In shapes, capotes, small pokes, turbans, round hats and a few Rabens are seen. They are all in the fashionable tones, but are especially smart in the heliotrope. A capole of heliotrope straw has its edge finished with a full puff of heliotrope net that rests close on the hair. In front is a bunch of pink convolvuli, the coloring of which is subdued by a draping of heliotrope net. The bridle is of the net and is fastened with small pearl-headed pins.

Another heliotrope hat partakes of the turban effect, though the shape is different. The crown is high and rather square, and the rolling brim, which is very high in the back. slopes off from each side to the front, where it becomes quite narrow and does not roll at all. This brim is faced with olive-green velvet smoothly applied; in front are three small olive tips that are drawn into a mass of fluffiness, and at the point where they are fastened and resting on the brim is a flat bow of heliotrope ribbon. This hat is worn over the face, and a veil of heliotrope Russian net is in harmony with it.

A large hat is of Tuscan of a very yellow shade, and its brim of lace straw is faced with brown silk net laid in plaits and showing artistically through the open-work. A narrow band of brown velvet ribbon is about the crown, and just in front, against a background formed of loops of net draped very full and high, stand yellow pansies and brown walflowers in charming confusion.

A hat that seems especially adapted for wear with a cloth costume is of dove-colored straw. In shape it is a square or box turban, and the high rolling brim is faced with velvet the same shade; while the decoration, which is poised slightly to one side, is a fan composed partly of velvet and partly of silk net, with a dagger having a steel hilt stuck through the garniture. These box turbans are severe in effect and trying to most faces, but are yet so smart that their vogue is quite easy to understand. The present method of arranging the hair is in their favor, for they conceal any lack of curl in the bang and permit the graceful wearing of the veil. Fine and rough straws in the brown, gray and mode shades are seen in these turbans; and the trimming consists of the facing and whatever decoration one may choose to stand up a little to one side, so that to the amateur milliner the only difficulty is in applying the facing absolutely smooth. A golden-brown straw has a facing of the same shade, and its decoration is a bunch of fern leaves draped with brown net. Another turban is of gray straw faced with olive velvet, and a fan of olive net with lilies-of-the-valley and their leaves leaning against it constitute the decoration. A cluster of stiff ribbon loops made to stand high is a much-liked garniture when great simplicity is pre-

Small, close-fitting bonnets of colored crepe, with garnitures of fine flowers, are the most positive proofs of the existence of tiny chapeaux. A smart specimen is of heliotrope crope; the fabric is smoothly put on the frame, except just in the center, where it is laid in a few soft plaits. Across the front is a full puff of the crepe, which is held down just in the middle by a mass of fine white blossoms and forn. The ties are of heliotrope ribbon, and are earelessly looped under the chin. For a brunette there is ; bonnet of this shape in an intense blood-red shade; instead of plaits sown the center of the crown there is a band of finely cut jet, and a jet clasp conlines the puff in front. The ties of crepe have their edges hemmed, and they are looped and fastened with fancy pins.

The brown-and-olive combination btains, because it is so well-suited to stree: wear ond may be made so beoming. Warm-browns and olives that show considerable yellow have the preference.

The ribbons of the season are of the velvet or grosgrain variety, but invariably have a fancy edge. The longlooped edge is preferred to the simple picot, which however, is not out of favor. Netwithstanding the effort to rreate a lively demand for many-hued, plaided or striped ribbons, the plaix colors are still the vogue. For garniture ribbons are arranged in tall boxs as formerly, but leaves, grasses or flowers are mingled with them. A hat that has foliage and ribbon for its chief decoration will often have a chaplet of leaves about the crown instead of the usual band or searf. The brims of bonnets are frequently covered with leaves, which are used quite respective of the flower decoraion in front. Entire bonnets of purple or white violets, of forget-menots and small roses are noted, but they are only suited to very young faces and for dressy occasions. Nothing makes an elderly woman's face look older or show its wrinkles more positively than he framing afforded by a chapeau. Flowers may be worn, but they should be kept at a sufficient distance to prevent a too forcible contrast.

To have one's bonnet adapted to Philadelphia Press.

one's-self, one's gown and the time and places where it will be worn oftenimes requires quite a good deal of study. The best results is most likely achieved with a fine straw of shape and color that is fashionable, though not pronounced; have trimming fine yet simple, arrange it with that it is kept immaculate. - Butterick's Delineator.

#### NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Novelties in Millinery, Toilet Accessories and Children's Costumes.

A good many flat white and black leghorns are shown by the milliners: the white are trimmed with dotte point d' esprit and white feathers.

Small flower bonnets daily grow more popular. A pretty one worn by a girl with very black hair, was of black tulle with a wreath about the edge of small poppies without foliage. now and crushed close together. To the left was a cluster of half-opened poppy buds.

Stockings this summer will be worn of a shade to match the costume, a match being the expensive tendency this season. They come in all shades to match the popular colors, and will be worn with patent-leather ties which have the uppers of soft kid. These will be tied with a broad ribbon.

Parasols have very long handles to allow for the height of the hats worn down the handles is tied, invariably, a large ribbon-bow to match the parasol in color. Very handsome ones are shown of deep, rich plaids in which blue and red predominate, and these sear!" are extremely serviceable, as they can be worn with almost any costume.

From Paris come l'ttle handkerchiefs of dark-red silk embroidered with small fine needlework about the edges had a red nose and a squint-eye, and in white, pale blue or pink. These the horse was a raw-boned, lumberingmake pretty bits of color tucked into gaited animal of uncertain age and the belts of white costumes Thodlinen lawn handkerchiefs have a narrower horse for the plow, but Mr. Bowser hemstitched edge than ever before, the favorite width being about half an in the simplest possible letters.

Purses are growing in size—that is in length, as they still remain very aarrow. The handsomest are of heavily pebbled black leather, with dull silver clasps, and the corners of the flap reinforced with a border of silver in egg designs. For summer are shown others in all the light shades of tanand gray, while a few new ones are diver-colored and some a cream white.

For children's wide straw hats, the most inexpensive and effective trimming is a knot of ribbon that may be bought already tied in the hat shops. These are usually made of two kinds of ribbon-as, for example, navy blue with another of Oriental design, but in which the prevailing shade is the same tint of blue. It takes about three yards to tie one of these, and requires a skillful hand to acquire just the richly knotted effect so desirable. When properly made they are quite sufficient rimming.

Young girls who have walking dresses opened at the throat for a cravat, and sailor hat to match the suit, left over from last season will find them perfectly wearable again this spring. The effect, of such costumes was so neat and stylish and altogether comfortable to wear that it is very sensibly decided that they may be resuscitated. . The sailor hat is becoming to dmost all young faces, and the stiff white collar so liberally displayed and snowy tie is delightfully fresh and clean in appearance, so that their reign

begins again. Little sailor costumes of white duck. with long trousers flured at the foot in nautical fashion will be very much worn by young men from the age of aye to seven. These suits have the sleeves, collar and the front edge of the sailor blouse trimmed with narrow bands of blue with blue anchors embroidered in the corner of the deep collars and on the sleeves. A white or blue sailor hat of cloth is worn with it. made with many rows of stitching and a ribbon with long floating ends about the edge. On the front of the ribbon is the name of the ship in gold letters. -N. Y. World.

# A Rushing Business.

Druggist (to customer) -There you con are, sir; a two-cent stamp. Can I do any thing else for you, sir?

Customer-Well + er - would you cash a small check? Save me the rouble of going to the bank.

Druggist-With pleasure. Any thing dse sir!

Customer-1 believe I will put one of hese almanaes in my pocket, and that s all, I think, this morning.

Druggist-thanks. Won't you have glass of soda water with me?-N. F.

In Rondont, N. Y., there is estaurant that displays printed eards which convey to customers informaion of what may be obtained there. One of the signs reads as follows: Lamb chopses;" another, "oyster tewses;" another, "all kindses of pises;" another, "oyster fryses," etc. A man walked into the place, and after looking at the signs, blandly asked the clerk for a "piecies of pieses." - Chicago Times.

Man's queer inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn: my nd is for peace." This poetic paraohuase John Marks Poole, a London cinter, wrote on a slip of paper as his eason for committing suicide. He eu he bloo l-vessels in his arm with a pair of seissors and bled slowly to death

#### FOOLISH MR. BOWSER.

flis Experience as a Horse-Owner Graph-ically Described By His Wife.

