

LATE NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign and Domestic.

A one-wheel skate has been patented.

There are over 8000 Indians in Nevada.

The losses by the Vincennes, Ind., fire aggregate \$120,000.

In spite of the doctors Gen. Grant seems to be steadily gaining.

The strike of tailors in Paris is participated in by 7500 workmen.

Ex-Secretary of State Frelinghuysen is gradually but surely dying.

China is going to work her coal mines with labor imported from Europe.

James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, the well-known publishers, have failed.

The Minneapolis mills last week beat the record by turning out 150,828 barrels of flour.

It is now thought that more than twenty people perished in the recent Brooklyn disaster.

The Indians at Qu'Appelle have left their reservation, and a general uprising is feared.

In the northern counties of Indiana about two-thirds of the bees died last winter.

The cold wave throughout the West has injured fruits and vegetables to a considerable extent.

In Mexico, railroad conductors and engineers are arrested and lodged in jail when they run over a man.

In the Dominion Parliament a resolution favoring reciprocity with the United States was voted down, 68 to 65.

The next international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in San Francisco in 1887.

A Toronto Lodge of Free Masons has expelled one of its members for being a "secularist, agnostic and free-thinker."

Mrs. Weidon, the vocalist, was awarded in a London court damages of \$60,000 against Gounod, the composer, for libel and breach of contract.

Geo. W. Tripp, 70 years old, of Freeville, N. Y., hanged himself, on being informed that his wife, whose age is 75, had a cancer and could not live.

Mr. Walter F. Johnson, a wealthy farmer of Movequa, Ill., was thrown under a revolving corn-cutter, and fatally wounded by the machinery.

The jury in the case of Dick Short, for stabbing Capt. Phelan, returned a verdict of not guilty. The judge expressed astonishment at the verdict.

A memorial to Edgar Allan Poe has been unveiled at the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, in New York, Edwin Booth making the presentation speech.

A New York syndicate has purchased 200,000 acres of land in Dickson and Humphreys counties, Tenn., which will be settled by Northern colonists.

The race for the 2,000 guineas stakes at Newmarket, was won by Paradox, which was ridden by Fred Archer. Paradox is now the favorite for the English Derby.

At Walthamville, Ga., a party of negroes quarreled over a game of poker and six were killed and five injured. The fight assumed the proportions of a small riot.

At Charlotte, N. C., recently, a house occupied by Minnie Bell and Lizzie Blunt, two women of doubtful character, was blown up by dynamite and badly wrecked.

New York market reports indicate that the winter wheat crop east of the Rocky Mountains this year will fall short 100,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels of the crop of 1884.

Princess Louise sent a telegram to the Canadian Minister of Militia, asking that fifty pounds of tobacco and five hundred pipes be presented to the troops in the Northwest.

Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg was married May 6 to Princess Marie. The ceremony was a quiet one. Emperor William and all the members of the imperial family were present.

One of boilers of the Tremont Hotel, at Galveston, Texas, exploded, killing a number of persons, wounding several others and doing great damage to the hotel and neighboring property.

Near Lancaster, Pa., May 12th, Mrs. Hiram Pantz, a woman of unscrupled mind jumped into a creek with her two youngest children and they were all drowned. Their bodies were recovered.

The war-ship Niagara, which was sold at auction in Boston recently, for \$14,300, aided in laying the first Atlantic cable, and took home the earliest Japanese embassy visiting the United States.

King Louis, of Bavaria, has ordered the manager of the Royal Theatre at Munich to produce Sardou's "Theodora." His Majesty will be the sole auditor, and the freak will cost him 250,000 francs.

The three men in England who pay taxes on the highest assessed value of personal property are Giles Lodor, \$15,000,000; Richard Thornton, \$14,000,000; and Baron Lionel Rothschild, \$13,500,000.

Sawyer and Mann have beaten Edison in the courts on the priority of electric light patents. The court held that Sawyer's invention was perfected in March, 1878, and the Edison not till October, 1879.

In the Ohio Penitentiary a colored convict named Wilson thrust his head into a kettle of molten iron. When pulled away, the hair, flesh and scalp were burned off from the forehead to the back of the neck.

England does one-third of all banking business of the world. The Bank of England holds one-seventeenth of all the deposits of Great Britain. The total amount held is, in round numbers, \$27,000,000,000.

