RETROSPECT.

The roses were not just so sweet, perhaps, As we thought they would surely be, And the blossoms were not so pearly white As of yore, on the orehard tree; But the summer has gone for all of that, And with sad reluctant heart We stand at rich autumn's open door And watch its form depart.

The skies were not just so blue, perhaps, As we hoped they would surely be, And the waters were rough that washed our boat.

Instead of the old calm sea; But the summer has gone for all of that, And the golden rod is here; We can see the gleam of its golden sheen In the hand of the aging year.

The rest was not quite so real, perhaps, As we hoped it might prove to be, For instead of leisure came work sometimes And the days dragged wearily; But the summer has gone for all of that, The holiday time is o'er, And busy hands in the harvest field Have garnered their golden store.

The summer was not such a dream, perhaps, Of bliss as we thought 'twould be, And the beautiful things we planned to do Went amiss for you and me; Yet still it is gone for all of that,

And we lift our wistful eyes

To the land where beyond the winter snows Another summer lies. -Kathleen R. Wheeler, in Lippincott's.

THE LAST SCHOLAR.

BY ROBERT BEVERLY HALE.



mother was a girl. fashion just as I know for a number of reasons that it was the most school in my mother's time;

is that my mother would never have gone to it unless it had been. Miss Lepington used to limit the number of scholars to forty; and there were many stories current as to the early applications made for a place in that school. It was no uncommon thing for a happy father to send in an application as soon as a daughter was born; and it was said that when Tom Snelling and Eunice Dunbar were engaged, they wrote to Miss Lepington that in case they were married and had a daughter they wanted a place reserved for her. I don't exactly know whether to be-

lieve that or not. I do know that my mother applied only six years beforehand; but then her mother knew Miss Lepington very well, and so Miss Lepington was probably willing to strain have believed it." s point.

fashion. Hoop skirts went out of style I know a little of the world. My dear after a time, and ever so many crino- Constance, I hope that you will be fashion. I greatly fear that they may Who is he?" have disappeared before this story comes out. And Miss Lepington's "He's splendid. But I haven't told school went out of fashion, too. You you everything. I thought-I hoped see, Miss Lepington would not have you wouldn't mind-1-well-I think German taught at her school; and that he rang the door bell just now. there was Miss Cartwright's school Did you hear it? I asked him to come as a German teacher; and nowadays, mind, do you, dear?" of course, every girl ought to know Miss Lepington tried to look stern; German. That was only one reason but she couldn't. No one could look out of a dozen for the falling off in stern at Constance. Miss Lepington pupils.

the diminution in applications; her spectacles for her eyeglasses. but she did not seem to. She "You were indiscreet, my child, to was sterner than ever in her re- ask a young gentleman to a girls' quirements. She had never taken school; but since he is here, of course any one whose grandfather was not we must welcome him. Jane, show "somebody," she said, and she never Mr. Mackenzie in." would. So at last the time came "I hope you will pardon my intruwhen there were only thirty-five sion," said Jack as he came forward. pupils; and then the remaining ones "But I was so anxious to meet the dropped off, one by one, in a way that lady who has been so intimate with pains me to tell of.

of giving up teaching. She was just and grown so fond of you. Will you as erect as in the old days, and a little forgive me?" stricter; and she taught just as well as Miss Lepington blushed again. She ever-much better, I don't doubt, was not used to fine speeches from than Miss Cartwright, whose ancestors young men. "No one can be dis-were I don't know what when the pleased with Constance," she said, Lepingtons were lolling at their ease "and I begin to think that her flance in Lepington Manor, or fighting for shares her immunity." their king at Agincourt.

street. It is a strange old place, and mates, and pointed out the desks where one wonders how it could ever have they had sat. been so fashionable.

pany. They lived together in an old grammar, and still Jack stayed on. At house on Puritan square. He was last he rose to go, and Constance rose, rich, and she must have been quite too. They took hold of each other's well off herself. He was so wrapped hands and stood facing Miss Lepingup in his business that he never knew ton. And then suddenly Miss Lepingmuch about her school. He may have ton understood what was going to haphad some little suspicion of what was pen. going on; but one of his business rules Jack had come to take Constance was to get everything at first hand. away. His news about Miss Lepington's he was sure to know the truth. He teacher's eyes were full of tears. was the only friend of Miss Lepington's who did not know it.

