FURNITURE MAKING. An Interview With One of Chicago's Lead-

The furniture made in Chicago is designed, of course, to catch the trade of the masses, and, consequently, it is of the medium and lower The average citizen here does not want expensive goods. As a rule people are buying better furnicent of the people now buy any thing that may be called expensive. Probably \$15 is about the average price a mile." This advice is by no means paid for a bedroom suite of three pieces, and \$75 would not be far out of the parlor suites of six pieces. These figires, you see, are mo le ate, and since facturers in putting their goods nands, prices tell a pretty straight story of the circumstances of the peo-

is not that it is machine made—all the Nature is stronger than all the doctors goods on the trade are, for that mat- and drugs in the world, and she will chine work is fast disappearing, but because the lumber is not thoroughly limbs for movement and our lungs for seasoned before being made up. The pure air. If we do not use the limbs green lumber is shoved into a kiln for a day and is then put on the market as feetly pure air, she insists upon storchairs, tables and the like. A hundred ing up quantities of poisonous waste Shrinking, warping and eracking are

The profits of the furniture business are hard to estimate. On highers and the like are needed in great and people are prone to measure the general report makes it.

This bulkiness and awkwardness of furniture, you can readily understand, better than an evening walk after a can not help but whittie down our profits. Rentals come enormously not practiced the habit the first few high. There are bedroom sets, for instance, sold at so low a gross profit pointing; but let them give it a fair that the help required to handle them trial. Perseverance will amply justify practically leaves no profit at all, what some may consider rather novel We practically sell nothing that advice.-London Hospital. we do not have to send one or two men to deliver. To illustrate the difference between different kinds of business, a dry-goods clerk will sell a lace handkerchief for \$18 or \$20, and the lady will take it home in er satchel; we sell a bureau or sideboard for the same price, but at a lower rate of profit, and have to send it out by a couple of men and a horse and wagon. Then the annoyance and the loss of time resulting from trivial matters is often enormous. I have had to send several miles, for example, to saw off an inch from a bed-slat, which the servant girl might have cut off with the meat-saw. The mere waste of time in this case probably took off most of the profit of the sale, and this case is only one of scores I might mention.-Chicago News.

KEEPING THINGS NEAT. Clean Up the Farm and Thereby Add to Its

Allowing bushes to grow in a pasture may by excusable, but there appears to be no excuse for allowing tracts from the appearance of a farm. it is having the sides by the walls and

them to grow in mowing or cultivated fields. If there is any thing that defences covered with a growth of weeds. We have been past farms where, in consequence of sprouts, bushes and weeds, it was almost impossible to even get a glimpse of the field it bordered. even though it was clear beyond. Where such cases exist there is need of reform, and there is no better scason of the year in which to perform the labor of clearing away the nuisance than the winter. Old hedge-rows can be cut down, the brush piled up and burned and the improvement in the looks of the field will more than pay for all the labor required. This condition in cultivated fields is quite frequently the result of negligence during the period of cultivation. It is hardly possible with the plow to break up the sod close to a fence or wall, and in far too many instances this narrow strip is allowed to remain untouched during the entire period of enitivation and is the very place where foul weeds will lodge and finally Fermiuate, and we hardly ever had a field left in that way but that it became pretty well started with a foul growth of rank weeds or bushes. Although it requires a little extra labor at first to accomplish it, it is usually well to grub out from the fence, and especially so by the sides of walls, all that can not be upturned by the plow, so that the entire surface of the field may be cultivated and kept clean-Then when seeded down there will be no unsightly hedge rows to be left to cut at some more convenient season. There is yet force in the old saying on stitch in time saves nine."-Germantown Telegraph. wife.

-Encourage your children to come to you with every thing which they by he in doubt about, and you can each them the right from the wrong. impress upon their minds that those ings which their playmates want to salide to them which must be "kept priva a from mother," are general!) wrong and must be shunned.-House

-Fifteen boys in the Pittsburgh oking school took prizes for efficient ey in cooking.

AFTER-DINNER WALKS.

