

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, one inch, one insertion.	\$ 1.00
One Square, one inch, one month.	8.00
One Square, one inch, three months.	23.00
One Square, one inch, one year.	75.00
Two Squares, one year.	150.00
Quarter Column, one year.	25.00
Half Column, one year.	50.00
One Column, one year.	100.00

Legal advertisements ten cents per line each insertion.

Marriages and death notices gratis.

All bills for yearly advertisements collected quarterly. Temporary advertisements must be paid in advance.

Job work—made on delivery.

Malaria is responsible for half the deaths of all mankind, according to an English physician.

It is said that two-thirds of all the cotton linn produced in the world is made within twenty miles of Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Baruch recently told the New York Academy that less drugs and more hygiene ought to be used in the cure of the sick.

A table showing the monetary system of the world has been prepared by Director of the United States Mint Preston. The statistics show that the aggregate stock of gold is \$3,582,605,000; silver, \$4,042,700,000, and uncovered paper, \$2,635,875,000.

It is stated by the Chicago Herald that an American house has concluded a contract for 2,500,000 tons of Japanese coal, to be delivered at San Francisco in the course of the next ten years. Hitherto the coal imported at San Francisco has been principally Australian.

The American Farmer admits that "the New Zealanders are more progressive than we are. They have passed a law giving women, married or single, all the rights and privileges of citizenship. Every woman in New Zealand is now as good as any other man, and better if she behaves herself."

The effect of a newspaper paragraph may be far-reaching in its legal consequences—especially in France. M. Cornet, overseer at the West of France Engine Works, was severely attacked in the columns of a railroad newspaper L'Echo des Chemists de Fer (Enliab, "The Railway Echo"). He took these criticisms so much to heart that he committed suicide, leaving a widow and child. The said widow brought suit for damages against L'Echo, holding that her husband's death was the direct result of the criticisms in that paper, and the court, concurring in that view, awarded the full amount claimed, ten thousand dollars, and condemned the newspaper in the entire costs of the action.

In his annual report Brigadier-General Carlin, commanding the Department of the Columbia, says that the experiment of making the Indian a soldier is a decided failure so far as his experience goes, and he has recommended the discharge of the few Indian soldiers now in his department, less than a company. General Carlin reports that there has been a decided increase in desertions during the past year, due, in a great measure, to the unpopularity of the ten year service law, and he recommends the repeal of that law. He also recommends that the small posts in his department be abandoned and the troops concentrated at a general post at the principal railroad center.

The varieties of sleigh bells this season will be larger than ever, announces the Chicago Herald, and manufacturers will cater more to luxurious tastes. As one can now pay \$50 or more for a body strap, so can he give \$40 for a body strap of bells. For that he can get a strap covered with Alaska seal skin, with sixty silver, brass, gold or nickel bells, the metal not being, of course, so precious as the names indicate. Somewhat cheaper straps are made of beaver or mink, wool seal, kangaroo, ooze calf or Persian lamb. Or if the pleasure-seeker wishes, he can imitate the tastes of the Russian, the Laplander or the Tartar. In foxtail plumes he can find the upright, the drooping and the hanging plumes, or some elegant horse hair plumes, for \$30 per pair.

That grand being, the American heiress, specially created for the relief of embarrassed nobles, says the London Speculator, has attained almost to the summit of her ambition. She has not won a throne yet, though she may, if the King of Serbia is a wise man; but she has almost approached that surpassing altitude. According to the Pall Mall Gazette, Princess Isenberg-Birnstein has been accepted by Miss Puffball, daughter of the lord of the dining cars, and the hereditary prince is not only the eldest son of a mediocrity prince, one of the even-born who might marry a Hapsburg, but is himself an imperial highness, his mother having been an Austrian archduchess. At least so says the Almahach de Gotha, which is a final authority. American brides who have only won Colonias, Borgheses or English dukes, will feel quite eclipsed and take no further pleasure in diamonds. The passion for rank is certainly not confined to England, though here it is so strong that even the Queen felt promoted when she was saluted Empress.

