"I believe that the end of probation of the individual is not and cannot be in any ontward circumstance, temporal ac-cident, or physical change, like the death of the body, that the conditions of external life are offered in the gospel, and that whosoever willfully rejects them is in danger of the sin against the Holy Ghost, which is never forgiven; that if sufficient probation is not furnished in have no moral chance, God will provide some probation in hades. I can but believe Christ's preaching to certain spirits warrants this assertion; that a logical deduction of the biblical doctrine of the atonement permits no authority to effer any time but now for repentance, but that Christ may have opportunities un-revealed to us. Of what constitutes this we are not the judges, but will judge.

The foregoing statement, it is said, created considerable surprise among the brethren, and Dr. Smyth himself admitted that it might not be best to preach prominently that there may be probation after death. Then came the following:

"What to your mind is the strongest evidence of the revelation of a God?" "God Himself."

"Will you describe the process of re generation?" "As easily describe suurise; it is the work of God."

"Of what does it consist?" "In bringing man from a false and disastrous personal relation into a true and loving friendship with God Himself. It was, unloubtedly His Cintention to leave a church in the world."

"What is your belief as to the Congregational church-you come to us so recently from the Presbyterian?" "I care very little for the harness in

which I work, provided it leaves no mark on me.' "What do you look for in the future-what is the last day?"

"The end of time; the passing away of time into eternity. I believe that the Scriptural doctrine of the resurrection secures to us the truth of personal continuity and condition in our whole personality, and that in the resurrection the vitalizing principles shall be clothed upon with elements of a celestial life. I do not believe in the annihilation or extinction of any created thing; it is impossible for us to conceive of eternity

"Has the belief in a possible probation any foundation in Scripture?"

There is nothing definite in Scripture unless we construe with that literalness, which we give to other passages the account of Christ preaching to certain spirits in prison. I should hope that no persons would delay repentance from any words of mine.'

'Are Christians sanctified?" "Christians are not sanctified in this life so far as some people profess.

"Do you not believe in perfection?" "I look upon that belief as a humbug." -[Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

# Princess Mathilde.

Prince Louis Napoleon, when young, down in the world, in debt, disowned by his father, and regarded by those who knew him as the impracticable dreamer he really was, fell in love with his cousin, the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome by his European Catherine, after Betsy Patterson had been cast aside. When Louis Napoleon first saw Mathilde she was in the bloom of radient girlhood, and being cousins they were allowed free intercourse. The result than consinly. The prince was rudely sent away by the king of Westphalia. The cousins met and parted in an or chard at daybreak-a sad and silent parting. he prince had some dull ambitions even then, but did not say, "Don't marry till I can make you an empress," and the consins went their way, hearts all sore enough, without mutual explanation. There is no mutual explanation for such hours.

The Princess Mathilde was born at Triesto in 1820, has some mixture of German blood, sunlit by the light of southern skies; her heart is said to retain its youth as a heart that has never been broken. Soon after parting with Louis Napoleon she married Prince Anatolo Demidoff. It is said that the match was one of M. Thiers' blunder. The prince was as rich as Crœsus, but vain as ignorance itself; a heavy eater and drinker and a noisy sleeper. He used to rnore at the opera and make his wife asbamed of him. He was a count in Germany, prince in Tusceny, but nothing but a millionaire in his own country, and simply married Mathilde to improve his position in Russia. As son-in law of the ex-queen of Westphalia he would be a cousin of the queen of the Netherlands (who was niece of the czar), and a nephew of the king of Wartemberg. The princess was twenty-two when she married him, and her debut in Parisian society took place when she was a bride. Her fine head, girt with a diamond coronet, produced a stir at the Italian opera. She was a the senate. One night one of Mrs. Typrincess of unusual beauty, of rare culture, and possessing above all that dominant quality of genuineness without which men and women are as puppets, instead of living souls. M. Thiers and his ladies arranged themselves on her for it. On her return, as she passed the side, and Thiers advised her to pay her respects to the consort of the citizen- fore her. The idea flashed into her mind

