A Locksmith's Discourse on Some of the Peculiarities of His Cus-

[New York Sun.] "Oh, no, I wouldn't care for thieves' trade-it isn't worth a cent. But give me the servants' trade and all the nightkey business, and I would do well. New York is the greatest place on earth in which to sell night keys. Did you know that night keys are generally lost near men's own houses? The reason is that many men when they have been a little indiscreet at the club commence to make elaborate preparations for entering their houses while they are still a half a block or more away. They will get the key ready first, and while they are pulling their clothing straight or fixing their hat, will lose it.

"A customer of this kind that I had for six years told me once how he got a lesson. It seems that he always had to work on a particular plan-couldn't help it. He would first take out his key, and then sit on his doorstep to pull off his boots. During the latter operation he would lay down his key and lose it and be obliged to ring. Sometimes he would lose both the key and his boots, but he never dared to mention the fact at the breakfast table. He asked me once-it was the day after Christmas-to guess what present his wife had given him. Well, sir, it consisted of eleven night keys and three pairs of boots. Between the servant girl and the milkman the crop had been gathered in and given to the

the old lady in a single year. "There's one fact that I never could account for, and that is how men with good memories otherwise will fail in the matter of keys. A man sent for me down town on three occasions to pick a lock for him when he had the key about him each time. He was one of the regular losers, and had tried all sorts of ways to get over the habit. At last he tied the key around his neck. When he sent for me he was trying one pocket after another in a perfect fury. Just as I got the picker to work he yelled, 'Great Jerusalem! Here it is around my neck!' He did the same thing

"How do people in general lose keys? Well, with them it is mere carelessness and forgetfulness, and they generally find them again. It requires a genuine key crank to lose a key instantaneously, completely and forever. Some folks, mostly women, lose keys from a habit they have of playing with them. You will notice they often dangle or twirl them around their forefinger, and if they only remember-which they generally do-to twirl them over a boat rail or a bridge rail or a grating of some kind, they only do what I would generally be prepared to expect of

"Men in general lose keys by leaving them at home or at their offices. I have noticed that my key business has improved considerable since elevated railroads came in: they make some people hasty and careless. I have also noticed that people who live out of town and do business in the city buy a great many keys. Their whole mind in the morning seems to be bent on catching their train.

"Babies and young children get away with lots of keys. I don't see how they dispose of them so effectually. I know of three deaths from key swallowing. If a key gets crossways castor oil is of no use. Yes, castor oil still has the call in these cases. The old notion of making a baby swallow a lock as a cure for swaldowing a key has no practical value."

Inconvenient to Interview. [Globe-Democrat.]

The honor of an audience with the king of Burmah involves some inconveniences. In spite of the frightful sun of that country it is strictly forbidden to open a parasol after passing the first palace gate, and then one must cross an enormous courtyard bareheaded, without any shade except a little fan. One must also either avoid passing before the central gates of the palace building, or else do so with the body bent almost at right angles. Finally, when you come to the side door, by which alone it is lawful to enter, you must leave your shoes at the bottom of the stairs and walk for several hundred yards over the scorching planks until you reach the throne hall. where you must squat, taking care to hide your feet as much as possible until the king deigns to issue from his private apartments. When he does come he speaks from behind a screen, and a -confidential attendant repeats his august words.

A Million of the "Queer."

(Exchange,) I stopped with a friend in the rogues' gallery of the treasury the other day for a few moments, writes a Washington correspondent. It is a small room about a dozen feet square and its walls are lined with the photographs of counterfeiters of all ages, sexes, and races. The secret service of the government has several thousands of these photographs, which it keeps in this way and in large scrap albums. Here all the counterfeit money seized is kept in a great iron cupboard at one end of the room. In one compartment of this there are \$1,000,000 of counterfeit paper, bank-notes and shinplasters tied up in bundles and piled up until the compartment is almost full to bursting. Each note has the word "bad" punched out of it, and nearly every one of the makers of these many kinds of notes has a lodging in some state penitentiary. In the compartment below are bags of counterfeit gold and silver, representing hundreds of thousands of dollars, and in others at the sides are plates, dies and weapons used by the counter-

Cheap Decorations. [Inter Ocean.]

