

FARM AND GARDEN.

On Mixed Breeds For Butter Making.

When the cream from several cows is churned together, there is often some one or more among them whose cream does not break as quickly as does that of the others. Churning is practically suspended when the first butter has granulated, and the cream which has not yet become butter passes off in the buttermilk, where it is almost a total loss.

It may be that such a cow is of another breed which has smaller butter globules, or it may be a farrow cow, in which case the butter is enveloped in a tougher casing, but the result is the same. A cow whose cream is known to be long in churning when churned alone should not have her cream churned with those that come quickly, but her cream should be kept apart and churned by itself, if any butter is to be obtained from it.

We think a thorough mixing and ripening of the cream before churning tends to lessen this evil to some extent, but not entirely, and this is a strong argument against having a herd of mixed breeds for butter making.

Suggestions For Destroying Weeds.

To destroy perennial weeds, seed production must be prevented and the underground portion must be killed. Seed production may be prevented by mowing when the first flower buds appear, the same as with annuals or biennials. The best methods for killing the rootstocks vary considerably according to the soil, climate, character of the different weeds, and the size of the patch or the quantity to be killed. In general, however, the following principles apply:

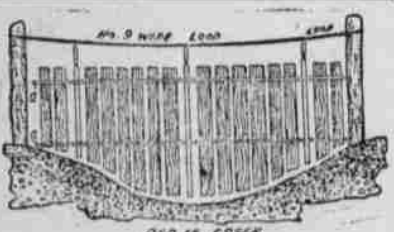
The rootstock may be dug up and removed, a remedy that can be practically applied only in small areas. Salt, coal oil, or strong acid applied so as to come in contact with the freshly-cut roots or rootstocks destroys them for some distance from the point of contact. Crude sulphuric acid is probably the most effective of comparatively inexpensive materials that can be used for this purpose, but its strong corrosive properties render it dangerous to handle.

Most rootstocks are readily destroyed by exposing them to the direct action of the sun during the summer drought, or to the direct action of the frost in winter. In this way plowing becomes effective.

Any cultivation which merely breaks up the rootstocks and leaves them in the ground, especially during wet weather, aids in their distribution and multiplication, and is worse than useless, unless the cultivation is continued so as to prevent any growth above ground. Plowing and fitting corn ground in April and May, and cultivating at intervals until the last of June, then leaving the land uncultivated during the remainder of the season, is one of the best methods to encourage the growth of quackgrass, and many other perennial weeds.

A Desirable Flood Gate.

In the part of the country where I reside, says a correspondent in New England Homestead, there are a great many creeks and small branches. All the fences have to be hog tight, and the water gaps have to be closed. I



THE FLOOD GATE IN POSITION.

have found the flood gate shown in the accompanying illustration answers very nicely for fencing across these creeks. To the posts on either side, which may be growing trees, attach No. 9 wire, as shown in the engraving, and stretch it tight. Secure two cross-pieces, as, and then select boards of the proper length to fit the curvature of the bed. Nail these on and then attach the uprights, provided for that purpose. Suspend from the cross-wire, as shown in the illustration. This makes a very desirable flood gate and one that will not be carried away in time of a freshet. The cross-pieces should be 2x4 scantling, and the boards used for uprights may be ordinary fencing planks sawed to the proper length. They should be made of pine from the fact that this is much lighter than hard wood.

Watering Flowers.

If flowers are worth planting they are worth caring for. In many instances flowers on the farm receive no care after they are once planted. They are left to bloom as long as drought will permit them to, and then permitted to die. It is admitted that taking care of flowers on the average farm involves much labor, though it would be often an easy matter to make the labor as light as it is in the city, where they have sprinkling facilities. Wherever there is a windmill it is always possible to provide the means of sprinkling the garden, the door yard and the flowers. It requires only a small reservoir and a line of hose. But however great the labor that may be required, flowers are worth attention and preservation. There is only one way to water flowers, where there is no head of water and hose, and that is to pour the water on them, after the sun has gone down or early in the morning, from a pail. It is useless to use a sprinkling can. The ground must have a thorough wetting and a sprinkling can will not do it. Such flowers as sweet peas need to be drenched; you cannot give them too much water, and, in fact, we seldom see a flower that can be drowned. The day following such a generous application of water stir the soil.