There was some squabbling with Jerome as to precedence, and after three and a half years of married life the princess quitted her husband, the heavy drinking and notsy alceping being altogether too much for her-could not live with him and maintain her self-respect. Demidoff thought to bring her to terms by cutting off supplies, but finally the czar ordered him to grant his wife an annuity of 200, the czar ordered 000 roubles and not to approach nearer than 300 leagues to any city in which the other night, but could not keep it she might be residing. He came to there because it disturbed her sleep. Paris, and Mile. Duverger, of the Opera and there, all the time, was her bed

put on mourning, but refused to don

Like all low natures of contemptible abilities and enormous ambitions, Louis Napoleon was an adept in the vice of deception. When he was elected President of the Second Republic he asked his cousin Mathilde to do the honors of the Elysee, and for three years she enoyed a social primacy; but it all had a humiliating, disagreeable ending.
"Princess Mathilde had early seen through the ambitious designs of the Countess de Montijo and her daughter, and frowned them out of the Elysce. As society concurred in her view of the two ladies, they both thought it desirable to return for a short time to Spain. Unknown to his cousin, the Prince President corresponded with the world to infants, idiots, antediluvi-ans, some heathen, and children who Countess de Teba, she insisted upon him asking the Princess Matilde to be, while the engagement lasted, her chaperon, and as such toletay with her at the Elysee. The pill was a bitter one. But it was swallowed on the conditions that the status given as heir presumptive to Prince Napoleon was to be maintained, and that, if Mrs. Patterson Bonaparte gave trouble, the judges were to be instructed to decide against her.

In the palmy days the Emperor bought for her the country residence at St. Gratian, where she now lives from Easter to Michaelmas. Her house there is a large, roomy, unpretentious Seventeenth of them?" I exclaimed, a shudder passcentury edifice, standing in a park on the summit of a low hill. It commands a view of the Lake of Enghien, to which a grassy avenue flanked by ancient trees, descends. The Princess is foud of horticulture. She is often seen with a whip cally, with an almost imperceptible in hand, chasing and threatening her click. The lock is on the outside, and it lap-dog, Barbette, for having run in the flowers. - Philadelphia among

#### Army Life on the Plain.

It is mere holiday work in the service of the European nations compared with ours; they have long periods of rest, with large bodies of their troops of all arms quartered in fine cities, in splendid barracks, where they are almost in as full enjoyment fof the good things of life as the citizens, while with us our lives, in a measure are passed, cut off from almost everything that enhances life to the most humble. In my personal experience I have been eleven years straight without being a single day from active duty. have not been in New York City for twenty years, and not further east than other uneasily. Washington since 1866. I have been stationed at posts were we were from 250 | don't we hear of some accidents!" to 400 miles from a railroad, and at one asked. of which we did not taste even so common a vegetable as potatoes for six months, beef, bacon, bread, coffee and tea being our constant diet from Christmas to Christmas. My captain and my-self once paid \$15 for one barrel of family use, all of us being absolutely starved for a potato. Eggs at \$1 a dozen. Butter not to be had at even a dollar a pound, and everything else in the same ratio. I could give you many such incidents regarding the social life of our army officers on the frontier-and the official life was one everlasting go scouting-scouting-scouting-winter and summer, spring and fall. My dear sir, there is not one person of ten thousand of our population knows anything about the hardships and self denials which our little army undergoes, and many think it is all holiday work, wearing fine clothes and living off the fat of the land. The life of a line officer on the frontier is enough to wear out any man in twenty years' active and continuous service. Yet the country needs it, and patriots do it— for, after all, what is the reward? I am sure it is not a big thing financially, and it does seem hard that we have to pray and beseech so hard for what we do get. Look at what Congress did last session in the face of a prayer sent them by three-fourths of the army officers asking for a little relief and very little at that. We are worse off than we were before. Retirement at the age of sixty-four, with a limited retired list, is no boon at all and the branch of the service that needs it most gets the least. I mean the line. - Army and Navy Journal.

