A TREACHEROUS FRIEND.

He Is Quite Young and Small, But It Costs

Much to Keep Him We have got a little friend at our house: at least he came to us as a friend and we ought not to distrust him, though at times we are sorely tempted to doubt his sincerity. He is expensive, too, for one so small, and costs us almost as much to keep him as it would a grown-up man. Still we shelter him and treat him as one of the family and he is always with us. He never goes out by himself, being too small. He is but a trifle over two years old and has not got his first tooth Even at his tender age his hands often point to treachery and deceit, and sometimes we think he is a spy and tool for the people who induced us to take him.

What is still stranger he has a friend, a rough-looking man, who comes to see him once a month with religious regularity. Although he never leaves our house from one year's end to another this man seems to know him better than we do, and to him only will he unbosom When this mysterious man comes they are busy and want more light, but that is only for a moment and then it may become as dark as Hades for all they care. They never talk out loud.

But our little friend is intelligent. He has a bright, clear face, and he always keens it, as well as his hands, free from dirt, although he is invariably in the dirtiest part of the house.

We have on several occasions accused him of tattling to this mysterious friend and of telling him untruthful stories about us, but he neither admits nor denies it. He is not dumb by any means. but exceedingly mum. He is easy to please, pever complains of the cold, and always seems to have plenty of covering at night, though he has so little blood that I think he would freeze up tight at thirty degrees below zero.

Once or twice we thought we would send him away because we believed he was a traitor, but he is a great comfort to us and we have kept him. He was perfectly willing to go. He has one bad habit—he gets full, and then when the mysterious friend comes to see him they have trouble between them. He does not drink whisky. He takes nothing but water, and takes it straight. But even when full of that usually harmless liquid he is awfully disagree able to every body.

The people who sent him to us have never been near our house since he came. They are not our friends, that we know, and we think that through the medium of this mysterious man our little friend beats us out of about three dollars a month.

He is our gas meter.-Chicago Trib-

HE STOOD THE TEST.

How a Lover Made His Sweetheart Be-lieve He Would Die for Her. A Woodward avenue dentist received a call the other morning from a couple whom he soon had reasons to believe were lovers. The girl had an aching tooth, and as they entered the office the young man said:

"Now, darling, the worst is over. Just take a seat and it will be out in a min-

"Oh! I dasn't," she gasped. "But it really don't hurt you any, you

'But I'm afraid it will." "It can't. I'd have it pulled in a min-ate if it ached."

"I don't believe it."

"Oh, yes, I would." "Has she got a bad tooth?" asked the

dentist. Yes, sir. It has ached for a week, and I've just succeeded in getting her town here. Come, darling, have itout."

"Oh! I can't!" "But you must."

"I can't stand the hurt." "Hurt? Now, then, I'll have one pulled just to show you that it doesn't

He took a seat, leaned back and opened his mouth, and the dentist seemed to be selecting a tooth to seize with his forceps, when the girl pro-

"Hold on! The test is sufficient! He has proved his devotion. Get out, Harry, and I'll have it pulled."

She took the chair, had the tooth drawn without a groan, and as she went out she was saving to the young man: "Now I can believe you when you de-

clare you would die for me.' And yet every tooth in his head was talse. - Detroit Free Press.

HOW SOUNDS TRAVEL.

Noises That Can Be Heard Plainly at Great Distances. The report of a cannon travels very

far, because it communicates a vibration to the soil. The noise produced by the great erup-

tion of Cotopaxi, in 1744, was heard over 600 miles. Franklin asserts that he heard the striking together of two stones in the

water half a mile away. In 1762 the report of the cannon fired in Mayence could be heard at Timbeck,

In the polar regions Sir John Franklin's men conversed with ease at a distance of more than a mile. When in 1809 the cannon boomed in

Heligoland the sound was heard at Hanover, a distance of 187 miles. The cannonading at Florence was heard at Leghorn, 56 miles away, and

that at Genoa over 100 miles. The greatest distance at which artiffcial sounds are known to have been heard was on December 4, 1832, when the cannon at Antwerp were heard in

the Erzgebirge, 370 miles distant. Calladon, by experiments made at Lake Geneva, estimated that a bell of common size, one that could be heard a distance of three to five miles on land, could, if submerged in the sea, be heard over 60 miles, -Chicago Mail.

A Stand-Off.