When Mr. Bowser suggested the idea of buying a horse I opposed it, not because it seemed a useless piece of extravagance, but because I fear d that he would be made the victim of thought as to the smart effect, and see sharpers. I didn't put it in that way. of course. I simply remarked:

"Why, dear, we are so handy to the street cars, you know, and neither of us cares much about riding out."

"Yes, but horses are bound to go up, and I'm offered a fine beast at a great "We got a cow at a great sacrifice

"Oh, we did, eh? I thought you'd be flinging that up presently! Whose

fault was it that we had to sell the "Well, but I wouldn't buy a horse

"May be you wouldn't. You are not buying a horse, as I understand it. When I don't know enough to run my business I'll turn it over to a woman." As he was evidently nettled with me, new fancy for having every thing I dropped the subject at once, but I knew from the way he bounced the cuspidor across the room that he had his mind set on a horse. And it was scarcely eight o'clock next morning before five or six strange men were trotting horses up and down the alley to show off their points. I took a seat at a side window to watch them, but underneath them, and about half way Mr. Bowser soon entered the house and ealled out:

"Mes. Bowser; if you knew how prominent your red hair was through Costly Dresses Recently Made in Paris for that window you'd take some other

I changed to another room from which I could see through the closed blinds, and presently all the men and horses went away but one. The man color. I wouldn't have bought such a seemed to be hard bit.

"Sare he's a Dreadnaught, are you?" inch wide. These have two long, slen- he queried as he lifted up the animal's der initials embroidered in the corner big feet as if he expected to find : trade mark on the hoof.

Look here, Bowser, old man," replied squint-eye as he combed out the hors 's mane with his fingers. "this is to be a square deal. Any man as knows you knows that you are 'up' on horseflesh. Might just as well try to deceive a born jockey as you. He's a Decadnaught or I don't want a cent.

"A little old," said Mr. Bowser, as he looked into the horse's mouth. Well, how old?

Past eight.'

"I won't deny it, Bowser-no, I won't. What would be the use? That hoss is in his ninth year, but that's in his favor. He's settled. He knows of 'em! ' "Feet a little off, I see?"

"Just a little dry, and that's the fault of the stable-boy. Two or three poultices will bring 'em out all O. K. "Isn't exactly my color," said Mr. both eyes.

Don't I know that that is a boss don't you know it, and won't you pay twenty-five dollars extra on account

er whistling softly to himself for a are fastened just above the velvet with minute, he said:

"Well, Peters, what's the lowest?" cent less to any human being."

vacant lot.

Well, say \$175."

slowly turned about, "don't I know was of ivory crepe lisse, and you know that I'm sacrificing that embroidered in hoss? Isn't he worth \$250 of any paniers; and having black draperies man's money just as he stands? And of Louis XVI ivory watered silk, min-sider it practically impossible to press you want to split hairs with a man who gled with narrow stripes of old pink is square with you!"

and I'll count out the money."

hands. Mr. Browser had no sooner tied him up in the stall than he started pink and electric green ribbons. after hay and oats. He was hardly pointed, low corsage was of Louis XVI. out of sight when I heard an awful silk; plastrons of tulle with tiny pink thrashing in the barn and went out and green ribbons run through pink there to find the beast cribbing and velvet bretelles; show puffed sleaves, kicking. He pulled back and broke strewn with innumerable ends of nar his halter while I was there and as I row ribbons. couldn't do any thing I ran into the house. Not a word was said until after dinner. Mr. Bowser was just bursting light-blue English crape shot with aged to hold in until we were clear of the dining-room, then he said:

"I've bought a horse. The doctor had advised me to ride in the saddle for my health.'

"What is the matter with your

realth?"

"Lung trouble." ·Oa! I didn't know it. Well, are ou going to ride?'

Just going to saddle! Watch us a we come down the alicy." I watched. The horse came first and when the dust settled I saw Mr. Bowser lying on his back on the ground. It seemed the horse objected o saddle exercise. I ran out to assist Mr. Bowser, but he got on his feet and

waved me off and explained: "I-I think somebody seared him! Go in and mind the baby."

When a boy brong it the horse back Mr. Bowser tied him up and broke the ree was struck the water in the pond itchfor's over his bae a and he looked began sinking and in a few days the a down-hearted that evening that I soud was perfectly dry.

pared his feelings. The next day he rrowed a buggy and harnessed the rs to it, and there was a runaway and a smash-up, and Mr. Bowser came com with a cut in his scalp and two

e h gone.

