HIS LEG STUCK FAST.

The Wooden Stump Caught in the Pavement.

Stumping down Market street recently was a middle-aged man whose right leg had been replaced with an old-style wooden leg, says the Philadelphia Record. He had evidently been drinking, for he came along singing and staggering from side to side. Below Eleventh street he was seen to pitch suddenly forward. Then followed an awful struggle to get up. Several passers-by came to his assistance, and it was then that his queer position was explained. One of the round glasses that fill in the skylight over the cellar which extended under the pavement was missing, and, having stepped into the hole with his game leg, this caused the accident. After regaining an upright position the man attempted to withdraw the leg, and the air assumed a lurid hue when he found he was stuck fast. Some men then laid hold and unsuccessfully tried to free him, while the victim groaned with pain as he was pulled and twisted about. Finally the man's coat and vest were taken off and the straps that held the leg were removed. A policeman who had learned the cause of the excitement began working at the leg, which remained fast. Then a clerk in a store secured a hammer, and after going to the cellar and pounding upward a few minutes loosened the limb. The man adjusted his leg and moved off, vowing to sue the property owner.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

Immense Trade of the Scotch River Last Year a Record Breaker.

People generally have a very faint idea of the extent of the shipbuilding industry on the river Clyde, Scotland, says the Fall River News. Some statistics have come to hand, however, which tell the story in a measure. In a recent issue of the North British Mail, of Glasgow, 73 firms are named who are constructing from one to ten large vessels from twin-screw steamers of 1,000 tons up to first-class cruisers and battle ships of 16,500-horse power. The year 1896 was a record-breaker on the Clyde, but the prospects for 1897 are equally satisfactory. The work on hand represents about 310,000 gross register tons. Compared with last year this shows an increase of 50,000 tons. The marine engineering trade is also well represented in 336,000-horse power, or 46,000 over that of the previous year. The government orders include one line of battle ship, two first-class cruisers and three second-class cruisers. The largest order given to the Clyde for a long time was that for the Nippon Yussen Kaisha, of Japan. This consisted of ten steamers of 5,824 tons register and 7,500 deadweight tons each. Four of these are already launched and six are being built—three in the yard of D. & W. Henderson and three in that of Napier, Shanks & Bell. The money value of the contract represents well on to $5,000,000.

WORSTED THE TROLLEY CAR.

It Ran Into a Load of Hay with Disastrous Results.

This is the time the trolley car got the worst of it. It was of the Plainfield (N. J.) line, and was running at full speed for Dunellen. It was very foggy. Suddenly there loomed up out of the mist a hay wagon drawn by a horse and a mule, says the New York World.

"Look out there!" yelled the motorman, but it was a wasted effort, for the words were not out of his mouth before the car struck the oncoming wagon. The pole tore away the dashboard and then struck the motorman in the stomach, knocking him into the middle of the car. The conductor was pitched against the rear door and had his nose bunged up. The solitary passenger was sent against the roof and began to pray before he came down.

The pole had saved the animals pulling the hay wagon. The horse was thrown to one side, but the fender struck the mule and sent him head over heels up on the front platform of the car, where his heels played havoc with glass and framework. The driver of the wagon was thrown off, but uninjured.

"Well, I'll be hanged!" said the motorman, when they brought him to.

The mule neighed loud with glee and threw up his heels as if he had at last found a worthy foeman.

THE SEASON'S STYLES.

Immense carriage hats of leghorn, mousseline, ribbon and flowers.

Tiny edgings resembling a turnover collar of pique to wear with stocks.

Immense black feather trimmed hats having a shirred brim of mousseline.

Tiny changeable taffeta caps trimmed with plaited ruffles edged with lace.

Black chip hats faced with white and colored straws bound with black velvet.

Well-brimmed, steeple-crowned hats having a shirred brim with a flower wreath.

Collar ruffs without number and mousseline plaitings in immense variety.

Satin corselets reaching to the bust, with large bows of two shades of ribbon.

Black chiffon parasols ornamented with red bows or sprays of red artificial roses.

