

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE English Jockey Archer has an income from his profession of \$10,000 a year.

FRANCE'S wine crop will be below the average in quantity and quality this season.

ONE firm in Boston has imported and sold \$10,000 worth of English bicycles since May.

THREE gentlemen of leisure rode from Milan Italy, to Lyons, France, a distance of 550 miles, on bicycles, in five days.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY of Arkansas has a Colorado farm eighty miles long and forty-five miles wide. Thirteen hundred head of cattle graze upon it.

IT is estimated that over one hundred and fifty thousand miles of wire fence have been constructed since its first use for this purpose.

THE increase of flouring mills in the four States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota from 1860 to 1878, was from 1,135 to 3,000.

SILK culture has been successful at the New Orleans convent of St. Augustine since 1854. The product compares favorably with foreign competitors.

ON seeing Harmon Boyers, aged 18, sent up from Cynthia for arson, Governor Blackburn said he wanted no boys in the penitentiary, and ordered his immediate release.

THE Duke and Duchess of Norfolk made a pilgrimage to Lourdes to pray for an heir, and now that their petition has been granted, they will make another to return thanks.

RICH and pretty Miss Lillie Ayer, daughter of the liver pill man, is engaged to the poor and titled Prince Philippe Louis Marie de Bourbon, grandson of Dom Pedro.

IN writing letters put your name and address on the outside. They will be returned to you if not delivered to those to whom they are addressed, whether you ask the return or not.

THE Walla Walla valley farmers in Washington Territory raise from twenty-five to sixty bushels of wheat to the acre, and the whole cost of raising and marketing is only twenty-four cents a bushel.

THE town of Astoria, founded in 1811, by John Jacob Astor, as a trading post, was the first white settlement in Oregon. Its early history is recorded in Washington Irving's "Astoria." At present it has two thousand inhabitants.

A BRILLIANT young graduate of Harvard College and the Harvard Law School, has just died in the penitentiary. If his talents had been confined to writing essays and briefs he would not have got there; but he took to writing notes and signing other people's names.

MRS. BARTLETT, a wealthy Georgia widow, aged fifty-nine years, recently married, after a three-months' widowhood, one of her late husband's employees, John Childreave, aged twenty-three years, and she is now thoroughly educating the young man at college.

STATISTICS show that the inhabitants of New Jersey who are in the State Prison have better health and longer life than those who are out of prison. Whether this is due to the strong constitutions of the convicts, or to their forced observation of the laws of health is not shown by the figures. But, from either standpoint, the facts are significant.

AT no former period has the lottery been so flourishing in Rome, where there are now open no fewer than eighty-nine offices now ready to take in the hard earned pittance of the people. Nowhere else is the institution so demoralizing as among the Romans, who are wedded to old games, and who, in order to play at the "lotto," will sell the last mattress off their beds, the shirt off their backs, or starve, beg, steal, or stab.

FOUR Scotchmen, one of whom was Lord Dunmore, have been indulging in real heroism. A pleasure yacht was wrecked in the Hebrides, leaving four men, three women and two children on a desolate, storm-swept rock, eleven miles from the coast. They clung there, with nothing to eat, and suffering intensely from cold, for a day and a half. No boat would attempt the perilous voyage necessary for their rescue, until Dunmore and his companions put out in an open fishing smack. The lives of all the nearly exhausted party were saved.

WHAT is reputed to be the largest and handsomest collection of postage stamps in existence has just been purchased by Edward Wolff, a dealer in papeterie and postage stamps of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, for \$2,000. Von Volpi, a leading physician in the Bavarian army in 1893, and now a journalist of Trieste, took ten years to get the collection together. It contains specimens that are among the rarest and handsomest to be found, some of them having a market value with collectors of \$12 to \$20 each. The total number of stamps in the collection is about twelve thousand. English and French collectors are travelling to Frankfurt to examine it. Before he began this collection Von Volpi had made another, which, though not equally fine and extensive with the one now sold, was the best in existence then. It was purchased by the British Museum.