LITTLE ALL-ALONEY.

Little All-Aloney's feet
Pitter-patter in the hall,
And his mother runs to meet
And to kiss her toddling feet,
Her purchase to fall.
He is, oh, so weak and small!
Yet what danger shall he fear
When his mother boweth near
And he hears her cheering call
"All-Aloney?"

Little All-Aloney's face
It is all aglow with glee,
As around that romping place
At a terrifying pass
Langeth, plangeth he
And that hero seems to be
All unconscious of our cheers—
Only one dear voice he hears
Calling reassuringly
"All-Aloney!"

Though his legs bend with their load,
Though his feet feel so sore and
That you cannot help forbode
Some disastrous episode
In that noisy hall,
Neither threatening bump nor fall
Little All-Aloney fears,
But with sweet bravado steers
Whither comes that cheery call
"All-Aloney!"

Ah, that in the years to come,
When he shares of sorrow's store,
When his feet are chill and numb,
When his cross is burdensome,
And his heart is sore,
Would that he could hear once more
The gentle voice he used to hear—
Divine with mother love and cheer—
Calling from yonder spirit shore:
"All, all alone!"
—Eugene Field, in Chicago Record.

REGINALD.

BY EMMA A. OFFER.

ARTHUR CRAIG
tossed his cigar
away and strolled
around to where a
red-and-blue ham-
mock was slung be-
tween two oak
trees, in the big
lawn which was the
great attraction of
the select summer
hotel—though it was summer no
longer; there was an autumn scent
in the soft air.

But Lucy Winslow was staying here
still, with her brother's wife and her
little nephew; therefore Arthur Craig
stayed on also.

She was sitting in the hammock,
with little Reginald beside her. Reginald
always was beside her; their
fondness for each other was great. It
had been a source of affliction to Craig
all summer.

He told himself that he wasn't jeal-
ous of Reginald, but if a fellow could
get a chance to see a girl alone once
a week or so, it would be a relief. Late-
ly he had particularly wished to see
Miss Winslow alone.

"Hello, Arthur," said Reginald.
"Oh, Reginald," said his pretty
aunt, flushing, "say Mr. Craig!"
"That fellow that was down here to
see him called him Arthur, and I'm
going to," said Reginald.

He was eight years old, and had the
blue-eyed, fair-skinned face of a
cherub. But no cherub was ever so
pert and precocious as Reginald.

"Let him, Miss Winslow," said
Craig.

He dropped down on the grass at
her feet and looked up at her.
"Surely she must know by this time—"
"Say," said Reginald, "you said
you'd take me boating on the river
again and you haven't."

"We've been several times, haven't
we?" said Craig.

"How sweet she looked!
"Oh, well, Aunt Lucy's always been
along! You said you'd take me, and
you got to!"

"Reginald, dear!" his Aunt Lucy
remonstrated.

"So I will," Craig agreed. "Did
you read that poem I gave you, Miss
Lucy?"

"Yup, she read it," said Reginald.
"Read some of it to me. It ain't any
good. Got a nice cover, that's all."
Lucy laughed softly.

"It is a beautiful thing, Mr. Craig,"
she said. "Enjoyed every word of it."
"You—you saw the passage I
marked?"

Craig's face was flushed and eager.
"Yes!" Lucy murmured.

She looked closely at Reginald's
sister-hat, in her lap. "Did she
know you, Arthur," said Reginald,
swinging his little legs, "if
you'd rather take me down to Murphy's
and buy me two ice-cream sodas—choc-
olate first and then strawberry—in-
stead of taking me out in the boat,
w'y, you can—it won't make any dif-
ference to me."

"Oh, Reginald!" Lucy begged, with
a distressed laugh.

