WADING BIRDS.

3

Mabits of the Heron, Stork, Grane, Ibis and the Smaller Waders.

From the long neck and the long naked legs of the heron we may form a pretty good idea of what to expect of all wading birds. no matter how much they may differ in size. The long toes spread out very far apart, and thus prevent the birds from s nking in the soft mud as they wade about in shallow water near the banks of rivers and marshes. Places like these are the favorite haunts of the herons, and here they stand patiently watching for fishes, frogs and small reptiles. Their long necks are admirably suited for reaching out to eatch such creatures, and their slender beaks quickly seize the prey, seldom missing their aim. Herons are found in all parts of the world, and they form one of the great-

est ornaments of our Southern marshes and streams. Their flight, however, is not very graceful. These birds have no tail worth speaking of, so when flying they always stretch out their legs be hand them to act as a rudder, while most other birds tuck their legs snugly away out of sight.

Another large and elegant bird is the crane, which is sometimes over four feet in height, but otherwise not especially remarkable, unless it be for its long migrations twice every year, and for the perfect discipline which is observed on these journeyings.

Those who have read the interesting stories about the storks that live in European and Asiatic cities, and perhaps have seen them there, may be surprised to learn that they are also waders. These city b rds seem to have given up their squatic babils since they came to I've in town, and now they stalk about the streets amidst throngs of people, and are not the least disturbed by them. The pressure of the storks in these c'ties is not only tolerated, but on the contrary, the birds are highly valued because they fead upon garange and small vermin, and in this way help to keep the streets clean. On account of these services especial laws have been made in some countries for their protection.

Their nests, placed in tall trees, towers or chimneys, are coarse affairs, loosely built of sticks. In Holland persons sometimes make false chimneys to the r houses on purpose for the storks to build on, and that family is consider ed fortunate that has a stork's nest upon the roof. These dignified birds are especially numerous in the eastern hemisphere. They assemble in large flocks before starting on their m grations, and it is a common belief that at such times they are consulting about the r intended journey.

The beaut ful ibises inhabit all warm countries. One species, the wood ibis, has gained for itself the reputation of be ng very greedy, and not without good cause. With its strong bill it kills a great many fishes, frogs, snakes, young all gators and other small animals, which form its favorite food. As these v ot ms lie float ng on the water round about the scene of their destruction, the ibis swallows as many as it can well take, and then stands stupidly on the edge of the stream, waiting until this meal is digested before it is able to indulge in another.

Then there is the sacred ibls, which was worshiped by the people of Egypt in olden times. Parhaps they loved th s bird because it devoured the serpents which annoved them so much, or else because it s-turned each year at the time of the overflow of the N le, and

BILL NYE'S BOYHOOD.

A Few Wise Words About the Pernicious Why He Habit of Procrastina

There is a class of persons known of all men everywhere, whose peculiarity is that they are always behind time. If not always, so generally that the exception proves the rule. They are late overmastering passion as I did before, to meals or late in having them ready for others, and so make others late; they are late to bed at n ght and late in the morning in getting up; they are late for the train, and come panting and that go with it. So it is better that in blowing just in time to catch it, or to see it rolling away. They seem somehow to have lost an hour, more or less, out of their lives in intancy or early life. and are therefore compelled evermore to chase that lost period in vain.

BEHIND TIME

When one hears these late people give an account of themselves he is impressed with the conviction that they th nk they have plenty of time to com-pass their plans and enterprises. They are in no hurry about any thing; so they take their case and dawdle or get every thing done there is to do except a few "last little things" that "take only a minute" to do, and then are unconcern ed and confident. The late housewife, having planned her dinner all out, and thinking that she can "rush" it if she gets in a corner, sits at her sewing longer than she ought to, and finds when she tries to make up for the lost time. that the fire won't burn, or some dish turns out badly, and

she hasn't time to prepare another, or somebody comes in and detains her, and so the dinner is late. The tardy church-goer, enjoying the luxury of Sunday rest, reads a I ttle too long, or occupies h m-elf in something else than gett ng all ready for church, and when the last bel, rings he is not in his place in the pew. Or, if it is the house-mother, she thinks she can do a few more chores before she goes, and so she is late, and distorbs the worshipers by coming in out of time. The unpunct ual traveler puts off to the last day or hour before he starts what should have been done the day ! efore or the week before, and finds it impossible or next to impossible to crowd the last preparaous into the fragment of time left him, and so he is late. All these people for-get that the hands of the clock keep moving on "w thout haste, without rest," and that, however it may seem to them, there is only just so much time, just so much and no more, for them to

