For thy done nake, my little one, I stifle many a hitter sigh, or thy ewest life I count it gain. My cherished wishes to deny.

Oh, sucred trust, my baby fair, How can I count thy worth to me? Enleution for my sering soul In thy clear eyes I dally see.

Dear little arms that cling and twins Around thy mother's lonely heart; Dear little hands laid in my own, God grant that we may never park

Sweet little voice, and broken words More sloquent the sough of love, A spell is in thy low set tonen That lifes me into realms above. —Annie flussell in New York Ledges.

SOUND WORDS TO GIRLS.

A Woman Doctor Tells Them When Exeruise Is and Is Not Helpful.

It is to be remembered that healthy young girls should not differ greatly from boys in regard to agility, but only in regard to endurance and such muscular strength as involves boxing, wrestling or the lifting and carrying of weights.

A girl should be able to move her own body awiftly and deftly, but her inferior muscular force makes it always unadvisable and often injurious to impose upon her tasks which involve moving other bodtes if these have any weight. In accordance with this simple rule girls

should be encouraged to walk, run, climb, swim, ride, skate, aboot with the bow and arrow. A woman expert at firearms is an anomaly, unless she be compelled to live lonely places and requires the knowledge for her protection Rowing is a most excellent exercise if

the boat be not too heavy. The exercise of jumping does not seem advisable, whether that of excessive rope jumping or high leaps at gymnasium. This restriction was not always observed, for Euripides makes a Spartan youth culogize the girl be admired precisely for her skill at lesping. The dangers from this exercise have been exaggerated, yet there is an occasional risk of displacing internal organs by a sudden leap upon the feet.

The value of the forms of muscular ex-

ercise which have been enumerated has scarcely been exaggerated to the preserva-tion of health. For girls who are sickly and whose bones and muscles have never been adequately developed the systematic exercise of each limb, as is obtainable in a gymnastum, is requisite.
All exercise must be graduated accord-

ing to the previous habits of the girl.

It is very injurious to start off suddenly In summer vacations and take walks of ten and fifteen miles, when previous cus-tom had not exceeded a mile a day. Women entirely unable to walk at all

from hysterical paralysis may be re-edu-cated to do so by being encouraged to take two steps on one day, four steps on the next day and so on. This principle of gradual increase is of course still more asily applied to well persons.

It is never well and sometimes dangerous

prolong any form of exercise too much. This is especially true of skating. Few girls can skate even an hour, because in this climate the ice does not usually last long enough to allow of the gradual in-

rease to a period of two hours.

It should be unnecessary to add that no exercises can be considered satisfactory which are performed in light clothing or cornets. If no girl wore cornets under the age of 25 the chest would have a chance to acquire its full development, the habit of proper breathing would be established and proper fitting corsets could then be worn there. The part of Maiden lane adja-with impunity.—Mary Putnam Jacoby in cent to the river still gives the fire de-New York Herald.

The Absordity of Mourning Periods. It is seldom that any one who has had a large circle of acquaintances dies that there is not considerable, and by no means charitable, criticism of the actions of his surviving relatives. They are incessantly watched, that they make no departure from the forms supposed to be under the circumstances, and the depth of noted. It is known to the day when the their dresses, and the first evening the piano is opened the whole set of their riends raise their hands in horror. The first night they go to the opera or theatre

they do so trembling.

Nor do they escape censure if they dare The front windows of the house must be kept tightly closed or bowed with ribbons of black. The very expression of their faces are taken account of; a smile declares their heartlesaness. The wives, and the mothers, and the daughters, and the sisers must never stir out of doors without ever their faces, and beneath which they can scarcely breathe. - Progress.

How to Make a Glove Mender The materials required for this useful and pretty acticle can be obtained for a amail amount at almost any fancy goods store, as follows:

small embroidery scissors, three yards of No. 1 ribbon, one-half yard of No. 12 ribbon, the surpreoier, and a paper of glove needles.

On the celluloid ring either braid or tie rith a loop knot about twenty strands of the amorted thread. Then tie the scissors to the ring by one yard and a half of the narrow ribbon, and with the remainder fasten the giove mender in the same

Not only is it useful for mending glores, but for sawing on buttons, and it saves many a bunt for the proper shade with which to take the proversial "stitch in which to take the proverous time."-Youth's Companion.

Use Hard Pillows.

The Japanese don't have wrinkles beeause they do not use pillows. Cuddle down to since upon a feather pillow, and notice how it increases the furrows around the eyes. On the other hand, see how bear tifully a block pillow works. Place it aldy under the neck, and you will enjoy the position very much, and it is tie strain is put upon the facial muscles million and how smoothly they lie in consequence. sense."