Applicant-I ask for the hand of your

Parent-Have you any prospects for the future? "None whatever."

'She hasn't any, either. Take her. my boy, and be happy. Bless you both." - Texas Siftings.

There has been an appeal made by High church and Catholic priests to their especial congregations to boycott Sarah Bernhardt while in London as a punishment for what they call her blasphemy in reading the part of the Virgin Mary.

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

Silk articles should not be kept folded in white papers, as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will impair the color of the silk.

Any thing that is accidentally made too salt can be counteracted by adding a teaspoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful

Apple Cream: Stew some apples, leaving the quarters whole. Skim them out in a dish, and with an egg-beater whip cup of sweet cream and one cup of sugar, and pour over the apples. To Cure Baeon: For a brine for

half pounds of salt, two pounds of brown

sugar, ten ounces of saltpetre, and water sufficient to cover the meat. Boil the brine until all scum has risen, skim and let cool. Pack the meat loosely, and pour the brine over it. Let it remain six weeks, and it is ready to smoke. of milk, the yelks of four eggs, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Let cool. Cut up three ounces of preserved ginger.

pint of whipped cream, add to the cus-

tard, and mix in the ginger preserves.

Pour into the mold, set on ice; when

ready to serve, turn out on a glass dish. -If you could once make up your mind never to undertake more work of a thief. any sort than you can carry on calmly. uld find this simple, common-sense rule doing for you what no prayers or

Prentiss. six pounds of pork having about twice as much lean as fat, add three ounces of meat, pack as firmly as possible in stone

-Rolled Fish: Take some fillets of them carefully and place on a her bustle. board or any flat surface and sprinkle thing add small pieces of butter; roll string or skewer; lay them on very thin slices of pork in a baking pan, add half a cupful of water, cover the fish with a that the Congressmen who distribute buttered paper and bake half or threequarters of an hour; prepare some toast, slice; sprinkle with lemon juice and dried parsley, and serve with drawn butter .-Boston Herald.

ALL ABOUT WARTS.

Though in Themselves Harmless, They phia Times.
Should Be Promptly Removed.

Beneath the epidermal, or outer layer of the skin, the tissue is thrown up into little mounds or cones, called papillæ. Into these run the small blood-vessels and the sensitive nerve-endings. Someabnormal growth, which projects abo the level of the surrounding skin, and is

Since the enlarged papille may have one of various shapes, the wart may ointed, or round, or fattened, and may be attached to the skin by a base which is broad, or by a small pedicle. Sometimes the papilla is branched, and then the wart appears to be split.

In what is known as the "seed wart," rious directions, there is a series of And so on, ad infinitum, branches of the underlying papilla, each

Warts grow generally upon the face and hands, but no part of the body is the lachrymose display of Miss Z., or exempt from them. They are seen Mrs. X. Speaking of yourself, you may most frequently in the young and the very old, persons of middle-age being tears by stating, which I think is most

disappear with equal suddenness. reason for such appearance and disappearance is rarely known, but the fact irrelevant and matter-of-fact question as given rise to a wide-spread but baseless superstition that warts may be

charmed away. No one cause can be given for the appearance of warts, but probably local irritation has something to do with it in many cases. It is a popular idea that they are contagious, and certainly there are facts which seem to point that way; but what the nature of this contagion is, if there is any, is yet to be discovered. Warts rarely appear singly, and may reach enormous numbers as well as large

Though in themselves all warts are harmless, it is undoubtedly true that they are sometimes the starting-points for cancerous disease. This is more likely to occur when the wart is unduly

rubbed or irritated. The commonest treatment is by the use of some form of mild caustic. more satisfactory, however, is the treatnent by surgical procedures, either by the knife or the sharp scraping spoon. The process, whatever it is, must be a thorough one, for if the papilla is not entirely removed, the growth will speedily recur.—Youth's Companion.

Washington Dress-Makers

In with the well-known and welldressed people of Washington who make the round of Cabinet calls on Wednes day afternoons there often appears solitary ones, and groups of women, wh seem to be a little uneasy and out of their sphere at times, and to know no one nor any thing of their surroundings. In such a group a caller the other day discerned her seamstress, and asking who the others were she was answered: "O, we are all the business. We've come to see the styles. I can get more y going 'round to the receptions one afternoon than by studying a dozen fashion books. I can see all the nicest house dreeses and street dresse know just how they are made."-N. Y.