They Are Indispensable to the Preservation of Robust Health. "After dinner sit awhile, after supper walk a mile." That was suitable

advice for the "good old times" when dinner was taken at noon. "The wise man changes his mind." We moderns have changed ours, and our habits ture, but still not more than five per too. The couplet may be changed to suit the new circumstances. "After luncheon sit awhile, after dinner walk universally followed. It may be doubted whether it is universally way for the average price paid for given or believed in. One thing, however, is certain; the "mile" and much more ought to be walked some time during the twenty-four hours. Nay, upon the market cater to popular de- it must be walked if health is to be maintained. In-door air can not be breathed all day long without serious injury, nor can a sufficient measure of The great trouble with our furniture | physical exertion be dispensed with r, and the projudices against ma- not let a man be well who persistently disobeys her. She has made our sufficiently and breathe enough of perbusiness and professional men seem to

green logs to-day are transformed into in the system, and makes the arms and a thousand bedroom suites to-morrow. legs as limp as a jelly fish. Men of inesitable, and the durability of the have no time for walking and "taking furniture is consequently impaired. he air" except in the evening. But So far as machines are concepped, how can a man walk after a heavy many of them do work equal to first- dinner? Most true; and therefore a class hand work, and at a vastly lower man should not eat a "heavy dinner" habitually. Whether he walks or not, the "heavy dinger" will do him nothing but harm, and all the move class goods the margin of profit is fair harm if he does not walk. Most men since the influence of competition is cat a good meat lunch. Many take not strong in articles of fine quality. both meat and pudding; in fact, to all On all poorer goods, however, the intents and purposes, they 'dina' dealer's gain is pretty well minimized. They do not then need a heavy meal in Not profits would not run more than the evening. After a substantial from five per cent, to ten per cent | luncheon at one, a moderate dinner at Our great drawback is the cost of our six or seven is all that is required. If help. Shipping clerks, packers, labor- such a meat be taken, foliowed at about eight o'clock by a cup of hot coffee. number. Our stock is bulky and the man who has not been overworked easily damaged and inadequate help juring the day, should feel perfectly would be disastrous. Further, people fresh for a water at 8:30. If he then usually have distorted notions about goes out and walks until 6:30, he will the real magnitude or value of furni- soon begin to find his walk a great ture. We require a good deal of room pleasure, and the advantage to his health will be marked, indeed. Doos value of stock by the premises it oc- he fear the "night air?" That is noncupies. Why, Marshall Field could sense. Night air is as good as any have more stock, on the basis of actual other air, except that it is a little coldcost, on a single thirty foot shelf than er. He can provide against that by simost any furniture dealer in the city | wrapping up a little more. For gathas in his whole establishment. The ting rid of the carps of the day, for value of the average storekeepsr's producing a pleasant sense of relaxastock in our business is far below what tion, for purifying the blood, for raising the spirita, for encouraging sound and refreshing sleep, these js nothing

CARE OF SILVER-WARE.

moderate dinger. To those who have

walks may prove fatiguing and d sap-

Some Useful Things All Housekeepers

Whenever silver or plated ware is used it should afterward be washed in clean hot suds; a soft dish-cloth being taken to rub it wall. It should next be rinsed, and then wiped dry with a fine, soft and perfectly clean towel. Only a few pieces should be washed at a time. Cared for in this way your ware will keep bright four times as long as it will if carelessly washed.

When there is need of polishing the silver, buy a pound of whiting, and, after rubbing it through a very fine sieve, put it in a box, ready for use. After carefully washing and wiping each piece of silver as directed above, put a small quantity of the whiting in one saucer and a tablespoonful of aquaammonia and three tablespoonfuls of cold water in another; also put a large sheet of thick paper on the table and another sheet on a large tray. Dip a piece of soft finnel in the ammonia water and then in the whiting, and. after rubbing the silver, plece by piece, place it on the tray. When all the silver has been polished, rub off all the whiting with a piece of soft cloth. Use a soft brush to remove the whiting that remains between the tines of the forks, or on any part of the silver that is ornamented. It is very important that this rubbing-off of the whiting shall be thoroughly done. Now wash the silver in clear, soapy water and wipe dry with a soft cloth. Silver cleaned in this way will not only look brilliant at once, but will remain so for a con-

