How Shaved Hoops Are Made in England. As soon as the cutters have cleared a sufficient space, the hoop-shed, which is to be the center of several months work, is begun. This edifice is not buil under the influence of any capric on inspirations; its I nes have been hande down for centuries, from hoop-shavto hoop-shaver, and its general fore may be as surely predicted as that o the cell of the wild bee. Its framework, is neatly put together with fork-ends. ash-poles, and the few requisite fastenings are made with bent withes. The long, open s de of the shed fa es the southwest; the two sides toward the cutting winds of the north and north east are roughly closed in with fagot wood. The roofing as a work of t me At first there sonly the op n frame work; but as hoop-snavings decumulate they are east upor it. In this way it may be some weeks before the roof has any preteas on to being wat r-i ght. As we a proach the hopeshal, the low sunshing of a winter morning lights up the loose-heap d roof of shavings and the gray-green less of the oak pies that are left standing here and there, whilst some I nder pill rs of bares shine like white metal against the shadow ness of the ravine behind them. The woodhand workshop, with quate st p lement. A cat's disposition all that leans against it and lies about it, has a fine intricacy of detail from the table. This habit should be wax. This process preserves the p that makes it a capital subject for photography. Standing in the three bays of the open side are three of the rude, yet sunic ent, engines upon which meals. hoops are shaved. Each of these consists of a small slanted beam, the "snaving board," so poised as to be easily movable, the slope being regulated by the hoop-chaver's knee at the one end an La weight hung from the other. Fa thful to his prim tive ways, the hoop-shaver does not use a metal weight for his counterpois; he gets him a big stone or heavy piece of oak-stub. bends a w the about it, and his need is supplied. The three occupants of the shed look cheerful as we glance in upon them round the closed end. They are some of the few rural laborers who are able to count upon a winter's work. Just now the boy is splitting, the ancient is trimming, and the chief shaver whistles as he brings his blade down a str p of hazel with a hiss. About these rugged selvan figures and their sylvan shed there floats the wholesome sappy smell that the green wood gives out as it is shaved or reat. Many protective "hulls" are necessary to this handleraft. The two who are using adzes wear leather gloves; and each of the three has a "side-patch" of leather on his left side, a laced half-leeve of leather on his left arm, and over-knee leggins of sheepskin. The ancient grows chatty, and it is with a dull twinkle in his eye that he tells us how plent ful fur and feather are on these lands, and how no known poacher can hope to get work as a hoop-shaver. A great deal of copeewood that falls

before the billhook is not suitable for hoops. Alder is in this category, and its larger stems go to he oymakers, while the smaller ones are made into heads for hay-rakes. Beech and whitebeams, which are al und nt on chalky soils, are also rejected. Spin lie-wood. which is nowhere pleatient, a reserved for skewers; but the rural skewer trade is no longer what it was. "Branchy" pieces and the rough sprayed tops are sorted into "pea-boughs" an I fagotwood for domestic use and for the ble for hoops, hazel s held in the highest repute, and oak ranks next. various willows, ash, Spanish chestnut. and wild cherry are also valuable, Even the wild and goelder rose, or white dog-wood" as it is called in Surrey, comes under the hoop shave. The largest size of hoop that is comin length, there are sveral intermediate sizes. The stems are trimmed with an adze, and the pieces taken from the ends form part of the "offal" that is the hoop-shaver's perquisite. It is strange how closely some of these smooth young stems in me the glister of the blind-worm and the diapers of the snake. The next process is the halving or quartering longwise, which is done by an undulating motion of the adze, an operation that demands considerable skill. This splitting is most easily done when the wood has been cut for two or three months. At the outset of a severe frost this part of the work is interrupted, but after a week's continuous freezing the frost "dries out" of the wood, and it becomes workable.