Conclude to grow either weeds or flowers; never try to grow both in the same bed. A letter from a subscriber says that her sweet peas are very weedy. Well, that is the end of the sweet peas, if the condition is a permanent one. There ought not to be a weed in the flower bed. It does not require much labor to keep the

flower garden free from weeds, if they are not allowed to get a start, but if they are, there is no end of trouble. There is a month ahead of us when most flowers, if proper attention is given them, will be blooming and thriving. But if they are neglected, they usually appear more unsightly than their bare stalks in winter do, for they are shaggy, and it appears such an effort for them to put forth their incomplete bloom that it is distressing to look upon them.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Plan of a Hog House.

The following plan will be found to make a very serviceable hog house. Figure 1 is the floor plan. B is a brick arch with kettle set in for cooking feed and heating water at killing time. A is a cistern which is supplied with water from the eaves of the building. D D, bins for meal and mid

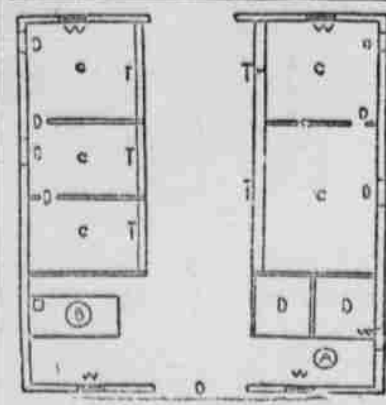


FIG. 1.—THE FLOOR PLAN.

dlings. E, driveway. C C C, pans. T T T, troughs. The dimensions of the building are 34 feet wide by 40 feet in length, 12 feet in height. However, the length may be varied according to the number of hogs one may wish to keep.

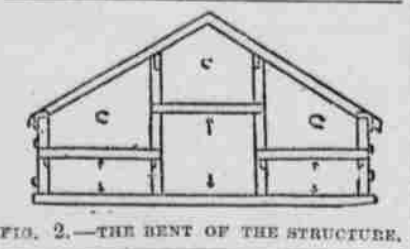


FIG. 2.—THE BENT OF THE STRUCTURE.

Figure 2 shows a section of the middle bents. C C C shows spaces where corn can be stored. Make the posts out of 2x4 joists, doubled, putting in two center bents only. Use 2x4 nailing girts. Plates are formed of a 2x8 and a 2x8 joist put together as shown in cut. Rafters 2x4. Sills 8x8 timber.

Crops For Poultry.

Profitable poultry raising depends mainly upon a liberal supply of eggs in winter. Among the desirable or really essential foods for producing eggs in winter are "greens." A daily supply of some kind of green food in winter, in connection with the regular allowance of other food, adds the proper material for the so-called balanced ration. It is not generally understood what an important relation pasture bears to success in poultry raising, says G. O. Brown, in the Baltimore Sun. It may be noticed how quickly a flock of hens confined to a yard will completely denude it of all herbage. Though many notice this, they afterward wonder why the hens cease to be productive on the bare yards. Hens will pasture as close as sheep. The very best natural pasture for poultry is a well-established sod, where native grasses abound, interspersed freely with white clover. A first-class cow pasture is an ideal place for poultry pasture.

On farms where business attention is given to poultry it will pay well to put in crops for both summer pasture and winter use. Good judgment will enable the farmer to readily supply the demands of his flock, and in doing so to greatly increase the ready money income of the farm. Alfalfa is destined soon to be one of the leading crops for poultry pasture. Its wonderful recuperative powers prove it to be just the plant for the purpose. It can be cut several times during a season for hay making. Poultry can be turned on it, and when it has been eaten down pretty close they may be removed and the alfalfa will soon be growing again with its usual vigor. This may be repeated the entire season.

Another crop which will become a favorite for poultry pasture is rape. The immense quantity that can be grown on an acre will make rape a great favorite, especially where there are bare poultry yards. The large rape leaves are just the "greens" to supply yarded fowls with, and they seem to relish it just as much as they usually do the early cabbage heads they had growing in the gardens. Where it can be had convenient to the poultry yard, crimson clover should be seeded in August or during the last working of the corn. This will afford a most excellent pasture during the winter, when there is no snow on the ground. The crop will also be highly beneficial to turn under in the spring, to be followed with any crop.