"Now, that is magnanimous!" Craig
responded. He wondered if his hearty
wish that Reginald was somewhere else
was apparent? "I think I'll accept
that alternative. That passage I
marked, Miss Winslow—I didn't do it
idly. There comes a time in a man's
life when he feels—a love like that
for some woman."

"Did she know all he meant? Her
face was downcast and averted. Reginald,
however, was staring full at him,
and Craig's inward chafings intensified.

"Say, you want to make a trade?"
Reginald demanded. "I got a k'leido-
scope, and I'm sick of it. I want a
printing press. 'Cause you haven't
got any, but if you'll buy one and give
me, I'll give you my k'leidoscope and
maybe fifty cents or so besides. Say,
'll you do, Arthur?"

"I'll think about it. Do you want
to run over and see if the mail is in,
Reginald? I'm expecting a letter."

Reginald reflected and shook his head.
"I guess I'll wait till home-by, he
said, "and you can go with me, and
we'll stop at Murphy's."

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Clouds are on the average about
500 yards in thickness.

American tools are far better than
those of European make.

The largest fish known to science is
the basking shark, an enormous but
harmless variety.

A steel ship has been constructed in
Cardiff, Wales, with the standing rig-
ging, as well as the hull, all of steel.

The largest known species of night-
flying insects is the Atlas moth, a resi-
dent of the American tropics, which
has a wing spread of over a foot.

Human hair varies in thickness
from the 250th to the 600th part of an
inch. The coarsest fiber of wool is
about one 200th part of an inch in
diameter; the finest only the 1500th
part.

South American ants have been
known to construct a tunnel three
miles in length, a labor for them pro-
portionate to that which would be re-
quired for men to tunnel under the
Atlantic from New York to London.

Many larvae of beetles and other
insects are used for food; the bee gives
honey and wax, the cocoon manna and
cocoine, the Spanish fly a blistering
drug, the gall insects an astringent,
and the silk worm an article of dress.

In Japan there are now twenty public
electric companies in operation. Fur-
ther companies are proposed, and
there is a considerable demand for
electrical engineers. Nearly all of the
companies are conducted by Americans.

A New England firm is introducing
an automatic gas lighter for street
lamps, which works on the princi-
ple of an eight-day clock. It is
explained that the only attention the
lighter requires is a weekly winding
of the clock movement, and that it
lights the lamp at the required time
and extinguishes it at daybreak.

Safety matches that can be used
without a box are to be placed on the
English market by a German inventor.
The idea is to tip the two ends of the
wood separately with those composi-
tions which in the ordinary way go
one on the box and the other on the
match. To use, break the wood
across the middle and rub the ends to-
gether.

An agent of the Suez Canal Com-
pany has invented an apparatus to
split the electric lights that illuminate
the canal into two divergent streams,
one sending out rays one way, the
other in the opposite direction. This
enables ships to approach each other
and meet with perfect safety. Formerly
the lights blinded pilots so that they
could not see vessels coming in the op-
posite direction.

A physician points out that fat
people endure most kinds of illness
much better than thin people, because
they have an extra amount of nutri-
tion stored away in their tissues to
support them during the ordeal.

Moreover, there are many other con-
solationers for persons of abundant
girth. They are generally optimists
by nature, genial and jolly com-
panions, whose society is universally
preferred to that of people with
angular frames and dispositions.

At a recent State fair an inventor
exhibited a machine that he has con-
structed for converting grapes into
sugar and syrup. Experts who wit-
nessed the operation and others affirm
that the process is a complete suc-
cess. The experiments were mostly
confined to Muscat and other sweet
grapes known to carry a large amount
of saccharine matter. Heretofore the
difficulty has been in granulating
grape sugar. But by this new pro-
cess it is claimed that granulation is
perfect.

Tombs of the Danish Kings.