Those wealthy Americans, who pine for royal decorations, will be gratified to learn that they can purchase the ribbon of the Order of Isabella of Spain for the trifling sum of \$800; for \$900 they can belong to the Order of the Lion and the Sun, and for the sum of \$1,000 the sultan will permit them to wear on their manly bosoms the Star of the Medjidich. Why not cultivate a

A Magnificent City Where Every One

Seems Happy. [Paris Cor. St. Louis Republican.] The "dream of my life is realized"-I am in Paris! I have been here three weeks, and all that was ever written in regard to this "gay city" does not do it justice. It is grand, and it is certainly, as the French call it, the most beautiful city in the world. I was delighted with New York, but I am charmed with Paris! It is a city of grandeur, a city of palaces, grand churches, statuary, immense parks, paintings and art of every description-superb and magnificent! The streets are broader than any in America; the houses, all of stone, built tight together for squares and squares. The houses all run up six, seven and eight stories high, with strange rounding roofs, with dormer windows, and people live way up in their skylights. They make use of

every space. The country from Havre, where we arrived, to Paris is beautiful. The silk. farms and houses and quaint villages were so picturesque, and the peasants, in their strange costumes, were so pretty, reminding me of pictures I have seen. Every inch of ground is cultivated, and so clean. We went through Normandy, Rouen and St. Etienne-all lovely places-and here and there in these villages are magnificent summer residences of the nobility. But Paris! I am wild about it! I see so much, and there is so much excitement in this city and so much to admire, that I can't sleep. The boulevards at night are as crowded as our veiled prophet procession nights, only their streets are so much wider. At night they are ablaze with light. I never saw a city where they burned so much gas at night in the streets as this. There are such crowds of people that from the windows it looks as if you could walk on their heads. The streets are paved in stone, and some in asphaltum. They run cars and busses, built like the late St. Louis herdics, but much larger-two stories high-6 cents to ride inside and 3 cents on top, and they have little winding stairs to go on top. They are drawn by four horses abreast (circus style), big Normandy horses, and these, with cabs and all kinds of carriages, go rattling over the streets day and night. God help the horses!

Around all the cafes and restaurants and the "Grand hotel" are double rows of tables and chairs, and here people sit all day and I presume till midnight, drinking beer, champagne, vermouth, absinthe, and all kinds of liquors. They even have wine at breakfast, and still I see no one "tight." Every one seems

Salt Lake and Polygamy.

[J. Spencer Kennard in Inter Ocean.] The lake itself agreeably disappointed me. I had expected a naked shore salt encrusted, and a sluggish, slimy body of water. Instead of that it is an emerald in a setting of mountain glories, the waters transparent, and delightful to bathe in. Our bathing party was large, and the efforts of everybody to keep their feet under water were amusing. A favorite position with the ladies, I noticed, was to sit in the water clasping their knees, and so float at ease. Diving is an effort, and one needs to keep eyes and nose tightly closed to keep out the intensely salt water. When you come out you are covered with a fine salty film, which it takes some effort to entirely rub off.

Altogether Salt Lake and its city is a place for a noble, intelligent and prosperous community. It is yet a problem what its future will be. Mormonism does not seem vice, as some suppose, but it does mean gross ignorance and fanaticism. It will not be soon eliminatedfor many years it must govern Utah, but it will undergo modifications.

Polygamy will not be crushed out, but will be eliminated in the progress of enlightenment. Already many of the young men, and especially the young women, repudiate it. Intelligence will increase. As to the interference of congress, the intelligent Gentiles have no faith in anything congress may do, while the Mormons will meet any legislation with all the contempt, hatred, and cunning which fanatics know so well how to exhibit. The great body of these people are sincere, many of them religious, and in spite of polygamy they are not less virtuous than the average people of their class. They tend to the animal rather than the intellectual, but they are not depraved in feeling or purpose, as some imagine. Time and great wisdom and a certain element of charity, joined to the execution of righteous laws, will solve the Mormon problem.