It is not to be supposed that persons who have the babit of procrastination, of being behind time, or any other mischievous habit, are going to drift out of it and become, without effort, forehanded and punctual, correct and exemplary. It takes mighty and persistent force to break any bad habit, but had habits are broken and good ones formed, as we may observe almost every day. The thing for the person who is always behind time to do is to put all his hurry in at the beginning of any enterprise, to do whatever he can do at once, not to leave any thing until to-morrow that can be done to-day, or until this afternoon that can be done this morning, and to begin in season. He must not allow himself to be diverted from the main issue, to waste his time on side issues, or to forget just how the hands of the clock are moving on, movng on, and bringing the hour he is working toward. He must omit many things, perhaps, that seem des ra-de, but are not of vital importance to the end he is aiming at. The routinist finds it indispensable to drive certain stakes, so to speak, along his course, and require himself to be at these stakes at a certain hour. Said a "If I can business man the other day: have my breakfast exactly at a quarter before eight every morning, every thing goes smoothly all day. I have time to eat my breakfast, time to get to my ofice in season, and time to look over my newspaper." The lady to whom he was talking replied: "If I can get oreakfast in time to have it eaten. cleared away and the dishes all washed and put away before nine o'clock, then my day goes smoothly. There's time for all other domestic enterprises, but if breakfast is late and the d shes hang round till ten or eleven o'clock, the best part of the day is gone and every thing drags." An early breakfast means ariy going to bed and early getting up. We must begin at the right end drags." f we would come out right in the end. The peace of mind that naturally follows punctual and complete prepa-ration for and accomplishment of stated asks is beyond the comprehension of he man or woman who is always behind time. He has no breathing spells, he is always pursued by phantoms that moan "Too late, too late."-N. Y. Tribune.

Does Not Particularly Yearn to Be an Urchin Again.

If I were a boy again, endowed with the same wild passion for plucking watermelons in the dark of the moon, I would no doubt fall a victim to that but looking at it as I do now, I would be wiser. Boys can not, however, have the mature judgment of manhood without the experience and the rheumatism our childhood we may be able to eat raw turnip with safety, and know something later on in life. I notice a great change in myself while comparing my present condition with that of joyous oyhood. Then I had no sense, but I had a good digest on. Now I haven't even the digestion. The hurrying years have cavorted over my sunny head till

they have worn it smooth, but they have left a good deal yet for me to learn. I am still engaged in learning during the lay and putting arnica on my experi-ince at night.

Childhood is said to be the most gladome period in our lives, and in some respects this statement may be regarded is reliable, but it is not all joy. Thave and just as much fun in later years as I I d in boyhood, though the people with vhom I have been thrown in contact daim that their experience has been diferent. I hope they do not mean any hing personal by that.

I do sometimes wish that I could be a boy again, but I smother that wish on second of my parents. What they seed most is rest and change of scene. They still enjoy children, but they yould like a chance to select the chil-Iren with whom they associate.

My parents were blessed with five oright eyed and beautiful little boys, three of whom grew up and by that means became adults. I am in that condition myself. I was the eldest of the family with the except on of my parents. I am still that way. My early fe was rather tempestuous in places, oceasionally flecked with sunshine, but more frequently with retribution. I was not a very good road-ter when young, and so retribution was 'most always just in the act of overtaking me. While outraged justice was getting in its work on me, the other boys escaped through That is another reason why I do not

earn to be a boy aga n.