siderable time. Silver that is not in constant use should be wrapped in soft tissue paper, and put in boxes or Canton flannel bags-never in bags made of common flannel, because that cloth is likely to contain sulphur, which will tarnish the metal. He careful, also, to keep it away from rubber, water and the nor heat comes is the best place to

store it in-A word before closing, in regard to ivory handled knives. They should never be dropped into hot water. Hold them in the hand to wash the blades; wiping the handle with a dry towel. Heat will crack ivory handles; therefore the knives should be kept in a cool place. In a house that is heated by a furnace this is in some closet. If the blades are steel, and all the knives are not in constant use, select those which are to be put away and, after dipping a bit of cloth in a little sweet-oil, rub it over the blades. and then wrap each blade in tissue paper. This will prevent the steel from rusting. - Maria Parloa, in House-

ALL THE RAGE NOW,

The Memory Hosp Fad Numbered Among the Latest Crasps. Every young man who is possessed

of a laudable ambition to have himself remembered in the "sweet subsequently" by the young ladies with whose acquaintance he is favored, will lose no time in making a liberal investment in silk and satin finished ribbons. He will also find it to his advantage to pay some attention to colors, so that he may tell at a glance, as it were, whether a young lady would prefer a delicate pink, lavender, olive, green, light red, nearock blue, deep red.

white, cream, orange, Prussian blue or | næ. If he can give the countersign he man makes an exquisite "selection" he

of brie-a-brie a gorgeous and someat some unknown point, and then him, so that the stin; s of the policeit sprend all over the country men may not penetrate, and runs. A with almost the rapidity a young thief stands up to fight and gets flash of lightning spans the heavens One might truthfully say that it originsted simultaneously in all the cities of the country. But no matter as to that. The essential fact is the she has to lay all the eggs of the

has evidently come to stay. The memory hoop is about eight or en inches in diameter and will hold her own way everywhere, from thirty to forty bows or knots Stripped of ribbons it is a very insigadies will take the boop from its banging place and, separating the

ribbons one by one, say: "So and so gave me this; he is now hammering theological thoughts into the narrow brain of some heathen where a tropical sun beats down upon a parched earth. This one was given by a young man who eloned with a cook and afterwards died from a selfinfligted wound. This other onemark you its dalloate shade was the gift of him who now mookly follows my advice in every thing pert ining to this household."

Yes, the memory hoop will prove a splendid ornament to dissect in the vours to come, and for the present it s a "fad" as dear, pechaps, to the young man who gives the ribbon as to the young lady who receives it. For the benefit of the former it may be stated that the proper length of the ribbon for a memory hoon is a half yard, and the width should be onehalf inch. Satin-faced ribbons show up well, but most any kind and color is acceptable. In fact, the aim is to get as great a variety of colors as possible. The different shades of blue, red and pink are always in demand. but vellow and light gross are not prime favorites.

The memory boop fad has caused a parked increase in the demand for riboon, and some of the dark-eyed ladies behind the counter have been at a loss to understand why so many roung men have recently inspected a stock in which they usually take little interest. Right here it may be stated that some very amusing scenes have been witnessed at ribbon counters since young men began clothing memory hoops in bows of variegated color The average young man knows as little about the different shades of any one color as he does about pumpkis pie, and nine cases out of ten he picks shade of blue, As a result he purchases pregisely what he doesn't want and what he told the young lady he would not get. - Kansas City Journal.

LIFE IN A BEE-HIVE.

An Interesting Description of the Little In-sects and Their Habits.

While in its physical make-up the bee is in many respects the opposite of man, in his habits and tricks he very much resembles the lord of creation. and were bees to be transformed into men some would undoubtedly go into the police force or in the board of aldermen, where there would be not a few successors to Julie Sharp and to the inexperienced young toughs who get clubbed by the police and are then sent up to the penitentiary for dishonesty and general "sass." The occupations of walking delegate and dude mashers are also found in apiarian