Among the crops desirable for winter feeding when nothing outside is available are ruta bagas, mangel wurzels and turnips. Any of these are good to feed for greens, and can also be boiled, mashed and mixed with the regular allowance of morning mixed food.

Perhaps in the near future there will be regular silos for preserving green cut clover for poultry feeding. It is doubtful, however, whether ensilage, if it has to be fed in the fermenting stage, would prove a safe or desirable food for poultry. Properly cured, cut quite green, clover cut fine and packed dry in bags, will in time become a standard product on the markets for poultry.

The sooner that farmers recognize the fact that poultry raising should be followed on the same line that dairying is—giving food and care to secure results—the sooner they will begin to reap their share of profits and become competitors with practical poultry raisers. The idea that "anything is good enough for hogs or chickens" is a mistaken one that has anchored many a farmer on the wrong side of the road to profitable farming. Nothing can be attained without effort, and the more practical and intelligent the efforts the greater the success.

TRAIN ROBBERY WANING

DEATH PENALTY IN THE WEST THE CAUSE OF THE DECADES.

The Robbers Were Just Becoming Expert in the Use of Dynamite to the Discomfiture of Armored Car Builders—Noted Cases of This Kind of Crime.

It is held by railway men and express agents whose lines traverse some of the far Western States that the efficacy of a law affixing the death penalty to a crime against property has been proved by the utter decadence of the once thriving industry of train robbery. There was a time when it was a common mode of making a living. Within a year of the passage of the law defining it as a capital offence it had dwindled in Arizona by more than fifty per cent. In two years cases of train hold-ups were rare. Since then there have been merely sporadic cases. The men of the road have gone back to robbing stage coaches, or take their chances in looting detached express offices in small towns. Ninety per cent. of them think too much of their necks to run them into almost certain nooses.

There has been, however, one curious result of the law. While it has enormously decreased the number of train robberies, it has increased the percentage of fatalities attendant upon them. This is due to the fact that with capital punishment hanging over them, only the most desperate of criminals have been willing to engage in looting trains of all, and once in it they were prepared to stop at nothing. In these days the slightest show of resistance is met with instant death. The robbers say that as they are going to be hanged anyhow if caught, they might as well be hanged for something worth while.

Eight years ago in Arizona there was a train robbery a month, and this is a large number when the comparatively few railroads in this territory and the few trains are taken into consideration. Into such a condition of decadence has the pursuit descended, that it has now become more than a year since anything like a "decent hold-up" has been accomplished. That which is true of Arizona is true also of California, in which State the law covers train-robbing as well as train robbery. It is also true of nearly all the States in which train robbery once flourished. Not all these States have prescribed the death penalty for the crime, but the robbers seem to think they have. The inactivity of their brethren in the far Southwestern States has discouraged them. In Texas, for instance, there has been no coup of this kind worthy of the name for more than a year, yet in Texas, less than ten years ago, there were five distinct bands of robbers operating simultaneously. It is a tribute to the officers of that State that very few of these men are now alive. Most of them were killed before there was a chance to send them to the penitentiary.

The almost utter stoppage of these enterprises merely through the fear of public execution is a singular thing, and it becomes more singular still when it is recalled that the men engaged in it just previous to its decline had succeeded in perfecting a means of entrance to express cars and safes against which all the science and ingenuity of builders were powerless. That means was dynamite, and the large quantities where it would do the most good. Cars lined with steel, which were good enough against rifles and shotguns, were no bars to it, nor could any express messenger, however brave and trusted, be expected to remain at his post when once the threat was made that he would be blown up unless he opened and betrayed the combination. High explosives of this kind were unknown to the early practitioners of the craft, and if they had known how to use giant powder their hauls would have been even larger than they were. When dynamite was first used by robbers they were unskilled. They had no idea of its proper quantity and they blew up themselves as often as they blew up the cars. They learned rapidly however, and when suddenly and permanently discouraged by the hangman's rope were fast becoming experts in explosive forces. There is no record of any express car standing against the use of explosives when they were properly applied, and the managers of the companies were in despair when the Legislatures came to their relief. The express chiefs had gone even to the length of sending a powerful lobby to Washington to work for a national law prescribing the death penalty. It becomes speedily apparent, however, that the national jurisdiction in this matter extended only to the territories. It could not be stretched to cover the States although United States mail was carried upon every train that was dynamited. Even Congressmen with every disposition to oblige were forced to admit that it would be hardly the proper thing to provide hanging as a punishment for delaying the mails, so the thing fell through. State Legislatures are almost wholly responsible for the widely-spread reform of the railway freebooter.

