DEBT AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

Simplicity and Comfort Sacrificed to Vanity at the Merchants' Exprnse.

Very few women, who are not miserly, are content to be simple- to live well within their means, having all things in harmony and all things in sufficiency, those which are unseen as well as those which are visible. Most of them prefer an outside grandeur with a skiniped and dilapidated interior, so that the world to which they sacrifice shall commend and perhaps envy-seeing nothing of the flaws below the surface. What the family feels does not count: of self-respect there is no question; of the sentiment of thoroughness also is there none.

The whole strength of the management goes to make a show-to have an which this is brought about troubles practical training for the work, underthe conscience of the lady as little as took to manage to shape, attended to the discomfort to her family disturbs. such things in such and such a style, ployes, and bought feed and stock for so must she. She puts her self-respect she had done so well in her official in emulation not in sincerity, not in thoroughness and holds herself worthy of her position in proportion to the extent to which she spreads its pretence and increases its fundamental rottenness. If she gives dinners she goes beyoud her home powers, and has to borrow from the outside.

A plain, well cooked, simple and succulent repast, such as she could accomplish without aid, and such as would delight her guests, would be a confession of comparative poverty she could not be induced to make. Wherefore she spends more in a bad imitation of first class cooking than her finances can properly afford and goes into debt for the margin.

What is true of housekeeping is truer still of personal expenses the milliner's bill and the dressmaker's with the thousand little fads and fancies dear to the feminine saind and destructive to the feminine sense of honor. To get behind the scenes and into the confidence of certain small traders is to be introduced to the world, which, if you yourself are not one of the debtmakers, seems of another constitution and character from that you have always inhabited. Some women have neither conscience nor compassionneither thought nor feeling for the poor creatures whom they mulct- the victims whom they cheat. - Emily Craddock, in N. Y. Herald,

WORK FOR WOMEN.

Bee-Keeping One of the Most Agreeable Employments for Farmers' Wives.

Who can keep bees? Anybody possessed of confidence, gentleness, patience and sense. There are persons who believe that the bees instinctively select them for enemies, pursue them and sting. Founded in this belief such persons will never become bee-keepers, but if they should attempt it, throwing aside all fear they would find that the

"instinctive antipathy" against them from the standpoint of the living thing. If it be desired to take eggs from a brooding hen, they are not abandoned because the hen drives her beak into the flesh, or flies into the face of the intruder. The bře-keeper may be stung a hundred times in a season, and yet room. - Texts Siftings. he has no more fear of bees than of flies. The beginner is advised always to wear gloves with long gauntlets. bound to the area by elastic cords. When confidence is established fully the glove will b · laid aside. All beekeepers wear vetis. There may be a few exceptions, but only a few. Women bee-keepers have been very successful. A bee paper, perhaps the first one of any account in this country was published by a woman who worked out agricultural problems in her own apiary. The "bloomer" costume, or a modification of it, is recommended by some writers. But there is a general dislike for that picturesque dress. 'The object is gained by having a skirt sofull it the hem that it may be gathered about each ankle below the top of the side. The material must be strong, but may be light as gauze, and being light and ample will aot interfore with anymovement. For all there is recreation, exercise, health, and as least twenty-live per cent. profit. There are twoways to start an apiary, namely, eithe to buy colonies in modern hives all ready to make harvest, or to buy chonies in old fashinneit hives and funsfer to modern hives. The latter ishe cheaper, and the transferring, evel of one colony, will usually rob beeceping of any terrors it may have in uy timid mind. It is a grand introducting to the whole science. - George B. Stockeell, in N. E. Farmer.

BUSINESS WOMEN.

A Number of Ladies Who Have Proved Themselves Sharp Financiers. Wonien who can make money can't

always keep it. Harriet Hosmer chiseled herself into fame and fortune, fnvested a large part of her carnings in Keely motor stock, and lost it recently. Anna Dickinson made a large sum as a lecturer and lost it as a stage manager. Mrs. Bryan, of Georgia, has charge of certain cheap publications in New York at a salary of \$6,000. Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, at her death a few months ago, left a handsome fortune of \$360,000, the result of her literary work and profitable investments.

Not long ago the secretary and treasarer of one of the largest street-car lines in Pittsburgh was taken ill, and his daughter, who never had any the collection of money, paid the emcapacity that the company thought the best thing to be done was to elect the girl to fill the position permanently.

