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OWNERSHIP.

Old Farmer Boggs, of Boggy Brook, Went to the county fair, And with his wife he strolled around To see the wonders there.

"That horse," he said, "Gray Eagle Wing, Will take the highest prize; But our old Dobbin looks as well And better to my eyes. He is, I know, what folks call slow; It's far the safest way to go: Some men, perhaps, might think it strange, I really should not like to change.

"And those fat oxen, Buck and Bright, Don't have so large a girth, Nor match like them, just to a hair, But I know what they's worth. They're good to plough, and good to draw, You stronger pullers never saw, And always mind my 'gee and 'haw.' Some folks, perhaps, might think it strange, I really shouldn't want to change."

'That Devon heifer cost, I heard, A thousand dollars." "Now. Said Mrs. Boggs, "my Crumple Horn Is just as good a cow; Her milk I'm sure 's the very best, Her butter is the yellowest: Some folks, perhaps, might think it strange, I really shouldn't want a change."

"Those premium hogs," said Mrs. Boggs, "My little Cheshire pig Is better than the best of them, Although he's not so big. And that young Jersey is not ha'f So pretty as old Brindle's calf; Nor is there in the poultry pen As Speckled Wings so good a hen!"

As Farmer Boggs to Boggy Brook Rode homeward from the fair, He said; "I wish my animals Had all of them been there; And if the judges had been wise I might have taken every prize!" -Marian Douglas, in Youth's Companion.

## BESIEGED BY SIOUX.

On the morning of August 18, 1862, as I was carrying a pail of milk from the cow yard to the house, on the farm of William Miller, seventeen miles from New Ulm, Minn., I saw a covered wagon coming across the prairie as fast as two cattle!" was a vehicle belonging to a man named

danger, and that there were had lost by destroying it. State to thrash all the Indians in the at a glance. The Indians were wise whole West. These men were, as we enough not to attempt a rush, and the sale of real estate, and of course they did on to other scenes. Six or eight more exploded the torpedo and killed four not want any sensational reports. not want any sensational reports sent arrived soon after the explosion, and and badly wounded a dozen. They East. But for the civil war then raging presently we saw them making ready to tried every possible way to burn us out,

that trou le was at hand, they did not ones. want to ahandan everything at a mere An hour after dinner we were joined consented to let the horse go. While he revolvers and plenty of ammunition. It us to throw out some of the merchandise we now felt that we would have to stand and lighten the vehicle. We took out a siege. Mrs. Miller brought out the four kegs of powder, about one hundred pots and kettles, and cooked dinner on a some groceries, and the horse was no Pork was boiled, flour stirred into cakes,

Miller, as we stood looking after the had not been idle. Some large po ts were \$10,000. Michigan has not yet decided

with the Millers over a year. There was loopholes were made in the walls, and the late Senator Zachariah Chandler. never a day but that some of the Sioux then the planking of the roof was loopcame along, and in many instances they holed by means of the auger in at least place. One is that of ex-Vice President had eaten of our food. Miller did not twenty places. I now saw what Miller George Clinton, in bronze; and the other, think it as serious a matter as it turned had been up to the day before. He had that of Robert R. Livingston, who was out to be, and with true Dutch grit he put in no le s than three powder mines one of the committee of five that presentproposed to stick. We went into break- in the vicinity, running a slow match to ed the report, but was not a singer of fast, ate as heartily as usual, and when each one. The only cover the Indians the Declaration of Independence. He we were through my employer said;

