Your stock of what, Mrs. Thrifty!" epittoes. All sorts of things, you know.

"Oh, yes," The visitor could imagine what "ditpes" were. But it was the first time she had heard them called by that Yes," Mrs. Thrifty went on,

like to go to Boston first rate. When Igit there the first thing I do is to take one of them 'ere hoodlums and then drive all round town." The visitor was about to faint. The spectacle of the excellent Mrs. Thrifty

driving around Boston with a hood him was too much for her composure. And she looked so much at a loss to know what was meant that Mrs. Thrifty explained: Why, I mean one of those new fangled one horse cab carriages. I

want to know if you don't know what "Oh, Mrs. Thrifty, you mean a her-

A-a what? Well, when I was there they called 'em hoodlums." Useless to try to convince her; and no doubt the next time she comes to Boston to buy dittoes, she will stand in front of the Old Colony station and call for a hoodlum.

When her conversation with Mrs. Thrifty had reached this point the city visitor thought best to change the subject, and related her own expe rience during her last summer's vacation, when she went up the Hudson river and made a tour through the Adirondacks. "And did you climb the cascades?"

asked Mrs. Thrifty. "1-1-oh, the cascades were very beautiful, Mrs. Thrifty-very beauti-

The city visitor felt that she had got out of a scrape with this evasive answer. But she doesn't know to this day just what the excellent woman meant by "climbing the cascades.

This lady was not related to the one who, after looking over the books on the counter at one of the book stores the other day, stepped up to a clerk and asked r

'Have you 'cometh?'" 'Cometh,' ma'am? I don't know of any book by that name. "Oh, don't you? Well, I saw n book here called 'Goethe,' and I thought likely there was a companion book by the name of 'Comethi' "-Boston Transcript.

Treacherous Memories.

When a man can say, "I was there, and I saw it," he ought to be believed, me would think, provided he has reputation for speaking the truth. What shall we be sure of, if not of the things we have seen with our own

Yet experience proves that it is posle to remember what never happened, and remember it, too, with the st distinctness and peculiarity.

This fact has been abundantly brought out by the war reminiscences so numerously published during the last ten years. As one writer remarks, every book and magazine article is followed by notes of correction, or by extended article of refutation, so constantly does one veteran's recollection of an event contradict another's, while both of them, it is likely enough, are proved to be wrong by the official rec-

The late Col. Scott, who had charge of the war records of the government, relates that one day an officer came into the room in a state of great ex-

"Have you said that I was not in the second buttle of Bull Run?" he denanded. No, not exactly that," said Scott. "Well, Bob Scott, I was told you

mid so, and I came in to put daylight through you if you stuck to it.' "Oh no," replied Scott, "I never said you were not in the battle. What I said was that you yourself, in an flicial report dated on the day of the battle, had said that you were in the Sumberland valley, a hundred miles from Bull Run!"

Col. Scott called a clerk, and order the report brought. The officer read it twice through in silence, put on his hat, and went away without a word. - Youth's Companion.

The Stage Carpenter. Lloyd Breeze, who is Russell's busiess manager, chipped in and told a ry on their stage manager, J. II. zpatrick, who is an old timer and ry conscientious. He would send ene plot for the piece to no one at the stage carpenter of the theatre I which they were to play, always trawing it off and addressing it to at worthy. One day Breeze reache ittle California town to herald the w, and on his drive up to the hotel passed the office of the stage coach which ran from that point to an Dam or some other equally propoint of the compass. In front office he saw an old native g a paper at arms' length and wonderingly. At a glance oguized it as one of his star's plots and he at once made in-It appears that the document ected to the "stage carpenter," that it had been delivered to the who did the carpenter work the stage company. The latthought for a time that had discovered a plot to the company, as he did not under peculiar drawings, but te set things right by turning the ment over to the janitor of the to be able to change color with the na house," no such official as rapidity of the chamelon, e carpenter" being known there. engo Herald.

A joung man'and a young lady a name of every girl he has ever kissed. Secuble age of Sumpter County, He had 923 names on the list the last gia, had a singular coincidence to time he counted up. il them. The young man visited weetheart in another county, one the young lady's lover from an plain cook, under twenty-five, who ir marriage, and the young lady per beau set their day. It now out that they set the same day to ate their marriage, and both selected the same minister to the coremony, and it is to take it the same hour. The two cerestake place in two different which became submerged. its about twenty miles apart.

DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA How England Is Foreing a Large Trade-

try, and proceeded to take possession.

lespite the remonstrances of the Sul-

gum opal, india rubber, hide and gra n

capital employed at this time in the

lost." England appears to have be

interest.-Iron Age.

FORMING A CHARACTER.

and Moral Training.

The process of forming the status

ertist has moldered to dust, is slow.

the course pursued by the true artist.

obedience to the rules of his art.

of intellectual power.

never be carried far.

then time and toil may be necessary to

the perfection of the soul which is to

MISCELLANEOUS.

-A Buffalo bachelor has a mem-

paper.

-Yome species of cuttlefish are said

andure forever _N Y 1 of the

Netter has written quite an exhaus-The Slave Frame. live article on the subject of pneumo-American schemes for the extension nia, in which he reviews the epidemof trade with Africa have not met with recorded file draws the following that degree of success which the most conclusions Pheumonia is a contasanguine had hoped for. Not many gious discuse, and the essential years ago a prominent New York mercan be communicated, not only directchant became quite enthusiastic rely from an infected person to others specting the prespects of Liberia, brought in contact with him, but they sending out sugar mills, encouraging can be transmitted through a third coffee culture, and aiding in the deporperson. They can also, as in the case of searlet fever and measles, be contation of American negroes, but the veyed is clothing and in many other so-called "republic" now exists scarcearticles such as are found in the sick y in name. In like manner a steamroom. They are diffusible in the air, ship project which for a time engaged but one must come within ten feet of the fostering interest of several New patient in order to be within range York gentlemen philanthropically inof infection. clined never took a tangible form and passed out of mind. But a line of sailing vessels from New York to Liberia has been maintained, and American exports of manufactured cotton to ing at any time during its entire Africa through various channels form

The pneumonia germs are quite long lived. How they remain capable of doing their work has never been de termined, but three years is set as the extreme limit. Pneumonia is "catch course, and even after recovery a considerable item. Meanwhile En-Where a person is exposed to the digland is building up a flourishing ease and becomes infected by the trade on both sides of the continent. germs of it, the first symptoms, as a on the west coast and at Zanzibar. rule, appear between the fifth and Trade with the colony of Lagos for the seventh thay; but exceptional cases are annity, and an infected person may be year 1887 amounted to \$1,500,000, and taken down with the disease the sect is calculated that the entire trade of ond or third day after exposure, or he great Britain with the west coast last may carry it about with him for near year amounted to the approximate by three weeks before it breaks out. value of \$25,000,000 of imports and A person who has once had the dis-\$13,000,000 of exports, comparing well | case retains for years a liability to have with some portions of India. At Zanother attacks, for the germs of it regibar, up to the recent breaking out of main with him and may be found in his saliva. Hence, such a person is hostilities, the whole coast was a continuous line of British Indian trading not only dangerous to himself, but to stations, and trading increased rapidly immediate contact. It is held that this others with whom he is brought in eing in the hands of British subjects, in certain families, and, also, while Unfortunately," as we are told by the same person frequently suffers from severe attacks during his life Archbishop Farrar, "this property attime. Considering the fact, now racted the greed of certain German adventurers," who made "bogus clearly evident, that pneumonia is a contagious disease, the proper precaureaties," claimed vast tracts of countions against infection, should of

All About Pheumonia

course, be tiken. It is true that this disease is not an. Furthermore, according to the nearly so contagious as the most of the outhority just quoted, "the whole other discuses of the same character, rade of the coast is in the hands of but it is enough so to warrant a cerome 10,000 British subjects from In- tain amount of care. A patient ill lia, including the ivery trade, copra, with pneumonia need not be held so dangerous that a rigid quarantine trades. These British Indians have must needs be established, but those who are brought in contact with him ent large sums of money to the Arah vory caravans. They have also in- caution not "take his breath," etc. should use a reasonable amount of nvested their profits in mortgages on Perfect ventilation is alike important he houses and plantations of the to them and to the patient. Handker Arabs, feeling quite secure under the chiefs and the like should be thorough shadow of English justice. The Beit- ly disinfected, and if a "spit cup" is sh Indians have £500,000 of floating used, it should always contain some disinfectant to destroy the germs in the sputa. - Boston Herald.