# Parental apparations.

President Tyler had a sister who was reckoned one of the most gifted women of her day. She was the namesake of Patrick Henry and the pet of Jefferson. She lived with her father, Gov. Tyler, at Greenway, in Charles City county, Va. One night, while sleeping in the bed with a cousin, a lady of her own age, she awoke and saw her mother, who had been dead for several months, sitting in the window seat. It was a bright sum mer night, and under the window was the bed of a younger sister, who was an infant at the time of her mother's death. The apparition leaned over the child and gazed intently on it. Miss Tyler remembered to have heard that an apparition would remain as long as the eyes were fixed intently on it. She looked steadily at it without the least alarm. Now comes the strangest part of the story. The girl lying by her side said quietly, "Maria, there is your mother." Then the form melted away. Some years afterward, after Governor Tyler's death, his daugh ter was at Greenway again. She was then married, and was then visiting the first wife of her brother, General Tyler. He was absent in Washington, being in ler's children became ill, and her sisterin-law went into the nursery to help take care of it. She suggested that she get a remedy from her own room, and, taking a candle in her hahd, she started staircase, she saw her father standing bethat she could held the apparition by her fixed gaze. She observed it carefully, and saw that it wore a certain suit of brown cloth which she had sometimes seen the governor wear, and she was self-possessed enough to look for a mole on his forehead, which was a birth mark. Mrs. Tyler, after waiting some minutes, called to her to hasten, whereupon the

A lady put her watch under her pillow Comique was asked to install berself as ticking right under her, and she never mistress of the manaion. Prince Demidoff died three years ago and Mathilde publican.

figure vanished.

### Dangers of Upper Berths.

While sitting in the smoking-room of a palace car, conversing with an acquaintance of mine from Brooklyn, the conductor dropped in and commenced an easy chat.

"Being a railroad man," he said, "it may be foolish in me to speak of it, but did you ever notice anything particularly dangerous about the upper berths in a Pullman sleeper?"

"No." I exclaimed, "and yet I have slept in them frequently; what do you mean? "Come here, and I will explain," was

the reply, and leading the way into the car he let down one of the upper berths, and, putting aside the mattress, displayed its inner workings. "Now, to look at it," he said, "you

would imagine this heavy bottom weighed fully a hundred pounds, yet so nicely is it balanced, the slightest pressure lifts it up to its place. Give a mere push and it goes up as light as a feather. This is done by means of the strong coiled springs inside which roll up the supporting berth chains. The wood-work fits so closely that when shut the whole appears as a solid part of the car. The cracks are not even visible, If a man were to be shut up in one of these places it would be an air-tight tomb, and he would die of suffocation.'

"But is it possible to be shut in one ing through me at the idea.

"Certainly," replied the conductor, grimly. "This lock, as you see, shuts with a spring. Push up the berth ever so gently, and the lock fastens automatiwould be utterly impossible to open it from within. Let the berth shut on a man, and he will be smothered to death in less than ten minutes-would be flattened out and jammed between the berth and the roof of the car, gasping for breath.

"Is there nothing to prevent these berths from flying up?"

"They make only a pretense of it. This small wire cable is fastened to the slats into the berth below. But a litte jolting is enough to jerk these out of the car will send the berth flying up into its place, imprisoning the unconscious sleeper in the twinkling of an eye.

The conductor's story was very hair-raising, and we all looked around each

"If this thing is so dangerous, why

"You would hear of them, if you looked in the right place. A case occurred not long ago, though fortunately not a fatal one. The car somehow jumped the rail, and the jolt caused one of the upper berths, whose wire fastening had come potatoes, and divided them for our loose, to fly up in its place. A young man was sleeping in the berth, and, as it happened, had his arm hanging over the side. The arm was pretty badly mashed, but it saved his life, and kept the berth from entirely closing and gave him air until we came to his relief. It is becoming difficult now to sell upper berths."-Memphis Weekly.