When we ran away from school to atch chubs, and when we built a fire o cook them and the fire got into the tall, dry grass and burned four miles of ence and sixteen tons of hay for a gentleman for whom I had a high regard, and I went back to put out the fire, the other boys escaped and have remained to ever since.

A just retribution has never had any difficulty in overtaking me and walking up and down over my wishbone. When a party of us had been engaged

n gathering Easter eggs in the barn of gentleman who was away from home at the time, and he returned just as we had filled our pockets with the choicest v ntage of his sun-kissed hens, the other boys escaped while I was occupying the attention of the dog, and I had to slide out of the second story of the barn. It is still fresh in my mind as I write. wore my father's vest at that time and t was larger than was necessary. My father was larger than I at that time, for I was only nine years of age and had not arriv d at my full stature. In sliding down the batten I discovered hat the upper end of it was loose and that my flowing yest had slipped over it, so that when T got down about four feet I hung with the board buttoned inside my bosom and the scrambied egg oozing out of my knick rbockers. The batten had sprung back against the barn in such a way as to prevent my unbuttoning my vest, and while I hung there on the side of the barn like a coon skin, the proprietor came around and accused me of prematurely gatherng his eggs. I had heard truth very highly spoken of by people who had dabbled in it more or less, and o I resolved to try it in this instance. So I admitted that suco was the case, and it was the best thing I could have done, for the man said as I had been so frank with him he would take me down as soon as he got his other work done, and he was as good his word. After he had milked nine cows and fed nine calves he came "ound with a ladder and took me down. a also spanked me and set the dog ont ue, but I did not m nd that, for I was accustomed to it. To hang on the side of a barn, however, like an autumn eaf, trying to kick large holes in the atmosphere, is dis greeable. This incident cast a gloom over my whole life. It has also reconciled me to he awful decree that I can never be a oy again .- Bill Nye, in N. Y. World.



But a hundred years ago p ns so rate and expensive that school dren never thought of sticking or a mate "for the fun of it."

The need of some utensil servin same end with a pin must, from TS

meet it recourse has been had to devices. Most likely our unci

ancestors used thorns for holding their half dozen square meals at a restaurant garments together, and in comparatively modern times Mexicans were wont to substitute thorns of the agave for pins. When some knowledge of working

metals had been acquired pins were made therefrom. In Exodus we read: 'All the pins of the tabernacle and of the court-those used to fasten the gorgeous hangings-"shall be of brass. The pins of the ancient Romans were made of bronze, as are most of those that have been discovered in Egyptian tombs

Until the beginning of the fifteenth century strings, ribbons, hooks, skewers -of such material as the "circumstances" of the wearer admittedplayed the part of pins.

About 1483 pins were first made, from iron wire, in England, the importat on of pins from continental Europe being then prohibited by law.

Toward the middle of the sixteenth century Cathar ne Howard, the fifth Queen of Henry VIII, introduced brass ins into England from France. kitchen when the reporter was shown

In 1626 the English began the manufacture of pins at Gloucester, and the indusiry so prospered that several factories for that urpose were erected, wherein employment was given to nearly two thousand persons.

Shortly after the war of 1812 their manufacture was attempted in the United States, as, owing to the interruptior of trade with foreign nat ons consequent upon the war, a paper of pins inferior to those for which we now pay six cents, cost one dollar. The attempt was unsuccessful. For the "head"-made by winding fine wire sp.rally about one end of the pin and fastened in its place by striking it when heated, with a hammer-was exceed-ingly rule and leade to come off most inopportunely. Such a pin, relie of days long past, lies before us as we write.

In 1831 Dr. John I. Howe of New York, invented a mac ine which made pins with "spun" heads, like those of European make, previously requiring fourteen distinct processes, at one operation-the first machine to do such work automatically. He subsequently devised numerous improvements, and in 1840 patented the "rotary" machine, which makes pins with solid heads.