vory trade in the far interior, and unless some decisive measures are undertaken by the English Government A physician of St. Paul related the this large sum must inevitably be following little incident in the career of a fellow student. The appearance come inextricably involved by joining of the latter was not such as to im in an agreement with Germany to press the casual observer with the idea maintain a blockade "to put down the that he was an Æscolapius in the sci ence of medicine, and when he swung slave trade," a feat somewhat difficult his title "M. D." out in the chilly of accomplishment where every Afribreeze, it attracted little attention can and Arab trader is a slavehold r from the sick and suffering. The man either in will or deed. Clearly enough, also became an unconscious butt of it would now appear the "development some of the more light hearted young of Africa," whatever this may mean, ladies. Several of the bolder ones has received a check from which there finally concocted a scheme designed will be tardy recovery. It is surmised to bring him to irretrievable humilia however, that traders in Zanzibar, tion. A messenger was dispatched in while postponing indefinitely the realhaste to summon the young Galen to zation of hopes for the commercial set a fractured limb. Quickly gather objugation of the interior lake re- ing the bandage and instruments nee essary, the doctor followed. Arriving gions accessible from this point may give a new impetus to the Congo Free State and to efforts to penetrate trop-his patient was in the rear yard. The marvelous achievements of Livingupon the ground was a rooster which stone's successor. Henry M. Stanley, had been unfortunate enough to break of whom full advices have just come its leg-or shall I say limb? Amid to hand, invest the subject with a new hardly suppressed gigles, he was in formed that here was the patient Comprehending the situation in an in stant, the doctor gravely and expeditiously set the broken member of True and False Methods of Intellectual Chanticleer, putting it in a plaster bandage with all the care usually vouchsafed to humanity, and for once hat shall waken the admiration of the a fowl with a broken leg was in luck behalder ages after the hand of the instead of in the soup. ladies were greatly pleased over their suppose the object be to reproduce in adventure, and proclaimed it among marble the features of a distinguished their friends with great gusto, but when some days later a bill for \$25 for atesman. A model in ciny or gypsum s first formed. Then, by a slow and for reducing a fracture was received, collsome process, requiring the necuthe laugh died away. In vain they rate mea-urement of lines and angles. asserted that it was a joke, and that they were only in fun. The prescription writer said he wasn't in fun and the leatures of the model are transerred to enduring marble. Such is there was no joke in it for him-noth ing but the fee, and he proposed to A novice may pursue a different have that if he had to sue for it. course. He may commence at once on got it, and pocketed it with a little the block of marble. By the direct observation on laughing about sun application of the chisel he may, in a down instead of in the forenoon.-

short time, fashlon the rude outline St. Paul Pioneer Press. of features bearing some resemblance She Thought They Were Snakes. to those de-igned to be commem-One of our townsmen relates that a orated. But he can go but little friend of his while stopping at the urther. He can never reach the perseashore, caught a number fection which the artist attains by fine eels, and thought it would be nice if they could be brought home. It Processes anniagous to these may be was difficult to find just the best means sursued in the cultivation of the mind. of transportation, but an old oil cloth There is a process of patient culture, covered hand bag was procured, and a toilsome formation of habits which the cels placed in it. The man board ed the train, and placed the carpet bag lo sot admit of direct application to under the seat, and thought nothing practical life, which, though slow, are more of it until some time after the necessary to the development of the train had started, when suddenly a higher forms of intellectual life and woman who sat about four seats in front of him jumped up on the seat, There is a process which rejects a drawing up her skirts, and yelled large portion of this disciplinary toil. "Snakes!" The man looked that way and aims at immediate results. The and saw one of the targest of the eeb pupil at first seems to make rapid pro- slowly wriggling across the car, and gress; but his progress is soon arrest. as there was by time time a general ed. It is showy and limited. It can commotion throughout the car, he picked up the gripsick, and, remarking that the did not care to stay in a The educator should take as much car where the conductor allowed pains in forming a mind as the artist snakes to run about the floor," made akes in forming a statue. If time and his way to the smoker, and has never coll are necessary to the perfection of heard yet whether the "snake" was

a statue which is to endure for ages, caught or not - Waterbury American Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler is not the author of the following lines. which are being extensively credited

to her: The raked hills lie wanton to the tenes. The fields are made, the groves unfracked, Bare are the shivering limbs of shameless trees What wonder is it that the corn is shocked