A column of three hundred Canadian troops and police from Battleford, had a fight of seven hours with six hundred Indians under Poundmaker one day last week. Eight white men were killed and twelve wounded.

The average maple sugar crop of Vermont is in the neighborhood of twelve million pounds, but this year it will exceed that amount. The Green Mountain State produces about one-third of the sugar crop of the country.

The White Cross Line Belgian steamer Helvetia, with general cargo, which started from Antwerp, April 23d, for Montreal, sunk off Seatterie, Cape Briton, May 6th. This is the fourth steamer of that line which has been lost within many years.

Professor C. V. Riley, entomologist of the Agricultural Department, says that the United States will soon be visited by two swarms of locusts of the thirteen and seventeen-year species, remaining until July. He predicts that they will do but little damage.

A prominent citizen of Gordon, Ga., met with a singular death recently. On returning from a trip over his field he noticed bees swarming. He undertook to live them, when they turned upon him and settling upon his face, hands and neck, stung him to death.

A handcar with a man and boy, names unknown, went through the open draw-bridges of the Canadian Southern Railroad across the Detroit river, six miles below Detroit, May 14th, drowning both of them. Another man and woman who were on the handcar jumped off to save themselves.

There was no city in Europe with a million inhabitants at the beginning of the present century, the most populous being London, with 855,000 persons. There are now five European cities with upwards of a million inhabitants, and the first two of which contain in the aggregate 7,000,000 persons.

MARKET REPORTS:

Portland.

WHEAT—Per cbl. valley, \$1.30@1.32; Walla Walla, \$1.25@1.27.

FLOUR—Per bbl. standard brands, 1.50; superfine, \$2.50@2.75; country brands, \$4@4.25.

BEANS—Per cbl. small whites, \$2.50; bayos, \$2.50; pink, \$2.50; butter, \$2.50.

BUTTER—Per lb. choice dairy, 23c@25c; country store, 10c@15c; Eastern, 22c.

CHEESE—Per lb. choice local, 12c@14c; imported, 12c@15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Per lb. apples, 5c@8c; plums, 6c@8c; prunes, 8c@10c; peaches, 10c; raisins, 8c@10c.

EGGS—Per doz, 12c.

GRAIN—Per lb. oats, 11c; tins, Eastern, 11c; tins, Oregon, 11c.

OAT MEAL—Common, \$3.50 @ cbl.

CORN MEAL—Per cbl, \$3.

HOMINY—Per cbl, \$3.75.

CRACKED WHEAT—Per cbl, \$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per cbl, \$3.75.

RYE FLOUR—Per cbl, \$4.

RICE—Island, \$3.50; China, mixed, \$1.75.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 2c; onions, 4c; carrots, 5c; turnips, 5c; beets, 5c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2-lb cans, 15c; 1-lb, 10c; green peas, 15c; green corn, \$1.25@1.50.

COFFEE—Per lb. Guatemala, green, 11c@12c; Costa Rica, 12c; old Government Java, 20c.

POTATOES—Quote in bushels: Garnet chilis, 15c; early rose, 15c; Burbank seedlings, 17c; peerless, 15c.

POULTRY—Chickens, per doz, \$3.50@4; ducks, \$5@6; geese, \$6@8; turkeys, \$7@10.

PROVISIONS—Hams, per lb, 11c@13c; bacon, 10c@12c.

PICKLES—Per keg, \$1.10@1.25.

SALT—Liverpool, \$16@20 per ton.

SUGARS—Quote in bbls: (A) patent cubic, 7c; (B) crushed, 7c; dry granulated, 7c; golden C, 5c; extra powdered, 7c.

SEEDS—Wholesale to farmers per cbl, red clover, \$15; alfalfa, \$18; white clover, \$35; alsike, \$32; timothy, prime, \$7.50; Kentucky blue grass, extra clean, \$15; perennial ryegrass, \$15; red top, \$12; orchard grass, \$18; rye black, \$2; bone meal, 1/2 ton, \$38; bone phosphates, \$45.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Lemons, \$9@2.25 per case; bananas, \$4.00; coconuts, 8c; oranges, \$1.75@2.00 per 100.

BRAN—Per ton, \$12@14.