Red birds, chiffon, flowers, quills and ribbon in cherry, flame and cardinal shades.—Dry Goods Economist.

SOME EMINENT MODELS.

All the artists who have made pictures or statues of Ada Rehan unite in saying she is one of the most satisfactory models on record.

Susan B. Anthony was a patient model until the portrait painter tried to draw her out on the question of the suffrage of women.

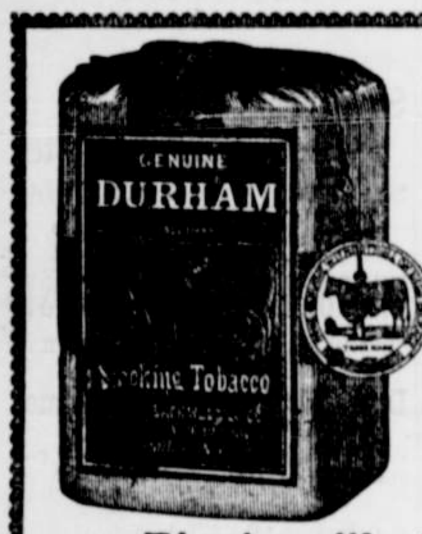
The most remarkable model who ever sat to the sculptor, J. S. Hartley, was Irving Morris, the actor. He sat for a figure in a group to be called "The Card Players" to oblige Hartley and would hold his pose for an hour at a time. More than once Hartley got tired ahead of his obliging sitter.

Judge Noah Davis was the despair of a painter who had to put his portrait on canvas, until the artist thought to speak to the jurist about Conkling. Then Davis brightened up, began to talk about the great stalwart, and the artist was made perfectly happy by the change in the expression of the sitter's face.

Rain falls on the eastern coast of Ireland about 208 days in the year.

There are 28,000 Hebrews in the city of Amsterdam; over 10,000 of them are dealers in diamonds.

Monaco had 21,451 visitors during the month of May, which is over 2,0[illegible]



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TOLD FOR WOMEN.

The bicycle wedding which recently electrified London, as the bride wore the regulation white satin and veil, has had a rival in the marriage of the young Parisian who went to the church in a carriage propelled by an electric motor. The woman who wants to make herself famous now seems to have little else left her than a balloon in which to tuck her happy lover, the minister and a couple of witnesses.

Mme. Adam, the prominent Parisian journalist, was driven into the work by the unhappiness of her first experience as a wife. Her parents married her when she was a girl of 15 to a notary in a provincial town. She left her husband, and with the aid of George Sand wrote herself into fame in Paris. Her second husband was a senator and left her a fortune at his death. This enabled her to found La Nouvelle Revue and to establish the salon to which all the celebrities of the French capital crowd when she receives.

In trying to make a point against vegetarianism a member of the Ethnographical society in Paris read a paper before that body a short time ago in which he insisted that cannibals are exceedingly strong and vigorous, far exceeding in strength those tribes not addicted to such food. He said that the savages who abstained from human food rarely ate meat of any kind and were a puny lot. The most curious part of his argument was that the flesh of women was much more digestible and far more nutritious than that of men; many tribes recognize the fact and eat only women, until the supply gives out.

THE WHIRRING WHEEL.

George Banker has permanently retired from the racing ranks.

The system of interchangeable parts is a distinctly American contribution to the art of cycle making.

Fifty weekly papers in this country are now published exclusively in the interest of the bicycle trade.

The South Sea Islanders are the latest people who have taken to bicycling. It is probable that they obtained their wheels through some speculative trader, who obtained a good return for his investment.

One would scarcely expect to find bicycles and a bicycle club in the heart of Africa and 600 miles from any railroad. One club in Buluwayo, Matabeleland, South Africa, is in a flourishing condition, having 25 members out of a population of 2,500.

An English cycling club has offered a prize for the best design of a baggage car, adapted for the safe conveyance of bicycles, with the object of stirring up the railroad companies of England, so that they will provide proper accommodation for the wheels. The chief points which competitors are asked to keep in view are adaptability to the purposes of an ordinary baggage car and economy of space.

