AT THE FAIR.

EXHIBITS MADE BY THE NATION-AL GOVERNMENT.

Remarkable Displays Made by the Various Departments - Big Trees of

California-Colonial Relics. Certainly the Government has done what it could to make the World's Columbian Exposition a success. The appropriation of the souvenir coins was an manage the Fair. But the exhibit made magnificent display. Money was no object in its preparation. A very large building and a war ship model built in Lake Michigan on the same measurements as the war ship Illinois, a smaller structure erected to display the hospital service of the army, a system of electric buoys just off shore, the presence of one daily exhibitions of their work constitute the general compass of the wonderful exhibit. As soon as a person enters the Government Building he is at once attracted to the Central Court. This court is octagonal in shape. Its covering is a magnificent dome 150 ft. high. The decorations of this court are beautiful. The double columns at each side of each of the four entrances to the court are in imitation of rare marble. The capitals are Corinthian and are gilded. Each of these eight sides of the court is ornamented by a very large fresco symbolical of some of the arts that have made special progress among our people. In the centre of this court or rotunda stands a unique object. It proves of interest to everyone. It comes from the Sequoia Natural Park and is a part of one of the big trees of California.

These mastodons of the vegetable kingdom are among some of nature's marvels, not yet mementoes of an unknown period. The rude hand of man was fast destroying them until the Government took them under its protection, preferring to leave them to the fate kindly nature should decree. They are found only in small groves on the mountain. Their foliage closely resembles the cedar and the wood when green is very heavy. Indeed the parts of it nearest the ground will, when first out, sink in water. But once seasoned it is quite light and dry and is suspectible of a very fine polish. The tree from which was cut the part standing in the Government building was about 26 feet in diameter, 81 or 82 feet in circumference and fully 300 feet high. This was not selected because it was a very large one, but rather because of its regularity. Others near it were higher and wider. The section exhibited consists of 46 separate pieces. It had to be thus cut before it could be transported. It took eleven cars to bring it to Chicago. It was hauled from its mountain home on specially built trucks by teams of 15 mules each. It had to be thus drawn some 60 miles before shipping. Hollowed, a winding stair mounts to the top of the section up which visitors are allowed to

cases set at each of the eight sides of the court the Board of Lady Managers make an exhibition of Colonial relics that is positively fascinating to anyone with the least bit of knowledge of cur country's history. One case is devoted to a collection of Washington relies. Such articles as his sword, his commis sion from Congress signed by John Hancock, various diaries, etc., etc., may be seen. One of the last named artic'es is opened where the hand of Washington traced the last words his pen ever wrote. The second last item is dated Dec. 12th. It tells of "a circle around the moon' and notes that it "started to snow at ten o'clock." Dec. 13th. Then tells of the continuance of the snow-its stopping during the morning-the visit of a friend. Then comes those last words: 'Mercury 28 degrees at night." Verily, it was growing colder. The next day George Washington passed from earth. In another case I happened upon a lock of his bair which had been given by Mrs. Washington to Mrs. Asheton Bayard in December, 1799-probably cut from the head of the dead man on the 14th day of that eventful December. The scarf with which the Marquis de la Favette had bound up his wound at the battle of Brandywine; a white silk vest from whose pockets flowers and grass seemed to grow and over whose front bees and June bugs were daintily scattered by the needle of the ill-fated Queen, poor Marie Antoinette, assisted by Madame Genet, a Lady of the Bedchamber; a drum that had been beaten at Bunker Hill; a gun, the property of a negro named John Salem, who carried it at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, and with which he shot Major Pitcairn; a scarf that came over in the Mayflower-these were a few among hundreds of other objects equally interesting. I had to hasten. Then were a thousand other things to be seee and I went to the Treasury Department. Its history may be read in the display it makes of the various issues of coins and paper money. The collection of coins. however, is by far the most unique part of all it shows. Some of these are from the dim long ago. One dainty bit not quite as large as a grain of corn is a counterpart of the little piece of money that has become famous because Our Lord commended the genuine charity of her who gave it.