MIDDINGS—Per ton, \$20@25.

GROUND BARLEY—Per ton \$21@23.

OATS—Choice milling, 30c; choice feed, 32c@34c.

WHEAT—Per ton, \$6.50@11.

HOPS—Per lb, 8c@9c.

WOOL—Valley, 10c@18c; eastern Oregon, 10c@17c.

GRAIN BAGS—Per lb. Calcutta, 6c.

HIDES—Dry, 10c; salted, 6c@7c.

BROOMS—Per doz, \$2.25@3.50.

San Francisco.

BAGS—Calcutta wheat bags, 5c.

FLOUR—Extra, \$4.25@5.00 per bbl; superfine, \$2.75@3.75.

WHEAT—No. 1 shipping, \$1.37@1.40 per cbl; No. 2, \$1.32@1.35; Milling, \$1.42@1.45.

BARLEY—No. 1 feed, \$1.30; brewing, 1.45.

OATS—Feed, \$1.15@1.35 per cbl; Surprise and choice milling, \$1.40@1.55; Black, \$1.10@1.20.

CORN—Large yellow, \$1.30@1.32 per cbl; small, yellow, \$1.40@1.42; white, \$1.40@1.45.

RYE—\$1.15@1.17 per cbl.

GROUND BARLEY—\$2.50@2.59 per ton.

MIDDINGS—\$2.50@2.59 per ton.

CRACKED CORN—\$2.50@2.59 per ton.

BRAN—\$15.00@15.50 per ton.

CORNWHEAT—\$1.25@1.50 per cbl.

CORNMEAL—Feed, \$2.50@2.99 per ton.

HOPS—4c@8c per lb.

HAY—Barley, \$8@12 per ton; alfalfa, \$10@12; wheat, \$10@16.

STRAW—5c@6c per bale.

ONIONS—New, \$2.50@3.75 per cbl.

POTATOES—Early rose, old, 9c@11c; new, 7c@9c; Chile garnet, 35c@40c; Peerless, 45c@50c; Burbank seedlings, 65c@75c; Petaluma, 40c@45c.

BEANS—Small white, \$1.75@2 per cbl; pea, \$2@2.25; pink, \$1.45@1.55; red, \$2@2.25; bayos, \$2.75@2.87; butter, \$1@1.35; lima, \$1.85.

SEEDS—Yellow mustard, 2c@2c per lb; brown mustard, 2c@2c; alfalfa, \$17@18 per cbl; canary, 3c@4c; hemp, 3c@3c; flax, 2c@2c; rye, 2c@2c; timothy, 3c@3c.

DRIED PEAS—Green, \$3@3.50 per cbl; Marrowfat, 3c.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 7c per cbl; turnips, 5c@6c; beets, 4c@6c; parsnips, \$1; carrots, 4c@6c; green peas, 1c@1c per lb; tomatoes, \$2@2.25 per box.

FRUIT—Apples, 7c@8c per box; lemons, Sicily, \$6@6.50; Los Angeles, \$1@1.25; bananas, \$2@4 per bunch; Mexican limes, \$10@11 per box; California do, 5c@6c per small boxes; Los Angeles oranges, \$1@1.25; strawberries, \$4@5 per chest; cherries, 2c@3c per drawer; gooseberries, 5c@6c per lb; currants, 3c@5c per drawer.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried apples, 2c per lb for quarters and 2c for sliced; Alden & Plummer, 5c@6c; pears, sliced, 3c@4c; whole, 4c; plums, pitted, 7c@8c; do unpitted, 1c@2c; peaches, unpeeled, 7c@8c; peeled, 13c; apricots, 9c; German prunes, 4c; French do, 5c; nectarines, 9c; blackberries, 10c; California Figs, 2c@3c; California raisins, \$1@1.50 for loose and \$1.75@2 for layers; London do, \$2@2.25.

NUTS—California almonds, 7c@8c per lb for hard shell and 11c@12c for soft; peanuts, 18c@19c; California walnuts, 7c@8c; pecan, 12c@13c; filberts, 1c; Brazil, 10c; hickory, 7c@9c; coconuts, \$5.50@6 per 100.

HONEY—Comb, 6c@9c per lb for best grades; candied, 4c@5c; extracted, 4c@5c.

