

wealth, and the brother and sister wer

As he was again traveling over the road to

the city, and wishing that he could see for a moment the little old man, he was startled

Turning around, the boy saw his former

early lessons.

flood debris.

beat

"Little

How to Cast the Fly.

Supposing you have passed the angle-worm period of trout fishing, and are ready for the sportsman-like fly, here are some hints that would be useful: Array yourself

in a suit of valueless clothes, as colorless as

friend, wearing the faded cloak and worn hat. Waldo then told how the Mayor had robbed them, and how they had tried in

"Give me your cow and you shall have

another flask," said the old man. This time Waldo did not besitate. He

esgerly took the flask and hastened home to tell his sister his good fortune. Without delay the children placed the flask on the table and cried: "Little flask, perform thy

ing, were seen, and who struck and

denly occurred to Waldo to cry:

flask you have done your duty.

one another with such force that the little

house shook. Elsie screnmed with terror

Almost before he had ceased speaking the giants had vanished. Waldo then called

vain to regain the flask.

duty."

#### TRANSLATED FOR THE DISPATCH." In the good old times, when the Fairy-folk who lived in the forest and dells used again live in poverty. Finally, Waldo de-often to spear in the villages and cities, cided that he must once more sell the cow. often to sppear in the villages and cities, and were ever ready to help those in need. there lived in a small house, just outside the town, two very poor children, whose parents hy hearing a voice say: "Good morning, had died, leaving to their son and daughter | Waldo, did I not tell you the truth about only the little cottage and one cow. Dur- | the flash?" ing the summer months Elsie and Waldo had managed very well; but when winter came, and the supply from the little garden gave out, and there were no longer any berries to be found in the forest, nor flowers which they could sell in the city, they knew not how they should procure food. Finally

Waldo said 'We shall have to sell our cow. She is a good cow and ought to bring us a fair price. I shall drive her to market to-morrow."

Although Eisie was sorry to part with the As before, the blue smoke poured forth; faithful animal, which for a long time had provided the little family with milk, she knew that their small stock of money was almost gone, and they must make some provision for the winter. Early the next morning Waldo started to drive the cow to market. He had gone but a short distance and ran from the room. After watching for when a little, oid man, bent with sge, wearing a faded gray cleak and an old black hat, stood before him.

"Where are you going so early in the dsy?" asked the old man. "I am driving my cow to market," an- his sister and said to her: "I now know



swered Waldo "But why do you sell so good a cow?" asked the old mon. "My sister and I are very poor," replied e boy; "we need money and know of no

why the old man has given me this flask, By its aid I shall recover the other," The boy then took his flask and hurried away to the city. He went directly to the Mayor's mansion, where the servants were about to grive him server but Welds wire chiefly on worms, bugs, flies, beetles and the like, but when hard pressed they will gob-ble little fishes. In fact they won't object to opposite error which invests the trees with a certain sacredness that is opposed to the true interests of practical forestry.

a baby water snake, as we know from the fact that such dainties have been round in Tree-Cutting Is Essen In one of his speeches Mr. Gladstone re-

trout stomachs. As the trout appetite is almarked that the popular superstition in Great Britain which invested trees with a considered a sacrilege, was the greatest ob-stacle to a sound forest policy. There are a trout stomachs. As the trout appetite is al-ways keen, and as food is scarce early in the season, they will jump at almost any kind of bait. A little later, however, when they find plenty of food that does not conceal the hook, it requires the skill of an expert to lure the beauties from the water. There is no better bait for the novice to few enthusiasts in this country who view trees in the same way and consider the lumbermen born enemics of the human race, but in reality tree-cutting is just as essential to use at the beginning of the reason than the common red angle-worm. He would catch no trout in his initial venture if he were to

the forests as tree-planting. Since the introduction of Arbor Day; forest farming has assumed an important position in the eves of the Federal and State Governments. The elaborate reports and experiments and publications of documents prom the subject have disseminated knowluse the fly, and it is discouraging to fish where the fishing is good without catching any fish. Trout-fishing with bait is something in the nature of an unpardonable sin in the eyes of a skilled fisherman, but first upon the subject have disseminated knowl-edge of the question so widely that wide-sprend interest is manifested on every side. lessons are essential in all arts. You can hardly blame a boy on his first hunting expedition if he rests his gun on a fence In other countries, monarchical and repub-lican, government aid to forest industry is shuts both eyes and blazes away at a bird sitting on the limb of a tree only a rod away. The expert gunner will not shoot at a bird employed on a large scale and with great success. Not only do State and county except "on the wing" (when in the act of flying), but the boy might waste the pro-duct of a powder-mill and a shot tower begovernments resort to it, but societies, and even private estate holders, consider it with-in their sphere and a proper direction of their funds and activities to plant material fore he would kill game on the wing in his either free of cost or at nominal prices. It

this country, where immediate returns from an investment are more frequently looked for than in older countries, and where the practice of forest planting and management is not yet established, this kind of government encouragement seems most legitimate, and when carried out on a judicious plan, the most fessible way of advancing the interest of practical forestry.