The Widow's Mite is prominently placed and the sight-seer cannot miss it. Some coins shown are from the days of Seleucus I. He was Syria's first king and lived from 354 to 281 B. C. Indeed, these coins are a bits the mints are turning out to-day.

dent Arthur in 1883, and General Sher- larly formed at the circumference.

ment is readily obtained. Then this department presents a model of the "Pony Express," and by its side a later day "special delivery" boy on a bicycle and dressed in the regulation uniform. Another life size model is near, an Escaping with his class and a second contract of the size model is near, and Escaping with his class and a second contract of the size model. quimaux, with his sled and dog team, carrying the mail in the snowy desert of the distant north. The Government has secured mode's of the mail carriers; methods of sorting the mails, etc., etc., from nearly all the nations of the World. I presume there is not a similar exhibit to be seen in any museum in the world. item of consideration made to those who But one case in the postal department inevitably catches and holds the crowd. It is a collecby each department of the General the crowd. It is a collec-Government is for the people. It is a tion of some of the curios that are anchored in the Dead Letter Office and were never claimed. A person who stands before this case has many strange thoughts. It is a place where a poet might muse and a wit be in paradise. Think of a human ear being sent through the mail, or a skull, doll babies, relics of hair, mourning cards, whole cakes, axes, of the coast life-saving crews, giving cartridges, boxes of candy, etc., etc. A shirt cuff that was left by some traveler who failed to pay his bill has been written on and rhymed on, and sent after the absconder. But he never got it; I wonder if some of the people who mailed some of the objects in that case have as yet seen and recognized what they have lost and never knew whence it had gone? There are sad things, too-objects that meant ever so much to some poor heart or another. Verily, it is a strange collection. From here I went to the exhibit made by the Coast Geodetic Sur-

> One of the most interesting objects here is a relief map of the United States and Alaska made on a one-millionth scale. It is consequently a section of a ruge globe to view which the visitor is obliged to mount a platform about 10 feet high. In this relief the Rocky Mountains are no higher than the thickness of the pencil with which I write. In conection with the exhibit a globe is shown illustrating the distribution of the earth's magnetism. When Columbus crossed the Atlantic he and his sailors were alike puzzled at the odd variations of the cedle. Nowadays the earth is so well known that a mariner at sea may know ust at what point his needle will be due north, where it varies eastward, where westward. This is elucidated in the Government display by a large globe. Broad bands of buff and blue moving in curves and separated by a red line are painted over this miniature earth. These pands are unequal in size. The buff shows those parts of the earth where the needle is so acted on as to vary westward. The blue parts indicate an east-ward variation. Where the strange powers producing these effects meet, they seem to neutralize and the needle points directly north. The red lines indicate these places and are known as agonic lines. One place in eastern Asia has an odd oval spot in which the needle varies westward. Why or wherefore, who can tell?

Then come the light houses. The variety of lenses is very pleasing. Some revolve and thus produce flashing effects. Others are steady and so large that at a sufficient elevation they may be seen Within the rotunda a display is made that would admit of many a letter. In one who has never seen such an object to note the power to which a common lamp flame can be intensified by one of these lenses or rather system of lenses. No reflecting substance is used. A center lense is surrounded by a series of triangular prisms so arranged that they bend the rays of light parallel to those that pass through the center lens. Thus condensing the rays of the light, astonshing brilliancy may be given a common I next passed to the Hospital exhibit. Herein the cultivation of disease germs is being carried on. Quite a number are labeled, described and classified. An attendant is ready and willing to give all the necessary explanations one may wish. Indeed, this is one of the features of the Government exhibit-the even temper of its employees and their willingness to explain all connected with whatever they have in charge.