columns of smoke in different directions, did not command it. They would be pleted. New York is the only State out of it by placing a lump of camphor, showing that the murderous redskins sure to occupy this piace, and the men with more than two representatives, the wrapped in soft paper, in the inside corwere at work. Miller had 160 acres of prepared a torpedo holding fifteen pounds third being a \$10,000 statue of Alexanland, almost every acre as level as a floor. of powder, and hid it under the rocks der Hamilton furnished by the Govern-We had just finished building a milk and dirt on the brink of the pit. A trench ment. - Brooklyn Eagle. house over a spring, about 200 feet from was then dug to and under the wall of about two acres of broken ground, under a train of powder was laid. When the A new industry at Auburndale, Fla., laid with rock, and we had blasted out earth had been fieled in again no one is gopher farming. Judge Tilso, and border across the ends as well as along the sides. The patterns, too, are usually the milk house. Miller was a stone ma. We were as ready as we could be at farm, embracing over 1,000 acres. They far prettier than those of the linen by son by trade, and his work had been weil six o'clock, but the sun was just going will go into the raising of gophers on a the yard. son by trade, and his work had been well done. The house was pretty large, being 18x24 inside the walls, and the walls, were perhaps a foot thick. The roof had been planked and then sodded, and the door was of heavy plank. The place would make a capital fert, and while 1 was carrying into it such thing as Mrs. Miller directed, the husband used a crowbar to make loopholes in the walls.

Six o'clock, but the sun was just going down when we saw the Indians approaching. By that time more than 3,000 settlers and the war which was to sweep over an extent of country was to sweep over an extent of country 200 miles long and 60 broad, and alarm tell the flesh of the Florida gopher from the florida gopher florida gopher florid

dismounted and entered the house to numbered at least fifty. After trying us find it stripped, but presently a council with fire they drew off to wait for day. was held in the one bg room. After a light, and the most of them probably few minutes an Indian appeared around the corner of the house with a white rag tied to a stick, and when he had waived to come on, and he advanced to within fifty feet of the fort before he stopped and called out: "All come out, Indians no hurt

Dutchman." "Is there war?" shouted Miller. "No war no war! Young men get drunk and ride around, but no war. Indians all like Dutchman. "If you like us, then go away and leave us alone!" shouted Miller.

"Will you come out?"

"Then we butn house and kill all

horses could pull it. I handed the pail into the house, called to Miller and his their bloody work to waste much time in wife, and by the time we were out doors parleying. The messenger was no sooner the wagon had stopped at the gate. It under shelter than the gang began to manded our surrender, but in whispers ing is discontinued. Several hundred-Saunders, living about nine miles away, fire on us from the windows, others made would be butchered. Miller replied to soap pan, which is a different vessel and he and his family were inside. We preparations for a bonfire. In about ten him from a loophole, telling him to go made of cast iron, to which heat is had not reached the gate when he minutes the house was on fire, and the back to the Indians and ask their best 'Fly for your lives, the Indians are on side. It was a log house, and the roof come as close as possible, and at a signal pipes around the bottom of the Indians crowded together on the far terms. When he returned he was to fell in before the sides were hardly ablaze. He would have driven off with that, The slight wind blew the smoke and would be open for him. He was a pretty but one of his hor es fell down in the sparks directly over us, so that we could harness from exhaustion. There was not see five feet. The Indians continued He returned to the Indians, consulted Saunders, his wife, and four children, to yell and dance for a time, but suddenand I never saw people so broken up. It ly there was a terrific explosion and a back to us he approached within twentywas fully ten minutes before we could dozen screams of terror. I was looking five feet before they shouted to him to get their story in a shape to understand into the smoke cloud, which now and halt. Then he told us that we would be The Sioux rebellion, which many then lifted for an instant, and I saw the permitted to take one of the teams and pioneers had predicted, had broken out burning logs of the house scattered to leave the country; that the Indians all at last. For the past three months we the four winds by the explosion. Miller loved us; that all they wanted was their had noticed a change in the demeanor of knew the reds would set the building on land. We had our guns ready to cover the Indians, some of whom called at the fire, and he had placed one of the kegs him, and I saw him draw a long breath house almost daily. They had become of powder where it would do the most just before the signal came. As Miller impudent and threatening, and many of good. We counted five warriors killed uttered a whistle one of the men pulled the older settlers were becoming alarmed. or disabled by the explosion, and Miller open the door, and at the same instant Some would have given up their farms, killed two others before the crowd got the stranger made spring for shelter. It but there were a few smart Alecks who out of range. The house was the best was a veritable spring for life. The Inrode about the country saying there was shelter from which to worry us, and they dians fixed at him, but too late, and he