BESWAX—25c@27c per lb for yellow.

LARD—California, tins, 10c@11c; 5-lb tins, 9c@10c.

BUTTER—Fresh roll, fancy dairy, 15c@19c per lb; good to choice, 17c@18c; common to fair, 16c@17c; inferior store grades, 12c@14c; milk roll, choice new, 3c.

CHEESE—California, 7c@10c per lb; New York Cream, 10c@17c.

EGGS—16c@17c per dozen for California; Eastern, 10c@16c.

POULTRY—Geese, \$1.50@1.75 per pair for old and \$2@2.75 for young; ducks, \$5@5.50 per dozen for old and \$9@9.50 for young; hens, \$7@7c; old roosters, \$7@8c; young, \$7@7c; broilers, \$9@10c; turkeys, live, 17c@18c per lb for hens and 18c@17c for roblers.

HIDES—Dry, per lb, usual selection, 18c@18c; dry kip, 18c@18c; dry calf, 20c; salted steers, 50 to 55c, 8c.

TALLOW—Good, 5c per lb.

WOOL—San Joaquin, 11c@14c per lb; choice northern, 18c@20c.

SALT—Liverpool, 15c@25c per ton; California, fine, \$14@16; do, coarse, \$19@21.

SUGAR—Dry granulated, 6c; extra fine cubes, 6c; fine crushed, 6c; powdered, 6c; extra fine powdered, 7c.

SYRUP—American refinery is quoted at 30c in bbls, 22c in 1/2 bbls, 37c in 5-gal kegs, and 47c in 1-gal tins.

James C. Smiddy, the most trusted inmate of the Joliet penitentiary, serving as dispensary clerk, killed himself with morphine because of his failure to receive a pardon which had been promised him. He was serving a life sentence.

The Red Sea has encroached upon the land as far as Resetta, Egypt, whose inhabitants are in great distress. Cattle are dying by hundreds from drinking the salt water, and all the fresh water has to be brought to the city many miles by rail.

Capt. Kand, of the United States steamer Galena, lying at Colon, handed over to the Colombian commander two rebel leaders who had assisted Prestan in burning the city. They were court-martialed, and a few hours later were publicly hanged at the precise spot where they fired the town.

LEAVING CARDS.

The Significance of Visiting Cards and How They Should be Distributed.

The object of leaving cards is to signify that a call has been made, due civility shown, and a like civility expected in return. The routine of card-leaving may thus be briefly explained:

One lady calls upon another, and, on finding her "not at home," leaves a card, saying: "For Lady Jones." If the lady calling is married, she also leaves two of her husband's cards with her own. She leaves two of his cards because one is intended for Lady Jones and one for Sir John Jones. If Lady Jones has grown-up daughters, the lady calling turns down a corner of her visiting-card to include them in the call made to the mother; but if a married daughter were on a visit to her mother a separate card would be left for her, and also for any other visitor of Lady Jones' with whom the lady calling is acquainted.

If a mother has grown-up daughters, the names are printed on her card, "Miss Smith, Miss Ethel Smith," and whether with her or not when calling the card is still left with their names upon it. Young ladies are not supposed to have cards of their own during the lifetime of their mothers, and if while still young they lose their mothers their names appear on the cards of the ladies who take them out, whether it be an aunt, a married sister, or a sister-in-law, or even a grandmother. If they permanently reside with one of their relatives, their names would be printed on the cards; if only temporary, merely penciled. When young ladies live with their fathers, who are widowers, and who chaperon them, their joint names are printed on a lady's visiting card. Until a young lady has attained what is termed a certain age, it argues no little independence of action to have a card of her own, but when she no longer requires chaperoning she is entitled to a card of her own, being clearly her own mistress, and able to choose her own acquaintances.

It should be understood that when a lady is at home to the lady calling upon her, she must not on any account leave her card on taking her departure, as the fact of having seen her friend does away with the reason of leaving a card, viz.: to intimate that she has called; but she leaves two of her husband's cards on the hall table, presuming that he, her husband, is not with her. Even if she had seen the master of the house, she still leaves the cards as a mark of civility on the part of her absent husband. She does not leave more than two, whether the master of the house is at home or not.