USES OF WATER.

Ordinary headaches almost always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

Nothing so promptly cuts short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism as hot water, when applied early in the case and thoroughly.

A proper towel folded several times and dipped in hot water, quickly wrung and applied over the site of toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief.

Hot water taken freely half an hour before bedtime is an excellent cathartic in case of constipation, while it has a soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels.

A strip of flannel or a soft napkin, folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will usually bring relief in a few minutes.—Pharmological Journal.

FARM FACTS.

Even half a dozen sheep are better than none, as they will keep down the weeds and prevent the farm from being seeded with such pests.

Farmers who sowed crimson clover last fall will have an excellent fertilizing material for plowing under. No nitrogenous fertilizer will be required where crimson clover has grown, but applications of phosphates and potash will be beneficial. They cost but a small sum, however, compared with the substances containing nitrogen.

Do not ridicule or discourage the progressive farmer because of his so-called "fancy farming" proclivities. The fact that he is not satisfied with what he has demonstrates that he is enterprising and is reaching out for something better. Observe all that he does, as he may succeed where you have failed. Every effort in the way of experiment should be approved by the entire community, as without such there would be no improvement at all.

ABOUT PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Lord Rosebery's income is said to be $1,000,000 a year.

Ambassador Hay was graduated at Brown university and was of the class of '58.

The king of Siam is to visit Queen Victoria next summer in his 2,500-ton steam yacht Maha Chakri, which was built for him in Scotland.

John Tweed, of Chelsea, and once of Glasgow, has been commissioned to execute the statue of Cecil Rhodes, which is to be erected at Buluwayo.

Ex-Postmaster-General Wilson is to be inaugurated president of Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., on Tuesday, September 14.

The oldest actor in the world is Henry Doel. He will be 93 on his next birthday, and was an actor for 65 years. As a child he was rowed out to Plymouth sound and saw Napoleon walking the quarter deck of the Bellerophon.

The Snow Melting Chinook.

In the northwestern states a peculiarly warm, dry wind, called the Chinook, which has a wonderful power of "eating up" snow, occasionally prevails, and a remarkable visitation of this wind occurred in Oregon and Washington last December. Prof. Ward, writing in Science, calls attention to the close resemblance between the Chinook winds of the Cascade and Rocky mountain regions and the celebrated foehn winds of the Alps. Both blow down from the mountain ranges, and both produce effects, in the sudden liquefaction of snow, that are almost marvelous. There is no mystery about them, although they require particular conditions of atmospheric pressure, combined with certain effects arising from the position of the mountains with respect to the isothermal lines, or lines of equal temperature.

Earliest Cheese Exports.

The first exports of cheese from the United States are believed to have been about 1826, when Henry Burrell, of Herkimer county, N. Y., opened a regular cheese trade with England.

GATHERED ABROAD.

Mr. F. Lawley, who is about to leave the London Daily Telegraph after [illegible] years' service, is writing a life of Judah P. Benjamin.

"Parsifal" on July 19 will open the Baireuth season this year, and will be followed by the "Nibelungen Cycle." In all there will be eight performances of "Parsifal" and three of the "Nibelungen" series.

M. Mannheim, the expert officially employed to appraise the Spitzer collection before it was offered for sale, has put in a bill for $60,000 for his services, which the heirs refuse to pay, as being excessive.

Right Hon. Sir William George Venables Vernon Harcourt, M. P., liberal leader in the house of commons, has been fined ten shillings and costs in a London police court for allowing his chimney to catch fire through not having been cleaned.

Lord Chief Justice Russell recently surprised the English lawyers by returning to London, on finding that he had finished up his assize cases a couple of days sooner than he expected, taking a number of cases from the other judges' lists, and winding up five of them in one day.

Germany is following the lead of London in putting religious plays upon the stage. Adolf Wilbrandt's "Hairau," under which Christ is represented, has just been presented at Berlin and received coldly, while Gerhardt Hauptmann is at work on a drama whose subject is the Passion.