The production of pins is by no for from five to seven cents, thus bring-ing the daily cost of living down to fifmeans all there is to it. They must be whitened, pol shed, sorted, stuck into teen cents a day or \$1.05 a week. The papers. A boiling in copper pans, with patrons of the place are, of course, not grains of tin, n'tr c ac d and water for three or four hours deposite upon them a thin coating of tin. They are dried and polished by being rolled in a barrel of hot bran or saw-dust, usually the latter. The perfect are separated from the imperfect by swinging them on belts, which throw off the smooth ones faster than the others. A wheel, revolving horizontally and furnished with "fingers" adap ed to the varying length of the pins, sorts them. Then they are stuck on papers by a machine, se simple in its construction that it is tended by two children, who can put up thousands of papers each day. As good pins are now made in this country as abroad, and their principal factories are in Connecticut, some of them making a ton a day. A ton of pins! Yes, it is a large quantity-in number about two millions. But the population of the United States is fifty millions, and twenty-five tons would be necessary in order that each person have one p n a day. Rather a small allowance, is it not, reader? Sc there is no need that we take especial pains to lose or destroy them from fear that the world will be glutted with pins and those engaged in the r manufacture compelled to remain idle. - Church and Home.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

who

TEL

meh

AND

in one week is out of the question.

that with enough custoru I would make

a fair lving out of the project, and that is all I care for. I haven't made

any big money out of the bisiness, iut

my trade has steadily grown. The im-portant thing in the business is know-

ing how to buy. Of course I can't buy

the best on the market, but I always

get good, clean, wholesome stuff. I buy mostly of farmers with whom I am

acquainted. There is a wonderful

profit in the restaurant business. It is

ten years, and were not extra good

managers, either. On some of our

d shes, of course, we lose money, but

we make it back on others, and where

we lose on one dish, we make lifty per

"Oyster Charley" is apparently of

German descent, and a middle-aged

man. The only help he has, he says, is

his wife, and the appearance of her

through it indicated that she was inval-

uable in making the one-cant cating-

house a success. She prefers to do all the work herself, because she can not

get a cook that will save as she can.

She does all the cooking and her hus-

one cent? or what kind of a meal for five cents?" may be asked. The ques-

tion is answered by a printed bill of fare, placed on each table, offsring

each of the following dishes for one

125

-11

All the d shes are the same size as those

used in other hotels and restaurants,

and are well filled. If a customer is

very hungry, he can order the whole

bill of fare for thirty-one cents, or he

can get the customary variety of food

lominy, odfish bails,

Contish Davis, Sonp, Hot Slaw, Fried Mush, Bartter, Irrad, Cabbage, Crackers, Apple Sance, Coffee, Straight, Coffee, Straight, Coffee, With Milk, P.e.

Ple. Brend Pudding.

"What can these people furnish for

cand all the waiting.

cent:

Steak, Baked Beans, Corn Cakes,

Pickles, Cold Slaw,

Succotash, Tomatoes, Potatoes, Two Pancakes,

Rice, Sauer Kraut, Coffee, with Sugar, Coffee, Sugar and M.Ik,

Rice Pudding, Bre Corn Starch Puddin

cent on a half dozen others."

-Mrs. Mahala-Buett Lawrence, a Warsaw, N. Y., celebrated her nineties birthday recently, and five of the guess were ladies aged 90, 89, 87, 83 and so vears.

-Mrs. Clark, of Brooklyn, N. Y. recently sued Adolph Pfaff, a banker, for \$10,000 damages for calling her thief. The jury gave her a verdict a six cents.

-Frank Siddall, the Philadelpha soap man, says: "I have confined my cent lace advertising to newspapers. The ma who does not read a newspaper does not use soap."

-George Kersey, of Lancaster Cous in a ty, Pennsylvania, is thirteen years at and seven feet high. His brother, age extwenty years, is six feet three inches high, and the father and mother and not C340 measure six feet.-Philadelphia Pres e are stored

-Jacob Griel, who died recently h Lancaster, Pa., aged eighty-the who they years, was the wealthiest real-esta owner in that city. He walked then upon his arrival in this country, a to New York, and began operations win one dollar.-Pittsburgh Post. figured on the matter, and concluded

-It is strange that, in administering instice, the wisdom for this world for six thousand years has discovered other way than for both sides to him a man to exaggerate their side, and then try to find out what is the truth between them.-Senator Evarts.