A "MEDICAL MAN" reports to the Liverpool Courier the following incident which came under his own observation: "I was called the other night to see a man in the agonies of cholera cramp, apparently the result of drinking freely on the occasion of his niece's marriage. I found not less than a dozen persons, mostly young women, in a room with full glasses before them, a three-gallon jar of strong ale on the table, and several bottles of whisky. The latter had been replenished over and over again. The revels were kept

up for five days, and I have been assured by the uncle of the bride that the drink alone cost them the sum of £20. Sundry young fellows had been 'saving up' for weeks previously, so as to have a regular spree, with their sweethearts on the occasion of their friend's marriage. The father pawned his watch and several articles of furniture; one young fellow pawned his coat, hat, and watch; and the sum of £5 was advanced on the security of their names by the publican, to find its way back into his till as fresh supplies of liquor were called for! The debauch lasted five days, and the whole party of revellers—twelve to thirteen in number—slept together on the floors or anywhere of a small three-roomed cottage. The revels ended, the whole party proceeded to the house of Father Nugent and signed the pledge."

A two-years convict just released from the Milwaukee house of correction, whose veracity is vouched for, tells a most revolting story of the atrocious practices in that institution. During his incarceration he was not allowed to write to friends or counsel, and his family supposed him dead. He says the flour furnished the convicts for which the county pays \$6 per barrel, is damaged cow feed and can not be baked, and that the meat is putrid, and that immature and diseased animals have been furnished for meat. He says the convicts were beaten and put in the black hole, which is a filthy dog kennel 5 feet and 4 inches by 5. A man can not lie at length in it. It has no ventilation, and the floor is covered with the most disgusting filth. Men have been placed there for twenty days, and two died in it.

A YOUNG man named Powner, arrested on the charge of stealing at Columbus, but since acquitted, makes grave charges against the Globe Lightening-Rod Company of Chicago, under whose employ he has been for the past two years. He claims that by a neat swindle perpetrated in different counties in the State, the above company have obtained about \$30,000 for rod that should have cost not more than \$8,000. From his statement the operations of the agents are about as follows: They go to the trustee of a township and contract with him to furnish an amount of rod for the different school houses. In order to make the contract they give him a certain sum for "managing," etc., for which he signs a receipt. Then instead of sending him the amount of rod he ordered, they send several hundred dollars worth. When he protests against payment they confront him with his receipt and threatened exposure for selling his influence unless he pays the amount. He then realizes that he is in their power, and pays the required amount out of the Township fund. This, according to Powner's statement, has been carried on all over Indiana, and if true, it is not only a huge swindle of the "Globe Lightening-Rod Company," but also places a countless number of township officials in an awkward position, as it is unlawful on their part to go in such a transaction.

THE New York Evening Post tells a touching story of a young lady who navigated her father's ship, the Temporal, from South America to San Francisco. Captain Armstrong, the father, sailed from New York to San Francisco, having his wife and daughter on board. All went well till they left Rio Janeiro. Then yellow fever broke out on board the ship. Sailor after sailor died, and was lowered into the deep. The Captain's wife died too, and he and his daughter were attacked. Both survived, however, the Captain weak and helpless as a child, the daughter weak too, but strong-hearted as a hero. The first mate became panic-stricken, and headed the vessel back to the Rio de la Plata. The daughter resolved it should reach its port of San Francisco. She obtained her father's permission to command the ship herself. Then she deposited the first mate and put the second mate in his place. The second mate knew how to take observations of latitude and longitude, but not how to make the calculations reducing them. Miss Armstrong did know, however. At high noon he took observations and submitted them to the girl for her calculations. These she made and gave her commands. At length, after a terrible voyage of nearly a year, Miss Armstrong headed her ship into the port of San Francisco. For many weeks of the time her father lay unconscious, hovering between life and death. There was a daughter worth having.

THE steamship Wireland, from Europe last week, brought \$1,413,000 in French gold coin. This makes a total of \$4,541,000 gold arrived from Europe in four days. Nearly \$55,000,000 of specie has come into the country since the resumption of specie payments, and nearly nine-tenths of the whole amount arrived since August 1.