"The Blue and the Gray."

[Chicago Times.]
Recently two Methodist ministers, one of Maine the other of Virginia, happened to meet at a conference of their church, and, after forming a friendship, discovered that during the late civil war they had fought against each other in every battle in which either had been engaged. Young men they were then, hardly out of their teens, and how little did they suspect that each was aiming his bullet at a heart destined to be dear to his own! Visits followed, and these ministers each found that his experience on one side during the war, when joined with that of his friend on the other, gained a significance and interest it had not before; each possessed the half of a whole story, and simulta-neously arose in their minds the desire that this whole story should be told. The result is that there has been prepared a book, which will soon be published, entitled "The Blac and the Gray," its chapters written alternately by the Rev. Mr. Garrish, of Bangor, Me., and the Rev. Mr. Hutchisson, of Fredericksburg, Va.

High Livers.

(Monroe Democrat.1 A whitefish-liver supper is the latest thing to tempt the appetites of Michigan epicures. The liver are fried like oysters, and when washed down with old wine or champagne are said to be most excellent. Another way is to boil and mince them, and when cold serve with salt, pepper and sharp vinegar. Whitefish gizzards nicely dressed and fried in butter are said to make an extaste for the beautiful and magnificent? who know what to eat and how to

FOR THE LADIES.

Fashion Dots. All fashionable shoes have fur about

the top.

Ruby and topaz jewels are the most fashionable this season.

Geranium pink is pretty and popular palor for evening wear. Necklaces of a single string of pearls

re fashionable for young ladies Dark cloth walking and calling cos-

tumes are trimmed with bands of beaver or black Rassian fur. Snake necklaces with diamond and ruby clasps are fashionable, but very

lew women care to wear them. Some dainty new handkerchiefs of finest cambric are embroidered above the

hem in wild roses. White silk grenadine with cords of pink, blue or crimson chenille is a fash- velvet plastron is a great resource. ionable material to combine with white

the centre.

Three French twists to the back of the air and a loosly curled bang is one of the latest and prettiest coiffures for a young lady.

Daggers and swords are fashionable stuck through the back hair. They should be of silver or gold. Some have tiny bells attached. Many of the imported opera cloake

former shows all colors in a soft, heavy pile, and the latter the feathers of the on the other in a fantastic design. Antimacassars of antique lace and broad satin ribbon of two vividly contrasting shades are in vogue again, and

broad ribbon on the back of a handsome Marble mantels are judiciously covered up with beautiful valances of lambrequins of satin, velvet and plush. Window lambrequins now match that on the mantel of a bedroom. Lambrequins are not used for parlors, except

where they are of an unnscally rich de-

For a dining-room the prettiest and not too expensive cartains one can have are those made either of dark maroon or green felt or Canton flannel. A band or of gold about a foot from the bottom and top of the curtains, sewed on with herring-bone stitch, make them effective as well as comfortable.

Some of the new shot silks are very charming, and when the colors are well chosen an evening dress of this description is about the prettiest and most becoming one a lady can wear; but where the two colors are not finely blended, then a shot silk is execuable. Silver and rose, amber and crimson, peach color and sapphire, gold and white, and pale mauve and gold are all absolutely beautiful. These silks are made up both short and trained, the richest imported models being made in the latter style, with trimmings of lace and flow The short costumes, designed for dinner and visiting dress, are combined with garnet, dark royal blue, laurel green, or seal brown veivet, the panels, revers, collar, and cuffs being made of the velvet.

Facts About the Fair.

Gerster was again thirty years old on

Queen Victoria is having painted a picture of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

Mrs. Zelda Seguin hopes soon to cut loose from opera and devote her time to musical comedy.

Miss Elaine Goodale, one of the "Sky Farm sisters," is a teacher in the Hampton Indian school.