A Pretty Slumber Fillow.

Make two oblong cushions, each 11% inches long and 8 inches wide when finished. Cover the outside of each with plain or figured plush and the underside with some contrasting shade of China silk or surah, and fill with cotton Fasten four brass rings, covered with rocheted silk, to the opposite corners of the cushions and tie together with two full bows of ribbon. Suspend over the back of a chair, allowing one cushion to fall in front and the other behind. If plain plush is used, the effect is heightened by working the words: 'Rest thee on this mossy pillow," or other appropriate words in graceful letters across the front of the cushion .-

WIVES AND HUSBANDS.

An exception to the usual dullness of public documents is found in the report Hank Poole, a veteran old bam and of the Commissioner of Labor on marlages and divorces for 1889. This can be said of only a portion of the volume, for a part of it is devoted to the reproduction of the laws of the various States relating to marriage and divorces, and there is nothing more devoid of interest to the average reader than a book of saloon, and the sheriff was wabbling statutes, unless it be a treatise on theol-

That portion of the volume, however, which treats of the peculiar kinds of ation pounds of meat take three and a cruelty practiced by 45,731 husbands against their husbands is of consuming interest. One woman was granted a divorce because her husband persisted in coming home at ten o'clock at night and keeping her awake talking. This she Neapolitan Cream: Boil half a pint called mental cruelty, and the court agreed with her. Another woman sesured a divorce because her husband cut off her bangs by force, and still an-Decorate a mold with candied fruit. Stir other because her spouse refused to cut an ounce of 'gelatine, melted, in half a his toe nails. One wife's feelings were lacerated to the point of legal separation because her husband would not wash himself, thus causing her great mental anguish. The sensibilities of because her husband said her sister was

Some of the cases of cruelty practiced quietly, without hurry or flurry, and the instant you feel yourself growing nervequally heartrending. One wife cruelly ous, would stop and take breath; you refused to sew on her husband's buttons, a witness testifying to with but one button to his vest. To add ears could ever accomplish.-Elizabeth to his anguish and the sympathy of the court this cruel wife restrained her lov-Sausages without cases: Chop fine ing husband from going to fires at night. fine salt, and pepper and sage to taste. heartstrings that nothing short of a carpet, and we arranged for a private in who pulled her husband out of bed by longer, fry as above, pack in jars and cover with hot lard. Keep well covered. her husband's ribs with a stove-lid, and million dollars, but owing to variou another lost her husband because she reasons he would sell it for \$25,000.

These specimens of marital cruelty sworn to have our life as an offset each one with salt, pepper, sage, minced will lead the average reader to cease partment reports may serve some other marriage and divorce that follow maintter it well, and place each roll on a tain the thrilling interest of the first number, sensational newspapers may as well go out of business at once. No one will read a divorce case in the newspapers who can get a whole volume of divorce cases for nothing .- Philadel-

ABOUT STAGE FEARS.

Madame Modjeska Gives Her Views on a Very Interesting Subject.

Among the many questions addressed to actresses by interviewers or other intimes one of these papillæ takes on an quisitive persons, and which one hardly knows how to answer, are the following: "Do you shed real tears when you are on the stage?"

"Is it right to do so?"

sonate, can you?

"Do you play better when you cry "Don't tears spoil your make-up?" 'If you can not cry you can not feel the emotions of the character you per-

Of course the next question is: "Does Miss Z. or Mrs. X. really cry or not? which is very broad and fissured in va- Are her tears genuine, or a stage trick?"

To the latter you may safely reply branch being covered with its laver of that, being of a less inquisitive turn of mind than the questioner you are in complete ignorance as to the nature of the lachrymose display of Miss Z., or Sometimes a crop will appear all at cry, sometimes you do not, sometimes once, almost in a night, and they may you play better with genuine tears,

sometimes when your eyes are dry. of tears-which can be originated by physical weakness, nervous indisposition or other outside influences-there lurks another serious and important one, which is more difficult to solve, and yet

more difficult to explain. How much a personator has to lose his own individuality in the assumed character; how much he has to feel its feelings, is a problem most interesting to the public and most essential to the per- bright-eyed and witty. He looks as if ormance.