#### Reforestation on the Continent.

In a suit of valueiess clothes, as coloriess as possible. For foot gear you want a pair of wide, low-cut shoes, with low and flat heels. Boots are a delusion and a snare, for a slip on a smooth stone will handicap you with a quart or two of water in each boot. Start at the mouth of the trout stream and wade right along where the water is called a start. Reforestation is in its infancy in the United States. In the little country of right along where the water is not deep. It will feel cold at first, but you will soon like Switzerland it receives more encourage than in this country, while Germany, France it. You can't well get along without wad-ing, because of overhanging trees in places, dense undergrowth on the banks, rocks and and England have forest policies which are rigidly enforced. Forest farming has reached its highest perfection in Germany, where methods of combining the agricultu-ral use of the soil with forest planting are

You want a very light rod, a fine line and a fly selected from your "book," which in color comes nearest to the natural flies about. in vogue. Probably the need of agricultural lands for the poorer population, rather than any other consideration, has given rise in Germany to this combination of forestry A \$2 rod is just as good as a \$20 one. You will have no use for a reel, and you want no bright ferrules or anything else shining about your outfit. The trout has a very keen eye and must not see you. If you want before their reforestation may prove an ad-before their reforestation may prove an ad-wantage to the new forest growth and be employed to cheapen and facilitate reforest-ation was probably an afterthought. to "make a record" in the number of your catch start directly after daylight. The two hours following daylight are worth all the rest of the day, excepting about an hour just before dark, for it is then that the trout

ation was probably an afterthought. This method, however, deserves more notice among those who are devising methods for prairie planting. Such agri-cultural use of the land either pre-cedes reforestation or is continued for a time after the tree-planting is done, the first bedoes its feeding. Fish up stream only, deltly casting your line ahead so that your fly may fall on the water as softly as would the natural insect. In running water, as soon as your fly floats down to you take a ing called "fore-tarming," the second "be-tween-farming." The first is generally carfew steps forward and cast ahead again. Do Not Get Buck Fever.

ried on for one to six-years, and the second up to six years. A common rotation of If you see still and deep water ahead make a careful cast and let the fly remain a crops is rye, potatoes or millet, oats, and then oak, pine and spruce sown with the minute, meanwhile just giving your rod movement enough to give the fly a sem-blance of life. When you feel the sudden tremor in the rod which tells you the fly oats or on the stubble. By sowing the tree seeds with the crops the young seedlings receive protection for three years from the grain and stubble. In this fore-farming of has found a customer, don't get what in deer hunting is called "buck fever." Don't three years no soil exhaustion is anticipated. get excited and violently toss rod, line and possibly fish over your head. If you should make this almost invariable blunder of the The Plan Is Very General. Reforestation by these methods is now practiced in all parts of Germany, and about novice you would probably have to climb a 5,000 acres are farmed in this manner, while tree to get the fish and rescue your tangled tackle. The instant you feel the fish at about 75,000 acres of forest which originated in the same way exist in the western prov-

your fly give your rod a quick pull of only inces of Germany. In Hesse it has been practiced for more than a century, and 5,000 a lew inches. This will hook the "game" and you can land it leisurely. Don't misderes of gnely grown pine, spruce, fir and beech forests are shown to visitors, which take the little cascades and rapids for bad fishing water. You can hardly imagine the sharpness of vision and quickness of movehave a yearly average accretion of 90 cubic feet to the acre. In "between-farming" ment that characterize the trout, and some-times in the switt and tumbling water a crops of grain or potatoes are farmed be-tween the rows of trees, and by this method trout will have the fly the instant it touches sometimes a surplus over and above the cost of reforestation and cultivation of \$12 to \$14 the water.

or revolution and contrivation of \$12 to \$14 per acre are obtained. Another method is to use temporarily a coppice for agriculture, and about 17,000 acres in Western Germany are so used, and a larger amount in France. After the coppice is cut in the fall the brush and soil course is haven over and he will When you have reached the head of the trout stream you might as well put up your tackle. Trout almost invariably lie with their heads up stream, in running water, and fishing downward you wouldn't catch enough to compensate for the trouble. But on your return go down to where the brook cover is burnt over, and by piling an extra amount of brush on the stumps of undesirempties into the larger stream, and you will probably find a hole several feet deep. Bait Useless for These Fellows,

able kinds these are exterminated. The ashes are then evenly distributed, and rye is sown and covered with the hoe. In the apring fail-places are stocked with onk, either by sowing or planting the roots. This Down at the bottom you may see two or Down at the bottom you may see two of three old trout a foot or more long. You may at first thick you have wasted your time on the little fellows of six or eight inches, but you will change your mind after methoy is of value is the oak which are grown for the tan-bark, as the

to spare, perhaps he would show you a trick

Have you ever thought of the distance

ou travel while you are out on an hour's

stroll? Possibly you walk three miles with

in the hour, but that does not by any means

earth turns upon its axis every 24 hours.

For the sake of round figures we will call

the earth's circumference 24,000 miles, and so

you must have traveled, during your hour'

stroll, 1,000 miles in the axial turn of the earth. But that is not all. The earth

planets, is moving in space at the rate

of 160,000,000 miles in a year. That is at the rate of a little more than 438,000 miles a

day, or 18,250 miles an hour. So, adding

your three miles of leg travel to the hour's azial movement of the earth, this to the

earth's orbital journey, and that again to

the earth's excursion with the sun, and you find you have traveled, in the hour, 85,253

The

represent the distance you travel.

earth.

miles.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH. SUNDAY, APRIL 26. 1891.