-A Buffalo bachelor has a memor-andum book in which he keeps the rently from Nebruska, has been a ploneer in railroad and town site business for many years. A few years ago he gained considerable fame and cre-- "A superior house parlor maid who ated a great furor among settlers by can teach elementary music," and "s plowing a single furrow a distance of over one hundred miles through Scott. county visited her the same day. knows short-hand," were advertised Greeley and Wichita Countles, Kansas, oung man and his girl setthe day for in a recent issue of an English and into Colorado. He said nothing. but kept on plowing, and the people, One little creature can do a great imagining that he was locating a raildeal of mischlef. The Calusa (Cal.) road, began to take up claims along Sun say there is no doubt but that a the furrow. Afterward Jay Gould came squirrel was responsible for a recent along and bought the Dawson right. break in the Hamilton levee and a conand the D. M. & A. branch of the sequent loss of 50,000 acres of wheat Missouri Pacific was built on the famous

furraw.

SUICIDE BY HARA-KIRI.

Hory of an Eye-Witness to the Charily Japanese Punishment. Hara-kiri as a legal form of punish. ment has been abolished in Japan for sboot twenty-five years. Prior to that ime a class of political offenders of high rank or title were allowed the choice of the headsman's sword or suidide This was a concession to easte hat was meant to remove the disgrace of an execution at the hands of the aw. "Hara-kiri" signifies "cut-belle" or, if the words are arranged as in the Japanese term, "belly-cut." The isual method of self-murder contemplated by hari-kiri was for the victim to drive a long, broad and very sharp blade into his abdomen and draw it across his body in a manner that would lisembowel him. Instant death was sually the result.

An officer in the army of one of the feudal princes was the last person to commit an official hara-kiri. He hated all foreigners with a patriotic bitterness, and in a hot-headed outburst of emper one day ordered his soldiers to ire on some Europeans who were crossing the street. The British Ambassa for, Sir Harry Parkes, was on the scene and had a narrow escape, while some were killed. The representatives of the foreign powers demanded the summary punishment of the young officer. The Prince yielded to the denand and the offender was condemned to death. He chose the alternative of hara-kiri. Mr. J. A. R. Walters, a mining engineer of Chicago, then to \$10,000,000, the greater part of this in part explains recurring epidemics living in Japan, thus tells the story of the executions

"Representatives of the foreign powers were invited to be present," said Mr. Waters, 'and witness the execution. Through the courtesy of a member of the British legation I was one of the witness s. The execution took place in a large, gloomy, half-lighted Buddhist temple. The ceremony was conducted with the rigid formality and lecorum of a religious rite. On one side was the foreigners, pale as ghos's, breathing in gasps and trembling with xeltement. The dim light and dank tirgave a supernatural, uncanny thrill o the stone. Opposite were the Japaiese officials, unflinching as stoics, as anmoved as statues. In front on a low lias was the confermed man. He sat tailor-fashion, barel to the waste, a rawny fellow with muscular arms. and deep-chested as an ox. On a low table near him was a Japanese shortoword with a blade nine or ten inches ong and keen as a razor. Behind him stood his best friend-the condemned being allowed to select some one to strike off his head in the event he tailed to kill him self and was liable to suffer a prolonged agony before death ame. The man was apparently the only agitated native in the temple. The muscles of his face twitched. He clutched the broad sword nervously

with both hands, waiting for the moment that should demand his services "The condemned was the coolest man present. Through an interpreter he said he was not sorry for what he had done for his beloved country. He would show the coward foreigners how water alone during dry, hot weather is a Japanese gentleman could die. As a dangerous experiment, and when the he finished his speech he picked up the water is incorporated with active knife. A moment later he plunged it poisons and applied in a haphazard to the hilt in the le't side of his abdo- manner, it is most sure to do harm. shivering Englishmen, as we held our systematic and methodical manner. breaths. Then, with a powerful effort. Guess work will not pay. As Prof. W. be pulled the blade across his body, B. Alwood has well said, in his station the blood gashing from the long gash report on Insects and Insecticides: in a torrent. Either from pain or purosely, he leaned his head slighly forward. A swish of the sword behind secticides." Defeat is the price of

