Maud Granger first earned her livlihood by running a sewing machine.

Sara Jawett the favorite Boston actress was at one time a treasury girl at Wash-

Henry Irving, accompanied by Miss Terry and her daughter, will visit the United States in July for recreation.

Chief Justice Waite hopes to be able to

pass his summer vacation in Alaska-the coolest corner of the country. Clara Morris began her theatrical life as

legs, and was not much of a success. W. M. Laffan, who succeeded Isaac W. England as publisher of the New York Sun.

receives a salary of \$16,000 per year. Christine Nilsson's parents were poor Swedish peasants, and the noted sompstress was compelled to go barefoot during her

Johnny Walsh, the banjoist, whose performances delighted minstrel audiences fifteen years ago; is now a captian in the sal-

vation army. Miss Lillian Whiting, the literary editor of the Boston Traveler, first began her

newspaper office. Joe Craig, the heavy oil speculator, who recently failed at Pittsburg is principal owner of the latest gusher. His income from it is \$2,000 a day.

The belle of the south to-day, according to a correspondent, is Miss Gordon, the daughter of General Gordon. She is described as a dream of feminine loveliness.

Lew Wallace says that during the four years he was at Constantinople he saw the American flag in port only twice -once on man-of-war and once on James Gordon

Mary Anderson is computed to be worth \$500,000, which is invested in real estate, gas stocks and railway shares. She is now negotiating for a large stock ranch near North Platte, Neb.

Mr. Berg, the Danish democrat, now in a Copenhagen cell, is to be honored at the approaching silver anniversary of his wedding with a good big bag of silver 40,000 crowns-the gift of friends and political

Queen Victoria has frowned upon the custom of wearing stuffed birds as ornaments; but she has said nothing about the wearing of the wings and tails. A bird without a tail would be in very much the same position as a ship without a sail.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF SPACE.

The German printers' strike at Cincinnati has proved a finsco.

Rev. Kenloch Wilson, of Alexandria, Va., has been elected bishop.

The lower house of the reichsrath has adopted the workmen's accident insurance

Her Most broke down completely when put to work at the Blackwell's Island blacksmith shop.

Most Rev. Dr. Roos, Catholic bishop of Limburg, Prussia, bus been elected archbishop of Freiburg.

The shah of Persia has lately become enormously rich, principally by unscrupulous commercial transactions.

New York business men are agitating in favor of municipal home rule and a practical divorce of city from national politics. Mayor Grace, of New York, ordered the flags of the city ball to be placed at balf mast in respect to the memory of John

The amalgamated association of iron and steel workers adopted a resolution congratulating President Cleveland on his

It is reported that about 100 White Mountain Apaches have left the reservation and started on a raid in Graham and Caches counties, Arizona.

Private advices received from Colon state that yellow fever is now epidemic on the isthmus. The average daily number of deaths is stated to be about forty.

The Boston Globe having secured over 100,000 circulation, quietly celebrated the event by giving every newsboy in Boston a new pair of boots. The distribution took place on the 3d and was a very lively event.

Miss Cleveland, it is said, will return to her home in New York state at an early day, and that she will not be a frequenter of the white house hereafter. The gossips say she has no objection to her new sister in-law, but that she is displeased at the way the engagement was made and the failare of her brother to consult her about the arrangements.

LOST IN TRANSIT.

Ten Thousand Dollars Taken From an Express Package.

Van Wert (O.) dispatch: The National bank here received yesterday by United States express from the Union National bank of Cincinnati a package purporting to contain \$10,000, but when opened it was found to be filled with cotton, pasteboard and railroad advertising bills. The package should have reached Van Wert Wednesday. The money clerk at Cincinnati scaled it with green wax. The way-bill for the run of Tuesday night had the package marked "short." When received the puckage was sealed with red wax. The delay of twenty-four hours in transit is not yet explained, but will doubtless give a clue to the robber. No therough investigation of the method of substitution can be made at Cincinnata. Supt. Cane of Toledo is looking into the matter. The package would pass over three roads and through the hands of three messengers between Cincinnati and here. This could easily explain the twenty-four hours' delay. The package was not sealed by the Cocconati money clerk, as it had been previously scaled by the bank.