### The Right of the Calld to be Well-Born.

Children are the germ-life of the fust and most permanent work mus just convictions, and born into condiand moral development. Entailed evils The physical and moral deformities of with ever increasing power; filling our reform schools and asylums, and corrupting the home the Church and the State. Indeed there would be no redemption for men under this law of increase were it not that families, nations entail of crimes. In view of all these enforce sentiments, possibly to adopt measures that will tend to secure this

first claim of every child-good birth. In our public schools one-half of the time now given to formal knowledge might be replaced by instructions coucerning laws of heredity; and later by a presentation of the responsibilities in-volved in parentage. When these matters are better understood we may hope that the relations of marriage and parent age will be assumed more thoughtfully. Fathers will then less often blast the lives of their offspring by the entail of vicious habits and u. controllable appelonger curse humanity, and when our neer. advancement in the truly fine art of right living will be measured by the

health and purity of our youth. By these same laws of inheritance virtues are transmitted. Such inheritance

opportunities can atone.

The well-born child may safely suffer wrongs and privations, meet unharmed temptation, while against degrading vices he is inwardly fortified. Sum inheritance is derived from character. These laws of heredity furnish the highest incentives for living the best possible lives. It is along those lines that God on the third and fourth generations. The questions of the hour wait solution because the good and wise endowed by noble ancestry are so few.

Good birth makes good training comparatively easy. The first requisite in paren s is a knowledge of mental, moral and physical laws. Ignorance here is many innocents, of much life-long invalidism, etc., for which no after repentmust be known and obeyed or serious

losses must follow. The child is entitled, not only to be well-born, but to wise physical training. Parents should know how to keep their children in health. When through careessness or negligence illness has been or drugs, simply by giving an opportu- by modern cooks.

nity for the working of nature's own curative forces. Plenty of sweet air and sunshine, simple food and proper clothing are the chief needs of infancy. No ignorant nurses or foolish fashions should be allowed to interfere. Sim plicity should wait on childhood. The wisdom of the age demands that clothing of girls should be suitable for outdoor life, and that in its severe plainness it should suppress, as far as poss; ble, that innate vanity which undue attention to dress in the past generations has fostered in women, always to her detriment, and frequently to her ruin. Said the late Dr. Brown, of Edingburgh 'Children should always be laughing or playing or eating or sleeping." This is most true of the first four years, after which object lessons on the principle of

three or four years. The child is also entitled to that discipline and instruction which are to unfold and enrich his social and spiritual life. Little government is required when the example of the parents is correct and the atmosphere of the home one of love, patience and self-denial.

the kindergarten may be judiciously

mingled with their play for the next

The training of the household should unite itself to that of the community. The public school is a helpful means at this point. High moral character is imperative in a teacher, and all knowledge should be subordinate to it. The teacher must have a broad mental outlook. Children should be protected from undue excitement, from nervous fatigue and overwork; we look upon external stimulus as hurtful. We deprecate the fostering by our higher institutions of learning of the spirit of rivalry. We would banish prizes from school and col-

Lastly, the child has a right to moral and religious training. Life has for parents and children one law-the moral law; and the solution is religion. The wife and mother requires outside interests and activities to broaden her knowledge and deepen her sympathies. She must obtain authority in Church and State, that her counsel may command the respect of her children. The richest berth floor and the lower end fitted by ministrations of affection need the sup port of intelligence. The welfare of the home calls for this enlarged social and place, and then the slightest tipping of political power for the mother. The law of the household is constant concession, but it must be made for the sake of each one who is partaker of it. When manly purity and womanly strength prevade the home, it becomes the perch of that temple, the primordial institution of that Kingdom which is built of God and unto God, in the world .- [ Paper by Mrs. Emma C. Bascom at the Woman's