The rise and fall of this industry, if completely and sensibly written, would make a book more thrilling than the work known as the "Villantes of Montana," a paper-covered volume compiled by a preacher, which once had the distinguished honor of commendation at the hands of Charles Dickens.

Names of the South Americans. The people of Peru are called "Peruanos," the people of Chile are called "Chilianos," those of Guatemala are known as "Guatemaltecos," those of Bolivia are "Bolivianos," and those of Uruguay are "Orientales."

A ranch or plantation in Peru is a hacienda, in Venezuela it is a latos, in the Argentine Republic an estancia, in Chile a rancho, in Uruguay a finca, and the proprietors are called hacendados, latoseros, estancieros, rancheiros and finqueros, respectively.

To the Memory of a Cow. The citizens of Big Bay, Ark., recently erected the following epitaph over the grave of a cow which had been killed by a railroad train: "To the memory of Snake, who raised thirteen children. We will meet her at Circuit Court."

WE DO NOT SIT CORRECTLY.

Americans Are Generally Careless in This Important Respect.

Schools for physical culture are now claiming that we as a nation do not know how to sit correctly. Americans, they say, pay less attention to the hygiene of attitude in sitting than do other nations, and the consequence is that we are degenerating into a nation of dyspeptics. In France and in Germany school children get a regular course of instruction as to the correct attitude to be adopted in sitting, and in those countries stomach troubles are far less prevalent than in countries where no precautions are taken to teach children to sit without relaxing themselves.

A relaxed position in sitting, it is said, causes the stomach to be crowded out of position. After a time the misplacement becomes chronic. When the stomach is propped the food cannot readily find its way out of it, and, being retained there longer than it should be, undergoes fermentation, and putrefaction processes are set up whereby the system is not only robbed of the nutrient elements necessary for the proper nourishment of the blood and repair of the tissues, but, through the conversion of the food into poisons and other poisonous substances, the whole body is contaminated.

On these grounds physicians who teach physical culture assert that it is not the ice water that we drink nor the soda water, that causes us to be a nation of dyspeptics, but the bad posture we adopt in sitting. A correct attitude in sitting requires proper height and width of seat, a desk or table of the proper height, when a desk work is required, and a proportionate amount of care upon the part of the pupil to sit upon his seat in a proper position. The height of the chair you sit in while writing and that of the desk you write at are matters of great importance. The seat of the chair should be exactly one-quarter of your height from the floor.

Thus, if you are five feet high, the chair should be fifteen inches. The width of the seat should exactly equal its height, and it should slope backward three-quarters of an inch to the foot. The back should be a trifle lower than the seat and sloped slightly, but not too much. Finally, your desk should be two-thirds as high again as the seat of your chair. Thus, if your seat is eighteen inches high, the desk should be thirty inches in height. The relation of the person to the seat should be such that while the hips and shoulders touch the back of the seat, the other portions of the back remain clear. The center of the back cannot touch the back of the seat without relaxation of the muscles and resulting flatness of the chest, and perhaps of the stomach, provided, of course, the seat back has a backward curvature.

Irrigation Among the Incas.

The scenic grandeur of the Andes is nowhere more impressive than along the canyon of the Rimac River, through which this railroad runs, and one can obtain here better than anywhere else an idea of the struggle which the Incas made to sustain themselves among these inhospitable mountains. A survey of their remains justifies the estimate of that brave man made of their enormous population, and the people who for centuries lived in these narrow valleys left traces of industry and patience which have a pathos as well as a deep ethnological interest. They built their dwellings upon the rocks and carried their dead to be buried in the desert on the sea coast in order to utilize every inch of soil in the mountains for agriculture. They terraced every hill and mountain side like the steps of a mighty stairway. They filed with soil every crevice in the rocks and brought guano from the islands of the sea to fertilize their hanging gardens until not an inch of surface that could grow a stalk of maize was left unproductive.