there would have been no uprising of the move off. A general volley was fired at and on one of these occasions, while Indians. Uncle fam had his hands full us, the war whoop was sounded, and they were congregated together, Miller in the South, and hundreds of our young the brief siege was raised. It was half sprang another of his mines and killed men had enlisted to fight the Confeder- an hour before we ventured out, and not several of them. Five or six different an Indian was in sight. We could, how- times they displayed a flag of truce and Saunders had received warning at day- ever, see tall columns of black smoke sought to coax or threaten us into surlight from a settler on horseback, whose whichever way we looked, and it was reader, but Miller was wise enough to whole family had been butchered. He plain that the whole section was in the refuse to trust them. From first to last was a teamster, and his wagon then con- hands of the Indians. We could not at they fired about 4,000 bullets at our fort, tained a part of a load of stores which first make out why they had left us, but over a hundred of which lodged in the he was hauling out to a store keeper in a Miller soon concluded that they knew door, but none of us was wounded. The new settlement. He had unloaded some what they were about. We had no besieging force never numbered less than of the stuff and flung in household means of escape left to us. The savages thirty-five, and one day the number was goods and provisions, and had driven at were on every side, and if we attempted over 100. On the ninth day troops came such a pace as to e haust one of his to leave the neighborhood we should fall and drove the fiends off, and it was only horses. Miller and his wife were Cermans, into the hands of some of them. It was then we learned of the widespread de cool and phlegmatic. Their all was in- quite safe to leave us there while they vastation. Not a house nor barn had vested right there. While they knew pushed on to butcher the defenceless been left standing for miles and miles in

We had three horses in the by three young men who had been hidstable and Saunders begged hard for one ing, dodging and traveling since the to take the place of his exhausted beast. evening before, and who had come a dis-He was bound and determined to get on, tance of twenty miles. They were even if he had to go on foot, and Miller bachelor homesteaders, and all had rifles, was being harnessed in Saunders asked was a welcome addition to our party, for "Stay and fight," replied the husband. space enough for on'y one person to come could have in the neighborhood was in was the first Chancellor of the State and "Now we will get ready for the Indi- the rear of the fort, where we had mined administered the oath of office to Washthe rock. We had left a big hole, which ington. He was also Minister to France As we went out doors we saw three was a natural rifle pit and our loopho'es when the purchase of Louisiana was com-Around the spring was the milk house, and by means of boards

In the course of an hour he drove five or riors, and as soon as they saw our six, and then he bored two in the door strength they fired a few shots at long range and passed on to the east. At We carried is all the provisions in the house followed by the clothing and the bedding. While we worked we lept room possible, and by and by turned in our eyes open for sight of Indians, but to sleep while one man was left on it was 11 o'clock before we saw them watch. This was Miller. He was to coming. They were not more than a watch until midnight, and then call one mile away when we retired to our fort of the young men, but at eleven o'clock and barricaded the door. All the live stock had been turned loose and driven away, while the fowls were flying about of Indians had arrived. We were sauce; boiled fresh markerel, gooseberry sauce; boiled bluefish, white or cream on the prairie. There was very little scarcely awake before being made aware left in the house, and the worst they that our fort was being closely inspected could do was to burn it. When we shut by spies. When we had carefully pulled ourselves up I missed two of the kegs of the plugs from the loopholes we could powder, but to my query as to what had become of them Miller made no reply, numbers. By and by we heard a numexcept by a laugh. He had been working by himself all the forenoon, digging holes and running trenches, but I had us out. At a signal from Miller we took been too busy to notice just what he was up our guns, carefully poked the muzzles through the loopholes in the planks, and There were thirty-two mounted at another signal all fired. We killed or Indians in the band which came up, and wounded two Indians by the volley, and among them they had five fresh scalps. the others hastily departed. Half an Every one had plunder of some sort from hour later two or three of the reds crept the settlers' cabins, and two or three appeared much the worse for liquor. They had probably seen us enter the milk house, for they rode right up to the barricade in front of our door witharms full of light wood and started a fire. The posts were only half seasoned, and all that afternoon I had kept cabin without fear. We could see them them wet with water. They charred a very plainly, and among the gang we little under the flames, but the fire would picked out several who had often been not take hold. From the number of Insupplied with food and ammunition. disns we could see, and to judge by the There were yells of rage from those who yells of those out of sight, our enemies

went to sleep.