We had the brute for about a month, luring which time he devoured a ton if hay, twenty bushels of oats and several bushels of carrots and never gained an ounce of flesh. He tore the manger out, kicked down all the partitions, and kept up such a row o' nights that the police threatened to make a case of it. I was determined not to say any thing, and Mr. Bowser wouldn't broach the subject, but one day I saw him sneak into the barn with a stranger, and I slipped out and heard the grasses sown should ripen-together, the man say to him:

is not only twenty-five years old, but pasture the grass should not be allowed he's a cribber, a runaway and all to rise to the seed head. In fact, it that's bad! II isn't worth ten dol- should be pastured close enough to see lars!"

""H-he isn't!"

opening the door and letting him go." Mr. Bowser finally sold him to a peddier for \$15, and that night 1 couldn't help but remark: "Shall you buy another horse, Mr.

Bowser?" "Shall I! That's a pretty question to ask me, when you know that it was your treatment of this animal that both for meadow and pasture, the

made him act so! Another horse! Not

while you are around!"-Detroit Free

AN ELEGANT TROUSSEAU.

The wedding gown is of thickly coated gros de Naples. The narrowplaited court train is over four yards long; near the tournure it is shaped into two smalls wings, on which the long point of the corsage rests. The heavy train and the front drapery are softened in effect by an underskirt made entirely of Malines illusion thickly quilled at the lower edge, then twisted into bands and bows, In the twists nestle garlands of orange blossoms. In contradistinction to the invariable French rule that a wedding dress must be high in the neck, this is cut low in V shape and trimmed with soft illusion quillings, garnished with orange-blossom buds; elbow sleeves of ure. For lands subject to occasional illusion. Over this toilette will be thrown a veil, made to order, of rare point applique: this will extend to the edge of the train and fall over the bride's face a la Juive. The bridal wreath, made in the form of a diadem, will be of orange blossoms mixed with a few branches of myrtle. It is the style at present to mingle the French and German, emblematic blossoms and leaves. An elegant reception dress is a com-

bination of faded pink and old gold what's what. No prancing around to silk. Two wide panels, which are scare your wife when he sees a bit of gathered about the waist; separate in Ah! Bowser, but you've front and reveal wide bands of pink bought horses before to-day-hundreds | ined with gold and artistically knotted into clongated loops, the last ones resting on the lower flounce of the skirt. The left panel of old gold is heavily covered with sheaves of wheat inease I in bands of arabesqued embroidery, with gold thread in relief Bowser, as he stood off and squinted and edged all around with drooping roller over the whole. Even if the lightness of the kernel and the entire olives of gold; the right panel is of pale "See here, Bowser, don't take me pink. The train is made of two de- will be done the grass. Do not turn nothing but a mass of starch. It is whose lower edge is heavily fringed. color-dirt and dust-proof-best in and the other of amber-velvet lined in account pasture a meadow in the the world to stand the sun? And with pink, and arranged to look as if spring from which a crop is expected compared to our common dent varieties. u ned by accident. The pointed and decollete corsage of pink-silk has am- Chicago Tribune. ber-velvet bretelles and a plastron of Mr. Bowser looked pleased, and aft- old-gold lace; the sleeves of the same bands of velvet. Ab we, two points of old-gold silk come from the shoulder "Two hundred, Bowser, and not a and form caps over the sleeves. The whole of the bodice is trimmed with drooping olives of gold.

The squint-eyed man put on an in- These two dresses were the only ones jured look and turned his gaze into a to which trains were attached. The other gowns looked more girlish in their simplicity and grace. One ball "Mr. Bowser," he replied, as he dress was particularly effective. It stripes. with and electric green; the whole thrown 'Oa, well, lead him into the barn over an old pink underdress. The tront of the skirt was irregularly And that's the way the horse changed draped with crepe lisse, caught up by loose rosettes and long ends of old

A pale-blue silk dinner dress has a skirt edge I with flaffy flounces of to tell me of his purchase, but he man- small blue pearls. The left side is a nass of irregularly-placed pinked ine drapery on the other side is panled with a wide band of ivory satin, esting on small garlands of honeycickles. A black drapery of blue silk orms wings about the tournure. The tant. To meet our ideal, it should be orsage of blue silk has a pointed dastron of tulle, embroidered with and wedge-shaped below. This shape mail blue pearls; the bretelles of of kernel is usually closely packed on hamming-bird satin are frimmed with the cob, which is to be desired. The carl fringe. The short sleeves of kernel should be well glazed over at the ulle have appliques of humming-birds top. The absence of this, or what is on the shoulders. - Paris Cor. N. Y. . ribune.

