

Miscellaneous.

RUSSIAN CRUELITIES.

A report has been furnished to the Staff House Committee, London, by Dr. L. Heath, who, with Mr. Calvert, Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Philippopolis, was a witness of the cruelties perpetrated by both Bulgarians and Russians on the Turkish inhabitants, male and female.

"I went with Mr. Calvert to a place where we were told some Turkish women and children were lying in a state of starvation. When we arrived at the place the sight was perfectly revolting. In one room there was the body of a woman who must have been dead at least two days, and three other women in an almost dying condition together with five children.

In another room there was a poor woman lying on a lot of filthy rag, without covering, and her only pillow was a bundle of her dead child, which she had been suckling, but was, of course, unable to continue giving it milk. This woman was suffering from the effects of a bill round in the back, but she was too weak to give any information as to how she came to be wounded. I rode to a village some five or six miles outside Phillibe with Mr. Calvert to see the effects of a bill round in the back, but she was too weak to give any information as to how she came to be wounded.

Among them was the body of a Turkish woman innocently slain in the year out, her hands cut off. On another occasion Mr. Calvert went with a Russian surgeon to visit the scenes of these atrocities, and saw several bodies of Turkish soldiers, on coming home he saw an unfortunate Turkish soldier, he had just been gashed in the head. He was able to speak and implored Mr. Calvert to have him taken to Phillibe. Mr. Calvert offered to pay three Bulgarians who were passing, to take him to the hospital, but they refused, and coolly asked permission from the Russian surgeon to be allowed to kill him. The night was intensely cold, and they had taken away all his clothes except his shirt. Mr. Calvert is aware of several instances of the Russian officers sending Bulgarians to be executed by firing squads, or, if necessary, force Turkish women to their apartments. On one occasion the dragon-man of the British Vice-Consulate met a Turkish woman crying piteously in the street, and on asking her what the matter was, she replied that two Russian soldiers had taken away her daughter, and she could discover no trace of her. At the railway station there were one hundred Turkish soldiers, sick and wounded, who had not had anything to eat for three days, and one of the surgeons attached to the Staff House Hospital, in endeavoring to take the wounded away was fired at by a Russian, although he was wearing his brassard, and, finally, however, he was not touched. The Russian troops treated the Turkish prisoners with great cruelty. Three hundred of these prisoners were marched from the station, destined for Bucharest, at the point of the bayonet, and more than one-half of them could scarcely walk from the effect of frost-bite. I omitted to mention when speaking of the Turkish troops, that I went to visit some who were in a temporary prison in the town, and found them in the most fearful misery, squalor and dirt imaginable; and lying in the yard were the dead bodies of thirteen of their comrades, unburied for days.

Plymouth White, now under arrest at Boston for swindling, has had a rather chequered career. He was on the New York Herald for a while, and was a favorite of the elder Bennett till the latter began to suspect him of questionable money transactions. Then he went to manufacturing window shades in New York, made money rapidly, learned book-keeping, gold dust from California miners, gained an immense credit, and then ran off to Europe with \$470,000 of borrowed funds. When he returned after a tour of the old world, he managed to defraud \$100,000 against him, purchased a lot of land in his native town and defrauded the owners: Alberman Libby, of New York, and Locke W. Winchester, of New York, of the National Express Company, were among his later victims, and they suffered to the tune of \$300,000 and \$100,000 respectively. A New York merchant named Platt was ruined, and two of the sharpest lawyers of the city were bitten by his transactions, and then he spent a short time in Ludlow street jail, where he improved his time by swindling Willcutt out of \$20,000. He afterwards led a disreputable carpet-bagger's career in Louisiana, engaged in a gigantic hennery scheme in Texas, and left a Denver (Col.) firm so badly in the lurch that one of the partners shot him. A rich widow and a poor girl, a woman at Montreal, and Allen G. Lovell, a wealthy Bostonian, are his last victims, and it is for wheeling the latter out of \$20,000 that he has been arrested.

