LITTLE PLEASURES.

Why Young Children Should Be Taught to Appreciate Them

It has been said so many times, that It has become hackneyed, that it is not the great troubles of life that wear one out, but the petty annoyances that continued day after day, leave their mark on the temper and character as drops of water wear into solid stone. At the beginning of-life all seems well. Most people start out with good resolutions, but how many in middle life feel that they have been successful. This, not because they have been unable to bear great trials, but because they have been unable to meet the little matters of every day life with cool, dispassionate judgment. It is especially necessary to teach children to find enjoyment in the little pleasures that form a part of all lives, so that they will not be rendered unhappy by the sea of vexing things that also come. A child that uses her pencil to draw and loves it, or the child that loves music, or a child that loves her needle-work will not be likely to be a prey to petry jealousy or to envy. Let children go out into the fields and learn about the birds and flowers, bees and butterflies, and whatever tendency there is in the boy to coarse companions, to rough ways, to cruelty to the bird or insect will be likely to be checked. An intelligent boy, who learns the noble stories of natural history in the field with his mother, will never forget it and will be a better man. By learning thus to notice beauty in little things around him, he will learn to pay no heed to little vexations. A gir who learns to notice the beauty of life around her can never degenerate into that abject person-a village gossip. We have found Wordsworth's poetry of great value in teaching children to notice little beauties in nature. Children should never fail in court-

esy to each other; this should be exacted as rigorously as courtesy to their elders. Children should early leagn to have things of their own, and they · should have an exclusive right in these articles and should learn to respeceach other's rights, and their own rights should be respected. It is necessary to watch very closely to find out what ideas of life the child has gained. Whether they have gained Impressions which are narrow and selfish or broad and noble. A little suggestion, a word now and then, may save the child in after life from becoming a worldly woman, a burden and not a helper in life.

" It is the little rift w thin the lute That by and by will make the music mute Or little pitted speck in the garner'd fruit, That rotting inward slowly molders all."

-N. Y. Tribune.

VIOLIN STRINGS.

Valuable Suggestions for Incipient Pa-

In selecting violin strings it is safe to choose those of greatest transparency. Dullness of color indicates too many threads or indifferent material. The fourth string is covered with silver or copper wire, or a mixture of metals of great ductility. Silver is wound on gut to good advantage. Those covered with copper wire give more powerful effects. Strings bearing either of these metals have a tendency to rise in pitch from warmth of the fingers. To obviate this annovance mixed wire is used, combining power and softness, which is liable to expansion. Fourth strings, as found in market, are apt to be too heavy. It is best to purchase all sizes as they are needed, as they seldom improve after seasoning. Old instruments do not ordinarily require heavy strings. Medium sizes that develop rich, clear tones are better adapted to mood, mellowed by a century's existence in the violin. Unduly loading the bridge with coarse strings checks the more sensitive vibration and tends to dismember the structure. Prices range from one doldollars per dozen. Fourth strings are whenmade in single lengths; other sizes usually contain two to four lengths. A catalogue at hand quotes them in thir- Bessie, and Ity-seven grades. - Providence Journal.

He Couldn't Be Hired.

Banker-Your references are all that could be desired. What salary do you expect?

Coachmaa Seventy-five dollars a month. B. -That is quite satisfactory to me,

and you can enter upon your duties as soon as you desire.

C .- By the way, I forgot to in-

quire if you had any marriageable daughters? B .- I have, but what is the meaning

of such a preposterous question? C .- Because your having such makes it impossible for me to engage with you. The fact is, I can not take the risk of degenerating into a horse-car conductor or hotel waiter. There's no money in marrying employers' daughters, nowadays. - Boston Budget.

-The Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle says: Mrs. Langtry has purchased a lot in Corbett's addition, Carson. She is quoted as saying to a newspaper man: "This is a delightful valley and I want a little spot I can call my own near Lake Tabor, so that I can build and come up here when I am at leisure and enjoy the bracing Nevada air, and occasionally take a dip in the hot springs, which seem to me the most

wonderful curiosity in the State." -The original of a long lost letter written by General Washington in acknowledgment of an address from the citizens of Newport has just been found in that city. It is written on both sides of two quarto pages of letter paper and is still distinct and read-

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Quarrel Thut Might Have Separated

These lovers' quarrels are sad, sad ffairs, resulting, as they so often do, in the separation of young hearts and making withered leaves out of all the ond hopes and golden dreams and high aspirations of young lives. A listressing case was made public re ently in Newark, the harrowing deails being given in the words of he estranged ones, who sat in the Newark Opera-House eating carmels and saying cruel things to each other luring the play. She began it.