-Lightning struck a tree near Nevin, Ind., the other day. Near the ee was a large pond. Soon after the

#### GRASS VARIETIES.

Advantages of Changing Waste Lands

We do not pay sufficient attention to the stocking of permanent pastures. All lands that will produce good grass, but which are too rough or otherwise unsuited to cultivation, should be seeded down to a variety of grasse and kept as permanent pastures. Varie ties not suited to one area will retain toothold in other spaces and prevent any weak spots, the whole in the end forming a dense, compact sod that will farnish early and late pasture and will not be poached by the stock grazing thereon. In the meadow it is necessary that

or nearly so. Meadow grasses are to "Bowser, you're a fool! That beast be cut and cured into hay. In the that the herbage shall always be ten der and succulent. It will be "No, sir! You'll save money by of advantage on every farm if all hilly, rocky, stumpy land be laid down to permanent pasture, the latter at least until the stumps can be easily removed. It is the best possible use to which such lands can be put. To assist in this the following list, with the quantities of seed to be sown, will be worthy of trial. The list is tabulated omissions in the meadow column being varieties not adapted to meadows. The list is for good meadow and pasture soils such as our prairie loams are composed of. The totals are pounds of

The state of the s		
	Seed.	Seed.
Good Meadow Soils.	for hay.	poun is
Timothy	12	10
Red clover (biennial)		
Red clover (perennial)		
Orchard grass		
Meadow fescue	2	
Meadow foxtaii	0	
Blue grass		
Bed top		
itye grass.		
Fowl meadow		
White clover		
	-	
Total	37	4

These quantities of seed may seem large to some. They are not so for pasture, and the best cultivators now, ow heavily for hay. It gives a tull burden of fine grass quickly, and there are no weak spots. The list gives seven varieties for hay and eleven for partoverflow the following list may be

Lands subject to overflow.	Seed, hay, pounds,	Seed.  pasture  pounds
Fowl meadow	8	11
Alsike	6	
Pall fescue	5	
Rough-stalked meadow	4	
Blue-grass		1
Red-top	4	
l'imothy	5	
florin	0	
Meadow soft-grass	4	
erennial clover	0	
White clover	0	
		-
Total	36	40
		AT THE PARTY OF TH

soil as to its upper surface must be brought into the finest possible tilth. The seed should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the seed simply rolled in. If the land was properly prepared last fall the seed may be sown in a light snow and left without covering. It will in this case be found advisable as soon as the soil becomes firm to pass the grass is up, if the soil be dry, no harm absence of corneous matter, it being stock into the pasture until the grass is well up and the sward firm, and on to be cut the succeeding summer. -

### CORN CULTIVATION.

Notes On the Principal Points to Be Con-sidered in Seed Selection.

We firmly believe that the matter of color is of no importance, economically considered, hence do not discuss it. The matter of prime importance is to secure the largest possible yield of shelled corn, and to this all other points are subordinate. It is of much importance that the ears by true to type, have even diameters, good length, well-shaped kernels, and all the kernels be hard and well glazed. We conthe first point too far, as nature is not likely to permit the percent, of shelled corn to become so great as injuriously to affect the cob. At present seventy pounds of ears, or fifty-six pounds of shelled corn, is customarily taken as a bushel. This allows twenty per cent. for cob, yet we have grown corn which on accurate test gave less than twelve per cent. of cob to every bushel of shelled corn.

