An Elegant Group of Oriental Buildings in

There came to St. Augustine, Fla., a surroundings for its exercise, From ments, Mrs. Bowser!" sketches of the most elaborate details ically a work of refined Oriental art. | claimed: The material used is a beautiful concrete, of a light gray color, durable as Is that some of your work?" granite, made from beach sand and small shells and cement. These inthe matrix of the raising walls. Above me! the entrance is the Arabic inscription: "Wa la ghalib il-Allah"-"There is no you can see for yourself!" conqueror but God." Villa Zorayda is so graceful, airy and elegant is it that it has been called the most beautiful sion!' residence in America. Other buildings in the same style are in progress; but they do not seem like innovations. so well do they harmonize with the mellow tone of that style of Spanish buildings, its narrow streets and its generally quaint appearance. Most notable of these new creations is a ver- howled, as he danced around. "itable Spanish palace, which its owner designs for a hotel. The work is nearing completion. It is to be in three parts, one the Ponce de Leon, separated from the Alcazar and the Casa Monica by the elegant promenade The Ponce de Leon is the Alameda. main building, measuring 360 by 460 to spoil this day for me! We'll go feet, with sleeping accommodations for 600 guests and a spacious dining-hall that will accommodate 700. The archirich with terra-cota ornaments, niches, figures, shields, caps and balustrades, while in the center a 150 feet square is ornate-columned arches stretching from wing to wing. The facade of the Aleazar directly opposite will be reproduced from the Alcazar of Seville and will be occupied chiefly with bazaars, restaurants, reading and billiard rooms, etc., with sleeping apartments above for use in case of an overflow from the Ponce de Leon, next door; on the Alameda will be the Casa Monica-the house-mother of the St. Augustine, also elegant in its Moorish design. This entire group of buildings will be unequaled in any country as a successful imitation of a foreign architectural style .- Cor. Boston Transcript.

### UGLY MR. BOWSER.

His Patient Wife Relates How He Abused

"We'll go!" suddenly exclaimed Mr. Bowser one evening last summer as he sat reading his paper. "Go where?"

"On this basket picnic to an island up the river."

"But we went on one last summer and you vowed never to be caught on

such a trip again." "Don't you remember that you called

all the people hogs, scolded about the heat and got mad at me because I got a fly in my eye?"

'Nothing of the I came home greatly refreshed, and why we didn't go again is a puzzler to me. I want you to be ready to start at nine o'clock in the morning.'

"I'm afraid you won't enjoy your-

Oh! you are! Thank you, Mrs. Bowser, but if I don't it won't be your fault. I'll make out a list of the eatables to be taken along, and they'd better be put up to-night.'

I was really delighted to go, and while Mr. Bowser smoked his eigar and rested his feet on the back of a chair. cook and I hustled around and got the lunch ready. We were up betimes in the morning, but although we reached the boat half an hour ahead of her time we found a great crowd on board. We pushed and pulled and squeezed ourselves along until we finally found a couple of camp stools which were suffering with spinal complaint and threatening to give out at any moment.

"Didn't I tell you how it would be?" growled Bowser, as we got sandwiched in at last and felt the temperature go np to one hundred.

"Yes, I expected there'd be a crowd." "Of course you did, and yet you insisted on dragging me along? Mrs.

Bowser, this is simply abominable!" We had it a little better after every body got settled and the boat started, but it wasn't half an hour before Mr. Bowser mortally offended a fat woman who shut off his view; called a church deacon a liar for saying that it was a pleasant day; put his foot into somebody's lunch basket, and looked so fierce at a year old baby that its mother thought it was a case of sunstroke.

"I wish we hadn't have come," I finally ventured to abserve.

"Yes, I suppose so! You probably begrudge me the little comfort I'm taking. That's the way with some women!

"But you are not taking a bit of comfort.

"Ain't I! Mrs. Bowser, if you will pay more attention to keeping your No. in use. Forty thousand have been 8 feet out of sight and less to watching me, you'll get along a great deal bet-

We didn't speak again until we got pany can lay them down at a cost not off at the island. Then Mr. Bowser looked around at the scenery, turned | wooden ties, displaced, cost from nineup his nose, and observed:

"Nice place this is for a pic-nic! I can smell chills and fever in the air, thirty to fifty years. In Ladia steel is and here's a thundering big mosquito on my hand!"

