Marriage and death notices graits.
All bills for yearly advertisements collect teely. Temporary advertisements must be advance. Job work-each on delivery.

English language, it is a serted, con more correctly in the city of n, Ireland, than in any part of Engnot excepting London.

ore have been nine powder mill exu in the United States last year, he loss of twenty-reven lives and 000 worth of property.

Butler, of North Carolina, istics that more intoxicating ned in the North than in proportion to population.

mated that \$78, 200,000 is spent for liquor in Pennsylvania, atput in anthracite coal, the t industry, amounts to

> Is made that there are at al successful female on the road, mainly repreoin Chicago, Cincinnati, St.

a government has destroyed which was at one time so to Key West, Fla.; but ous enough to purat the fishermen's own

father offered his bookreducated young man, \$25 to years old in the time althe bookkeeper made a

om in the African Metho-Pallsotton, Ga., in 1865, ght since. Such another protracted religious meet-

of Elgin, Ill., is uring the past winmen and four-footed le as to attract much d to Indicate that she has

Apriaturist has an nat a large proportion ses, cows and swine sted from the National mist is proposed to have Consir the difficulty.

mes for money in the language rallalla Sioux are interesting. ses eka-zi, literally, "yellow 1" silver is mases-skn-ska, or da ks are minue-hu pinaper that talks white

r dunds faw, Chief of the an laquiry about the numonia, says that the ox is not, under any as, communi able to

> to be several gypsies in he are worth upward of A prominent Ch cago TYPE parentage, and as fifty eminent pro-Canada whose parents dinkskin el Bohemian

muer of Mormons have conserves in Arizona, where printed the most fertile While the ambitious Ameriben seeking for mineral these people have quietly end upon the choice agricultural re-

The United States Consul at Gothen-"has informed the Departradial emigration from Scanat in unusually early this number of emigrants is ur, which fact the Conto a hear that Congress an set restricting immigration.

town of Algora, lowa, is making acets for the erection of a great ce, which will be a feature of ath County fair. "The sides of tora will be built of baled hay roof will be thatched with prai-The building will be handdecorated, and will undoubtedly a unique attraction.

for Howit estimates the population Now York City to be divided as fol-

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	а
Tinuted population, 1888	a
ativa parentage 290,870	
reign born, 508,3:7	3
atives of fereign parentage 600,654	a
b born 248,045	31
" man born 204,352	d
tention born	
Wil the appointing	Л
100 dus speaking 200,163	i I

Cogetable new to American markets her been infloduced in New York. It is omething like one hundred years since ca kale came to be used as a food in ingland, nithough it was eaten by the cient Romans. In this country it has arcely been known until now. The estable is a delicious one of the oblinge family and grows wild on the cacoasts of Europe, and in some manner s said lately to have made its appearance long our American coast.

THE FURROWED FACE.

You speak of your dimpled darlings, And I own it is nice to feel The little arms around your neck While a kiss from your lips they steal. own in their childish prattle There is something one can't explain; It soothes like the old-time patter

On the roof of the falling rain. There is none who loves more fondly The darling with dimpled cheek, Still, in wrinkles there's a language That the dimples must learn to speak.

I look on the form that's bended, On the face plowed deep by care, And gather a lifelong lesson From the truths that are written there, In the dimpled face there's pleasure, And I joy in its childish glee,

But the face that thue has furrowed Will forever seem best to me.

JEAN LAFITTE.

The most conspicuous name in the aunals of modern piracy, and one which rivals in prominence even those of Cap-tain Kydd and Henry Morgan, of the seventeenth century, is that of Jean

Lafitte was a Frenchman by birth, and was born about the year 1780. He was the eldest of three brothers, all of whom were seafaring men. Shortly after arriving at his majority he was commissioned by the French Government as a privateersman in the war with Spain. Afterward he visited South America, where he was commissioned by New Carthagena for similar services against Spanish vessels. Giving great latitude toshis commission he attacked and took not only Spanish vessels, but all others which were unable to withstand his superior force, and flushed by succe ses and encouraged by the accumulation of absolute p.racy. Selecting the Gulf of cans.