A LADY'S FIGHT WITH BURGLARS. A Rochester, N. Y., despatch says:—In the absence of Mr. A. A. Hopkins, of the American Rural Home, an attempt was made to burglarize his house, about one o'clock on the 23rd of April. Mrs. Hopkins heard the burglars, took a pistol from under her pillow, searched the house in her robe of hair, discovered one burglar peering in the front hall, and tried to get the sitting-room to alarm a gentleman who was sleeping above, but was apprehended by a burglar, who fired at her. In the meantime one of the burglars escaped by the back door, and the other sought his exit. Mrs. Hopkins followed him as closely as the intense darkness permitted. He seized her several times by the hair, but she broke away, and when near the side door raised her pistol and fired at the thief. He retreated to the back door, but the plucky little woman followed, and just as he was about to fire again the emphatic another barrel into his right arm. The burglar dropped his pistol, and exclaimed: "her, she's hit me in the arm," and disappeared. Nothing of value was secured. The burglars made an ineffectual attempt to chloroform Mrs. Hopkins and her little daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have procured pistol shooting considerably, hence her brave defense against the two loutish burglars. Mrs. Hopkins narrowly escaped the two shots fired at her.

John O'Connor, late Democratic Chairman of the Military Commission of the Ohio Legislature, made a speech confessing the charges against him that he was a deserter a bounty jumper and an ex-convict of the Michigan State Prison. He said he had struggled for ten years to elevate himself to a position to make himself worthy of esteem. He threw himself on the generosity of the House, and at the close of his speech sank pale and trembling in his chair and shed tears. He then left the House.

All the Difference.—England anchors before Constantinople, Russia bankers after it.

MAKE HOME HAPPY.

BY MARY A. CARPENTER.

Amusement and recreation are just as essential to health and happiness as labor. I once heard a man say, (because his boys were acting in what he called a silly manner after they went to bed,) "I wish I could work those boys so hard that they would be glad to go to bed and have themselves." Such a state as that was very wrong. A boy should not be worked so hard that he would crawl to bed in silence like an old tired horse to his stable. Let boys laugh; it does them good; the old mistake plan of teaching children to conceal all their misgivings has passed away, for the wise among us declare that a desire for recreation is perfectly right and proper. I shall never forget being reproved by my mother for being too mischievous in the presence of a ministerial friend of ours; nor how exultant and joyous I felt, when he said, "Let her laugh; it is conducive to health, and I like to see young people fall of fun. If they are not allowed to be merry when they are children, they are very likely to be dull and misanthropic when old."

Bring up children in habits of industry by all means, but do not make their tasks so great that there shall be no chance for play, when they get through. Let them have their quills, ball, kite, and swing their jumping poles, gymnastics, or anything else they see fit to amuse themselves with that has no harm in it. I hear one farmer say, "I can give my boys exercise enough on the farm, without any of these nights. If you do, you give them too much. They will come tired of life, sick of hard work, discontented with their lot, and wonder what is the use of living; nothing but hard work, that's all, and the year out, has led many to wish they had never been born. When the long winter evenings come, the farmers' boys in the country have very little chance for amusement, and it is the duty of their parents to try and make those evenings pleasant if they would have their boys stay at home. Instead of doing as many do, take a book, or paper, and sit and read all the evening, expecting of their children, but do perfectly still, or go to bed, in short, make all the rest of the family miserable, devote a part of the evening at least to making your children happy, playing games with them, telling them stories of your childhood, or anything else you please. Make yourself a child again, and interest yourself in all their plans and pursuits. I am the mother of three boys, and have over fifty years old, but I am not too old to play with my children, and enjoy it, too. It makes me feel young again.—The Household.