"You seemed so anxious last night to come that I hoped you would thor-

oughly enjoy yourself. "I anxious to come? Have you lost few years ago, after years spent in for your senses? What on earth could eign countries, a slender, mild-man- bring a sane man on such an excursion nered, gray-haired man, whose talent as this, except a desire to please his found there the material and proper wife! Don't make deliberate misstate-

We finally found a shady place and of the Alhambra and other Moorish sat down to luncheon. I had searcely palaces in Spain, Tangiers and Algiers, arranged the provisions when Mr. he erected a residence that is emphat. Bowser glanced over them and ex-

"Boiled eggs and cold corned beef!

"Why, you had them on your list." "Never! I haven't eaten of either gredients were mixed with water in a in a whole year, and you know it mass, carried in hods and poured into You deliberately planned to disgust

"Here is the list, Mr. Bowser, and

"H'm! They are down there, but the name of this unique creation, and you know I dashed it off in a hurry, Such a dinner to bring on an excur-He ate heartily, however, and was

greatly enjoying his cigar when a mosquito stung him on the back of the neck, and as he scraumbled up he got some ashes in his eyes.

"I knew it-knew just how this infernal thing would terminate!" he

"Can't I help you?" "Help Halifax! You saw that mosquito and never said a word!"

"Mr. Bowser, I---. "Don't Mr. Bowser me! I believe you also threw pepper in my eyes! You were determined from the very outset

aboard the boat!" We went down and sat for two hours and a half in the heat, Mr. Bowser tecture is purely Moorish from the tall blowing me up regular every ten mintowers and over-hanging tile roof to utes, and the boat finally started for the court and areades. The interior is home. Some of the machinery broke down after awhile, detaining us for an hour, and Mr. Bowser laid it to me. We came very near having a collision, completely enclosed by an areade of and he put it on my shoulders. We didn't get home until an hour after midnight, and he made me walk thirteen blocks as a reward. When we finally entered our door Mr. Bowser gave the lunch basket a terrible kick, flung his hat across the room and turned

on me with: "Mrs. Bowser, don't never dare make a fool of me again!"

"But who first proposed going?" "Who did? Will you stand there and

"If you hadn't read the notice I shouldn't have known any thing about it, and if you hadn't urged me to go I should certainly have remained at home. I warned you at the start that we should

He regarded me for a moment with ooks of pity and contempt and then re-

"I was warned before our marriage that insanity ran in your family, and I have no one to blame but myself. Poor vife-poor Mrs. Bowser!"-Detroit Free

# THE LONGEST TUNNEL.

Completion of an Engineering Work That

An engineering work that has taken over a century to construct can hardly fail to offer some points of interest in its history, and illustrate the march of events during the years of its progress, An instance of this kind is to be found in a tunnel not long since completed, but which was commenced over 100 vears ago. This tunnel, or adit, as it should be more strictly termed, is at Schemnitz, in Hungary. Its construction was agreed upon in 1782, the object being to carry off the water from the Schemnitz mines to the lowest part of the Gran Valley.

The work is now complete, and it orms the longest tunnel in the world, being 10.27 miles long, or about one uile longer than St. Gothard, and two and one-half miles longer than Mont Cenis. The heighth is 9 feet 10 inches and the breadth 5 feet 3 inches. This unnel, which has taken so long in naking, has cost nearly a million stering, but the money appears to have een well spent; at least the present generation has no reason to grumble, or the saving for being able to do away with water-raising appliances amounts o £15,000 a year.

There is one further point, however, worth notice, for if we have the advanage of our great-grandfathers in the natter of mechanical appliances, they ertainly were better off in the price of abor. The original contract for the unnel, made in 1782, was that it should be completed in thirty years and should cost £7 per yard run. For eleven years he work was done at this price, but he French revolution enhanced the ost of labor and materials to such an exent that for thirty years little progress was made. For ten years following much progress was made, and then the work dropped for twenty years more. until the water threatened to drown the mines out altogether. Finally the unnel was completed in 1878, the remaining part costing £22 a yard, or more than three times as much as the original contract rate.—Eugineering.

-The Vera Cruz railway, says the Mexican ! inancier, began using steel ties in 1884, and now has some 20,000 ordered from England, where they cost \$1.25 in gold each, and chartering its own vessels the Vera Cruz Comto exceed \$2, Mexican silver. The ty cents to \$1.62 in silver. The life of the steel tie it is believed will be from being used in place of teak, one of the best woods.