The exhibit made by the War Department is particularly interesting. The process of the manufacture of firearms as well as the making of cartridges are illustrated by a set of the machines which are used in actual operation. Models of the various uniforms of the past and of today are displayed on life-size figures. The methods pursued by the army engineering corps are beautifully illustrated by means of the most perfect models, relief maps, etc. In one corner of this department a display of Greely's Expedition is made. The moment selected is that of Lieut. Rockwood's return from the farthest north. Greely is welcoming them home amidst the snow that glistens about. Upon a hill the fort is seen, the men apparently shouting their welcome to those that have just returned. It is a

very realistic representation. But I could go on forever describing the splendid showing made by the Government. I can only refer to the Smithsonian Institute, and the National museum. It is worthy of the nation. The agricultural department makes a display worthy of the name. The naval exhibit on the battle ship Illinois has an educational value that to be appreciated must be seen. The Life Saving Station, the United States Weather Bureau, can only be mentioned. Indeed, it would be a happy thing if this exhibit alone could remain intact. It certainly is a museum of instruction as to the care with which all matters connected with the Government are regulated. Uncle Sam has done himself proud at the World's

Columbian Exposition. Will a Tree Live Forever?

What do you think of the idea adchronological history that reaches from vanced by some prominent botanist that such an early period to the latest bright a tree, providing it meets with no accident, will live forever? De Candolle, an A splendid and very interesting dis- eminent French authority, says: "Trees play is made by the Postal Department. are not subject to death, and, barring It began with an old mail coach. This accidents and ravages of insects, will particular coach has a history. It once continue to live on indefinitely." Gray, carried the mail in Montana, from Helena | the noted botanist, also indorses the to Bozeman. This was in 1869. Then it theory that, inasmuch as trees anmade the trip but once a week. Now, | nually renew their youth, they are virtuin these times, that same mail route is ally immoral. His exact language is as covered four times a day; the coach had follows: "The old central part of the the honor of carrying such distinguished trunk may decay, but this is of little people as President Garfield and Presi- moment so long as new layers are reguman in 1877. In contrast to the old tree survives, and it would be difficult mail coach is the model of a modern for science to show that it is liable to railway postal car. The model is open, death from old age in any proper sense and an idea of the interior of arrange- of the term.—[St. Louis Republic.

ARTEMUS WARD.

Some New Stories About the Genial Humorist.

In the beautiful little Elmvale Cemetery which lies at the foot of Bear Mountain, in Waterford, Me., is the grave of O spare me from etymological sorties, Artemus Ward, and this inscription is And simply accept me as Artem chiseled upon the plain marble slab which covers his remains:

REST, LOVED ONE, REST. Charles F. Browne, Known to the world as "Artemus Ward." DIED in Southampton, Eng., March 6, 1867, Aged 33 years. His memory will live as a sweet

And unfailing affection. The gentle humorist little thought when he signed the quaint pen name, Artemus Ward, to his show papers in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, that it would one day be engraved on his tombstone. Still less did he anticipate that it would be written in the hearts of a nation. Both facts have been established, and within a time recent enough for many of us to remember. A gentleman now living in Detroit—Mr. P. R. Spencer—recalls much pleasure his first meeting with the

humorist: "I was traveling, and going into a sleeping car at Pittsburg, early in the sixties, when sleeping cars were open from end to end, I saw, as I supposed, an old woman with a night cap on sit-ting up in one of the ber'hs. It proved to be Artemus Ward with a handkerchief tied round his head. I could only see a sharp, aquiline nose, and some wisps of pale red hair. He was talking to the conductor in a thin, whining voice, and that official was convulsed with laughter. Ward was as sober as a judge himself, but he made everybody else

Mr. Spencer then related this anecdote of the humorist:

" Artemus Ward and Jack Ryder, of Cleveland -it was when Ward was writting for the Plain Dealer-rode out one Sunday, neither of them having any idea where they were going, and stopped at a country farm house for dinner or lunch. Artemus asked the woman of the house very respectfully if she had any old

" What's the matter with young chickena? I have plenty of them," said the

"But an old chicken is a good thing. We want old chickens. My friend and I

both like them.' friend staid outside, but getting tired of | was apparently meited by inserting it in the kitchen with an apron on, helpion investigation on the same line. As bethe woman dress the chickens, and tell- fore explained, the apparatus used is a ing stories in bis own inimitable manner. That was one of his pranks. Another with a sheet lead electrode connected Plain Deale · building, where he occuman who was an elocutionist. One freezmidnight and rapped on the door of handles. Taking in the pliers a piece of his neighbor's room.

the panels.