In the 93 years since its establishment the British and Foreign Bible society has distributed 147,366,669 Bibles, testaments, and books of extracts from the Scriptures. It has been recently found out that in Persia these publications are utilized by the natives in the manufacture of papier mache articles.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS.

Some enterprising gentlemen in Samoa have proposed to take the post office and run it as a business, by working off unlimited quantities of postage stamps upon the dealers and collectors of the rest of the world.

The Peruvian government has realized a net profit of $19,950 from the sale of the last commemorative issue. As long as collectors keep on purchasing these commemorative issues the South American governments will find events to "commemorate."

The stamp dealers are getting over the scare caused by the arrest of the Washington clerk who was caught selling postage due and periodical stamps. Powerful influence is at work to save him from punishment. A man has been found who thinks he remembers giving these stamps to the clerk, and finally the claim is made that the stamps are no good anyhow, being only proof sheets.

Perhaps the greatest rarity turning up the past year was a pair of two-cent circular stamps of British Guiana, issued in 1850, and they are probably worth upward of $3,000. The stamps were first found by a woman residing in the colony, and were afterward acquired by a prominent Demerara collector. A few weeks ago they were purchased by one of the big London firms for a wealthy English collector, and may now be said to form the principal gem of this gentleman's magnificent collection.

FIGURES OF ALL SORTS.

Of the 51,000 breweries estimated to be in the world, 26,000 are in Germany.

The total value of gold in the world at the present time is about $3,0[illegible],000,000.

The value of the grounds and buildings devoted to education in the United States is $95,545,681.

One hundred and twenty firemen are required to feed the furnaces of a first-class Atlantic steamer.

A nail-making machine produces as many nails in a given time as were formerly made by 1,000 men.

The number of public houses in London is 5,104, in addition to 2,243 beer houses, 218 hotels, 120 clubs and 219 restaurants, making a total of 7,904 licensed houses.

Official estimates of the world's raw sugar product for this years is as follows: Beet, 4,960,000 tons; cane, 2,655,000 tons. Stock on hand, 1,150,000 tons: total, 8,765,000 tons. Estimated consumption for ensuing year, 7,350,000 tons.

It takes each year 200,000 acres of forest to supply cross ties for the railroads of the United States. It takes 15,000,000 ties to supply the demand, for which the contractors get on an average 35 cents apiece, making in the aggregate $5,250,000.

LITERARY LIGHTS.

Charles Reade once gave as a recipe for writing novels: "Make 'em laugh; make 'em cry; make 'em wait."

After waiting 1,900 years the town of Venosa, the ancient Venusium, where Horace was born, has decided to erect a monument to his memory.

Mark Twain, who is now in London, is about to publish a volume of essays under the title of one of them, "How to Tell a Story," it will include the "Defense of Harriet Shelley," which appeared in one of the American monthlies not long ago.

Mr. Kipling is quoted as having said recently that he counts the long novel the essential thing for a writer of fiction. "Independent firing by marksmen is a pretty good thing, but it is the volley-firing of a full battalion that clears the front," he says in support of his claim.

Richard Le Gallinne was married the other day and such a move on his part was received with much surprise by his friends. Ever since the death of his first wife he had carried out the peculiar custom of calling the attention of his friends by little notes to the anniversary of her death and dilating on the distress which the sad event still gave him.

HISTORY REPEATED.

Frederic Chopin, the pianist, died at Paris on October 17, 1849.

Mozart fell in love with Constance Weber, a young lady whose chief characteristic seems to have been her indiscretion. In one of his letters to her he objects to her permitting a gentleman of her acquaintance to pull off her shoe. He solemnly remarks: "No young lady of proper sensibilities would have permitted such a thing."

The friends of the national constitution, 1789, took for themselves the title of federalists, and called their opponents anti-federalists. The anti-federalists insisted that as the new constitution aimed at more than a federal league, it contemplated a consolidation of the government into a half monarchial central power.

