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 don 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 himself. 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 keeps 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 de-He is not dumb by any means, but exceedingly mum. He is easy to please, never 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.

e 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 disagreeable 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

"Now, darling, the worst is over. Just take a sent 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."

"Yes, sir. It has ached for a week,

"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 saying to the young man: "Now I can believe you when you declare 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 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, 146 miles away. In the polar regions Sir John Franklin's men conversed with ease at a dis-

tance of more than a mile. When in 1809 the cannon boomed in Heligoland the sound was heard at Han-

over, a distance of 197 miles. The cannonading at Florence was heard at Leghorn, 56 miles away, and

that at Genoa over 100 miles. The greatest distance at which artificial 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.

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.

of vinegar.

ed in white papers, as the chloride of ime used in bleaching the paper will

one cup of sweet cream and one cup of

sugar, and pour over the apples.

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

-To Cure Bacon: For a brine for sugar, ten ounces of saltpetre, and water against pour the brine over it. Let it remain ix weeks, and it is ready to smoke. up three ounces of preserved ginger. Decorate a mold with candied fruit.

-Yankee Blade. mind never to undertake more work of a thief. any sort than you can carry on calmly, rule doing for you what no prayers or

six pounds of pork having about twice Another wife charged her husband with meat, pack as firmly as possible in stone who pulled her husband out of bed by

wine them carefully and place on a her bustle. board or any flat surface and sprinkle each one with salt, pepper, sage, minced parsley and cracker crumbs, and the last wondering that marriage is a failure in thing add small pieces of butter; roll so many instances. Their publication the fillets up and secure them with a string or skewer; lay them on very thin partment reports may serve some other 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, outter it well, and place each roll on a slice; sprinkle with lemon juice and dried aumber, sensational newspapers may as , 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 | Madame Modjeska Gives Her Views on a little mounds or cones, called papillæ.

these run the small blood-vessels and the sensitive nerve-endings. Sometimes one of these papillæ takes on an abnormal growth, which projects above the level of the surrounding skin, and is known as a wart. Since the enlarged papillæ may have

one of various shapes, the wart may be pointed, or round, or flattened, 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," which is very broad and fissured in va- Are her tears genuine, or a stage trick?" rious directions, there is a series of And so on, ad infinitum. branches of the underlying papilla, each branch being covered with its laver of

Warts grow generally upon the face "Has she got a bad tooth?" asked the and hands, but no part of the body is exempt from them. They are seen Mrs. X. Speaking of yourself, you may most frequently in the young and the also briefly dismiss the physical fact of and I've just succeeded in getting her lown here. Come, darling, have it out." very old, persons of mid less frequently attacked.

Sometimes a crop will appear all at cry, sometimes you do not, sometimes nce, almost in a night, and they may you play better with genuine tears, disappear with equal suddenness. The reason for such appearance and disap-The pearance is rarely known, but the fact has 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

proportions. Though in themselves all warts are harmless, it is undoubtedly true that they are sometimes the starting-points 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. Rather more satisfactory, however, is the treatment 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 Wednesday afternoons there often appears solitary ones, and groups of women, who em to be a little uneasy and out of their sphere at times, and to know no ne 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 by going 'round to the receptions one afternoon than by studying a dozen fashion books. I can see all the nicest house dreeses and street dresses, and know just how they are made."-N. Y. World.

A Pretty Slumber Pillow.

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 crocheted 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 oth hind. 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 marriages and divorces for 1889. This can in Codfish alley, about ten feet from the be said of only a portion of the volume, for a part of it is devoted to the reprorelating to marriage and divorces, and ered. It was, of course, suspected that tion of the laws of the various States there is nothing more devoid of interest n a dish, and with an egg-beater whip to the average reader than a book of statutes, unless it be a treatise on theol-