Ward. "I want to get a little inspira-"I can't read in the middle of the

night," responded the voice. "Oh, yes, you can. Let me come in and hear you. He was admitted and the unfortunate

locutionist, who did not know his hu- to become hot. So rapid an evolution of morous tendencies, asked in shivering heat means a tremendously high tempera-"Where shall I read? Here on the

bare floor?" "No," said Ward feelingly, "you would catch cold. Get up on that table, where a few moments amorphous carbon frag-

it will be warmer.' He kept him reciting for two hours, then gravely thanked him, and hoped he large currents the enormous high temwould not take cold.

advent in the Plain Dealer, and there tical utilization of the discovery was for were people all through the country who telieved he was a showman, and his a particularly adapted. Another applicaveritable show. He had it enumerated in this way, peculiar to his genius:

"3 moral bares, a kangaroo ('twould make you larf yourself to deth to see the ting tools. The hardening of the skin figgers of Genl. Washington, Capt. Kidd, armor plates, offers another inviting Genl. Taylor, Dr. Webster, and other field. Krupp, it is stated, is already each season from their nests. celebrated piruts and murderers,"

caustic. It is said of him that he never knowingly wounded a living soul. The dry, sober way in which he gave utterance to his epigrams was provocative of amusement, but they never held a sting. Of the Mormons, then in the plenitude of their power, he said: "Their religion is singular, but their

wives are plural." On his return from a lecturing tour: "I came back with my virtue unim-

paired, but I forgot to get some new clothes. He said he had bought a farm. It was a long way to draw hay to the railroad

station, but he had no hav to draw. He related in one of his lectures that when a boy he could draw so well that he drew the water on wash days for all the old ladies. His droll use of the classics convulsed

his hearers. "If Cicero were alive"-then as if the idea had just occurred to him-"but he is not; he has gone from us-"

In speaking of a western town that was mostly composed of gin shops, he said

"People go there on account of the ox y gin in the place." He never smiled himself. There was,

he received. His bill posters were objects of interveneration now. They were always breakfast.—[New York Recorder, printed with a heading of letters such as boys used to cut with their knives on the deaks of a country school house.

"Artemus Ward, Traveling Showman from Baldinsville," then he made his announcements. His lectures were illustrated with rude pictures which he explained in his droll way to uproarious

pronounced the first name of his patro- and twenty Blaines. nymic, whether on the first two letters, or with the secent on the "te," that he wrote a stanza for the purpose of wettling | wine.

the dispute, which he did in his own ambiguous style:

'Don't bother me with your etas and short es. Nor ask me for more than you have on

my card. And simply accept me as Artemus Ward

-[Detroit Free Press.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

SELF-REGISTERING RAIN GAUGE .-The Weather Department is sending out from Washington a self-registering rain gauge. It is a cylinder of iron three inches in diameter and two feet high, This cylinder is placed upon the roof of a house. The top of the cylinder is open. As the rain falls a float lying in the cylinder is raised and the amount of the rainfall is registered by a cogwheel. This wheel is connected by a wire with a register in the weather observer's office. The observer merely has to look at his register at any time to determine the amount of the rainfall.

CONCENTRATING THE SUN'S HEAT .-Everybody knows that convex lenses of glass have a wonderful power of concentrating the sun's rays, and yet few ever stop to consider the enormous amount of heat that is being constantly emitted by the great light-giver of the solar system. Parker, an English optician, once constructed a lens three feet in diameter, the powers of which were so great that it would melt a solid cube of cast iron in three seconds. When turned upon a piece of granite it fused that refractory substance in less than one minute. Using the above facts as a basis we may get some startling deductions by a few minutes of figuring. If cast iron will melt in three seconds under the concentration of seven square feet of sunshine, it would melt in less than the millionth of a second under the focus of a single square earth is constantly receiving as much sunshine as would illuminate 50,000,000 square miles of flat surface, and even this vast quantity is as nothing (for the earth only receives the rays with which it her earnings to buy a bicycle, and her comes in contact when they are being shot out into space), it is clear that 2,380,000 000 worlds could be banded around "Old Sol" and yeteach receive as much sunshine to each square mile of exosed surface as we enjoy to-day .- [St. Louis Republic.