"You did, too," she said, with a reat sob. It wouldn't have been any aind of a lovers' quarrel without nu-nerous "great sobs" brought into it.

"Now, Bessie," mounted the agon zed ninety pounds of lover and high

"You needn't deny it," said Bessie, coldly.

"Bessie, I never in all -" "You did. Mame Blank told me

that she saw you." "Saw me what?" "Saw you flirting with that horridly

orrid Hattie Marsh. "Hattie Marsh? Bah. Now, Bessie, on know perfectly well that I don't care a snap of my finger for Hattie

Marsh. "No; it looks as if you didn't-flirting with her every time she crosses

our path." "Now, Bessie, you know just as well

"Oh, yes, I know all about it, Mr. onnie Marshall."

"Now, Bessie, don't talk that way." "I will, too." "Ressie.

"I don't care, Lon; it isn't right, and 'm not going to play second fiddle to unybody.

"Nobody wants you to, dearie." "No! It looks as if they didn't,

"Well, now, Bessie, what if I got mad and said cruel things because you flirted a little with Beanie Dean or-"Ben Dean! I wouldn't wipe my

feet on Ben Dean. "You used to like him."

"Lon Marshall, I'll never speak to ron again as long as I live and breathe f you ever mention that horrid affair ignin. I hate Ben Dean.'

"I know it, darling, and I detest Hattie Marsh."

"Yes you do." "Indeed I do."

"Yes over your left shoulder."

"Now, Bessie." "If you want your ring back again, Lon Marshall, all you've got to do is

to say so," "O. Bessie!" "I mean just exactly what I say, sir,

very word of it.' "Bessie, Bessie!" "I can manage to live without you, Lon Marshall! And if you think I'm

one of the 'Rough on Rats' kind of girls you're badly left-' "No, Bessie, you know I never-" ."If you were a gentleman, sir-"

"Bessie, this is too much." "If you don't like it you can lump t sir! I'll let you know that you can't twist me around your finger. Do you want your ring?"

"You know I don't, Bessie." "Well, you could have it mighty

quick if you did." At last the worm turns and says, acridly: "Very well, Miss Whitford, just as you please about it."

"Why, Lon." "I have done all that a gentleman

could do to---"Now, Lon, I was only jo king." "It is no loking matter where one's effections are concerned. I've tried to be a gentleman of my word with you,

"Oh, Lon, Hush!" "No. Bessie, we had better under-

stand each other right here. If we lar per bundle of thirty strings to six quarrel so now, what would it be

"Oh, Lonnie, I was only-" "You were wounding me cruelly,

"Oh, Lonnie!" "If you really desire every thing to come to an end between us, I hope I

am too much of a gentleman to-The curtain dropped at this junct-

are, while those who saw this frightful scene were waiting with bated breath for the fin d word that would separate Lonnie and Bessie forever. -Detroit Free Press.

A High Road to Wealth.

First Omaha Man-Eureka! I've truck it at last. It's a new invention. Millions in it.

Second Omaha Man-I don't take much stock in patents.

"Yes, but this one is a dead sure thing. It is a hand-organ modeled after the automatic race tracks you see in notels."

"Won't pay." "I'll have them everywhere, and will ake in thousands of dollars a day, Every body who comes along will drop nickel into it."

"Dropping a nickel into it starts it to daying, I suppose." "No, that stops it "- Omaha World.

-There are occasional points of ime at which the entire course of history and the fate of nations are deided by some event which does not grow out of any previous events, and which a reasonable man can explain done by referring to the manifest intervention of God's providence. - Nic-

-When we are least worthy, most empted, hardest, unkindest, let us yet commend our spirits into His hands. Whither else dare we send them?-George Macdonald.