Mexico for his depredations, he soon be-

came a terror to its waters. Lalitte became much attached to the principles of government of the United States, and, it is said, directed that no was now prepared to attack New Orleans.

rises abruptly from the sea, in strong contrast with the cont guous coast country of Louisiana, Several eminences scat tered over the island are covered with live onk groves. But few genuine traces of the pirate are now to be seen on the field of Chalmette. island, though the older of the fishermen who inhabit it abound in yarns of discoveries made fifty or more years -ago, and of trees with cabalistic signs, and of searches which have been made for treasures, which are even yet believed to lie buried where only some interpreted cryptogram may make them again be-

charged their cargoes, which were thence taken by way of ad acent bayous and creeks, navigable only for shallow-bottomed boats, and known to smugglers and pirates alone, to within a few miles of New Orleans, where they finally arrived and were disposed of to merchants who asked no questions

This place, well concealed among the natural caves and high, rocky shores of the island, was strongly fortified.

Lafitte possessed also a hiding place for himself and treasure in an uninhabited portion of New Carthagena.

I rom these pla es this daring buccanear's vessels issued and spread terror and devastation among the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea and

of numerous revolutions, and many retugees from newly acquired supremac fled to the West Indies, taking with them large treasures in gold, silver and jewels. Much of these riches were was captured by Lafitte on the high seas. Often the freebooters were bold enough to attack the dwellings and plantations of those wealthy Spaniards in obscure portions of the West Indies and rob them of the wealth they had brought from Mexico. The military were frequently called from their posts to defend life and property in cases of this sort.

The wealth acquired by Lafitte from this source is said to have been enor mous. A great many writers assert that ried away from Mexico about this period by refugees and exiles exceeds belief.

The rendezvous at Barrataria (then so called by the Americans) becoming notorious and the interference of Lafitte's vessels with Spanish and French was kind merchantmen having nearly demoralized mander. the commerce of New Orleans, the Gov-ernor of Louisiana issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 for the head of the pirate chief. Lafitte returned the iment by offering \$15,005 for the head of Governor Ciaiborne, and shortly afterward visited New Orleans in dis guise. In the early part of his piratical course he visited Charleston, and falling in love with a French maiden slew his rival in a duel.

In the latter part of 1814 the intention Barratarians would ally themselves turn. with the invadors, allow a passage through Barrataria Bay (the ascent of the Mississippi being deemed hazardous), and, with their thorough knowledge of neighboring territory and waters, and as istance of men and artillery, place the city within the power of the enemy.

Shortly before the battle of New Orleans an armed brig, belonging to his Majesty's navy, anchored just outside the Pass of Barrataria. A pinnace conveying four British officers and a flag of

(about 1000 men) with those of the Britmade time and again to follow him to ish army and aid in the attack on New his hidden wealth.

The presence of the British brig at authorities, who, expecting an alliance of the Barratarians with the British, re-solved to at once exterminate the out-To this end an expedition under proceed against the island.

While these preparations were being made, Lafitte, in person, advanced to the suburbs of the city and forwarded thence to Governor Claiborne the letters which Free Press. he had received from the British officers, accompanied with a communication which stated their intentions and plans. The Governor at once convened a councit of the officers of the navy, army and militia. To this council he submitted the documents received from Latitte. Upon examination the council doubted the genuineness of the letters, the Gov-ernor was advised to hold no communication with Latitte, and the expedition

ordered to proceed.

Lafitte, enraged at these proceedings, arranged for a stubborn defence, but finally dispersed his forces and retreated to the sea, leaving his fortresses, several vessels and valuable treasures, all of power and riches soon degenerated into which fell into the hands of the Ameri-

States, and, it is said, directed that no attacks be made by his forces on vessels sailing under the American colors,

The British lore, under Faktham, was now prepared to attack New Orleans. It was composed of the flower of King George's army and was fully double in numbers the largest force that was now the Island of Grand Terre (since known as Barrataria), on the coast of defence. The policy of accepting and I outsiana. A visit to the island shows a relying on Lafitte's proffered aid became stret h of land about two leagues in length and three in breadth, lying east cessity. A conference between General and west and nearly parallel with the line of coast. On both sides the island in the issuance of general orders inviting cessity. A conference between General Jackson and Governor Claiborne resulted in the issuance of general orders inviting Latitte and his men to join the army. The invitation was accepted, and the acquisition of the outlaws to the Ameri-

The number of Lastte's forces engaged in the defense of New Orleans was about 300, all of them brave, and faithful to the cause which they and their command-er had espoused. Many of them were excellent artillerists and as such were invaluable to the American forces. Their conduct in the engagement re-ceived General Jackson's highest comcryptogram may make them again become the property of man. This island defended a small bay lying to the north and reached by narrow passes between the island and mainland.