When daylight came our enemies were re-enforced by a band of twelve, and it a few times he called out that he these newcomers brought with them two wanted a "talk." Miller shouted to him settlers' teams and wagons and three prisoners. Two of the prisoners, a man and a woman, were killed soon after coming up. I knew the man. He lived about eight miles away, and had fre-quently called at our house. The third prisoner was a settler none of us knew. About an hour after daylight the Indians sent him forward with a white flag to demand our surrender. He came up within thirty feet of our barricade, and then halted and told us what he had been commanded to do. A dozen or more In-dians had their rifles on him, ready to

shoot in case he attempted to play them false. He was a big powerful fellow, and I never saw such grief and anxiety in a soda in pure caustic lime is then added, human countenance. In a voice loud p, and while some opened he warned us not to, as every one of us he was to spring forward, and the door cool fellow, in spite of all his sufferings. for a few minutes, and when he came

ough soldiers in the forts in the The strength of our fort could be seen Then began a siege which lasted nine pitched in among us without a scratch. any direction. Crops had been destroyed, stock shot down, and settlers butchered the State. We had been the only ones outside of the towns to make a fight, and by our standing a siege we kept a large force of the savages from going against the settlers .- New York Sun.

Statues in the National Capitol.

The State of Michigan is preparing to send to Washington a statue of Lewis pounds of lead, fifty pounds of shot. fire in the open air, and after it was eaten Cass, to take its place among the large three double-barreled shot-guns, and she began to prepare food for the siege number now in position in Statuary some groceries, and the horse was no Pork was boiled, flour stirred into cakes. sooner in the traces than Saunders drove coffee made and put into jugs, and before titled to send statues of two of its disnight she had enough food to last a dozen tinguished citizens to be added to the "Well, what shall we do?" asked Mrs. men a week. Meanwhile the rest of us collection. The Cass statue will cost sunk in the earth before the door, leav- upon the second distinguished citizen thus to be honored. It may be Stephen I was then a boy of 16, and had been at us at a time that way. Four more T. Mason, the first Governor, or perhaps

New York's two statues are already in

A Rival for Terrapin.

## HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Meats and their Accompaniments, With roast leef, grated horseradish; roast pork, apple sauce; roast veal, to mato or mushroom sauce; rosst mutton, current jelly; boiled mutton, caper sauce; boiled chicken, bread since; roast lamb, mint sauce; roast turkey, crauberry sauce; boiled turkey, oyster sauce; veni-ison or wild duck, black currant jelly or sauce; broiled shad, boiled rice and salad: compote of pigeons, mushroom sauce; fresh salmon, green peas and cream sauce; roast goose, apple sauce. Staple Supplies.

A store-room should be well ventilated and so arranged that it will not freeze in winter. Flour should be bought by the barrel, but Indian meal is so apt to become infested with weevils that it should not remain much over a week on hand. Twenty-five pounds of granulated sugar is enough to keep in store, with ten pounds of the loaf and pow-dered. Coffee is improved by keeping in a cool, dry place, but loses in flavor if kept too long after browning. Vine-gar improves with keeping, therefore it is best to lay in a large supply. Butter, lard and drippings should be stored in jars and kept in the coldest and dryest place. Eoap should be purchased by the box, taken out of the wrappers and stood in a dry place, as it improves by keeping. Starch is much chesper by the box. Vegetables are best stored in a room by themselves .- Detroit Tribune,

Making Soap. By and by the farm wife will be busy about the soap making, and many inquir es will be made as to how it should be done. An experienced soap maker describes the usual method of making soap for scouring wool in wool factories. He writes: "The manner of making the different grades of commercial som is essentially the same, though different kinds of fai may be used. It is always made on a large scale, in enormous vats or boilers. Several hundred-weight of crude soda ash is first dissolved in boiling water in the soap boiler, which is a huge circular iron vessel holding from 500 to 1,000 gallons, with a steam pipe in the centre. Half the weight of the applied, either by means of furnace pan. The latter is the usual method. pan usually holds several After the tallow, cut up into tons. pieces, is put into this pan, a quantity of the lye is added, the steam is turned on and the boiling continued until the lye is thoroughly incorporated with the tallow, and the whole becomes a pasty mass. Several shovelfuls of commo salt are thrown in. This causes the lye to separate, and as the mass cools, the lye, deprived of its soda, is drown off. Fresh iye is then added and boiled, and this is repeated until the tallow is saturated with the soda; that is, it will not take up any more. Water is now added until the proper consistency is reached. If resin is to be used, it is now added. and the mass again boiled. It is then ren off into frames and molds, where it is allowed to solidify, and then is cut by wires into bars, dried, and packed in boxes. Two thousand pounds of yellow soap will require 1,000 pounds of tallow. 350 pounds of resin, with lye sufficient to make the whole a smooth, perfectly homogeneous and saponaceous mass. The figures given sufficiently describe the proportions of the materials, viz.