to decide a subject which has evoked so seme of the great New York papers. many discussions by most competent hobnobbing with great men, flattered udges. "You are to be the master of your part and not to be mastered by ed by the prettiest women in creation-Lemaitre, if I am not mistaken, claims Ah, what a happy man! What a happy "we ought not to perform the life! character, but to live its life." In a The scene shifts and you s

variety of views seems to be that there like that. He has simply reached the from that of Rachel in an analogous was happy, light-hearted and easy.

may have been the same. the same performer on two different oc- town like a bird, flinging the papers

at times a hindrance to me. But then the editor and the editor saw is it possible for us to give an exact "Brown did not get his paper," analysis of our state of mind whilst we said he. "and Jones is complainare playing, to state the exact share of ing that he has not had his for our identity divided between our pri- weeks." "Oh, that's all right," vate character and the one we assume? plied; "I slung Brown's paper so hard To state accurately how much I feel that it lit on top of his porch. He can that I am my own self and how much easily get it with a ladder. that I am the other person is a psy. Jones' papers, why on earth did he not sometimes more in my part, sometimes and this week's lighted in the rhodo-

much it is so I can not say. And what is more, I strongly suspect and sisters in art could answer it in regard to themselves .- Helena Modjeska,

A writer in the Scientific American says he broke himself of the drink habit taking a decoction of quassia and vinegar. We should think the man who had the nerve to drink that might stop drinking intoxicants when he chose.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

"NOT A MURDER. - The other morning bluffer of this locality, was found dead in Codfish alley, about ten feet from the foor of the Red Jacket saloon. He had received about thirty buckshot, and had been dead for some hours when discovered. It was, of course, suspected that he had been killed in a row in the around with half a dozen warrants in his hand when we stepped in and threw a light of 250 candle-power on the situ-

"At about midnight on the previous against their wives and 6,122 wives night some one kicked on our office door, and when we called out to know who was there a rock was hurled through one of the windows. We slid out of bed grabbed our shot-gun, and fired into the sfreet through the same window, suppos-ing 'the boys' wanted some fun with us. We heard some one run away, and have no doubt that Hank Poole was the target of our buck-shot. Hank had been down on us ever since we sliced off his left ear year ago in front of the post-office, and within two days he had been heard to declare that he would have our life.

"The coroner's jury acquitted us of all blame, but stuck us for the burial exanother wife were outraged past cure penses, which footed up \$6,50. We are not complaining any. Any man is lia ble to kill one of his fellow-creature out here any hour in the day, and it i only fair that he should see the body decently laid away. We are sorry that Hank didn't meet us on the street in daylight, and thus have a better show, but as he chose his own way no one is to blame but himself.'

"HE WILL EH?-The other day, when we saw Judge Saunders steering a Bos Another wife charged her husband with ton man around the country, we felt that being no man at all, which so wrung his a conspiracy of some sort was on the Mix the seasoning well through the divorce would allay his anguish. A wife terview with the tenderfoot. The re sult justified our anticipations. jars and keep well covered in a cool his whiskers was adjudged by the court Judge owns twenty-six acres of sand and place. As wanted, form into flat cakes fit only to travel in single harness un- cactus three miles out of town on the with the hand and fry to a nice brown. less she could find another man who Mormon Trail. He had made that Bos-To keep them during the winter or didn't mind having his whiskers palled, ton man believe this tract covered : any white fish, wash in salt and water, cruelly and maliciously beat him with spoiled the sale in about thirty seconds and we understand that the Judge has

"Say, Judge, come and see us! If you parsley and cracker crumbs, and the last wondering that marriage is a failure in thirst for our gore come and quench so many instances. Their publication We are always on deck every day in the the fillets up and secure them with a will also convince the public that de- week, and if you can get the drop on us. our scalp is yours. We shan't interfer use than to demonstrate to constituents in any thing like a square deal in this neighborhood, but we don't want to see them are great men. If the reports on our sand prairie all dug up and tosse about by a lot of tenderfeet who wil afterwards seek to kill the town out o spite. Judge Saunders will find a plat of our graveyard hanging up in the post-office. Those lots marked with blue pencil have already been taken and

"COME AND SEE IT .- We have just received from a friend in Denver a laundried shirt, valued at seventy-five cents, cut in the latest style and button ing in the back. It is not only a valued present, but a curiosity which all should see, and for a few days we will have i on exhibition at the office.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT .- One of the first libel suits started against this paper was brought by Dr. King, the druggist on Sioux Place. We stated that the doctor was a quack and a fraud; that be was a skipper from the East; that he did not know qui nine from arsenic, and that this climate would be sure effect hi health if he stayed a lew weeks longer A shyster lawyer named Davis made the doctor believe that he had been damaged. and he brought suit for a quarter of a million.