Their irrigation system shows as great engineering skill as that which made the Orbya Railroad famous. Their aqueducts, which carried water to the thirsty crops for one thousand years, and some of them are yet in use by the Indians, who grow corn, wheat and potatoes on the mighty slopes. The ditches cling around the hill, sustained by walls of masonry, and are frequently carried through tunnels. Dams and reservoirs were erected to collect the water that filtered down from the melting snow, and it was distributed by regulations similar to those that govern the present generation.—Lima letter in the Chicago Record.

Qualit Uses of Salt.

Salt was declared by Pythagoras to be the emblem of justice; for as it preserves all things and prevents corruption, so justice preserves whatever it animates, and without it all is corrupted. He, therefore, directed that a salt-cellar should be placed upon the table at every meal, in order to remind men of this emblematic virtue of salt.

Cosmas, the Egyptian geographer, stated that salt currency was in use in Africa in the sixth century; and Marco Polo wrote that salt was a common medium of exchange among certain Asiatic people in the thirteenth century. In Tibet pieces of salt shaped in a mold and weighing about half a pound each served as small exchange, eighty such pieces having a value equal to about \$3.

There is an old proverb that "many packs of salt must be eaten together to bring friendship to perfection."

Wilhelmina's Idea of Englishmen.

Some of the anecdotes told of Queen Wilhelmina, the young Queen of the Netherlands, are interesting. One day the little queen was busily occupied in bringing up her dolls in the way they should go. One of them, however, was particularly obstinate, and the queen was seen to shake it violently, and say, "Look here, if you don't behave yourself I'll make you a queen and then you'll have no one to play with." When on a visit to England and asked by the Prince of Wales what she thought of the English people, she replied: "They are very nice and amiable, but I should never have thought it from the specimens I have seen in Holland," a remark that is said to have sent the Prince into peals of laughter.—Buffalo Courier.

OLD WEATHER SIGNS.

Sayings in Which Sailors, Travelers and Farmers Have Believed For Years.

Thunder on Sunday is considered by the weather-wise the sign of the death of a great man; on Monday, the death of a woman; on Tuesday, if in early summer, it foretells an abundance of grain; on Wednesday, warfare is threatened; on Thursday, an abundance of sheep and corn the farmer may reckon upon; on Friday, some great man will be murdered; on Saturday, a general pestilence and great mortality.

Friday's weather shows what may be expected on the following Sunday; that is, if it rains on Friday noon, then it will rain on Sunday, but if Friday be clear, then Sunday will be fine as well.

The twelve days immediately following Christmas denote the weather for the coming twelve months, one day for a month. The day of the month the first snow storm appears indicates the number of snow storms the winter will bring. For example, the first snow storm comes on November 29—look out, then, for twenty-nine snow storms.

There is an old saying—which originated, perhaps, for the benefit of school children—that there is only one Saturday in the year without sun during some portion of the day.

A gale, moderating at sunset, will increase before midnight, but if it moderates after midnight the weather will improve.

No weather is ill, if the wind is still.

If the full moon shall rise red, expect wind.

The sharper the blast the sooner it is past.

A light yellow sky at sunset presages wind.

When you see northern lights you may expect cold weather.

Hazy weather is thought to prognosticate frost in winter, snow in spring, fair weather in summer and rain in autumn.

Storms that clear in the night will be followed by a rain storm.

Three foggy mornings will surely be followed by a rain storm.

If the ice on the tree melts and runs off rain will come next; while if the wind cracks off the ice snow will follow.

When the leaves of trees show their under side there will be rain.

When the perfume of flowers or the odor of fruit is unusually noticed rain may be expected.

When the sky is full of stars expect rain.

If a cat washes herself calmly and smoothly the weather will be fair. If she washes "against the grain" take your mackintosh with you. If she lies with her back to the fire there will be a squall.

Cats with their tails up and hair apparently electrified indicate approaching wind.

If pigs are restless there will be windy weather. Pigs can see the wind.

The direction in which a loon flies in the morning will be the direction of the wind the next day.

Maggies flying three or four together and uttering harsh cries predict windy weather.

Flocks of crows signify a cold summer.

When the owl's nests look out for a storm.

When the swallow flies low rain will come soon; when they fly high expect fine weather.

If the rooster crows at night he will "get up with a wet head."