#### Walnut Trees and Gam Trees

There is now a great scarcity of wal-

out logs in this country, and it is said that it will be difficult to obtain a million feet of walnut lumber next year, as owing to the demand for wood in Europe the supply was greatly reduced by last year's cutting. The use of walnut in the manufacture of sewing machines and lead pencils has almost cleared this tree out of our Western forests. Some farmers have begun raising walnut trees for the timber. An important question for builders and manufacturers is, what other wood can be used in the place of walnut? There is a wide spread beijef is most prevalent among the poor, to ture. It is through our children that that no other native wood is equal to the whom this expensive vegetable is al-It has a walnut in certain qualities. be done. It is of vital importance that fine grain, and it curves evenly, does not landing, are particularly liable to the claims of children be well under- readily split or crack, and holds its typhoid, and in them we may expect a stood and fully met. Children have color and shape under trying conditions the right to be well-born. We do not which would warp, shrink and discolor mean born into wealth or rank, which other woods. It takes a better polish is often to be ill-born, but born of than other woods of native growth, and parents of good health and habits and more nearly resembles mahogany and rosewood than any other timber grown tions favorable to sound physical, mental on our soil. The substitue of cherry and moral development. Entailed evils dyed to resemble about has partially are overcome, if at all, with difficulty. succeded in the making of light frame work; but a broad surface of dyed cherry vicious parentage sweep down the ages is not so easily obtained. Recently some experiments have been made with the wood of the black gum tree, one of the largest grown in the South. Its small blue fruit fattens the oppossum, and bees make honey in the hollow trunks. It is a peculiarity of the growth of these trees and races break down utterly under this that they become hollow as they grow old; but there is much sound wood-in facts it is not too maca to hope that it the branches, which has been largely will be considered the wisest policy to used for railroad ties. It has been discovered that the wood of this tree can be dyed through and through. After it has been dyed it is susceptible of a fine polish. Its durability, however, seems to depend, as does its color, upon some artificial process, and this renders its availability as a substitute for walnut questionable. There is a great supply of gumwood in this country, and if it can be utilized for a few years the farming of walnut trees may make up what is now a serious deficiency in the supply of timber for manufacturing purposes. One significant fact, showing the scarcity of walnut is the presence in the west of tites. The time must come when de-formed and diseased children will no stumps and roots to be sawed into ve-

# Wedding Rings.

Most women have a sincere interest in betrothal and wedding rings, so that a is the richest legacy a child can receive; few facts picked up concerning them and for the lack of it no future gifts or may not come amiss. The first has altered noticeably in shape and setting. A pure white diamond, the only suitable gem, is underset in short claws so that the stone hides the setting completely. Polished gold is preferred to Roman gold. The shank is oval and tapers from the gem. There is neither enamel nor engraving on its surface, and inscriptions are cut inside as the purchaser may visits the vices or the virtue of parents order. It is but an old fashion revived. and one which will be liked. In the last thirty years wedding rings have changed twice in style, from the narrow. double circlet to the polished oval; and lastly the plain, wide, flat band, which is now also preferable in polished gold. A fourth style, and one emigently in harmony with the present temper of the source of the yearly sanghter of romantic sentiment, might well revive the ornament which decorated a ring discovered long ago in Egyptian ruins. ance of parents can make amends. The It represented two cats, sitting back to laws which preside over all development back, and between them the goddess of love, who smiles sweetly on vacancy while they glare around at each other in Kilkenny fashion. Such rings are generally made to order.

That hard gastronomic authority, the London Caterer, has come to the coninduced, they should know how to re-store health without recourse to doctors bread-crumbing fish is too often abused

#### Care of the Horse.

1. Never allow anyone to tease or tickle your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment and does a train, in the waiting room, in the only not understand the joke Vicious habits are thus easily brought on.

2. Never beat the horse when in the stable. Nothing so soon makes him permanently vicious.

3. Let the horse's litter be dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing on hot, fermenting manure makes the hoofs soft and brings on lame-

4. Change the litter partially in some parts and entirely ia others every morning, and brush and clean out the stall thoroughly. 5 To procure a good coat on your horse

naturally, use plenty of rubbing and brushing. Plenty of "albow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin and promotes the animal's general health. 6. Never clean a horse in his stable. The dust fouls the crib and makes him

loathe his food. 7. Use the currycomb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great

pain. 8. Let the heels be well brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to cake in, causes grease and sore heels. 9. Whenever a horse is washed, never

leave him till he is rubbed quite dry. 10. When a horse comes off a journey the first thing is to walk him about till he is cool, if he is brought in hot. This prevents his taking cold.

11. The next thing is to groom him quite dry, with a whisp of straw and then with a brush. This removes dust, dirt and sweat, and allows time for the stomach to recover itself and the appetite to return.