The split pleces are now ready for the actual shaving. The long-bladed hoop-shave, with the double handle, is generally of local manufacture; some are made by the country blacksmith. others by south-country makers, whose reputation has been handed down from days of Wealden iron. The shaver, with a few long sweeps of this implement, quickly shaves down his raw ma-(on which is the bark) slightly curved, and the other side flat. Hoops were caused by too much meat. consumers now prefer to have the barked side left intact. The finished hoops are put up in close bundles -sixprevent her from running into the fire ty going to a bundle of the longest, and 240 to a bundle of the shortest kind. Most of the hoops are sent to reduce the diet; if poor and scrawny, London, where, after due seaking, they are used for boxes, tea-chests and packages of various descriptions, as well as for hogsheads and rough casks. In the neighborhood of the docksor of Covent Garden one may study almost all the rigid give mix vemica, and in dose of years; were them at work in my garvarious purposes they serve. But in many cases where hoops were formerly employed they have been superseded by hoop-fron. St. James' Gazette.

## ... ABOUT CATS.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning These Household Pet -Diseases to Which They Are Subject and How They Should lie Treated.

"I have always had a great fondness for cats, and since my childhood have made a pet of at least one. I have given them a great deal of attention, studied their habits and peculiar tes, and have come to the conclusion that in order to preserve the health, smoothness and gloss of the fur, and the tem- just as their superior officers are.

per one must regard their food, drink, housing, and general management No error is more common than that of starving a cat to make it a good mouser. The practice has arisen from the mistaken notion that a cat kills rats and mice for food, whereas it is quite as much for sport. If one wants his pets to develop into a thief and prowler, with an abundant stock of vermin, let him negle t to feed her regularly. The cat should have at least two meals a day at regular hours. After each meal remove the dish, and never use it a second time w.thout washing it. quantity requisite can be determined by experience. Oatmoal porradge and milk or bread and milk, sweetened, will make a good breakfast. Use the same for d nner with an allowance of meas or fish. Horse-me at is used in France but liver or boiled lights are better Use fish during s ckness; oysters ar relished and very healthy, and no eat will turn up her hose at raw beef. An excessive amount of meat is bad. Bo led eggs should be used oceas one ly and any vegetables that the animal pre-fers. My cat I ves on b ans, peas and celery. Though the food should be ample, it is not necessary to overfeed the animal. Fresh milk should be g ven in abundance, and this with oatmeal will be sufficient generally, as the mice she wi'l contrive to get will be an adeis spoiled by feeding her with del cacies discouraged and a little training will cultar gloss of the fiber, which cause induce her to patiently await her time. "Cats will never thrive w thout grass

blood, prevents humors and aids digestion. It is supposed to a d in getting of turf in the cellar or hot-house, or it may be cult vated in a flower-pot. Cats persons raise especially for them, and aggest a like course.

Any cat that is worth keeping should be housed. for to turn her out nights is sure to make her gaunt, ugly, unhealthy, dirty and a vagrant. If unhealthy, dirty and a vagrant. properly treated she will not show a disposition to go out. A cozy bed may be made in a corner for her and proper training will supplement her natural dainty chanliness.

"A eat should be washed regularly with warm water and mild soap, dried with towels, and kert in a warm place to revent cold. For state occasions, if the fur be lightly sponged with sweet cream pussy will polish her coat up to

its pristine beauty. Cats are subjected to nearly as many disea es as the human race. Hafiz' the dictor's cat's just getting over typhoid fever, and he manages to get diptheria, malaria, catarrh and verything else that is epidemic. Cats have symptoms of d sease and show them as plauly as children. Almost the first is a neglect of toilet; another is the rough condition of the fur, which loses its gloss and the hairs stand out. A hot nose is a sign of fever or inflammation, and when the cat shows a desire for great heat there is a ch ll. Cats are so much admired at the present day that physicians are constantly being gived in the food it is well to put on price of wool, and its strength admits four times they all danced round the lime-kiln. Of the many word, availas thek gloves in administering, in order of its being mixed with wood in equal firs, waving their bundles of bark there was a period in the history of the to avoid bites and scratches. Then proportions in the ordinary process of toward the flame, then they halted in wrap the cat in a s'rong cloth, carefully covering the feet, and let an ass st- made combines the warmth of wood the cutral fire, it one of his fittle ant hold it between his knees and open with the to a liness of the other raw tagots, and, trumpeting loudly, three the mouth. Flud doses such as giveers material. It can be mixed with what it over the fonce of the corral in the ine and distor-oil should be give i from you call shouldy," a short staple of ara spoon in very small do-es; if pills are tileal wool, and the admixture of the prescribed put the bolus well back longer starle of the nettle with the monly made is fourteen fest long; and against the roof of the mouth; powders between that and the smallest, two feet or small pellets will dissolve on the in the operation, and the mouth and fur should be carefully washed in order | co-ts about fifty. to remove the taste of med cine. Genare frequently delirious during teething. of clean water and grass given. In which it may be applied is for sailhide in the darkest corner and die there are included of which there are more than unless attended to. To treating, put on 120 varieties. a pair of gloves, grasp the eat by the nape of the neck, wrap a shawl round the body, and with a pair of seiscors manufactory of this material slit one of the ears lightly in the thin | daily product on averages about 80,000 part. Wet the ear with a sponge dipped pounds. Neumann started another in warm water to make the blood flow; manufactory near Dusseldorf, in Raena few drops will give relief. Give a ish Prussia, but had to fiv the coundose of belladonna or hyoscyamus in try on account of some trouble he go half a glass of water and put to sleep in into with a Government official. He a cool, quiet place. It should not be was convicted of slander and sendisturbed for a day, as the operation beneal to one year's imprisonment. leaves it in a necvous state in which a But for this trouble he would be doing slight sound will alarm it and cause a well, as the Government had, up to terial into supple hoops with one side return of the delirium. Convulsions or this time, helped him by every means fits are confined to young cats and are formerly shaved on both sides, but the of such short duration that little immediate relief can be given. A whiff of