Useful Hints. Cold black tea is said to be good for

If camphor is applied to a burn it will take out the fire almost immediately. For frosting, whites of eggs beat up stiff in half the time if first cooled in the refrigerator.

ten pounds of tallow and 350 pounds of

resin make twenty pounds of hard soap.

-New York Tolony

ceeping the hair in curl.

Put a pail of water into the tubs directly after using, and they will not leak when wanted for use. Let dishes be neatly washed, rinsed in

not water and drained, and then rub them until they shine. Wetting the hair thoroughly once or twice a day with a solution of salt and

water will keep it from falling out. Do not put irons on the stove to heat long before they are wanted, as an exposure to high heat will roughen and in-

jure them. Children's feet should be bathed in warm water every night in the year,

rubbed dry and the stockings hung up so they will be well aired. A teaspoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them surprizingly. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily.

the kitchen sink. Washing soda, two tablespoofuls to a gallon of boiling water. makes an excellent wash to pour hot into the sink at night after you have finished using it. When you boil a cabbage, tie a bit of

dry bread in a bag and put it in the ketle. French cooks say that all the unpleasant odor which makes the house smell like an old drain will be absorbed by the bread. Moths are very destructive to the cloth

and felt used in a piano, and may be kept

ner, care being taken to renew it from time to time. Pattern table cloths for very wide tables can be obtained at but little more expense than that by the yard, and with

ARIZONA'S ANCIENT RACE VESTIGES OF A CIVILIZATION OLD-ER THAN THE PYRAMIDS.

Ruins of Cities Once Peopled By a Teeming Population - Agricult. ural and Other Implements.

A letter from Arizona to the New York ten, says: The Hemenway expedition, under the direction of Frank Cushing, has been at work for several months and and traditions which enabled him to find malignant wrath of the powers of evil There are n neteen buried cities in the people were separated and were scattered Salt River valley slone, and Los Muertos, which had a population of at least 10,000, of the hills and forests made war upon is one of the smallest. The entire valley them and drove them to the south, and was once a system of cities with ad acent a splendid civilization of prehistoric farms, and up in the mountains are sacri- times was obliterated from the face of ficial caves and pueblos of stone, many of the earth. which never have been exp ored and are entirely unknown to the wandering tourist and sightseer.

The people who lived in these cities were not Aztecs, as was supposed. They America. It is ambiguous, may mean were of the race that preceded the Aztecs, either a nation or a confederacy, and has and had upon this continent a civilization older than the pyramids. This is proved by the human re nains and re ics found in the houses that have been dug out. Ethnological research prosecuted by Mr. Cushing by the comparative method demonstrates that the dwellers of the plain were Toltees, and that they reached a high state of civilization many centur- whether it adm'ts of a derivative gentile ies before the Aztecs appeared. They were probably of Asiatic origin, but not Mongoloid. The Indian of the Pacific Cypriote; and Siam, Siamese. These coast appears to be Mongoloid and a are good as names. But no man can later immigrant from Asia. The age of the Toltec ruins is reckoned in thousands

The To'tees were agricultural people, and had the plain of Tempe under a high state of cultivation. The climate and tion was required to make the land pro-ductive. The ditches dug by the Tolof this work. The plain appears to be to the southwest. The Toltees were better irrigators than the farmers of toslight flow, and consequently were able to conduct water to every part the plain of Tempe. The higher ground, which is now a desert, was reached by levees upon which the water flowed. The bottoms of these d tches and levees, hardened by the water flowing over them, have resisted the leveling power of the elements. The banks have disappeared, leaving the bottoms elevated slightly above the plain, and these hardened surfaces are now used as roads all over the valley. In some places the irrigating canal was cut through the solid rock with stone implements, and at Mesa City the Mormons are now using one of these ancient canals. The cost of making that cut to day, with improved tools and machinery, would be \$20,000.