AFTER THE WEDDING.

Washington dispatch: Nearly 2,000 persons, principally ladies, entered the white house grounds to-day in hope of being able to inspect the floral decorations, and particularly the blue room, where the marriage was solemnized hist evening. Ail, however, were disappointed, and none were able to get farther than the main entrance. Here their progress was arrested by the doorkeepers, who informed them the house was closed for the day, and that orders had been issued by Col. Lamont to admit nobo... s except on public business and none of them were able to get farther than the entrance. Inside workmen have been engaged from an early hour removing the plants and all floral decorations and cleaning up the house. This work took several hours, was fully completed by 1 o'clock, and nothing is left in the general appearance of the rooms to indicate that a presi dential wedding had occurred but a few hours before. Most of the flowers used in the decorations were distributed among the sity hospitals.

A QUEER TREE.

t Produces Mosquito Nets and Wedding Dresses.

A stranger traveling in Central Amerca expressed great surprise when told y his host that mosquito nets grew on rees in that country. The host further in her room, mourning the extravaisserted that he intended to get a wed- gance of the times, and chiding those ling dress from the same tree for bride who was to be married on his state.

an extra ballet girl. She had thin, long der incredulously, "that mosquito net- hauled her many trunks, complained ing and bridal dresses grow on trees, lo you?

"That's just what I mean," replied

he host. "All right," said the stranger, who ancied a joke was being attempted at is expense, "let me see you gather the ruit and I will believe you.'

"Certainly," was the answer, "folow the men and you will see that I peak the exact truth."

Still looking for some jest the stranger followed the two men who were to fluck the singular fruit, and stood by etruggle for bread and fame in a St. Louis | then they stopped at a rather small ree bearing thick, glossy green leaves, mt nothing else which the utmost efort of the imagination could convert nto the netting or the wedding garnent. The tree was about twenty feet righ and six inches in diameter, and ts bark looked much like that of a birch

"Is this the tree?" asked the stran-

'Yes, senor," answered one of the

nen, with a smile. "I don't see mosquito netting nor the vedding dress," said the stranger, "and can't see any joke, either.

"If the senor will wait a few minutes ie will see all that was promised and nore, too," was the reply, "He will are that this tree can bear not only nosquito netting and wedding dresses. out fish nets and neck searfs, mourning grape or bridal veils.

The tree was without more ado cut lown. Three strips of bark, each cout six inches wide and eight feet ong, were taken from the trank and brown into a stream of water. Then tach man took a strip while it was still n the water, and with the point of his tnife separated a thin layer of the inter bark from one end of the strip. The layer was then taken in the fingers and gently pulled, whereupon it came tway in an even sheet of the entire width and length of the strip of bark. I'welve sheets were thus taken from each strip of bark and thrown into the water.

A light broke in upon the stranger's nind. Without a doubt these strips vere to be sewn together in one sheet. The plan seemed a good one, and the abric thus formed might do be thought.

f no better cloth could be had. The men were not through yet, howver, for when each strip of bark had rielded its twelve sheets each sheet vas taken from the water and gradualy stretched sidewise. The spectator ould hardly believe his eyes. The heet broadened until from a close piece of material six inches wide it beame a filmy cloud of delicate lace over hree feet in width. The astenished gentleman was forced to confess that which could surpass in snowy whiteness and gossamer-like delicacy hat product of nature. St. Nicholas.

Sickness on the Isthmus.