BOTANY FOR CHILDREN.

A Study Which Develops a Love for Gar-

What would do more for gardening and horticulture, and be more beneficial to the pupils, than to make botany one of the foundation studies in our common schools, instead of a finishing study taken up by very few? A knowledge of botany is of the highest importance to every one whose life and living are in the country. The farmer has great need of botany; so has the fruit culturist and the flower or vegetable gardener. Analytical botany is well, but even more important are structural and physiological botany. Yet our boys and girls are kept ignorant of each of these branches until the school life is about to close -until the school life of the majority has closed. This is not right. Botany can be taken up before geography. It is especially well adapted to very young pupils; for it is properly an object study and interests children much more readily than mathematics, grammar or geography. It is an absorbing, intensely-interesting study, and when once is is fairly begun the pupil is loth to give it up.

I believe the girls would receive the more benefit from making botany one of the earliest studies of the schools. them is to become farmers' wives; but a woman is better fitted to be such a "helpmeet" by the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of botany. The farmer, naturally enough, takes more interest in farm animals and feeding problems. Upon these topics he is best informed. Hence his wife's knowledge should supplement his. The largest sum of knowledge is made by the coalescence of two quantities of diverse nature, and, given the same amount of knowledge in each case, that couple is best equipped of which the wife knows most of those subjects on which the husband is the least in-

We no longer need foreigners to tell us that our women are weakly and colorless, and that this comes of lack of out-door exercise. When the wife or daughter gets a little leisure, instead of spending it out of doors in the enlivening sunshine and invigorating air. she sits down to do some fancy work, injuring her lungs by bending over it, injuring her eyes by close attention to the colored wools, and rises from her "play" more tired than when she began it. There is enough evidence to prove that if she had been taught botany in her youth she would have become so interested in it that she would spend her leisure in prosecuting botanical studies, or in gardening or fruit culture; for it can not be disputed successfully that a knowledge of plants always adds great zest to their cultivation. Botany for girls means largely health for women, and, more, it means escape from that narrowing view of life, bounded finally by household duties, of which so many women are the victims, or, what is yet worse, servitude to dress and gossip; for from the physiology of plants the transition to the physiology of animals is almost inevitable; from the chemistry of plants the chemistry of other things is a short, an easy step; from the distribution of plants to physical geography, geology, zoology, is a natural progression. Who can doubt the importance of a study of botany to girls? Botany for girls is more flowers and fruits about the home, more health for mother and children, more knowledge and happiness for every member of the family.-John M. Stahl, in American Garden.

CHEATING THE LAW.

A Readable Incident of Life in the Jumbo Territory of America.

A family recently moved into a Central Dakota county from the East. Three or four mornings after a lumber wagon drove up and a man got out and rapped at the door. The woman appeared, and the man said:

"Good-mornin', ma'am; 1 hope you ain't fished him out yet?" "What is it, sir?"

"I say I hope every thing remains just as it was-that's the law in cases of this kind, ye know,"

"I don't understand you." "I can't see why you don't-you must know what's happened an' what the law requires in such cases. This is the jury out'n the wagon and I'm coroner-don't delay us 'cause we're all anxious to earn our fees an' git back an' git in a day's work harvestin'-

grain's powerful ripe, ma'am." "There hasn't been any death here, "There haint? Didn't your husband

fall down the well?" "No. sir!" "Didn't he git wanderin' 'round in

the night an' tumble down an old well into four feet of water an' drown'd an' break his neck both at the same time?" "No, sir, he didn't. He's out in the field at work now. One of our calves fell down an old well last night.'

"D'ye bear that, boys?-that's how the blame' yarn got started! Madam, tell yer husband to be very keerful in the future-if we come again we shall hold the inquest whether he is dead or not!" Then, as he turned and climbed in the wagon, he added: "Bill, jes' keep that verdick ve writ up-the durned fool may drop down that well yet!"-Dakota Bell.

-A strolling photographer on Western avenue yesterday was taking the picture of a mansion and asked a little girl who stood by to stand on the "took." On her return to her home she informed her mother of the inci- from New York I believe?" lant remark: "And it didn't hurt me a tended that he should have been born bit."-Albany Journal

A RAILROAD INCIDENT.