Six weeks from the time the first katydid is heard there will be frost.

"Ditty" Boxes For Sailors.

Each member of the crew of the second-class cruiser Detroit recently received the small box, or chest, familiarly known in the navy as a "ditty" box. This is a necessary article which each marine carries with him on all his assignments, and although not regularly issued by the Government, it is carried by the Navy Department free of cost for him. It is one of the few things which is the personal property of the marine or bluejacket.

The "ditty box" is not a new addition to the belongings of a marine, having been in use for many years. It is about fourteen inches long, eight inches wide and ten inches high. It is made of wood and divided into several compartments resembling somewhat the divisions in an ordinary trunk. The lid of the box contains receptacles, with a rack, which hangs midway in the other part, and is intended for a blacking brush, a box of blacking, a triple brush and scouring materials. The scouring materials are used to polish the brass buttons on the uniforms. Underneath this is room for scouring rags, cleaning cloths the marine may wish to take along with him. In the cover of the box he keeps scissors, pins and sewing materials.

The "ditty boxes" furnished to the crew of the Detroit are made in the navy yard and are of exceptionally neat workmanship. All are stained a mahogany color and are highly prized by those who were fortunate enough to secure them. In this instance the recipients were not compelled to purchase the boxes, but will forfeit \$1 each if they are not returned in good order when the men's enlistment expires.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Chivalry on a Street Car.

That the age of chivalry is not past was evinced the other night on a North Clark street car. Hundreds of people began pouring out of the north side parks and gardens about 10 o'clock. Many of the young women being thinly clad, and especially those having only a thin lace covering over the shoulders, suffered visibly from the cool night air.

One young woman sitting with a girl friend was heard to remark that she was cold and that she wished she had brought her wraps. An elderly man sitting opposite arose, calmly took off his Prince Albert coat, and politely tipping his hat, asked that she accept the coat for the protection of her shoulders. After some urging the young lady allowed the coat to be placed around her thinly clad shoulders, while the old gentleman sat down again as though perfectly unconscious of having done anything unusual.—Chicago News.

INDIAN LOCKJAW CURE.

Man Saved From Death by a Simple Bean Poultice.

Doctors everywhere have a horror of lockjaw. They realize that once a patient is attacked by that disease his life is sure to fade rapidly away. Had they known of the remedy an old Indian squaw possessed when the epidemic of the disease struck the community as the result of last Fourth of July celebrations they would have had little fear. An old resident of Long Island told of the cure to a friend in this city. "The newspapers ain't telling no lie," he said, "when they say there's more danger of lockjaw on Long Island than there is in most other places. I don't understand none of this new-fangled talk about microbes and such, but I know for a fact that there's a lot more danger in cuts and bruises in the eastern part of the island, where my father used to live when he was a boy, than there is—well, even around about Jamaica, where my folks live now.

"I never heard of but one case where the patient was cured after his face was set, and that wasn't by a doctor, but by an old Indian squaw. That patient was my father, and it was away back in the twenties, when there were lots of Indians left on Long Island. He was nearly gone 7/8 at the time, but still going barefooted in summer, and cut his foot very badly by stepping on a broken bottle. He did not pay much attention to it, being pretty tough and hardy. It wasn't long, though, before symptoms of lockjaw set in. The nearest doctor lived a dozen miles away, and if my father's face wasn't exactly set it was next door to it, when his mother thought of an old squaw, who lived only a little way down the road, and who had quite a name as an herb doctor.

"She came as soon as she was sent for, and the first thing she done was to make a bean poultice, sprinkle it with soda and clap it on the cut. It kept the wound open, and I suppose it killed the microbes. I know rather said it nearly killed him, and if the old squaw hadn't stood by and prevented it he would have had it off in no time. But it cured him all right, and afterward when he heard of doctors losing lockjaw cases he used to say that it was because they didn't know beans."—Chicago Chronicle.

Short Chats on Advertising.

Every large advertiser admits that he made but a small beginning.

This is a life of change. Man wears of monotony—even in advertisements.

The lesson for advertisers to learn is "don't scatter your ammunition; concentrate your fire.

If you wish your prosperity to be continuous, make your advertising continuous. One begets the other.

It is better to advertise two inches every day than four inches every other day. The public must be constantly reminded of your wares.