There are women of such great business ability that they have proved themselves a match for the very sharpest financiers. From Chili comes the report of one Dona Cousino whe rivals the financiers of all times. She is almost as famous for her charities as, for her business ability. She is one of the richest women in the world. At her husband's death he gave her abso-Inte control of his immense wealth, and she has proved herself a veritable queen of finance. She manages her business, exhibiting great foresight. l readth of purpose, and great ability as a manager of affairs. She has a power of control that can direct and harmonize the different branches of trade and business in which she is engaged. She has a trained su perintendent for each separate department. These she has the tact to pay well, thus binding them to her interests. On one farm of vast extent she has 400 men. Every house in a village of 6,000 or 7,000 is hers, and to the people of this village and one adjoining she pays out monthly from \$100,000 to \$120,000. She owns the only large coal mines in South America. From them she receives \$30,000 each month. She has copper and silver smelting works of great value, and a fleet of eight iron steamships, All this vast enterprise she controls and directs. - Chicago Tribune.

Rough, But Probably True.

Something very unpleasant occurred o Gus Snobberly, a dude, at a fashionable New York restaurant, and he will go there no more. The large room was crowded with people, most of whom knew Gus, so he said, in a loud. imperious voica:

"Waltaw, I or level some brains a personally did not exist. Man is the while ago, but I've not got them yet. nemy of every living thing regarded 1 are you have fried oysters. Bring dozen when you fetch the me a taains.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

There is no doubt of the value of cocaine, when appropriately and guardolly used by physicians and surgoons. Dr. Hammond, of New York, lately read a paper on the subject before the New York Neurological Society, in which he expressed doubts as to the they might noder the best preparation. existence of a cocaiae habit which and pastures afford a correspondingly could not be readily controled by the reduced amount of grazing. One reawill. He had tested cocaine on himself, and the effects exhibit d are of interest, though we take exception to his conclusion. Hetirst injected one grain beneath the skin. I exhibarated him and made him feel quite happy, but he was sleepless after it almost until headache. This headache followed each trial. The next night he injected two grains, and the same pleasant feeling followed, accompanied by an inordinate desire to write. He wrote much, and thought at the time his work the best he had ever done, but found it in the morning to be disconnected nonsense, each sentence being complete in itself, but

having no relation to the others. He next injected three grains, and felt the same inclination to write, but restrained himself and indulged in speech-making. Having at different intervals injected successively six and eight grains, he then injected eighteen. The effect was intense exhibitation, and inability for som : hours to recall what he did. Next morning he found he had thrown his office into more or less of disorder. There had, in each instance, been much palpitation of the heart, but this time it was greatly increased. His headache remained for two days. But he felt no disposition to commit acts of violence, and was not conscious of any habit.

It seems to us, however, that Dr. Hammond overlooke1 two important facts: First, that all such habits are formed gradually; and secondly, that temperament is an important consideration in the case, persons of a nervous temperament being specially susceptible. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Dr. Mattison said he had had within a few months seven cases of the habit under his care, five of which were physicians. A physician, in attempting to write a prescription, wrote for a sheriff to come and take the patient to jail. Ho had also himself noticed hallucinations and delusions. He thought the continued gradually acquired their habits. The German physician. In Pittsburgh a the delusion that he was being attacked Youth's Companion.

THE INTELLIGENT APE.

Marvelous Imitative Powers of the Chim-

MAKING MEADOWS.

A Physician's Interesting Experiments Expenses Which Will Be Amply Repaid With the Powerful Drug.

There is no department of farming al patterns on pottery are handed which is performed in a more imperfect manner generally in the United States. down by savages from one generation to another. This is not true of our than in the preparation and seeding to grass. Meadows do not yield more than half as much hay generally as son for, this imperfect result is that grass fand, and the preparation for seeding it, take a second chance in the succession of crops. The seed is sown with some grain crop, and the young grass has to take its chance. The amount of seed sown, and the imperfect growth, and in plenty of small bare spots over the field.

The seeds of the grasses are many times smaller than those of wheat and corn, and the soil which is to receive them should be in a fine state of pulverization, and not made up of lumps and clods. The surface should be even and uniform, so that the seed may be lightly and evenly baried. Careful the seeding is done alone or with some grain crop, it is vitally important that nure, in either case, will greatly assist after it has come up.

Grass, unlike Indian corn, will bear thick sowing and dease growth. The quantity of seed usually used is much new meadows are the result. But a moderate sowing, or a well prepared surface, will give a more compact ies• crop of hay which we ever sucered with a light brush.