Within this hay Leftte's vessels discovered the courage and fidelity, granted a free the position of the wings. In this case, pardon to Jean Lafitte and his men

But the inveterate propensity for plracy, bloodshed and plunder, and a love of the sea still clung to Lafitte, and withn a few months after his pardon he reorganized his crews and again became "common enemy of all nations."

Galveston Island on the coast of Texas

(then a Territory of Mexico) was selected Another retreat was situated on the and fortified as his retreat. On this cast of the Island of San Domingo. "beautiful isle of the sea," he lived in was absolute. Disobedience to his commands was often punished by death. Two of his lieutenants, Brown and Francis, having depredated on American commerce, were by his order publicly hanged. In order to preserve friendly relations with him, the Republican party of Mexico gave him a commission as Governor of Texas. His men conferred parts of the Atlantic Cecan. Some severe naval combais were had in the West Island. His government was well or Indian seas between the pirates and Indian seas between the pirates and Island with its undisturbed miles of surface, which had undisturbed miles of surface, which had hitherto known the presence of the Ton-kaway and Carnchua Indians, soon became the home of a motley population of French, Americans, English and Spau-A large number of houses built, Lafitte's, a large red painted structure, being principal among them. Here the "Governor of Texas" and "Lord of Galveston Island" lived with all the luxuries and prerogatives of a mighty prince. Balls and fetes at his "headquarters' were frequent, especially when new prize was taken. All strangers visiting the island in a friendly manner, especially Americans, were treated with hospitality, and were secure from harm. Old Mrs. Campbell, the wife of one of

Lafitte's lieutenants, who recently died on the mainland near Galveston, decribed the great pirate chief as then "in the prime of life, tall, well formed and and his hair and mustache very black, each party. After the contract was He usually wore a green uniform. He handed him Hughes began to think more was kind to his men, but a born com-

In spite of the commands and remonstrances of their chief, Lafitte's men depredated on American commerce, and in 1819 Lieutenant Kearney was sent by the United States Government to exper the pirates from Galveston Island.

Before the arrival of the American man-of-war, Lafitte, having heard of its mission, discharged all except sixty of his crew, and with them and his next in command—an Englishman named Co-hran—he boarded the Pride, his of the British to attack New Orleans favorite vessel, and in the summer of became known. It was much feared that 1819 left Galveston Island, never to refavorite vessel, and in the summer of

His Lieutenant, Cochran, soon afterward entered the Mexican pavy and rose to the rank of Commodore. Lafitte for several years engaged in slave trading. In 1824, while endeavoring to organize a pirate crew, he died at Sisal, Yucatan.

Traces of Lafitte's occupation of the island remained for many years after his departure. The old red house which he occupied stood on the island until a few

the shore. Fear of Lafitte's anger de- it. Certain it is, however, that strong terred the pirates from inflicting death grounds have existed for believing that upon the new comers, but they were treasures were left buried in the sandy made prisoners as spies and conducted soil of Galveston Island. Indeed, did to the chief's presence. Laltte released not Old Ben, the pirate sailor, who lived them from custody, and calming the in Galveston for thirty years after Lafitte's agitation among his men, proceeded to departure, always have a plentiful supply inquire the object of the Britons visit.

They presented letters from superior out his grog or tobacco money. But of endeavor to have him unite his forces one hesides Old Ben, though efforts were

FOREST REPUBLICAN.

Less than fifteen years ago there ar-In consideration of Lastte's acceptance of this proposition he was to receive a large and handsome yacht. It was £30,000 sterling, with a post captaincy commanded by a very young Frenchman, in the British navy and command of a accompanied by three grizzly old sailors.

Scarcely a soul was spoken to. Old Ben was seen in conference with them. Then sider the matter and furnish a reply in a the Captain, old Ben and the crew, except one sailor, who was left to guard the yacht, disappeared. They were gone for The presence of the British orig at Barrataria and the visits of its officers to Lafitte soon became known to the State authorities, who, expecting an alliance authorities, who, expecting an alliance In the yawl were four men and two large chests. Silently the chests were transferred to the yacht. At daybreak the Commodore Patterson was fitted out to proceed against the island. of the harbor. As the yacht left the shore old Ben stood in its stern gazing

Soaring of Birds.