Machines for making nails are of comparatively recent invention. Ezekiel Reed, of Bridgewater, Mass., invented a machine for cutting tacks and nails in 1786, which, being improved afterwards, made 150,000,000 tacks in 1815. His son invented a machine in 1807 for making and heading tacks at one operation that turned out 60,000 a day.

FARO WAS KING.

It Was the Rage in Washington During Buchanan's Term.

Faro was king at the national capital during James Buchanan's term. The most pretentious gambler of them all was Joe Hall, whose midnight suppers Lucullus would have made haste to envy could he have tasted the canvas-back duck stuffed with chestnuts, and the side dish of Virginia hominy done brown, in butter garnished with bacon from Accomac, fed on acorns. Silver goblets like "motley" were the only "wear" for champagne, says a Washington correspondent.

There were no clubhouses, so called, in ante-bellum days in Washington. And here, up to the fall of Sumter, the south and north, no matter how acrid the day's debate in congress, when the members met before Joe Hall's or George Pendleton's green baize table, on Pennsylvania avenue, all on pleasure bent, they "let silence like a poultice fall and heal the blows" of political strife and sound!

Joe Hall, who died very poor, in Baltimore during the war, was in the last generation the most munificent and most continuously successful "high-roller" among the "gamboliers" of America. His horses, with gold-tipped harness, were the cynosure of all eyes.

In Philadelphia he ran a gambling house on Walnut, above Eleventh, north side, from 1856 till the war broke out. Here Thaddeus Stevens, the great commoner of Pennsylvania, hobnobbed with James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and the handsome Ellis Schnable, who, with "Bill" Witte, of Philadelphia, made two of the best all-round stump orators of whom the Keystone democracy ever boasted.

ARE WE MICROBES?

A Theory That Human Beings and All Life Are Aggregations of Them.

M. Paris, who succeeded to the seat of the great Pasteur in the French academy, referred in his inaugural address to the interesting theory that human beings and all life are aggregations of microbes, says the New York Journal.

"The microbes," he said, "were known before Pasteur, but the part which they played in nature was not clearly discerned. They penetrate into the tissues of the human body and produce infectious disease; they people the air; they fill the water; they saturate the soil; dwell in animals and plants; they develop us, serve our purposes and threaten us from all sides.

"Nay, they are, perhaps, ourselves. The life of superior beings appears to science as the result of myriads of these elementary existences. Their colonies, more and more populous and differentiated, composed from the merest insect to the rose, the cedar, the eagle, the whale, the man, the immense and dazzling network in the meshes of which they ceaselessly circulate, destroyed and yet renewed, ever since there has been produced and without doubt produced by them on this globe of ours the myserious dawning of life. This, therefore, is what the study of microbes has revealed to amazed humanity."

OLDEST RACE NAME.

Distinction Belongs to the Chinese, or Mongolians.

The population of the globe may be said to be primarily divided into three races; the yellow man, the white man and the black man. Any other race, compared with these, is unimportant, and may be considered a modification of one or more of them. Anderson says that "the yellow men have immemorially occupied the great central and north-eastern plains of Eurasia, and are therefore called Mongols or Turan-Chinese. For countless centuries they far out-numbered all the rest of the world, and even now the white men in Asia form only a tenth of the population. From their number, position and other considerations, they appear to have first existed; the other two races being derived from them by emigration, change of climate and mode of living." The writer then goes on to say later: "Thus the three great racial types may have sprung from the Mongolian stock." Rawlinson seems to confirm this view, and in that case the Egyptian, for example, is not so old as the Mongol. The term Mongolian does not mean, as has been supposed, that the race originated in Mongolia, but only that the physical characters of the race are preeminently displayed in the Mongolians. For this reason, therefore, this race holds to the ancient name, the most ancient among many.

DEMAND FOR FLINTLOCKS.

They Are Made to Delight African and Other Savages.

Strange as it may appear, flintlock muskets are not merely a record of bygone ages, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In 1895 no fewer than 1,820,000 gunflints were produced at the Lingheath mines, Brandon, Suffolk, England. These flints are chiefly to delight African and other savages, who, having been so long used to flintlocks, are reluctant to give them up.