The importance of thoroughly siring ar-sies of wearing apparel must not be fur-poten, and all trunks, closes and wardes should be frequently opened, and fir contents exposed to a generous cur-There are many other sensions of air pollution, and fewer people squid be slok and there would be much less minery if some of the simpler precau-tions would be more closely followed.—

"Does the cour play football!" asked an merican sighteens at St. Petersburg, as

on trousers. so," replied the guide, "these are

"FIREPROOF" MAIDEN LANE.

The Precious Metal District Almost Exsmpt from Big Configrations Maiden lane has been singularly free from destructive fires for many years. and there is a superstition among the jewelry and diamond merchants of that street that the lane will never succumb to flames or streams of water, and that

the old rickety buildings lining it on both sides are pretty nearly "fireproof. The records of the fire patrol, which go back to 1874, prove that in the last eighteen years 113 fires have taken place man name for that peopl of transition in that neighborhood, all of which were when the child develops into the young of little account. Those fires which affected jewelry establishments were the Berlin is not fully fledged even yet, in most insignificant of the lot, and their spite of the gigantic strides to maturity it stock was never damaged by any fire.

This seems strange, for the reason

located in the precious metal district, cial relations that has often been attribbetween Broadway and William street, uted to other motives. and all of them said they had never lost | Sometimes this feeling has created diffia cent by fire. One of the reasons for enliies. In the simple and perfunctory this happy state of affairs is their ex-treme cautiousness. They have watch-rules are possible. At whatever hour aformen constantly on the premises to guard against thioves, and these men are bound on the dinner bour, which may be at any to look out for conflagrations likewise. Whenever there is the slightest cause for danger the thick doors of the safes strives to postpone its meal, the latter enare locked in a jiffy, and all bands in the building combine to remove that cause.

As one of the "Maiden laners" exressed himself, there is no inducement for fires either. All the wealth the jeweler's stock represents is kept in safes, the doors of which may be barred in an instant. Even if there was a firebug among that respectable class of merchants he would not dare set fire to his building in order to claim insurance on his stock, for such a thing would give him away in an instant. If a really destructive fire should occur in one of the large Jewelry emporiums in the lane the safes would tumble down into the cellars, and the precious stock would be recovered as soon as they had cooled off.

And even if the safes were injured on their come down their contents would not necessarily be lost. We all remember the great fire in Bond street which destroyed a number of wholesale jewelry establishments. When the proprietors of those precious safes looked for them they were nowhere, only twisted and distorted fragments being found. but when they dug up the soil under the destroyed building, they turned up large chunks of precious ore that had once been watch chains, breastpins or wedding rings. The police were notified and formed a line all around the seat of the fire. Then a mining camp was established. A long gutter was run around two sides of the spot made vacant by the fire, a stream of water was led through these gutters, the earth was carefully washed and a fortune recov ered, the proceeds of which were divided among the former occupants of the building according to the extent of their

Maiden lane is not the only down town street that of late years has been free from conflagrations, though no other has such a record to show as the lane.

Pearl, Williams, Beekman and Fulon streets were once notorious for big fires. That was in the times when the big paper warehouses and similar establishments made their headquarters there. The part of Maiden lane adjapartment work from time to time. Oil and paint stores are mostly responsible

Dinners Must Be More Plain. Physiological facts, no more than il:

bred people, ought to be admitted into good society. There is one, however, that is of concern, since it seems to demand an important change in a long esfilished precedent. The stomach of first speck of white or color appears upon civilized man has shrunk to such an extent it appears something will have to be dropped from the menu. When meals were occasional, as now among savages, the elasticity of the stomach was capuble of great deeds. In the days of fighting and knight errantry food was as precarious as now on the plains, and this created the stomach of the valiant trencher man on whose capacity the present orderly sequence of dinner was founded.

The passing away of the three and the long, heavy crape veils hanging down four bottle men has been remarked with the growth of the temperance movement and popularly ascribed to it. It is only recently that a side light has been thrown upon the real cause of their effacement. This is the insufficiency of what has come to be known as the tank. For a long time dinners of state have facetiously been held to be periods of inches in diameter, one plait or braid of gloom. It was the true word spoken in sasorted thread, one glove mender, one pair jest. It is now frankly admitted that the modern stomach is unable to wrestle with the procession of dishes at dinner. -New York Evening Sun.

Oppressed Nations Sing. "Do you know that oppressed nations always sing?" asked J. W. Wurtenberg. of Boston, at the Tremont. "Victor Hugo makes such a statement some-Next tie the wide roton on the ring in where, and I believe he is fully borne a next how, in one end of which weave out by the facts. It is the periods of the about four of the needles, and the mender greatest strongle for freedom and of the greatest struggle for freedom and of the greatest tyranny that witness the birth of great musical compoers. It was after the thirty years' war that the German choral was founded. Italy was in the throes of dissension, conflict and strife when Palestrina arose. Art, as represented by the paintings of the great masters, had been suppressed, and art in another form, that of music, took its place. I need not quote instances nearer at hand to prove the accuracy of my statements. -- Chicago Herald.