fifty pounds of meat take three and a which treats of the peculiar kinds of half pounds of salt, two pounds of brown cruelty practiced by 45,731 husbands ufficient to cover the meat. Boil the against their husbands is of consuming brine until all scum has risen, skim and interest. One woman was granted a dilet cool. Pack the meat loosely, and vorce 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 of milk, the yelks of four eggs, and two agreed with her. Another woman se-tablespoonfuls of sugar. Let cool. Cut cured a divorce because her husband cut off her bangs by force, and still an-Stir other because her spouse refused to cut us ever since we sliced off his left car a an ounce of 'gelatine, melted, in half a his toe nails. One wife's feelings were year ago in front of the post-office, and pint of whipped cream, add to the cus- lacerated to the point of legal separation because her husband would not declare that he would have our life. tard, and mix in the ginger preserves. Pour into the mold, set on ice; when wash himself, thus causing her great ready to serve, turn out on a glass dish. mental anguish. The sensibilities of blame, but stuck us for the burial exanother wife were outraged past cure penses, which footed up 80,50. If you could once make up your because her husband said her sister was Some of the cases of cruelty practiced

etly, without hurry or flurry, and the by wives upon their husbands were instant you feel yourself growing nervous, would stop and take breath; you refused to sew on her husband's buttons, would find this simple, common-sense a witness testifying to have seen him with but one button to his vest. To add tears 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. as much lean as fat, add three ounces of being no man at all, which so wrung his fine salt, and pepper and sage to taste. heartstrings that nothing short of a Mix the seasoning well through the divorce would allay his anguish. A wife jars and keep well covered in a cool his whiskers was adjudged by the court place. As wanted, form into flat cakes fit only to travel in single harness unwith the hand and fry to a nice brown. less she could find another man who To keep them during the winter or didn't mind having his whiskers palled. longer, fry as above, pack in jars and A wife who weighed 190 pounds broke wer with hot lard. Keep well covered her husband's ribs with a stove-lid, and -Rolled Fish: Take some fillets of another lost her husband because she any white fish, wash in salt and water, cruelly and maliciously beat him with

use than to demonstrate to constituents them are great men. If the reports on marriage and divorce that follow maintain the thrilling interest of the first 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.

Very Interesting Subject. Among the many questions addressed to actresses by interviewers or other inquisitive 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?"

"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?

To the latter you may safely reply 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 very old, persons of middle-age being tears by stating, which I think is most often the case, that sometimes you do

> sometimes when your eyes are dry. But, beneath and behind this rather irrelevant and matter-of-fact question of tears-which can be originated by physical weakness, nervous indisposition or other outside influences—there lurks the we will be open to a trade all this another serious and important one which is more difficult to solve, and yet

re difficult to explain. How much a personator has to lose his own individuality in the assumed character; how much he has to feel its feel ings, is a problem most interesting to the public and most essential to the per-

It would be sheer conceit on my part to decide a subject which has evoked so many discussions by most competent judges. "You are to be the master of our part and not to be mastered by says Talma; while Frederick emaitre, if I am not mistaken, claims that "we ought not to perform the character, but to live its life." In a recent controversy in the magazines, fresh in our minds, two actors, both of the most exalted rank in the profession, have expressed opinions on this very subject entirely at variance with each

The conclusion resulting from this variety of views seems to be that there is not such a thing as general rule. The state of mind of Talma in his highest effort may have been quite different from that of Rachel in an analogous moment, and yet the effect obtained

may have been the same. I go further. It seems to me that the same rule can not even be applied to the same performer on two different oc-

a certain disposition, excitement, or whatever you call it, is at times a help. at times a hindrance to me. But then is it possible for us to give an exact 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 two our identity divided between our private character and the one we assume? To state accurately how much I feel that I am my own self and how much that I am the other person is a psychological puzzle that I am unable solve. Of course, I know that I am through a hole in the cellar window, sometimes more in my part, sometimes

much it is so I can not say. And what is more, I strongly suspect that only a very few among my brothers and sisters in art could answer it in regard to themselves. - Helena Modjeska, in Arena.

A writer in the Scientific American says he broke himself of the drink habit by 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.