The method of manufacturing these gun flints is very interesting. In the operation of "flanking" the worker will take a "quarter" in his left hand and placing it on his knee, around which a protecting band of leather has been strapped, gently tap the flint with a hammer, giving it each time a well-directed blow. At every tap a flake six inches long and one inch wide falls into his hand and, if a good one, is deposited in a pail by his side, all bad ones being discarded. The knappers work these flints with hammers with long, thin heads, often made of old files, transversely striking the strip of flint on an iron fixed in their benches.

THE OLD-TIME SAND MAN.

A Figure and a Business That Have Wholly Disappeared.

"Here's your white sand, black sand:
White sand,
White sand and black sand,
Now, here's your white sand,
Black sand m-a-n!"

Such were the words sung by the melodious voices of a few robust colored men through the streets of Washington, says the Star, half a century ago; but the sand man and his business have entirely disappeared, for no longer the market exists for the material. The white sand was then used for scrubbing purposes and sanding floors, and the black sand for use on manuscript to dry the ink. While large quantities were used in the departments, many stores and offices, as well as families, were the consumers, and in some families sand boxes are handed down to the grandchildren to remind them of the days of the old quill pen. These men, with horse and cart, would early in the morning appear with a few bushels of white sand, and possibly a peck of the black material, and for a few hours they would cry it through the streets, selling by the peck, quart and pint—a levy (12½ cents) per quart for the white and often 25 cents per pint for the black. Now scrubbing soap has almost entirely superseded the white material, and blotting paper has driven the black sand out of the market.

NEW USES FOR HAT PINS.

Women Find Them Very Useful in Suppressing "Crowders."

"That hat pin," said a young woman on the elevated, as she arranged her headgear, reports the Chicago Times-Herald, "has been steeped in gore!"

"How awful!" whispered her friend. "Was it employed on a burglar?"

"No; on a crowder."

"A what?"

"A crowder is a creature who is peculiarly a Chicago product. I certainly never met him in any other city. He is the man who gets into a car where every seat is occupied and crowds himself into the merest scrap of room between two persons; generally two women, who dare not resent his impertinence. Then he coolly reads a newspaper."

"I've met the specimen often, but what can you do?" inquired the friend.

"Well," said the athletic young woman, "if I had been a man I would have 'bounced' him from the car. But in that case he would not have crowded. I dare say I looked as meek as Moses, but I had a scheme to get even and I worked it. I took out my hat pin and gave Mr. Crowder a jab."

"Did he jump?"

"Not at first, so I jabbed again. The car gave a lurch and he yelled 'Murder!' in the first degree and rushed out and off without asking the conductor to stop. I'm glad I saved the hat pin, as I may need it again," she concluded, sweetly, as she impaled her head with the vicious thing.

DIED WITH HIS CHUM.

A Noble Conception of a Soldier's Duty to His Friend.

In the reminiscences of Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, himself a brave English soldier, a touching instance of courage and self-sacrifice is given, says an exchange. One June day in 1885 a detachment of English marines was crossing the Woronzow road under fire from the Russian batteries. All of the men reached shelter in the trenches except a seaman, John Blewitt. As he was running a terrific roar was heard. His mates knew the voice of a huge cannon, the terror of the army, and yelled:

"Look out! It is Whistling Dick!"

But at the moment Blewitt was struck by the enormous mass of iron on the knees and thrown to the ground. He called to his special chum:

"Oh, Welch, save me!"

The fuse was hissing, but Stephen Welch ran out of the trenches and, seizing the great shell, tried to roll it off of his comrade.

It exploded with such terrific force that not an atom of the bodies of Blewitt or Welch was found. Even in that time, when each hour had its excitement, this deed of heroism stirred the whole English army. One of the officers searched out Welch's old mother in her poor home and undertook her support while she lived, and the story of his death helped his comrades to nobler conceptions of a soldier's duty.