The little bee, that is the worker, is a horny-skinned child of toil. He is inased in rings and shields of smooth norn to shield him against attacks of his own species, and he tolls as long as there is light. He has not got backbone like a man or a mule, but instead he has a little sting that serves his purpose just as well, and thus manages to maintain his rights. Between his tongue and sting there is a complicated mechanism that is of great uso to the farmer and to nature. Aside from his toney that he distils, and which is worth thousands of dollars annually to the farmer and to commerce, his habit of poking his head into flowers and covering it with pollen, which he brushes off in other flowers, renderhim a benefactor to nature in fertilizing flowers. Before the advent of the bee in Australia it was impossible to get any sueds of red clover there. Of course, his process of making hone; might not suit the most fastidious taste, for honey is partially digested cane sugar, made so by the aid of bee saliva but as the bee Is a perfectly clean little animal that revels in nectar all day long, these little irregularities must be overlooked. Besides he uses

a different mouth for the honey. The bee is a good flier, but as his vings are smaller in proportion to his body than are those of the eagle to the king of birds, he has to flap them more frequently, so he flaps away at the rate of 446 flaps to the minute. He has no lungs, but a system of tiny air tubes extend through all parts of the body, and these he packs with air when he wants to fly. Neither has be a heart, but a dorsal vessel that pumps the blood to the head. The head is not a beautiful object, and as it is not the center of the nervous system, he travagant. would not miss it very much if cut off if it were not for the eyes, two of which have 4.000 lenses each to see the honey | candles," Mary Ann-"Me, burnin' flowers afar off, and two others to as | candles? Divil a wan!" Mrs. Bullion sist in doing the microscopical work

every bee on arriving at the door is your taper waste "-America. challenged by them with their anten-

a gorgeous yellow ribbon. Of course, is admitted to the sanctuary, but if he If one were to ask her what color she can not he is in danger, for bees are prefers she would very promptly very nervous insects and draw stings answer that it makes no difference; but on the slightest provocation. The ap-It does, nevertheless, and if the young plicant must be a thief, and old thieves are detected by experienced sentinels. will be very apt to hear a few compli- but the form of challenging must be mentary remarks which might very gone through first. The old thief boo properly come under the head of is fat and sleek and shining and very suave. If caught by sentinels he will The young ladies of Kansas City are at once try to make a deal and offer the now adding to their general collection policemen some sugar, and while they are eating it he either slips in and fill what novel ornament called a "mem- up at the cells or he retreats and tries ory hoop." Where the idea originated another hive. If the sentinels are in is not known. It sprang into exist- corruptible the thief humps himself. ence in some mysterious manuer and draws his horny shields tight around

clubbed. He learns by experience. The queen bee has not got such a very easy time. She has plenty to eat and cats it, and flies very little; but as eraze has reached Kansas City, and it colony, and often lays more than her weight in eggs in one day, the bees begradge her nothing, but let her have

The drone is the dude and walking delegate of the hive. He is not very nificant looking ernament, but with numerous, however. He is fat, and the ribbon attachments it is a thing of spends his time calling honey, firting beauty, fit to adorn any partor. It is with the girls and the queen and then not only ornamental, but it serves as takes a quiet map in the sun. When sort of a constant reminder of former his charms no longer please he is riends, and in years to come the driven ont, and if he can not get a borth in another hive he starves. The little worker, however, does not fare much better. She lives for about six wocks, when she becomes feeble, her wings get torn and fringed and she lies down to die in the field, refusing to return to the hive and become a burden on the colony .- John Aspinwall, in N. Y. Times.

THE SKIN IN WINTER.

The Designability of Taking Good Care of

This Important Grgan. What a curious organ the human skin is to be sure! I know that almost every one looks on it with contempt, as a sort of well-fitting wrapper for more precious goods beneath. That is, unless ache or some other disfigurer comes along and sets up business with the skin as sole backer. Really there is no organ of the body so same flexible covering of ours that has so much to do. In summer, when not oppressed with heavy, ill-ventilated in cold weather excretion continues. but being in form of vapor, is not noticed. Few persons are aware how much work this organ does. In cool easons the average amount of sweat exhated from an adu't is two pounds. this amount increasing up to four pounds an hour, the latter enormous of gus-works furnaces. Night and day, every hour of our lives, this wonderful sieve is at work, taking debris, its labors so vital that twentyfour hours complete suspension means

Now in winter, while its functions from lack of care, or by some disease. is plain that much, ave, extrem pains should be bestowed upon it. Every one can not take regular dally baths of water, but every one can upon getting out of bed have a hearty. thorough rub down with a rough towel-not one that is harsh enough to scratch and hurt, but a Turkish web that will stimulate and be pleasant. This friction will open skin pores in good shape, set capillary circulation I blood and surface nerve flow in full and is the very best possible prepara-

tion for a winter day. Avoid too frequent plunge baths in winter. Few men, still fewer women, of one neevous Americans have stam-Ina enough to waste any upon cold water, as is done when a plunge is made into the morning tub at ordinary emperatures.