Dr. Wolfred Nelson, who spent five cars as a practicing physician at Panma and was for sometime a member of the board of health of that state, arived in New York from the isthmus by the last steamer. In an interview with a New Fork World reporter he

"At this present time yellow fever xists in an almost epidemic form. There were forty-three deaths from the lisease in the city of Panama in the nonth of March. In the city of Colon or Aspinwall) there were tifteen deaths rom yellow fever among the canal nen alone. The wet season is now on, and there is much sickness all over the sthmus, owing to the dirty condition of the canal camps, such as one would expect where thousands of laborers rave been herded together without the

dightest sanitary precaution. "In October, 1884, a new cemetery or the poor was opened in the city of anama. Up to the 12th of April, 1886, 1.474 canal hospital patients and the poor of the town had been buried here. Apart from these a number of persons of the better classes are buried n the boredas, or stone vaults. Durng the same interval hundreds have been buried in the foreign, Jewish, and hinese cemeteries. The death-rate ias been suppressed as far as the canal nterests have been able to affect it, and he most unblushing statements have seen made by canal papers regarding he death-rate. To show what yellow ever has done on the isthmus it is only necessary to eise the experience of a party that landed with Mr. Jules Diugler on the 29th of October, 1883. The party consisted of thirty-three iew-comers. Within a week Count de a rno sickened and died from yellow His death was followed by that of Mr. Zimmerman, Later Mr. Dingler lost als daught r, a charming girl. Within one month from the day of her death his ion, aged 23, had been given up. In he following year he lost his wife from cellow fever. Out of fourteen cases of rellow fever among that party of thiry-three thirteen died. Such is Panima, which De Lesseps vainly attempts o paint as a tropical garden of paralise. The filth in both cities and along he canal is simply indescribable. The rilest sights and odors constantly meet one. In this city of Colon the saddest ights are to be seen. Foreigners are llowed to lie on the sidewalk, to be picked up dead. But a few days ago, The Evening Telegram, of Panama, reerred at length to the fact that three nen had been found on a single mornng dead in the streets of Colon, and hat many others were sick and utterly lestitute, without food or any care. The climate is and always has been pestilential and death-dealing. Yellow ever has been endemic since 1868."

The wealth of our language is shown by the act that "hang it up" and "chalk it down" America. - Penk's Sun. peans precisely the same.

Mrs. Lincoln's Last Years.

Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of the martyr-President, returned from Europe in October, 1880, and went to Springfield, Ill., where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Edwards. During the following holiday season she shut herself about her who displayed gifts of jewelry and there she staved like a veritable silk-worm in its self-woven cocoon, for many months. What did she do "You don't mean," said the trav- all that time? Principally she overthat she was very sick, and ate full meals of substantial food three times a day. She reconciled ill health and hearty eating by insisting to the few friends whom she admitted that her malady was a peculiar one, compelling her to consume large quantities of food. She would rise from a repast of roast beef, coffee, etc., and very dejectedly inform her attendant or visitor, that in all human probability she would not see the light of another day, and often, in literal verification of her prophecy, she would close the window-shutters, increase the opaqueness of the curtains by pinning up shawls or quilts, and light a plain tallow candle. She rejected the use of gas as of the devil. If asked to specity where she felt bad in body, she would reply sometimes; "I'm on fire; burning up; just feel of me, and see how hot l am?" At the same time her temperature would appear perfectly normal for a lady above 60 years of age. At other times she would insist that she was "being all hacked to pieces by knives: just feel that gash in my shoulder; don't think I can stand such wounding long, do yen?" Yet tender and commiscrating friends assured her that there was no trace of either blood or sear. The next year her mind wandered so that her relatives were forced to present her to the Probate Court. and to ask an order that she might be committed to a lunatic asylum. She was attired in plain mourning black; the full figure of her Washington era had dwindled till she appeared quite a slender halv, whose shrivelled face expressed no concern in the doings of the hour. She was gentle and yielded without a murmur to the sad-faced wishes of her son and that always firm friend of her great husband, the Hon, Isaac N. Arnold, who appeared in court as her counsel. She ad then been occupying rooms at a prominent hotel for some time, and the testimony before the jury of conspicuons citizens ran chiefly to her vast accumulation of unmade dress goods within her rooms, and that she would earry too much money about the streets being found loosely pinned within the folds of her walking dress. The court awarded restraint that should be only kind guardianship of her personal safety and financial interests, and she was led away amid the tears of many bystanders, and was made at home for a time at a private asylum of high repute. Ben: Perley Poore, in Boston Nipped in the Bud.