"The Japanese had not apparently noved a muscle through all this ghastly cene. A pleasant-voiced dignitary crose and said he hoped he had proved that Japanese justice would be vindi-ated and asked if the foreign repreentatives were satisfied. The British Ambassador simply nodded an affirmaive and the shuddering witnesses of ne hara-kiri hurried with bloodless

eatures into the open air. "I was long haunted by that dread cene, and ever and anon it would rise efore me-the dark and gloomy temde, the impassive Japanese, the awedricken foreigners, and, above all, the aces of the principal actors, the condemned man and his closest friend; the me calmly content, even proud to give p his life, the other crouching behind im, watching with a deadly intensity, sale and anxious, fearful, perhaps, of sungling at the supreme moment. ooms up clearly before me yet, although years have gone by."-Chicago

News. All Had the Same Dream. It is a most singular fact that under ertain combined conditions of fatigue. liscom'ort and malaria whole bodies of men-such as companies of soldiers -have been seized by the same terrific fream, and have been awakened simulaneously shricking with terror. Such in instance is related by Laurent. when, after a forced march, eight hunfred French soldiers were packed in a ulned Calabrian monastery which ould ill accommodate half that numer. At midnight frightful eries issued com every corner of the building as rightened men cushed from it, each eclaring that it was the abode of the vil one that they had seen him in he form of a big black dog, who hrew himself upon their breasts for an ame shelter on the next night, their officers promising to keep watch be ide them. Shortly after midnight the ame scene was re-enacted—the same ries, the same flight as the soldiers ushed forth in a body to escape the offocating enbrace of the black dog. The wakeful officers had seen nothing. Argosy.

-"Do you ever feel lonesome, deerted, and as though you had not a riend in the world, Mrs. Dobbs?" inpired Johnson of his widowed landady. 'Yes, indeed, Mr. Johnson, and ny heart always goes out to those poor unfortunates who are left alone in the world." "Then I take it that rou have bestowed the full measure of our pity on that strawberry in the hortcake, Mrs. Dobbs?" "I would emind you, Mr. Johnson, that I conluct my business on a strictly cashscorn. - Minneanoits Journal.

RAVAGES OF INSECTS. How to Apply Insecticides so as to Se-

cure Satisfactory Results. Considerable interest has developed lately on the subject of applying insecticides, and it is very opportune. pressing need of a better understandng of methods for successfully resisting the ravages of our insect enemies crowds upon us with increased vigor. as the recurring seasons increase the number and rapacity of the foe. It has been very evident (to close observers at least) that a great part of the work done, especially in the use of poisonous compounds, has proved of actual damage: that is, the insects themselves would not have done more harm if left alone than the misuse of poison did. A treatment for insects that may do very well in a growing, productive season is liable to do great harm to the crops in an unfavorable one. To apply poisons effectively (without doing injury) and cheaply, is equally of impor-

After quite an extended experience

In using insecticides in nearly all-

ways, I have decided that there is only

one way in which satisfactory results can be reasonably expected every time. and that is by spraying. Poisons should be used in liquid form always, and in applying to the foliage, to insure success, it must be broken up into fine, misty spray, like fog or steam. To accomplish this desired result, there is nothing yet made to excel the spraying machine. It is built on simple, mechanical principles, and the amount of the application can be guaged perfeetly. By the aid of one horse (or team) and man, this machine operates on four rows of potatoes at a time, delivering a fine, misty spray with force, penetrating every part of the plant and thoroughly impregnating the foliage with poison (but not drenching), so that if the larvæ feed on any portion they must get the poison. The danger of burning the leaves is greatly lessened. In fact, the plant can hardly be harmed if ordinary care is taken. I have sprayed eighty acres of potatoes in three days, using only \$3.50 worth of London purple, and in thirty-six to forty-eight hours after the poison was put on hardly a slug could be found alive. The expedition and economy with which poisons can be applied in this way enables the grower to use weaker solutions often, and thus obviates all danger from doing harm to the growing crops.