FOUR-LEGGED TRADERS.

Mice That Replace with Other Articles All the Things They Steal.

There is a mouse in Florida locally known as the trading mouse. It is commonly a woods mouse, but it quickly adapts itself to human habitation. A colony of such mice carried two bushels of shelled beans 30 feet during six nights recently and replaced the beans with seed pods of a weed. Jewelry, too, has been taken by these little traders, says the New York Sun. One woman on the east coast of Florida at an Indian river winter resort found a number of seed instead of a pair of earrings that she had left on the bureau. A search in the place where the seeds had been taken disclosed the earrings.

A man who had a box of poker chips in his room in an open-topped box was surprised to find in their stead a string of prayer beads, a small crucifix, and a number of shells. He started an investigation immediately. A priest who had roomed near by was equally puzzled by finding the colored poker chips in his room.

It is generally believed that the trading mouse learns its curious ways by robbing squirrels or blue jays of nuts laid by for future use.

REVERSING NATURE'S PROCESS.

Some Things That Would Happen If Experimentalists Had Their Way.

The reversibility of the physical processes of nature has latterly been the subject of interesting comment, says Cassier's Magazine. Lord Kelvin, for example, has been credited with saying that all of them, no matter how complex they might appear to the human senses, consist in reality of the motions of invisible molecules, and if, therefore, by some means, all these molecules could, at the same time, be made to move in exactly the opposite direction, and each with the same velocity that it possessed at the moment, all the world would begin and continue to move backward; waterfalls would flow up the sides of cliffs; rivers would run upward from the sea; rain would rise; full-blown flowers would shrink into buds and plants dwindle into seedlings, man himself would become young again, passing from old age to infancy. Just what kind of pictures such a topsy-turvy world would present may be seen with a kinetoscope running backward. Prof. Queroult, according to report, has made observations in this line, and some time ago communicated them to the French academy of science.

A SERMON TO HUSBANDS.

The Newspapers Should Be Banished from the Breakfast Table.

The average man eats only two meals a day in his own house, and these meals are the opportunities for social and domestic talk, delightful to the wife, who has no such opportunity as her husband of rubbing against other minds all day, and important to the children in widening their horizon, their views of life, says an English exchange.

At the first meal of the day most women like to talk to their husbands about the plans of the day, but the woman who has once received the distrait, self-absorbed growl which emanates from a male disturbed in the reading of his newspaper does not again attempt to ask her husband this or that on a subject of domestic interest. The back of a newspaper is not a pleasant thing to contemplate across the breakfast table.

Think of this, husbands, when you look round for the casters or other suitable prop for the back of your paper, and for the sake of good manners, for the sake of your wife's feelings and the example to your children, remove your newspaper, reserving it for the train, omnibus, or tram-car.

Of course there are occasions when matters of absorbing interest must be looked to at once—telegrams of thrilling import. Why not glance at the paper five minutes before the breakfast bell rings if it is really essential that such news should be seen at once? Special occasions sometimes justify special behavior, but of your mercy let the newspaper be banished from the breakfast table on ordinary occasions.

DEER WANTED IN CONNECTICUT.

Hunters Petition for Appropriation with Which to Stock Preserves.

Connecticut hunters are making an effort to introduce more wild deer into the state. A petition has been sent to the state game warden asking for an appropriation of at least $2,000 for the purpose of securing deer and stocking preserves in various parts of the state, reports the New York Sun. Connecticut has hundreds of acres of wild country which is continually growing wilder, owing to the tendency of the people to desert the farms and give up agriculture for manufactures and city life, and for miles in some parts of the state not a house is to be seen. The country is too barren for agriculture, not even sheep raising being conducted with profit in some parts of it, but the scrubs are just what the deer require for sustenance through the winter. There are now about a dozen wild deer in the state, and their owners believe that they exist under ideal conditions there.