#### SOME ENIGMATICAL NUTS. **HOW THE BABY FARES** Puzzles for the Little Folks That Will Keep

Their Brains Busy for Most of the Week if They Solve Them Correctly-Home Amusen nts. munications for this depa

E. R. CHADBOURN, Lewiston, Ma 1516-A MONABOH OF FRANCE.

The Duallas Plunge the Cherub in the

3

D. M. H.

15

1517-RIDDLES.

I am sinuous and slender, never straight, yet

not awry: If the curve's the line of beauty, doubly beau-tiful am I. As I'm surpentine in figure, so I'm sybilant in

And though beginning softly, I am heard in

and though obgenening soluty, I am near a many a screech.
P've a share in all your sontiments, your sighing and your kissing.
And though I'm not a by-word, I am certainly a hissing.

п.

fanticide or "exposure" ilar result is worked out through the hardshipssometimes unconscions. sometimes designed-of infant life. The conditions of existence among many savage tribes are so severe that only the "fittest," the sturdiest, or wiriest constitutions can

survive. There is, for instance, a very fine and intelligent tribe of blacks in the neighborhood of the Cameroons, named the Duallas, which imposes from the first a very violent test upon the constitutions of their offspring. Like the ancient Germans, the Duallas take a child when only 4 or 5 days old and plunge it in the river. This is repeated every day till the child is strong and hardy enough to, bathe itsel', or till it has succumbed beneath the treatment. Other less intelligent and more savage tribes of Airicans train their children to endure torture from a very early age.

Even the average nursing of the negro mother is enough to try the toughness of the child's constitution. When the child is being fed he is set astride his mother's hip; and he must hold on how he can and get what nutriment he can, while his mother

E

room table. In the remoter parts of both Sweilen and Norway it is still the custom every Sunday to carry swaddled infants to church, which is probably a long way off. They are not taken into church, however, but buried for warmth in the snow, in which a small hole is left for them to breathe through. There is little trath if the story that Chinese mothers torture their children, especially their daughters, by cramping their feet. But she carries her infant in a kind of bag or pannier on her back, and not In Some Parts of the World He Gets Very Severe Treatment.

room table.

ONLY THE FITTEST SURVIVE

The Dualias Flunge the Cherub in the Eiver on His Fourth Day. WHI THE CHINAMAN HAS A FLAT NOSE WHI THE CHINAMAN HAS A FLAT NOSE ABIES are treated very differently in different lands. Even where in-

evolved, in the course of ages, the peculiarly flattened or blunted nose characteristic of is not practiced, says The Strand Magazine, a sim-strand Magazine, a simof. In the family generally they bear no names; they are known as Number One or Number Two, like convicts, and they are no more reckoned members of the family than



How Japs Get Flat Names.

the cat or the dog. So, when a Chinaman is asked what family he has, he counts only

is asked what family he has, he counts only his boys. And a boy is treated with great honor and ceremony by the women. The Japanese baby is not only indulged, he is also treated with the greatest care and intelligence. He is judiciously fed; he is regularly bathed either at home or in the public bathhouses; and his skin is stimu-lated and his health hardened by his being frequently plunged in a cold stream, or even in the snow. And it must be admitted that it is only the child of well-to-do or cultured parents in America or Great cultured parents in America or Great Britain that is as well and wisely cared for, and that is as happy as the child of Japan; there is no doubt that the average of childish comfort and happiness is very much greater in Japan than in England. Yet a 1.64% greater in Japan than in Engined. Let a well-ordered English home is baby's para-fitse. There he is not swathed in bandages and rolled in a pillow and crowned with a nightcap; he is kept always clean and sweet, he is lightly but sufficiently clothed, and he is allowed to kick, and crow, and grow strong as much as any hollow. strong as much as ever he likes.

## SWEATING BY ELECTRICITY.

#### The Clever Rognes of Japan Can Steal Fifty Cents From an Eagle.

The methods of the Japanese, who, for the purpose of defrauding the Government, will spend days on the scooping out of a small silver coin, which he eventually fills with baser metal, are much improved on in these progressive days. A large number of shortweight gold coins are now in circulation, and the frequency with which they are met with has led to investigations which show that there has been for some time a systematic scheme for robbing the Government by stealing metal from the coins. Some years ago a series of tests were made by the Gov-

ernment for the purpose of defining the actual loss by abrasion in the moving of gold coins. It was found that \$5 was lost by When abrasion every time \$1,000,000 in gold coin was handled. Bags containing \$5,000 each were lifted to a truck to be removed to an-other vault, and the mere lifting of the 200

bags caused the loss stated, and their trans-

fer from the truck again made a second simi

SHE MET LAFAYETTE on the kitchen dresser, or on the drawing Not Only That but She Danced With the Great Frenchman. A SATIN GOWN AND PEARLS

19

Found Among the Heirlooms Graced Ret

Upon the Occasion.

HOW IT ALL BROUGHT HER A HUSBAND

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. ]

If there was one story above another that we children liked to hear, it was the story of how grandma went to Lafayette's bala and danced with Lafavette, himself. How her soft old eyes would sparkle and her faded cheeks flush when she recalled that triumphant time!

Of course, you all know the part that Lafayette took in our struggle for freedom over a century sgo. A brave and gallans young fellow he was, and his praises were sung by all that knew him. The people could not forget his services, and when, in 1826, he came to the United States at the invitation of Congress, it was as the hom-ored guest of the nation. He was warmly welcomed by all. Wherever he went he met with ovations. What an honor it was to clasp his hand, to speak to him! People talked of it for days after.