This much-to-be-desired point of large per cent, of shelled corn can be truly said to be the culmination of the lesser points. For without securing a true, well-bred type of ear there is no certainty that the results obtained one year will be realised the next. Evenfiles of blue silk, mingled here and | sess of diameters at butt and tip, and here with puffs of crape. The light- being well filled over at these points, are of great importance. The rows should be straight, and selected with a a which are embroidered flocks of view of eliminating the prominent furmy humming-birds of light plumage from between the rows, which is so often noticed. The shape of kernel is also impor-

head without attempting to escape. square or nearly so on the outer end.

sometimes called hackberry corn, indicates that the corneons matter has not extended upward from the base of the kernel far enough to maintain its full shape, hence it crinkles at the outer end. Besides being rough to handle, there is an actual de ficiency of the valuable portion of the kernel. This corneous matter can be easily distinguished by making a cross section of the kernel, the starchy matter being much whiter than it. In flint corn it extends clear over the end of the kernel, hence their full oval appearance.

On the presence or absence of the corneous matter depends the hardness of the kernel, and also, to some extent, the specific gravity. as a evidenced by the soft corns, of which we will speak later.

The matter of actual dimensious of ear must be suited to the locality where grown and the habits of the variety, Some of the small-cared sorts are very late, and some of those with quite large ears are reasonably early. One year ago we made a very extensive examination of forty-four varieties of dent corn, grown side by side, to learn what we might about the typical ear for this Intitude.

The average of these varieties are well expressed in the following tables:

pt	September 12 and previous.	Twenty-six varieties, rinening	little less than fourteen rows.	Forty four varieties, averaging a	VADERUSS.
	2.4	3.4	4	8.6	Average length in
16	16	ž	"	#	Averag number of
100.8	81.0	91.9	86.0	8	Average yield in bush
19. 1	10. 6	10. 8	11.16	11.15	Acer ige w light of rot to bushel of shelled corn. Pounds.
September !	September	September 1	September !	Septembert	Average tin

2 0 7 1 5 The average of the forty-four varieties gave too late a time of ripening, hence we aimed to ge, an average which would eliminate this and also bring out the points of greatest importance economically. By making an average on the basis of number of rows we did not seenre an average date of ripening within the limit of what is considered the corn season, but did bring out some good points, as that the fewer rows tend to greater length of ear, less yield, the greater per cent, of cob than the many rowed sorts. The latter, however, average two days later in ripening.

The second comparison was on

varieties ripening within the corn season and those later. Twenty-six fell within the date, eighteen later. In this comparison the later sorts show a little greater length of ear, number of rows in both are equal, greater yield with the later sorts, much less weight of cob To start a meadow or a pasture the with earlier ones, and nine days difference in average time of ripening. These comparisons have quite a bearing on the value of length of ear, number of rows, etc., and will bear some study. I wish to speak distinctly concerning several varieties of soft corn which are now being offered for sale, and in fact have been quite largely sold in the past. This race or species of corn can be easily identified by the make a white flour when ground. Economically, it is utterly valueless and all will do well to let it alone .--Wm. B. Alwood, in Ohio Farmer.

## CONCERNING BADGERS.

Prominent Characteristics of These Inter-esting and Plucky Creatures.

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Badgers have never been familiar to people in the Eastern States, but are common in the Northwest. Their habits of life are suited to an open country, with a dry soil, such as lies along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. In the "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" there is given a good and entertaining account of these creatures. Badgers are more commonly found round prairie-dog towns than anywhere lse, and they get their chief food by ligging up the prairie-dogs and gopher. with their strong forearms and long. stout claws. They are not often found wandering away from their homes in he daytime, but if so caught, are easily run down and killed. A badger s a most desperate fighter, and an overmatch for a covote, his hide being very thick, and his form so squat and strong that it is hard to break his back and legs, while his sharp teeth grip like a steel trap. A very few s conds allow him to dig a hole in the ground, into which he can back all except his head; and when thus placed, with his rear and flanks protected, he can beat off a dog many times his own size. A young badger one night came up round the ranch-house, and began gnawing at some bones left near the door. Hearing the noise, one of my men took a lantern and went outside. The glare of the light seemed to make the badger stupid, for after looking at the lantern few moments, it coolly turne l and went on eating the scraps of flesh on the boues, and was knocked on the

Youth's Companion. -"Young Prophet" writes: "Our club, the Junior Americus, has just made a series of forecasts on the Presidential nominations for 1888. Shall I send them to you?" No, no, young man, don't send them; bring them; we can then get at you more easily. We got a foresast at one of you fellows last week, and he was heard to say, as they loaded him into the ambulance, "What will be the good of elections after the world is destroyed? -Bur-