The Toltees had no occasion to raise

more corn than they could consume, and therefore the population of the plain may be calculated on the basis of cultivated acreage. The 1,000 Pima Indians on the Gila irrigate 10,000 acres, support themselves and sell 0,000,000 pounds of wheat yearly. It is within bounds to place the population at 250,000, and the extent of the ruined cities justifies that estimate. That, however, is only the population of the plain of Tempe. ruins still uncovered, but traced by un mistakable surface indications, extend through the foot hills, into the mountains, over them, and across the next valley, and again across another range, and into a third valley. In the mountains the buildings are of stone instead of adobe, and the fields are terraced and divided by low stone walls. Mr. Cushing is satisfied that these rains extend as far north as Utah and southern Colorado. throughout all the plains and valleys of Arizona, as far east as the Rio Grande, and south into central Mexico. He even says, privately, with the caution of a scientist, that he is quite certain that the Toltec civilization can be traced

along the whole Pacific slope, from

Alaska to Chili. The ruins of Los Muertos are being typical, and also because they have been to commence. buried, and therefore protected from the ravages of time, tourists, and ranchers. Tweaty two large blocks of buildings ticket taker. have been uncovered, and three car loads of relics have been sent to Boston. These relics consist of pottery, implements, and skeletons. One of the ruined buildings measures 400 by 675 feet, another is 480 feet long, and many of the buildings are 300 feet square. The adobe walls are sometimes seven feet Be very particular about disinfecting thick and two stories high. Connected with each buildings is a pyral mound, around the base of which are the funeral Toitees. Entrance to the buildings were

rains have spread the material so evenly -New York Prest. that the buildings are indicated only by slight irregularities in the surface, The work of excavation is simply to clear cities were suddenly overthrown is largely increased in recei

number of bodies found proves that the calamity was widespread and complete. In one of the sacrificial caves of the Superstition Mountains lies a skeleton that eloquently tells the story of the earthquake and the terror of the inhabitants. It is that of a maiden sacrificed, as the vessels and offerings on the altar show to the ethnologist, to appease the wrath of the earthquake demon. There had been several shocks of greater er less severity, and the people had offered up ordinary sacrifices in vain. At last the priests went up to the sacrificial cave and has excavated the ruins of a city three made the supreme offering of a maiden of miles long and two miles wide. The the tribe. The people returned to their excavations are not continuous, but homes assured that the danger had been have been made at various points along averted. Then came the great shock. the main street and at the limits of the Walls fell and roofs crashed. Those town, the extent of which is clearly who were not caught in the ruins fled in established. Mr. Cushing acquired from terror to the fields. They saw their cities the Suni Indians, among whomhe has lived overthrown and their fields laid waste. tor some years, the knowledge of customs The gods had abandoned them to the the buried cities of the Salt River that even to day are believed by the In-Valley. The first one excavated is dians to dwell in the Superstition Mouncalled Los Muertos, the City of the Dead. tains. They fled in panic; the Toitet

What's in a Name!

through the country. The wild triber

Probably the worst name for a country known to history is the United States of two senses in the Constitution. It is not so trivial as New Found Land, but it is longer and does not admit of shortening, as does the name of our neighbor island to Newfoundland. New South Wales is almost as bad, and all three are awkward

beyond redemption. The test of a name of a country is in noun and adjective. Europe gives us European; Britain, British; Cyprus, States of American.