#### Set the Town by the Ears.

He was to be tendered a grand reception in the quaint old town where grandma lived. A ball was to be given in his honor and the whole town was all aglow with excitement It was to be a great affair. The big Town Hall was cleaned and polished and painted; it was draped with flags and bunting and garlanded with laurel and evergreen. Indeed, the old place was transformed into a veritable fairyland, and when at length the last flag was put in place, the last wreath hung, the people were filled with honers pride and stood ready to welcome the hero of the hour.

In those days the Garrisons were not rich in this world's goods, and poor little grandma was quite at her wits' end as to where she was to get the dress to wear to Lafayette's ball. She could not wear a plain, everyday dress-that was quite out of the question. A new dress could not be had, for, as I said, the Garrisons were not rich, and there were so many mouths to feed and so many bodies to clothe that finery was not to be thought of. Poor little Dolly Garrison! She had no mother to go to with her troubles. Her father was harassed by business cares; her grandmother was quite useless as far as getting the dress was con-cerned, though she did offer kindly sympa-thy and tried to cheer Dolly; and her brothers, as usual in such cases, were the most unsympathetic creatures imaginable, and could not (or pretended they could not) see why a calico dress would not answer the purpose as well as a satin.

#### A Noble Lover's Rich Aunt.

The Garrisons lived in a great rambling old house, built a century before by Captain Harry Garrison. Captain Harry was the youngest son of a very rich and very crusty eld nobleman, whom he had offended by marrying the daughter of the village

by marrying the daughter of the village doctor. His father disowned and disinher-ited him. But the young captain was the favorite of an old aunt, who was bitterly angry with his father. She was rich, and when she heard that Sir Henry Garrison had cut off his youngest son with the prov-erbial shilling she made him heir of all her wealth and welcomed his fair young bride with onen arms. When his and died Carwith open arms. When his aunt died Cap-tain Harry came to America, where he built Garrison Manse as nearly like his old home in "merrie England" as he could. But the fortunes of the Garrisons declined in later years, and now a "flavor of mild decay" hung over the old place. It happened one day that Dolly's grand-

mother sent her up to the old garret for a box of patches. And Dolly stayed and stayed and seemed deaf to all calls. So great-great-grandmother Garrison elimbed up the stairs and at length came to the gar-On the threshold she paused and raised

Dolly Made a Discovery

In the middle of the garret, stood Dolly-

Dolly in all the glory of a white satin gown all trimmed with creany lace. Very dainty and sweet looked Dolly in her new-found

ind sweet looked Dolly in her new-lound, finery. No wonder her grandmother was surprised. "Dorothy," she cried, "my dear," And Dorothy turned on her grandmother

face all radiant and rosy with happiness.

"Grandmother," she cried in a happy voice. "I forgot, but, oh! you are not angry with me? I found these, and now,"

her voice quivering with exultation, "now I can go to Lafayette's ball. Just look, grandmother-this beautiful dress! It will have to be altered only a little and modern-

ized some, I think." "Dear me," her grandmother said, "I wish I had thought of this before. It would have saved all your worry. This is the dress

ol your great-aunt, Dorothy. She never wore it-her lover was killed by the Indiana

-and so we laid the dress away, little think-ing that, in the years to come, another Dor-

othy Garrison would wear it. Yes, it will do very well for you, my dear. I am glad

her hands in astonishment.

# 1. A letter. 2. To delineate. 3. Rendered cone-shaped. 4. Bowls. 5. Consisting of invis-ible particles. 6. Furnished with a form of in-dorescence in which the cluster is irregularly branched. 7. Scole. 8. Conducted. 9. Sur-feited. 10. A color. 11. A letter. MESA. Red Indian Papoones.

he is not thus attached to his mother he lies on a little bed of dried grass on the ground, in all the simplicity in which nature

"fomeiler novels dwell" on many a shelf, But his are read by great and small; When years have vanished, centuries passed His books will still be loved by all.

1521-NUMERICAL. We cannot total our mistakes

We 1, 2, 3 by deeds, not words,

1522-DIAMOND.

1523-DECAPITATION.

It has various uses, but this may be said; Though it often is driven, it can not be led; A fastening, measure, protection or guard. There are five to a foot, and sixteen to a yard. There are five to a foot, and sixteen stand, Jonsider a moment, you'll soon understand, For each of you keeps an assortment on hand. M. C. S. 1518-CHARADE.

The jeweler must keep his wares Within a *lotal* trim, Or else some shrewd pickpocket shares, Bome day, their care with him.

Must spread them out so they may Arsi Their beauties readily. And in the two bes of dispersed That all may plainly see. A. La

1519-NUMERICAL BLANKS.

1519-NUMERICAL BLANKS. Uncle Toby accented an invitation to go yachting last summer. He enjoyed the sail sz-ceedingly for a time, and the beauty and speed of the Sea Gull — mady words of praise from him. After a time, one of the boys found him in the — part of the boat looking very pale and miserable. "Why, Uncle Toby," he ex-claimed, "are you seasick" Uncle's tonzue had become as thick as a drunken man's, but he managed to say: "I'm — a horse. Do come — see — strength enough to got to my bunk." The boy helped him to his stateroom and told him he had better lay — the rest of the afternoon, and Uncle Toby thought so, too. The next morning he was all right again and — as much as ever. \_\_\_\_\_\_

1520-ANAGRAM.