> nine-tenths of all d'sasters at sea cour notile tiber superior to the best cot; in the second mate's watch, and it couls as an absorbent. See, I drop this pare cludes that a very large proport on of of nettle-grass lint in this tumber officers of that grade are incompetent water. In an instant it has become si or unreliable. It suggests that second urated with the fluid and sinks to the mates should be examined and I censed bottom.

over her and hold her quiet. If fat,

give warm milk regularly and a little

CLOTH FROM NETTLES.

Raw Material the per and Tougher Than Any Known-A Yankee Substitut for Chinese Seersucker-Suits Made

Mr. Felix Fremery, a well-knows Prussian savant and inventor, is stop ping at Zeiss' Hotel in this city. H nas a mission. It is to revolutionize the textile industry in the Unite-

"I am a native of Aix-la-Chapelle. said Mr. Fremery yesterday, "and have devoted my I fe principally to the study of botany. I am not unknown in this county, since I took a prize at the Centennial Exposition for an oil to lubricate vegetable wools in the course of preparation for the spinning pro-

"You know the seersucker cloth so popular for summer wear in your counry. How I got and strong it is, and what a pretty material too. You know suppose, that it is made from the icers of the Chinese nettle. The pross is a very peculiar one. The Ch nese until 1851 alone possessed the se ret of freeing the fibers of the plan com the res nous gum holding then gother. These fibers are then, no pun, but cut into long, narrow strip and glued together at the ends with overes of give unknown to us. It is i all probability an animal glue, mixed with a certain per coat, of hard white some people to mistake it for silk. I even if she sets by the table during the cloth were spun it would lose its

luster. "In Rhode Island seersucker cloth i to eat. It is a panacea for all their ills; imitat d in cotton. There is no doubt keeps the stomach in order, cools the that it could be manufactured here in larg quant tes out of the fiber of the tion. It is supposed to a d in getting American neitle. The rami or rhea of rid of the hars swallowed during the China and India grows all through the process of washing. During the winter Southern States and portions of Cali-it can be procured by keeping a piece forms. The material is known in Eagland as China grass.

"A gentleman sent me from Altoona. are fond of asparagus, which many Pa., a few years ago some cutt ngs o the American wild nettle. Urtica pos their natural preference for catnip will inlata is its Latin name. It grows in great abundance all through the Alb gheny Mountains. Texperimented with it, and became convinced that here was a cheap and comman substitute for flax. I have a nursery garden of these cuttings now at Aix-la-Chapelle.

"In the course of my experiments I noticed that the thread produced from the fiber was sim far to that of flax, but glossier and more like silk in appearance. It can be produced very cheaply, the plant being a perennial one—that is to say, it does not have to be replanted every year. These cuttings came to me ten or twelve years ago. I found that the fiber of the American nettle was fine and stronger than that of European growth-Urtica diolea.