In hospitals such baths are used to reduce heat in fever cases, and it is easy to bring it down three or four degrees in a few minutes. This fall, which seems so triffing, is in reality something very great when compared with the narrow range within whose imits life is possible, and such shocks are inimical to health. The dry rubblug spoken of before is far better-Dr. W. F. Hatchinson, in American Magazine.

HUMOROUS,

lover of cats, has never devoted one of

-"Is the baby strong?" "Well, rather. You know what a tremendous roice he has?" "Yes." "Well, he lifts that five or six times an hour."-

"Old Mr. Skinner is a very charitable man, isn't he?" "Oh, yes; of course. But If he ever casts his bread upon the waters you bet he expects it come back a sardine sandwich."-

-Managing Editor-"I think we can stand another minion editoriat." Well, I'll write you a daisy." Managing Editor ('aintly)-"No bouquets, please. - Washington Critic.

-Farmer-"Ididn't have any money for the pape , so I thought I would bring you in a load of turnips," Edltor-"Yes; that's as good to me as the money. Er-before you go, Mr. Hayseed, there's a little matter I'd like to spoak to you about." Farmer-"Well, what is it?" Editor-"You don't want to buy a load of turnips, do you?"-

-Mrs. Pullion-"I'm afraid, Mary Ann, that you are inclined to be ex-Mary Ann-"Me, extravagant, is it? Sure yez are mistaken." Mrs. Buillon-"You burn too many

WORK FOR WOMEN.

What Occupations Are "Genteel" for Well-Bred Young Ladies.

Quite recently we heard a gentle man state that to educate a woman too highly was a mere waste of time. According to his idea a woman was to be reared, trained and taught to think that there was nothing honorable for her to do in life but to marry. We were sorry to think that any one in this enlightened age should retain such a benighted theory; for though we believe that a woman's happiest and best career is passed in the fulfill ment of a wife's and mother's duties, still we have so often witnessed the fallacy of not educating America's daughters to support themselves-if it should be requisite to do so-that we are convinced every woman should be taught some art or trade early in life. Genius, of course, bestows her corruscations upon few persons; but there is plenty of work for the daughters of the middle classes to do, if parents will only teach them how to prepare for the many employments that are open to them; and if the girls themselves, when employment is at their command, will only frankly accept it and bravely work at it. Instead of maundering pestilent rubbish about occupations that are not "genteel." For instance, is it got a national shame and discrace that good cooks should be so scarce, and that well-to-do people should have bitterly to complain that their lives are made a burden to them by that "something" which is peruetually going wrong in the kitchen-so wrong, indeed, that when especial guests are entertained the dinner has to be sent in from the pastry cook's? Every mother should teach her

daughter how to cook, and to cook well, then she will have one unfailing weapon against poverty, for a good cook is always in demand. A profassed cook is worth from \$250 to \$300 a year, and a young lady does not derogate from her social position by accepting such a post, seeing that the cook is emphatically the queen of the basement, and not only her fellow servants, but her employers-if they are sensible folk-must defer to her.

for she literally "rules the roast." The faded, miserable old maid who has let the best years of her life go by long suffering and so abused as this while she sat with folded hands waiting for somebody to marry her somebody who did not appear-wakes up in her old age to find herself helpless and lothing, it is always perceptibly busy; hopeless. Perhaps the death of her father suddenly rouses her to a fact that she is passe, poverty stricken and homeless. Terror seizes her, for-

A woman's a skeery critter without a home Longingly this one who has wasted her best years looks upon her younger kindred who steered their bark out in the whirlpool of business life years bequantity having been measured upon fore. With bitterness such women workmen exposed to the interse he t gaze upon the busy little typewriter. stenographer, book-keeper, trained nurse and correspondent. These girls were not reased to marry in order to from the blood useless and potsonous gain their liveliheod; but if Cupid wings his dart at them they bravely take upon themselves the duties of a wife, and to such marriage is seldom a failure. Which is the better lot, are least and its openings liable to be think you? and decide for yourself if clogged by pressure, by plugging a girl should not be taught some art or trade. - N. Y. Fashion Bazar.