People who do not understand the meaning of card-leaving are frantically anxious to send visiting-cards by post to their acquaintances in lieu of calling upon them. Only the greatest ignorance of the usages of good society can excuse such an idea. If distance is too great to keep up a calling acquaintance there is no civility in sending names and addresses on visiting cards by post; they convey nothing and they mean nothing, unless left in person, and it is difficult to imagine how the notion of sending visiting-cards by post could enter the heads of any one pretending to be in society.

Cards of inquiry are another stumbling-block to the uninitiated. These are also anxious to send by post, which would entirely do away with the politeness intended; they must be left in person, as a matter of course, and the words "To inquire after Mrs. Brown" should be written on the top of the card. When a card of inquiry is left by a lady she does not leave her husband's cards on that occasion, a call not being intended, but simply an inquiry after health, to evince sympathy and interest. The same applies to cards of "Return thanks for kind inquiries." These words are also written on the top of the cards, and the cards are left by a member of the family, when not by the invalid herself, when the invalid is the husband or son, it is still the wife or mother who returns thanks for kind inquiries.

As regards P. P. C. cards, the same rule holds good; they can not be sent by post, they must be left in person. The letters P. P. C. a guifty pour prendre congé, and are left on the eve of a departure for any length of time.

Visiting cards are left when a lady is not at home, when time does not admit of making a call, when the acquaintance is too slight to warrant making a call, when it is not desired that the acquaintance should develop into a calling acquaintanceship, when asked by a mutual friend to call on a stranger, when an invitation is sent by a stranger through a mutual friend, when leaving a letter of introduction on a stranger, and after entertainments.

Cards can only be sent in between purely business calls are made, and between persons unacquainted with each other. Cards should never be sent in when social calls are made. It is quite sufficient for a lady to give her name to the servant.

Wedding-cards and memorial-cards have long been out of date, and are hardly worth alluding to in this place; still, they have existed, which is a reason for referring to them at all.

A lady's visiting-card is printed in small, clear copper-plate type, and free from any kind of embellishment. It is thin and unglazed, the size three and a half inches in width, and two and a half inches in depth. The name is printed in the center of the card and the address in the left-hand corner.

A gentleman's card is also thin and unglazed, the size three inches in width, and one and a half inches in depth.

The usual hours for leaving cards are from three to five, although they are extended from half-past two until six o'clock, time and distance being taken into account. Cards are not left in the morning, as a general rule, save under exceptional circumstances, such as cards of inquiry, etc.—English Paper.

In the war of the rebellion Governor Hartranft's regiment was numbered Fifty-one, and Governor Hoyt's, who succeeded him in the gubernatorial chair, was number Fifty-two.—Pittsburgh Post.

—Dr. Bickersteth, author of the poem "Yesterday, To-day and Forever," has been created Bishop of Exeter, Eng.

PNEUMONIA.

A History of the Disease—Its Cause and Prevention.

The question is often asked whether pneumonia occurs more frequently than formerly, and whether it has in any respects the character of a zymotic disease? Sudden death from it, like that of Dr. Draper some time since, and that of Dr. Damrosch recently, call special attention to it; and all the more because it occupies so large a place in the weekly winter and spring tables.

We think that tables of statistics and the experience of physicians go to show that the disease is more prevalent than formerly. The fact that it often attacks the more robust of the population at the middle periods of life, makes its investigation still more important. Dr. Vivian Poore, in a recent lecture at the International Health Exhibition, London, gives the following list of diseases resulting from the wrong use of refuse, and so dependent on foul water or foul air: sore throat, typhoid fever, cholera, diarrhoea, diphtheria, scarlet fever, acute pneumonia. In the Medical Gazette, New York, February 1880, Professor Leaming, of St. Luke's Hospital, published a valuable paper on "Endemic Pleuro-Pneumonia." In it he says "Endemic pleuro-pneumonia in New York during the last ten or twelve years, has had distinct and peculiar factors." For many years a form of fatal pleuro-pneumonia has prevailed in the cities of the Southern States, while in the North there was another form of this disease, of mild type and easy management. At the same time there was a gradual procession of the fatal form northward, overrunning Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, until, about 1868, it reached New York. Statistics are given from 1856 to 1875 which seem to prove the statement. In the study of mycology there has also been found a microbe, or vegetative organism, which is believed to be special to pneumonia, although, like many others, it lacks the confirmation of culture and an inoculated pneumonia therefrom. As the pleura is almost always involved in the inflammation, the double name is more descriptive. The fact that there is such a lung lesion as pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, which has a distinctly zymotic character, favors the view that the disease we call pneumonia may have a specific character. The term typhoid-pneumonia has been used to describe that form which is most sudden, and which, with prostrating symptoms almost from the start, hurries on to a fatal termination. The agency of foul air in causing pneumonia is no longer doubted.