The Colorado bugs bade fair to give us the most trouble we ever experienced during the dry season of 1887, yet by two timely applications of London purple by spraying, we succeeded in almost totally destroying them. without apparent damage to any part of the crop, at a cost of less than 50 cents per acre, including labor and poisons for the two jobs. I saw a great many fields of potatoes that were almost rained that season by applying poisons in a careless manner, both in liquid and powder form. When potatoes bring 75 cents to \$1 per bushel at nen. He paused an instant but it The whole business of mixing and apsemed an hour to us white-faced. plying insecticides should be done in a "Lack of exactness in the details often defeats the purpose of work with in-Farmer.

THE COMING FARMER. He Will Be a Man Competent to Bring

The coming farmer is on the way. He

is the new-school farmer, the one who is cutting loose from the ancestral ways and stepping far in advance of his felmethods which will eventually double and treble the productive powers of around get their tails daubed with it the soil. The coming farmer will be a and a clod finally accumulates or man of thought as well as of brawn. Specimens of him may be occasionally seen in the retired merchant who takes up farming as a happy means of putting in his closing years. That force of thought which gave him success in mercantile life he now applies to tilling the soil and to the various departments of agriculture, and thereby proves that thought is as profitable in farming as in any other business. One of the leading characteristics of the coming farmer is that he will be a specialist. He will devote his efforts, his thoughts, his whole energies to one line of agriculture as much as the merchant who twenty years ago kept a general purpose store. The most sucpossful farmers of the present time are those who are pursuing special lines, whether in the production of dairy products, of draft horses, road horses, special breeds of sheep, cattle or hogs. The coming farmer will send forever to the block the scrub sire in all classes of stock, which is now a greater curse to Wisconsin than all the monopolies which prey upon the people. The coming farmer will provide his wife all those modern appliances for doing her work, which will make her life one istant and then disappeared. The of comfort and happiness, and lighten nen were persuaded to return to the her labors as much as the most modern appliances lighten the labors of the farmer. The coming farmer will make the whole country smile under the tillage of wisely-directed effort guided by the intelligent thought of a wellcultivated mind, a thoroughly trained brain. -G. G. Gordon, at Wisconsin Farmers' Institute.

-You look tired, Miss Brown; too much dancing?" "Oh, dear me, no! but we gave what is called an 'eggaged dinner' last week, where eight betrothed couples were invited, and afterward they retired to eight different corners of the two rooms and whispered all the evening, and it reminded papa and mamma so much of their courtship they went out and sat on the stairs and left me alone. Do basis," she replied, with withering you wonder I still look tired?"— Ready in Answer.

"Camp meeting" John Alten was always ready with a retort for friend or foe, sometimes scathing, and always humorous. After his conversion, he met an old minister, who plied him with very searching questions as to the genuineness of his experience and the young man complained of the severity of this catechran

"If the tree be well rooted," said the minister, "it will not be harmed if we

"But," said the convert, "the Master said to his describles, 'Feed my lambs,' not 'Go and slake them. At another time, when Mr. Allen was about to begin his sermon in a new place, a former pastor said to

"Are you a long preacher?" "Five feet seven inches," was the

immediate reply: At a meeting of ministers, a Baptist was invited to give his views on the subject of Methodist economy, and at once rose, saying that, although there were many excellent things in Methodism, it seemed to him to have too much machinery.

Mr. Allen was on his feet in a moment. The Methodist church may have

more machinery than the Baptist," he replied, "but it doesn't require as mucl. water to run it." A lawyer of opposite politics said to

aim, about the same time, "Mr. Allen, on which side are you going to vote? for I shall vote against you. "On the right side," was the an wer. "Which side is yours?" swer.

One morning at a Methodist camp meeting a young man arose, and said, I do not believe in singing 'Oh, to

be nothing.' I propose to be some-thing, and I want people to know it." Brother Allen instantly rose, and epeated the verses 'If a man thinks himself to be some

thing when he is nothing, he deceiv eth himself. But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another

The question of ambition was not discussed further that day.-Youth's Companion.

A Horse Bair Smake.