12. Also let his legs be well rubbed by the hand. Nothing so removes a strain-It also detects thorns or splinters, soothes the animal and enables him to feel com-

13. Let the horse have some exercise every day; otherwise he will be liable to

fever or bad feet. 14. Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up to the manger. Pain and weariness from a confined position induce bad habits and cause swollen feet and other disorders.

15. Look often at the animal's feet and legs. Disease or wounds in those parts, f at all neglected, soon becomes danger-

16. Every night look and see if there s any stone between the hoof and shoe. Standing on it all night, the horse will be lame in the morning. 17. If the horse remains in the stable

his feet must be "stopped." Heat and dryness cause cracked hoofs and lame-18. The feet should not be "stopped" oftener than twice a week. It will make

the hoof soft and bring on corns. 19. Do not urge the animal to drink water which he refuses. It is probably

hard and unwholesome. 20. Never allow drugs to be administered to your horse without your knowledge. They are not needed to keep the animal in health, and may do the greatest and most sudden mischief.

### The Tomato as a Dietary.

It is worth noting that typhoid fever most unknown. Sailors, too, just after more or less scorbutic condition. But the question of the protection against disease by certain diets, and by such habits as the use of alcohol, tobacco and opium, has as yet been hardly inquired into. Experiments are now being made on the tincture of the tomato which will help in determining its therapeutic value. Meanwhile, eaten cooked with hot meats two weeks ago last Friday, and I don't and in the form of salad after a cold like it. I want a divorce. How much lunch, it is a pleasant and useful addition to our ordinary regimen. The fruit acids it contains, combined with the mechanical effect of the seeds and skins, render it to some extent an enemy to scurvy as well as a laxative, and the sulphur, with its known power over septic conditions, would probably con-tribute to make its use a protection against the poison germs of those diseases like typhoid, that find their way into the system primarily by the alimentary canal. One caution is needed to the lovers of this esculent. The taste for it being an acquired one, it is the more likely to be indulged in to excess, and we have known almost as many tomato maniaes as astro-maniaes. All kinds of raw fruit, it should be remembered, except used with care, are liable to irritate, and we have known an instance where a person, working hard all day on raw tomatoes only, was seized with imflammation of the bowels, which proved fatal in a few hours. As an article of diet, then, two or three tomatoes will be found as effective as, and certainly safer than a dozen.-[Australian Medical Journal.

# Bill Nye on Goaheadativeness.

It is all right to keep up with the procession, as Isaiah has it, but we should avoid abruptness as far as possible. The momentum acquired by some of our young people is truly alarming to an old man. Nothing stirs the blood of an old man's heart and makes his pulse fly tike the gay and festive immediate girl and the wink of her soft blue eye.

Abruptness is one of the peculiarities of our beautiful climate. People get rich rapidly, bust simultaneously, get acquainted previously and shoot immediately. They do not give that close and wearisome study to important questions that Eastern people do. They jam ahead and do what they have to do early and repent of it afterward. It's a cold day when a man has to repent of a thing be fore he does it, and afterward too. are like the man who decided to go over into a pasture, catch a bull by the horns and yank his head off. The idea was so fraught with mirth that he laid down in the sand and rolled over-it made him laugh so.

After he had grabbed the bull by his aquiline uose, and the bull had, in a frolicsome mood, in return thrown the man over the fence into the road and driven his head into the ground, Pat said it was a fine thing he did his laughing before he monkeyed with the bull.

When a political party becomes too fresh, the people send it up Salt river.— | Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

#### Sother Love.

We were at a railroad junction one night last week waiting a few hours for rocking-chair, trying to talk a brown-eyed boy to sleep, who talks a great deal when he wants to keep awake. Presently a freight train arrived, and a beautiful little old woman came in, escorted by a great big German, and they talked in German, he giving her, evidently, lots of information about the route she was going, and telling her about her tickets and her baggage check, and occasionally patting her on the arm. At first our United States baby, who did not understand German, was tickled to hear them talk, and he "snickered" at the peculiar sound of the language that was being spoken. The great big man put his hand up to the good old lady's cheek, and said something encouraging, and a great big tear came to her eye, and she looked as happy as a queen. The little brown eyes of the boy opened pretty big, and his face sobered down from its laugh, and he said:

"Papa, it is his mother!" We knew it was, but how should a four-year-old sleepy baby, that couldn't understand German, tell that the lady was the big man's mother, and we asked him how he knew, and he said:

"Oh, the big man was so kind to her." The big man hustled out; we gave the rocking chair to the little old mother, and presently the man came in with a baggage-man, and to him he spoke English. He said:

"This is my mother, and she does not speak English. She is going to Iowa, and I have to go back on the next train, but I want you to attend to her baggage, and see her on the right train, the rear car with a good seat near the center, and tell the conductor she's my mother. And here is a dollar for you, and I will do as much for your mother some time."

The baggage man grasped the dollar with one hand, and grasped the big man's hand with the other and looked at the little German woman with an expression that showed that he had a mother, too, and we almost know the old lady was well treated. Then we put the sleeping mind-reader on a bench and went out on the platform and got acquainted with the big German, and he talked of horse-trading, buying and selling and everything that showed he was a live business man, ready for speculation, from buying a yearling colt to a crop of hops or barley, and that his life was a busy one, and at times full of hard work, disappointment, hard roads; but with all of this hurry and excitement he was kind to his mother, and we loved him just a little, and when after a few minutes' talk about business, he said, "You must ex-cuse me; I must go in the depot and see if my mother wants anything," we felt like taking his fat, red hand and kissing it. Oh! the love of the mother is the same in any language, and it is good in all languages .- Burlington Hawkeye.

# Benad to Have a Divorce.

She was fair, robust and as fresh as a 'morning glory." She rushed in upon him while he was deeply immersed in the problematic rights of landlord against tenant. He is a very prominent political lawyer; she is a beautiful young child from the Platte Canon.

She blushed, he bowed, she chassed to the right and subsided into a conver seat; he closed his calf-covered volume of Illinois reports and arose with one hand under his coat tail and the other one extended, ready for a fee. 'Good morning, madam."

"Are you Mr. T-, the lawyer?" "That is my name, madam. What can I do for you?"

"Well, sir, I am the wife of N-up the Platte. I married the old man is it?'

The excited young lady here pulled out an odd looking tobacco pouch, around which a buckskin was coiled and proceeded to untie it. The young limb of the law, whose eyes had been wandering way over the strange apparition, stammeringly replied. "Why, really, my dear missis—beg pardon, but I forgot your name."

"I ain't no missis no longer. 1 am Miss Bella Ann P-, of Littleton, and am willing to pay for it." "Be patient, my dear Miss Pand I will advise with you." "I don't want no advice. I want a di-

vorce against old man Nain't the sort of man I thought he was. He ain't rich and is stingier than a Texas cow, and he won't leave me be. So I left him and went over to Bar Creek to Arthur Bench's mother. Arthur used to like me before I married old Jacob N----, and now I want a divorce." The lawyer reasoned with the excited

young lady and assured her that he would be only too happy to file her application for a divorce were there grounds for the application. The angry young daughter of the mountains listened impatiently to the counsel of the young lawyer with the fury of a young At last she burst forth:

"Can't get no divorce unless more cause, can't I?" Then I'll just tell you, Mr. Lawyer, I'll get it anyhow. Arthur told me how to get it. I can send him to the Canyon City penitentiary and get a divorce on it. He traps trout, he does, and I can prove it on him, for I got him to make the trap and helped him to do it, and I can prove it. "Now," said this brilliant young mountain amazon, "Can't I have a divorce and let the old

man go to Canyon City?" The young lawyer thought she could and at once wrote a letter to the "old man" advising him to let the young girl go,- Denver Tribune.

# . What Is Geography ?"

A scholar in a public school who had been over the map of Asia, was reviewed by the teacher with the following remarkable result:

"What is geography?"
"A big book."

"What is the earth composed?" "Mud."

"No; land and water." "Well, that makes mud, don't it?"

"What is the shape of the earth?" "Flat." "You know better, if I should dig a bole through the earth where would come out at?"

"Out at the hole."