#### SCALLOP FISHING.

One of the Rare Delicacies of the

Though it had long previously been enjoyed by the shore towns in New England, the introduction of the scallop as an edible into the New York markets is as recent as 1858 or '59. Now the annual product of the fishery, which is restricted in area and subject to much variation, amounts to some thing like 75,000 gallons in all, worth from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars at first cost; and New York receives and dispenses about threefourths.

The species of scallop in question i Pecten Irradians, which is common in suitable places all along our coast. Besides this there are half-a-dozen other varieties, living at more or less depths in the Western Atlantic, one of which, the great Pecten tenuicostatus of the coast of Maine and the Bay of Fundy, was formerly highly valued by the people of that region, but now is too scarce to appear on the tables of even "the rich" except at rare inter-

Scallops are caught by hand-dredging from small sail boats. The dredges are about thirty inches in width, have a scraper blade upon the bottom, and in favorable weather several may be thrown over from each boat. In shoal water an iron-framed dip net is sometimes used on calm days. It is pretty hard work, and entails exposure to very severe weather.

The only edible part of the scallop is

the squarish mass of muscle (the adductor) which holds the shells together, and this part is skillfully cut out by "openers," who have their houses at the landing places where the dredgers take their cargoes to be sold. It is the buyer, not the dredger, who 'opens" or "cuts out" the meat and prepares it for market. In some places men alone are employed in this work, at others women and girls for the most part, and they will earn from eighty cents to \$1.25 a day. The work is performed with great dexterity. motions of an expert opener are but three after the scallop is in hand. The bivalve is taken in the left hand, palm up, with the hinges of the scallop towards the opener's body. The knife -a simple piece of steel ground sharp, and with one end stuck in a wooden handle-is inserted in the opening of the shell furthest from the breast. The

upper "eye" is severed through by this ask me such a question as that?" movement. A flirt at the same moment throws off the upper shell. The second motion cuts the lower fastenings of the eye to the upper shell and takes the soft and useless rim off. The last motion pitches the shell into one barrel be disgusted with the trip." and the soft and slimy rim into another. while the eye is thrown into basin of yellow stoneware

holding a gallon. They are then marked: poured from the basin into a large colander, thoroughly washed, placed in clean boxes and shipped to New York and Brooklyn. As little fresh

> As this is altogether a winter operation, the help of ice in transportation is not usually needed. There is, or ought to be, no waste in the scallop fishery. On Long Island the refuse is taker by the farmers as manure. . The sea-faring agriculturists have always been accustomed to replenish their half-exhausted lands with

water or ice is placed in contact with

the "meats" as possible, as it is thought

detrimental to their firmness and flavor.

the scrapings of the beach, and with the menhaden and other seine-fish which could be caught plentifully enough for the purpose in the offing-much to the disgust of every stranger who found himself to leeward of their fields. This demand failing, there is always sale for the refuse to the regular fertilizer-factories scattered along the shore, The shells are preferred above all

others by the oyster-planters as 'stools" or "cultch" to spread upon their deep-water planting-beds as objects upon which the oyster-spawn may 'set" and grow. This wise preference s due to the fragility of the scallopshell, permitting it to break into pieces under the strain of a growing cluster of oysters, each one of which will be benefited by the separation, which frees it from the crowding of its fellows and gives it room to expand by itself into comely and valuable rotunlity, instead of remaining a strapshaped distorted member of a coalescent group. All their shells, therefore, can easily be sold by the openers to the oystermen at from three to five cents a bushel. - Ernest Ingersoll, in American Naturalist.

# Excavations in Rome.

The Roman archæologist, Prof. Rulolfo, has had for the past sixteen years the absolute control of Roman excavations. Speaking of his work in conversation, he said: "The excavaions in Rome are now being conducted by the national government, the muniipal government and private citizens. Hundreds of statues and busts we have found, some of marble, others of costly bronze, many in perfect preservation The Government has spent within the last twelve years not far from \$1,000,-000, but it has been a remarkable business investment, for the value of our finds is placed at \$4,000,000. So rapidly is the work going on that we are almost unable to store properly from day to day the results of excavation.' N. Y. Post.

-George Pancake, of Anoka, Minn., with his dog and gun, started to walk to a lumber camp. He met two men. and leaned on his gun as he talked to them. His dog jumped upon him, hit the hammer of the gun with his paw, the gun was discharged, and George was shot dead .- N. Y. Sun.

## THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

Prerogatives and Traditional Policy of the Ruling Family of Germany.

The royal house of Hohenzollern are descended from Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the Generals of Charlenagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. In 1415, the head of the family obtained possession of the province of Brandenburg, and two years later was recognized as an Elector of the Empire. A century later, the province of Prussia came into the possession of the family, through the election of Albrecht, a younger son, to the post of Grand Master of the province. This, together with the additions to the family possessions made by Friedrich Wilhelm in the seventeenth century, encouraged the son of the "Great Elector" to crown himself King at Konigsberg, January 18, 1701, under the title of Friedrich I. From this time forward the dominions of the King of Prussia steadily increased, until, after the war of 1866, the kingdom covered 137,066 square miles, with a population of nearly 23,000,000. With this growth in power came the natural rivalry with Austria. As far back as 1833 Prussia had formed the Zollverein, or customs union, of the German powers, excluding Austria. This was small loss financially to the great empire of Austria-Hungary, but it constituted a tie between Prussia and the German States, and threatened Austria's position as head of the German Confederation. This led to numberless jealousies and bickerings, until finally, in 1866, Prussia determined to exclude Austria from the Confederation. The victory at Sadowa, July 3, settled this question, and Prussian influence became supreme in Germany; so that during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, King Wilbelm ecame Emperor Wilhelm I. of a newly

rganized German Empire. The Hohenzollerns have always been espetic rulers. The kingdom had no definite constitution until 1849. Before that the Kings had "entrusted" to a onvocation of the provincial assemolies the right to be called upon to assist in raising money, by borrowing or by ew taxes, but this practically amounted little, as the King controlled the nain sources of revenue, the crown ands and the custom duties. A Prussian liet was established in 1847, and the deputies assembled with great hopes of obtaining a share in the Government. Disappointed in this hope, the tone of the liberal members became disloyal to the King's prerogatives. Some of them ompared the situation with that of the English after the revolution of 1688. In answer to this, Captain (now Prince) von Bismarck, who sat as alternate for the representative of the Knight's estate of Jerichow, rose and replied that "the English people were then in a different osition from that of the Prussian peoole now. A century of revolution and ivil war had invested it with the right o dispose of the crown and bind it up with conditions accepted by William of Orange. The Prussian sovereigns were n possession of a crown, not by grace of the people, but by grace of God; an actually unconditional crown, some of the rights of which they voluntarily conceded to the people—an example rare in history." This was the position taken by the crown and its supporters. pressed feeling. Statistics of temper-Compare it with the pretension of James | ance friendly societies show that smokof England, that the rights of Parliament were derived from the tolerance

of the throne. But popular sentiment was strongly a favor of liberal government, and riots ceurred in Berlin, which the King tried rainly to subdue by concessions, first of new ministry, and second of increased powers to the Diet. The final crushing of this insurrection led to a conservative reaction, and the constitution of 1849 confirmed many of the disputed powers of royalty. Bismarck was looked ipon as a rising man at this time, and he King soon recognized his merit by employing him as his representative in the German Diet at Frankfurt. King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. died in 1861. and was succeeded by his brother, the present sovereign. This confirmed Bismarck's power, and when in 1862 the Diet refused the appropriations necessary to earry out the Government policy the Ministry resigned, and the King sent for Bismarck, who was in Paris, and made him Chancellor. The policy of Bismarck has always been that of des potic.rule, and the Emperor, though in no sense a tyrant, is so completely under the sway of the traditional policy of the Prussian Kings that he can not understand how a government can be stable without a strong element of despotism.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

# Justice in Ceylon.

To judge by one or two instances ited by a Colombo correspondent, the quality of m ecy has been a good deal trained in Ceylon lately. In one case an influential native, "who set upon an unsuspecting Cingalese and trampled him to death," was rewarded-one can nardly say punished-by six months' hard labor. Scarcely less extraordinary is another case in which a murderer, whose death sentence had been drank from deep wooden spoons carved commuted to penal servitude, had es- in pearwood.—Belgravia. aped from jail, and, being caught asleep in a but, had stabbed and killed the policeman who attempted to arrest him. For the second murder this man was sentenced to two years' imprisonment-whether to be served concurrently with or after his unexpired term is not stated. The judge who perpetrated this singular practical joke is said to have justified himself on the ground that a policeman had no right to arrest a man when he was asleep. So that in Ceylon it is not murder to kill a policeman who exceeds his duty. -London Truth.