The horse hair snake is a common source of error. The creature that is usually called by that name originates and has a life's history as follows: small flesh colored mite is in water. changes to a purplish lead color and comes to the top of the water, where it sports for a time, and when looking across water of a still evening, espe cially if looking toward the setting sun, one can see masses of these tiny creatures that look like smoke on the When they reach this stage of development they leave the water and get out on the grass. Here, as opportunity offers, they attach them-selves to the feet of large insects—especially of grasshoppers, katydids, etc. The legs of these insects being hollow, they crawl up them, where they grow until they fill the legs and sometimes the cavities of the bodies of these large insects. This accounts for the fat, clumsy condition of many of these insects. After a rain, in which the insects drown, the full fledged horse hair snakes come forth to delight the harvest time, it is poor policy to rain a small boy, and to interest the student erop by being short-sighted in any way, of nature, after which they lay eggs was proud to give his life for her. He Wetting or drenching the vines with in the water, if it does not dry up too soon, and curl around them for a time, and about the time the eggs hatch into the little flesh covered mites first described, the analyse die. Exchange.

Hogs' Eyesight Saved-

Mr. William Kerns not long since had a visit from a friend from the east, who wished to purchase land and locate somewhere in this state Mr. Kerns sent his friend out to look at the Umpqua valley, and he returned with a wonderful tale of the sec tion he visited.

He said that he visited a farmer him and his head leaped from the body carelessness or ignorance.—Cor. Ohio who had a great drove of hogs, all of the floor in front of him.

Farmer. ed how this had happened, and the farmer said the caudal appendages had been amputated, and when it was asked why this was done, he was told it was to prevent the animals from becoming blind. This startling an-nouncement led to further inquiry

and explanation. The farmer stated that the soil on lows; he is adopting and bringing forth his farm was what is known as black new ideas, putting into practice mud. It is very rich and also very adhesive, and the pigs in wallowing each pig's tail, which grows by accretion and accumulation to an immense size, and becomes so heavy that it drags back the pig's skin so far that the unfortunate animal is no longer able to shut its eyes, and soon become blinded from the glare of the sun. By cutting off the pig's tail this catastrophe is avoided, and the pig soon grows fat.—Portland Oregonian.

The Whipping Post, The institution of the whipping post, which still survives in Delaware did not go out of fashion in England until the close of the last century. On May 5, 1713, the corporation of Doncaster directed that a whipping post be set up for punishing vagrants and sturdy beggars. Three centuries ago this punishment was carried to a cruel extent. Owing to the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, large number of persons who depend ed on the charity of the monks were thrown upon the country, and purliament hastened to check the increasing vagrancy by an act passed in 1531 which declared that every vagrant should be carried to some market town or other place, and tied naked to the end of a cart and whipped through the streets till their whole body be bloody. Early in the last century the price paid for whipping was fourpence, and the constables accounts in cluded such items as arresting a distracted woman, watching her and the fee for having her whipped. ping at the cart's tail, as provided for by the statute of Henry VIII, went out of use in 1596, when the whipping post was substituted for the carlier method. - Philadelphia Times.

-"No, "Sir," said the earter to the poet. 'Your work is rank plagiarism. Now get out. Well, what do you be added, addressing the humorist. "I have some original jokes-" "Don't want 'em. I can get all the original humor I want out of my exchanges. Good morning."-

Harper's Bazar. -...Which do you love most, your papa or your mamma** Little Charlie--'I love papa most." Charlie's mother-"Why, Charlie, I am surprised at you. I thought you loved me most." Charlie-"Can't help it, mamma; we men have to hold together. '-Towns Siftings.

ONLY

Something to live for came to the place. Something to die for none be Something to give even sorrow a grace, And yet it was only a haby!

Cooling, and tungenter, and gurgles, and cries, Chaos of hopes, and of captures and sighs. Chaos of fears and of bligses.

Last year, like all years, the rose and the thorn; This year a wilderness, may be; But heaven stooped under the roof on the mora That it brought there only a baby
-Harriet Prescott Spofford.