It looks now as if the anarchist bubble which had been slowly filling with to human-made loom ever turned out unnatural gas for several years has relations existed between the people been pricked so effectively that it has living on the fertile lands near the Bay entirely collapsed. The little matinees lattely in Chicago and Milwaukee, which were sat down on so emphaticically, together with the arrest later of the prominent patriots (?) who engineered those affairs, shows that Uncle Sam, though slow, is sure; and a universal spirit of condemnation has at last been aroused towards these foreign would-be-property-grabbers which, if they have any sense at all, they will heed, and go to work instead of shooting off their mouths at crowds on Sundays, when they ought to be at church or at home minding the baby.

It is enrious to note how the alleged courage of these blatant communists oozes out at their finger ends when real danger threantens them in the shape of the strong arm of Law. Take, for instance, Herr Most, not the least incendiary one of the gang by any means. He has been wanted by the police in New York for some time, and instead of facing the music and voluntarily making a test case of himself-a martyr if needs be he hunted his hole promptly, and for some time kept hid so very effectively that the officers couldn't find him. They finally located him, however, in a house of ill-fame, and after some search saw him just as he was crawling under a bed, he having concluded that it was a good time for disappearing. When the detectives grabbed him by the legs and hauled him forth, he turned livid with fear, and hoarsely whispered, "Give me lib-He had no intention of finishthe quotatation-"or give me death," not he. Death was just what he least desired. And it was much the same way with the others of that ilk who were arrested in Chicago and Milwankee; they had not a particle of the heroism and bravery which actuates men who become martyrs in a just cause. Like a thief caught robbing a hen roost, their chief thought was for their personal safety. At this writing we have not seen the illustrated papers since Most was nabbed, but it is safe to say that they will do the subject justice, as no better chance for a striking cartoon was ever presented. A good one, well worked out in all its details, ought to far exceed the "tattooed man"

or "Jack and Me" in popular favor. The storm has passed-and it wasn't much of a shower either, comparatively, taking the previous assertions of the anarchists as to what they intended to do into consideration-and now the country can breathe easier and settle down to business again, confident that any further demonstrations looking towards uprooting society and distributing wealth and property pro rata among all people, including Hottentots and Digger Indians, will be promptly squelched. A number of valuable lives were lost in Chicago by the murderous devices of the cowardly throng, which, of course, every body of any sense deeply regrets; and some worthless lives were snuffed out both there and in Milwaukee; but on the whole the purchase of the future security and a feeling that the work is over, was cheaply made. sic transit communism-anarchy in

some Cogent Reasons for the secession of the Little Canadian Prov-Ince No Interests in Com-

mon with Canada. A Nova Scotian now at Washington writes to The New York Herald as folows: The recent action of the Nova s atia house of assembly looking to the withdrawal of that province from the Dominion of Canada is not a surprise o those who were aware of the mawiiingness of a large part of the people o enter into the confederation and of he discontent that has been felt and xpressed since the union was consumnated. It is, however, easier for dates, as well as individuals, to unite han to separate; less difficult in most ases to enter into the marriage relation mu to procure a divorce.

One party to the union can not sever he relation without the consent of the other, and if both parties thereto hould be willing to separate the conent of the mother-England-must be brained. Nor does the large majority in the assemble favorable to separation necessarily indicate the general desireof the people. Their wishes will be xpressed in the election soon to take dace, when the question "for" or against" repeal will be determined at he polls. The "liberal" party is now n power in Nova Scotia, although ince the election in September, 1878, he conservative party has had a large majority in the Dominion parliament.

The dissatisfaction of the people of Nova Scotia with the Dominion government was increased by the protectivetariff act of 1879 -a measure, they assert, that operates favorably to Ontario, which is extensively engaged in manufacturing as well as in farming, and unfavorably to Nova Scotia, which, in adlition to her farming, mining, and fishery industries, has been largely and profitably interested in shipping. The causes of this dissatisfaction with the differ in race and language. sonfederation are partly geographical

end partly ethnological.