'At this moment there are ten or twelve manufactories in Germany where the fabric is prepared to be made into elothing, handkerchiefs, stockings, shirts, towellog, lace curtains, and many hundred species of textile articles. It competes with wool on account of its greater strength and cheapness.

Mr. Fremery, I thought Prof Yasger, of Stutigardt, recommended woolen clothes, and even sheets, as being more conducive to hearth than any other material?"

"So they are. So they are. He is manufacturing.

"This material takes every fast color, made in mach nerv. These d scoveries a light diet of warm milk, with plenty in the United States. Another use to the adult the symptoms are wild cloth, topes or cordage. There are staring eyes, bristling hair, restlessness numerous varieties of the wild nearly n and a tendency to climb up the wall or this country. One of the commonest break through a window. The squeal kinds in the South, where it grows side is niteous and the cry frightful; she will by side with the rami, is the Bacheria

> "An Hungarian named Neumann has at Nicholas, near Antwerp, a in their power, supplying him gratui-

from East Prussia. Do you see this piece of red wool? chloroform or ammon a may do, and to Well, it doesn't happen to be wool at all, though anybody who didn't know or doing herself injury throw a cloth in might be willing to swear it was It is nettle fibre from a place I know near Newark, N. J. This piece of gray cloth you see was made of the raw meat twice a day. If worms are same stuff; so were these hankerchiefs, the cause I should prescribe half a tea- and these stockings, too. They are spoonful of cod-liver o'l three times a almost indestructable. I wor a part day. If during the fit the cat becomes of trousers made of the cloth several helladonna will cure blood-shot eyes, den, but they seem practically inde-For inflamed eyes apply a wash of weak structible, and have been washed a borax and water. After catching cold doz n times. Most of these article cats will succee and show all signs of were manufactured for me at Passale influenza. They may have sore threats N. J. The gray cloth came from the with dipatheritic symptoms which they Garmania Mills in Holyoke, This eatch from children. Wrap the throat cheviot cloth can be washed twenty in flannel wet with cosmoline and give times without injuring the material. Is faw drops of sulphate of soda in wa- would be spleaded for workingmen

ter."-N. E. M. Hale, in Chicago Tribs clothes. "Though possessing so great a powof resistance to the action of water, -The National Garette says that Intern be manufactured of Ameri-

"These nettles grow in prod grou-

mantity all through the Jersey swamps. This year the yield on my place near Newark was twenty to tweaty-five per ment. of pure fiber from this dried stock. The nettles must be cut about the end of September, when the sap begins to ripen in accordance with the laws of your climate here. Of course, as one goes further south the nettles will ripen earlier. The plants attain a height of five or six feet. Ten days ago I received stalk from California eleven feet in height and three-eighths of an inch in thickness. It was sent me by a Mr.

"In Germany a hectare, about two and a half acres of land, yields about 20,000 pounds of green stalks. Th-loss when dried will average 20 to 25 per cent. Since these stalks thrive on the tops of the Allegheny Mountains, here is no reason why they should not ecultivated in every State of the Union. am now negotiating with a prominent irm of manufacturers in this city whi ntend to use the fiber in the manu-

Drury, a druggist living in Lower Cal-

fornia, who takes great interest in bot-

facture of stockings. "The first fibers of the Ind an plant I ver saw were those exhibited by John Marshall, of Leeds, who had devoted he best years of his life, from 1810 to 1851, to discovering the secret process of dissolving the resinous gum that holds the floers together. He finally succeeded, and the beautiful exhibit he made in 1851 excited general interest all over Europe, and first attracted m own attent on to the plant. Rami sellin open market in London at the rate of 17 or 18 cents a pound. There is no market for the American nettle fiber but it could be made a profitable article of export." - Philade p da Press.