We are in the habit of calling our selves simply by the tail end of our state of cultivation. The climate and proper designation (Americans), forget-character of soil were apparently the ful that every human being from Yukon same as now, and a vast system of irriga- to Patagonia has equal right with us to

Some of our States allow no derivative. tees can be traced to-day, and the maps A man from Virginia is a Virginian, from party show at least three hundred miles how does a man from Mussachusetts pro-South Carolina a South Carlianian; but level, but in fact it slopes very gradually New Hampshire? Still a Yankee, alnounce his name? What is a man from term when he called John P. Hale a New | his youngest son for playing marbles. day. They were satisfied with a very Hampshire goose, and Hale retorted by Merchant Traveler. calling Cass a Michigander. Men from Maine can still be only Yankees, or Down called Maniacs. Wisconsin refuses as strenuously as Michigan to accept a word of the testimony. derivative, as the only one possible would be Wisconsinner, - Independent.

Smoke as an Instrument of War. Smoke will certainly play an important part in the warfare of the future. Last year at Milford Haven and this year in Langstone Harbor it was artificially forces might, unobserved, approach within range of forts and batteries, On each occasion rafts laden with combustibles were set on fire and floated into positions from which the wind carried the smoke in a more or less dense cloud

in the direction of the defense. On the other hand, ever since the introduction of modern ordnauce and rapid rifle fire, it has been felt that the huge volumes of smoke which would be belched forth during a battle of the cumstances, be either a great assistance ideal state of things is, of course, one in which the production of smoke shall be controlled, so that either a clear atmosmay arise, be created around a battery or ship in action.

This ideal has now, to some extent, been attained. It is found that smoke, as it issues from the muzzle of a heavy molding, is accomplished by the fingers, gun, can be almost instantaheously precipitated by means of a simple electrical apparatus, -St. James's Gazette,

Paying to Hear His Own Lecture.

Theodore Tilton was about to lecture at a well known ball in Maine. He arrived at the door unattended, and inquired for the manager. He was in-formed that he was within, but could thoroughly examined, because they are not be disturbed as the lecture was about

> "Can I go in and speak to him" he humbly asked of the highly important

"Yes, if you have got half a dollar. Tilton produced the coin and passed into the hall to hear his own lecture. He enjoyed the joke much, and said it was a good lecture and well worth the price of

Unique Lily Ponds.

The most unique and beautiful collection of water lilies in this country is the boast of Fairmount Park in Philadelurns containing the ashes of cremated phia. In the great lily ponds every variety, from the pink blossom of New York sometimes through doorways and some- to the imposing Victoria Regina, an times through holes in the roofs. Each island in its broad expanse of leaf, is to building was divided into a great num- be found. Through blue, purple, red ber of small rooms, indicating a large and snow white lilies, the gold and silpopulation to each block. The roofs ver fish dart, and in cummer butterflies were of concrete, supported by timbers, of brilliant hue hover over the pond and most of them have fal'en in. Here flowers in delight. A new variety of the and there the concrete remains in posi- lity family is to be added to the collection, retaining an impression of timbers tion. It is produced by a French gar-that have disappeared utterly. dener, Latour Marliac. The flowers are It is evident that these cities were de- six inches in diameter, and their color is stroyed by earthquakes. In most cases the soft causry of the Marechal Neil rose. the roofs have fallen in and the side Only two other yellow water lilies are walls have fallen outward. Time has known-a pretty North American spedisintegrated the abobe blocks, and the cies and a dull colored species of Brazil. and that he is at the present moment one

The Amount of Gold in Use.

No one doubts that the amount of gold away the surface material. That the in the civilized countries of the word has he resides, is fetting him as I write proved by the finding of skeletons Southeer names £107,600,000 as the inunder the fallen roofs and walls in po- crease from 1887 to 1885. It is absositions indicating violent deaths. One lutely certain that the reserves of gold in skeleton, photographed as found, shows the principal banks of Europe and the that the man was caught under the falling United States have in recent years largely roof and thrown upon his face. His chest is pushed forward by the weight, and his right hand, stretched out as he fail, is crushed and flattened. The large 167,200,000 in 1881. — English Paper.

PHASES. A song of life I sing, A ripple in a stream-A day of bliss-A smile-a kiss-A sweet, enchanted dream. We strive for might and power, Some newer heights to climb-Our triumphs ring-We shout and sing A psalm of life sublime. We long for "sweet repose, For rest and quiet sigh-Ah! wherefore must We live-in dust Our shattered idols lie. We moan and look for Death, And count his coming dear-Our heart's dull pain Knows no refrain,

> With meekly folded hands, We neither sing nor sigh-Our longings done-Our rest begun-In peaceful sleep we lie. -Sarah M. Osborne ..