MELTING METAL IN WATER .- The remarkable electrical experiments recently Then he went with her, while his made in Berlin, in which a bar of iron that, followed Ward. He found him in cold water, have naturally stimulated fore explained, the apparatus used is a vessel of glass or porcelain, provided was practiced on a fellow-lodger in the with the positive pole of a continuous current generator; the vessel contains pied a room. Near him was a young sulphuric acid and water. A flexible cable from the negative pole is connected ing cold night Artemus came home after to a strong pair of pliers with insulated metal of any kind-iron, for instancewhich plate. heated and brought to a dazwhite in a few seconds, and soon begins to melt in sparknor the body of the metal rod has time divers. ture. In a very short time as high as 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit has been developed, which is proved by using a carbon rod instead of a metal one, when in ments are seen dropping off. The inventors claim to have attained with perature of 14,000 degrees Fahrenheit, "Artemus Ward, His Show," made its iron. The first suggestion for the pracwelding purposes, to which it is evidently to tend toward is the tempering of one trying this new method of electric heat-The wit of Artemus Ward was never ing for tempering the superficial surface of large guns .- [Boston Transcript.

The Lizard's Breakfast.

A young man in the Gilsey House cafe yesterday afternoon looked nervously at Professor Herrmann, the diabolical "Whizzard." The Professor was in unusually good spirits, but that wasn't the reason why the young man was nervous. Not at all. The young man was just getting over an attack of the night before, and he was in a condition to be easily startled. When the magician sat down he called out:

"Waiter, a fly." "All right, sir," said the waiter, as if requests for the common house fly were the most natural thing in the world. Then it was that the young man's eyes bulged pervously. After considerable exercise of both leg and fist agility the waiter caught a fly and brought it very catefully to Professor Herrmann. The optics of the nervous young man literally glared with expectation. Placing the fly on the table the Professor, in a most tender manner, lifted a delicate little green lizard from the lapel of his coat, corraled it in front of the fly with a tiny stake of gold, and then you should have seen say those who remember him, a look of gentle good humor, of genial surprise in his face, as if he wondered at the ovations is try and the eyes of the lizard blinked. The young man's face had in the interim assumed an expression almost human, est then; they would be regarded with and Professor Herrmann ordered his own

Named After Presidents.

Every American President has had from three to thirty-two towns named for him. There are thirty cities and towns named after Alexander Hamilton, thirty Clintons, twenty-four Websters, twenty Bentons, thirteen Calhouns, seven Clays, He was asked so frequently how he nineteen Quincys, twenty-one Douglases,

Wash rusty gilt frames with spirits of

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

BOBOLINK. Bobolink-He is here! Spink-a-chink Hark! how clear Drops the note From his throat Where he sways On the sprays Of the wheat In the heat! Bobolink,

Spink-a-chink! Bobolink Is a beau. See him prink! Watch him go Through the air To his fair! Hear him sing On the wing-Sing his best O'er the nest: "Bobolink,

Spink-a-chink!" Bobolink, Linger long! There's a kink In your song Like the joy Of a boy Left to run In the sun, -Left to play All the day. Bobolink, Spink-a-chink!

- St. Nicholas.

A GIRL "TELEGRAPH BOY." Up in Easthampton, Mass., the people receive their telegrams with a promptness that makes the neighboring towns green with envy. The reason is that the "telegraph messenger boy" is a girl, and mile of concentrated rays. Now, as the that baseball, marbles, and dog fights have no charms for her. She is a tenyear-old girl, named Elsie Gough, and she works in order that her big brother may go to school. She is also saving up present ambition, aside from the bicycle, is to become a telegraph operator.