A glance at the map of Canada, including the northeastern states, will show the contiguity of Nova Scotia to New England and its remoteness from Ontairo and Manitoba; and the obstacle to free commercial intercourse is angmented by climatic conditions For cargo of Ontairo flour brought to Nova Scotian ports. Any exchange of products by these provinces must be made over the circuitous International railway, and at so high a cost as to greatly upon her person, even the sum of \$3,000 | limit this interprovincial trade. On the other hand, the proximity of Portland and Boston to the principal ports of Nova Scotia-from Halifax to Cape Sable on the Atlantic and from Yarmouth to Windsor on the Bay of Fundy-is highly favorable to the freest commercial intercourse. The volume of trade, like the carrent of a river, may be diverted from its accustomed channels, but it is liable at any time to break through its artificial embankments and spread desolation in its efforts to regain its natural course. For a long period of years intimate trade this freedom by the Dominion govera- with the United States. ment has caused irritation and disconneighbors, the ties of contiguity are not nearly so strong as those of consanguity. To use a proverbial expres-

> The fact is generally known that after the expulsion in 1756 of the Trench neutrals's from Nova Scotia the lands thus foreibly vacated were occupied in 1760 by emigrants from the New England colonies, chiefly from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, to whom favorable conditions were offered by the governor of that province. It is not so well known that these became substantially New England settlements, and have so continued in a great measure unto this day. These emigrants belonged to the best New England families, and took with them not only the bible, the church, and the school-house, but the town meeting-a form of government dear to the sons of New England. They possessed the steady virtues of their ancestors and a strong belief in religious as well as civil liberty, and their children in subsequent years exerted so great influence as to emancipate "dissenters" from the tyranny and exactions of the Established Church of England. During the revolutionary war these settlers, although remote from the scenes of conflict, sympathized but, of course, took no active part in his patent." the strife. During the war some "loyalists" from New England went to other parts of Nova Scotia, and a large number settled on the lands near the St. John river, in New Brunswick, after which the town of St. John was

sion: "Blood is thicker than water,

Since 1760 the New England settlers in Nova Scotia and their descendants kept up a correspondence with their relatives in New England and have always regarded it as their home, although loyal to Great Britain. A visit to Wolfville, near the historic Grand Pre. at the present time, will almost induce a Massachusetts man to believe that he is in a New England village. If he inspect the library and apparatus of Acadia college he will find the products of New England publishing houses; if he converse with the president, Rev. Dr. Sawyer, who for more than twentyfive years has been connected with the college, he will recognize in the able educator a native of Massachusetts. The best books in the college, the hymnbooks and to some extent the bibles used in the churches, bear the imprimature of Boston, New York, or Philadelphia publishers. Until recent years, when the protective tariff stimulated domestic manufactures, nearly all articles of furniture, including clocks, in the houses of the people were made in New England.

Nor was this all. The young men, and to some extent the young women. looked to "the States" as their future home, where there were broader fields of employment and better opportunis | Burlington Free Press

NOVA SCOTIA AND THE DOMINION. ties for enterprise among a people to whom they were united in sympathy. and to some extent in relations ship. The trades and professions in New England, and to some extent in New York and other cities, show a large number of Nova Scotlans, who have brought no discredit moon either country. American ship building was greatly promoted by Donald McKay; science, especially astronomy, honors Simon Newcomb: American industrial history recognizes the ability and research of Dr. J. Leander Bishop, of Philadelphia, who, like thousands of his fellow-Acadians, gave his best services as a surgeon for three years to the country of his adoption the country of his forefather and hastened his death thereby. In New York as well as in Boston business, and profes-

> and others have achieved success. In the recent debate in the house of issembly it was stated: "The city of Boston contains more Nova Scotians than the city of Halifax: Massachuseits more Nova Scotians than Nova Scotia This is, however, an over estimate, as the census of 1880 gave but 29,307 natives of Nova Scotia in Massachusetts, and only 51,160 m the

sional men, manufacturers, publishers,

United States:

The trade relations and the ties of consanguinity that formerly bound the people of Acadia to New England now attach their chalicen as strongly to the land of their fathers, and any legislation interrupting that free intercourse is distasteful and irritating. These and other Nova Scotians assert that the union was consummated by deception, and that only one county Cumberland, for many years represented in parliament by Sir Charles Tupper, now Capadian commissioner in Londonvoted in favor of confederation. The Nova Scotians of to-day like New England and desire to trade ther with, but are not partial to and do not wish to buy of Ontario. They are still less attached to the people of the province of Quebec, with most of whom they

They formerly sold, and still desire to sell, to New England gypsum, grindstones, building stone, bituminous coal tirewood, hemlock bark, potatoes, fruit, and other farm products, live animals, and tish, and purchased of New England flour, corn meal, medicines, furniture, musical instruments, books, wall paper, agricultural, implements, five months in the year a shipment of seeds and plants, hardware, plated Nova Scotia coal can not be made to ware, woodenware, brooms, Yankee ports on Lake Ontairo nor a return notions, and a variety of other manufactured articles. They dislike to have their current volume of trade turned into another channel by legislation or otherwise.

In the discussion of the resolutions of repeal in the house of assembly it was asserted that the province since 1867, when the union was consummated, has not been so prosperous as for some years immediately proceding. In reply, the fact was stated that this prosperity was partly owing to the civil war in the United States and in great measure to the reciprocity treaty that was in operation from 1854 to 1866. The termination of the war and of the treaty, and not confederation, it was asserted, produced the business depression that has been severely felt in Nova Scotia in recent years.

Those who are in favor of a severance of the union express their belief that if her reach. She remained in the place of Fundy and the people of Massachus it be effected the province will be able setts and Maine, and the restriction of to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity

The desire of the liberal or anti-pro-

tent. But strong as is this desire to tection party of Nova Scotia for unrecontinue the trade relations with their stricted trade with the United States is so great that the failure to obtain a satisfactory treaty would, it is said by their political opponents, result in a des re for annexation. But their strong desire is for a commercial not a political union with their enterprising and prosperous neighbor, the United States.

Too Late.

There was an exultant smile on his face as he walked into the office of a well-known capitalists, and there was a proud ring in his voice as he said:

"For twenty years I have lived from hand to mouth, waiting for something to turn up. It has finally came. I have made a discovery which, if you will back it with a few hundred dollars, will give us both fortunes."

"State your case. "Well, sir, I have discovered that banana peelings can be utilized for all kinds of table jellies. A peck of old peclings can be made to bring forth his plumelike tail out straight behind, twelve tumblers of the finest current But the short step was too nimble for jell, and the profit is-"

"Hold on right there," interrupted the capitalist; "you are just two years too late. A chap in Chicago not only discovered that, but he found a way to work in apple rinds and cores and or-

"It's no use. I'd like to see you get along, but you must drop that. Don't be discouraged, however. Perhaps you can discover a way to make press ed corn beef out of old boot legs. All you want is a machine to run in the streaks of fat." - Detroit Free Press.

Fashion Item.

When you see a man wearing a fancy shirt with a plain white collar attached, do not judge him too hastily. We grant that he looks like an ass, but which the projectile seemed to lit; then, there is always one chance in a million with tall wagging, he would hasten to that he isn't. He may be a very intel- carry the ball to the next player. He ligent citizen, and is merely deficient was equally proficient with low balls, in taste. If the effect of a paper collar either catching them in his mouth or on a real shirt is agreeable to him stepping them with his broad chest, there is no reason why he should not be allowed to dress in such a manner done. When he caught a ball, he caras produces that effect. The origin of the fashion was this: Mr. Albert E. Wales ordered some fancy shirts, and the material giving out, his frugal mother utilized a few of his plain collars and had them stitched on. Albert objected, but his mother was firm; the fashion was set, and to this day we occasionally see this sweet combination. It gives a man the appearance of wanting to borrow some money to go to ! dog fight; but then, don'tcherknow you can't always tell. - Life.

There is some appropriateness in speaking of a lady's bonnet as "just killing" in these days. It is chiefly made up of dead birds .-

CAGED IN THE WOODS.

A Farmer's Daughter Confined for Ten Years Like a Wild Beast.