"Six months ago Davis spit on our hat as we were coming out of the post-office. and we had to pay \$13 to bury him. Three months ago the judge before whom the case would have been tried was thrown out of a second-story window to Bear Creek, a distance of fifty miles, in a saloon and killed. Four weeks ago which serves as a feeder, as oil can be the doctor was hung by the boys up a strychnine in place of calmel, and yesterday we settled the case with his heir-But, beneath and behind this rather | for a sack of flour and two dozen Michigan clothes-pins. We have eleven others on hand, aggregating about \$2,000,000. and if any of the plaintiffs want to set tle we will be open to a trade all this week, though we shall limit them strictly to clothes-pins."-Detroit Free Press.

A JOURNALIST'S LOT.

Neither in City Nor Country Is It a Very Happy One. You see a man to-day-robust rosy

he could not be happier if he owned the It would be sheer conceit on my part earth. He is a prosperous reporter on with the secrets of millionaires, courtsays Talma; while Frederick that is to say, the New York women.

recent controversy in the magazines, again, but totally changed. He is rush-fresh in our minds, two actors, both of ing along the street with the pre-occuthe most exalted rank in the profession, pied air of a man upon whom four bees expressed opinions on this very, have alighted at once. He is careworn. subject entirely at variance with each pale, and his utterances are petulant. Discharged, you say. Disgraced. Over-The conclusion resulting from this whelmed with debt. Oh, no: nothing is not such a thing as general rule. The ambition of his life; he has started a

state of mind of Talma in his highest paper of his own.

effort may have been quite different My first connection with a newspaper ment, and yet the effect obtained washed rollers five days of each week and delivered the papers on Thurs-I go further. It seems to me that the days. It was in Red Bank, N. same rule can not even be applied to J., and I carolled through the right and left over the fences of the Judging by myself I can only say that front garden as I went. After I had de a certain disposition, excitement, or livered the papers the subscribers came whatever you call it, is at times a help. to the office in groups. They saw chological puzzle that I am unable to ask me. Last week's accidentally shot Of course, I know that I am through a hole in the cellar window. more out of it, but why it is so and how dendron bush to the right of the house. I always knew where I slung each paper

Strange that men should come comthat only a very few among my brothers plaining instead of taking the trouble to look for their papers! But newspaper work was fun then. Ah. those were happy days!-Julian Ralph, in N. Y. Journal.

-Dudley-"You look at me as if you hought I was a fool, eh?" Stranger-'Why, not you can't be such a fool, after all. Your remark shows that you read a man's thoughts at a glance. Texas Siftings.

ENGLISH FORTUNES.

Statistics of Marital Cruelty Collected by Extracts from a Recent Issue of This Will Show Why the British Are Investing Over Here.

One ceases to wonder at the amount of British capital seeking investment in London as steam is conveyed in this the United States after looking over a year's record of the money left by will in the United Kingdom. The alties" of dead Britons or of deceased residents of Great Britain sworn to in 1889 for purposes of probate and of succession duty reached imposing sums. One dry goods jobber in Manchesterdied possessed of \$12,500,000 of personal property; a Clyde ship builder comes next with \$5,300,000, and a member of the great banking house of the Barings follows hard upon him with \$4,500,000

A scion of the House of Orleans, Count Greffulhe, died possessed of \$3,-300,000, in England; and a Scottish peer, the Earl of Leven and Melville, left for division among his heirs \$2,600,000. What we call millionaires-nobody there with less than \$5,000,000 being so denominated—were numerous, Manchester alone had ten of them ranging from \$2,100,000 of "personalty" to \$1,000,000. James Jameson, the great Dublin dis-tiller, left \$2,400,000 of hard cash, or what may be called its portable equivalent, and in England Brewer Dan Thwaites left \$2,300,000.

sworn "personalty" of \$1,600,000, and taxes. there were eight other deceased brewers whose estates were liable to succession in the Court of Queen's Bench in London

Even the railroad magnates left a less and injure his spine and eyesight. impressive aggregate, though one of them—Sir Daniel Gooch, chairman of the Great Western, died possessed of the copying clerks at the Vatican, but gineers, one was worth \$800,000 and an- work to be done in a hurry.

facturer of plows, worth \$1,100,000—a fourished at the Vatican.