EMBERGOOSE AND EIDER DUCK.

The ember goose, or loon, is a native of many countries, for it is a winter visitor of the British coasts, is found in most parts of Europe, the North of Asia five-dollar bill. and in North America. It makes its home not only near the sea, but often on ferring to the first-class dinner he had the shores of rivers and freshwater lakes. caten from the boy's pail. The bird is large, measuring nearly three feet in length, with plumage of beautiful coloring.

The back is black, spotted with white; the head black, with tints of green and blue, and the under parts of the body raw product of the boiling method are snowy white. The legs are slight, which is in vogue generally in New set far back on the body, and the toes York, Michigan and Kansas is in the are completely webbed, for the bird is a form of a flake, and the impurities are water-fowl, loving to dive beneath the chiefly lime, gypsum and an occasional water, where it uses its wings, as well as trace of soda. Here it is in the form of "What do you want?" came through and immersing it in the acidulated feet, when moving about seeking the fish hailstones. The salt from the beds is water, the liquid is seen immediately in which form part of its food. It can also first partially ground and then transwant to hear you read," answered ebullition near the iron rod or fly well, but when walking on the land ferred to a large, revolving drum about is very awkward in its movements, hence 40 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, restthe name loon which is so often given to ing on an incline. The drum carries the the bird; and it is also as well known sait by me ns of ribs or flights, dropping by the name of the great northern diver. it at the bottom to be carried up again like drops. This heating is produced so There are belonging to the same family and again, the salt gravitating to the quickly locally that neither the water the black-throated and red-throated lower end. Air heated to 240 degrees is

> the howl of a wolf. Another water fowl is the eider duck, whose fame is world-wide, for who has any powder left by the fans and hot air. not heard of the ender down which is The salt is then reduced to the required part of its plumage? These birds are size by the roller and bolting processes, birds of the sca, loving the cold regions such as are used in making flour. After of the arctic coasts, but not found in each reduction the crystals are subjected warm or temperate climates.

duck and a goose. Their nests are made a percentage of sulphur is introduced, or nearly five times hotter than molten of fine seaweed and mosses, interlaced with twigs and matted together.

the bird carefully packs them about with public. the down which with her bill she plucks tion which the experiments would seem from her breast. Thus they retain their warmth if she, by any chance, is called edge or one extremity only of steel cut- to leave them. The down for which these birds are famed is taken from their leetle cuss jump up and squeel), wax surface of large pieces of metal, such as breasts. It is soft, light and of gray color, and is gathered at the proper time

> The eggs of the eider duck are of a fine flavor, and its flesh is exceedingly palatable, while that of the ember goose, or loon, is tough and unsavory.

The loon is easily tamed, and the eider duck shows no alarm when approached by man .- [Detroit Free Press.]

FINN, THE GIANT.

In the days of old there dwelt near Lund, in Sweden, a grim giant, named Finn, who had his dwelling underground. At that time St. Lawrence had to breathe at short intervals, and come to Lund from Saxony, and was thus it is evident that the lungs perpreaching the word of God throughout the neighborhood. Every hill on which the sun of heaven shone was his pulpit, the animal. The air passes out again for he had no church.

Finn taunted St. Lawrence with his lack of a church.

"Surely your white Christ is worthy of a holy temple," said he. "I will build Him one on condition that when it is done you will either tell me my name, or get me for playthings for my little daughter the two bright torches that roam in the plains of the sky.'

"Thou heathen fool!" replied St. Lawrence. "The sun and the moon have setts coast, means exactly what it seems been placed above to light the path of to mean, and is peculiarly appropriate. both the wise and the foolish, and there The headline, as seen from the sea, is they must remain." "Well answered," rejoined the giant,

without them, I suppose. I'll give up the sun and the moon, and take in their stead the sparkling balls of your eyes." "If the holy church be but built," said St. Lawrence, "you shall have them. Gladly will I sacrifice my eyes in such a cause. God's truth can be preached as well by the blind as by those who have the blessing of sight."