Success in advertising does not depend so much on a large expenditure of money as it does on knowing how to expend a little judiciously.

The primary purpose of retail advertising is to sell specific goods; the secondary purpose is to make specific goods advertise the whole business. When the work is well done both results follow the single effort.

Advertising is like growth in grace, if it be successful. One may not get into it by fits and jerks at long intervals. In grace it is present upon precept, line upon line; here a little and there a little, which finally makes the complete moral man.

Seek after distinctiveness in your advertising. Is there not some new feature or characteristic of your business which a clever illustration will bring out in a forcible manner? Study your subject from your customer's point of view. Study how it would fit into their needs.

The merchant who is doing effective advertising, advertising that sells goods, would be foolish to change it just because it does not conform to the ideas of some one who sets him self up as an authority on advertising.

Equally foolish would it be to cling to a style, no matter how highly commended by others, which failed to bring results.

The Galien (Mich.) Advocate quotes from an exchange a well written editorial on advertising, advising its readers to "Avoid the loud and mouthy style as a thing of evil," and also advises against the other extreme of being too dignified and prim, because, as the Advocate says, it leaves an impression of old "foginess." Typographical display, it claims, is of great importance, and the liberal use of cuts is advanced as well.

Dog Catches a Bluefish.

A few days ago a hawk caught a fish in the Sound, just off Goshen Point, Conn. While flying with his captive towards the Waterford woods to devour it at his leisure, the fish floundered from his hold and dropped into a farmer's yard, where a big mastiff was sitting. The dog caught the fish as it came down, and the hawk swooped after it, but the dog turned and rushed into the house, placing his trophy, yet alive, at the feet of his mistress. It proved to be a large bluefish, and it was served up that night to a very appreciative family. The dog ever since has been seen to sit in the same place at the same time, with his eyes turned skyward, evidently impressed with the belief that his good fortune may be repeated.—New York Post.

Our State Secretary's Humor.

That the Secretary of State is not without humor is evidenced by the report he made to an English photographer, who, making a negative of the distinguished American shortly before he sailed for home, begged him to assume a pleasant expression.

"But how can you expect me to look cheerful when I am about to leave England?" asked the Ambassador.

"I know," he said sympathetically "but won't Your Excellency try and forget that for a moment?"—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Alas and Alack!

With most of us life seems to be one continual round of economy.—Puck.

THE BALLAD OF THE PRINCE.

Young Jenkins was a printer.

A likely youth, but rash; He thought he ought to shine, And tried to cut a dash.

He loved his master's daughter, He thought he ought to be thought of, But oh! the ways of matrimony, His love it came to naught.

He wrote a note, in which he said, "My darling fancy free; She cried, 'Oh, what a risk! And what an end!'"

Now in the note he cried, "Don't let my pleading pass; I'll die I'll die!"—but she did not.

She put the note straight in the fire, He thought he ought to be thought of, But oh! the ways of matrimony, His love it came to naught.

And so the note was burned, He thought he ought to be thought of, But oh! the ways of matrimony, His love it came to naught.

Retired to bed, quite worn, He thought he ought to be thought of, But oh! the ways of matrimony, His love it came to naught.

One roped and he tied round, He thought he ought to be thought of, But oh! the ways of matrimony, His love it came to naught.

The other round some, He thought he ought to be thought of, But oh! the ways of matrimony, His love it came to naught.

For once, although teetotal, He thought he ought to be thought of, But oh! the ways of matrimony, His love it came to naught.

Allowed himself a drop, He thought he ought to be thought of, But oh! the ways of matrimony, His love it came to naught.

And quite out of his wits, He thought he ought to be thought of, But oh! the ways of matrimony, His love it came to naught.

Had come to a

PITH AND POINT.

Showman—"Have you got a leopard for the show yet?" "No; but I've got one pig." Puck.

Passenger—"What time do cars leave this corner?" "Quarter after, half after, to, and at."—Puck.

Maud—"I firmly believe should love our enemies." "In that case I declare war at once."—Brooklyn Life.

It's curious that the average only speaks one language, the fact that he is familiar with two tongues.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

He asked her for a kiss. He took it, despite all she could do. And yet she brought him nothing. For well she liked his taking.

Philanthropist—"Why do you go to work? Labor enables Vagabond."—"But I am