Save sigh and sob and tear.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A two-foot rule-Never wear tight A very troublesome young lady- Mis-

For weighs that are dark commend us o coal scales. - Pittsburg Cironicle. The sweetest thing in purses is when pretty girl purses her lips .- Epoch. A firm resolve—an agreement to go nto partnership.—Merchant Traveler. Jay Gould's advice is to "keep out of

ad company." The Western Union company for instance. - Life. How to cook a canvas-back duck is intructive. How to buy one, at present prices, is a problem.—Baltimore Ameri-

bring himself to say that he is a New South Welshman, or that he is a United States of American.

States of American.

The lap of luxu-ree "Boys, these days," remarked a newsboy, as he picked up the stump of a sigar and puffed away at it, begin where the grown people leave off."

Mand (awakening suddenly at 3 A. M.) "Mother, there's a man trying to break nto the house." "Hush, my child; it's your father. He's afraid to ring the pell."

There is a man in Chicago who plays pilliards for the drinks before he though Senator Cass tried to better the some in the afternoon and then whips

"Silense in the court room," thundered recently elected police magistrate. Easters, for they resent, we believe, being The court has already committed four persons without being able to hear a

> Making Pottery With Great Rapidity. A novel and remarkable exhibition

was given at the Westminster Musee, when Harry Flaxman, the clever pottery worker, undertook the feat of making in entire tea-set of forty-four pieces in created in large quantities, in order to was announced that such an attempt the short space of 74 minutes. When it form screens, behind which attacking would be made, those who were unacquainted with the record of the young nan from Wedgwood's great pottery establishment, England, offered wagers that it could not be accomplished. Much interest was manifested by the large number present when Manager Bingham gave the word and Ilaxman began his task, while several watches ticked off the minutes. The pliable clay was manipulated with deft and skilful fingers and tweive cups and saucers aderned the board in short order. Then twelve plates present day would probably prevent the were piled upon each other, and then use of big guns to the best advantage. four large plates, a teapot, sugar bowl Smoke, in fact, may, according to cir- and two other vessels sprang up as if by magic, all shapely and almost perfectly or a grave impediment in warfare. The formed. When the last piece was finished the hands on the majority of the watches indicated the lapse of eight phere or a clouded one may, as need the remarkably quick workman rested, minutes from the time of starting, and beaten by a half minute. But he can

> wire for cutting the clay and a small revolving wheel. - Providence Journal

> make the set in seven and one-half

minutes under more favorable circum-

stances. The whole work, including

and the only tools used are a thin brass

Not a Paradise for Doctors. The Chinese penal code provides that when an unskillful physician, in administering medicines or using the acupuncture needle, proceeds contrary to the established forms, and thereby causes the death of the patient, the magistrate shall call in other physicians to examine the medicines or the wound. If it appear that the injury done was unintentional, the practitioner shall then be treated according to the statute for accidental homicides, and shall not any longer be allowed to practice medicine. But if he have designedly departed from the established forms, and have practiced deceit in his attempts to cure the malady in order to gain property, then, according to its amount, he shall be treated as a thief; and if death ensues from his malpractice, then for having thus used medicine with intent to kill, he shall be beheaded. There appears to be nothing in the "Celestial" code answering to the laws of "barbarian" nations concerning civil damages recoverable by parties made to suffer from "unintentional" malpractice.

- Chicago News. Where the Oldest Citizen is Honored Belgium has the habit of paying worship to its oldest citizen. The oldest citizen here is as much an official as Tennyson is in England. In order that the patriarch's fame may wing its flight across the Atlantic, I must tell you that his name is William Van Renterghem hundred and six years old. The Government allows him a little pension, which suffices for all his material wants. The entire population of Rudderwoode, where posed in his honor; poems laudatory of him are being penued and recited; the Mayor and corporation are presenting him with an address, and the clergy are giving him their benedictions. The regiving him their benedictions. The specetable old gentleman is enjoying best of health and is, I am told, as and active as a man of force.