London gas-fitter, whose heirs divided the snug little sum of \$1,200,000. But even words are summarized by the summarized by th baker—who ever heard of a millionaire ing guest at Sandringham palace. At baker on this side of the Atlantic? the first opportunity after his arrival

It must be remembered that all this is in personal or movable property, and of his departure, and another record that real estate does not count in the made, accompanied by the autograph of enumeration, not being liable to succession duty.-Chatter.

OIL TRANSPORTATION.

The Immense Amount of Capital Invested in Pipe Lines.

Very few people understand the extent and value of the great oil-pipe lines that bring the product of the petroleum wells to the great refining and trans-porting centers. Talking the other day is largely interested in the lines, he an airing. The King is very self-willed with Newell Cowell, of Cleveland, who

line system. It is prodigious. One line wins him over. goes as direct as the way will allow m Olean, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., to New York City, a distance of about with the physical development of Enthree hundred miles. The line stops at glish women that she returned to her Saddle River, N. Y., within easy reach native land fired with the ambition to of the metropolis. The Pennsylvania introduce some sort of physical trainline stretches from Colgrove, McKean ing and systematic exercise among County, to Philadelphia, nearly 280 French women, who are more deficient miles. The Baltimore line begins at in this regard than the women of any Mideay Station, on the Pennsylvania other nation. In accordance with her line and runs to the city of Baltimore, a distance of seventy miles; that into the great refineries at Cleveland begins at Hillard's, Pa., and is one hun- glish professor to give the necessary indred miles in length; that to Pittsburgh is sixty miles in length, and finds its part in the exercises, and she has also beginning in Carbon Center, Butler rowing clubs and races for the daugh-County, Pa., while that to Buffalo ters of her tenantry. begins at Four Mile, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and is seventy miles in length That is a big system in itself, but this isn't all there is of it. A main line has been built from Kane, McKean County, pumped through in both ways. It would smaller lines that cross the territory description made to-day be of exact value to-morrow, as new wells are constantly opened and old ones closed. You can get some idea of the immensity of this business from the fact that \$6,000,000 does not represent the full value of the lines and tankage made valueless owing to the failure of the districts in which they are situated. The Standard has recently built a pipe line from Lima, in the Ohio oil field, to Chicago, thus adding one more link to the great chain. Its length is a little over two hundred miles. It also bought up in 1883 the Tidewater Pipe Line, from the Bradford oil fields to Williamsport, on the Reading railroad." The Standard controls the whole busi-

ness under the name of the National Transit Company.-N. Y. Star.

Learn to Use Both Hands Teach the children to use both hands. They will find the knowledge useful in after life. Writers' cramps can be cured in no way but by rest. If a man. be he a copyist, clerk or a telegraph operator, sits down and writes for eight, ten or twelve hours a day as fast as he he must expect to suffer, unless he is unusually strong. We have muscular bands and nervous connections which are liable to be overstrained and worn out. If a wire used by a telegraph operator gets out of order he sends his messages over another wire; if the owner of a few horses rides one till the aximal can do no more work, he gives him a rest for awhile. Just so if a man suffering from cramp in the hand and arm wants to get cured, he must rest. To think of effecting a cure by the use of liniments is nonsense. Nature, and nature alone, aided, perhaps, by bathing with cold water, which acts as a tonic, can restore a cramped or tired arm. Why should not people who have a great deal of writing to do learn to write with both hands? Then when one needs a rest the other can be on duty.-N. Y. Ledger.

The Study of Languages.

in modern languages as being quite as a suggestion of the quiet power of the good in point of discipline as any other. Almighty?-Sunshine. if pursued with the same thoroughness and to the same end; and that end, as I alone language attains to full conscious during a cold snap, "isn't it frightfully entered bad thrown off their waps cise of it. It is only the cold." "Indeed it is," replied another there, and there only, can we learn what as this before." "I think you are right; nothing else than the autobiography of mankind.—From an Address by Prof.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-Hydraulic power at a pressure of 750 pounds to the square inch is now conveyed about beneath the streets of country.