MORMON elders and other polygamist leaders are in England, endeavoring to make proselytes, and induce them to emigrate to the United States. Major Greig, of the Liverpool police, has notified English "Mormons" that, under the laws of the United States, polygamy is punished, and warns them against violating American laws.

A CHICAGO sugar-broker, who is posted in the tricks of the trade, has given his opinion to the world that not more than one barrel in a hundred sold in that market is pure sugar, the remainder being an article known to the trade as "doctored goods." As it is not probable that Chicago is exceptional in this matter, it may be said that the whole sugar trade of the country, perhaps of the world, is one stupendous fraud.

THE distress in Hungary on account of the bad harvest is very great. The government has suspended the collection of taxes until the next harvest has been gathered. In fifty-seven towns and villages in Temes county the greatest distress prevails. In Saros county, some cases of starvation have occurred. Forty parishes are threatened with famine. Frightful accounts have also been received from the counties of Abanya, Heves and Zelpin.

IN giving in his experience the other night an old California '49er admitted that his life had been a failure. Said he: "When I left Indiana to come to California my whole ambition was to dig enough gold so that I could go back home and buy a tumbler shaft threshin' machine and go about the country every fall doin' custom work and livin' on roast chickens. Now, here I am, and nary threshin' machine yet, an' even if I had the machine my appetite for chicken is gone. I tell you, boys, my life's bin a failure."

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An emigrant, sixty years of age, and probably named Francis Grigg, died from starvation and neglect at Council Bluffs, Iowa, last week, while en route to California. Cash to the amount of \$550 was found on his person.

AS the entrance fee to Masonic lodges in Turkey is so high that only the richest can join the order, the Turkish officers in Connecticut have united with a lodge in the land of steady habits.

WILLIAM McMillan and J. W. Newall, confined in the Elliott county Kentucky jail, were taken out one night last week by regulators and hung. The men were charged with all manner of crimes.

AT the session of the Episcopal Church Congress, in Albany, New York, recently, the subject of positive Christian education was discussed. The general sentiment was against the introduction of religious training in the public schools.

IT is believed the French chambers will shortly be convened at Versailles, and not at Paris, for the discussion of the questions of amnesty, finance and tariffs. The government hesitates to discuss these absorbing questions within the hearing of the communistic elements of Paris.

WHILE digging a well at Streator, Ill., one day last week, a species of lizard was unearthed at the depth of fifty-three feet below the surface. It was alive, and was evidently enjoying itself when disturbed. There was no trace of any hole in which it might have descended, but it was imbedded in solid rock.

GOTTLEIB NALLER, a farmer living near Berea, Ohio, his wife, and an idiotic son, were shot and left for dead by Lewis Naller, a son of Gottlieb, aged 22, who then attempted to make his escape, but was caught at the depot and confessed the crime. He claims to have been drunk, and not to have known what he was doing.

A FEW days ago the Indians along Bassamaquid Bay, Maine, chose their governor, and subordinate officers. The installation took place the evening of the election, the ceremonies beginning by each Indian placing a spot of red paint on his forehead. There were a variety of dances in which no squaw was permitted to have a male partner, plenty of singing, an address, and an immense feast.

OURAY, the head chief of the Utes at the Uncompagne, who is believed to be friendly to the whites, lives in a house, cultivates some sixty acres of ground, has a large flock of sheep, wears the clothing of a white man, and has largely adopted the habits and customs of civilization. He can read and write, and corresponded with President Grant freely on matters concerning his people, besides visiting him twice.

INVESTS \$250,000 or less to build a first-class iron freight steamer of 2,500 tons, that will rate A1 for twenty years. Six weeks are allowed for a round trip from New York or Philadelphia to Europe and back for a steamer of this class. Granting a liberal allowance for laying up for repairs, the ship will make seven round trips a year. The average value of her outward cargoes may be fairly estimated at \$100,000, and the freight bills will average not less than \$10,000.

