

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.

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.

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 denies it. 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.

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 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, the way 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 STOOD THE TEST.

How a Lover Made His Sweetheart Believe He Was His Own Brother.

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 over in a minute."

"Oh! I don't," she gasped. "But it really don't hurt you any, you know?" "But I'm afraid it will."

"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:

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 article.

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

—To Cure Bronchitis: For a brine for half pound of meat take three and a half pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, ten ounces of saltpetre, and water sufficient to cover the meat.

—Neapolitan Cream: Roll half a pint of milk, the yolks of four eggs, and two tablespoons of sugar. Let cool. Cut up three ounces of preserved ginger. Decorate a mold with candied fruit.

—Sausages without cases: Chop five pounds of pork having about twice as much lean as fat, add three ounces of fine salt, and pepper and sage to taste. Mix the seasoning well through the meat, pack as firmly as possible in stone jars and keep well covered in a cool place.

—Rolled Fish: Take some fillets of any white fish, wash in salt and water, wipe them carefully and place on a board or any flat surface and sprinkle each one with salt, pepper, sage, minced parsley and cracker crumbs, and the last thing add small pieces of butter; roll the fillets up and secure them with a string or skewer; lay them on every thin slice of pork in a baking pan, add half a cupful of water, cover the fish with a buttered paper and bake half or three-quarters of an hour; prepare some toast, butter it well, and place each roll on a slice; sprinkle with lemon juice and dried parsley, and serve with drawn butter.

ALL ABOUT WARTS.

Though in themselves harmless, they should be promptly removed. Beneath the epidermal, or outer layer of the skin, the tissue is thrown up into little mounds or cones, called papillae.

Since the enlarged papillae 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.

Warts grow generally upon the face and hands, but no part of the body is exempt from them. They are most frequently in the young and the very old, persons of middle-age being less frequently attacked.

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. Rather more satisfactory, however, is the treatment by surgical procedure, either by the knife or the sharp scraping spoon.

—A Pretty Slumber Pillow. Make two oblong cushions, each 11 1/2 inches long and 8 inches wide when finished.

WIVES AND HUSBANDS.

Statistics of Marital Cruelty Collected by a Pennsylvania Official. An exception to the usual dullness of public documents is found in the report of the Commissioner of Labor on marriages and divorces for 1888.

That portion of the volume, however, which treats of the peculiar kinds of cruelty practiced by 45,731 husbands against their wives and 6,122 wives 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 called mental cruelty, and the court agreed with her.

Another woman secured a divorce because her husband beat her with his fists, and still another because her husband refused to cut her his 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.

Some of the cases of cruelty practiced by wives upon their husbands were equally heartrending. One wife cruelly refused to sew on her husband's buttons, a witness testifying to have seen him with but one button to his vest. To add to his anguish and the sympathy of the court this cruel wife restrained her loving husband from going to bed at night.

Another wife refused to give her husband any food, and another lost her husband because she shrilly and maledictively beat him with her bustle. These specimens of marital cruelty will lead the average reader to cease wondering that marriage is a failure in so many instances.

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THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Extracts from a Recent Issue of That Journal of Civilization. "Nor a Member."—The other morning Hank Poole, a veteran old blun and bluffer of this locality, was found dead in Goldfish alley, about ten feet from the door of the Red Jacket saloon.

"At about midnight on the previous night some one kicked on our office door, and when we called out to know who was there a rook was hurled through one of the windows. We slid out of bed, grabbed our shot-gun, and fired into the street, 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 his hands and knees in front of the post-office, and within two days he had been heard to declare that he would acquit us of all blame, but stand the cost of the burial expenses, which footed up \$6.50.

"The coroner's jury acquitted us of all blame, but stood the cost of the burial expenses, which footed up \$6.50. We are not complaining any. Any man is liable 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 give a better show, but as he chose his own way no one is to blame but himself.

"We will E.H.—The other day, when we saw Judge Saunders steering a Boston man around our country, we felt that being no man at all, which so wrong his hearstrings that nothing short of a divorce would allay his anguish. A wife who pulled her husband out of bed by his whiskers was adjudged by the court fit only to travel in single harness unless she could find another man who didn't mind having his whiskers pulled. A wife who weighed 190 pounds broke cover with hot lard, kept well covered, and another lost her husband because she shrilly and maledictively beat him with her bustle.