> A Contradiction of Terms "The popular impression is that some millionaires have more dollars than

"How absurd, when there are 100 cents to every dollar!"-Kate Field's Washington.

"The Great American Gross Fiend," as James B. Olcott, of South Manchester the remarkable knowledge of award grasses that he has sequired, has an extensive grass garden of his own, and has become so expert in his branch of botany that he can distinguish by eight, smell or taste any

of the grasees he is familiar with. One of the builders of the Central Parific railroad states that be was compelled to do a great deal of blacking through a art of the country where rain had never em known to fall in considerable quantities, and where it has never rained since. But during the period of the biasting—nearly a renr—it mined every day.

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SOCIETY IN BERLIN.

THE CITY ON THE SPREE IS STILL IN A TRANSITION STATE.

The Military Element Dominates Everything-Great Wealth Is Not Seen in Any Part of the Big Town-The Wemon Oversee Their Domestic Affairs.

It has been said with much truth that Berlin is still in its Flegel-jahre, the Gerhas taken since 1871.

However, it refuses obstinately to conthat in the majority of houses occupied sider itself otherwise than grown up; by jewelers numberless small and bence a sort of besitation, an uncertainty, rickety rooms are used as smalling fur- a diffidence perceptible to the outsider, the naces and workshops, with plenty of op- unacknowledged consciousness of which is portunities for creating heat and flames. | thinly veiled under estentatious assurance, I talked with a number of merchants and engenders a watchful jealousy in so-

time between 2 and 7. All the bourgeois does not dine at 2, all the aristocracy does deavors to forget how very lately it has adopted the more fashionable time.

ECONOMY IN HIGH LIFE. These crudities are apparent in other things. With very fine bouses, elegant and really artistic turniture, good pictures and choice flowers in abundance, with the comprehension of the refinements of life that springs from superior intellectual education, the Berlinese are by nature and tradition a race of simple and primitive tastes. Large fortunes—save among the Israelites-are the exception, not the rule; the wealth of the Christians is chiefly territorial, and the rich land owners, whose extensive domains are often situated in distant provinces not easy of access, do not think themselves justified in spending the revenues of their property in the capital

Thrift and domestic economy ticed and viewed in the light of hereditary virtues sinful to neglect. Even women of title consider themselves bound to super vise their household, not by a deputy housekeeper, but in person. They are active and intelligent, share in the management, expect their daughters to assist them, and train them to be proficient in their turn to all the branches of house

Impossible as they think it is to act otherwise, this adherence to old teachings creates a certain distrust and shyness of strangers, and a fear of possible ridicule, which is the real reason of difficulty ex-perienced by foreigners in penetrating into the inner life of the Germans. The diplo-matic corps especially is viewed as a dan-gerous competitor and critic. It is looked upon as generally worldly, subversive, extravagant and supercilious; to be courted within, sometimes flattered, often gavied. but always and prudently kept at a safe

Setting aside the court and the Imperial family, who are extremely hospitable, the chief social functions devolve upon the embassys and legations. These entertainments retain a certain official character which in itself has a charm for native society; the Prussian houses at which receptions on a large and cosmopolitan scale are given are been the same. Conspicuous among these are the houses of the Radzywills, not merely those of the heads of the family, but of the younger and allied branches.

The universality, it may almost be said the excess, of the military element prevalent in Germany, is no doubt respo for many social restrictions. There is virfor conflagrations in that vicinity.-New | tualiy no other profession than the army for young men of good birth; they enter it at a very early age, having been prepared for it from childhood; they frequently marry young; their epaulets are in the minds of even prudent parents sufficient guarantee of their fitness to assume the are of a wife and family.

Except in the "Guards," where some of

the officers have private fortunes, military men are content to depend and live on very unpretentions, although their uni-form precludes them from practicing some of the small economics that a clerk in a government office may indulge in without

osing custe.

Each officer is allowed to take a private from the ranks as his own servant. chosen soldier goes by the generic name of "Bursch" and is literally a jack of all trades. He is valet, housemaid, butler, cook, goes to market, fends the children, waits at table, runs errands, and would dis-without a murmur for his master if his death could afford that master the slightest gratification. Many instances of this dog like fidelity and devotion were recorder of that country covered their hands, and during the Franco German war, not more in many pieces in the fible the word substantial structures, raised on stope foundations and the structures, raised on stope foundations and the structures, raised on stope foundations and the structures. round of daily service these soldiers so means "glove." - New York Ledger. cheerfully perform.