## FIRE-PROOF INDIANS.

Picturesque Acts of Leger lemain Among the Southern Indians. Mr. John R. Sweet, who has recently

been traveling in New Mexico and Arizona, gave an interesting and graphic sketch to a Denver Tribune reporter of the "hashkawn dance," which he had witne sed at one of the Navajo | Tower Hill to be beheaded. agencies. It took place in a large corral, or inclosure of an irregularly circuar form, about forty pages in diameter. Its fence, about eight feet high, was constructed of fresh jumper and pinon boughs. In the center was a conical pile of dry wood, about twelve feet high, which was to make the great central fire. Around this, a few feet from the fence, a dozen smaller fires werburning for the comfort and convenience of the spectators, who numbered about five hundred men, women washes himself on his marrage morn and children, gathered here and hopes to be washed after death, from various parts of the Navajo When he feels hard and uncomfortable country. The fire dance was the most ime before the dancers entered, I sun. heard strange sounds mingled with the blowing of the ballalo horn. The sounds were much like the call of the sandhill crane, and may, perhaps, be properly called "trumpeting," and they were made by the dancers constantly during the exercises. The noises continued to grow louder and come nearer, until we heard them at the opening in the East, and in a moment after men having no more clothing on than a breechclout catered. Every right. But with the great mass of hu- man bore a long, thick bunkle of called upon to prescribe, and no one manity economy is the first consideras shredded cedar tark in each hand, ex-The material thus the east the leader advaned toward east. He performed as mileacast at the south, the west and the north, but beto e the northern brand was the own he rable cloth. The fibre can be produced | each brand disappeared over the feace. | histiness. theinal virtue. Soon they scattered dame over the naked hands and arms o apply the brands to the r own made. bodies, and the bodies of their com- in avoiding difficulties. rades a front of them no man ever inner struck the vet m vigorous presued, rubbed the back of the latter tously with large quantities of nettles overtook some one else. At each ap- mother resided. After two months of winging their way overhead, south- husband which she had just received dancer dropped if and rushed trumpering out of the corral. Thus one by the fase cles of the fallen fragments of cerning your husband." back, lit thom, and but led the r hands

> reporter. "They were not hurt in the least," was the answer. "I believe they were recepted by a conting of earth or cla aint. That however did no task he offeel any less strange. I make no held many ter scenes on the alagemany acts of threeating and the-hand ing by evillad jugalers and man fire dances by other Indian tribes, innoth ag comparable to this. The conlacressor es Were unique.

"Were they not blatered?" asked the

scourging lost souls with the eternal-fire could scarcely be pictured to look more awiel.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-The penalty for stealing a dog in China is death by decapitation.

-There are 400 newspapers published in London. Of these 16 are morning, 9 are evening, and 375 are weekly.

-Over twenty thousand Germans are employed in London. monopol zing almost ent rely the barber, tailor and waiter trades. -The tree in Japan from which the varnish for the famous lacquerwork i-

made is disappearing, and the country is threatened with the loss of one of its greatest industries. It is proposed to supply London with m lk from Holland. Four stram ers will carry the milk from Amsterdam to Harwich, and from the latter

"Do nothing; say nothing; time w'll put everething to rights," is Emperor William's invariable answer when one member of his family comes to complain of another.

point refrigerator cars will convey it to

-One of the principal graces of Sarah, Duchess of Marborough, was a prodigious abundance of tine hair. One day at her to let, to anger her hero t lord, she cut off her commanding tress-

es and flung them in his face. -Virgif's birthplace, the little v llage of Petole, in the Lombardy plain, about five m les from Mantua, has just begun to build a monument to the poet. Close to the village rises a small hill, the Monthelli di Virgilio, and here, according to local tradition, stood the house in which Virgil was born.

The room in the Tower of London in which Sir Walter Raleigh was so long imprisoned is 8x14 feet in size, and so low that it was impossible for Raleigh to stand erect in it. The walls of the room are eighteen feet in thickness, and there is only one window-an opening 10x20 inches-from which the only thing that can be seen is the blank wall of an adjoining building. Here Raleigh Lyed for fourteen years, never being once out of the room until the day on which he was taken to Great

-The major ty of houses in Abyssinia have a second story, or at least an attic, term nating in a thatched roof. The walls are invariably of mud. Within live the occupants, with their cattle, fowls, dogs, cats and a Noah's ark of insects, which the natives foster with the greatest care by not touching soap and by using very little water. There is plenty of water, however, and the sorp grows on trees, but an Ethiopian will tell you without a blu h that he is necessar ly washed at birth, he will amount himself with mutton fit picturesque and startling of all. Some till his head and body glisten in the

## GOSSIPPING.

Some of the Evils Which Result [From a Miscrable Social Practice.