The school grew smaller and smaller, be a good girl. See that you deserve till there were only twenty pupils. her, Mr. Mackenzie." Then ten of these left in a body to ge to Miss Cartwright's. Then the rest deserted, one by one, until-I don't like to say it-until Constance Alford lovers went out, leaving the teacher was the only pupil in Miss Lepington's slone in the deserted schoolroom. Just school. And now the worst is said, as they passed the doorway, Constance for if any one were to have a school looked back and saw Miss Lepington

She always seemed to me more like bowed before.

a character in a story than a girl in every day life. She was very beauti- next morning at breakfast, "I am goful, in the first place, and very amiable, ing to discontinue teaching. Yester-and very good; and she was, as you day was the last day of school." see, so loyal that she stayed with Miss Lepington after every one else had egg spoon half way to his mouth.

deserted her. "I shall undertake the first class in off?" he inquired. French myself this morning, Constance. I have severed my connection with left yesterday." Mile. Deroulet, and until such time as I have a new instructress, I shall discharge the duties of the position my-pathetically. "Don't leave them sudself.

Constance took out her French books and followed Miss Lepington Densil. But I assure you there is no out of the deserted schoolroom into alternative. Let us change the subthe recitation room.

"Read, Constance, if you please." for Miss Lepington to find fault. I but then I was always very fond of no further need of it." Constance Alford.

Did not Mademoiselle tell you how to over street. -Munsey's Magazine. pronounce that word? Now after me:

"Puis," said Constance. "That is more tolerable; but practise it, my dear, before the mirror. The La Tulip rawhide gun, of which great lips must move in one particular way. things are expected. One of the guns, You can always discover a Parisian by made by its inventor, was tested at the way he pronounces 'puis.'"

was over. Then there was the study cannon of the same calibre in use by hour, and then the English literature the army weighs nearly 1500. Its peclass, which Miss Lepington taught culiarity lies in its lightness and the nerself, for she had "severed her connection" with all the assistants except ported. Across the breach it measures old Miss Nutting, who came in to teach about fourteon inches, and tapers to drawing once a week. And Constance about six at the muzzle. A forged fashion to go to Alford often told me that she was very steel cone forming the barrelruns to the glad to get rid of the other instructors, full length, and is only three-quarters tor Miss Lepington was an excellent of an inch in thickness. Then comes teacher, though perhaps a trifle too layer after layer of the finest rawhide, Schools came into | narrow in some ways.

crinolines and This was the first break in the dignity staying powers are said to exceed steel. puffy sleeves do. of the school. Constance found a The rawhide is put on in strips coiled chair and drew it up close to Miss fashionable girls' ately, for they were very fond of each est tension and then filed smooth. The other.

"Did you know I was eighteen years and what makes it perfectly certain old to-day?" said Constance. "Why, my dear child?" eried Miss

Lepington. you a present."

"Yes, you have, dear," said Constance (she never called Miss Leping-Miss Lepington, stroking her favorite (and only) pupil's hand.

"Yes, dear, all the 'buts' I want in Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel. recess," said Constance, mischievously. What do you think I have done?"

"Become engaged to be married?" Constance burst out laughing. 'Right the first time! Oh, how romantic you are, dear! I never should

Miss Lepington blushed. "Not But things cannot always stay in romantic, my child. Perhaps it is that line makers were ruined. Even these very, very happy. I am confident that beautiful great sleeves must go out of the gentleman both is and will be so.

"Jack Mackenzie," said Constance. that had a second cousin of Goethe's here to see you and me. You don't

did look in the glass to see that her Miss Lepington must have noticed hair was all right, and then changed

Constance; and Constance would have But Miss Lepington never thought me see you where she had known you

After that the three had a nice talk I suppose one reason the pupils about the old school; and Constance stopped coming was because Hanover told several anecdotes, which Miss Lep- rattlesnakes since coming to Florida, street deteriorated so. Every one ington had never heard before, about lives on Enderby square now, or else things that had gone on under the on Collingwood avenue, and you can't teacher's nose; and Miss Lepington really expect a girl of fifteen to walk told the two young people stories about past all those queer shops on Hanover their mothers, who had been class-

The time for the recitation in nat-Miss Lepington had a nephew, ural history was past, and they were Densil Smith, of Smith, Alen & Com- in the middle of the hour for Latin

school was always derived from Miss mistress of her emotions, and yet Con-Lepington herself, and thus he thought stance is very sure that her dear old

"Good by, Constance," she said, after a pause. "I need not tell you to

"I can't," said Jack, "but I'll try. Constance and Miss Lepington kissed each other and parted; and the two and physical changes can be accomwith one scholar, Constance would be with her head bowed over the desk. mometer looks and tastes exactly like just the scholar to have. Constance had never seen that head meat boiled in fresh water. —St. Louis

"Densil," said Miss Lepington the

Mr. Densil Smith looked up with his "Have your pupils been dropping

"Yes. One of the dearest I ever had

"Why, that's too bad. But think of denly this way.