-Silk articles should not be kept foldin white papers, as the chloride of bluffer of this locality, was found dead loor of the Red Jacket saloon. He had received about thirty buckshot, and had been dead for some hours when discovhe had been killed in a row in the saloon, and the sheriff was wabbling around with half a dozen warrants in his hand when we stepped in and threw That portion of the volume, however, a light of 250 candle-power on the situ-"At about midnight on the previous

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, supposing '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 do within two days he had been heard to "The coroner's jury acquitted us of all

ot complaining any. Any man is lia e to kill one of his fellow-creatures out here any hour in the day, and it is 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 Boston man around the country, we felt that a conspiracy of some sort was on the carnet, and we arranged for a private in terview with the tenderfoot. The sult justified our anticipations. The Judge owns twenty-six acres of sand and cactus three miles out of town on the Mormon Trail. He had made that Boston man believe this tract covered ledge of pure silver, and was worth a million dollars, but owing to variou reasons he would sell it for \$25,000. We spoiled the sale in about thirty seconds. and we understand that the Judge has These specimens of marital cruelty sworn to have our life as an offset.

"Say, Judge, come and see us! If you wondering that marriage is a failure in thirst for our gore come and quench We are always on deck every day in the week, and if you can get the drop on us our scalp is yours. We shan't interfere in any thing like a square deal in this neighborhood, but we don't want to see our sand prairie all dug up and tosses about by a lot of tenderfeet who wil afterwards seek to kill the town out of spite. Judge Saunders will find a plat of our graveyard hanging up in post-office. Those lots marked with a 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 it 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 was a skipper from the East; that he did not know qui nine from arsenic, and that this climate would be sure effect his health if he stayed a few 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

"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. e doctor was hung by the boys up at Penny Gulch for giving a si k man strychnine in place of calmel, and yesrday we settled the case with his heirs for a sack of flour and two dozen Michigan clothes-pins. We have eleven others value to-morrow, as new wells are on hand, aggregating about \$2,000,000. and if any of the plaintiffs want to setweek, 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, bright-eyed and witty. He looks as if he could not be happier if he owned the earth. He is a prosperous reporter on some of the great New York papers hobnobbing with great men, flattered with the secrets of millionaires, courted by the prettiest women in creationthat is to say, the New York women. Ah, what a happy man! What a happy

The scene shifts and you see him again, but totally changed. He is rushing along the street with the pre-occu pied air of a man upon whom four bees have alighted at once. He is careworn. pale, and his utterances are petulant. Discharged, you say. Disgraced. Overwhelmed with debt. Oh, no; nothing like that. He has simply reached the ambition of his life; he has started a

paper of his own. My first connection with a newspaper was happy, light-hearted and easy. washed rollers five days of each week and delivered the papers on Thursdays. It was in Red Bank, N J., and I carolled through town like a bird, flinging the papers to Judging by myself I can only say that front garden as I went. After I had delivered the papers the subscribers came to the office in groups. They the editor and the editor saw me "Brown did not get his paper," weeks." "Oh, that's all right," I replied; "I slung Brown's paper so hard that it lit on top of his porch. He can easily get it with a ladder. Jones' papers, why on earth did he not ask me. Last week's accidentally and this week's lighted in the rhodomore 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 com 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.

-Dudley-"You Took at me as if you thought I was a fool, eh?" Stranger-Why, no: 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.

of British capital seeking investment in the United States after looking over a year's record of the money left by will in the United Kingdom. The "personalties" of dead Britons or of deceased residents of Great Britain sworn to in 1889 for purposes of probate and of succession duty reached imposing su 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 distiller, left 82,400,000 of hard cash, or An audit of his finance department diswhat may be called its portable equivaent, and in England Brewer Dan Thwaites left \$2,300,000.

A Cork brewer, W. il. Crawford, had a monarch would have raised the public sworn "personalty" of \$1,600,000, and there were eight other deceased brewers —A whose estates were liable to succession in the Court of Queen's Bench in London 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 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 avarice.

Even the railroad magnates left a less and injure his spine and eyesight. impressive aggregate, though one of them—Sir Daniel Gooch, chairman of served out for the first time to some of the Great Western, died possessed of the copying clerks at the Vatican, but \$3,250,000, and of two mere railroad en- they are only to be used for rough proof gineers, one was worth \$800,000 and an- work to be done in a hurry. The Pope other \$440,000.

industry, who died in 1889, was a manu- school of penmanship which has so long facturer of plows, worth \$1,100,000-a flourished at the Vatican. sum exceeded by the "personalty" of a London gas-fitter, whose heirs divided the glish paper alleges that the Prince of snug little sum of \$1,200,000. But even Wales has instituted the custom of he does not come up to John Nevill, weighing both the coming and the part-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 whose "personalty" is sworn at \$1,400,- the guest is weighed, and his weight