"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 buttoning in the back. It is not only a valued present, but a curiosity which will hold us, 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 started the doctor was a quack and a fraud; that he was a skipper from the East; that he did not know quinine from arsenic, and that this climate would be sure to effect his health if he stayed a few weeks longer. A 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 in a saloon and killed. Four weeks ago the doctor was hung by the boys up at Penny Gulch for giving a sick man strychnine in place of calmel, and yesterday we settled the case with his heirs for a four dollar a month annuity. We have eleven other suits on hand, aggregating about \$2,000,000, and if any of the plaintiffs want to settle 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 are a man—a 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 by the secrets of millionaires, courted by the prettiest women in creation—that is to say, the New York women. Ah, what a happy man! What a happy life!

The scene shifts and you see him again, but totally changed. He is rushing along the street with the preoccupied 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. I washed rollers five days of each week and delivered the papers on Thursdays. It was in Red Bank, N. J., and I carolled through the town like a bird, flinging the papers to right and left over the fences of the front garden as I went. After I had delivered the papers the subscribers came to the office in groups. They saw the editor and the editor saw me. "Brown did not get his paper," said he, "and Jones is complaining that he has not had his for two 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. As for Jones' papers, why on earth did he not ask me. Last week's accidentally shot through a hole in the cellar window, and this week's lighted in the rhododendron bush to the right of the house." I always knew where I slung each paper.

Strange that men should come complaining 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.

"Dutiful"—"You look 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.

This Will Show Why the British Are Investing Overseas. One ceases to wonder at the amount 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 "personality" of dead Britons or of deceased residents of Great Britain sworn to in 1888 for purposes of probate and of succession duty reached imposing sums. One dry goods jobber in Manchester died 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 Geoffrey, 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 \$500,000 being so denominated—were numerous. Manchester alone had ten of them ranging from \$2,100,000 of "personality" to \$1,000,000. James Jamieson, the great Dublin distiller, left \$2,400,000 of hard cash, and what may be called his portable equivalent, and in England Brewer Dan Thwaites left \$2,300,000.

A cork brewer, W. P. Crawford, had a sworn "personality" of \$1,600,000, and there were eight other deceased brewers whose estates were liable to succession duty on \$6,000,000. It figures like that impress on the English mind the idea that there is in beer, as there was in Dr. Johnson's day, "the potentiality of getting rich beyond the dream of avarice."

Even the railroad magnates left a less impressive aggregate, though one of them—Sir Daniel Gooch, chairman of the Great Western, died possessed of \$3,250,000, and of two more railroad engineers, one was worth \$800,000 and another \$440,000.

The richest representative of the iron industry, who died in 1889, was a manufacturer of the north, worth \$1,100,000—sum exceeded by the "personality" of a London-glass-blower, whose heirs divided the snug little sum of \$1,200,000. But even he does not come up to John Nevill, baker—who ever heard of a millionaire baker on this side of the Atlantic? whose "personality" is sworn at \$1,400,000.

It must be remembered that all this is of personal or movable property, and that real estate does not count in the 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 transporting centers. Talking the other day with Newell Cowell, of Cleveland, who is largely interested in the lines, he said:

"You have probably no idea of the extent of the Standard Oil Company's pipeline system. It is prodigious. One line 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 Saddle River, N. Y., within easy reach of the metropolis. The Pennsylvania line stretches from Colgrove, McKean County, to Philadelphia, nearly 280 miles. The Baltimore line begins at Midway Station, on the Pennsylvania line, and runs to the city of Baltimore, a distance of seventy miles; that into the great refineries at Cleveland begins at Hilliard's, Pa., and is one hundred miles in length; that to Pittsburgh is sixty miles in length, and finds its beginning in Carbon Center, Butler County, Pa., while that to Buffalo begins at Four Mile, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and is seventy miles in length. That is a big system in itself, but this is only a part of it. A main line has been built from Kane, McKean County, to Bear Creek, a distance of fifty miles, which serves as a feeder, as oil can be pumped 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 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 is brought up in 1883 the Tidewater Pipe Line, from the Bradford oil fields to Williamsport, on the Reading 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, be he a 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 typewriter writes as fast as he 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. What I urge is that no invidious distinction be made, as sometimes used to be, between the ancient and the modern, and the disadvantage of the latter, but that students should be encouraged to take the course in modern languages as being quite as good in point of discipline as any other, if pursued with the same thoroughness and to the same end; and that, as I have said, should be literature, in which alone language attains to full consciousness of its power and the joyous exercise of it. It is only through literature that we become complete men, and that we, and the modern, to the disadvantage of the latter, but that students should be encouraged to take the course in modern languages as being quite as good in point of discipline as any other, if pursued with the same thoroughness and to the same end; and that, as I have said, should be literature, in which alone language attains to full consciousness of its power and the joyous exercise of it. 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