"Thank you for your kind interest, ject. Have you heard that Miss Alford and Mr. Mackenzie are engaged Constance read. She read so sweetly to be married? I have been thinking in any language that it was hard even of what I shall give them for a wedding present, and have finally definitely deshould like to hear her read Russian, cided upon the school-house. I have

And that is how Constance and I "Look out for your 'puis, 'Constance. came to set up housekeeping in Han-

A Rawhide Cannon.

A Syracuse man named La Tulip, has invented a cannon known as the Onondaga Valley. It weighs in the And so on, till at last the French neighborhood of 400 pounds, while the easy manner in which it can be transcompressed until it has the strength After English literature came recess. of steel. In fact, its toughness and around and around, and is several inches Lepington's, and then they ate their in thickness. On top of this lie two lunch together, and talked affection- coils of steel wire wound to its strongcap placed at the breech can be easily removed for inspection of the rawhide filling. The tests were pronounced successful, and further trials will be "And I have not given had. A five-inch bore will be constructed as soon as possible, and when mounted upon a movable carriage it will then demonstrate whether it can ton "dear" during school hours). "You be used effectively. The five-inch give me a present of semething every cannon will be smooth bore and used time you teach me. But I have some- to discharge dynamite cartridges, a thing to tell you; but I hardly dare." trial of which will be made. Freder-"Not quite so many 'buts,' " said ick La Tulip, the inventor, has been a worker of rawhide for twelve years and is conversant with it in every detail. -

Origin of the Word "Trolley."

Most persons who use the word "trolley" probably do not know the origin of this term, or why this name was given to that apparatus by which the electricity is conveyed from an aerial wire. Twenty years ago, the word was used to designate "a form of truck which can be tilted, for carrying railroad materials or the like." the only definition of the word in Webster's Dictionary of the edition of 1848. In the edition of 1892 of the same work, three other definitions are added. 1. "A narrow cart that is pushed by hand or drawn by an animal." It is noted that this meaning of the word is in use in England, not in the United States. 2. "A truck from which the load is suspended on some kinds of cranes." This meaning is technical, according to Webster, and employed only in speaking of machinery. 3. "(Electric railway.) A truck which travels along the fixed conductors, and forms a means of connection between them and a railway car." is easy to see how the primitive form of the electric trolley, which travels upon the wires, came to receive its name from the resemblance to other types of trolley; and the name, having been immediately given to its primitive form, was naturally retained when the method of connection was changed from a little truck moving on a wire, to a mast having at its end a wheel pressing on the lower service of the wire. - Detroit Free Press.

A Rattler's Bite.

I send you recipe for the bite of a rattlesnake that I will warrant to cure in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred. I have known it tried for forty years in Illinois and have used it on several animals that were bitten by and have never known it to fail in a single instance.

Thoroughly soak the wound and the swelled part with pure hog's lard, and let the patient drink one half pint of this melted lard. In severe cases re-peat it in half an hour and give all the sweet milk that patient can drink. This kills the poison almost immediately, and the swelling will disappear in a few days. A horse or a cow must be drenched with a much larger dose, but dogs will eagerly eat lard and drink milk, even when their heads are so swollen that their eyes are closed and the yellow saliva is running from their mouths. Don't call in a doctor if bitten by a rattler (as they are more dangerous than the snake), but use the Miss Lepington was a consummate above remedy, and I will warrant a cure. - Jacksonville Times-Union.

Action of Cold and Heat. The generally accepted theory of the cooking of meat relates to the applieation of heat, but Dr. Sawiczovo has called attention to the fact that almost precisely the same chemical plished by exposing animal flesh to ex-treme cold. Meat subjected to a degree of cold equal to fifty degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit's ther-

BITS FROM THEIR HOLES.

the Creatures and Choosing the Ground to be Covered.

L/THOUGH there are a goodly number of hunters who think the cream of sport does not arrive until the snow is on the ground, they can get after the rabbit, and by the aid of the ferret, drive him forth to get a good running shot without all the tiresome tramping, along the scent of a rabbit in search of food, often to get no nearer to the quarry than several hundred yards.