# THE SMOKING HABIT.

A Brief But Exhaustive Argument Against

An English journal recently offered prize for the best argument against smoking. Following is the article for dispensaries of pure drugs and which the prize was awarded: It is unphysiological because no ani

mal in a state of nature uses it, and the first time a man smokes he is usually violently upset by it. When a person eats a new kind of fruit for the first not the actual mechanical labor time he may not like it, but it does not make him ill, as such fruit is a food. But tobacco, being a poison, nearly always causes an upset to the system. It is only by continued use that man can use it without being made immediately ill; he is made ultimately diseased by its use.

It is expensive because there is no need for it; it is not even a luxury that helps us to spend our superfluous cash harmlessly, because it causes more loss and injury than it does good. In England we spend at least £12,000,000 called for "Listerine," a new and co a year on tobacco alone; what with paratively unknown medicine, with pipes, matches, eigar-holders, eigarettubes, cigaret-machines, etc., we do not spend short of £20,000,000.

It is a dirty habit. What smells worse than the breath of a smoker, than his tobacco-soaked clothes, and his rank pipe? Then the ashes from pipes, cigars and cigarets fall on clothes, carpets, table-cloths, etc., and ful? Now aconite is a deal dirty or disfigure them. Smoking blackens the teeth, and if a pipe is smoked the teeth that hold it are worn away, and so we spoil a natural adornment-the teeth. It is selfish, in that the person only

who uses it gets pleasure from it, and that often at the expense of others Smokers poison the air common to all by the fumes they emit. The selfishness of the smoker causes family quarrels and disputes, the man preferring his pipe to his wife or sweetheart. It is disease-producing. It stops growth, and causes ill-developed persons if used be fore growth has stopped. In adults it first blunts the sense of taste, smell and sight, and, indirectly, the hearing and touch. It always produces more or less sore throat, and often, in consequence, the worst kind of deafnessviz.: throat deafness. When absorbed into the system it causes palpitation and irregular action of the heart, and has a depressing influence on it. It delays digestion, causes nervousness trembling of hands, indecision, loss of energy and of will-power, with lowness of spirits. It deadens thought, and makes a man dull and listless instead of being intelligent and active. It causes loss of appetite, helps on cancer of the stomach and is the active cause of most cases of cancer seen in the lower lip, which is rarely seen except among smokers. It also lessens the vitality, and wounds heal less rapidly amongst smokers than amongst nonsmokers. It wastes time and energy. It wastes energy as it depresses the vital powers and uses up itself life and power that should be used for helping on mankind. It leads to drinking. Smoking always causes a dryness of the throat, and the saliva ejected is fluid lost to the system; to relieve both these conditions fluids are taken. As tobacco is a nervine depressent alcohol is often used to get rid of this deers break away from their pledge in greater numbers than non-smokers do.

It leads to loss of property, goods and lives, by the fires which originate by lighted ashes from pipes, by lighted igar ends, or matches used by smokers. The loss in this country by fire traceable to smoking is very large .-Chicago Tribune.

# PERSIAN SHERBET.

The Various Dainty Substances Used in Its Preparation

The beverage in Persia is sherbet, which is plentifully supplied, and of which there are many varieties-from the bowl of water with a squeeze of lemon to the clear concentrated juice of any sort of fruit to which water is added to dilute it. Preparing sherbet, which is done with the greatest care, is a very important point in so thirsty a country as Persia, and one upon which much time is devoted. It may be either expressed from the juice of fruit freshly gathered or from the preserved extract of pomegranates, cherries or lemons, mixed with sugar, and submitted to a ertain degree of heat to preserve it for winter consumption. Another sherbet is much drank, weich I must not omit to mention, called guzangebden, made from the honey of the tamarisk tree. This honey is not the work of the bee, but the produce of a small insect or worm living in vast numbers under the eaves of the shrub. During the months of August and September the insect is collected and the honey preserved. When used for sherbet it is mixed with vinegar, and although not not be deceived, and so, as I said be so delicious as that made from fruit, it fore, it seems as though the dog must makes an excellent temperance bever- be able to read."-Middlesez County age. Only among the rich and fashionable are glasses used; in all other classes sherbet is served in china bowls, and

-Three tramps broke into a residence near Blairtown, O., during the absence of the family, one morning recently, and pillaged it, wrapping a lot of silverware and other valuables in a blanket. As they were leaving the room the house-dog, a large Newfoundland, rushed in, and seizing one of them by the throat, held him to the floor until, a few moments later, the master arrived and secured him by tying his wrists. The other two escaped, leaving their booty on the floor .--Cleveland Leader.