The sight of hawks mounting upward by a wheeling flight in circles must be a imiliar one to all who have lived in the country. The eagle, the vulture, and other birds of prey have the habit of keeping aloft by the same mode of flight. The course described in ascending is a spiral, and it is made with no apparent effort. The wings and tail of the bird are kept spread out to their full extent, that is all. There is no flapping nor fluttering, and yet the bird rases rapidly, aside from the speed with which it makes each successive round. There is much mystery about this flight. Natural ists, like Mr. Belt, suggest that the bird u-cs the center of gravity as a fulcrum, Propositions of surrender were immediately submitted to the Governor by the chief of the pirates.

and takes advantage of the wind by setting its wings and tail something like the sails of a boat when tacking.

The difficulty with this explanation is that the birds are seen taking their flight in this manner on perfectly still days. To say that there are currents of air moving up aloft, where the birds are, is nothing but assumption, when all the evidence we have that such is the case is the flight

of the birds.

Again, if we refer this scaling motion to the action of the wind, there is still a difficulty in understanding how it happens that one bird so much excels another in speed, or that the same bird increases or slackens its speed so easily as it does. We may say that this is due to can army did much toward effecting a difference in the extent of wings, and the grand results of the fight on the in the skill with which they are set Even then it is inconceivable, upon this theory, how the swallow, for instance, attains the speed it does in scaling; and this, too, when we know there is little force of wind.

Persons who have observed the albatross, the Cape-pigeon and the stormy petrel say that these birds are unable to the great activity of these birds in stormy weather does not involve corresponding weariness. The winds toss them, and fondle them, and rock them to rest, if not to sleep. Naturalists have relied upon the uniformity of nature in reason-ing from the habits of these sen-fowl to those of our land-birds. Such reasoning is usually safe, but there are difficulties

here, as has been shown above. One object which the hawk and his kindred may have in soaring is the get-ting into a more agreeable temperature. It sometimes seems that the hotter the day, the higher they soar. It is possibly their way of going to the mountains. It may be that the spiral course is taken to enable the bird to scan a wider field than | pare the delicacies and present them in it could in any other way. If this sup-position has any foundation, then the size of the circles described depends upon the extent of vision, and not upon the wind of careful observation on some of these points .- Youth's Companion.

A Voluntary White Slave. A correspondent at Atlanta, Georgia, crites: "A white slave is a strange sight in the South, and yet one was seen on the streets of Atlanta ye terday. John ter, owed Gus Kaglemacher a sum of money which he was unable to pay. met Kaglemacher yesterday and jokingly asked him if he would acept a bill of sale of himself as pay for the debt. Kaglemacher agreed, a lawyer was called in and the bill of sa'e drawn up and roperly sigued, in which Hughes sold imself and his body after death to Gus Kaglemacher, the said Kaglemacher to have control of said Hughes as long as he might live and to barter, sell or convey him to others if he chose to do so, A copy of the contract was given to After the contract was seriously of the matter, and consulted a lawyer as to its validity. Upon being told that it would hold good in the courts, he got drunk and was arrested. This morning he was fined in the police court, and his owner, who was on hand, paid his fine, and this evening took him out to his farm where he says he shall work for the balance of his life,"-New

Convinced Against His Will.

An inveterate wag walked found to a door over which the brazen banner of Lombardy waved, and, having picked ip a gun marked "£5-guara from the array of goods exposed for sale, detached the ticket and walked to the back part of the shop and interviewed the pawnbroker, requesting a lone of 15 shillings on the gun. The pawnbroker was soon at work persuading the joker that the gun was worthless, and that he could not lend such a large sum on it. appear. Then the wag tried to sell him the gun, The but the uncle said he was not to be sold. The final result of the interview was that the joker was hurried out of the shop the summer always be sure to rub the truce was dispatched to the island. Before these officers could reach Lafite's headquarters they were rudely seized by a crowd of pirates who met them as they reached to have been recovered the world has yet to learn stock and barrei, —London Thi-Bits.

without an opportunity of replacing the without an opportunity of replacing the mickel well; then wrap in paper, always gun, and found himself in the street in taking care not to let the hand touch the possession of a weapon that he had been nickel after it has been rubbed, for the assured by the owner wanted new lock, to have rusted.

Preserved Without Sugar,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

"A handsome jar of fruit,"
A New York Mail and Express reporter
was examining a display of preserved
fruit in a wholesale grocer's establish-

"It is, indeed," returned the mer-chant. "It was put up whole and with-out sugar. It is one of the newest California methods."