There are social evils which appear o be impregnable to assaults of whatever kind, and gossiping is one of them. One of the beauties of the isolation of the parent couple in Eden was that there was no goss p between them. Adam having no club nor street corner need feel any loss of dignity in doing so tion. Wood is too dear. The fibre of humane an act. When medicine is not nettle costs but a third of the average smaller fagots of the sime material. no eallers, we may reasonably infer haman fam ly when there was no meighhorhood gossiping. The period was brief, however, nut I we find men and from that ago down to the present we may read homiles and hear denunciations of the reprehensible practice. shouldy makes a very cheap and du. In with it the ragots of his comeades. As But gossiping has maintained life and It appears to have, like oband ran, apparently without concert, those who not only do not thus talk. he in at the death, the rand racing causing the brands to but who fain would not be arrovil spoken | The writehed fox which was to furtarow out long, brilliant streamers of of any, who will even seek to disdain hish the announced was exhibited in a normal words. For one of these, who leage in a Ninth street shop window, of the dancers. They then proceeded can withhold admiration? What a and was nearly frightened to death by world of good is accomplished by these the crowds which gathered around.

once turning around. At times the bedone a good character by fall talk, even when such is not intended. Dame blows with his flaming wand; again Gossip is an arrant gad-about, earrying he seized the flame as if it were a a paint pot and brush by which a fresh sponge, and, creeping close to the one conting is out on any story with her every repetition of it. From "somefor several moments as if he were buths | thing black she has bur a few calls to as him. In the menutime the sufferer | make to produce "three black crows." voild entering with some one infront of But for the conservative, scandal-mating hom, and, in tura, but me in thance, I element of society, the old dame would in front of him, he proceeded to in perpetual furniod. A petied, only spange" his own back, and might daughter of a wealthy widow wedded a keep this up while making two or torce | young lawyer, and the two settleddown circuits around the fire, or until be to housekeeping where the bride's plication of the blaze the loud trumpets | wedded life the young wife rushed in ing was heard, and it often seemed as agitation to her mother's house, one a flock of a hundred cranes were day, to repeat a sily scandal upon her ward through the darkness. If a from the lips of a servant. She had brand became extinguished it was It only begun repeating the story when again from the central fire; but when it the moth r rose, s anding, and positing was so far consumed as to be no longer to the door, said: "Leave my house, held conveniently in the hand the and never put foot in it nortell any one you are in daught r again unti you have sufficient self-respect not to listen one they all departed, and the specia- to the gubble of servants, and to never fors stemped into the arena, picked up infor a world of gowly to any one conlater the wife told her husband, for the in the flames as a charm again the first time, of the incident, and declared that her uninterrupted happiness during those live years was largely due to the retake receive from her mather.

The most detestable gossips are those who go back and forth between persons estronged, widening the between them. The warmest of friends may by this process be parent laws unsemp-obtaining enemies. He or she who a to the role of street of strice is nothing less than or moral. He or she who yets the part of pence-make in such promises has the expressed upproval of the Divine Marter Himself ie having said "they shall be called

the children of God. A notable consumuation of a suit be-

tween two well-to do planters occurred four years ago in a Superior Court of a Southern State. The estates of the litigants, each comprising a number of hundred acres, lay adjoining, and even before either owner was in posses. s on one fence had divided them. Both were high strung, dignified men, the weakness of each being that of inher ted bot-headedness. Through the prevari ation of some s nister neighlor A was led to make some impulsive critie sm upon B, which the listener re-peated to the latter. B retaliated in kind, which A hearing of, the friendship of long standing was ruptured. Twin fences were determined on, but they could not agree upon how and where they should be run. A suit at law by A was met with a countersuit by B. For two years after the filing of the actions continuances were had for one cause or ar other. When the cases were at leng h set.