BERKELEY'S WITCH.

How, According to Popular Bellef, She Was Soutched From the Grave.
Old William of Malmesbury tells us

that the famous witch of Berkeley

"put no moderation to her sins, because she was as yet on this side of old age, although beating on the door of it with a near foot." Trouble coming to her, as it does to all mortals, her son dying and her family being ruined, she fell ill and summoned her surviving children, a monk and a nun, to come to her. She confessed hersalf to have been a great sinner, but relied pretty comfortably upon their plety to make things better for her. What her occult knowledge taught her might be the ultimate fate of the body, after the soul had gone to its just reward, she knew best, but her instructions for its preservation were singular. She directed that it be sewn in a stag's hide and afterward placed in a stone sarcophagus, the cover of which was to be fastened with lead and iron. In addition, three iron chains of great weight were to fasten the stone, and there was to be psalm singing far fifty nights and the same number of masses in the days. If for three nights these precautions could keep the body at rest, on the fourth it was to be buried in the ground. But it was no use; vows, prayers and tears were -Ella Wheele: Wilcox, though a equally of no avail, while the strongly bolted door gave way easily to the devher impassioned poems to Tabitha or Ils, who broke through the hand of singing chairs and tore asuader the two chains at the extremities of the stone, the middle one resisting their force. This was on the first two nights; on the third the whole monastory seemed shaken to its foundation. and a tall, terrible man dashed the doors in pieces, advanced to the coffin and calling the woman by name, commanded her to arise. Upon her answering she could not on account of her chains "You shall be loosed," said he, "and to your evil;" and immediately he broke the chain with as much Writing Editor-"What, minion yet? case as pack-thread. He also kicked off the lid of the coffin and, having taken her by the hand, drew her out of the church in sight of them all. "Before the door stood a proud black horse neighing, with iron hooks projecting over his whole back. The woman was put upon the heast, and soon disappeared from the eyes of the spectators. Her supplicating cries for help were heard for nearly four miles." -Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle,

- Napier's famous dispatch from word: "Peccavi"-which is, by interpretation, "I have Scinde." Very much of the same kind was General de Bour-"Perdidi Diem"-"I have lost a Dey." The entrances to the hive are very young man was here last night, I am to Elizabeth the word "Cantharides" is probably a fable. - Temple Bar.

CONCERNING BANANAS.

Various Varieties and Various Ways of Eatordinarily in this country bananas are eaten raw, but in the tropical

countries, while the natives cat them in like fashion, a more delicate, and it is said, more healthful mode of eating them is in vogue. The soft, ripe fruit, beaten to a cream, with a sufficiency of Amatillado sherry, forms a very delightful appetizer and is the favorite way of eating the banana in certain parts of the West Indies and on the African coast. Taken in moderation on first rising in the morning bananas are said to be preservative of health, and in this respect are in marked contrast with other tropical fruits, which are detrimental, rather than otherwise, to continued good health. An intoxicating drink is made from the banana, and on account of its astringent properties is of considerable medicinal value. In Africa and probably in other places also, the banana and the kindred tree, the plantain, are in a very large measure the sole dependence for the food supply of the natives.

The banana, when ripe, contains venty-four per cent, water. Of the wenty-six remaining parts twenty are sugar and two gluten, of flesh-forming substance. It is not in itself a perfect food, but requires the addition of some more nitrogenus material, as lean

The pulp of the banana, but more often of the plantain, is oftentimes squeezed through a sieve and formed nto loaves, which, when ripe, will keep a very long time. In the ful-they will make a deduction from dried state it has a resemblance to their established charges in favor of brend, both in taste and composition, but the ripened pulp is saccharine, and not farinaccous. The fruit, however, of the banana is

the least valuable part of the tree. permitted to go to waste, is of value. Throughout Central America and the the preparation of drying, for sewing thought that as an acticle of com-England, having got possession of fine web, such articles would have ob-

icious of the banana species has its for divorce. some. Small and ruddy in color, it is It is an open question, however, and much prized even there. It does not bear trassportation well, although it may often be found in the markets of Chicago and New York. Crossing the isthmus by the line that connects Panama with Aspinwall the natives at the villages along the route make a habit recoming to the train decked in primitive fashion, with garlands of flowers around their necks and flowers in their ir, and disposing of fruit. Here the thumb b nana may be eaten in its perfection.-Alta California.

