Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adven-Stranger than Fiction.

from him for three years. The last weight of the body is 600 pounds. Idaho. No tidings have come from him across the coffin. since then. His father has been constantly searching for him for nine years. Not long ago he inserted an advertisement in a Salt Lake newspaper, describing his son minutely, among other things saving that he was left-handed, and asking for information concerning the missing young man. A reply to this advertisement was received from a man in Salt Lake City, who said his name was Bryce R. Blair, answering exactly the description of the Carbondale man, even der, Wy., and had been there about nine years. Young Blair's parents, while unable to account for the long absence of their son, had no doubt that they had found him at last. The clue was followed up, but, although the Bryce Blair in Lander is the exact double of the Carbondale man of the same name, in age, size, weight and peculiarities, he proved

Many have read the announcement which has been made that the new mining town of "Creede, Col., has electric lights," but few are aware of the phenomenal time occupied in the construction of the plant. The idea of equipping the plant was conceived at noon, February 1. Before the day was over the Creede Electric Light and Power Company was organized and incorporated. supplies were ordered and placed aboard a special train of cars at Denver and everything necessary for the complete equipment of a model electric light plant, for are and incandescent lighting by midnight of the same day were on their way to the modern mining camp. Creede was in sight Tuesday night, February 2, and by daybreak the following morning a gang of laborers was put to work breaking ground and getting the foundations of the power house ready. The work progressed night and day and the electric current was turned on at 11.15 p. m., Saturday, February 6. The actual time occupied in completing the plant, erecting the buildings and placing the machinery in position was from February 3, 7 a. m., to February 6, 11.15 p. m., less than a week after the machinery was purchased in Denver, over 300 miles away, and this young town was given the latest luxury of civilization.

THE New Zealand Herald describes a at the North Manukau Heads as beaconlight keeper, was out in his boat, about six miles down the harbor, when it was struck by a squall and swamped, and the occupant left in the water. Jacobson dived, and endeavored to relieve the ballast, but without success. He then grasped an oar, and, being a good swimmer, struck out for land; but as a strong tide was running he was swept down the harber a distance of three miles. At that point he was attacked by a large shark, which grabbed at his hand. He protected himself, however, with the oar, which he tried to ram down the shark's throat. The fish then made a circle round him, and renewed the attack. By this time, however, Jacobson had his sheath-knife drawn, and desperately stabbed the shark, ripping its side open, so that the water became red with blood. A further attack was made, when Jacobson again stabbed the monster near the tail, and it swam away. At that time a boat came in sight, and Jacobson, exhansted, was hauled into the boat, having been in the water two hours and thirty minutes.

As amusing story is told by the noted geologist, Clarence King, of an investi- habit. gation he made of an alleged silver mine in Utah. He undertook the task at the Nev., between a bulldog and a lynx, reinstance of certain capitalists who proposed to buy the property, which was represented to be of enormous value. Appearances were certainly very much in its favor. On the way down the shaft the walls on every hand gleamed brightly with shining ore in the light thrown by the lamps and the sides of the drifts were equally beautiful to the eye of the observing expert. However, while examining the rock more critically, he noticed by chance a coarse thread hang ing out of it. Ordinarily threads do not grow in rock, and the finding of this one led to the discovery of the whole swindle; for the fact was developed that the owner of the mine had taken a great quanti-ty of galena, reduced it to powder, made still more important find has now been enough and all monosyllables. Without it with water into a plaster, and carefully stuccoed the entire walls of shaft and drifts with the material. The plaster was carried for this purpose in gunny sacks, a thread from which got mixed in