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 succes-

OIL TRANSPORTATION. The Immense Amount of Capital Invested

in Pipe Lines. Very few people understand the ex-tent and value of the great oil-pipe lines

that bring the product of the petroleum wells to the great refining and transporting centers. Talking the other day the young monarch when he is out largely interested in the lines, he an airing. The King is very self-willed said:

goes as direct as the way will allow from Olean, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., to New York City, a distance of about three 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 influence of heat than the bel of the metropolis. The Pennsylvania introduce some sort of physical training and systematic exercise among County, to Philadelphia, nearly 280 French women, who are more deficient miles. Mid ay Station, on the Pennsylvania other nation. In accordance with her line and runs to the city of Baltimore, new purpose, she has founded lawn tena distance of seventy miles; that into nis clubs, supplying the nets and bats pressure is all on the lower side di the great refineries at Cleveland be- at her own expense and paying an Engins at Hillard's, Pa., and is one hundred miles in length; that to Pittsburgh struction. Her own daughters take to be ruptured or the seams spru is sixty miles in length, and finds its part in the exercises, and she has also derneath, causing troublesome as beginning in Carbon Center, Butler 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 Three months ago the judge before whom the case would have been tried been built from Kane, McKean County, 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 ed through in both ways. It would be impossible to describe the mass of smaller lines that cross the territory drained in every direction, nor would a description made to-day be of exact stantly 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 Read-

ing railroad.' The Standard controls the whole business 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, he a copyist, clerk or a telegraph operator, sits down and writes for eight, ten or twelve hours a day as fast as he can. 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.

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 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 have said, should be literature, in which alone language attains to full conscious. "Gracious," shivered an old maid during a cold snap, "isn't it frightfully ness of its power and the joyous exer- cold." ise of it. It is only through literature maiden, about two years her junior. that we become complete men, and am sure we never have had such weather there, and there only, can we learn what as this before." "I think you are right: nothing else than the autobiography of opinion of, all the oldest inhabitants," mankind.—From an Address by Prof. smiled the junior, with frozen signifi-

FOREIGN GOSSIP

-Hydraulic power at a pressure of 750 pounds to the square inch is now wonder at the amount conveyed about beneath the streets of London as steam is conveyed in this country.

-The annual cost per man in some of the armies of Europe is: £64 in Great Britain, £52 in Austro-Hungary, £46 in Germany, £22.16 in Russia. Switzerland comes at the bottom of the list satisfactory. You would be with an annual cost of only £7 per man. -At the Newcastle-on-Tyne police

court recently two men were arraigned for shipping to Antwerp two cars loaded with horses in a shocking condition. 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 perpetually adding fresh accumulations.

-The Sultan may not be much of a financier, but his ideas of meeting a monetary crisis are practical and sound. closed a big deficit, and to meet it His Majesty ordered a reduction in the salaries of his state officials. Another -A remarkable verdict was rendered

establishment, which caused him to fall

is not in favor of the innovation, for he The richest representative of the iron fears that it will break up the admirable

rded in a book kept for the purpose, and he is weighed again on the m the guest. One of the latest signatures in the book is that of Salisby g, 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 has formed a great attachment, and who is allowed to come to the side of the carriage and hold long conversations with "You have probably no idea of the ex-

-The Duchess d'Uzes on a recent The Baltimore line begins at in this regard than the women of any rowing clubs and races for the daugh- dangerous leaks.

men that the power of growth in the vegetable kingdom is something marvegetable kingdom is something marwhich can compare in power with the silent machinery of a forest on a spring day. The force with which the rises in the tree, without any apparent cause, any propelling power like the beating heart of man, is marvelous. It has been estimated that the physical energy of the sap in the plant is fourteen times that of the blood in man.

me years ago President Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, succeeded by means of some interesting experiments in measuring the power 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 tunity for growth. On one end of this 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 ish this bar with it. Finally, on the bar were hung weights, at such distances from the squash as enormously to increase their weight power, and consequently, the severity of the test

afforded. The result was that the squash steadily oushed 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; on October 31, five thousand pounds! How much more it would have carried is not nown. For at this point the iron harness bent and cut into the rind of the squash, which had obtruded so far etween the bands, that in order to extricate the squash it was necessary cut the iron with a cold chisel, and draw the pieces out endwise.