As affording a notion of the conditions of Australian life, the newspapers of that region are exceptionally valuable, for, especially in their weekly edicious, they are simply encyclopedic. The stranger at once, in his ignorance, takesan Australian weekly to be intended for use far out in the country, at lonely "stations," by men who find time, once in a while, to adjust all their relations to the universe at one long sitting. The reader of such a weekly acts as a sort of father confessor, while the editor spreads out before him a general confession of all the stos of mankind, from Melbourne horse races to European complications, in well classified order and in very good language. All the Australian colonies are represented in the weekly general summaries; two or three serial novels run their even courses in the few columns allotted to each, the endless list of colonial sports, races, cricket matches, football games, is duly set forth; letters from New York, London, Paris, together with pages of telegraphic foreign material, the colonial reader from being too much absorbed in home affairs, while these home affairs are treated in lengthy political summaries, in long editorials, to shorter editorial notes, in correspondence. Meanwhile practical interests are

not forgotten. The farm, the vineyard, cattle raising and mining are discussed at length by experts. Games, puzzles, essays, book reviews, gossip, close the solid feast of some thirty large closely printed five column pages of actual text (exclusive of the advertisements) Most of our terrible Sanday papers are far outlone as to quantity of matter and on the whole as to quality of matter as well. None of our weeklies can rival these in encyclopedic character, in well edited many sided variety of appeal, jorned, as is here the case, with excellence of workmanship. The only objection that our own badly spoiled newspaper reader would make would be that all this was too dry for him and too vast. For my own part, since my return from Australia, I have been taking one of these fine weeklies regularly, and reading, not all of it, but as much as I desired and with no little profit, I know no better means to become nequainted with the drift and the forces of Australasian life. - Atlantic Month-

Quoting Scripture.

That famous patent lawyer, William E. Simonds, who defeated the witty Bob Vance at the polls in the Hartford district, tells a pretty good story on himself. He has in his employ, as cook, an old colored woman, who was formerly a slave. She is very religious, and is continually quoting things from the Scriptures. The old woman has a very excellent voice, and sings her old plantation songs in the immitable darky way. One Sunday morning she was singing away reparing breakfast, and Mrs. ds arose and opened their room door that they might hear her the bet-When they went down to breakfast, Mrs. Simonds remarked;

'Aunty, my husband and myself have been enjoying your singing very much

The old darky looked pleased, and saw an excellent opportunity of quoting Scripture, so she replied; 'Law, Missy, but I didn't know that

I was castin' pearls befo' swine."-Minneaopolis Tribune. English as She Is Talked.

"Hey, Bill Whyd'nt chu kumtus kool yistaft noon? "Cozza hadda stateom coz mum muthers sick."

'Ya-as, coz yerra lier; Jim Tomson saw you gonna fishin.' "Welli guess the doctor said mummuther roughtto have some fish."
"Betchu didden ketch nauthin." Betti caughtta bull pout that long

witha pinnook." "Ya'ns you did, Betchu ketch somthin biggern that wen you git toskoolnthe ole teacher gitsoldo you."

"Howingor" Coz Jim Tomson give youway. (Bill weeps softly and goes off in quest of James Tonson before seeking the inevitable interview with the teacher, which really he does not seek, but finds it rather thrust upon him, against his urgent wishes and strong

An Economical Millionaire,

protest.) - Bob Burdette.

John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., is reputed to be worth \$50,000,000, yet such is his strong sense of merely solding his wealth in trust for the benefit of his fellowmen that he spends upon himself less almost than paid to his humblest workman. When Mr. Blair stops at the hotel if he intends to stay over night he usually asks for a small inside room on the parlor floor. If it is in the winter and too cold to sit without a fire he sits in the public lobby. If he intends to leave before midnight he does not take a room at all, but occupies the public room down stairs, and if he wishes to change his shirt he slips into the little washroom behind the offices, 'I never offer or refule," he said jokingly one day to a gentleman who offered him a cigar. -Pittaburg Commercul.

Nest Eggs.

A painter in Akron, while at work on the exterior of a building, discovered a bird's nest in a niche, and on examining it found that a \$10 bill had been used in its construction. We believe, however, that it is not a rare thing to find bills in birds' neststhough they are usually small bills. -Norristown Herald.

- "Erasmus, you are sure these are spring chickens?" "Yes, Missus, Dey " ar broughten up rite under my own eves." "You watched them growing all last spring?" "Yes, Missus-an all spring afore dat! Yah-dey is spring chickens."-Epoch.

-A man of Orlando, Fin., is the owner of valuable Ceylon cat. The principal distinguishing feature of these cats is that they have no tail. They are great rabbit entchers, beling able to effectually deceive a rubbit by feigning to be one, and being able by reason of having no tail to carry out