inal court in Paris on an accusation of met with a somewhat singular death the having poured molten lead into the ear of her husband while he was lying in a with a pet mouse, which bit her on the dranken sleep. The defense maintained that the deed of which the defendant was and in spite of the efforts of physicians, accused was utterly impossible because blood poisoning set in and the child died. the sleeper would have been immediately awakened through the terrible pain caused by the molten lead. This had not happened, but the man had continued in his sleep. To prove this theory, two medical men were called as expert Candidates must give certificate of abilwitnesses. To prove their point the ity, experience and good character. doctors poured molten lead into the ears of (wo sleeping dogs. The poor brutes immediately jumped up with a piteous howl of pain, rolled about in contortions made of India rubber for the dairy-school so fearful as to be utterly indescribable. Death at last released them of their ter- the cows will thank the teachers for letrible sufferings. It is a pity, comments ting the learners have something as tough the Chicago Herald, that the murderars as rubber to do their first pulling on. of the poor creatures could not be held responsible at law for their savage Springfield, Ohio, has started for western cruelty. No doubt a defense for the ac- Indiana with a cart made of old buggy cused could have been made without tor- wheels and shafts, to which he himseif turing to death two creatures as sensi- was harm-seed as though he were a tive to pain as man himself.

THE unearthing of the petrified body of a woman from a grave in the Phillipsburg (N. J.) cometery has caused a sensation at that place. The body is that of Mrs. James De Long, former wife of one of the oldest residents of Central New Jersey. She was buried sixteen years ago. When workmen exhumed the remains tures Which Show that Truth is preparatory to removal to a cemetery at merville, where Mr. De Long now lives, they were astonished to find that TWELVE years ago Bryce R. Blair, Jr., the casket and contents were in a perfect sone of a prominent citizen of Carbon- state of preservation. The woman's dale, Penn., went to Colorado to seek his body was turned entirely to stone, and fortune. His parents heard regularly she seemed like a marble statue. The time he wrote them he was in Marysvale, petrification was caused by the peculiar Utah, but was on the point of going to properties of a spring which gushed

As interesting little story, with a touch of romance and a possible bearing on the "affinity" notion, is that of the marriage in Lincoln, Neb., of Isaac Rakestraw, of Geneva, Neb., and Mrs. Catherine Raines, of Silver Creek, Col., bride and groom being each sixty-eight years old. Forty years ago they were lovers in their native village in Ohio. The course of their love ran a little lumpy, and later the course of their lives led apart. They to being left handed, was living at Lan- did not see or hear of each other from early youth until a few months ago Mrs. Raines had had three husbands and Mr. Rakestraw four wives in the meantime, but at the meeting both were unencumbered. The old love blazed fuiously, and the two were married, and it is possible, considering their ages, that the story may end all right by their livlng happily ever afterward.

that he was the son of James Blair of Nebraska, and was not even related in the remotest degree to his missing nameinto prominence last summer by his work at the Tarentum camp meeting. There the religious fervor ran so high that it was a common occurrence for persons at the meetings to become overpowered and remain insensible for some time. One instance is recalled of a man who, becoming excited, shouted "Glo-" and then fell over unconscious, remaining in that condition for an hour. On coming to he completed the exclamation by saying "ry," showing that his mouth had been set to say "Glory," but at the first syliable animation was suspended, and when the senses were restored the lips had to complete the word.

As Australian pearl diver, recounting his experiences in the Century, says that one of the strange effects of diving is the invariable bad temper felt while working at the bottom of the sea; and, as this usually passes away as soon as the surface is reached, it may be supposed to be due to the pressure of air inside the dress affecting the lungs, and through them the brain. A diver often becomes so angry at some imaginary wrong-doing on the part of those in the boat above that he gives the signal to be pulled up, "with the intention of knocking the heads off the entire crew"-only to forget what he came up for when the surface is reached.

sity at Berkeley examined it and were aver, darted serpentwise in and out of the mouth when the thing was alive. The head has patches of black silky hair scattered over it." The monster weighed eighteen and one-quarter pounds.

Honey C. Holt, a full blooded Winnebago Indian, was married recently in Monmouth, Ill., to Miss Maud C. Williams of New Boston, Ill. The couple met and loved while he was travelling with a number of his tribe advertising a patent medicine. He is not a bad-looking young man, has a magnificent physique, and is fairly well educated. The bride is a very pretty young lady, and was quite a belie in her neighborhood. She could have selected a husband from among a dozen thrifty young farmers, but preferred to become the wife of the red man. who, she says, has not a single bad

A FIRRCE fight occurred at Carson, Bee. sulting in a victory for the dog after an hour's battle. The animals sprang at each other as soon as they were released. The building grasped the right fore leg ling institution in this city, when interand chewed on it till the lynx died of exnustion and loss of blood. The lynx bit the dog in many places, but failed to develop a bulldog's staying powers. When the bulldog was finally victorious he made straight for Chinatown and whipped every dog he met.