There is to our imagination some thing grand in the thought of a force so vast exerted without no stration of any kind, and apparently far What I urge is that no invidious dis- exceeding all the ordinary exigencies of

"Gracious," shivered an old maid "Indeed it is," replied another man is and what man may be. For it is at least that seems to be the general cance.-Merchant Traveler.

THE WILES OF WE

Tricks Played by Them on the

"REA

"No doubt," said a dry-good "you have seen the stor told in the newspapers of wo order costly furs or other home on approval, and after them on the special occasion f they were wanted returning the to know how common that thir find it out sometimes-more don't-but if the goods are reinjured it rarely pays to say ar about it. Nothing is lost by not even the sale of the goods borrower had no intention them at any time. In the case of goods purchased as good other store and brought to a season other store and brought to a season vious y is the price of safety from in We need to know our goods men We need to know oughly to avoid being imposed a Trap slit the publisher.

"They have a new rack in rec though," continued the talkais for pur walker, "that goes ahead of all, the sp for downright meanness. It is mer to be a common practice with a class of women to buy ratherlan patterns, and after making up to and finding they have a yard or a over to bring us the remnant for the money on it. The other and eye had a line of goods which we can be is at twelve-yard dress patterns and the pattern. One of our cust woman in very comfortable ago, con woman in very comfortable ago, con stances, came in and bought e terns. A few days afterward turned two pieces, with two and yards in each, and wanted the for them—or, rather, she wanted men we for them, for, as it happened she even account with us, and this enable trace the transaction. She had confronted with the books, they convinced that we knew exact. she had bought before she gave of attempt to economize at our eye.

"The worst thing about this ore."

ing business is that it is paralmost exclusively by women a not driven to it by poverty, poor women seldom trouble as buy what they want, keep it, or sidered to bring it back it is usua. exchange it for something else ficial same line, rarely for redemption The people who drive hard by Gun C who find fault with every this who try to overreach us in ever are those who consider themselve ite bir better class of society, women who be three well, appear to have plenty of and affect great indignation is boldest lies are not instantly but who These are the customers that Stands salesman tired, and I assure you are faction in infinite lot of them."-Pi phia Inquirer.

FACTS WORTH KNOWN wet w

One of the severest tests of thes tent of the Standard Oil Company's pipe-line system. It is prodigious. One line wins him over.

That always of a steam boiler is due to them expansion and contraction of its ent parts, owing to the effects of the tubes are more directly exposed; strain thus developed is trems the tubes or flues, or their mater panding lengthwise with a for lated to tear the head out of the Where the flues are placed very as bottom of the boiler, in which a heads and the plates that keepth

The smaller the proportion of the face of a boiler that is exposed to of the expanding and contracting A Vast Force Exerted Without Noise or and in the case of some boilers, will It has long been known to scientific than half-exposed to the influence below and the contraction due toth temperature above, are almost an

> to tear the boiler to pieces. It is the unequal expansion of and tubes, of the upper and lowers try. that really does more injury to 19 boiler than the expansion and com tion due to the changes in the pas of steam; the leakage and case rupture that so often occur in the eams and along the bottom of bot tally-fired boilers are unquest due to these causes, and in very instances forced firing in getting steam on first starting the boiler

> To avoid the injuries so often or way to boilers in this manner, it is necess therefore, to exercise great care in ing steam in new boilers or the have been blown out and allowed w down. The fire should be raised erately and gradually and the b 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 bolic 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 ten ature, a rapid decrease in the heath quite as bad for the safety and duni ty of the boiler as the moderate and equal increase above referred to

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

for the ceremonies to begin. Something had gone wrong, and guests grew impatient. Finally Deacon appeared at the door. Hall

"My friends, excuse this and delay. We have mislaid the corps 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 reaved family, and the guests so entered had thrown off their wraps the table, and thus the oversight caused. The corpse being

services proceeded as usual.—X. E. -Brown-"How time flies." Jes "I am not aware of its speeds sage." B.—"Then you have not to pay." J.—"No; I hold yours ton Herald.