MRS. FREEMAN the wife of the man who offered his little daughter as a sacrifice at Pucasset, Mass., because, as he stated, he had been so commanded by God, as was Abraham, was discharged the other day. The husband was indicted for murder in the first degree.

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Lieutenant-Commander Gorrings by the Rockings, of Trenton, N. J., for taking the monthlong down, shipping it, transporting it across the Atlantic and setting it up again in New York City, was sent to Liverpool on the 7th inst., and will soon be on its way to Alexandria.

IT is estimated that 10,000 more immigrants will arrive in this country during the last two months of the year. This will make a grand total for 1879 of almost 150,000 foreign settlers. The Commissioners of Immigration think that upon an average these people have each brought with them \$70 in money and an equal value in personal effects. This would make an aggregate capital of \$52,000,000. Germans rank first in numbers. Next come Irish, English, Swedes, Scotch, Norwegians, Swiss, Russians, Welsh and French, in the order named.

THE recent vote in Ohio was officially counted last Thursday, and the result announced as follows: Total vote for Governor, 608,067, divided as follows: Foster, Republican, 399,261; Ewing, Democrat, 218,726; Stewart, Prohibitionist, 4,141; Platt, National, 9,129; Foster's majority over Ewing, 17,229; total vote for Lieutenant Governor, 608,502, divided as follows: Hickenlooper, Republican, 335,140; Rice, Democrat, 219,462; Sharp, Prohibitionist, 4,244; Freyer, National, 9,566; Hickenlooper's majority over Rice, 15,678. Supreme Judge Johnson, Republican, 338,000; Gilmore, Democrat, 216,984; Hardy, Prohibitionist, 3,323; Jackson, National, 11,331. Auditor of State, Olesbee, Republican, 335,134; Reemelin, Democrat, 217,422; Fanning, Prohibitionist, 4,397; Roy, National, 11,421. Attorney General, Public Works, Feilgenbaum, Republican, 338,291; O'Mahoney, Democrat, 215,885; Horton, Prohibitionist, 4,289; Platt, National, 11,103.

INDIANA INKLINGS. **FR** WAYNE has a five legged dog. The sparrows have become pests at Goshen. The pumpkin crop of the State is immense. NELSON PRENTISS, of Albion, has a cat that weighs sixteen pounds. A LAW department has been added to the Valparaiso Normal School. The barn-burner is still getting in his work extensively in this State. TWO CAR-LOADS of hickory nuts were recently shipped from Indianapolis. A ST. JOSEPH COUNTY cow recently swallowed a pocket book containing \$100. THE removal of the Singer works from South Bend, is among the probabilities of the future. THIRTEEN are forty-seven more students at Notre Dame this year, than there were last year. FIFTEEN horses died from the effects of heat, in Tipton county during the late, hot heated term. AT the recent stock sale of James Wilson, near Rushville, yearling Blue Bull colts were sold at \$500 each. THE south fork of Yellow river is to be ditched for a distance of about twenty-five miles, in Marshall and adjoining counties. A ROCHESTER shoemaker has drawn \$150 in the Louisiana lottery, and his neighbors are watching for the beginning of his downfall. THE Wabash county Board has decided to build a new jail upon the plans and estimations of architect Enos, of Indianapolis. OSCAR BOGLEY, of Hebron, has a pair of tongs that are 200 years old, they have been in the Bogley family for eight or nine generations. WILLIAM CRIM, of Anderson, recently had peas for dinner that came up voluntarily and matured after the first crop had been gathered. RECENTLY, in Huntington, Emmett Shark and William Briant, lifted a set that weighed 1500 pounds, three feet upward, and placed it on a window sill. WM. McCOVE, of Portage township, Porter county, recently lost 500 bushels of potatoes. He had dug and piled them in a heap, and the warm weather caused them to rot. MR. and MRS. BARBOUR, of Peru, expect to celebrate their golden wedding in February. Mr. B. can read fine print without using spectacles. MRS. ISABELLE OKEY, a convalescent patient at the State Insane Hospital, committed suicide, the other day, by strangling herself with a string. A YOUNG man, named Henry Forman, had one of his eyes burned out by a red-hot cinder at the Ohio Falls Iron works at Jeffersonville a few days since. WM. GENTRY, in jumping a fence a Bloomington, the other day, with an unsheathed dirk in his pocket, fell and ran the blade of the dirk into his breast, inflicting a very dangerous wound. A LIGHTNING ROD agent named Powner, recently got into trouble in Rush county, and, it is said, threatens to show up the crookedness of a large number of county and township officials in the purchase of rods for public use. A DRIVEN well case has been sent from the Elkhardt Circuit court to the United States courts. The transcript of the case covered 872 pages of foolscap and cost \$262. The point at issue is whether a man has a right to patent a hole in the ground. LEE MORGAN, who murdered Patrick Carroll a baigno at Cambridge City the last day of August, was captured at Springfield, Ohio, and brought to Richmond the other day by Detective John C. Norris. The county gives a large reward for his capture. A LARGE edge tool and implement manufactory in New Albany has just closed a contract for 5,000 picks and mattocks. The impetus given railroad construction by the revival in the times has created a heavy demand for all tools used in railroad building.