SMALL PAY FOR OFFICERS. An officer's pay is ridicuously small many a dashing young lieutenant deems emself in luck if at the end of the day he has thirty pfennigs (three pence) left for his supper; yet if he is garrisoned in Berlin his condition is brilliant compared with that of his comrades stationed on the fron There are a great number of the latter; their barracks are wretchedly incon-venient and uncomfortable, and poscess no accommodation for married offiare compelled to leave their wives behind.

But whatever their hardships, they never grumble. Wos betide them if they felt inclined to do so; they would be bracketted immediately as unworthy of their cloth. Dissatisfaction is a very rare occurrence; German officers live exclusive ly for their profession, supported by the ardent, innate, blind, hereditary military instincts of their race.

The external politeness of officers cann be exaggerated. It constitutes one of the supreme. Until quite lately high play was young emperor has expressed himself so strongly and repeatedly against this practice that excessive gambling has been countenanced if not actually prohibited, and has almost disappeared among the

purps of officers. if not quite equal to the worship inspired by his grandfather, has still given him an mense influence in the army. He has remained on the most friendly terms with his old commudes, frequently visiting than Informally in their quarters and sitting flown at the midday regimental meas with -Cur. New York Sun

Gen. Sherman's favorite companior when in Washington was Gen. Van Vliet. The two veterans used to go about arm in arm, greeted everywhere by smiles and salutations. Probably no other man in public life was so cordially welcomed in Washington as Gen. Sher-

The threstened diminution in the supply of gutta percha is a matter of considerable commercial importance, and any practical substitute for such a use-

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Rev. M. J. Savage Says Gen. Greely's Forecasts Are Nearly Always Bight. In spite of the fact that I often hear it said that the prophecies of the weather bureau are generally wrong, the records of 1890 prove that they were correct more than 85 per cent. of the time. And most of the masses meant only that the predicted ge was a little earlier or later than the time set. Now, considering the capacity of New England weather to outwit the wisest prophet, I submit that this is a most remarkable record. In the office at Washington I examined a large map of the United States, in which were speck pins or pegs, indicating all the stations from which reports are constantly received. These reports cover force and direction of the winds, barometric conditions, temperature, d, rain, snow, clear, all that are helps to a knowledge of atmospheric conditions. Twice a day lithographed maps are issued and sent out all over the country. These contain an accurate and graphic picture of the conditions all over the land. It was Yet that has come to pass.

trace the changes day after day.

The general informed us that he was obliged to make his predictions precise and definite. And yet a little thought will

nerete case and see: Here, for example, is a storm center in orthern Texas. It is moving at a definite speed east by north. Just which way will it go? Will it keep straight on, or will it turn farther north or farther south? Will the velocity of its movement lucrease or diminish or remain unchanged) By studying the atmospheric conditions in those regions toward which it is moving a shrewd calculation can be made. But suppose these conditions change? The experts the office may hold different opinions. but some one must decide and the predic tion must be made.

Brother Talmage the other day accounted for the failure of the government prophe sies by saying that pious prayers sometimes interfered. Said he, "A storm starts; but after it has gone a little way it strikes a prayer and glances off." This is an elenent of uncertainty not usually taken into second. But if people are going to inter fere with the matter in this way, of course they have no right to complain of any failures on the part of the bureau.

But, leaving this one side, a little careful thinking will show how exceedingly diffi cult it is to forecast a matter so uncertain. It is a wonder to me that no larger number

f failures occur.

The worth of this work (which, on the whole, is the best in the world of its kind) is incalculable. To our agriculture, to our shipping and to many other interests it is of untold service.

More attention should be given to the

purely scientific side of it. But this is not Gen. Greely's fault.-M. J. Savage in Bos-

Crankiness of Opera Singers Tenors are more troublesome than other ngers. That is because they have a fair

owledge of the laws that govern supply and demand. The good tenor voice is more scarce than any other, and it is worth more to its possessor, and he is naturally more careful of it. An operatic tenor oftentimes makes himself positively disagreeable to all about him by his senseless course. In his opinion the happiness of mankind and the movements of the planets all depend upon the state of his vocal organs. To life begins and ends with the voice, and to be happy it must be in good trim.