THE real quarry at Mentone seems vielding some valuable paleolithic dis- bright eyes twinkle and their chubby coveries. A human skeleton, measuring little fingers and dimpled hands restlessseven feet, was some time ago dug up ly move without ceasing, day in and day made. Penetration into the rocky cliff much talk they manage to communicate opened the entrance to a grotto. Under with each other so as to be understood, largest was of enormous size, while all three were abnormal.

THE young child of James Barr, two A woman was arra'gn d before a crim. and a half miles east of Brownsville, Ohio. other day. The little girl was playing tongue. The tongue began swelling,

> Ax advertisement for a man to fill the position of hangman has been published in the Vienna Official Gazette. The salary offered is \$220 per annum, with \$50 for lodging and \$100 for two assistants.

THE dairy writers are having lots of fun in England over an artificial udder boys and girls to manipulate. Probably

A WEALTHY hermit, who dwelt near

### RELIABLE RECIPES.

CREAM PIE .- Beat one egg with onehalf cup of sugar, stir in nearly a pint of boiling milk, in which dissolve one and one-half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch; let cool and add lemon essence. Bake with one crust .- [Louise, Ib.

RICH ANGEL CAKE. - Whites of eleven eggs beaten until you can turn the dish bottom side up; then add gradually one and one-half cups of granulated sugar and one teaspoonful vanilla; then add one cup of flour, which must be sifted three times with one teaspoonful of cream tartar, added the last time; beat all well together and bake in a greased tin which has a tunnel) forty minutes in a moderate oven. When done invert the pan on two other tins and let stand until

STEAK FOR INVALIDS .- Rich, juicy beef, minced fine and formed into a steak, seasoned with salt and pepper, and broiled over bright, clear coals, is very nutritious and acceptable to invalids who have become tired of an ordinary steak. A fine mutton chop, cut rather thick, and laid for broiling between two other chops cut very thin, makes a nourishing and very palatable dish. The broiler should be held so near the fire that the outside chops become fairly charred by the heat. They are, therefore, of no value afterward. Remove the centre chop when it is done, season carefully and serve as soon as possible. A very strong beef ten or beef juice stiffened to a jelly by boiling a calf's foot with the meat when it is made, may often be eaten cold when a hot beef tea will be refused. Allow one calf's foot to about three pounds of meat. Chop the meat, which should be clear, lean beef, into pieces about the size of a hickory nut. Let the ealf's foot be thoroughly washed and split. Let the meat and calf's foot simmer with a tablespoonful of butter in the bottom of the broth-pot till they are well browned. Then put them in just enough cold water to cover them, and let them come slowly to the boiling point. Skim the broth thoroughly and let it boil slowly, covered closely, for five hours. It should never boil violently, merely simmer, with bubbles rising slowly at the side of the pot. Strain it into a stone jar and let it stand overnight. In the morning remove any grease that may have risen to the top. The stock should be a delicate jelly. Break it up. Add the white of an egg and an eggshell. Put it in a clean stock pot and bring it back to the boiling point. Let it boil again slowly for about five minutes. Remove the thick, leathery scum, and drain the clarified jelly into a clean stone pot, sea-There son it and set it aside for use. should not be more than a quart of it when done.

# Omaha and the Crow.

There is probably no city in the United States where the common wild crow makes himself as much at home as in Omaha. Here they are as common A FREAK in fish was caught the other almost as English sparrows or tame desperate fight between a man and a shark which occurred in Manukau Harbor. Henry Jacobson, who is employed a name. The professors at the Univer- especially when the ground is covered with snow, this beautiful and intelligent battled. The fish is thus described: "It but very mischievous bird is a common has a very large head shaped like a sea sight on our by-streets and lanes, and lion's, with huge, staring round eyes, often in the very dooryards in the centre two small ears that lie close to the head, of the city. They seem absolutely withand a very large mouth armed with two out fear of man or boy, and when busily rows of formidable-looking fangs and a engaged in the enjoyment of a meal can forked tongue. The tongue, the captors be approached within a few yards before they will take wing. This is all very strange to people who have lived in the Eastern States, where the crow is considered the shyest and most wary of all wild birds.