HEIRS TO THE SITE OF A CITY. The New York Sun says: "For a long time past a tradition has been cherished in the families of three brothers named Wentworth, living in New Jersey, that their maternal grandfather, some time about the year 1815 pre-empted the land on which about 29 years ago a suit was begun for this land by an heir belonging to another branch of the family, but the three brothers were not sanguine as to success, and refused to allow themselves to be taxed heavily to carry it on. When, however, last year Elias Wentworth, of Elizabethport, one of the brothers, was offered \$500 for his claim, he refused, saying that if it was worth anything it was worth more than that. Monday and yesterday were spent by the heirs who had been carrying on the suit in informing the Wentworths that the site of Little Rock was theirs, the United States Courts having at last rendered a decision in their favor. The property thus acquired is variously valued at from \$1,000,000 to \$20,000,000. There are ten heirs. Elias Wentworth is a spile-driver, and is now working at the North River end of Fifth-ninth street on a contract with E. G. Brown and Wm. H. Vanderbilt. Another brother is entirely dependent on his occupation and Elias Wentworth owns several houses in Elizabethport. Owing to his occupation, he is well known all along the river front, and his good fortune is a general cause of envy even to those who believe that the heirs of \$20,000,000 are about to take and hold possession of Little Rock.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY. A New York despatch says: A party of men while dredging just outside the breakwater of the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, brought to the surface the body of a man who had evidently been the victim of foul play. That he had been murdered in a most brutal manner was evidently to those who saw the remains as they were off the dock. The man who brought the body to the surface was not aware of what they had at first grasped as it was so heavy. The great weight was explained as soon as the body was exposed to view for there were 150 pounds of chain and iron bolts attached to it. On further examination it was discovered that there was a gag in the mouth of the victim formed of ribbed rods which was sufficient to have prevented him when alive from making any outcry. It was also found that his skull was smashed in, as if by a blow from a club or some other heavy weapon. It is thought that the body is that of Bernard Ferris who was a business man, naturally section of the city and who has been missing from his home since the 18th of March. Ferris was fifty-five years of age, was a married man and was known as a river speculator a business which naturally brought him in contact with the habit of carrying considerable money about him and this fact was known to those whom he was in the habit of meeting in South Brooklyn harbor. The police are working up the case.

The seedless orange of Brazil is said to be the best in the world; but it cannot be tasted without a trip to Don Pedro's domains as it cannot be shipped on account of the thorns on its skin, and it will not grow anywhere in the United States.

It is stated that owing to the attitude of England, in regard to the Eastern question, the followers of Mahomet in India, are dissatisfied. The consider that England should not have allowed the Turks to be conquered.

Typhus fever is an alarming epidemic prevailing at St. Petersburg—many families have left. Deaths 300 to 400 per diem.

The bill to aid the Bennett Polar Expedition has passed the United States Senate, and received the assent of President Hayes.

An honest employment is the best inheritance that can fall to any one.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.

As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, &c.

For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out. And in all Colors.

Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, having no chemical action on Iron and other Metals; will stand any degree of heat without blistering—1 owt. being nearly equal in bulk, and doing the work of 2 owt. Lead Paints.

Artificial Stone Paint, For preserving Wood, Zinc, and other Buildings, giving them the appearance of White or Bath Stone, &c.

DAMP WALLS, DAMP CHURCHES, &c. Cured by the PETRIFYING LIQUID, at a cost of about 2d. per square yard.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT, IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK. GRIFFITH'S PAT. ENAMELLING PAINTS. Every article for the Trade at lowest prices.

Porous Tile Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., made thoroughly WATERPROOF and IRONWORK preserved from Oxidation, by GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINT. Manufactured by THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, G.B.

Agent for Nova Scotia—HUGH FRASER, BRIDGETOWN.

Also—CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE, Refined Scotch and Swedish IRON. BLISTER, CAULKING, TYRE, CAST DRILL STEEL. ALSO—Canada Horse Shoe Nails. Boiled and Raw Paint Oil, Best Quality.

Now in Stock: A Quantity of the Silicate Paints, (Different Colors) prepared for all kinds of House and Ship Painting, also for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. The Anti-Fouling Paint, for Ships' Bottoms, is an article highly recommended as a complete protection against Worms, &c., and will not foul. It covers a Hard, Smooth Surface like Glass. All orders promptly attended to, and every information given on application to the agent.