Miss Flora Morrell was declared at a recent beauty contest, to be the handsomest young lady in St. Louis. Fanny Davenport is said to have been

born in 1835 Yet it will be years before she is old enough to vote. Sarah Wilson, a negress of seventy-

even, has been teaching a private school in New Haven for sixty years. Sara Bernhart learned to speak English n about seven months. She has "de lankvitch down to ze ver' fine point.',

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has placed over the door of her summer cottage by the sea, at Gloucester, this inscription: "Let your peace rest upon

Home Dressmaking.

The great resource this autumn for trimming and freshening up dresses of of former season in velvet. Velvet has been used very freely through the summer for trimming dresses of all tissues, even cotton ones, and will be still more so employed for autumn costames. Woolen dresses that have been cleaned, however good they may be, always require re-trimming. This year they are to be trimmed with dark-colored velvet. A deep color, cuffs and facing go a great way toward making a cleaned or dyed dress look new again. Then there are bands of velvet to be put on around the dge of flounces or draperies, and deep veivet vandykes to ornament the skirt that would look too plain or scant.

can make out of those we already posses. The fashion of dresses is not so think, a tragedy to those who feel. greatly altered that we cannot employ those of last year without looking old-fashioned. The dress having been entirely unpicked and dyed or cleaned, requires to be made up again complete-If the skirt was plaited, we must plait it again; but we can trim it with three or five strips of not very wide velvet, which will make it look quite modern. The vevlet must be sewn on plain over the material before this is plaited, so as to be plaited with it, for this is a characteristic trait of present fashions. The tournure or drapery at the back of the dress next claims our attention. It should be arranged, if possible, in sag-ging pugs, and be full but narrow. If the material is limp it will be well to cellent dish, much sought after by those line it with pretty stiff muslin to keep it was certainly superb, and I doubt if up. This back drapery really requires anything more expensive or elaborate no trimming, but we can add a bow of has ever been seen in this country.

velvet here and there-pretty star-shaped bows composed of many loops, and called here ctoiles de mere. There are

a number of different ways of looping up the front draperies of the dress; there is the tablier, paniers, shawl-points, diagonal scarf, full drooping pug, etc., etc. Whatever shape these draperies take they should be trimmed with strips of velvet to match the skirt. Paniers should not be too full, but plaited plain, and, slanted off to the back, losing themselves under the tournure. A tablier should be short and plaited on

the cross. As for the bodice, it is to be remembered that basques are now worn shorter lemon in the centre. than last year. It is easy to cut them shorter, curving them in well over the hips; then edge them with velvet ribbon, and adda collar, cuffs and buttons of the same. If the front of the bodice is a little worn, as is often the case, a should be made narrow, tapering at the waist, then enlarged again to the edge A very pretty gold lace-pin is in a de-- of the basque. A row of small ball sign of a horse shoe, with a spider web shaped buttons placed on each edge of woven over it, and a diamond spider in the plastron will look very nice. When the sleeves are worn one can generally manage, in skirts cover with plaits or draperies, to take some of the material under these for making fresh ones, replacing it by any fabric of the same color. Should the bodice be altogether too much worn, or have become too small, you have still the resource of making one of velvet, or of velveteen or cloth, when the dress is not worth one of velvet. It should be made quite er. are of Persian or peacock velvet. The plain, with rather a deep basque, and

needs no trimming. Jacket bodices, separate from the peacock in the natural tints, one placed dress, will be very fashionable this season, and most useful; on the other hand, when it is the skirt of a dress which has m st suffered (as is often the case in traveling or country costumes), the bodice and paniers, tunic or polonaise, ars used in preference to a bow of can be worn over a velveteen skirt; they can be trimed with velvet to match. Plastrons and vests offer vast resources

for freshening up dresses. If velvet is considered too expensive, plain cashmere or merino can be used for figured wollen dresses; checked or striped ones for plain costumes. If checked, the material should be cut slantways. It will look very well for trimming young girls' dresses of plain woolen meterial. Belts will be worn even with basque bodices, and fastened at the side with cocaade bow or a metal or pearl buckle.

AEOUT YOUR HEALTH.