Just now they are at their thickest in and about Omaha, and great flocks can be seen every morning and evening flying over the city. In the evening their line of flight is from the south and southwest to the north and northeast. In the morning they traverse the same flight

For years and years the birds have roosted in the forest of low willows cast and north of Cut Off Island, and when the sable hosts are congregating thither in the shades of evening the spectacle is a wonderful one. Omaha's escutcheon would certainly be incomplete without the graven image of the cunning and industrious crow upon it .- [Omaha (Neb.)

# Baby Language.

The matron of a well managed foundrogated the other day, said; "I am almost convinced if little babies were left to themselves they would form a curious language of their own. In it sounds soft and simple would predominate and gestures would form half the conversation. Have you ever studied the faces of these little sprites and seen their big, the soil lay three skeletons, of which the and curious little sounds will express their pleasure, disgust, contempt, love or hate. Of course we call it 'baby talk' or 'infants' prattle,' but if they were to work out their own way of communication it would be a regular built language, and a concise one, too .- [Philadelphia

### Infantry Can Endure More Than Cavalry.

On a march infantry will endure the fatigue much better than cavalry, and in a long distance the foot soldiers will outmarch the horsemen. Those who doubt this statement should remember that a horse in army service carries about 270 pounds weight, while the soldier carries only his gun and from twenty to forty pounds. Notwithstanding the fact that a ten minutes' halt is made in every hour for stragglers to catch up, cavalry straggle more to the rear than infantry do, and the care of a horse on a long march is a serious matter. The horses are picked animals, but even the best horse is liable to fall lame from the loss of a shoe, or a stone in his hoof, or from some other cause which at first may be entirely unperceived by the rider.— (Globe-Democrat.

#### FOR THE LADIES.

A NEW MATERIAL.

A new material is called Llama cloth and it is the hardest thing imaginable to distinguish from fine all woor challies. It has an all wool finish in cream and light shades and the printed designs are dainty and "Frenchy." Garlands of gay small flowers are the most popular designs, and they have a Watteau effect that is really charming. They are thirty-one inches wide, and come almost as cheap as the ordinary cotton challie of years past .-- [New York Press.

GREEK FASHION FOR THE HAIR. The hair is still worn in Greek fushion. combed well up from the neck and back from the ears, and then arranged in a heavy coil that goes outward in a point like the shell of a small, round snail. When the hair is in itself beautiful this is a very effective arrangement, but oc-casionally it becomes almost grotesque. A late novelty in guimpes is simply a round collar finished with a deep frill forehead. One associates it with harmony of outline, at least, if not absolute

FLOWERS FOR EVENING. Flowers are growing more and more popular as a trimming for evening costumes. Even the old-fashioned flowers find themselves at fashionable society events, clinging with a certain timidity to the graceful folds of some filmy gown An attractive chiffon costume is of pale yellow made over a foundation of yellow silk. The chiffon is draped loosely over the silk and is trimmed with garlands of pale yellow roses, which reach from the waist almost to the bottom of the gown. with a pointed belt of yellow ribbon. A long yellow sash falls over the chiffon drapery at the back and the bodice is cut very low. The exact shape is out- Fur and astrachan cuffs have been the shoulder, which is the fashionable fastidious. They are adjustable and slip apology for a sleeve. - [St. Louis Repub. over gowns of varied hues. Over gray

#### RIBBON BOWS FOR HATS.

In hat trimmings, large masses of long, narrow ribbon bows are much used on straw hats. The cluster of ten or twelve sharp bows and ends placed on the side of the hat almost conceals the low crown. In the midst of the bows is often placed an enormous daisy of cut jet. The daisies and stars of jet, blue steel or green iridescent steel are recent novelties. They are several inches in diameter and have a handsome effect. I noticed one placed flat on the wired tulle crown of a lace hat and entirely cover-

ing the top. Rose stems are twisted into brims and crowns of bats-the rubber stems being adorned with most natural thorns. Leaves and foliage, with a bit of lace, form the trimming. Most of the hats and bonnets have strings tying under

Long floaters of fine black or white lace also hang from the back of the and twist around the throat. I saw beige and green straw to-day trimmed with roses and green gauze, and the gauze tied under the chin in a large bow.