Farmers should not be satisfied with less than three tons to the acre. But their gourd vessels. this amount can not be obtained by the common course of allowing the grass use of the drug more injurious than to take its chance between other crops that of morphine. His patients had without special preparation. The two great requisites are a deep, rich soil and president of the society referred to dense seeding. Minure is quite as imthirteen cases reported by a single portant for grass as for corn, and a deep soil is a capital security against the habit, became violent, and, under dressing. The late A. B. Dickinson the turbid streams in time of floods in American Naturalist. over the surface, and giving them a deposit an inch in depth. If this deposit

A CONJUGAL CAUCUS.

Midhight Conversation Between a Fashionable Wife and Her Democratic Husband. Mrs. Thompson-Are you asleep,

Mr. T.? Mr. Thompson (hesitatingly)-N-no. Mrs. T.-Prof. Catgut's bill for Ara-

hella's first quarter Mr. T .- Humph! How much?

Mrs. T .- Why, my dear, you know his terms as well as I. Sixty dollars for twelve lessons.

Mr. T .- The dev-deuce, I mean! It's the first I heard of it!

Mrs. T .- O's, you've forgotten. I told you all about it.

Mr. T .- You told me awhile ago that you wanted Belle to brush up her music a little.

Mrs. T .- Yes: and you said very well.

Mr. T .- And on the strength of that you engage a professor at five dollars a lesson! Why, Maria, you'll drive me to the poor-house!

Mrs. T. -- I've heard that before.

Mr.T. -And I never see Belle open the piano, either.

Mrs. T.-It is n't the plano; it 's the iolin.

Mr. T. -Violin !!!

Mrs. T. (caluily)-Yes: don't rouse he household. The plano is so very common.

Mr. T. -- Indeed!

Mrs. T .-- Yes: it is so much more effective to have some unique musical accomplishment-like playing the violin, zither or banjo.

Mr. T.-Banjo! Good gracious! I suppose i ought to be grateful for the violin if it has saved me from the hanio.

Mrs. T.-I thought seriously of the banjo, but Arabella's arm is so lovely, I decided in favor of the violin.

Mr. T.-Well, it strikes me Belle shows her arm enough every night, without going to an expense of sixty dollars to further display it.

Mrs. T.-Oh. you don't understand. Mr. T.-No: I only pay.

Mrs. T .- And while we are on the arbject of money

Mr. T.-I don't know when we're off -

Mrs. T.-I really think you might inrease Howard's allowauez.

Mr. T.-Well, now, I like that! He has two thousand five hundred dollars a year, and lives at home.

Mrs. T .-- I know; and it has done erv well so far.

Mr. T. -Oh, has it ?

Mrs. T.-But this sommer he wants

to play polo at Newport.

Mr. T. -Oh, does he?

Mrs. T.-Yes: he is a great expect now.

Mr. T. Oh. is he?

Mrs. T.-And he wants his own ponies.

Mr. T. -Oh, does he?

Mes. T. -- I think (sobs) you are very unkind (sobs) to talk in that way (sobs). You have no interest (sobs) in the welfare and happiness (sobs) of your chil-

Mr. T.-It looks as if I hadn't, indeed, to keep them in the luxury and idleness in which they are living. Mrs. T. (still tearful)-Well, what an you expect? Mr. T .- I wasn't brought up so. I worked hard for my daily bread. Mrs. T.-You hadn't a rich father. Mr. T .-- (with grim humor), -- That's of Perhaps it isn't their fault.

Indian, who, after making a pot, oraaments it with improvised designs. He

has no pattern-books to guide him. Indians of New Mexico accustomed to pottery-making have, since their conthet with whites, given attention to more elaborate ornamentation; just as

those of Mexico meet a demand and find their way into public and private collections. The most noticeable change in technique is the use of animal and human forms, which, though morning, and arose with a severe treatment which it gets, result in a thin not unknown on older pieces, are rare, Toy forms of pottery and those animal

and human designs which met the readiest sale have been most improved by a kind of natural selection.