-The annual cost per man in some of the armies of Europe is: £64 in Great Britain, £53 in Austro-Hungary, £46 in them on the special occasion in Germany, £22.16 in Russia. Switzerland comes at the bottom of the list with an annual cost of only £7 per man. - At the Newcastle-on-Type police court recently two men were arraigned for shipping to Antwerp two cars loaded

with horses in a shocking condition. The best of these horses were to be made into "beef" and the second-class into "sausage." -The Shah of Persia, in addition to the masses of jewels in the royal treasury, has a private fortune stored in vault or elsewhere which is known to consist of at least \$3,000,000. To this he is per-

petually adding fresh accumulations. -The Sultan may not be much of a financier, but his ideas of meeting a monetary crisis are practical and sound An audit of his finance department disclosed a big deficit, and to meet it His Majesty ordered a reduction in the salaries of his state officials. Another A Cork brewer, W. H. Crawford, had a monarch would have raised the public -A remarkable verdict was rendered

duty on \$6,000,000. It is figures like a short time since. A man sued for damthat impress on the English mind the ages for personal injuries, and the jury idea that there is in beer, as there was awarded him £2,500, although he only in Dr. Johnson's day, "the potentiality claimed £200. He stepped upon some of growing rich beyond the dream of cotton seed in front of a mercantile establishment, which caused him to fall

\$3,250,000, and of two mere railroad en- they are only to be used for rough proof is not in favor of the innovation, for he The richest representative of the iron fears that it will break up the admirable industry, who died in 1889, was a manu- school of penmanship which has so long

he does not come up to John Nevill, weighing both the coming and the partwhose "personalty" is sworn at \$1,400,- the guest is weighed, and his weight recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and he is weighed again on the morning the guest. One of the latest signatures in the book is that of Salisbo y, and his weight is put at eighteen stone plump.

-The little King of Spain's first demand, when he began to get well, was that he should be taken "to see the lame beggar," a cripple for whom he formed a great attachment, and who is allowed to come to the side of the carriage and hold long conversations with the young monarch when he is out for as he grows older, and will only yield "You have probably no idea of the extent of the Standard Oil Company's pipe-

-The Duchess d'Uzes on a recent visit to England became so impressed The Baltimore line begins at in this regard than the women of any new purpose, she has founded lawn tenstruction. Her own daughters take

VEGETABLE GROWTH.

A Vast Force Exerted Without Noise or

It has long been known to scientific than half-exposed to the influence this men that the power of growth in the recreated by kingdom is something man Penny Gulch for giving a si k man be impossible to describe the mass of which can compare in power with the silent machinery of a forest on a spring drained in every direction, nor would a day. The force with which the sap rises in the tree, without any apparent cause, any propelling power like the beating heart of man, is marvelous. has been estimated that the physical energy of the sap in the plant is fourteen times that of the blood in man.

Some years ago President Clark, of

the Massachusetts Agricultural College, succeeded by means of some interesting experiments in measuring the power of growth possessed by a squash. For this purpose he harnessed it in iron, put it in prison, and gave it a weight to lift. He prepared a bed of rich compost to give the plant every possible opporunity for growth. On one end of bed he placed a box and in the box the squash, enclosed in an iron basket-work. The squash thus enclosed was placed in the box in such a way that it could only grow by pushing itself upward. Then, on the top of the squash, a long bar of timber was laid, in such a way that the squash, in its upward growth, must push this bar with it. Finally, on the par were hung weights, at such distances from the squash as enormously to increase their weight power, and, consequently, the severity of the test

The result was that the squash steadily ushed its way upwards, carrying the par and the increasing weight with it. On August 21 it was lifting sixty pounds; on September 15, fourteen hundred pounds; on October 18, three thousand one hundred and twenty pounds; October 31, five thousand pounds! How much more it would have carried is not known. For at this point the iron har ness bent and cut into the rind of the squash, which had obtruded so far between the bands, that in order to extricate the squash it was necessary to cut the iron with a cold chisel, and draw the pieces out endwise.

There is to our imagination something grand in the thought of a force so vast exerted without noise or demonstration of any kind, and apparently far What I urge is that no invidious dis- exceeding all the ordinary exigencies of tinction be made, as sometimes used to the plant. In every acre of well-cultivabe and sometimes is, between the an- ted ground a power is silently at work cient and the modern to the disadvan- which transcends mass mightiest matage of the latter, but that students chines by almost as much as the infinite should be encouraged to take the course transcends the finite. Does it not give

cise of it. It is only through literature that we become complete men, and am sure we never have had such weather services proceeded as usual.—X.I. man is and what man may be. For it is at least that seems to be the general cance. - Morebant Traveler.