Truly the ferreter has the best of it when he knows his business and has a good ferret that knows his equally well. The great trouble is that so few of our ferrets do know their business. or, to use a common phrase, "one end of it." The fault of this lies in the owner of the ferret, and is easily remedied, for there is no animal more easily trained, or more useful when trained, than the well-bred ferret. I was talking to a man the other day who breeds ferrets and makes quite a business of it, keeping them on a farm, and having them divided off in yards and hutches, just as if they were prize rabbits. I wanted to buy a couple of young buck ferrets for the coming season, and asked him if he had any bred from parents that had been properly trained? He replied: When I first commenced this business I had ferrets on hand that were trained like bird dogs, and, of course, I valued them accordingly. Do you think there was any demand for them? Well, there was not, and when I asked \$15 or \$20 for a perfectly trained ferret people thought I was crazy. So I gave it up, and now have neither trained ferrets nor ferrets reared and bred from trained stock. It does not

I was surprised at this, and picked out a pair to do my own training. ready for the first tracking snow. As from this it would appear that a great many people who use these animals do not understand the advantage to be gained from a trained one, I may as well make it plain before I go any further. I think all will allow that If the bells hang under the chin they there are few things more annoying to the hunter than to have the ferret "lie up" when put into a hole, resulting in the loss of sport while you wait his pleasure about coming out, or if he the neck, where they will do most is left, the loss of the ferret, value, say, \$10. That is only the first evil, the others are when he will not work at all, refusing persistently to go into an earth, or when he enters, and finds a rabbit, he will kill and eat it instead of dragging it out, and has no idea of answering the voice or call of his mas-In Germany, France and England the ferret is taught all of this, and there is, with few exceptions, no The orthodox load is one onnce and a bother and no delay to sport.

Obtain a young animal, and see that drachms and a half of powder, using he is healthy, has clean feet, with no scabs on them or any sign of there having been any, for this is a sign of "hutch rot" and will make the little fellow sensitive to hard weather, and apt to shirk. Take him home and have for his home a moderately warm, dry, clean butch, and mind that it is kept This is the most important item of them all. Then commence the training process, which is done through the medium of food. When you go to bed feed him, make a curious squeaking sound like a rat squealing, produced by pressing the tongue against the side of the teeth and strongly sucking the air through the interstices. Any boy will give you a lesson. Do this whenever he is fed, so as to impress upon the mind that the sound is connected with food, and half the training is done. Then begin to handle him. Make up your mind to the fact that when you put your hand down he will think it is something to eat, and will raise up to "nose" it, and that if you draw the hand away in a sudden manner he will be quicker than you, and will seize it, giving you a pretty bad bite; but that if you keep the hand moving steadily and fairly down, in a fearless manner, the ferret will find out his mistake and not bite. This is one of the hardest lessons the trainer has to learn, as they are bloodthirsty looking little cattle, and it requires some courage to do this the first time or two. Having overcome this difficulty, handle the ferret at all times and all seasons. You e inot overdo it, and after a time ever a periwinkle's egg case or a fresh tle thing. I never carry a ferret bag, but carry them loose in my pocket, which is fitted with a flap and button.

Having progressed so far, take the ferret out in the open, and take him call he will be keen to come to you, when he must be rewarded with a piece of meat or liver. If he does this well, advance him to the hedgerow or

When the hunting commences, be careful and have the ferrets well fed the night previous, but not the morning you go out, unless it is very cold, when a very little milk may be given. This will insure better work, Arriving at the earth, either located before hand, or by the hound dog, take the ferret and place him in the entrance; if it be tenanted he will immediately go down, if not he will go in a little way and come out. Then pick him up and try elsewhere. If he stays in,

SHOOTING WITH FERRETS. blood on them. Always reward him with meat or liver until he is an old hand at the business. You will then TRAINING THEM TO DRIVE RAB- have a ferret that will be the envy of the neighborhood. Sometimes the best animals will take a fit and "lay Points About Muzzling and Working Up," that is to say, they will refuse to come out, and in such a case the best way is to make a nest of grass or leaves at one end, and bank both ends up with a sod of grass. The next morning, or possibly as you return, the ferret will be found curled up on the

bed waiting for his master. The question of muzzling a ferret is always a lively matter of argument. Most of the muzzles used are totally unfitted for use, and one might as reasonably expect a race horse to run with a plowing collar around his neck as to expect a ferret to do good work with one of the made-to-sell monstrosities on his nose. A muzzle should consist of five light, soft leather straps, which are put together so one forms the ring of the snout, the others lying one along the nose, one under the chin, one around the nose near the eyes and the last encircling the neck close behind the ears. If you cannot make one yourself take the little fellow to a harness maker and get him interested in the matter, and he will turn out a muzzle that will fit like a lady's glove, and the ferret will work comfortably and well. Remember always that the animal is obeying a natural instinct when he hunts and that your aim is to assist him as much

as you can.

