the dayspring from on high hath visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of perce—Luke 1: 76 79.

Attorney Wade, who represents Prendergast, stated in court Wednesday that he would not contest the case further if the prisoner should be given a life sentence in the penitentiary or some lastin tion for the insane, but declared he would keep up the fight if Prendergast should be sentenced to death. He firmly be lieves that his client is insane.

Bt Louis underwriters announce an advance in insurance rates ranging from 10 to 80 per cent. They say Missouri is the worst State in the Union in which to TRIAL BY ORDEAL

The narrator of the following story one years ago had charge of a postal livision on the western coast, parts of which had caldem been visited by a which had seldem been vialted by a European officer. The people were for the most part simple country folk and very superstitions. One morning the narrator received information that a considerable sum of money, forming part of the contents of the mail from a head to a suboffice, had been stolen on the

The only clew the police had been able to obtain was that one runner, whom we shall call Rama, had since the theft paid off certain debts in the village which had long pressed upon him, but there were no other suspicious circumstances, and the man had 10 years' good service. As a last resource it was determined to resert to trial by ordeal and for this purpose an aged Brahman, who was supposed to possess occult powers and to be in daily communion with the gods, was consulted and readily undertook to discover the thief. All the runners—a goodly array of sturdy Mahratta peasantawers summoned to the office, and under the guidance of a cheyla, or disciple, of the old Brahman we all proceeded to a small deserted temple of Mahadeo, situated at some distance from the village.

It was a desolate spot and bore an evil reputation. The temple, owing to some act of desecration in the past, had been abandoned and was almost buried among weeds and tangled brushwood.

The hour selected was about 6 p. m., and the long twilight shadows gave the place a weird, uncanny look. The old Brahman was awaiting us, and as we approached appeared to be busy muttering incantations. The runners all seemed to be more or less under the spell of the hour, but the look of real fright in Rama's face was quite distinct. The

hour, but the look of real fright in Rama's face was quite distinct. The Brahman, having finished his incanta-tions, rose and addressing the men said: "You are about to face the gods. To

"You are about to face the gods. To the innocent the trial will be nothing, but to the guilty much. In the temple a magic wand has been placed on the altar. Each of you must go in by turns, take up the wand and turn round three times, repeating the name of Mahadeo. The wand will stick to the hand of the The wand will stick to the hand of the guilty one." By this time it was nearly dark. I glanced in through the door of the temple. A solitary oil buttee threw a fitful light on the altar, on which an ordinary bamboo stick about two feet long reposed among grains of uncooked rice and nut limes, the whole sprinkled with sed pounds.

with red powder.

A curtain was drawn across the door, and the men entered one at a time. As each one appeared the Brahman seized his hands and raised them to his forehis hands and raised them to his forchesd, and then allowed them to pass on and join his fellows. Coming to Rama, he went through the same pantomime, but instead of allowing him to pass on bade him stand aside. When the last man had gone through the ordeal the Brahman turned to Rama and said qui-

"To my utter amasement," contin the writer, "Rama fell on his knees, confessed that he was the thief, and offered to show where he had hidden the balance of the money. He had succeed-ed in opening the mail bag without seriously disturbing the seals. The post-master had not really examined them and so their having been manipulated had escaped notice. Needless to say, the Brahman was rewarded and poor Rama was sent to repent at lessure in the district jail."

Now the natural question is: "How was it done?" Very simply. The temple, the lonely glen, the uncanny hour, the incantations, all were merely accessories to appeal to the superstitions of the ignorant peasants. The "magic wand" was thickly smeared with strongly scented sandalwood oil. Rama's guilty conscience prevented him from touhcing it, as he firmly believed the wand would stick to his hands, and his of course was the only hand that did not smell of oil.—Times of India.

Overdressed For His Part. A justice of the peace, who exercised the functions of that office in a portion of the state where such officials are per-mitted great latitude, had before him a suspicious character arraigned upon a

charge of vagrancy.

The prisoner, who was quite well dressed, secured the services of a lawyer in court to defend him. The man pleaded not guilty, and the lawyer in concluding his remarks said: "What, your honor, that man a va-

charge. Why, see the good clothes he is "Yes, I see them," replied the justice, "and in consequence of their excellent condition I shall discharge him on the charge of vagrancy and bind him over

for simple larceny."-New York Herald.

Of all living things rate seem to be among the most repulsive, and when dead what can be their use? But even they are the subjects of production in the industrial arts. The fur is valuable and finds a ready sale. The skins make a superior glove—the gant de rat—and are specially used for she thumbs of kid gloves, because the skin of the rat is strong and elastic. The thigh bones were formerly valued as toothpicks for clubs, but are now out of fashion, while the tendons and bones are boiled up to make the gelatin wrappers for bonbons.— North American Review.

A Buttered Legend.

A hotel in Switzerland bore on one of its walls the time honored inscription, "Hospes, salvel" ("Welcome, stranger!")
After rebuilding the legend had to be restored, but the painter, who must have had some experience as a traveler, made a very slight alteration in one of the words, and caused it to read, "Hospes, solve!" ("Pay, stranger!") — San Francisco Argonaut.

Efforts to domesticate the quail have been persisted in by many people, but generally with indifferent results. Rob-ert Jenkins of Richmond, Ind., however, claims to have recently tamed a brood of quail, who live on his premises, show-ing no indication that they prefer the woods and fields.

Every crowned head of Europe, with the exception of that of Turkey, is de-scended from one of two sisters, the daughters of Duke Ludwig Rudolf of Brunswick - Wolfenbuttel, who lived

20 000 or \$25,000

The Christmas-life! At Mary's knee The shepherds and the princes mes Love-bound in tear humility. To close the Infrast baviors free. The star is bright o'er land and see; The Gioria song is full and sweet. —Margaret E. Sangelor, in Harper's I

A Break in New Regtand, with the Traings, Mad a Demorabilize hills. New York, Dec. 3.—The stock in was active and depressed during the graph of to-day's seesion. A break of New England, following closely upon heels of the ht. Sicholas beam state as misfortunes of the Atchinga Company, urally had a demorabilizing effect upon street. The beam wore, of course, a and hammered various about with yigor.

The heavy pressure against New Engwas due to rumors that the company had unable to secure the money areded to its January interest paymonts, default which would probably ond in a receiver The stories were denied by efficials, but ertholass found believers. The wyott an injunction would be asked for to prote the proposed lease of the New York. Regissed and Rottaero, played a very part in the decline, the question of interpretation of the paymonas being parameters to all of Simultaneously with the break in New land a scoccessful raid was made on Lyst which dropped 28. Western Union to it; American Cotton Oil 15; do, prefer Tobacco 2; Chicago Gas 18; Lake aboleed 1, and Wabash, Payferred 1. To the close there were some sharp milles. England moving up 18; Detailers and On Ges 18; western Union 8; Genoral Balls; new York Central 18, and Sugar 18; Canagers were prossed for sale right the eng of the day, and glosed at only a thought.

MONBY MARKET Saw Yoas, Dec. 21. Money on call is numerally 1 to 15 per court. Prime mercantile paper BRONK per cont. Bareliver Str. Moxican dollars Stop-

YORK, Pec. 16.-The week

Out UL ... 27 H. & W. PM ofd 60 A GAR R. Pac.... by Ref's.... 88 do ptd.... grant? Oh, no! I insist upon his dis-

Friday only.

LAIMSTON, R. G. Dro Ei-Ros not 1 80; good strained 1 65. 196 no, firm at II. Tur stead; a terpentipe quiet; hard I (0;