What is the object?" "It keeps fruit sound and fresh for years, but housewives in general will prefer to test it well and become familiar with all small details, such as the length time for boiling different fruits, before employing it extensively. This is the recipe: Fili clean, dry, wide-mouthed bottles with fresh, sound fruit; add nothing, not even water. Be sure that the fruit is well and closely packed in, and ram the corks—of best quality— tightly down into the neck of the bottles until level with the glass. Now tie the corks down tight with strong twine, and after putting the bottles into bags stand them in a pan or boiler of cold water. Let the water reach not quite to the shoulder of the bottles. Let the fire be moderate and bring the water to boiling. gently for ten minutes, remove from the lire and allow all to cool."

Hints For The Sick Room.

Disinfectants should be used according to the doctor's orders, but it may be well to state that putting saucers of various chemicals around a room will not disinfect the atmosphere. Whatever is exposed to infection, such as china, or clothing, or bedding, should be thoroughly cleansed and rinsed in some they are called "switches" no one scens disinfecting fluid. Tin or galvanized to know. On the shelves are all kinds iron pails and buckets should be used in of boxes containing supplies of braids, preference to wood. Such things as can-not be washed should be properly jumi-gated before they can be considered safe.

attendants, the odor of perspiration, any uncleanliness of either person or room, imperfect trapping of waste-pipes in the ouse, a dirty cellar sending its mia-ma up through the registers along with the necessary heat, and the foul air produced by burning gas or lamps-all combine to poison the mosphere and retard the recovery of the The standard of purity is air sufficient to remove any odor, so that a per-son coming in from out-doors will not be able to detect any unpleasant smell. More fresh air is required for the sick than for the well. In cases of infectious about the same time that they do their diseases, even temperature may be sacrificed for pure air, but in inflammatory ness of temperature is of greater impor-tance. Fever patients do not take cold tance. Fever patients do not use to to the extent usually supposed, and the rooms should be well ventilated. Air large extent to special orders for the rooms should be well ventilated. Air various characters required. Mostly all various characters required. in contact with the patient. Windows should be let down from the top; wire gauze might be used when the wind is "Good gray, because it is most diffiwide to let out smoke the face and head of the patient should be covered with a light quilt until the normal temperature of the room is restored. A good ther-mometer should always be found in the sick room, and the temperature regulated by the physician's orders.

Household Hints.

Oil of lavender will drive away flies A few leaves of green wormwood, scattered where black ants congregate is said to be effectual in dislodging

Don't ask a convalescent if he would like this or that to eaf or deink, but prea tempting way. A good rule for the use of the different

kinds of flour is to use pastry flour wher-ever baking powder is used and bread flour with yeast.

Never throw away co'd potatoes, as there are so many delicious ways in which they may be warmed over and made into new dishes.

For a gunpowder burn, keep the wounds wet with a mixture of linse and lime water for three days, and then

It is better always when cleaning zinc under a stove never to wet it, but rub often with a dry, clean cloth. When necessary to wash it avoid using soap.

Do not leave any tomatoes in the bottom of a tin can, but pour them into an earthen bowl till you want them. This applies to nearly all canned vege-When a person is "sick at the stomach"

ice taken into the mouth in small pieces and allowed to melt before swallowing and allowed to melt before swallowing won't sell it—they only want to buy.—will, in very many instances, rel eve the New York Commercial Advertiser. A good cement for meading a stoy that has a crack in it may be made by

mixing silicate of patash or soluble glass with wood ashes. This cement will not A lump of soda left upon the drain tipe down which waste water passes will prevent the clogging of the pipe with grease, especially if the pipe is flooded very week with boiling water.

For poisoning from phosphorus, as when children suck matches, give a tablespoonful of magnesia, and then, freely, gum arabic water; less magnesia if only a little phosphorus is taken.

Don't allow any greasy or olly rage or papers to be mixed up with clean clipigs, or a larger amount of elippings o remain in your place (even if clean and To cure a wart place the thumb upon

the wart and press it against the bone. Move the wart backward and forward rritated or sore, when the wart will dis

The nickel on a stove can be kept bright by wiping often with a dry, clean cloth. When a stove is taken down for

THE TRADE IN FALSE HAIR

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT WIGS AND SWITCHES.

Americans Have No Locks to Spare, So the Supply Comes Entirely from Abroad-Odd Details.