THE WILES OF Tricks Played by Them on the

"RE

"No doubt," said a dry-goo, "you have seen the stories told in the newspapers of wo order costly furs or home on approval, and after they were wanted returning the satisfactory. You would to know how common that this find it out sometimes-m don't-but if the goods are reinjured it rarely pays to say an about it. Nothing is lost by a not even the sale of the goods borrower had no intention of them at any time. In this case, the case of goods purchased other store and brought to u the 'money refunded,' eternal in s the price of safety from ins We need to know our goods men oughly to avoid being imposed a we do to sell them.

"They have a new race in re though," continued the talkata walker, "that goes ahead of all; for downright meanness. class of women to buy ratherlay patterns, and after making upa and finding they have a yard er over to bring us the remnants for the money on it. The other had a line of goods which we can twelve-yard dress patterns and the pattern. One of our custo woman in very comfortable stances, came in and bought terns. A few days afterward turned two pieces, with two and yards in each, and wanted the for them-or, rather, she wanted for them, for, as it happened, shi account with us, and this enable trace the transaction. She had confronted with the books, thou she had bought before she game one of

attempt to economize at our expension.
The worst thing about this over ing business is that it is the almost exclusively by women w not driven to it by poverty. poor women seldom trouble us buy what they want, keep it, or ? bring it back it is usual exchange it for something else ficial same line, rarely for redemptioning The people who drive had he who find fault with every this who try to overreach us in every the side Cl are those who consider themselve better class of society, women who well, appear to have plenty of and affect great indignation if boidest lies are not instantly be but will These are the customers that m Standar salesman tired, and I assure me are factis an infinite lot of them."-Pi phia Inquirer.

FACTS WORTH KNOWN wet w The Unequal Expansion and Cont

of Steam Boilers One of the severest tests of the str. of a steam boiler is due to them expansion and contraction of its ent parts, owing to the effects of the in its temperature. In the case or tubular boilers, in which the fi tubes are more directly exposel influence of heat than the thell strain thus developed is treme the tubes or flues, or their materia papling lengthwise with a force lated to tear the head out of theh Where the flues are placed very is bottom of the boiler, in which as pressure is all on the lower side d heads and the plates that keep the gether, it is not unusual for these to be ruptured or the seams spru

derneath, causing troublesome and fangerous leaks. The smaller the proportion of b have face of a boiler that is exposed by heat, the more active will be thed of the expanding and contracting and in the case of some boilers, sta temperature above, are almost en

to tear the boiler to pieces. It is the unequal expansion of a come and tubes, of the upper and lowere and tubes, of the upper and lowers try, that really does more injury to as whe boiler than the expansion and com tion due to the changes in the preof steam; the leakage and case gree seams and along the bottom of hon tally-fired boilers are unquestic due to these causes, and in very s stro instances forced firing in getting steam on first starting the boller

To avoid the injuries so often a way to boilers in this manner, it is necess therefore, to exercise great care in bird ing steam in new hoilers or those have been blown out and allowed to down. The fire should be raised erately and gradually and the moderately filled with water, so the increase in the temperature m gradual. In cooling off a boiler same care must be exercised. The adopted by some engineers, of turns stream of cold water into the boile soon as it is emptied, can not be toose ly condemned, nor should the fun doors be suddenly thrown open, or other proceeding taken that will s in suddenly lowering the boiler test ature, a rapid decrease in the heatle quite as bad for the safety and duni ty of the boiler as the moderate and equal increase above referred to-8 ty Valve.

The Funeral Couldn't Proceed

There are still some towns in Ma which neither the railroad nor thei mer visitor has invaded. In such at the greatest event is a wedding funeral. In a little village on the per Penobecot the monotony of 12 winter was broken by the funeral year-old child of one of the church ons. The whole town poured of the funeral services. They were ered into the parlor, and there sate an air of sorrowful expectancy, ar

for the ceremonies to begin. Something had gone wrong, and lests grew impatient. Finally Deacon appeared at the door. Has was long as he said:

"My friends, excuse this uned delay. We have mislaid the corporate After much trouble the object of search was found. The little had been placed on a table in the where it had been forgotten by the

-Brown-"How time flies." Jed -"I am not aware of its speed; sage." B.—"Then you have not be to pay." J.—"No; I hold yours." ton Herald.