The thirst for antiquities has also stimulated the native artists to unitate them. In the City of Mexico au Italian made a good living for three years making stone sculptures in imitation of antiquities. The writer saw some and measured experiments have shown of his works, but they were easily dethat fine grass seed will not come up if tected. The children all had European covered much over half an inch deep, faces, and the delicate parts of the and clover seed should never be more | body were two well worked out. Near than an inch. It will not answer, the city of Mexico live a settlement of therefore, to sow these minute seeds on Indians who have the credit of mannrough and furrowed ground. Whether facturing elever imitations of ancient pottery. The noble custom of exciting in children the love of the beaulithis finished preparation should be at- | ful through toys and dolls was not negtended to, A top-dressing of time ma- he ted by the ancient Mexicans. Even at our day a striking example is the in the germinating of the seed, and in manufacture of toys in great profusion the rapid growth of the young grass at Guadalajara, which are sold not only

throughout the republic, but outside. They are taken on the backs of men and animals packed in baskets and crates. These toys are very truthful too small, and the bare spots seen in representations of the manners and customs of the people. For the rule apparatus employed, they are truly remarkable. The most interesting fact growth of grass, than a bushel to the about this ware is the way in which the acre on a fiel I of dry clods. The heav- artist holds on to ancient forms, and in the decoration yields himself absolutely ceed in raising the first year, was from to the whims and demands of the mara seeding of clover and timo by at the ket. He even borrows from the Spaurate of half a bushel per acre, on a fine | iard the art of silvering and regilding. and well prepared surface, early in This almost total hiding of the old spring, and alone, the seed being cov- thing which they are unwilling to give up, with paint and forms to which their old art was a stranger, is also seen in

The pitchers from Toluca, once simple, unnozzled vessels, are lost in the large spouts, altered handles, polished surface, elaborate decoration, glazing and stamping. Still, one may visit regions in Mexico where the old art still survives. The Pames, near the Valle del Maiz, and the Huasteeas, the Inprominent physician, who had formed drought. Nearly as important is top- dians of Sterra Nola and of Savanito, away from the influence of innovations, brought the product of his mealow up make their pottery as of old, simple in by burglars, began firing right and left. to three tons to the acre, by turning form and decoration. -Edward Palmer, TEUTONIC WISDOM.

> had been fine manure instead of com- Carl Dunder Tells His Friend Way He Is dren. How He Got Intrast and

INDIAN POTTERY.

Regions in the Mexican Republic Where the Old Art Still Survives.

It is thought by some that ornamen!

-Do not try to keep gee, unless all the conditions are favorate, Geese may be kept at a very small est or they may entail cost according Leirennistances. A pond and pasture ill enable them to secure their food with but little aid. St. Louis Republican

----come to see your 'eastle in the arg' asked a gentleman of a witty Asym Hill young hady whom he was visit a one evening. "In a brown study" w the impromptu reply .- Hartford Jon. nal.

years old. Now we can understand why they are in no hurry to partake of the tempting morsel at the end of our line. - Detroit Free Press.

of fine wood ashes. Riuse off in clear Wo ter. -N. Y. Examiner.

"A dozen fried oysters for the man who hasn't got any brains yet," called out the waiter, in a voice that could be heard by every body in the dining-

Exactly Like Him.

A clerk in a Jewish banking-house celebrated the twenty-lifth auniversary of his connection, with the firm. Schmul, the principal, hands him in the morning a closed envelope inscribel; In memory of this eventful day." The

lerk gratefully receives the envelope vithout opening it; but on a gracious hint from the head of the firm he break: the cover and finds-the photo of his master.

"Well, what do you think of it?" inquired Schnul, with a grin.

"It's just like yon." was the reply,tierman Paper.

GENERAL.

cllow and one green eye, is exhibited in New Haven.

-A prominent minister in Fremont two. - Omaha Bes.

diameter, has been cut down in Lyme. Conn.

-The French scientists are seeking o discover some way in which the will hoist a flag indicating: "Dangerclimb a tree."

-French experiments have shown that nickel may be effectively rolled upon soft steel plates, which are thus made as valuable for lamp reflectors and other purposed as silvered copper. Arkansaw Traveler.

A wealthy farmer near Redwood City, Cal., is making arrangements to light the grounds and residence of his farm with electricity. He will put up ninety lamps, the power to be furnished from the water-works on his ranch. - Chicago Times.

-Australians receive more letters and post cards than any other people, the annual average being tweaty-four to each person. Europeans come next with about fourteen each. An Asiatic

-Prof. Baird says that fishes some- jets only 40-100 of a letter or post card. times live to be one hundred and fifty an African only 9-100. - Brooklyn

Prof. Jaeger claims that the odor of amel's hair, which is so distinguable, has a most heneficial use. He serts that it produces sleep in

-Flower-pot stams on the window-sill will yield to a forcible application he anses them to sleep ou pillows with ha _Boston Budget.

panzee and Other Monkeys.