Experience of a Young Lady Who Knew How to Help Herself. It was the first time she had ever traveled alone, and all the family came

down to the station to see her off. "Now, Paech," said her father, as he helped her on, "don't let any of them young fellers come foolin' roun'; mind what me an' your mother has allus told you, an' don't have nothin' to say to strangers.

"I won't, father," chirruped Pawbe. "Where's the box with my best hat? And the bag with the dried raspberries for Jim's wife? And the kitten? Oh, where's the poor little cat?" "Here she be," said the mother,

showing up with the rest of Pacebe's belongings; "and here's the six pairs of stockings I knit Rouben, and the yarn towels, and the-'

"All aboard!" yelled the conductor. "Good-bye, Phobe! Don't forget the new cheese in the hand basket! Tell Jim's wife to send me the raceet for dyeing cotton yarn a primrose cast. Take care of Kitty, an' be sure an' -,, "Good-bye, Paceb! Don't make no quaintances with ennybody. As your gran father used to say, the Lord

helps them as helps themslyes." There was a lot of them-brothers, sisters and cousins-who watched us It is true that the fate of many of until the train and "Pheeb" were out of sight. Then the young traveler settled down to business. And we all watched her, for she was a very pretty girl.

First, she heaped all her things in the sent facing her. Then she concluded to put some of them in the bracket

"Allow me," said the spruce traveling man with a mashing smile.

"Thank you," said Miss Picebe, coolly, "it's kind of inconvenient going anywhere alone."

. Going far?" asked the traveling man as he sat down, and we all glanced at him with envy. "Only to visit my brother Jim in

Newton Center. I get there after dark, though, and am awfully afraid they won't meet me.' "I'm going that way myself," hazarded the untruthful traveling man.

"Why, how nice! I wouldn't be a bit afraid of you." "Mew! mew! mew!" came from a remote corner of the car. Miss Phoebe

made a dive for her kitten's basket. "Oh, won't somebody eateh the kitty for me? Oh, dear, it will be lost, and it's a real Maltese! Oh, where's

please ring for him?" We all started to hunt the wicked kitten, while its excited mistress pulled the bell-cord and stopped the train.

the conductor? Won't somebody

When peace was restored, and four traveling men had returned the kitten to its owner, the conductor seated himself by Miss Phobe to explain that a passenger must never under any cir-

cumstances touch the bell-cord. Meanwhile all the operous duties of answering questions and reassuring frightened old women devolved on the brakeman.

Then the boy with peanuts came in and she snared him into getting some milk for kitty from the restaurant car. The book field dropped an armful of burning novels into the seat at last left

vacant by the conductor. "Have you 'How Ho Won Hor," or Love on a Rail-car?' ' she asked,

sweetly. He sat down to explain that he was just out of that, but had 'Divorced at

Sight," or "A Romance of Chicago." Then the only man in the car who had not been down on his knees, a cold, haughty, soulless man, with a cynical sieer, opened his valise and handed

her "How He Won Her." When the train reached Newton Center the young lady left it, followed by a meek and submissive crowd. The conductor carried the cat. The brakeman had the sachel. The rest of her luggage was apportioned to the male passengers, each of whom received a sweet suile, and a cordial "good-bye" as Brother Jim hove in sight, to claim his fair relative. As we scrambled back to our train we heard Jim ask:

along with all those traps?" And her musical laugh, as she an-

'How in the world Pheeb did you get

"Oh, you know, Jim, father brought us up to help ourselves."-Detroit Free Press.

Sufficiently Protected.

It is all to common to misunderstand the true nature of a medicine, as any one must confess, remembering the story of the nurse who awoke her patient in order to administer a sleeping portion.

When shower-baths become an active fashion, a certain physician one day met a neighbor, and inquired: "Well, Jackson, how did your wife manage her new shower-bath?"

"Oa, she had real good luck. Mrs. Smith told her how she managed with hern. She made an oiled silk hood, with a big cape to it, that came down over her shoulders."

"She was a fool for her pains," said the doctor, impatiently. 'That's not the way."