In the resting place of the old kings
of Denmark, the Cathedral of Rokes-
kild, a recent visitor notes that there
is a column against which a number of
monarchs have been measured, and
upon which their different heights are
recorded. One of them is Peter the
Great, and we learn by this means
that the shipwright Czar measured no
less than eighty Danish inches, equiva-
lent to something like six feet, ten
inches in our measurement. Only one
other of the sovereigns was taller, and
that was Christian I of Denmark, who,
according to this authority, was just a
trifle over seven feet English. The
Czar, Alexander III, is about six feet
one inch, and is about a couple of
inches taller than Christian IX of
Denmark, and about four inches taller
than King George of Greece, neither
of whom, nevertheless, is what would
be called a short man. It is worth
noting that in the same ancient cath-
edral where this column is to be seen,
Saxo Grammaticus, the Danish histo-
rian from whom Shakespeare borrowed
practically the entire plot of "Ham-
let," lies buried.—London News.

Sewing in Public Schools.

The course of study in sewing in the
Boston public schools is interesting
for an amateur of sewing to consider.
To read of "humble, emery, scissors,"
set off neatly as articles of study, and
to gaze upon a printed curriculum of
"basting, backstitching, overcast-
ing, half-backstitching and combina-
tion of one running and one-half back-
stitch," is to realize most intensely
the advantages Boston offers to her
daughters. In the fourth year are
taught, among other things, stocking
darning, straight and bias felling,
whipping and sewing on ruffles, hem-
stitching, blind stitching, tucking if
not taught previously, gathers over-
banded to a band, sewing on hooks
and eyes and buttons, eyelets, loops,
and in the fifth year there is a system
of dress cutting by which girls are
taught to take measures, draught, cut
and fit a dress waist.—Boston Tri-
bune.

BIRTHPLACES OF FOODS.

THE NATIVE LANDS OF THE VARI-
OUS GRAINS AND FRUITS.

Most of them have Evolved from a
Wild State—The True Home of
Indian Corn—The Cherry's Origin.

THE grains and fruits used as
food by man originated in
different latitudes, and first
existed in a wild state some-
being indigenous to the tropics and
some to temperate zones. As they be-
came improved and differentiated they
were distributed in different countries
according to their utility and the
spread of agriculture. It was but nat-
ural that the first gradual changes
from a wild to a cultivated state
should have taken place in general in
warm countries where the climate
and the advanced state of civilization
conspired to effect amelioration. For
instance, the grape is indigenous to
America, and had existed here in a
wild state long ages before the con-
tinent was discovered by Columbus, but
it was first put to practical use in
Egypt and Central Asia, to which lo-
calities its origin is sometimes attrib-
uted, and whence it was in reality
distributed throughout the Western
world. A similar remark may be made
of rye, one of the less valued cereals,
which is a native of the temperate
zones, and spread thence toward the
South. It is supposed to have been
unknown in India, Egypt and ancient
Palestine, and though it was more or
less used by the ancient Greeks and
Romans, it was from the north of
Europe that they received it.

Nearly all the grains now in use are
of unknown antiquity. Wheat was
cultivated in eighty-six latitude as far
back in the past as we have authentic
knowledge. Barley is thought to have
originated in the Caucasus, but it was
known and used everywhere in the
most ancient times. Oats, like rye,
was unknown in ancient India and
Egypt and among the Hebrews. The
Greeks and Romans received it from
the north of Europe. Had there been
an early civilization on this continent
the wild oats found here and there
would probably have developed into
the useful cereal now considered abso-
lutely essential for the proper nourish-
ment of horses. This continent is
credited with having given Indian corn
to the old world, but this useful cereal
was doubtless known in India and
China many hundred years before the
discovery of America. Cotton was
used for making garments in India at
a date so remote that it cannot even be
guessed at. The fact is mentioned by
Aristotle. The first seeds were brought
to this country in 1621. In 1666 the cul-
ture is mentioned in the records of
South Carolina. In 1736 the culture
was general along the eastern coast of
Maryland, and in 1776 we hear of it
as far north as Cape May. The use of
flax for making clothing is nearly as
ancient as that of cotton, and perhaps
more so, plants of soft and flexible
fiber having been without doubt among
the first vegetable productions of the
ancient world and their practical value
discovered soon after the invention of
weaving.