An extensive business in a quiet way in this country, which draws all its raw material from foreign sources of supply, is the trade in false hair. It is chiefly divided between two classes of handlers, wigmakers and dealers in tresses for the adornment of female heads. In the lower part of Fourth avenue and other quiet streets in the vicinity of Union Squre are many establishments for the manufacture and sale of the article in both these departments. The operatives are mostly females, and the details of manufacture are such as to require an artistic taste and an entire freedom rom even such slight tendency to color blindness as an enterprising dry good salesman has it in his power sometimes to overcome by persuasive loquacity. Not only in the construction of wigs is the skill of an artist demanded, but in the arrangement of curls, braids, and bangs attractive for ladies of all ages, the highest degree of ingenuity is re-

The sales of false hair, in its various forms, in this city now reach a volume of about \$700,000 a year, according to a prominent dealer. In the salesroom of the latter, extensive showcases display "switches" of every size and color, care fully made up, ready to be matched with curls, bangs, etc., in all manner of styles. The reporter modestly withdrew to one end of the floor and gazed out of Disinfectants cannot take the place of the window as an elderly lady entered and demanded to be shown some iron Ventilation is of great importance, and is very apt to be either neglected or improperly done. There are many sources of impurity in the atmosphere of the sick-room. The breath of both patient and

of her hand, the reporter began to under-stand the profits of the business. "This is the time of the year that business ought to be looking up in this department," said the proprietor, "but I fear it will be a poor trade this season. There used to be a good trade and good profit about fifteen years ago, but there is too much competition and the demand seems to be decreasing."

"Why should business be good at this more than at any other time of the year?"

asked the reporter. wardrobes, and particularly when the ficed for pure air, but in inflammatory ladies are ordering their spring bonnets diseases, such as pneumonia, the even they call on us also. Now the wigmaker's season is all over, for the

av is very rare. "Which do you sell more of, blond or brunette!"

"About the same quantity of each, and more straight switches of all kinds than of bangs, curls or other manufactured

The dealer also mentioned that the unnal length of switches was about twenty inches. The longest sold is twenty-eight and thirty inches, but there is not much demand for long hair at present. Switches are all sold by weight the prices vary-ing according to the color and quality. Common hair sel's from fifty cents to two dollars an oance, but the finest gray hair commands as high a price as seventy-five dollars an ounce. a half-pound switch is by no means a large one. The made-up forms in curls, etc., are sold at fancy prices by the piece. Almost all the hair sold here is mported from Europe, It comeschiefly from Germany, Austria and France where traveling agents collect natural tresses from peasant maidens or other prowers of the article who are willing to Il it. It is imported in three grades at different rates of duty. Twenty per cent ad valorem is paid on the "raw naterial," which means the hair just as it is cut from the head; thirty per cent. upon the "prepared" article, which im-plies that it has been cleaned and sorted; and forty percent, upon "manufactured" hair goods ready for sale. The poorest class of hair, the dealer said, comes from Italy. It is coarse in quality and comsught from the French-Canadian people, but otherwise none is obtainable in America, for the reason that Americans

The Bear Hugged the Thief.

An Italian who was traveling through he country about Los Angeles with a which he had trained to wrest'e and dance, stopped before a farmer house late one afternoon, and after am s ng the family with his performances obtained permission to stay all night. The bear was placed in the barn for safe ecping. During the night the fam I were aroused by a terrible noise in the Some one was screaming "Murder! Help!" and apparently engaged in a struggle for life. The farmer histoned to the spot, followed by the Ital an and others of the house, and found the tame hear with a man in his embraces, hugging him tightly, while the poorfello struggled frantically to escape. The bear was muzzled, and could lo the man no serious injury, though he was very uncomfortably situated. The man proved to be a dishonest butcher, who had come to the barn to steal a fine calf. the bear, who had seized him and held him fast. The Italian, learning how matters stood, called out, "Hug him, Jack!" and the bear continued to hug cluded that he had been sufficiently punished, when he was released. The story on spread abroad, and the butcher left A LOVE STORY

We leave the wintry woods and stand Beside the old gray wall;

"Good-by," he says, and clasps my hand And leaves me -this is all. To him a walk 'neath cloudy skies,

The careless mirth of friends; To me, a glimpse of paradise That all too surely ends.

Why need I, standing in my room, Recall his parting words! Why dream of flowers and summer bloom, And minstrelsy of birds!