UNDESIRABLE CARGOES.

How Live-Stock Is Shipped From New York to European Ports.

of the vessels engaged in the trade haul off as summer approaches and his dignity sat down upon the bench

rolling and pitching, the bellowing of of the other end and they pulled hard. the frightened cattle often rises above Then they came to sit again. And the roar of the storm. Many of them the first councilor put his hat beneath become sea-sick, fall down and are the bench, and the second did likewise, trampled upon by the remaining cattle and so did they all. And they in all in the pen. As soon as there is a dead in comfort sat down, by which they steer in one of the pens it is absolutely knew that they had sufficiently necessary to get him overboard. Sail- stretched the bench. ors often have difficult tasks to per- Being thus seated the first councilor form, but when it comes to sending crossed his right leg over his left leg, one of their number into a pen to bend and so did the second councilor, and on the end of a hoist to a dead steer's so did they all. But when came the leg, and to do this in the midst of a time in the mass when all must rise frightened bunch of Texas steers, not one of the councilors could tell cer-Jack often makes a bad mess of it,

perately to keep themselves up. The Thomas A. Janvier, in Scribner's. oig steamer plows on her way, and perhaps in an hour or so, if there is more trouble in the trimming of the says that he noticed recently while vessel, consigns another dozen or fif-All the Hill line steamers are at

present carrying cattle to London, to say nothing of many British tramp vessels. On the other side the cattle are put through a short fattening pro cess and then killed,-N. Y. Special. In a suit recently entered in the Su-

preme Court of the Territory of Utah of real estate in one month." in chancery the fact was developed that one of the infamous practices of a corporation in existence until March, fun at the party! Young Smith pro-1827, under the title of "The Church of posed that he and I should go through 1887, under the title of "The Church of India announced his victory in one Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," was to impose upon the credulity of unsophisticated foreigners and obtain for any thing. Afterward, some of the from them such money and valuables mont's message to the French War as they possessed, estensibly to be held were really married; but we're not, Minister in 1839, when the Dey of Ais in trust, and keep it for the private are we?" Doting Mother-"Of course giers escaped him after being takent use of the so-called saints of the church. not. Besides. young Smith couldn't In the above suit the petitioner, one support a wife if he had one." - That's very odd. As I passed the It is said that Drake, when the ships Carl P. Carlson, through his attorney, it wasn't that Smith. It was the other kitchen door, when the butcher's of the Armada turned their sails, sent was allowed his full claim, some five Smith, from Gold City, the one who thousand dollars with interest thereon, carefully guarded by sentinels, and sure I heard him speak to you about _that is, "The Spanish fly." This last and an order was made upon the receiver of the defunct corporation for riage like that before witnesses is the amount.

A Style of Nuptials Which May Come Into It is reported that a clerk in one of

the Departments at Washington was recently married by lightning to a young lady residing in the western part of this State. The officiating clergyman stood with the bridegroom at the southern end of the tether, and the lady at the northern. "Are you ready," said the Washington operator, who kindly acted in the double capacity of electrician and brideman. "Ay, sy." responded the lady, as quick as a flash. Five scintillations, and the thing was done. Two "Wilt Thous?"

two "Yeses," and the clerical verdict pronouncing the twain one flesh, comprised the whole ceremony. Never were a young couple spliced with greater neatness and dispatch. Nothing was omitted save the conjugal kiss, which, being untransmissible, was unavoidably postponed to a more convenient season. Let us hope that the magnetic current through which the fusion was ac-

complished prefigured a sympathetic intercourse between the parties as lively, but not quite as evanescent, as the lightning's flash. Perhaps this style of nuptials may come into vogue, and the positive and negative poles of the telegraphic battery be extensively used for affirmative purposes by individuals seeking the honorable state of matrimony under difficulties. If, however, the endearing phrases of the honeymoon are to pass to and fro over the wires, the early stage of wedded bliss will become somewhat expensive; but if the telegraph corporations have any souls-which is doubtconnubial billings and cooings.