-The richest full-blooded Indian is this country is a lad named Jimme near Seattle, W. T., who has eight thousand dollars in the bank. He be longs to the Neah Bay tribe, am about all profit. I know men here who which are several comparatively have made \$30,000 in the business in wealthy braves .- Chicago Times.

Mrs. - Harriet Green, who is endited with having secured the control of the Georgia Central railroad, wa the daughter of an ex-New Bedford whaler, from whom she inherited \$9. 000,000. She also inherited \$4,000,00 from an aunt, and her fortune is nor estimated at \$30,000,000. - Boston Jour nal.

-Two brothers, neither of whom was aware of the other's intention, me accidentally in Chattanooga lately while taking out marriage licenses, and they concluded to pool their issues to the extent of having their respective marriages performed at the same time and by the same elergyman.-Allana Constitution.

-Edgar Littlejohn, of Cape Elinbeth. Me., put \$101 in the stove for safe keeping, and his wife built a fin in the stove. The bills were rescu a charred and apparently worthles heap, but Littlejohn took them b l'ostmaster Palmer, of Portlaud, mais affidavit as to the number and denomination of the burned bills, the pos-master wrote a good letter to the authorities in Washington, and the other day Littlejoin received a check for the full amount.-Boston Herald.

-A solid man is Jonathan Bass, d Cambria, N. Y. In 1848 his joints be gan to stiffen and grow into solid bone in 1857 he took to his bed, and there he lies now, perfectly stiff, every join solid, unable to stir, unable to masticate food, and blind. Yet he cats the heartiest food by sucking it into his mouth and swallowing it whole. His constitutional health is good, he keeps himself informed on current topics an is likely to live many years yet. He is now fifty-six years old and weighs but seventy-five pounds. -- Buffalo Express.

the superstitious Egyptians may have thought they were indabted to the ibis for the fertility of the country which results from this overflow. It is at least certain that they were in the habit of embalming the bird with their nummics, and placing curious stiff pletures of it on the'r monuments.

Among the smaller waders are some of our pretty little shore birds, whose quick movements are so interesting to watch. Small flocks of these little birds on the beach may be seen running out eagerly after a retreating wave, snatching up tiny fishes and crabs, and hurrying along to gather as many of these dainties as possible before the next wave comes in. Then they all mount rap dly into the air to escape this coming wave. as if they were exceedingly anxious not to wet those slender toes. Their feast is interrupted but a few seconds. for they soon alght and go through the same performances. -Sarah Cooper. in Harper's Young Pople.

An Ingenious Contrivance.

The microphone is now being used in Germany for the purpose of detecting loss of water through leakage in town mans. The apparatus consists of a steel rol, which is placed upon the cock in the neighborhood of which the leak is suspicied, and a microphone attached to the upper end of the rod. A dry bat ery and a telephone complete the equipment. No sound is heard in the telephone if the cocks are closed and no leak occurs; but a leak of even a few drops causes sufficient vibration in the pipe to affect the microphone and give audible sounds in the telephone. At the recent meeting of gas and water engineers in Eisenach it was stated that apparatus is so simple to handle the that with a little practice ordinary work-men are able to detect and localize any leak .- N. Y. Post.

-The Provincetown people say that the coast line of Cape Cod is continually undergoing changes, and the shores are gradually battening out and washing away. Pawet baroor, at Truro, which in old times was a busy place accommodating a large fleet of fishing vessels, has so filled up that it is almost impossible to enter the harbor with a been broken off the scepter, was foun five-ton fishing smack. Provincetown in his accomplice's (Parrot) pocket."harbor is also steadily filling up. The shores of the cape are constantly changing, rendering them dangerous to mar-While the sands are being washed seaward the wind is also sweep ing them landward in large quantities, covering the bushes and trees. It is estimated that the sand hills have moved townward three-quarters of a mile in the past dozen years - Boston Herald,

Among the orange trees of Versailles is one more than four centuries old, which was planted by Eleanor of Castillo, Queen of Charles IIL The British State Crown.