A tenor especially is easily thrown out of condition, and because he is so sensitive one reason why he is so impractical. His whole mind and his entire existence are concentrated upon his vocalization, and he becomes in time the worst representative of Past division of humanity known as cranks. When he is not anxious about his condition he is worried lest in the evening's performance he shall not be able to strike his high "C" with proper ce and coarness, and after he has struck it be is alarmed lest his organ may have the salarmed lest his organ may have the salarmed in the effort. All this H. M. Davis, of the British ship Royalist, tends to make him foolish. There are exceptions to this rule as there are to every rule, but these exceptions are few .- Chi

There is nothing new under the sun. The carving of a long glove has been found in when these strange people existed has not Gilbert islands. This is hereby made known sands of years ago, and the sculptured glove is of the same shape as the many of twenty-one guns. King Paul stood by. button ones worn by ladies of the present. of twenty-one guns. King Paul stood by.

The gloves of the ante-glacial occupants of apparently pleased with the spectacle, hold a cave are supposed to have been made of roughly dressed skin sewed with needles the sand with his toes. The few Americans

There is plenty of other evidence that gloves are of very remote origin, although

* The Jumping Bean. the jumping bean, a vegetable curiosity. nuts and other simple tropical products. whose freaks of acrobatic agility have never been fully explained by the scien | be seriously contested by any other power. tists. They grow in pods, each pod contain, and the natives seem well pleased with it. ing three beans. Each segment is rounded as it guarantees them against kidnaping on one side and A shaped on the other, and other outrages to which they have greenish yellow in color, and in circumfer-ence about the size of a large load pencil. When placed on a table they roll over and skip about, sometime actually jumping a good two inches. When held between the thumb and foreilnger they are felt to beat as strongly as the throbbing of a strong man's pulse. The agricultural department at Washington has been acquainted with

the rarity since 1884. -St. Louis Republic Signs of Weather.

A recent little work on barometric plants, published in France, gives, among other interesting facts, the following: If the stalks of clover and other leguminous plants stand upright there will be rain; if plants stand upright inere will be call, at the leaf of the wood sorred turns up it is a sign of a storm, as is also the closing of the convolvulus flower, the expanding of the actual flower and the turning upside down lettuce flower and the turning upside down of the flower of the pitcher plant, but if the last named stands erect it will be fine. as it will be if the flower or the sorrel opens. - New York Times.

For Twine, \$72,000 It seems to be the impression of many ward and tiet into a nest package. The government furnishes the twine to do this, and some idea of the immensity of the tal service can be formed from the fact that in one year the cost to the government of the twine for this purpose (which, though strong, is of the cheapest quality) was nearly \$74,000 -St. Nicholas.

Two young men stood gazing upon the statue of Hornes Greeley Sunday afternoon. They were well dressed and intelli-gent looking. The fragment of their conversation overheard by the passer by ra

"But why should be have a statue?" Why? Oh, he was the inventor of the printing press." -New York Times.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS VALUABLE ENGLAND'S IRON HAND THE SAD PATE OF A FORTY-NINER.

THE RECENTLY DECLARED PROTEC-

This Is but the Latest Incident in a Ca- ing feature is the abundance of game of reer of Ameration That Has Made
Great Britain a Bigger Empire Than
Home Ever Was.

Ing feature is the annihable of game of all kinds. While it may be termed a hunder's paradise, it is certainly a miner's sheet. Flour and becon and beans had runlow, and the boys had begun to "cuss" the

Macaulay gives us an interesting story of the first British settlement in India-how an Englishman, oppressed by an official, traveled to the court of Aurangreb, the last and greatest of the great mogals, and laying hold on that monarch's bridle win as he code out of the palace vari derein as he rode out of the palace yard demanded justice in the name of the common God of the Christian and the Mussulman. Little did either party then dream, adds the historian that in a coming time the British would rule all his vast domain and dole out a monthly pension to his heir.

About that time (1670-80) England was interesting to take the maps of a week and fairly launched upon her great career of annexation, which has continued with but slight interruptions to this day, and the seizure of the Gilbert islands last May was show that such precision must be beyond but the last of scores of such seitures, any human certainty. Let us look at a Once she voluntarily ceded away territory -the Ionian islands-to Greece, and once only has any portion of her vast empire been lost by successful revolution. These



KING PAUL.

cases excepted, her march has been ever onward till she now rules about one-fourth of the earth's surface and one-fifth of the human race. The Roman empire at its greatest had not half so many people as British India, and compared with Britain's domain all the ancient empires of Asia sink into insignificance.

Her latest acquisition, the Gilbert islands, or Kingswill group, lie just north of the equator and in longitude 172 east—that is, due north of New Zealand and about 2,500 miles by sea from the thickly settled part of Australia. They were discovered by the British Admiral Byron in 1765, and then seemed to consist mostly of coral reefs, each island a circular rock, so to speak, inclosing an inner sea hordered by sand hills. But later explorations showed several of the islands to be inhabited, and the total population is now about 25,000 The coccanut tree is the life of the peo its fruit makes a large part of their food, and from its wood and bark are constructed their boats, clothing, utensils and habitations.