Black lace thistles are among the new hat trimmings. A novelty is mousseline de soie in bands, edged with tiny bits of feathers or the single blossoms of a lilac bloom or the separate forget-me-not flowers stuck deftly along the edge. The gauze is then folded around and around till it forms a tuft or blossom. It is a dainty ornament .- New York Herald.

# BEADING FOR NECKWEAR.

One of the nicest things that has been invented lately in the line of neckwear is beading-just rows of beads run on a little cord and stitched in the neck. They keep clean, of course, five times as long as the ordinary ruching, and when they do get dirty, a little soapsuds on a nail-brush will restore them to their pristine freshness. There is only one thing to be remembered: the thread they are strung on in the store is apt to cut. and it will save you much agony of mind and bother if you will just go over your neckwear before you sew it in your gown, and fasten each bead with a silk thread. The silk won't cut as cotton would; the beads will stay in shape until you drop something heavy on them some day when your waist has fallen off the back of the chair on to the floor .- [American Dairy-

# FASIIION NOTES.

Toilet sets are handsomer than ever. Columnar vases of cut glass are new. Italian forms are prominent in garden

Speckled tweeds are favorites for woolen goods. Black silk ulsters will be worn for

traveling wraps. the new cut-glass pitchers. Yellow holds its own among the large

vases for palms and plants. Powder blue is a new electric shade which promises to be popular.

black velvet ties. among things desirable.

new. White enamelled daisies on a foundation of silver are seen. Pansies, are used.

ion. They are, as their name implies,

the narrow ribbons used for babies, and are rendered serviceable for children of

the bottom. feathers and trimmed with jet. Pink from Lodi to Waterloo.

and black is a popular combination. Black silk petticonts have pink silk flounces veiled "ith black lace.

The silk shoestring is laid upon the shelf; its reign is o'er. Silver and gilt cords are the fashion at present. At the end of each cord is a diminutive rosette. Twisted cord of black and silver or black and gilt is highly popular.

The princess gown promises to be a leading favorite during the coming season. Long basques are being replaced by corsages, with the skirt draped up on them or drawn straight over their extreme edge, a single flat fold being laid where it joins the bodice.

Striped fabrics continue to be cut on the cross. The best modistes made them with a deep gored seam up the front of the, skirt, throwing the lines out on either side in such a way as to form a series of acute angles. This gives a bell-shaped effect to the \*kirt and an appearance of slenderness to the wearer.

The Greek coiffure goes badly with that falls low on the waist of the dress heavy, pendulous cheeks and a narrow and over the tops of the sleeves. This gives the popular effect of a bertha of lace surrounding the low neck or the beauty of feature. New York Adver- yoke of a dress. White China silk or mull as well as lace is used for these guimpes.

Bonnet strings are of moment. They are worn long, and when tied in a knot on one side fall far below the waist. Light strings are more fashionable than black. White are preferred in Paris. Mauve, pale pink, blue, green, and yellow are worn. They are thought to soften the outlines of the lace.

New tailor-made gowns have two pockets. They are inserted lengthwise in gores, and are as useful and convenient as men's trousers pockets, which they greatly resemble. A horizontal The lower part of the bodice is outlined | pocket is sometimes introduced directly below the belt on the right side. But it is likely to interfere with the hang of the

lined with the yellow roses, and a grace- worn all winter, but the cuffs which are ful bunch of the roses form a cap over to appear this season will suit the most gowns steel cuffs are to be worn, jewelled cuffs with light evening gowns and deep cuffs of woven gilt for light spring cos-

> Jackets have a severely military air. They are double, breasted and trimmed with large bone or pearl buttons. Pocket flaps have developed in size since last spring, and are usually finished with three rows of stitching up and down the front and around the collar. A jacket of gobelin blue lady's cloth was stitched with black. A Russian collar and large bone buttons were the only decoration.