The cherry in its improved condi-
tion is of Persian descent and is an
other fruit that might have been im-
proved from our wild varieties had our
civilization been contemporary with
that which preceded Egypt and Baby-
lon in the valleys of the Tigris and
Euphrates. Peaches, plums and cher-
ries were all known to the ancient
Greeks and Romans.

The apple, the most useful and satis-
factory of all the fruits of the temper-
ate zones, has been known from time
immemorial. It originated from some
of the hardy wild species that are found
sometimes almost as far north as the
Arctic circle. It is a fruit that like
the cold, and is found in the greatest
perfection in parts of New England,
New York and Michigan, where the
winters are severe. As it approaches
the equator it loses its finest taste,
while still preserving its beauty. It is
a notable fact that, owing to care in
the culture, and in part to a preference
for the climate, all the fruits mentioned
in this list are found of better quality
in Europe and America than in the lo-
calities where they are thought to have
originated. The oranges of India,
Burmah and Cochinchina are abso-
lutely tasteless and those of Malaga
scarcely better. The best grown in
Spain come from the region of Valen-
cia, where they have been introduced
at a comparatively recent date. So of
the cherries, apricots and peaches,
which have attained a perfection in
Europe and America of which the an-
cient Persians never dreamed. All
these fruits appear to increase in size
and improve in flavor in latitude
where the winter is sufficiently severe
to check the growth of the tree and
give it a needed rest.

It could not be expected, for the
reasons alleged, that America, in-
habited until a recent date by savage
tribes only, should furnish to the
world products that require thousands
of years of care and culture to give
them their perfect development. The
potato, however, is an invaluable boon
conferred by the new world on the
old. The tomato is also of South
American origin, and though it plays
a much less important part in alimen-
tation, it is an article of food that
Americans would not willingly part
with. As to the fruits in common use,
though America has done much to im-
prove them, there is not one of them
of which it can reasonably claim to be
the place of origin.—San Francisco
Chronicle.

In Brazil not one per cent. of the
male or female servants will sleep in
their master's house. They insist on
leaving at the latest by 7 o'clock in the
evening and will not return before 7
or 8 in the morning.

WISE WORDS.

Love gains every time it is tested.
Home is the fortress of the virtues.
The truthful man is dead; been dead
a long time.

The real ruler of the man is within
him, not without.

The man who throws a stone at an-
other hurts himself.

It is time wasted to argue with a
doubt. Kick it out.

It's the youngest man who thinks he
has the least time to spare.

The whisper of a slanderer can be
heard farther than thunder.

There is no good quality which does
not become a vice by excess.

A woman is seldom quite so happy
as when she is thoroughly miserable.

Finding fault with another is only a
roundabout way of bragging on your-
self.

Some people are kept poor because
they will not believe it is blessed to
give.

The man who is afraid to look his
faults squarely in the face will never
get rid of them.

No man is perfectly consistent. He
who is nearest consistency steers the
crookedest course.

The Ethics of Weariness.