BITTER SWEET.

MESA.

Show we are penitent; All honor to the one who girds Himself, with that intent,

The 6. 2, 4 and 5, whereby Bin he shall overthrow, And cause his tempters all to fly Is power to answer, "No!"

moves about her ordinary duties.

By penance and by prayer; The soul true reparation makes By deeds more true and fair.

other way to get it." "If you will let me take your cow. I shall

give you this flask," said the old man, drawng from under his coat a small glass flask. Waldo laughed aloud at these words. "What should I do with the flask?" he

The flask is worth a thousand times your

w," said the stranger. "How can I believe that?" asked Waldo. "when the finsk is so small and is entirely

Waldo," said the little man, "I have known you for a long time, and I love both you and your sister. I warn you not to retuse this flash, or your cow will die before you can reach the market. If you accept my offer you will be rich, and always have

The boy became very thoughtful, and then fiash, and the cow is yours."

You will never regret those words," said the stranger, "and it you will carefully follow my advice, you will have all that you need, and much to spare. When you go home, place the flask on the table, and say Little flask, perform thy duty, and then you will see what will happen. Vith these words he gave the flask to the

boy, and then both the man and the cow disappeared. Astonished at what he had seen, Waldo returned home. He was met at the door by his sister, who cried "You are back soon, Waldo. Have you brought mey with you?"

"I have brought only this flask," was the

Elsie's eyes flashed with anger, and she exclaimed: "You stupid boy, you certainly have not given our good cow for that ugly

And in her disappointment the little girl wept aloud. But when Waldo had told what the old man had said, Elsie dried her tears and helped her brother spread the table with a clean white cover, on which they placed the little flask. Then Waldo "Little flask, perform thy duty."

At once a thick cloud of blue smoke poured forth from the mouth of the flask fluttering wings, hovering about the table and seeming to place something upon it. Wheel, a few moments later, the smoke gleared away, Elsie and Waldo saw on the to ble the richest food, served on gold and silver dishet, and also plates heaped high with gold and gens of great value. With such a treasure as the flask in their

they bought a beautiful house, horses and presses it. chariots, and everything that could be wished for in the world. This sudden wealth was a great surprise to those who knew how poor Waldo and his sister had been. The Mayor of the city went to the mansion in which the children lived, and inquired how they had come into so great possessions. They eagerly told the story of the old man and the little flask.

d like to see so great a wonder," said the Mayor. The mass=pecting Waldo brought the flask

from its hiding place, and setting it on the table, cried: "Little flask, perform thy duty.

And the room was filled with blue smoke, and the two fairies could be seen carrying their treasures. When the air was again clear, and the children were displaying the gilts which the fairies had brought, the isitor suddenly seized the fissk and ran away with it. In the same moment, the large mansion, with all its beauty vanished. Walde and Elsie found themselves back in their plain little cottage, and in the shed near the door stood the cow, which they had sold to the old man. For many days the children walked through the city streets telling how they had been robbed, ad begging those whom they met to help them to regain their flask. But no one dared to oppose the Mayor, who was now more powerful on account of his increased

bout to drive him away; but Waldo said; "Tell your master that I have a new treasure to show him."

When this message had been told to the Mayor he sent for Waldo to come to him. When he had come into the presence of the great man Waldo said: "Sir, I have received a flask which is still more wonderful than the first and, with your permission, I

will show it to you. The Mayor, thinking to secure a new treasure, desired to see the flask, which the boy placed on the table, and then cried:

"Little flask, perform thy duty." The two giants at once appeared, who stead of contending among themselves fell upon the Mayor, and beat him until he

cried for mercy, and promised to return the flask which he had taken. Waldo then cried: "Little flask you have done your duty. Waldo then received his finsk, and he and "Come what may, I shall take the his sister once more had the beautiful home. and no one ever again attempted to steal the treasure. But for many months, the Mayor was sore and bruised from the wounds he

had received from the giants. PAYSIE. HOOKING WARY TROUT.

Practical Hints for the Finest Sport the Spring Affords-The Novice Should Use Worms-How to Cast the Fly-Big Fish in a Noose.

WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.

In these genial April days who that has ever dallied with the speckled queen of the waters does not sigh for the mountains and the trout streams ! This is about the time when brook trout fishing usually beginshittle flask. Now we are poorer than before and winter is nearly here. What shall we wistfully said to his stern parent, "Father, they say trout are biting now."

"Well," replied the crusty old opponent of fishing, "keep away from them and they won't bite you."