"So my wife thought." "And your wife did nothing of the kind, I hope."

"Oh no, no. My wife she used an umbrelly." - Fauta's Companion.

- "Mr. Goodhead is a splendid fellow." "Yes; a wonderfully fine fellow. I never saw his match. So instoop. She did so, and had her picture telligent and well-informed, and such an excellent man every way. He is dent, and garnished it with the jubi- Well-er-it is evident that Nature in-

in Boston." - Boston Transcript.

MODERN JERUSALEM.

The Poverty and Unsatisfactory Condition

Jerusalem has no wealth. F.fty or one hundred years ago, it could boast of some wealthy families. Their property has, however, been scattered and reduced, until their descendants of the present generation are either poor, or possessed of barely enough to support them. The city is poor, the people are impoverished, and half of the inhabitants searcely know from day to day where they are going to get their daily bread.

But, poor as people and city are, rents are exorbitantly high. Since the houses are built of stone, there is no danger of loss by fire. Hence families having a little money on which they are dependent for support will build a house with it, because the investment is the best one they can make. There is no risks, and the high rents insure a good rate of interest. Only a well-to-do family can occupy

an entire hous . In hundreds of cases a family numbering four or eight persons will occupy but a single room. In a house of six or eight rooms, there will be as many families. They all cook and wash in a large open court, to which each family has access. This fact will give an idea of how crowded some of the houses are. The people are obliged to live in this way, because they have not money enough to hire more

It is very expensive building houses in Jerusalem. The first step is to dig a cistern. This costs so much that the owner will dig only a small cistern, when he should build one five times the size. All the families in the house use water from this eistern. During the rainy season there is sufficient water; but by May or the first of June at the least, the eistern is dev. No rain falls until November or December; consequently, these people must buy water for four or five months. Water is brought in skins, holding on an average three pailfulls each; and for a skin of water one must pay from five to ten cents. For poor people this is a very great hardship; consequently, the least possible amount of water is used, and it need hardly be said that indescribable filth abounds.

Houses are invariably built of stone and are much more expensive than one would suppose. Stones have to be quarried, transported on the backs of camels, cut into proper shape, and finally built into walls. If the house is two stories high, and the rooms are large, the walls have to be two, and sometimes three feet thick, in order to support the great weight resting upon them. A vast amount of stone and mortar is consumed in making the arches that support the upper floors or the roof, and likewise in the roof itself. The amount of water used in preparing the mortar sometimes costs alone several hundred dollars, if the house is a large one .- Dr Selah Merrill, late U. S. Counsul.

SWORDS OF INDIA.

Deadly Weapons Carried by the Sepoys, Persians and Afghans.

Among some military trophies I once saw a very rude, rusty tegharlocally worth a shilling-which had cleanly decapitated a raw recruit, severing coat collar, brass buckle and easte necklet of hard enamel beads. The nimble village rebel had sprung on the Sepoy from ambush while trimming his flintlock after a misfire. This and all the low-priced teghans and tulwars are of very soft metal. capable of being bent and straightened across the blade, while the arch or cutting portion, with razor-edge, offers immense resistance in the hands of an expert, who, behind his shield, can watch and measure his opportunity. Only the straight thrust of British bayonets or dragoon blades can

reach them. The metal and finish of cutting arms improve when we enter North India. Hard steel of fine temper and high workmanship used to be common until two Sikh wars and the great mutiny abolished the demand for such deadly wares. The skilful Mohammedan craftsman had to emigrate for a livelihood, or to often dwindled into a blacksmith of harmless occupation. I remember in the good old times of the East India Company itinerant sword peddlers, Persians and Afghans of great stature and big turbans.

"Do you want any swords?" 'Yes; but where are they?"