Samuel Case, aged 80 years, is a farmer in comfortable circumstances, although he lives on an isolated farm some twenty miles back through the woods from this place, writes a Wysox, Pa., correspondent of The New York Sun. The nearest settlement to him is the backwoods village of Orwell, which is ten males from his farm. The farmers who live in his neigh-

borhood are also isolated, and but little s known of their domestic surroundings. A week or so ago a citizen of this county had some business up through that neighborhood. While on his trip he stopped at Case's farm to make some inquiries. His curiosity was excited by a small outbuilding, which stood by itself nearly two hundred feet from the house, and still further from an old and unused road at the back of the farm. The building was not more than ten feet square and eight feet high. It had a window which was heavily barred and a door which was locked by a ponderous padlock and chain. Old man Case gave him no satisfaction when asked what use the outbilding was put to, and the gentleman, feeling an irresistible deaire to know, returned to the farm quietly by a roundabout way, and, reaching the building, stole up and peered through the barred window. Across the inside of the building a

number of poles were fastened in the loor and in the ce ling, forming a cage like a chicken-vard. As he looked he was horrified to see rise up out of a box of straw in the cage an old woman. scantily clad, almost fleshless, with high check bones and gaunt eyes. Her head was covered with a mass of matted gray hair. The gentleman hurried away, determined to have an investigation made of his singular discovery. He came to a house in the woods two or three miles further on, and there he told what he had seen, and asked if any information could be given him. He was told that the woman he saw was old farmer Case's daughter Phebe. She had lost her reason twenty-six years ago through overwork on the farm and about the house. She was then 27 years of age. She had been allowed to have her own way about the place until ten years ago, when she beame so violent that her father put up the eage and confined her in it. She had never been outside of it since. The neighbors apparently thought but little of the case, and treated it as a matter of course.

The gentleman who discovered the infortunate woman at once notified the date lumacy commission. Dr. A. J. Onot, of that commission, came up last week to investigate it. Case at first refused to open the building, in which he admitted that he had his laughter confined, but finally unlocked The lunatic was lying in her box of filthy straw in the cage of poles. Sha had a remnant of a quilt wrapped about her head, and had but one tattered garment on her person. She raved vildly when disturbed. For ten years, her father said, she had been fed by placing her food on a block, which stood on the outside of the cage within winter and summer, clad only as she was found. Case said he could not afford to pay her board in an asylum, and was fearful she would not be treated well in one. A physician who had attended Case's family for years was ware of the way the daughter was kept, but had never reported it. The woman's mother died five years ago. The lunatic has been taken to the county house. Dr. Onot says that, with proper treatment and care when her malady first appeared, she could have been restored to her former sound mental condition.

A Base Ball Dog.

The rival nines were made up of boys inder thirteen, and Major. As I reachd the ground, it was his inning, and his master, who claimed the privilege of striking for him, was at the bat. The log was right behind with one paw in advance, and his eyes on the striker. In ame the twisters, and Major made several false starts; but, finally, as the ball went seudding from the bat, off he rushed for first base, his ears flapping, the dog, and just before he reached the base, the ball arrived there, and he came slowly back, his tail hanging low, and a very mournful expression in his great eves.

"Maje's out, -side out!" cried the boys, and immediately conceiving a method by which he could retrieve this lisaster, the dog seemed to regain his spirits, dashed into the field, and was peedily in his position as left fielder. efore any of the others had reached heir places.

In the preliminary "pass around" that preceded the play, Major was not left out, and I saw that the balls that were thrown at him directly were quite as swift as those delivered from base to base; and in justice to him, I never When a ball was saw him "muff." thrown at him, he settled back and dropped his great lower jaw, into and in fielding he could not be outried it at full speed to the nearest thrower, and not a few players were put out by his quick motions and activity. -St. Nicholas.

Can You Tell Us Why

A man's tooth stops aching as soon as he reaches the dentists?

A small dog has a more extensive lung power than a large one?

Why a butcher always weighs his hand when you buy meat of him! Why the fool killer does not sur-

round the man who has a new story? Why a dude who wants his moustache shaved off does not bring it with him. - Toronto Grip.