In a lecture at Cambridge, England,
on the subject of "Weariness," Pro-
fessor Michael Foster said undue ex-
ertion was exertion in which the mus-
cles worked too fast for the rest of the
body. The hunted hare did not be-
cause he was choked for want of breath,
not because his heart stood still, its
store of energy having given out, but
because a poisoned blood poisoned his
brain and his whole body. So also the
schoolboy, urged by pride to go on
running beyond the earlier symptoms
of distress, struggled on until the
heaped up poison deadened his brain,
and he fell dazed and giddy, as in a
fit, rising again, it might be, and
stumbling on unconscious, or half un-
conscious only, by mere mechanical
inertia of his nervous system, falling
once more, poisoned by poisons of his
own making. All our knowledge went
to show that the work of the brain,
like the work of the muscles, was ac-
companied by a chemical change, and
that the chemical changes were of the
same order in the brain as in the
muscle. If an adequate stream of pure
blood were necessary for the life of the
muscle, equally true, perhaps even
more true, was this of the brain. More-
over, the struggle for existence had
brought to the front a brain ever
ready to outrun its more humble help-
mate, and even in the best regulated
economy the period of most effective
work between the moment all the
complex machinery had been got into
working order and the moment when
weariness began to tell was bounded
by all too narrow limits. The sound
way to extend those limits was not so
much to encourage the brain more agile
as to encourage the humbler help-
mate, so that their most efficient co-
operation might defer the onset of
weariness.—New York Press.

A Remarkable Career.

A remarkable autography goes with
a damage suit for \$5000 filed at Wash-
ington, D. C. The complaint is against
a Washington street railway. The
complainant is Henry Johnson, who
says he was badly cut and bruised by
the car stratching while he was getting
off. Attached to the complaint is the
affidavit of Johnson that he was born
in Georgetown on Christmas day in the
year 1800; was hired out to General
Walter Smith, who commanded the
militia at the battle of Bladensburg;
was captured by Captain Patrick, and
was present and saw them burn the
Capitol, and when he was seventeen
years old he went with Commodore
Porter as a cabin boy on a four years'
cruise. In 1824 he went as a footman
with his old mistress to meet General
Lafayette, and escorted him to Gen-
eral Smith's in Georgetown; was with
General Macon in Florida during the
four years' war with the Indians; had
waited on General Scott, Gaines and
Jessup; lived with General Totten,
and waited on Daniel Webster, Clay
and Calhoun when living with Mr.
Nicholson at Georgetown Heights.
Was with Captain Herndon on the
George Law, that was burned, and
when the women and children and
crew were off he stood close to Cap-
tain Herndon at the wheelhouse, and
he said to him: "You go and shift for
yourself," and he begged the captain
to come with him, when he replied:
"No; I must stand by my ship." Then
strapping himself to a door he was
thrown into the sea and saved, and
saw the ship go down with the captain.

The Cats Ate the Crickets.

There is a man in Harlem who has
a much respected aunt. The aunt is
wealthy and eccentric. She came to
live with this Harlem resident, and
having recently come from the country
she missed the rural hum of insects and
the agricultural noises of a country
residence.

Being anxious to please his rela-
tive and make her reconciled to city
life this Harlem man hired a number
of boys to secure crickets for him. He
bought twenty cans of crickets and
turned them out to pasture in his
back yard. For several nights the
cheerful chirping of the crickets
proved very soothing to the aged aunt.
The various cats in the neighborhood
soon became aware of the unusual
number of crickets in this back yard.
Cats are fond of crickets, and now the
Harlem man has cats and no crickets
in his back yard. He says that all the
cats in Harlem have made his yard a
trysting place and the aunt threatens
to move back into the country.—New
York Herald.

THE SILENT BATTLE.

Shall I tell you about the battle
That was fought in the world to-day,
Where thousands went down like heroes
To death in the pitiless fray?

You may know some of the wounded
And some of the fallen when
I tell you this wonderful battle
Was fought in the hearts of men.

Not with the sounding of trumpets,
Nor clashing of sabers drawn,
But, silent as twilight in autumn,
All day the fight went on.

And over against temptation
A mother's prayer went east
That had come by silent marches
From the lullaby land of the past.

And over the field of battle
The force of ambition went,
Driving before it, like arrows,
The children of sweet content.

And memories old and olden
Came up through the dust of years,
And hopes that were glad and golden
Were met by a host of fears.

And the heart grew worn and weary
And said: "Oh, can it be
That I am worth the struggle
You are making to-day for me?"