The Connecticut climate is much more favorable to the animals than that of Maine, Vermont or New Hampshire, and in those three states the deer are met nearly everywhere in the uninhabited portions. The recent movement to preserve wild deer in Long Island has been a success. Bay lynxes, which in most newspaper reports are called "wildcats," in common with the genuine wildcats, are sometimes met with in Sussex and Passaic counties, and so are mink and weasels.

Bears sometimes get into the northwestern part of Sussex county.

MEASURING SUNSHINE.

An Instrument Which Records the Strength of Every Ray.

An instrument which has been invented for measuring sunshine electrically is so sensitive that not the faintest sun ray that may break through the cloudy arch of a gloomy day is lost, even if it be but of a moment's duration, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Not only does it catch these rays of sunlight, but by an ingenious contrivance it records their degree and the period of the day at which they occur. The cylindrical glass tubes, connected by a stem, are inclosed in a protecting glass sheath. Mercury is used to separate the air in the bulbs, which are filled with pure, dry air and hermetically sealed. The space between the bulbs of the protecting sheath is then exhausted of air and sealed. One of the bulbs is coated with lampblack and when the sun shines its attraction for the blackened bulb drives the mercury up through the stem leading to the clear glass bulb. In its passage it forms a circuit with fine wires fused into the glass and the record is instantly carried to a register in the observer's office. This register is operated by clockwork, and upon its brass cylinder a sheet of paper bearing lines indicating the minutes and hours of the day is traversed by an automatic pen, which, actuated by the electric wires attached to the glass bulbs, makes an absolutely accurate record of the intensity and duration of the sunshine each day.

FROGS AT MUSKOKA.

Fertile-Brained Gentleman's Musical Yarn from the Wilds of Canada.

President George R. McKee was in a talkative mood a night or two ago. Some one said that the frogs had entirely disappeared from Muskoka lake in Canada, and after removing the toby from his mouth, Mr. McKee began, according to the New Castle Courant Guardian:

"I remember when I was at Muskoka with the first fishing party that ever visited that spot. Why, do you know that frogs were our principal article of diet? We used to get out in a boat after them, and as true as I tell you the frogs used to run after us. It was no uncommon thing for us to capture 40 pounds of frogs' legs in one evening. They'd bite at the bare hook. I've seen them there fully as big as your pug dog, and we had a dozen that were selected for the difference in their tone of voices. I was enabled by the aid of a small stick to make those frogs sing a kind of a tune. We had a bass, a double bass, a tenor, a contralto, and, in fact, every known voice in that choir. Many's the night I have been lulled to sleep by the music of that bullfrog chorus. Why, I have seen—" but he never finished, for every member of the symposium had escaped through the back door.

Ordinations in Old Times.

It cost more to ordain a minister in 1750 than it does now. There was Rev. Solomon Lombard, the first settled minister at Gorham, Me. His annual salary was less than $450, yet $120 was raised to defray the expenses of his ordination, December 26, 1750. The supplies considered necessary on that occasion included two barrels of cider, two gallons of brandy, a barrel of flour, three bushels of apples, 54½ pounds of pork, six candles (not to burn on the altar, though), one teapot and one pound of tea, four gallons of rum, one ounce of nutmegs, and the same quantity of pepper, a pound of ginger and one bottle of vinegar.

Why He Came Early.

Mother (sitting down just as the train starts)—Oh, would you mind changing seats with me, sir? My baby wants to look out of the window.

Mr. Eaton Portford (with sarcastic politeness)—With pleasure, madame. I have been [illegible] this seat for him for half an hour.—Bay City Chat.

The Population of England.

Population continues to steadily advance in the British Islands. The registrar general estimates that on June 30 the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland numbered 39,465,097 persons. England is credited with 30,731,092, Scotland with 4,186,894, and Ireland with 4,546,[illegible].—N. Y. Sun.

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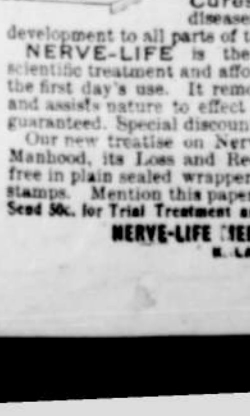

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