Never pick a blister with a pin. needle is the only suitable thing.

A good gargle for a sore throat is made of vinegar and a little red pepper mixed with water. Coffee or tea should never be given children at night. They disturb the

cross and peevish. Coarse brown paper soaked in vinegar and placed on the forehead is good for a sick headache. If the evelids are gently bathed in cool water the pain in the head is generally al layeu.

Baking soda is one of the best known remedies for burns and scalds. It should be immediately applied either wet or dry. It almost instantly relieves the burning sensation and helps to heal.

When putting glycerine on chapped hands first wash them thoroughly in soap and water, and when not quite dry rub in the glycerine. This process will be found much better than the old

On rising in the morning always put on the snoes and stockings the first thing. Never walk about in the bare feet, or stand on oil cloth. Even in summer time this is a dangerous and unhealthy practice.

emetics is salt and water, the quantity being two tablespoonfuls of salt to about a pint of tepid water. It acts fairy tales and fables of youthful literpromply and has the advantage of always being near at hand.

hands should get up a brisk circulation ast before retiring by rubbing the entire body with coarse flannel or a Turkish towel. Rub regularly and briskly until in a good glow. This is also good for sleeplessness.

One of the best cures for croup, and one which is always at hand, is to dip strips of flanuel in very bot water and then bind tightly about the throat. Remove as soon as cold and apply others. A cold in the chest can also be cured by wetting several thicknesses of flannel in hot water laying it upon the chest.

One of the best and most strengthening drinks, as well as a pleasant one, to give a delicate child, is made by beating up an egg in a tumbler with a little sugar until it froths, then fill it with rich milk and have the child drink at once. The nourishment in the egg and milk combined will sustain the system all day if nothing else is taken.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The Grief of the morrow is not to be eaten to-day .- Oriental. Contact with the world either breaks

or hardens the heart. He who knows only his own side of the case, knows little of that.

Variety of mere nothings gives more Before making up new autumn or winter dresses let us, then, see what we pleasure than uniformity of something. The world is a comedy to those who

Love without esteem cannot reach far, nor rise very high; it is an angel with but one wing.

A \$105,000 Dress.

[Cor. Boston Herald.] The most noticeable feature of a recent evening at Saratoga was the magnificence of the costumes of the ladies. Perhaps the most costly of these was worn by Mrs. Moore, the wife of a Philadelphia millionaire. One who professed to have accurate information on the subject told me that she wore laces and siks which cost \$30,000, and also diamoids that were valued at \$75,000. This makes \$105,000 for one evening outfit. Whatever the cost, the toilet

A Few Household Hints.

Little brass legged tables are the most fashionable upon which to serve afternoon tea. They are covered with a

dainty lace cloth. To keep knives and forks in good condition when not in use, dust the blades and prongs with fine y-powdered quicklime and keep them wrapped in flanuel.

Oyster plates are said to be out of Raw oysters must now be fashion. served on single shells, buried in a mass of snow, ice and celery, with a bit of

Ice cream is no longer served in bricks. At one dinner party lately it was made up into the shape of a large watermelon, and the guests were served each a slice on a dainty glass dish.

Square tables of mahogany for the dining-room are superseding the roundcornered ones of black walnut. Everybody now has a piece of heavy canton flannel beneath the tablecloth.

FLOATING ISLAND. -Beat yolks of three eggs until very light; sweeten and flavor to taste; stir into a quart of boiling milk, cook till it thickens; then cool, pour into a low glass dish; whip the the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten, and set over a boiling dish of hot water to cook. Take a tablespoon and drop the whites on top of the cream, far enough apart so that the "little white islands" will not touch each oth-

PARSNIP STEWS .- Three slices of salt pork, boil one hour and a half; scrape six parsnips, cut in quarters, lengthwise; add to the pork and let boil one-half hour, then add a few potatoes and let

LEMON PUDDING .- Four eggs, four lemous, grated, bread crumbs to thickand one cup of milk. Steam three hours.