Bridgetown, July 19th, 1876. 6m n15 HUGH FRASER.

NOTICE.—A Complete Set of the West India and United States Charts for sale Cheap, together with a lot of NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c. Also, First Class SEXTANT, all will be sold low for Cash.

BETTER STILL THE Subscribers have lately received per "Atwood"— 100 lbs. Choice Flour. 100 do. K. D. Corn Meal, "Gold Drop," "White Eagle," and "Avalanche." Also in stock—50 Boxes Layer Raisins, do. 1 boxes "Porto Rico" Sugar, Teas, Biscuits, Spices, &c. Salt, coarse and fine, Pickles, Dyes, and Smoked Fish. A few casks of Keroseene, &c. 25 cts. Agent for Higgins, Crow & Co's Confectionery.

RANDALL, HIGGINS & CO., Opposite Railway Station, Annapolis, Jan. 16th, 1877.

SEEDS and Small Fruit Plants. I will send my ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE SEEDS And Small Fruit Plants, Free by Mail to all applicants.

Berwick, Jan. 1878. G. E. LVEDIARD.

ALMON & MACINTOSH, BANKERS & BROKERS. INVESTMENTS Made in Best Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c. Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque. Exchange bought and sold.

166 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N. S. G. W. STUART, Produce Commission Merchant, HALIFAX, N. S.

THIS old and well-known stand is situated in the most favourable part of the city for the sale of produce of all kinds, being large and commodious having ample room for storage, if necessary.

The subscriber with past experience and strict attention to business, feels confident he cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. All goods are carefully handled and carried on spring waggons. All charges moderate—no case more than 5 per cent commission charged. Prompt returns. Any reference required, given. All correspondence promptly answered. The smallest consignments receive a full share of attention.

G. W. STUART, Colonial Market, Halifax, N. S.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALER. WE beg to announce that owing to the large increase in our business, we have been compelled to lease the large and commodious Brick Building of Wm. Peters, 210 Union Street, where with increased facilities for manufacturing purposes, we will in future be better prepared to meet the wants of our customers and the trade generally in the manufacture of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Slippers of all kinds—a specialty—also Ladies', Misses' and Children's Newport Ties, buttoned and buckled, Walking Shoes in various qualities and finish. VINCENT & McPHEE, 240 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

KNOW BY reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical treatise ever published, entitled "THE SELF-CURE OF DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, AND THE DECLINE OF LIFE, AND UNCLE SAMUEL'S REMEDY THEREFOR." This book was written by the most experienced and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, who was awarded gold and silver medals by the National Medical Association. Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Great Engravings—a manual of art and beauty—sent free to all. Send for it at once. Address: THE SELF-CURE OF DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, AND THE DECLINE OF LIFE, AND UNCLE SAMUEL'S REMEDY THEREFOR. No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.

W. WHYTAL & CO., Manufacturers of Sole, Harness, Grain, Wax, Buff, Polish, Oil, Pebble, Wet, Rigging and Splice.

LEATHERS, Importers and dealers in French Calf, G. D. Fronts, English Fitted Uppers, Shoe Findings, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c.

Being the Oldest Established Leather and Findings Business in the Province. we are enabled to offer Cash Customers the Most LIBERAL DISCOUNTS. The highest cash price paid for Hides.

228 Hollis Street, Halifax. Tannery, Three-mile House, N. S.

owing to the vettles. Any Road may for camomiles and other reptiles that live on it, but I think that men must have something more substantial.

Important to Better Workers. One Good Active Agent Wanted in every township to introduce the Victor Basting Works. Sample Machine free to Agents. Price \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 each. One Million to be sold in the Dominion. Apply early with stamp, for agents circular to the VICTOR WRINGER & Co., Brookville, Ont.

FLOUR.

300 BBLs. FLOUR just received, including the well known brands of:—

Gilt Edge, Star, White Wings, Manna, Major, Millard, Avalanche, Middleton, Clarkburg, Rosewood.

J. & W. F. HARRISON, 30 1/2 Fortland Bridge, St. John, N. B.

Bags, Bags, Bags!