The people are simple, civil and unwarlike, and governed by hereditary kings Apamama is the principal Island, and King Paul is a boy of ten years. Tunbin Oko had been king for many years, when he died in 1891, and was succeeded by his brother Simmon, who soon killed himself by drinking. Both these monarchs were of immense size, weighing over 200 pounds King Paul succeeded as the son Simmon, and there was a relaxation of the rule which gave occasion for interference. planted the British flag on Apamama and rend this proclamation:

Her majesty, victoria, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India, having this day assumed a who perhaps served more times on a jury protectorate over the Gilbert islands, I re-than any other man at the capital. If any man's voice distinctly heard making a mind all resident is the capital of the man's voice distinctly heard making a nind all residents in the group, sther than natives, that it is contrary to law to supply ug of a long glove has been found in frearms, ammunition, caplusive substances where cave dwellers once lived. Just or intoxicating liquors to any natives of the for general information.

but they were worn just the in the island were furious and protested same, and the general pattern remains up vehemently, but of course without avail The captain visited all the inhabited islands and hoisted and prociaimed in each.

The islanders are nominally Christian. ne that goes back so far. The Anglo and there are English and American nois Saxons were gloves in the Seventh cent sions. The missionaries and a few traders make quite a little society of whites serve the castom, the ladies covering their Many refinements have been introduced. is used when scholars maintain it thatched with coccanut leaves. The people speak the same language through group, and the missionaries have printed testaments and bymu books in the native One of the curious products of Mexico is tengue. The principal trade is in cocos-

It is not likely that the appexation will



KING PAUL'S HOUSE.

wen subject. They are now British subjects, with all the rights and privileges

Both Ran Away.

Henry Young, of Greenbush, Me., was out blueberrying near his clearing, and got onto a large hemiock tree to walk people that the mail when sent from an about four feet above the ground in the office is gathered carelessly tegether and middle, and at this point Mr. Young thrown into a mail bag, which is then slipped off the tree and fell onto a large along over a rough place. The tree lay thrown into a mail bag, which is then slipped off the tree and fell onto a large locked and dispatched. This is wholly bear that was taking a nap. It would be wrong, for even in the smallest offices the hard to tell whether the man or the bear ers and cards are all gathered face up was the most frightened, but neither - 0

Au Oak Previolen Wilson Noble, the member of parliament for Hastings, England, and the sun-in-law of R. H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," was left an allowance of \$30,600 a year by his father, John Noble, the varnish manufacturer. By an eccentric provisit of the will this income is to be reduced \$10,000 if the son ever fails of election to purliament. - Harper's Weekly.

An Object Lerson in Science First Traveler-Are you a married man,

Second Traveler-No, I'm an inst the survival of the fittest.- Kate Field's

Converted His Mule Into a Calliope. THE RECENTLY DECLARED PROTECTOR A party of prospectors had located their tonate of the Gilbert islands.

A party of prospectors had located their tonate of the Meadow and were having rather indifferent luck.

country. They were sitting fround the fire one night smoking when a visitor, a stranger, with about as little cereasony as Poo's Raven, reads his way into the circle and perched, not on a bust of Pallus, but on a pusted sparaboe. For about two minutes interesting as were those of the face Forty-niner. Finally he was induced to chew, and then he gave an account of himlife that he was traveling was not far off. condition. The old fellow straightened XVL

train with them fellers. I'm a '49er, I ata, and sparkling glass, and I might now be a millynair if it wasn't womes rm fer a piece of hard luck I struck way back
In the 50's.

Words Figure 1 to wash to the first course. There was no chef

week that gosh blamed mule got sick. The crocodile's, and from their invisible throats sun of a gun begun to swell. He got down there came forth two sepalchral voices in and rolled. Well, he kept swellin' and unison: rollin' and grounin', and I thought every

reflected, and continued: seemed surprised to find that he was a mu bor. sician. His ears riz, and he pranced 'round an' tooted that derived horn. The dogs other course was introduced. All unsus-beerd the tootin', and, true to their trainin', pecting, the various guests began to enjoy they come along head as tail up. That the product cooked by electricity. Hot derned mule kep' a tootin' that 'ere horn, with Ben Franklin at the table there was all the time a tootin' the wind off'n his small chance for sybaritic enjoyment of the stomach, and all at once, by gum, he struck med. He set smiling an oily, benignant out a tootin' that born, an' the dogs fol-

I was left thar 200 miles from nowher, maxime with no grub, mule, dogs nor nothin'. I wandered back to the nearest cump, and sence then I've been a wanderer, with no would know the aim in life but to find my mules an' dogs. borrow some por two brindle dogs follerin' him. Have

A Professional Juror.