In the beauty of its colors, the symmetry of its form, and in its deliciousness as an esculent, there is nothing of fish kind comparable with the brook trout. We often see attempts made by artists to put on canvas and filled the room. The children could attempts made by artists to put on canvas dumly see two golden-haired fairles, with the wonderfully blended hues of green, violet, orange and so on, but no brush can come nearer than a very poor imitation of Nature's handleraft in the exquisite coloring of the speckled beauty of the brook. In shape, as well as in color, the brook trout stands at the head of the fish class-"the beau ideal of symmetry," as Goldsmith ex-

# No Two Exactly Alike.

But while all of the species are practically atike in shape, you will never find two exactly alike in spots and coloring, nor will the coloring be precisely the same, on a single individual, any two months of the year. The variation in the coloring depends upon age, food and environment, chiefly the latter. As a rale, trout found in shallow streams are more brilliantly colored than those that live in deeper water, and the conclusion is that the difference is due chiefly to

sunlight. brook trout exemplifies the adage that the best goods come in small parcels. If you should catch 50 of them, you might not have one that would weigh a pound The average full-grown brook trout does not weigh a pound, although an old fellow oc-casionally gets up to two pounds, and even more. But these are so wary that you wouldn't be likely to book one. They seem tiop. to grow wiser in proportion to their age, and as they have been known to live 30 and even

Americana, as a people, are not senti-mental, but the introduction of a holiday for the sole purpose of considering trees and tree-planting may lead to a more proper ap-preciation of the value of our forests and their influence upon the climate and health of the population. On the other hand, the sudden awakening to the peril which threat-gas the trees of this county may lead to the

quality and value of the latter are en you have attempted to capture these big ones. They will not pay the slightest atten-tion to anything of fly or bait kind. But if hanced by the ashes. On the other hand fire has a tendency to deteriorate the forest, and such management does not benefit the a country boy should happen along just trees in the end. then, and though you might have a quarter

#### A Machine to Plant Trees.

coppicea

that you never dreamed of. He would take one of your fly leaders, make a slip noose, The most noted advance in reforestation in this country has been the application of mechanics to tree-planting. Practical forafter first cutting off the fly, and attach the noose to a piece of line. Then with a degree of patience worthy of estry may receive a new impetus from the invention of a machine capable of breaking Job and the possible quarter he would work. the ground and setting and planting from maybe an hour, to gradually get the loop around the big fish. If he succeeded, the 20,000 to 30,000 seedling trees, all in one motion, in one day. This machine was invented as a direct result of the influence of Arbon boy would suddenly make a lightning like movement, catch the fish behind the gills Day and its celebration. To secure the prewith the noose, drop it before you and wait for his quarter. But it would be folly for mium for the greatest number of trees planted by one man, Thomas A. Stratton, of Lincoln, Neb., devised his tree-planter, and you to attempt that trick. You would only weary yourself and amuse the fish. set in the ground 11,200 trees on Arbor Day. How Far One Travels in an Hour.

Since then improvements have been made on the machine, so that it will plant more than double that number in such a way that an average o. 95 per cent of them live and thrive well. It is estimated that by the new improvements on the machine two mea can plant six acres a day of trees, making practical forestry a reality for the barren, tree less plains of our Western States. In the invention of this machine the United States stands far ahead of the older countries in solving an easy way to reforest her vast tracts of country. Despite this fact, however, the forest areas

makes a journey around the sun every year, and a long bu, rapid trip it is. The distance of the country are rapidly contracting and of our planes from the sun we will put at 92,000,000 miles, the radius of the earth's the reforestation does not yet keep pace with the destruction of the timbered lands. The orbit-half the diameter of the circle-as we will call it. The whole diameter is therereduction every year is so vast that there is still good reason for fearing the denuding of the forests to such an extent as to cause great fore 184,000,000 miles, and the circumference, being the diameter multiplied by elimatic changes and to warrant a diminu-tion of the lumber trade. The American 3 1416, is about 578,000,000. This amazing distance the earth travels a its yearly jour-Forestry Association is endeavoring to bring ney, and dividing it by 365 we find the daily speed about 1,586,000. Then to get the about a change in this respect by creating co-operation between the Government and private owners. State forestry associations distance you rode around the sun during your hour's walk divide sgain by 24 and have also been organized and a general for the result is about 66,000 miles. But even this is not the end of your estry policy may yet be expected, which will extend to all parts of the country. hour's trip. The sun, with his entire br

The Utilization of White Pine.

From these societies come foreshadowings of the future result of the present rate of de-struction of trees. The quality and size of the "inexhaustible" white pine of the North-west is depreciating so rapidly that everything is now being done to avoid waste, and to utilize in some way all of the timber. Even wormy pine is being cut in large quantities and manufac tured into crockery casks, coarse fencing and glass box shooks. The increased value of pine lumber is so great that oulls which were formerly burned under salt-pans sell

**OUR FOREST INTERESTS.** to-day for good prices. The growing scare-ity of hickory and ash for suitable carriage What Arbor Day Means to Tree Lovers-Systems of the Continent-A Machine for

J. H. WEBB.

manulacture has induced the Carriage Man Planting-The Denudation of the Forest ufacturers' Association to investigate the Lands. condition of these supplies. In the South-WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. ern States the cry is that the quantity of The festival of Arbor Day, which origiyellow pine has been largely over-estimated, and that it is decreasing so rapidly that in ated about 15 years ago in Nebraska, has 20 years the forests will be entirely denuded already won an established place among of this valuable timber. Redwood forms American holidays, and is annually celethe great staple of San Francisco shipment brated by a majority of the States. The but the redwood forests are disappearing so very existence of such a general celebration

rapidly that it is estimated that in a doze in the spring of the year is proof ol an years hence scarcely a vestige of the beauti-ful forests will be left. The shipments from Puget Sound of red fir and Port Orford awakened interest in tree planting and orestry, and that it has been made to a cercedar are increasing so that the forests can-not long keep up the supply. Arbor Day thus comes around with great significance to the public of every State, and tain degree a public school holiday is encouraging, because this indicates the direction in which such exercises may be made to have a genuine value. Arbor Day is the appropriate exercises in the public

the appropriate exercises in the public schools which accompany it may be the means of educating the coming generation to a better understanding of the problem of reforestation. The 'question will mainly affect their interests more than those of to-day; but to save the vast forests and treeless plains from barrenpess Xaskee ingentity will have to exert itself before a great while. The invention of the treeplanter is but the beginning of the end. C. S. WALTERS. celebrated with appropriate exercises by the children of hundreds of the public schools throughout the land, and tree planting becomes a part of their training and educa-Americans, as a people, are not senti-