The apels unquestionably the most intelligent and the most manlike of the lower animals, physically, mentally and morally. Hy may be far away from the superior races of men in intellect but the difference between him and the lower races is much less marked. The black chimpanzees of groes. They live in communities, fight in concert, and care for their wounded. They are clever in the use of their hands and arms, throwing stones better than street boys. Buffon's black chimpanzee knew how to unlock a door, and if he did not find the key would hunt for it. This monkey took its meals like a well bred person. ate with a spoon and fork, used a plate and served itself with wine. In one of her letters from the Maiay peninsula Miss Bird describes a dinner to which she was invited and at which her companions were two apes. "The apes had their curry, chutney, pineapple, eggs and bananas on porcelain, and so A twenty-eight-toed cat, with one had L" writes the enterprising lady, who speaks of another ape, which was an important member of the family of the British Resident at Klang, as is credited with being a good one to tie walking on its hind legs and going the the roots of the grass and for the along quietly by her side like a human -An apple tree over one hundred escort. It had not even a radimentary years old and four and a half feet in tail, and when it sat with its arms folded it looked like a "gentlemanly never be severely grazed. An improveperson in a close-fitting suit."

they are inveterate thieves. They look coming of an earthquake can be fore- upon stealing as fun, and therefore told. If they find it the Signal Bureaus will pilfer even when they have no des and before the seeds form. Set the ire for what they take. Mme. Rover cutter about a foot high, which will tells us that "they are capable of sack- take of the heads and leave the succuing a house and carrying off every thing moveable in it with the system and concert at a band of robbers. They observe a kind of discipline in their operations, and post their scouts to in- than when covered with uneven patches form them in season when it is time to of ripe and dead stalks, - Country Genrun away." The monkeys in Sumatra, according to Cesare Moreno, steal fruits and vegetables from gardens and will plunder houses. "Forming a line in order to pass their spoils from hand to hand, they scale the walls, enter at the doors or windows, and leisurely pillage all they can find." They are also very greedy, and will get tipsy when they have the chance, and a dranken ape seems more like a man than ever. -- N. I. Sun.

-A Chicago newspaper tells of a citizen of that town who, going home he other night after a very heavy dunnor, stumbled up against an iron railing that encircled a statue. He carefully felt his way around the railing several times, and at last, not finding any opening, collapsed in a heap on the pavement outside, swearing: "The rascals! They've locked me in here!" -N. F. Sun.

non soil, the effect would doubtless have been still greater. A perfect Sometimes so nepody comes to me mendow should therefore be made by und says thus I Carl Dunder? I thus, deep and repeated ploying, working in All right. Mr. Dunder, you vius fut manure at all depths. This preparas und sleek: you whas always mit a shmile tion may be made with other crops, or your face; you had no trouble mit A copions seeding follows, and your family; eafery poly shpeaks well if the grass is continued for years, of you. Tlike you to tell me how it autuma or winter top-dressing is im- vhas done. Und I answer him: Africa have feasts like those of the ne- portant. All this is attended with large expense, but it will be amply res fut. If somepody whas at peace mit all paid in the long run, and it would be der world he shmiles. Der man who more profitable to concentrate within (marries for love und is a true husband over much land and obtain little.

if, instead of meadow, the land is to of a man who keeps oudt of bolitics, he devoted to pasture.

In a short rotation, or when the grass is to be turned under in two or three years, clover and timothy may constitute the principal sowing, or clover and orchard grass: but for more permanent meadow or pasture, a more continuous growth will be afforded by the addition of other sorts, as, for instance, tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, red top, etc.

In cutting the grass for hay, the mowing machine should be set several. inches high, which will be better for next crop. Meadows are frequently injured by close cutting and bare earth. For the same reason, pastures should

ment in their management, farely The worst defect of monkeys is that adopted, is to pass the reaper over them early in the summer, to cut off all the heads of grass as they are emerging leat stems and leaves, and prevent the exhaustion from the ripening of the seeds. Such a pasturage has a much finer and more uniform appearance tiennan.

Wise Words About Women.

Love and a cough can not be hid.icorge Herbert.

Maternal love! thou word that sums di bliss.-Pollock. Marriages are best of dissimilar ma-

erials. Throstore Parker. No man can either five pionsly or die

ighteous without a wife. -Richter. She commandeth her husband in any

qual matter, by constantly obeying im. - Fuller. To be a man in the true sense is, in

the first place, and above all things, to have a wife. - Michelet.