For the heart itself was the trophy
And prize of this warring fight!
And tell me, O gentle reader,
Who camps on the field to-night?
—Alfred Ellison.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Kisses are the coupons of love.
Don't be a valet to your hero; it
may disgust him.

The most lovable of dumb animals
is a good listener.—Puck.

After all, the love knot is the top-
knot on the head of human happiness.
—Puck.

A cynic observes that the most popu-
lar air with the girls these days is a
millionaire.

A girl will never forgive a fellow
whom she has jilted for making a suc-
cess of life.—Puck.

When a man gets a hearing in court,
he is likely to hear something that he
doesn't like.—Puck.

It is the man who wears Congress
gaiters who wonders how the shoe-
string sellers make a living.

She told the young man oftentimes
She really couldn't love him:
Six feet, she; but five feet, he—
Of course she felt above him.
—Detroit Tribune.

Solemn Stranger—"All flesh is
grass." Deaf Man—"Hey?" Solemn
Stranger—"No, grass."—New York
Press.

The bulldog has a pretty tight grip
in this world, though he often escapes
trouble by the mere skin of his teeth.
—Truth.

Gunson—"Another increase in your
family, eh? Son or a daughter?"
Bilbee (gloomily)—"Son-in-law."
—Kate Field's Washington.

"I've come out of this tight squeeze
in pretty good shape," said the new
half-dollar, fresh from the stamping
machine.—Chicago Tribune.

"Man wants but little here below,"
But 'tis this fact that daunts—
He's sure to get a little less
Than the little that he wants.
—Washington Star.

Some of the fashionable schools are
making world-wide reputations by
teaching the young lady students to
spell their names wrong.—Galveston
News.

In the American Colony: She—"Is
Miss Bond engaged to Prince Sans-
on?" He—"Not exactly. He has an
option for ninety days, I believe."
—Harlem Life.

When a woman has quail for dinner
she wants to invite in a neighbor, so
the neighbor may know it, but a man
doesn't want anybody there but him-
self.—Atchison Globe.

Customer (in bookstore)—"I would
like to get some good book on faith."
Clerk—"Sorry, sir, but our rule is to
sell nothing to strangers except for
cash."—Buffalo Courier.

Miss Newcombe—"Seems to be rather
a good year for fruit, Giles? Are
all your trees as full of apples as that
one?" Giles—"Oh, naw, miss, only
the apple trees."—Judy.

He had a sorrel trotting-horse
Which was so peasy slow
He named him Chinese, after a while,
Because he wouldn't go.
—Detroit Free Press.

Van Noodle—"D'y'er know, Miss
Tunghit, that old duffer Chapwith
called me a muf the other night?"
Miss Tunghit—"Indeed? Why, I think
you more closely resemble a box."
—Brooklyn Life.

Jack (who has popped)—"It takes
you a long time to decide." Nettie—
"I know it; and I've about concluded
to wear a demi-train of white chiffon
over white silk and have no brides-
maids."—Texas Siftings.

Mrs. Edlin (after the company had
gone)—"Johnny, you shouldn't have
eaten those preserved fruits. They
were not intended to be eaten. They
were put on the table to fill up." Johnny
Billus—"Well, that's what I used 'em
for, mamma."—Chicago Tribune.

Two cabmen a short time ago had a
fishing match for half a sovereign and
drinks. Suddenly one of the juries
franked he had a bite, and, being over-
satisfied, had the misfortune to fall
into the river. On his regaining the
shore, his rival shouted out: "All bets
are off. Jim; none of yer divil in after
'em."—Tit Bits.

Landgrave is the only one of the old
Teutonic titles that survives. It was
invented in 1130 by Louis of Thuringia,
to distinguish himself from the crowd
of Counts who filled the German
courts.

Mexico's standing army numbers
44,000 men, or about double that of
the United States.