STARTLING FACTS

Report of the National Bureau of Education.

The report of the Bureau of Education is at hand, and, as usual, is full of interesting information regarding the educational condition and growth of the country. The most striking thing in the whole volume are the reports from the southern States, which show the rapid decay of education in that section, and the almost absolute abolishment of the public school systems which were established there by the much abused "copper-buggers."

Take the State of Arkansas, for instance. In 1872 it had one of the best systems of public and normal schools in the United States, supported by a direct tax upon the people. Nearly \$1,000,000 had been expended in the erection and equipment of buildings, and educated teachers were imported from the colleges of the North. The report of the Commission of Education shows that last year only \$190,000 were spent for school in Arkansas. The number of scholars enrolled was smaller in proportion to the population than in any State of the Union, or even Territory. (New Mexico sent more children to school than Arkansas.) The teachers were paid less in Arkansas last year than in any State or Territory of the Union, and fewer teachers were employed. Of the 31,720 children reported for enrollment, only 14,487, or less than one-half, ever attended. The number of school-houses in use was 1,015 less in 1878. The Mormons in Utah spend more money for schools, have a better system, employ more teachers, and had a larger attendance of pupils last year than Arkansas or Florida.

The following table contains interesting statistics about the school population of each State, the number enrolled in school last year, and the amount of money expended last year for school purposes.

STATES.	School Population.	Number Enrolled.	Amount Expended.
New York	1,580,294	1,023,715	\$10,974,294
Pennsylvania	1,200,000	807,412	\$8,353,379
Ohio	1,100,000	724,408	\$7,888,506
Illinois	992,554	694,489	\$7,888,506
Massachusetts	450,728	294,544	\$3,271,907
Indiana	694,706	408,726	\$4,675,706
Iowa	568,028	400,108	\$4,197,426
Kentucky	484,706	318,706	\$3,187,426
Virginia	482,789	264,074	\$1,050,540
Wisconsin	478,388	291,271	\$2,349,638
Michigan	450,728	294,544	\$3,271,907
Tennessee	442,458	227,445	\$69,513
North Carolina	405,280	201,459	\$290,790
Georgia	384,067	179,465	\$400,108
Alabama	389,447	141,290	\$362,428
West Virginia	318,706	198,706	\$1,929,022
Massachusetts	297,202	197,822	\$2,349,638
Maine	198,706	129,022	\$1,929,022
Louisiana	298,022	85,000	\$89,529
Minnesota	298,022	151,271	\$1,929,022
Nebraska	222,811	107,919	\$1,929,022
South Carolina	228,128	102,999	\$229,022
Arkansas	194,706	129,022	\$1,929,022
California	200,000	147,983	\$2,749,729
Idaho	190,282	31,150	\$119,008
West Virginia	184,706	129,022	\$1,929,022
Connecticut	137,000	119,208	\$1,510,223
Texas	127,088	109,022	\$49,083
Vermont	72,400	57,108	\$57,108
Nebraska	92,161	50,774	\$61,294
Delaware	84,067	40,108	\$40,108
New Hampshire	73,418	69,022	\$69,022
Rhode Island	63,316	45,088	\$72,902
Oregon	63,316	45,088	\$72,902
Delaware	35,449	24,061	\$21,025
Colorado	23,140	14,093	\$21,025
Nevada	8,575	5,321	\$16,730