WHEAT MUFFINS .- One quart of flour, two tabespoonfuls of flour, five eggs, a teast conful of soda disolved in hot water, two teaspoonfuls of cream tarter, milk enough to make a thick batter.

CINNAMON ROLLS .- Take a piece of pie crust, roll it out and cut in narrow strips; sprinkle cinnamon over it and roll up tight; put in a tin which has been well oiled with butter; bake tntil brown.

PUDDING SAUCE.—Rub well together until light, four large tablespoonfuls of light brown sugar, two ounces of butter; stir into a teacup of boiling water, quickly and well, until it has disolved; on no account omit stirring constantly till well disolved, or it will loose its lightness; add grated nutmeg to taste.

COEN BREAD .- Three cups of corn meal, two cups of flour, half a cup of nerve system and make the children sugar, one and a half cups of sweet milk, five eggs, four teaspoonfuls of baking

LEMON BETTER FOR TARTS. - One pound pulverized sugar; whites of six eggs; and yolks of two; three lemons, incluling grated rind and juice; cook twenty minutes over a slow fire, stirring all the while.

English Art Progress.

[Jos. Hatton in Harper's Magazine.] Art schools have sprung up all over he land; Lambeth has competed with Worcester, and both with the great potteries of the continent; Durham and Kidderminster have vied with the carpet ooms of Brussels and the hand-weavers of Persia and Turkey: Birmingham and Sheffield have sought to perpetuate classic models in their metal wares; Manchester, Bradford and Belfast have consulted the best schools of design and color for their textile fabrics; the illustrated newspapers have given the In case of poisoning, one of the best cottage and the nursery artistic substitutes for poor German prints; famous draughtsmen have adorned the ature with characteristic forms of beauty; the painter has left his garret People subjected to cold feet and among the London chimney-pots; and once more English architects and builders are erecting English houses in which all that was useful and picturesque in the "Old Kensington" and "Queen Anne" styles is restored and adapted to our greater knowledge and better sanitary skill, and more or less idealized through the impulse of the reaction that has set in against whitewashing church-wardens and the other Goths and Vandals of the interregnum now

happily at an end. A New Industry.

[Texas Siftings.] "Let's go out and take a drink?" "Well,-er-you see, I can't leave ust now-not, anyway, until the affair

breaks up. "What's the reason you can't leave before the thing winds up; got a lady "No, I haven't got any lady, but-er

-you see I'm hired to entertain these people for the evening-and-andthese clothes I've got on belong to Col. Yerger, and I don't think he has quite got enough confidence in me to leave the house with 'em. I see him looking down this way now. I'm a stranger in in these parts. But I've got a chuin down at the foot of the stairs. His clothes ain't good enough to come up here in, and I guess he'll be only too glad to go out and take a drink with

The Right Sort of Education.

[Boston Herald.]
If labor is to be rightly honored, if skilled labor is still to be possible, if educated insight into the possibilities of industry is to be maintained, the publie schools must be industrial, side by side, with intellectual education. The intellectual may come first or second, it matters little which; but it must have its proper complement. The young men brought up on farms and educated in practical industries have again and again outstripped those who had only the book-trained brain; and the work of the kindergartens in teaching children, especially young children, the use of the hand, has been recognized as one of the great factors in education. Depending as we do upon the public schools for nearly everything that shapes the lives of our youth, too much attention can not be given to their education in these practical ways.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Advice to au egotistical blower: Shut down your wind, oh!

Macbeth was the first man mentioned as having been ruined by Banquo.

Many a young man who works hard during the day allows his hands to go waist during the evening.

Many a woman who does not know even the multiplication table can "figure" in society.

A negro may be a pick-pocket, but he can never be said to belong to the lightfigured gentry. The following is an extract from a smart boy's composition on "Babies":

"The mother's heart gives 4th joy at the baby's 1st 2nd." A little book just published is entitled "How to Talk." A copy should be placed in the hands of every barber in

the land. A guileless girl wrote to her lover thus: "Don't come to see me any more just yet, John, for father has been having his boots half soled, and two rows

of nails around the toes." It was a lady from the Emerald Isle who said: "Shure, an' me sou Pat has been lyin' flat on his back wid the fever these four weeks, as silent as a moke, yallin' 'Water! water!' all the time."