When an audience rushes out from an ill-ventilated and crowded assembly room into the open air, it is not simply that there is a sudden change of temperature. The circulatory system of the lungs and the vaso-motor nerve supply of its tens of thousands of minute vessels is seriously affected and depressed by such foul air. The unembarrassed lung rapidly adjusts itself to changes of temperature, if not too intense. But, if, by bad air, we paralyze the power of adjustment, the impression is profound, or, if there is reaction, it is in the direction of congestion. We need, therefore, to emphasize the fact that acute lung diseases are not less dependent upon the depressing influences of befouled air than upon thermometrical and barometrical changes. Nor is all of this foul air found within houses.

Travel a few blocks in the lower part of New York City upon the sidewalks of narrow streets, with an elevated railroad above, where bright sunshine never gets, and see if you do not feel more than a chilliness, or a depressed condition of feeling, especially if it be one of those days a little warm, in which the atmosphere approaches to saturation. The befouled air depresses the lungs, enfeebls their powers of adjustment, and many a case of pneumonia is started in this way. While we are not positive that pneumonia is directly a zymotic disease, we are very sure that foul air in houses, in assembly rooms, in theaters, churches and school-houses and streets has much to do therewith. Children in schools are not quite as susceptible as are adults of middle life to such influences as cause pneumonia. It is very desirable that the public generally be apprised of these risks. It will, of course, first of all lead to great care as to the condition of the skin, which, it is to be remembered, is a covering a little more important even than flannel. The skin is the great excretory for the lungs. As the word means, it sneezes in their stead; not audibly, it is true, but, nevertheless, most effectually acts as the regulator and reliever, if only it is in good condition as to its cleanliness, its circulation, its oil, etc. Lukewarm baths, where cold can not be borne, and good rubbing, not for cleanliness, but for putting this garment in good condition, are exceedingly important. There is as much difference in the quality of skins as of clothing, and much of the difference is owing to difference of treatment. Next in importance to this is it to have comfortable woolen or mixed cotton and wool underclothing. For those especially susceptible a thin silk shirt, under the flannel, is valuable. Keeping the mouth shut, and breathing through the nose, is another precaution. Many a tired man takes a fatal cold just because he goes from the foul air of a room into the open air, without food and in a depressed condition, and in conversation allows the cold air to strike upon the enfeebled lung tissue. In no disease is it more important to attend to first symptoms. A chill is never to be neglected. Hot drinks, a warm bath, a good bed and a ten-grain Dover's powder, within the first three hours, would have saved many a man who has waited until morning, and then the doctor is too late. It is one of those cases in which the great teachings of the preventive art come into application at the beginning of symptoms, or else future medication will not avail.—N. Y. Independent.

—The excess of births over deaths in France in 1883 was 96,843, against 97,027 in 1882, and 108,229 in 1881. The number of departments that lose population during this decline of the excess of births over deaths is greater every year, and now amounts to about thirty per cent. It is singular that the vine-growing districts are the principal defaulter in this respect.

Me Apologized.

A story is told of a Naugatuck man who purchased a load of wood of one of his neighbors. The wood was of such poor quality and so crooked that he complained bitterly about it. Finally, after exhausting his vocabulary, he said: "If I ever see a meaner load of wood than this I'll apologize to you for what I have said." The man who bought the wood moved to Westport, and after several years had passed came home one night and looked over a load of wood that had been left in his yard during the day. He walked around it a few times, and finally went into the house and said to his wife: "I have got to go to Naugatuck right away." "What have you got to go to Naugatuck now for?" inquired his wife. "Why I told Mr. So-and-So that if I ever found a meaner load of wood than the one that he sold me I would apologize to him for what I said about it; I have found it and am going." And he at once took the train for Naugatuck and apologized to the man according to his promise.—Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.