We have now on hand a large invoice of Paper Bags, direct from the Paper Mill, made to our order.

The stock comprises all sizes used by the trade viz:—1lb, 1 1/2lb, 2lb, 3lb, 4lb, 5lb, 6lb, 7lb, 8lb, 9lb, 10lb, 12lb, 14lb, 16lb, 18lb, 20lb, 25lb, 30lb, 35lb.

Store Keepers supplied at LOWER PRICES than they can import them. Send in your orders. SANCTON & PIPER, Monitor Office, Bridgetown, Jan. 23rd, 1878.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnston's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't cure a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. B. JOHNSTON & Co., Banquet, Halifax.

The Great Cause of Human Misery. We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the medical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incurable Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from Excess.

Price, in sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Address: The Culverwell Medical Co., Post Office Box, 4996, St. John, N. B.

S. R. FOSTER & SON'S

STANDARD Nail, Shoe & Tack Works. ST. JOHN, N. B.

A MASONIC BIBLICAL LEGEND. The following is said to be the explanations of the text, "The stone which the builders refused, became the headstone of the corner." It is said that when Solomon's Temple was building, all the stones were brought from the quarry ready cut and fashioned, and there were marked on all the blocks the places where they were to be put. Among the stones was a very curious one, it seemed of no desirable shape, it seemed unfit for any portion of the building. They tried it at this wall, but it would not fit, they tried it at another, but it could not be accommodated; so, vexed and angry, they threw it away. The temple was so many years building that the stone became covered with moss, and grass grew around it. Everybody passing by laughed at the stone. They said, "Solomon was wise and doubtless all the stones were right, but as for that block; they might as well send it back to the quarry for they were sure it was meant for nothing." Year after year rolled on and the poor stone was still despised; the builders constantly refused it. The eventual day came when the building was to be finished and opened and the multitude was assembled to see the grand sight. The builders said: "Where is the top stone? Where is the pinnacle?" They little thought where the crowning marble was until some one said, "Perhaps that stone which the builders refused is meant to be the top stone." They then took it and hoisted it to the top of the house and as it reached the summit they found it well adapted to the place; loud hosannas made the welkin ring, as the stone which the builders refused, thus became the headstone of the corner.

THE PYRAMIDS. The immense stones in the erection of the pyramids of Egypt were obtained from the quarries in the Arabian hills, and were carried to the river over a bridge of boats. They were then brought by means of a causeway, which, of itself, took ten years to construct, and which is said to have been a fine work, with its polished stone, and figures of animals engraved upon them. One hundred thousand men were employed at a time, and these were relieved by the same number at the end of three months. A long time was spent in leveling off the rock on which the edifice stands, and twenty years for the erection of the edifice itself. The stones were raised, step by step, by means of a machine made of short pieces of wood; and, last of all, commencing from the top, the stones were cemented together by layers of cement not thicker than a strip of paper, the strength of which is proved by the age of these enormous materials.

Russia is making preparations for continued warfare; naval Captain having been sent to New York to inspect fast steamers suitable for transport service.

THE BOILING LAKE OF DOMINICA.

Dominica, the most mountainous of the Lesser Antilles, is about thirty miles in length by sixteen in breadth. The physical formation of the island is indistinguishably rugged, and the scenery generally is of the most varied and beautiful character. The highest mountain, Morne Diablotin, is 4,535 feet above the level of the sea, or a little higher than Ben Nevis, in Scotland. There are several large rivers in the island but their interior is still little known although nearly 400 years have elapsed since the discovery of the island by Columbus.

A correspondent of the Illustrated London News relates the discovery of the boiling lake, and the details of a recent journey to that remarkable place.