A young man who sat upon a black piece of iron in a blacksmith shop, and unceremoniously sprang seven feet in the air with a wild shrick of dispair, says he don't think much of Hot Springs as a health resort.

Whenever you see a cannil al with thick lips trotting around with a circus you can put him down as nothing more than a beef-eater. The true cannibal all boil together until the potatoes are has thin lips and a nose half long enough to pull.

A tramp reached into the pantry window of an out-of-town house the other en, sugar to sweeten, one cup of suet night and tried to steal a pound of butter, but it was so strong it drew him in and whistled for the dog. The tramp vows he will never tackle any more country butter.

A French magistrate has been greatly perplexed over a case submitted to him for adjudication. A butcher was about to pay a drover 100 francs, when the note fell in a dish of gravy. The butcher snatching it up and waving it in the air to dry, when the drovers' dog made a spring at it and swallowed the precious morsel. The butcher maintains the drover's dog had collected the deb', and the justice for weeks has vainly been seeking for a law or precedent for

The Royal Humane Society's medal has been voted to a young English lady named Loyd, for saving a boy aged ten. The boy fell off the quay, at Cowes, into deep water, and was being washed some distance by the heavy sea and strong tide when Miss Loyd, who was walking on the sea wall, plunged into the sea with her clothes on swam out to the boy, and with great difficulty brought him safely to the shore.

During the night a caterpiller crawled into the stocking of a daughter of Joseph L. Johnston, who lives at Indian Run. Its presence was not discovered when she put the stocking on, nor until her foot commenced to pain, and the stockwas taken off to see what was wrong. She became very sick and for two or three days her life was despaired of. She is now better, and it is thought she will fully recover.

The heaviest trout caught in Lock Leven, Scotland, this season weighed four and three quarter pounds, and the total number, 14,000, weighed about 13,000 pounds. It is not uncommon for enthusiastic anglers to begin work at 5 o'clock in the morning and keep two and sometimes three rods plying vigorously until 10 o'clock at night.

A Life-Long Debauch. [Philadelphia Times.]

"No, I'm obliged to you, I don't drink," replied Judge Gibbons, of Lancaster, in the bar-room of the Cirard house. "I am 63 years old and have never used tobacco in any form, never have tasted malt or spirituous liquors, never have been at a horse race or attended a circus or a theatre. "Yours has been an exemplary life,

judge," replied The Times man. "Well, I don't know that it has," continued the judge, sadly. "I am, after all, no better than other men; for the past forty-eight years I have been the abject slave to one ungovernable appetite. This indulgence has gained such absolute control of me that I can not exist four or five hours without gratifying it. I resolve and re-resolve to break it off, but I am weakvery weak-and finally yield. I can

not go half a day without it. No, I

daren't travel where I can't obtain it.

It is killing me. Twenty years ago I

weighed 220 pounds. Now I weigh 120. It is destroying my life, slowly but surely. I shall die of it." "What form does this deadly dissipation take?" asked the reporter, in amazement, prepared for an appalling

"Mush and milk," was the solemn and humiliating rejoinder.

Church Property in Gin Palaces. [Demorest's Monthly.]

Canon Wilberforce is calling the attention of the people of England to the great revenues which the Established church derives from its gin palaces, beer houses and even more disreputable establishments. Of course, the dignitaries of the Episcopal church did not originally invest in this kind of property, but in the leases they negotiated for long terms of years, the houses were sub-let for disreputable purposes. A recent investigation shows, however, that a very large portion of the revenue of the church comes from these unhallowed resources. The agitation of this matter will hasten the day when there will be a separation of church and state in England.

Told Her No.

Dion Boucicault says Mrs. Langtry asked him if she was as handsome as Mary Anderson, and he told her no.

North Dakota is as large as England, twice as large as Ohio, and nearly half as large as France.