So the giant went to work. He carplease her so well.

mighty pillars soon loomed up grandly corder.

on its foundation. Already Finn sat on the roof singing a triumphant song when St. Lawrence passed by in sorrowful mood, to gaze for the last time at the setting sun. He was engaged in earnest prayer, when suddenly a wondrous voice, coming he knew not whence, fell upon his ear. These were the words it was

singing: "Sleep, little Silvy, daughter dear, sleep Finn, thy own father, doth watch o'er

thee keep. Soon from the heights Finn will come home to thee, And the present he'll bring thou wilt like well to see."

St. Lawrence ran joyfully to the Cathedral, exclaiming: "Finn! Finn! Come down! One stone is still wanting to complete your work, and the Lord has mercifully

preserved my eyes.' "By my name, Finn," quoth the giant, wrathfully, "that stone shall not so easily be laid. Thy church shall be a mouldering ruin for all time, and shall never be completed without or within. I am Finn, and I will destroy this

building." Leaping down from his lofty pinnacle, he seized the pillars, rooted in the crypt, and shook them until the walls tottered. But all at once his strength failed him, and he was turned into stone. There he stands to this day, coldly embracing these mighty pillars. - [St. Louis Star-Sayings.

A BOY AGAIN.

The director of one of our large corporations was in the habit of prowling around the office. One morning he happened to come across the dinner-pail of the office-boy. His curiosity led him to take off the cover. A slice of homemade bread, two doughouts and a piece of apple pie tempted the millionaire's appetite. He became a boy again, and the dinner-pail seemed to be the one he carried sixty years ago.

Just then the office boy came in and surprised the old man eating the pie he had finished the bread and dough-

"That's my dinner you're eating!" said the boy.

"Yes, sonny, I suspect it may be; buts it's a first-rate one for all that. I've not eaten so good a one for sixty VCBIS.

"There," he added, as he finished the pie, "take that and go out and buy ourself a dinner, but you won't get so good a one," and he handed the boy a For days after, the old man kept re-

Refining Salt.

Refining salt is a simple process. The drawn through the machine by suction The loon has a peculiar cry, resembling fans, the heat absorbing the moisture and the fans removing any dust attached to the crystal, the friction wearing off to a blast, expelling the dust, which Their size is between that of a common dust, compressed with rock sait in which makes a sulphurized salt lick for stock, which is extensively shipped to the great In these nests the eggs are laid, and Western cattle ranges .- St. Louis Re-

The African Lungfish.

The African lungfish grows very rapidly, has great vitality, and, although fasting long, is exceedingly voracious, devouring snails, earthworms, as well as small fish, besides killing and eating each other, so that it is difficult to keep many together. They are most active at night, keeping mostly in the shallow water, when they move deliberately about in the bottom, alternately using the peculiar limbs of either side, though their movements are not regular. Gray has compared these movements with those of a Triton, and several other observers have noticed them. The powerful tail forms a most efficient organ for swimming rapidly through the water. It is well known that Protopterus come to the surface form an important, if not the chief part in respiration during the active life of through the opercular aperture, and the movements of the operculum itself indicate the fact that the bronchial as well as pulmonary respiration takes place,-

A Famous Promontory's Name.

The name of Gay Head, applied to a famous promontory of the Massachugay with many colors running in strata, the result of chemical qualities in the "It would be pretty dark here in Scania | earth of the cliff. A like variety of color is presented by many rocky islets and headlands in the Sound opposite Pelham Bay Park .- [New York Sun.

Don't Tease Children.

The positive delight which some otherwise very good people take in teasing children is surprising. "I would sooner ried a mountain to the spot, crushed it discharge a nurse for this fault than for to make building materials, and bid the any other," said a wise mother, "and walls rise. All the time he exulted over when I find a friend who thinks it an the impossibility of his name being amusing matter to tease my child I reknown, and the certainty of soon giving prove him as readily as I would a child his little daughter playthings that would for the same offense. I have known dispositions to be utterly rained torough The vast building with its rows of this silly practice."- | New York Re-