"We stood upon a large plateau of about fifty acres in extent, which is in reality a small spur of what have since been called the Sulphur Hills. Here and there over this plateau, on the surface of which is no vestige of vegetation there were charred trunks of trees, large masses of volcanic rocks, and numberless blow-holes ejecting steam and water. The water collecting from all sides formed in the centre of this scene of desolation a milk-white impetuous stream, discharging itself in the edge of the plateau into the precipice beneath. "Picking our ways cautiously over this volcanic bed of scoria pumice and sulphur, and jumping from rock to rock which here and there protruded from the stream we crossed the firm mound of earth beyond, and unexpectedly found ourselves at the edge of the Boiling Lake. It was thus on March 2, 1875, that the Boiling Lake was seen for the first time by the world.

The Boiling Lake is situated on the edge of the Sulphur Hills in the Boiling Lake of Dominica. It is a body of pale slate colored boiling water inclosed in a circular basin of about 150 yards in width the sides of the basin being, for a moment disapparing in the clouds of steam that one sees rolling in vast bubbles the body of water at one's feet. The actually boiling portion of the lake must be in a circle of about 40 feet in diameter and the bubbles rise, I should say about 3 feet or 4 feet in the air. The ripples caused by the boiling break towards the surrounding shore until they leave the sulphur-coated stones at the water's edge. The water itself, it is curious to observe, has no odor, and a circular motion which perhaps to some extent account for the shape of the lake's base, for I notice that a small log thrown into the water traveled round the lake passing and repassing the spot at which it had entered the water. The only apparent exit from the lake is on the southwestern side and is not unlike a railway cutting say about 9 feet in width. The amount of water discharged through this exit is apparently very small; but on closer examination I noticed an extensive subsurface drainage which at about 200 yards south of the lake from a beautiful waterfall."

Another Candidate. One of the State House officials found an unknown woman peering in and down the lower corridor, and upon his inquiring if she was looking for anybody, she replied:—"I rather think I am. I want to be janitor of the State House."

"But no woman can secure such a position."

"Why not?" she grimly asked.

"Why, how would a woman get along here alone among such a crowd of men?" It would be very embarrassing, either does he spin; he toils not, neither does he spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not clothed like him. New York Graphic.

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Joker's Corner.

"TAKE OFF YOUR COAT, GIBBS." Judge—Where did you find this colored man, officer? Officer—I found him last night hanging around Dane's & Co.'s clothing store. Mr. Dane has had a good deal of clothing stolen lately, and I brought this man on suspicion.

Judge—What is your name, prisoner? Prisoner—Napoleon Bonaparte Gibbs.

Judge—What is your occupation? Gibbs—I've travelling agent for de new patent whitewash brush, sah.

Judge—Take off your coat, Gibbs. (Gibbs takes off his coat slowly.)

Judge—Ah! Another coat under that; nothing like being wrapped up well; as they say in Alaska, "Take off your coat, Gibbs."

Gibbs—I isn't well, I isn't, sah. De doctor says, you wear plenty clothes. De fluency, sah. (Takes off his coat.)

Judge—Ah! What have we here? A swallow tail? Take off your coat, Gibbs.

Gibbs—Dis yere won't do, Judge. I've got a stiffness in de box. I see very bad. (Takes off his coat.)

Judge—Ah! A double-breasted frock! Take off your coat, Gibbs.

Gibbs—Dar's gwine to be a funeral here, sah; I feels de stiffness rising in de box. (Takes off his coat.)

Judge—What's this? A shooting jacket, by de soul of Nimrod! Take off your coat.

Gibbs—Dis yere gwine for a korpus—I see getting cold. Dis yere is murder in de fustest degree. (Takes off his coat.)

Judge—A linen duster. I think I've got you down to hard pan, Gibbs. I shall commit you, without bail. Take him down gently, officer, for he is a lily—lily of the valley. He toils not, neither does he spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not clothed like him. New York Graphic.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE. One of the State House officials found an unknown woman peering in and down the lower corridor, and upon his inquiring if she was looking for anybody, she replied:—"I rather think I am. I want to be janitor of the State House."

"But no woman can secure such a position."

"Why not?" she grimly asked.

"Why, how would a woman get along here alone among such a crowd of men?" It would be very embarrassing, either does he spin; he toils not, neither does he spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not clothed like him. New York Graphic.

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