In the imperial state crown of Britain there are 1,363 brilliant, 1,273 rose and 147 table diamonds. The brilliant was the crowning invention of the art, the work of Vincenzio Peruzzi, of Venice, in the century in which Mazarin had the crown jewels of France recut ; the rose dates from 1520; it is the form chosen when the loss to the stone would be too great if the brilliant cut were selected. and is used chefly for circular gems; the table is the method employed for shallow diamonds, and is the original cut. When Blood on May 9, 1671, made his attempt on the crown the historian relates: "A large pearl, a far diamond. and a number of smaller stones were bulged from the crown in this robustious struggle, but both the former and several of the latter were picked up and recovered. The Ballais ruby, which had been broken off the scepter, was found Cornhill Magazine.

-A Laneaster (Pa.) grocer has adopted a rather novel way of collecting doots. The other morning he placd in his store window a list giving the names of persons who owe him money, with their places of residence. The sums range from one dollar to one hundred dollars, and the names are written in large, plain hand so that all who wish may read them. At the top of the list there is a notice stating that the accounts will be cold very cheap.-Puts-burgh Post.

His Best Girl's Fair Hand.

Sam Sample was initiating his best g rl into the mysteries of poker. She was betting the limit and Sam was causing her on three jacks. He had been gazing very fixedly at her dainty digits as they lightly held the cards.

"I can't help admiring your fair hand." he remarked.

"Yes" she assented. "I have a very fair hand," and then she showed down four dences and took in the pot .- Merhant Traveler.

He Probably Could. *

"Is there a colored man around here who can beat a carpet?" asked a oitizen of a white-washer at the market vesterday.

"I recon dat pusson ober dar, kin do t, sah."

"Is he a professional?"

"Yes, sah. He's beat two groceries, three saloons an' his wife, an' I reckon he kin git away wid a ca'pet."-Detroit Free Press.

Every Thing Ready for Him.

Fashionable Daughter Fashionable Mother-Fashionable Daughte left full instructions with

The Camera in Medicine.

It is now suggested that photography may become a useful agent in medical diagnosis, disclosing symptoms of disease before they are otherwise perceptible. In a recent negative of a child the face was shown as thickly covered with an eruption, no trace of which could be seen on the child until three days afterward, when its skin became covered with spots due to prickly heat. In another recorded case, invisible spots were brought out on a photograph taken a forinight before an attack of small-pox. -Arkansaw Traveler.

-Mrs. Fannie Clark and a young brother attended a riding school at Lewisville, Tex., one night recently, and there met her husband, from whom she had separated some time ago, owing to domestic troubles. When the school closed for the night Mrs. Clark found that some one had cut loose their horses, and accepted her husband' horse to ride home. Some one had placed burrs under the saddle, and the moment she mounted the anima dashed away, and as she fell her clothl ing hung to the pommel of the saddleand she was swung to and fro against, trees, stumps, brosh, etc., for a halfmile. She died the next day.

125 pounds." Fact, my dear house and I'll We were mar-

the people who have been most favore with this world's goods. They number on an average about forty persons a day, and of these fifteen or twenty are regular boarders. - Indanapolis Journa .

SOLD THREE TIMES.

Mr. Dunder's Discouraging Experience with Designing Book Agents.

"What's up to-day?" asked Sergean! Bendall yesterday as Mr. Dunder carefully entered the station on tip-toe.

"Vhell, Sergeant, maybe I vhas all right, but I like to shpeak mit you

aboudt it." "Go abead."

"Somepody come in to my place five days ago und ask me vhus I Carl Dunder? I vhas. He vhas agent for a new book called: "Der Life und Times of Great Men.' He vhants to put me in dot book for two dollars. He hears eaferypody talk aboudt me. He knows I pays taxes in two wards. He knows vhas headquarters for campaign clubs. He knows somepody likes me to go to Congress. Well?"