Talking about professional jurors rebody approached him with newspapers speech was M. Effel's.

after a crime had been committed be would In the place that a sorbet would natural. don't want to know anything about it or suddenly went of discuss the matter. You see I may be thing happened. and the court. That w... Lee only man I were as transparent as those tiny affairs ever knew who made serving on a jury a that fakirs sell in the streets for the amuseprofession. He was a very intelligent man | ment of children. and probably a fair juror, too. -- Interview in New York Herald.

Lying Versus Stealing.

There is a haif truth in the reply of the child in the following incident, which is quite impressive; but a lie, frankly seknowledged, is as much a "thing taken back" as is the return of anything that has

She came to her mother with the ques tion, "Which is worse, to tell a lie or to steni?" The mother, taken by surprise, replied

that both were so bad that she couldn't tell which was the worse. "Well," said the little one, "I've been thinking about it, and I think it is worse to lie than to steal. If you steal a thing you can take it back, unless you've eaten it; and then you can pay for it. But," and there was a look of awe in the little face, "a lie is forever."—Youth's Companion.

Her Perfect Figure.

The arme of epnicism is contained in the remark of the Washington man who de clared that in his eyes no woman had a good figure unless it represented at least million.—Kate Field's Washington.

Tradition says that the fashion of giving nd receiving gifts and choosing a valer tine originated with the knights of foreign courts, who met for tournaments of fight-ing and feasting. The fair damsel of that period chose her knight, who, for twelvonths, was her troubadour and sworn to do her bidding.

Professor Charles F. Chandler advises people who live in lodging or boarding bouses to carry about with them a pair of pincers with which to replace the threefoot-an-hour gas burner they ordinarily read by with a six footer.

An eminently practical German scientist is said to have applied a mild current of electricity to a swarm of bees, quickly causing them to fail to the ground in a stupeded condition. The bees could be safely handled while in this condition, and if the electrical current were not tostrong no injury was done to them.

Edward Arkinson, the American anthority on political economy statistics, thinks there are two things needed in these days First, for rich men to find our how poor men live, and, second, for poor men to know how rich mon work."

Dr. C. A. Eastman, a Sinux Indian, who has dune noble work among his people during the troubled times at Pine Ridge agency, is a graduate of the Boston hor his school of medicine connected with ton university.

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AN ELECTRICAL FEAST

WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY START-LINGLY DISPLAYED.

Bright Eyes in Bony Sockets Gleam & Sepulchral Warning-Ren Franklin in Antique Dress Repents Poor Bickard's

Maxime-Grinning Skulls. The annual dinner of the Franklip Experimental club, of Newark, N. J., was the welcolest affair of the kind that was ever given, and a society reporter would have been at his wits and to write it up.

William J. Hammer, who was Edlson's representative at the Paris exposition, was the remarks were about as extended and the prime spirit in the enterprise, and no one can discredit the fact that the discrewas the most original ever given. Only think of this: it was presided over by Ben self. He was as near a nobelo as a pros-pector can ever become, that is, he was making no attempt to better his condition, sat at the head of the heard, his long white making his way afoot from one prospect- hair banging over his shoulders, dressed in or's or trapper's camp to another. He was a suit of brown broadcloth, with lace at an old man, bowed and wrinkird. It was his neck and wrists—a fashion atrangely evident that the end of the rocky trail of out of date at present, it is true—and be talked in a way that sounded something In the course of the evening one of the like Old Hichard's almanac and something boys happened to speak of the old man's like the language of the court of Louis

The laboratory had been transformed up, siljusted one margonized foot under him. "Injun" fashion, and remarked: "It from its worksday world appearance as if may seem a little tough to you fellers to by magic. In the center of the room there see the knockin' round this way when I was a long, narrow table, the ordinary ought to be a respectable member of say work beach of the place, covered with siety, holdin' my own with Mackay, Flood, Hearst and Lucky Baldwin. I used to looked like luctious fruits, fresh flowers WORDS FROM SEULLS.

"I struck out one spring mornin' in Cal- employed. It was cooked by electricity iforny with a mule packed with plenty of and in fact so was everything, down to see grub, and a good prospecting outlit. I coffee, which was made over wires. The had two dogs, cross between bull and shep diners had no sooner got their teeth into herd, along for company. I packed with samples from a deliciously stewed dish of me a tin born that I called 'em up with oysiers, when bang! out went the incanwhen they got too far away.

"I was makin' for the Mokeleunne hill there appeared out of the shadows a couple district, which hadn't been prospected of hideous, grinning skulls. Their eyes hardly any yet. I made durned good time, shone fire, their mouths shot forth flames. considerin' all things, till on the second Their jaws moved with a snapping like a

As ye are now so once were wer

ninute he'd buss."

As we are now so ye shall be.