Shut the door of that house of pleasare which you hear resounding with the loud voice of a woman. - Saudi. There is in all this cold and hollow world no fount of deep, strong, deathtess love save that within a mother's heart. -- Mrs. Hemans.

"If somepody thas content he gets narrower compass than to spread to his wife and a good fadder to his shildren will haf no trouble mit lus The same advantages will be secured house. Eafery pody must shpeak well pays his debts, shtands to his word und preaks no laws."

Und sometimes somepody comes to me und says yhas I Carl Dunder, dot oldt Dutchmans? I vhas. Mr. Dauder, I whas your frendt. I like a little loan for aboudt two weeks. Und 1 says to him:

"Make oud) your note due in feefteen days und get some good indorsers und I lend you ten dollars. I like to keep you ash my friendt, und so 1 do pees ness mit you in a peesuess vhay. No stranger gets madt at you for an honest opinion, but sometimes your best frendt gets madt vhen vou dun him. Der banker makes no enemies vhea he collects his money. Vhy should 1?"

Und again somepoly comes to me mit a long face and asks whas I Carl Dunder, dot Dutchmans who makes so mooch money? Mr. Dander, you whas sooch a lucky dog! You whas shust coining money. You pegins so poor you doan' own your own boots, und now you ride in your carriage! Ab! Fortune viras an eccentric jade. She shmiles on some und frowns on others. I like you to tell me how you manage it. Und I says to him:

"My frendt, Luck vhas der old man in der poor-house. If you wait for Luck to come along und help you ondit you wait for der city to bury you. 1 work hardt, I spend leedle; I plan carefully; I buy no vacant lots in a hollow, und I build no shipyards on a hill. What you smoke und drink pays my taxes. What time you lose builds my fences and shingles my houses. Gif Perseverances a dollar und he makes it two: gif Half-Hear; a dollar und he lets half of it shlip avhay while he is waiting .- Detroit Free Press.

-A six-year-old boy in Galt, Can., has become an expert eigarette maker and smoker, and uses any paper that comes to hand in which to roll his tobacco. The other evening he went into his mother's room in the dark, and picking up a piece of paper from the bureau, rolled a cigarette, and had burned two-thirds of it before it was discovered that he was smoking a ter dollar bill.

Mrs. T.-You see the children have got to live up to their station.

Mr. T. -Humph!

Mrs. T.-A sort of noblesse oblige. Mr. T.-Stick to English, my dear, I atch your meaning quicker.

Mrs. T.-And Howard is sure to mary splendidly. He is so haudsome.

Mr. T. (facetiously)-Yes-a chip of the old block.

Mrs. T.-There is no doubt that Clara Knickerbocker is greatly taken with him.

Mr. T. -H-m, he might do worse. Mrs. T. -- Worse indeed! Why, they're one of the oldest families, and rich into the bargain.

Mr. T.-Quite a rare combination. Mrs. T. - Arabella's prospects are not mite so flattering. The dear girl is so fastidious.

Mr. T.-Belle is a little fool.

Mrs. T. -Why, how can you say so. Mr. T.-Because it is so. Fastidious, indeed! Do you know the way she judges a young man?

Mrs. T.-I know that her standard is very high.

Mr. T.-Is it? Well, at the Lawrence dance the other night, young Brown took her down to supper-a nice likely young fellow-

Mrs. T.-Bat hardly Arabella's style.

Mr. T .- And when I asked her at breakfast, now she liked him, she said: "Peetry well, but O. Papa, did you notice he put his napkin on both knees?

Mrs. T. -She is so ultra-refined. Mr. T.-Ultra fiddlestreks! Another young man wore ill-litting gloves, a third let his hair grow in an ugly way

at the back of his neck, and so on-Mrs. T.--My dear, you don't understand girls.

Mr. T.-My dear, I don't want to. Mrs. T.-You ought to be very proud of Arabella.

Mr. T.--I am--she has a lovely arm. Mrs. T.-And to strive to establish her well in life-

Mr. T.-What shall I do? Advertise for a man who wears his napkin over one knee only, whose gloves are hade to order, and -

Mrs. T.-I lie awake half the night, plotting and planning for my children. while you snore screnely on.

Mr. T.-A fair division of labor. Maria. As head of the house, to snore is my inalienable right. Good night my dear!-Philip IL Welch, in Puck-