An examination of the above table should strike people particularly the statesmen from the South, to thinking of the schools in the South have been very rapidly running down within the last few years, until they have now reached a point just one grade better than no school at all. It can not be said that these figures are inaccurate, because they are furnished by the superintendents of education in the several States, who would naturally place the best side forward.

It will be noticed that Iowa, with about the same school population as Virginia, pays more for education than the whole of the Southern States put together. Kansas, with a school population the same as South Carolina, pays more than North Carolina, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina and Georgia put together. Little Rhode Island, with a school population, less by one-half almost than the smallest State in the South, pays more than Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana and South Carolina put together, which States have about fifteen times as many children. Michigan pays more than all the Southern States, except Missouri and Kentucky, together.

Schools were intended to educate voters, and there is a bad outlook for the South. If the educational test for voters should be established, the South might become disfranchised in a few years, if its schools become much worse.

Taking the value of school property, as given by the Commissioner of Education, Louisiana and Kansas have very nearly the same school population, the numerical advantage being in favor of the former. Kansas has \$4,337,654 in school property, while Louisiana, with a larger city, has only \$738,575. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas have no valuation of school property. Make a similar comparison to the above between the States of North Carolina and Michigan. Their school population is not far apart in numbers. North Carolina, one of the poorest and most backward of the States, has a property of \$225,000 invested in school property, while Michigan has nearly ten million of dollars. The Cherokee Indians have nearly as much money invested in school property as the State of North Carolina.

Another interesting way of observing the subject is the expenditure per capita of population for schools. Strange to say, the Cherokee Indians spend more per capita than any State in the Union; and the Choctaws more than North Carolina, one of the poorest and most backward of the States. The Cherokee Indians expend \$24.78 per child, and North Carolina 68 cents per child; the Choctaws \$12.02 per child, and Alabama \$1.02. The Indians of these nations, because they are "half civilized,"

Minding His Own Business. There was a herdman driving a hundred head of sheep or more down Mineral Springs avenue. They went along as sheep always do, first a steady trot, then a clumsy shuffle, and now a wooden rocking horse, and now at a trot in a mammoth way of animated wool. There was a good natured standing near the fence and waiting for the disorganized herd to approach. He thought he had better lend a hand, and so he rushed in front of the flock and waved his umbrella as a scepter of authority. The result of this general command was that the sheep rushed pell-mell into the school yard just as the scholars, like a lot of human sheep, were pouring out for a recess. In one minute unruliness and lambskins were hopelessly mixed and intermingled. There was first a sheep and then a

boy, next a girl and then a lamb, while the man, the over officious and supercilious chap, who had turned the flock away from the turnpike, was left alone between the swaying and surging flock and the school house. Him an aged and petulant male member of the flock marked for immediate and condign punishment, and upon the flock charged furiously. The man shut his eyes and opened his umbrella, but of no avail, for through the umbrella covering the creature crashed like a cannon ride through a papered hoop. In wild dismay he took to his heels, and then old Nestor sent him sprawling in advance of his flock, and before he could regain his feet the flock fell back into single file and each sheep went scampering over him. It was ten minutes before the last sheep had gone over him, and then he arose, shook the bits of broken watch crystal out of his pocket, picked up the rim of his hat, and hobbled away, remarking: "After all, I kinder reckon the best business a man ever stuck to is his own business and nobody else's."