# CARELESS DOCTORS.

What a Druggist Has to Say Abo takes Made by Physicians. "I have beaten the record," bright young man in one of the po cines in Chicago. "One Sunday, alone in the store I put up fifty-o scriptions. Now, twenty preser a day is considered an average di work for a clerk in a drug store. volved in compounding the for but the close concentration of att tion, the accurate measurements, observance of apparently unimp details, and the care necessary that the doctor has made no bli I know there is a popular belief the doctors are infallible, but if you con look over our prescription files would speedily change your mind up that point."

While he was speaking two preser tions came in, one of which sim a word of direction as to its use-r even the oft-repeated formula: "The as directed." The other simply rea —[and this came from one of the mor prominent physicians of Chicago, who fee for consultation is fifty dollars "Tr. aconite. One every two hours One what? One dose? One teaspor poison, and one teaspoonful won speedily put the taker beyond hun aid. Fortunately the keen-eyed dru gist detected the omission, and s plied the hiatus with the missing wor 'drop," thereby probably saving a and cheating the coroner out of a fe

"There is another thing," said ; druggist. "There are two solutions morphia-one prepared according to the United States Pharmacopeia 1870, and known as the U. S. P. form la; the other known as Magendi's sol tion. The first contains one grain of morphia to the ounce and a teaspoo ful dose of it can be taken with safety by almost any patient. Magendi's solution contains sixteen grains to the ounce, and a teaspoonful would knock John L. Sullivan out on the first round You would scarcely believe it, but not one doctor out of five ever specifies the particular solution desired, simp writing 'morphia;' and leaving it entir ly within the discretion of the druggist whether to give the patient one grain or sixteen grains of the deadly drug.

"I might give you instance after in stance of a similar character, but thes will suffice to show you that not all the mistakes which are made in the comp sition and administration of medici can be laid, at the doors of the druggist."-Chicago Tribune.

# CANINE INTELLIGENCE.

Connecticut Dog Noted for His Sagacity, Carefulness and Wisdom. A dog owned by Colonel Newton,

Cromwell, goes twice a day to the railread station for the morning and even ing papers. He goes of his own accord always on time, and waits about where the baggage car is to stop, in the morning at one place and in the after noon at another. "There he waits un til the bundle is thrown off and opene by the station-master, when he take his paper in his mouth and immediate ly starts for home. If the weather rainy, he has a piece of oil-skin which is kept in a place where he can ge it himself, and of his own accord carries this with him, and the station master wraps it around the paper be fore giving it to him, in order that it may not get wet. On his return home pe puts the oil-skin away in its place, against the next rainy day."

He knows the papers and insists on getting the right one. Once he was fooled. "In opening the bundle the station-master slipped one that was two days old out of his pocket and handed t to the dog. Demo took it in his mouth and started for home. Arriving there he took it to his master, and

was rewarded by a pat on the head and a kind word. Colonel Newton ad justed his spectacles and began to read. Of course he at once discovered the trick, although he thought at the time it was only an error. Calling Demo to him he told him to take the paper back. and reprimanded him for making the mistake. I don't know what it was he said to him, but the dog seemed to understand it, for he hung his head and really looked ashamed. In a short time he was at the station with the old paper in his mouth, and going to the agent he laid the paper at his feet, and, looking in his face gave a short and very decided bark, as much as to say, "Give me the right paper, and do it He was offered one that was a now." day old, but after sniffing at it for a moment refused to take it, and not until he was given a paper of the right date would he have any thing to do with it. Since then, although an attempt has been made several times to fool him again in the same way, he can (Conn ) Record.

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-A Chinese gentleman, bearing the simple name of Azurizawa Ryochi Nichome Sanjukanboz Kiobash-Ku, has discovered the secret of photographing in natural colors. It is hoped he will not, in imitation of Daguerre, christen the new process with his own name. Think of going to a photographer and telling him you want half a dozen Azurizawar yochinichomesan jukanbozkiobashkuotypes taken! - Norristown

-Dog fashions have changed in England, and the fox terrier has supplant ed the pug. And yet the fox terrier is no match for the pug in plain, unadulterated ugliness.