As to working them with bells I am not so prejudiced. If the grass or undergrowth is thick one must either have bells or very great watchfulness, as it ruins a ferret to let him run around loose, even for a very few minutes, and that is what he will do if he gets out of an earth without being seen. The objection to bells is that the sound travels a long way through the ground, and if there are any other passages with rabbits in them they will all "git up and git" while the hunter is occupied with one. If they are used they should be of the tiniest model of sleigh bell procurable, and should be slung on to a very light strap, care being taken in putting the collar on that the bells are so arranged that the buckle comes under the chin, and the bells one wach side and one in the middle of the back of the neck. are in the way and half the time they cannot sound, while if properly disposed on the collar the weight of the buckle will keep them on the back of good.

As most rabbits bolted from earth are shot within a twenty-yard range, the gun must either be a cylinder bore or must be so loaded as to produce what is called "scatter" shooting, and what is more it must be a hard-hitting gun, for the furry fellow takes a lot of killing, and frequently gets away with quite a load of shot on board. quarter of No. 6 shot and three thick wads over the powder; but many good men prefer No. 4 shot, and unhesitatingly use wood or smokeless powder in the second barrel, if not in both. This is very important on a misty morning, when smoke from black powder hangs around. Arrangements to include fair rabbit shooting and board may be obtained as low as twelve dollars per week, and a personal visit will arrange for any number of odd days on about the same terms. Rabbit shooting obtained this way beats tramping unknown ground out of sight.—New York Recorder.

A Carlous Worm. When Her Majesty's ship Challenger was engaged in making that celebrated series of soundings, and while measurements of ocean depths were being taken in the vicinity of the Ladrone Islands, the dredger brought a curious specimen of the worm family to the surface. The creature was about the size of a half-inch rope, nearly twentythree inches in length, and striped and banded with all the primary colors. It had a hooked, hornlike proboscis, well equipped with powerful teeth, each hooking downward. The horny beak was used expressly for capturing food, and was only 3; inches in length. Exactly what a true representative of the worm species would do with a "captured" edible may seem a mystery to the average reader, but our rainbow-colored sub-marine curiosity had use for just such provisions. Whenyou will take quite a fancy to the lit- lot of frog spawn floated his way he instantly seized upon it with his armored beak and quickly "turned himself wrong side out," completely enveloping his dinner. This procedure revealed a remarkable state of hungry, so that when you make the affairs. The "dinner hook" was the same at both ends, the body of the worm fastening around it at the middle, and the color of the "inside" of the worm was the same as the "outbrush, and get him so that he will side"-that is, if anyone could tell come to you whenever you make the which was which. For want of a better name the specimen was labeled Vermes vice versa.-St. Louis Republic.

Live Rabbits for Pythons,

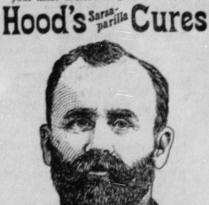
Humane persons have raised a protest against the caretakers of the Jardin d'Acclimatation in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, who allow rabbits to be put into the cage of the pythons, which have lately arrived, during the daytime. This is done with a view to interesting visitors to the garden, many of whom have viewed with inan car placed to the ground will locate dignation the spectacles of the poor any disturbance, and tell you if the bunnies huddled up with fear in corrabbit is pinned. If there is no bolt ners, awaiting the evening, when the in a reasonable time, and the ferret remains in the earth, stoop down and make the feed-call, and if properly trained the ferret will come to you, and his jaws will tell you if he has found and killed a rabbit, by the

Sixty Miles of Locusts.

The African Steamship Company's steamer Winnebah has had a most unusual experience when steaming between the latitudes of Cape Verd and St. Louis, Senegal. For sixty miles the vessel steamed through locusts, which were so thickly packed together on top of the water that they completely covered the surface for miles around; indeed, they appeared to be lying on the sea as far as the eye could reach. The locusts had, no doubt, been blown from the Morocco coast into the sea. They resembled gigantic grasshoppers, and one which was secured was five inches in length. Of course, all the locusts had been drowned, but those on board the Winnebah did not see any on the

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