The girls are busy just now making neck-ties for their best young men. They first carefully study his complexion and then buy the silk which will be becoming to his peculiar style of beauty. The silk is crocheted into a "four-in-hand tie. It takes time and patience, but the maid and man are happy. The youth who has not been presented with one of the new ties is wearing a pained, hurt look.

# THE COST OF ARMED PEACE. Europe Is Poorer by at Least \$1,000 .-

000,000 a Year by It. In Europe to-day 3,000,000 men, the physical flower of the continent, have en drilling, marching and countermarching, practicing at targets, learning the use of bayonet and sabre, and performing as nearly as is possible in sham fights the evolutions of actual war. It was so vesterday and last year and through all the yesterdays of twenty years. Seven times during this period has the personnel of this vast host been renewed; consequently there are now about 20,000,000 Europeans not yet beyond middle life who have been trained to the fighter's profession and who could at briefest notice take their places in the active army or in the reserve.

Every city has its barracks and parade ground, says a writer in the Forum; evefrontier frowns with a double row of fortifications. At the end of the nineteenth century Europe, from the Douro to the Don, is a camp, wherein ten times 300,000 of her able-bodied men are bivouacking, ready at a sign to spring to arms and slav each other. The spectacle is without parallel in the history of the world. Even in the boisterous days of antiquity, when wars were frequent, fighting was the business of comparatively few. Alexander's phalanx and Casar's legions were composed of picked men, who adopted the soldier's career and followed it until they were retired or killed. So, too, the armies of Charles V., and Philip II., of Gustavus Adolphus and Turenne, varied in numbers from year to year. The majority of Napoleon's old guard and of many of his regiments of the line fought through a dozen campaigns, and he regulated the quota of each year's conscription according to each year's needs. But our generation has witneseed the expansion in Europe of a military system as, severe in time of peace as the old military systems were Tall, slender and tankard-shaped are in war-time, a sort of perpetual levy en

Measures which once have been deemed unjustifiable, except in the most threatening emergency, are now employed every day, and what was the standard of war has been fixed us the Fancy colored hats, such as pale green standard of peace. Under the new sysor blue, will be trimmed in jet with tem every eligible man is at a given age withdrawn from his trade or occupation Small pieces of gilded furniture paint- and converted for three or five years ed with corn-flowers and carnations are into a soldier, till he becomes proficient in firing a breech-loader and in the ap-Flower glove fasteners are something propriately named goose-step, after which he may go back to his civilian calling, but with the liability of being violets, diminutive tulips and rosebuds summoned to fight at any time until he is 45 or 50 years old.

The economic waste which is due to Baby ribbons are the ribbons of fash- this system needs no comment. To estimate the sum we must reckon in not only the money actually spent on food, clothes, lodging, arms and ammunition, larger growth in rosettes, and in parallel the salaries of officers and the stipend of common soldiers, besides the building Black-ribbed velvets with a stripe of and repairing of fortifications, but also color between the ribs will be worn for the wealth which these idle multitudes skirts this season. These are made plain; could produce, were they profitably emthe only trimming, when trimming at all ployed. This computed, Europe is pooris used, is a band of ceathered silk around | er by not less than \$1,000,000,000 a year. Her armed peace during the last twenty Pink is greatly worn. Even pink cloth vears has cost her as much as she paid hats are seen, with clusters of ostrich for all Napoleon's terrific campaigns

## YOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

TAKING HIS MEDICINE. "Come, Johnny, come, Johnny!" The fond mother said; "Your medicine's ready; Come, lift up your head.

"This little dose three times A day you should seek. That you may be well and At play in a week."

Then Johnny smiled feebly, His medicine took. And said, while with meaning His little head shook:

"Oh, give me six doses A day while I'm sick; . Double doses should make me Get well double-quick. - Harper's Young People.