"Here;" and the vendor's hands

were lifted to his head-cloth, where they groped awhile. Out sprang three or four shining steel sankes, elastic blades, unhandled a la mode, £20 to £50 each in value, sometimes more. Then the dealer put them through various severe tests to satisfy his customer, packing them away again in their hiding place should there be no sale, and going on his road. But there were many shapes and sizes and serts of cimeters of great price, harder and less flexible. bota plain and damascened. The black steel of Khorassan, very rare in the market, reputed to cut off the neck of an anvil-an Eastern anvil, of course; the Parisian and Central Asian specimens, elegantly watered in circular veius, seem so light that a girl could use them, others so heavy that height and length of arm, with breadth of chest, were needful gifts of nature to utilize them-men like "Rob Rov" or "Mahmud Ghuzai," whose hands hung below their knees. The latter notable carried an awful steel mace in preference to a sword. and smashed idols and idolators with his own arms on all occasions. -Engish Mechania

ENGINES OF DEATH The Wonderful Progress is the in-

The death of Herr Krupp, the prietor of the great steel works sen, removes from the world one greatest fame was won in carns the highest point of development manufacture of the implements man destruction. Although the have for generations carried a business of making steel for p uses, tires, engines, shafts and to hundred and one articles called the complicated machinery of me manufacturing, yet they are beath by the effective artillery they has nished to the armies and forms the world. To the lover of pear Krupps seem elevated to a ladnence among those who have pro the machinery of slaughter dens by the Titanic methods of co rary warfare. And yet the have only relatively done more others to make modern war dreadful than the wars of the last ury. They have developed they cannon making beyond that ne by their competitors, that is all

The wonderful modern progration the arts of slaughtering men a battle-field began about thirty ago, and in this dreadful development the United States was one of the ers. The Dahlgren gun, invest the late Admiral of that name, w wonder to the artillerists of years ago. It was the most the of guns until Louis Napoleon deve the idea of rifling cannon. Upin close of the Crimean war the eight-pounder was the heaviest side gun in use, and the major men-of-war still carried thinpounders in their batteries. Our war brought forward the Rodme Parrot guns, and ten and twelve pieces frowned a warningfromt. rets of monitors to the powered Old World not to meddle in the of the United States. At the da the war of the rebellion the Date Rodman and Parrot guns make United States the most pour armed of nations. England had Armstrong gun and the White but possessed of these she had not to try conclusions with America

"Our war was the last great con

fought with muzzle-loading smile

The war of 1866 demonstrated

great superiority that breeching gun, now regarded as a very pa tive weapon, destroyed Austrin's ership in Germany. Then care dreadful slaughtering matche France in 1870, when both sides armed with breech-loaders as mitrailleuse came into play. Is was supposed that the very higher velopment of arms making hib ceached, but since then cannot small arms have been manufact but happily not much used in the which made the contemplation ure battles simply dreadful. Her is this competition among them in arming to continue? No see a ship launched by one of the se heathed with plates deeme trable and equipped with gun surpass in power of penetration heretofore known, than another puts into the water a vessel the ceeds the first in both the powers jury and resistance. No someth army of France furnished within id-firing rifle, than that of German equipped with the Mauser, the is

which can be thickened at will

Men to-day can be shot de

ranges which twenty years ago not be covered by the most per rifles then known. Where shift were expended for military pa by the great European powers century ago, pounds are put of day. Meanwhile the strain of rism on the physical riting foreign nations is something of we fortunate Americans can form a faint realization. France proto sweep into the army the only of widows, a class heretofore exsubstitutes are to be no longeral and the richest and poorest stea put into the ranks. In the long the demands of militarism must themselves. The dragon will bise self in his fiery rage, and die simply impossible for human name endure for another generation the hausting process now in program the continental European por Unless disarmament is sooner about by the shuddering remove the nations, after some dreadful clysm, it must be reached by the exhaustion of treasures and of Boston Transcript.

A Mighty Stupid Clerk.

Dealer (to elerk)-What did young lady want, James? Clerk-She asked for an Brussels earpets, and I told is hadn't such a thing.

Dealer-Great Scott, James young lady is from Boston! She ed body Brussels, and we've F overstock of 'em. -N. Y. Sus.

-A volume, entitled Plus terre," after the style of the "fa Dorking." has been published in It is another account of a succession vasion of England. The French land at Hastings after vanquis British squadron at sea, and transporting one hundred as thousand men rapidly and hard the telegraph cable. A great b fought southwest of Tunbridge

adelphia Press. -"How does your wife had dresses cut?" "V-shaped 1 judging from the number of fire bills she requires for making the