But a question arises. Are wirewoven bonds of matrimony binding in law? Can a lightning-lassord husband, who subsequently contracts a marriage The fiber, which in some countries is in the old-fashioned way, be successfully prosecuted for bigamy? Judging from the gross mistakes that every continent of Africa it is used with only day occur in magnetic messages, the electric fluid is by no means as truththread and fishing nets. The threads ful as little G. W., and in a matter so are of silky fineness, and it was extremely delicate, the delinquent would probably be considered entitled merce it would pay to import it in to the benefit of a doubt. The Telelarge quantities. A firm in Bradford, graphic Interest should at once take the opinion of eminent counsel on this some of the fiber, wove a quantity of matter. It concerns the companies handkerchiefs from it, that for delicacy nearly; for if electric espousals are of finish and strength were unexcelled, declared legal, they will undoubtedly With a silky sheen and remarkably prove an important source of revenue on every line, and if divorces could be tained a ready market, but it was legitimately accomplished through the found that the mode of obtaining the same medium, the profits would be fiber by the natives was too slow, and enormous. In disconnection as well until some machine was invented to as connection, consists the wonderstrip the fiber quickly the small quan- working power of Morse's invention. tity would be of practically no use. and we therefore think that if applied At Panama the rarest and most de- to marriage it should also be available

known vulgarly as the thumb banans. we leave its decision to the bench and and on account of its delicate flavor is bar. In the meantime success to sparking over the wires, and may Hymen continue to light his torch, when necessary, by electro-magnetism.

A MEXICAN STORY.

How the Wise Town Councilors of Lagor

Once, upon a great festival, the town council of Lagos went to the parish church to hear the mass. And all the members of the council were dressed in seemly state, in black coats and tight black trousers and flowing cloaks, and each wore a wide-brimmed hat of black felt, over which a feather gallantly curled. For their comfort a There is a great deal of live-stock leather-royered bench was placed bebeing shipped to Europe. Many fore the chancel rail. And when they came to sit each man in the order of prepare to share in the passenger and placed beside him his hat. But business. It is surprising how the when six of the twelve councilors thus cattle are able to live through the pas- were seated the bench was full. Then age, carried as they are on the upper a whispered conference was held, and deck and subject to all the hardships it was decided that the bonch must be of the North Atlantic in winter time, stretched. So six of them took hold In heavy weather, when the vessel is of one end and the other six took hold

tainly which of the twenty-four legs Not infrequently the steers break were his, for all were clad in tight down some of the pens by their shift- black trousers, and were crossed. And ing about between the rails and affect each man looked at the many legs, seriously the vessel's trim. If this among which were his own, and sor-happens in a heavy storm it will likely rowfully wondered if he over should place the ship in imminent danger. know his own legs among so many, There is only one remedy, and that is and so be able to arise and walk. And to get the steers overboard. A bunch while they thus pondered it fell out them are are shut off as closely as that the first councilor was bitten by possible, the ports knocked down and a fles flercely in his rearward parts as the vessel gives a heavy roil they And the first councilor slapped at the are fairly pushed over into the seeth- flea, and that he might slap the better ng water. A big stx-inch hawser uncrossed his legs. Then the second throws them off as if they were so councilor knew which were his legs, many flies. The ports are closed, and and so did the third, and so did they as one glances back over the waves all. And so they all uncrossed their legs the cattle can be seen struggling des- and with great thankfulness arose.-

-A writer in an English journal skaters were skimming over the frozen surface of Round Pond, in Kensington Gardens, that the ice gave forth a distinet musical note which he found to be G sharp.

-A Kansas man hauled 800 carloads of dirt in one month, and the local editor chronicled it as '800 transfers

-Cihra-"Oh, mother, we had such a mock marriage ceremony-just in fun, you know; and it was too funny older people who heard of it said we owns a bonanza mine, you know." binding "-N. Y. Weekly.