## IT WAS PUN FOR THE DOG.

The other day a novel scene was witacased on upper Broadway, where the theatres are thickest. There was a sharp atmosphere abroad and the drivers were slapping their hands and stamping their feet in their efforts to keep from freezing. In one such effort one driver dropped his whip. As his assistant climbed over the wheel to get it, a bowlegged, cropeared dog dodged from under a carriage and seizing the whip in his mouth frisked lightly away with it. The driver laughed and shouted and the young man ran after the dog and called and whistled, but the more they laughed and yelled and

whistled the funnier it seemed to the dog. He dived under the wagons and played hide and seek around the horse cars, now and then tossing the whip up in the air in sheer exuberance of animal spirits. all the while keeping a weather eye on his immediate pursuer, the whole Broadway world looking laughingly on. Finally in the course of a block or two, after a horse had stepped on the butt and nearly jerked the bow-legged dog's teeth out and a street car had run over the lash and jerked them in again, he dropped the thing in the roadway and capered after his disappearing master, leaving the truckman's assistant in possession, thoroughly warmed up with the chase.

### THE FAIRY MOUSE.

"Mamma," said Beatrice, laying her muffin down on the table with as near a bang as a well-raised muffin can make, "there's a mouse in my room. I've told you this before, and if you don't do something about it I shan't sleep there another night. I'm afraid.

"Yes, my dear," replied Mrs. Carey, looking up from the letter she was reading, "I'll have Jane put a trap there to-

"I must say, Trix," said her brother Nat, "that you don't speak very respectfully to mamma. And I'm ashamed of you to think you're afraid of a mouse. A little, timid, brown mouse, that couldn't hurt you if it wanted to. What fraidy-cats girls are!"

"Hold your tongue, Nat," cried Trix in a rage. "How dare you call me a coward?"

'Here, here, children," interposed mild Mrs. Carey, "you make my head ache. Trixie, it's time you were starting for school. Nat, aren't you ashamed to tease your sister?

That night when Trix went up to bed there was a little red mouse trap baited with cheese standing in the corner.

"Ho, ho,! Mr. Mousie, you won't trouble me any more," said Beatrice. Then she jumped into bed and snugged down under the blankets. Presently as she lay dozing-not nearly asleep of course-a curious thing happened. First she heard a crackling of paper, and then a bright light flashed through the room. "Who lighted the gas?" said Trix

sitting up in her little white bed. "I did," said a squeaky, tiny voice

somewhere near her. Trix looked all around, "I can't see anybody," she said to herself, "but I certainly heard some one.'

"Look again." said the same voice; "do look again. Try the third volume of Shakespeare, on the upper left-hand corner of the writing desk.

Trix looked at the place indicated, and there sat a bright-eyed, chocolate-colored little mouse in a big cap and with a La Tosca stick.

'Who are you?" asked Trix. "Well, my dear," said this curious little mouse. "I'm the good fairy of all the mice who live in this house, and I've come to have a serious talk with you. That's why I lighted the gas so we could see each other and be quite comfortable. Now, what I want to say is this: Do you see that red mouse trap over in that corner? You do? Set there by Jane at your

Quite right. Now I want to ask you if you think that was quite fair of you! 'You hear a mouse in here nights, don't you, and you're afraid? He comes in to pick up the crumbs of your sandwich that you eat every night before you retire. That's all. He doesn't do any damage; but you're afraid. Come out here, I'im, and show yourself. Ah! here he is." as a little brown mouse ran up on the desk beside the fairy, "Here he is. Ferocious looking, isn't he? Wicked eyes. So extremely large, too. His body, I mean, not his eyes. See how he trembles. He says with fear, probably with rage, however.

"Look at him well. That's what scares you so. Seven brothers he has lost by those frightful traps and now you have set one for him. But of course he ought to die, ch. Miss Trixie?" "No. indeed," cried Trix, "if he really isn't any bigger than that, but you see, fairy, I thought"-

"Dear me, miss," cried a voice in Trixie's car, "whatever are you jabbering about fairies and mice and all that?" and Nora shook Trix till her eyes flew wide open and she saw daylight shining into the room.

"Where's the mouse, Nora?" "In the trap, sure," said Nora, "but he's not dead at all. I'll take him down

to the cat." "No, no," cried Trix as she sprang out of bed and ran to the trap; "he shall go free." She released the spring and a little shiny-eyed brown mouse jumped out and ran away to the corner. "Cheep, cheep," he said as he disappeared, and Trix felt sure that was Tim's

way of saying "Thank you,"