"Vhell, 1 g f him two dollar. I vhas proud if I whas a great man, you see, und I like to haf it in a book for Shake und his shildrens to read. Next day anoder man come in shust dot same vhay. Vhus I Carl Dunder? 1 vhas. He vhas agent for a new book called: 'Der Great Men of America.' He knows all aboudt me, and he puts me in for two dollar. Vhell, dot pleases me, too."

"And you went in?" "Of course. Dis morning der third igent comes. Vhas I Carl Dunder! I has. He vhas agent for: 'Der Biggest Men of Der Whole World.' He hears all aboudt me, und he gifts me a page for a dollar. I pays him, but Shake says it vhas too rich for my blood, und dot I shall see you."

You've been swindled." "Vhasn't I a great man?" No, sir!

"Don't somepody hear aboudt me?" "They hear that you are a sucker." "Und I vhas beat?" "Yes, sir." "Vell, dot whas more experience for

me. I vhas going home. Dis afternoon some stranger vhill come in und tell me he vhas agent for 'Der Werry' Smartest and Best Men Dot Eafer Vhas on Earth.' He has heard of me. He vhants to gif me two pages for a dolar. Sergeant" ·Yes.

"See dot der ambulance vhas all right, und Coroner Lansing vhas all right; und if I vhas a leetle bit oxcited vnen der werdict comes in I like to haf von pat me on der back und say you see me out of it! Good day! I fails down mt dot book agent racket!"-Dctroit Free Press.

-The Chilians have gone in strong for horse-racing of late. It is now the most fashionable sport of the republic.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE.

-Why is a fat man like water? Because neither can run up hill.-Burlington Free Press.

-A Barlington girl, who is a great talker, says it is better to be engaged in conversation than not at all.-Free Press.

-Servants gave themselves the name of "help," but they rarely break their backs in trying to live up to it.-Bujtalo Courier.

-A "turned u" in the word beau never worries a Boston girl. She is equally at home with the beau or the bean.-Springfield Union.

-"Look here, Joseph, I have bee ringing an hour, and you've only just come." "Well, if I hadn't been her now you might have rung a good while longer."-Judge.

-In the country .- "And is the sit healthy in this village?" "Excellent monsieur, excellent. One can become a centenarian here in a little while .--From the French.

-- "Whom shall our daughters marry?" asks the Woman's Journal. Well, dear, they might begin with a man, and if he don't answer they might try a eigar sign .- Jersey City Argus.

-"Hole on dar," said a colored man. hailing his acquaintance. "Does yet eross der street ebery time yer sees me to keep from payin' dat bill?" "No.1 doesn't." "What den?" "Ter keep from bein' axed fur it."-Texas Sijiings.

-A new plan. Customer-"But, sir. this coat you have made for me is too small. Can't you change it?" Clothing Dealer-"No, sir; the only thing that you can do is to go to an anti-fat cure and grow thinner."- Chicago Saturday Evening Herald.

-"Now, Johnny, take your medicine like a good boy. Manima will put a penny in your bank every day if you do." "What will oo buy wif it when oo gets lots?" "Johnny can buy mamma a new bonnet when he gels enough saved." Johnny swallowed his dose. - St. Louis Chronicle.

-Johnson-"Do you know young Jones?" O'Kelly-"Yis, sor: I know him." Johnson-"Can a person be lieve what he says?" Pat-"Faith, an' it's jist this way: When he tells ye the truth, ye can belave ivery word he says; but when he lies to yez, ye betther have no confidince in him at all." -N. Y. Independent.

-"Good morning, children," said # suburban doctor, as he met three of four little children on their way to school; "and how are you this more ing?" "We dursen't tell you," replied the oldest, a boy of eight. "Dare not tell me!" exclaimed the doctor. "And why not?" " 'Cause papa said that last year it cost him over fifty dollars to have you come in and ask us how we were."-N. F. Ledger.

Fashionable Mother (** fashionable daughter)-Are you goi dresser should come wh