I know that not a thought of me Shall fill his heart to night, Yet, as the moonbeams on the sea, O'er me he casts a light. His are the sunny ways of life,

The blossom and the vice; The thorn, the struggle and the strife, The aching heart are mine; In his a happy grace and ease, A welcome freshness dwells That bids me dream of highland breeze,

Across the heather bells, I build my castle but on sand, I know it soon will fall; A gay good-by, a clasping hand, A smile-and this is all, A winter sunbeam faint and pale That bends the snow to kiss;

A winter blossom, small and frail-My hope is only this! -New Orleans Planyune.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Working on shares-Plowman. Signal Failures-Old Prob's predic-

Some newspapers are too dull to be worth filing.

The paper hanger makes money by going to the wall. Female carpenters have appeared in London. Plane women, probably.

Youngstown has a woman faith doc-She is rapidly heeling herself. Wouldn't it be sweet revenge to lick the sugar trust! - Burlington Free Press.

An old whalesman being asked if he admired the harp said yes, if it was a It is not impossible to meet with a

plump refusal from a slender girl .- New Haven News. Time flies and stays for no man. The only fellow who can beat it is the musi-

c an, -Merchant Traveler. The electric light in cities is a very great convenience, but drunken men nud it a long distance between posts.— Somerrille Journal.

Women are contradictory creatures. When they say they will give you a piece of their mind, they give you no peace. - Youlers Statesman,

"Do you attend any post, Doctor? You were in the army, were you not?"
"Oh, yes, I attend post-mortems occasionally."—New York Journal.

The pale face, when his wife is ill, !

Buys tonic and elixir;

The Indian, when his squaw is ill,

Buys nothing, but he licks or.

— Danville Breeze. A sentence in an American novel: "He

blowing, or a tall screen could be placed between the bed and the window. In want to part with it, and a really pure locust in front of the house," was renread that he fastened his horse to a huge orasshopper.

Servant (in boarding-house): Mister Dumley, such beautiful ducks came to day." Dumley excited): "Ducks! You don't say so, Bridget!" "Yis, sorr, it's an ile paintin' for the dinin'-room." - New York Sun.

"There's many a slip
"Twixt the cup and the lip,"
Is a saying that's frequently quoted;
nut that cup to the lips,
Cause the worst kind of slips,
Is a truth that's as frequently noted.

—Roston Budget. Judge (to dude prisoner)-"What a shame for a well dressed, gentlemanly follow like you to be arrested for yelling

What is your profession!"
"Howling swell." Judge-Judge-"Ten doilars."-Til-Bits. They have a way out in Kansas of bringing to time unruly members of the Legislature. Mr. Faustan, member of the Committee on Agriculture, was late at a committee meeting, and the Chair-man fined him six cans of corn. -- Com-

on Fifth avenue of 11 o'clock at

mercial Advertiser. Mother-"What has become of Charlie? haven't seen him once this morning. Daughter- "He is in Uncle John's roo Uncle John is taking Charlie's photograph by the instantaneous process, and that always takes him there or four hours." - Texas Siftings.

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." Oh, it does, ch! In the spring a young man's fancy doesn't do anything of the sort. It turns to thoughts of how he's going to get in about twe thousand hours of fourhundred dollar a week fun into fourteen days of ten dollar summer vacation.

A contemporary asks: "How shall women carry their purses to frustrate theves? "Why, carry them empty. Nothing frustrates a thief more than to snatch a women's purse, after following her half a mile, and then find that it contains nothing but a recipe for spiced peaches and a faded photograph of her grandmother.

"You can take the witness," said the prosecuting attorney in a trial before an Arkansas Court to the defendant's law-Arransia court to the detendant's hav-yer, "Indige," exclaimed a young man in the back part of the room, standing up on a scat and waving his hands wild-ly, "don't let him take her! That wit-ness has been engaged to me for more'n three years!"—Arkansis Tender,

"This is a queer-looking building, sm't it:" he asked, stopping in front of a house on Lalayette square. "Yes, it is quite odd and quite old," she replied, ev neing much interest, "Is it very old." "Oh. yes; very, very old. I can remember when -er-er-have you ever noticed, Mr. De Smith, what beautiful streets we have in Washington?"- Wash

Algy-"Do you think, my love, that your father will consent to our marriage? Angely-"Of course papa will be very sorry to lose me, darring." Algy-"But I will say to him that, instead of losing a daughter, he will gain a son." Angely-of wouldn't do that, love, if you really the neighborhood to escape the ridicule want me. Papa has three such sons living at home now, and he's a little bit touchy on the point."