WILL call at your residence with sample and furnish estimates on furniture reuphols tery. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street. All is worthless, good for naught; Second is so indiscreet That risks by it are often sought, In manner reckless, fleet,

Third is just a forest tree; Gracefully its branches sway, Seeming thus to beckon me Thither, on a summer day. BITTER SWEET.

1524-ENIGMA. Arel ico feg yp:i anglo ry.

Once on a time, in Afric's land, A stone was found beneath the sand, And on its face was this inscription, In language seemingly Egyptian. To learned men it was submitted,

Not one of them could tell its meaning. With all their searching and their gleani At length one without eradition Thought he could give its definiti "'Tis plain as A B C." he said, And instantly the puzzle read.

And now, if you have no objection, give it here for your inspection; And if you are exceeding smart You'll know its meaning at the start.

> 1525-TRANSPOSITION. There is a maiden one to me, Whose eyes I cannot two; 1 gaze therein, and only see That they are deep and blue.

1 three not try to know my fate, I three not, either, to translate Their meaning as I might

There was one, I the cause-Is hidden in their depths so pure, And so I doubt and pause.

ANSWERS.

1518-Sugar-cane, 1514-William Tecumseh Sherman,

HOW A GIRL THROWS.

degrees lower down than in the masculin

### Mary Stuarts' Cabinet.

A traveler returning from Castle Burak, on the Saale, the residence of the reigning Princess of Reuse (la ligne aince), tells of a wonderful exbinet of ebony, with silver feet and mountings, which is said to have been the property of the unhappy Mary Stuart. It is 60 centimetres high and 70 broad, and was used as a jewel case. The present pro-prietor inherited the relic from the Hesse-Homburg family, which in its elder branches was related to the English kings.

prought him into the world, and er himself with earth or whatever he can lay his little black hands on.

Akin to the negro's treatment of children lar loss. This shows how readily gold can be re--though considerably in advance as regards tenderness and picturesqueness-is that of the red Indians of North America. moved from the coins, but this method is much too slow for the clever rogues, who The father and mother combine to make a very curious and ornamental close cradle or realize the value of scientific appliances. The work of abrasion is now done by elec bed for the "papoose." In shape it is not unlike the long oval shield of the Zulu. trigity, after the manner of the electro-plat-ing of gold. An ordinary galvanic battery and some cheap acid is procured. The coin is placed in the fluid, and attached to it are The father cuts it out of wood or stont bark, with his tomahawk and scalping-knife, and covers it with deer or buffalo skin, or, if he has not these, with matting or the soltest bark of wires from the poles of the battery, leading to another piece of metal prepared to receive, in the form of plating, the metal to be re-moved from the coin. Sufficient gold to form trees, leaving the upper side loose and open. The mother then adorns and embroiders it a plating is quickly transferred, and, as it is with beads and grasses, and lines and pads removed uniformly from all parts of the coin, the hability of disfigurement is reduced to a minimum, the only effect being to blur it with the softest grass or moss or rags she n find.

The "papoose" is lightly strapped in with the characters slightly. In this way about 50 cents' worth of gold soft thongs fastened to the board and pass-ing under his arms, and then the covering is laced over him as one laces up a shoe, and nothing but the face of the "papoose" is left exposed. Thus done up, baby can be hung (with a thong strached to his cradle) on the branch of a tree, or from the pole of the wigwam, or set in a corner out of the

A Funny Fish on This Pole.

can be removed from a \$10-dollar gold piece without a very marked change in the ap

pearance of the coin. The eye of an expert, however, detects the alteration at a glance. One of the employees in the New York Sub-Treasury is said to have become so skilled in this branch of the work by years of ex-perience, that he can tell by mere touch with closed eyes whether a piece is spurious metal or has been tampered with. It is stated that the sweating of gold by electricity in this country is practiced almost en-tirely by foreign swindlers who have been

to Be Popular.

of money may be transferred into a credit in

the savings bank without a personal visit to

that institution. During the first three and one-half months of its establishment more

than \$15,000 was deposited. The plan has been recently adopted by banks in San

Francisco, Columbus, Denver, Los Angeles, St. Paul, Louisville and a number of

The American Beauty of Berlin.

By far the prettiest among the ladies of

offenses.

per cent.