The sweat stood out on the old man's It was a pleasing appetizer. Mr. Hambrow as he related this. He paused a while, mer had, as if by magic, brought them out of space somehow, and had, by the subtin "The way I figured it out was that he use of a battery and a phonograph, made had colic. I couldn't think of anything to give him but the soda I used to cook with. I'd heard it was good for the stomach, so I alive. Mr. Hammer has a friend who has fixed up a drench of soin and water, stuck a deep bass voice which seems to issue from the dinner horn inter his throat, and com-his feet, and he it was who was pressed menced pouring the stuff inter him. It into service for the manufacture of the akeart him. He speczed and sported all at phonographic sound. Of course, after the wunst, and spitout the drench. And when mechanism of the thing was explained. he snorted he blowed that 'ere horn. He every man had a good laugh on his neigh

The lights were turned up again and ansmile, when suddenly there issued from his waxen gullet the following sententious

POOR EICHARD'S WARNING "A fat kitchen makes a lean will; if you would know the value of money try and

For forty years I've been chasin' the cussed And so the dinner went on. In the midst varmints. I've seen lotsef mules, but none of it suddenly there burst forth the sound uv'm hed er tiu dinner born in his mouth, of a delicious voice. It was Mme. Adini's, of the Grand Opera, in Paris. She sang a any of you feliers seen a stray mule around few notes, and then suddenly there merged into hers the deep notes of a rich bas The old man's story created a profound That was Meichissedec's Together they tmpression. The boys unanimonally elected were pouring forth the inspiriting music bim grand patriarch and assistant cook of the "Marseillaise." Next there came for as long as the cared to lay off from his the booming of cannon, the thrilling notes wild and thrilling chase.—Spokane Falls of a grand bugle solo, with its echoes Spokesman. a man's voice again making a gracefu

little address. By the dexterous placing of a phonograph minds me that when I was connected with the guests at the strange little dinner at the Smithscoian institution at Washington Newark had been transported away across

wave him aside majestically, saying: "I ly occupy in an ordinary dinner the lights auddenly went out again, and a strange called to serve on the jury and a juror table there had been throughout the din-never discussed these things." Nothing ner a great globe of gold fishes, through could induce him to read the newspapers which flashed the varied colored lights because it interfered with his professional that had been turned on from time to duties as a jurer. I think that man served time. All of a sadden, as if a magician about twenty days out of a month on an had waved his wand, the globe became ilaverage. He could always answer the lumined with a monochrome. In the usual questions as to his opinions on a case globs of glass were seen swimming about satisfactority to the counsel on both sides | the little live fishes of guld or silver, which

> All the anatomy of the shiny fishes was plainly discernible. And they swam and swam about as if nothing more unusual had occurred than was natural with the fieny folk. Yet each one of these fishes had inserted down his throat-down into his stomach-a miniature electric light about the size of a big pea, and was sailing about with a thin, balrilke wire in its gol let that was almost invisible to the naked

eye. SURPRISES IN EVERY COURSE. So the dinner went on, and with every course, with every other minute, some strange, uncanny thing was done by the magical intervention of electricity. The oysters were stewed by the same mystical orce, so were the eggs boiled, so the water once, for instance, the lights went out and there appeared on the table a miniature menagerie, the inmates of which bad blazing eyes, mouths splitting forth flames like the animals in the Apocalypse, and all

were doing some surprising thing. Just as the immquet was ending all the flowers overhanging the table fell in showers upon the guests below. Tiny bits of iron had been attached to each rose or carnation, which were held in their places by the attraction of a magnet. When the circuit was broken the flowery shower foi-The air was kept cool all the time by steel fans worked by electricity, and among the numerous other odd things that happened was the sudden burst of piano music that broke in upon the banquet.

This was produced by a subtle telephonic connection with a piano in the next block, played by a young woman who was notified by a local telegraph when her services were required. Mr. Edison, through the medium of a phonographic cylinder, made some pleasant remarks about Franklin, and through a like medium De Wolf Hopper's robust voice filled the apartment with the topical song "You Can Always Ex-plain It Away." At 11 o'clock sharp the strident voice of Franklin quietly remarked, "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." And so the strange dinner was over. Now York World.

The receipts of coffee at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the crop year ended June 20 was 3,718,800 bags, against 2,418,648 for the erop year 1800-1. The receipts of coffee at Santos for eleven months of the crop year 1891-2 was 3,514,428 bags, against 2,911,986 for the corresponding period of the year

Getting Ready for the End. A well known chizen of Troy, N. Y., who always summers in his native place (Bennington, Va.), is having his own grave dug in the beautiful cometery at Benning-ton Centre. He is in perfect health, but desires to have his permanent house built under his own supervision.