and each party had half a hundred witnesses at Court, the Judge of the Court asked if any effort had been made to have the differences between the I t gan.s settled by arb tration. The respect ve attorn vs answered that no agreement could be had upon who should const tote a board of arbitration. The Judge then, o d ring the attorneys to be seared, addressed the two principals, asking them to come forward and stand one on e there de of the bench. Leaning back in his chair and looking first one and then the other in the face as he proceeded, he reminded them of the boyhood time when they three had played and attended school together: of how their respective fathers had through I fe lived as neighbors not only peaceably, but cordully; of three graves near together in the country churchyard, in which the three fathers were buried; of the early manhood of him-elf and the two litigants when they were bosom companions and inseparable. "Gentlemen," he said, "I have always found in you both the same honorable qualities that bound me to you then; may I be permitted to settle this dispute between you wi hout assistance of evidence or jury?" answered yes. "I know every foot of the boundary line," he then said. "and so need none of the maps you have had made." While each looked over a shoulder of the Judge, he drew a line on a slip of paper, made a heavy dot for a certain large oak, and d rected that north from that tree A should maintain a good fence, while B should keep up the fence running south from "Does the decision satisfy you?" he inquired. Each asswered in the affirmative. "Mr. Clerk," the Judge addressed that officer, "you will foot up the costs accrued in these cases and hand the bill to me: I propose to settle it out of my own pocket." A stepped forward and proposed that he should settle the costs, "for," said he, I brought the suit." But to this B v gorously objected, claiming that he having answered with a counter suit was ent tled to pay at least half the bill. The Judge directed the costs to be divided according to B's proposition, and then turning to the two he ordered, "Now, you two shake hands!" The order was obeyed, and thus harmony was restored to a community which, through the work of evil gossiping, had been for more than two years almost in

It does appear that men should learn to disregard misch ef-making gossips. Indiana State Sentinel.

## THE FOX GOT AWAY.

How Mrs. Secretary Chandles Shocked Washington Soci. ty and Sav. & Reynard's Life

For a week rast the society journals have been full of goss p about a fox women telling tales on each other and hunt which was to take place at General Beal's farm, two or three miles out ide the city. Cabinet Ministers' wives the ladies of Schators' families talked about it at their receptions, and tongue. Gentleness will be necessary at the rate of about eighteen cents per some of the speciators biew into their storacy, thrived under abuse. If the the young men about town discussed it bound, while wood in its natural state hands, and made a motion as if to-stag levil is ever suppressed it must be by at their clubs. Several young ladies, some substance after the departing some other tastics than assault. It amongst whom were Senator Bayard's hame. When the fagots were all lit might be successfully flanked if the hus daughter, were going to follow the erally food should be withheld for two just as wood does, and its introduction the whole hand began a wild rare man family would leisurely content hounds as far as they could, while their hours, unless otherwise directed. Cats would not require any change to be around the fire. At first they kept plate the difference between the tabler escorts. Licentenant theory, of the close together and spat upon one and and the person whose tongue speaks no mavy. Witham Eastis and a dozen other when the gums should be lanced and of mine are covered by several patents other some scholance of supposed and of he latter class gents with aristocratic names, were to -both women and mea. Take e are no the rough ero secountry riding and

Mrs. Secretary Chandler, however, It is easy for irreparable injustice to though a friend of the hunters, is a memoer of the S. P. C. A. She disapproved of the sport, and this morning a card in the newspapers gave notice that arrests would follow if it were attempted.

Society was terribly exercised, but the young gentlemen and ladies stood their ground, and a number of them gathered near the Arlington Hotel at the time announced to-day, ready to At times, when a dancer found no one have and keep the major ty of mankind ride to the starting point, when an agent of the Humane Society bore down upon them. He was astr do a very melaneholy looking animal, with eropped ears, very conspicuous ribs and a bob tail.

In spite of the manifest desire of the gentlemen to avoid him, he managed to make his horse shamble up to one of them, and announced that he was going along. They started up Connect:cur avenue at a lively gat, but by breaking the rules of the society he managed to keep well in the rear, and with a horde of small boys following behand, added plenty of excitement, if not pleasure, to the expedition.

Most of the passers-by thought the fox hout had already begun. Miss Bayard and one or two other ladies, handsom is mounted and followed by grooms, joined them at the head of the avenue, and then the whole cavaleads rods rapidly out into the country-They reached the rendezvous in a short time, but not quickly enough to shut the gates on the unjuvited guests, and consultation was decided on.

The gentlemen were for going on with the hunt, but the ladles had the terro sof the Police that ricefore them, and begged that one, would give it up. The read was the a very well salarned for furned tad on exilization, and rn i for the woods, while it vor, il sentesol te s at on of Wasa n from s best sucirty, in a very bad humor, ramibled back to the city. - Washington Cor. Indianapolis Journal.