Chicago Herald.]

that you tound it." At last, the joyful night came. Dolly was standing before the glass, when her grandmother entered the room with a quaint old box in her hands. "My dear," she said, "I have a little surprise for you," and as she spoke she opened the box and took from it a string of pearls. "I am going to give driven from their own country for similar you these," she continued. "Your mother wore them, and I wore them before her. It THE NICKEL SAVINGS BANKS. is said that happiness always comes to their

Details of the Stamp System That Promises wearer. She clasped-them around Dolly's neck an she spoke, and they shone white and pure sgainst her fair skin. One of the most important movements in

Danced With the French Guest,

the economy of the American people is the Merrily sounded the music, and merrily Merrily sounded the music, and merrily shone the lights as Dolly entered the hall on her father's arm. People looked at her happy young face and graceful, girlish figure admiringly. Even Lafayette was at-tracted by the little maid in her oreamy satin dress, and when he was introduced to her be howed low over her hand and asked her to durage with him. nickel savings stamp system. To Edwin F. Mack, of the Citizens' Savings Bank of Detroit, belongs the credit of having introduced the feature into the banking system of the United States. The idea was not original with Mr. Mack, as a scheme somewhat similar has been in usent Franktort-on-the-Main for years. From the penny her to dance with him. Little Dolly was fairly breathless with

savings stamp plan of the great banking delight as she smiled up into his face; eity of Germany, Mr. Mack conceived the idea of establishing a nickel stamp scheme Dolly was radiant as she went through the stately figures of the dance with Lafayette for deposits in his savings bank in Detroit. as her partner.

After getting a design for a 5-cent stamp From a distant town a tall young soldier he had 10,000 stamps printed and started out one morning last June in a buggy and had come to the ball. He was a handsome young fellow, with laughing blue eyes and drove through the suburbs of Detroit and a bright, debonnair :ace. He was enjoying himself to the nimost, when he looked up and saw the blithe young girl dancing with established 30 agencies. These he located, as a rule, in suburban drug stores, and when possible in close proximity to public schools -places where school children were in the Lafsyette. His eyes followed the graceful little maid, and then he sought an introduchabit of going to spend their money. Each tion with Dolly Garrison. Time passed agency wis supplied with a quantity of stamps and blank deposit books. These books are arranged so that each page holds away, and the grand ball was numbered with things of the past. Two years later, when the glad June sun brought its rotan and blue skies, there was a happy wedding 20 stamps. When a page is covered the bank issues a deposit book with a credit of in the little church near the old manage \$1, upon which interest begins at once at 4 And we children always declared that if it hadn't been for Dolly's great-aunt's dreas and Lafayette's ball Norman Lyan would The advantages of the system are many, the principal one being that small amounts never have been our grandfather

O. B. H. H.

#### EDMUNDS WAS DANGEROUS.

How the Vermonter Got the Laugh on Bril liant Roscoe Conkling.

New York Press. ] I had recalled yesterday for my edifica-tion, apropos of the resignation of Seaster Edmunds, an encounter that took place many years ago in the Senate between him The German baby is swaddled in a loug, narrow pilow, which is made to meet com-pletely round him, being tucked up over his feet and turned under his soleam chin. Stuart, ad, and ent pro-a elder in this guise he can be deposited as an orns-a elder in this guise he can be deposited as an orns-a large for dows about where his chest, his a elder in this guise he can be deposited as an orns-a elder in this guise he can be deposited as an orns-a large for it he sumptuous heat had, gr

# slung over his mother's back, when the tribe is on the march. The Flathead mother makes her papoose into a rouad bun-dle, with folds of bark and thongs of deerskin, and carries it in a wooden receptac'e something like a canoe, slung on her back with a little pent-house or shade projecting

arm. This is the reason why a girl cannot

Their secret-would that I were sure

AIDTL

1506-1. Hans Sachs (the cobbler poet of Nu-remnurg). 2 John Godfrey Saxe. 1507-Meddle. 1508-Eras, sear, ears, rase. 1509-1. Passed, pastor. 2 Fie, fire. 3 Knee, near. 4. Puse, poser. 5. Bit, bitter. 1510-1. Tressed, dessert. 2. Drawer, reward. 2 Dianer, remaid

2. Diaper, repaid. 1511-Eli-Jah. 1512-L. Pet-rose-lin-um. 1. Sat-is-fact-ion

Gripe, ripe, rip.

Scientific Reason for the Fact She Can't De It Like a Boy.

The difference between a girl's throwing and a boy's is substantially this: The boy crooks his elbow and reaches back with the upper part of his arm about at right angles with his body and the forearm at an angle of 45 degrees. The direct act of throwing

from shoulder to wrist.

the boy with his whole arm relaxed. Why this marked and unmistakable difference

way. It may seem to us that the close confinement and the upright position of these nests cannot be very comfortable, but it is said that after tumbling about a while on the grass or smong the dogs of the wigwam the Indian baby frequently cries to go back to his soli-tary nest. In this wise, too, is he carried,

is accomplished by bringing the arm back with a sort of shap, working every joint The girl throws with her whole arm rigid,

exists may be explained by the fact that the clavicle or collar bone in the feminine anatomy is some inches lopger and set some frame. The long, crooked, awkward bone interferes with the full and free use of the

throw a stone.

among both barbarous and civilized peoples who dwell in sub-tropical or temperate climates. It is done not so much (or not only) to keep the child warm, but to pre-vent it from soratching itself, from moving shout and hurting itself, and from bruising itself or breaking its tender bones if it should chance to fall. The German Saby is swaddled in a long, nervow tillow which is much to meet com-

over the baby's face. It is worth noting that this complete swaddling of infants is almost universal among both barbarous and civilized peoples