The Bicycle in Baden. A recent Baden letter says: Baden, from being the most expensive of summer cities, is becoming one of the most reasonable. The views about in every direction are among the most charming in Central Europe. The English makes the most of them, too, as may be imagined. Parties of these lusty trippers start every day toward all points of the compass, to enjoy the amusements of the Germans, French, or other cosmopolitan tourists, to see these hardly pleasure-seekers set out, the men in the coarse, durable clothing which the British of all ranks wear, the big limbs with, and the women not much less working their stiff gowns that shed rain and don't show dust or the travel stains of the road. Many of them come provided with the big bicycles which are now the fashion of the English youth. These groups are of course, compelled to confine themselves to the valley, where the smoother roads are found, though there are adventurous spirits who have actually traversed a large part of Switzerland and the precarious vehicles. The long legs of the race have necessitated enormous machines. I have seen these two wheels whirling like express trains along the Baden roads, even up the hills, sixty inches in diameter. Think of the enormous treadle of such a circumference! As now constructed, the bicycle is a far different thing from the clumsy "boneshatter" introduced in America about ten years ago. Great companies have been started in England, which do nothing else but fabricate these enormous vehicles, and you hear young men talk about the superior speed of a "Columbia," a "Sparrow," or a "Stanley." The fore wheel being sixty inches in diameter, it is so small that when the machine is in motion you can hardly see it. It is, by regulation, not two feet in diameter. Indeed, the appearance present, as these enormous flashing circles dash past on the smooth road, is that of a great hoop of glittering steel, with a human figure perched on the top of it. The spokes are thin cords of steel wire, trending into the wire from a very wide hub.

A Hell on Earth. The following is an extract from the letter of a missionary's wife, and vividly describes the terrific heat which prevails in India during the summer months. I remember seeing a fantastic lining by Gustave Dore, representing Tophet. The fire burst forth from the mouths of huge caverns, and everything had a molten and red-hot appearance. India, as present is very much in this condition. The hot winds blow unintermittently from four to eight hours daily as from a fiery furnace. The fiercely blazing sun scorches and burns everything in the most uncompromising manner. The earth has an oven appearance, and is cracked open in large fissures with the intense heat, and scorches the feet even through thick-soled boots. The miserable trees look like charred and withered sticks, and the ground is a mass of scorched and withered leaves. There is not a speck of grass visible. Folks out of doors drag their weary lengths along as though each were carrying a ball and chain. They seem to have no ambition on earth but to drop down and die quietly in some shady nook. The roads are some inches deep in dust and the air is filled with it so that breathing is difficult and painful. There are no vegetables nor any fruits. Wells and tanks and cisterns are low and the water muddy and unwholesome. The furniture burns the body through the clothing. The sun glares into every crack and crevice so persistently that blinds and shades and thick curtains can hardly darken a room during the day. Every outside door is closed tightly from early morning until after sun down, to keep out the heat. The air becomes stagnant and suffocating. A little relief is obtainable from the punah, a large fan suspended from the ceiling and worked by a servant from the outside. The punah swings day and night. The man whose business it is to keep it swinging sometimes falls asleep, and then the air seems to press upon one the heat of a thousand pounds to the square inch. Breathing is next to impossible. At night there is still less comfort to be had. The bed is hotter than the body. We sprinkle the bed first and then the room, but it is dry and hot again in almost no time. We sprinkle the floor and furniture and do everything imaginable to cool the sleeping room, but all uselessly. It is like trying to sleep in a well heated room. Although we may long to renounce the flesh and sit in our bones, still we know that both flesh and clothes are absolutely necessary in order to protect the body from the hot air. How superlatively happy must those be who live in a cold climate. What would I not give for a breath of pure air from the Arctic regions, or a plunge into the surf at Newport, or for a walk on the strand, or for a distant glimpse of the sea?"

Mrs. Abercomb's Family. Mrs. Betsy Abercomb, who died recently at Laurens county, S. C., was one of the very few who could play on a given occasion. "Rise, daughter, go to thy daughter and tell her that her daughter hath a daughter." Mrs. Abercomb's daughter Sallie is a widow with a grown daughter, making four generations and three widows who lived in the same house. Two old ladies were not able to do anything. The two younger ladies did all the field work, plowing and hoeing the crops. They had made good crops and supported themselves since the war by their own labor without the assistance of any male labor."

The United