The age at which most suicides take place in this country according to the Chiengo Herald, is thirty-five. It would seem that in early middle life the disappointed hopes are most keen and the effects of an ill-spent youth most disastrous. At thirty-five many Americans feel the wearisomeness of old age.

According to the official estimates of the United States Bureau of Statistics there were 100,000,000 tons of coal consumed in the United States last year. The amount of coal displaced by the use of natural gas is put at 2,000,000, and vet the consumption of coal in 1887 exceeds that of 1886 by 17,182,154 tons, ' These figures show at what an astonishing rate industrial development is going on in this country.

The new paper, El Dieris del Hogar, of the City of Mexico, in a recent issue says that the Prince of Wales and Mr. Goshen, the Chancellor of the English Exchequer, own eight sites of land, well stocked with horses and cattle, in the State of Coahuila. A native had a small piece of land situated in the property, valued at not over \$500. To get rid of him he was bought out for the round sum of \$10,000 and made happy.

Dr. Benning, a German official, publishes the interesting claim that it is a mistake to assume that the word England is derived from the Angles, or their district in Schleswig. He insists that the word originated from the Engern, who were a numerous and powerful Saxon tribe from the banks of the Weser, and probably formed the bulk of the Saxon settlers. His theory is very interesting and plausible, asserts the New York Times, and a good dea! of proof. is marshaled in its support.

The latest bulletin of the American Geographical Society quotes M. Ganeval as showing that the world is not yet overcrowded. Allowing live acres to each inhabitant, he finds that Europe has room for an additional population of 115,000,000, Africa for 1,335,000,000, Asia for J,402,000,000, Commica for 515,000,000; and America for 2,000,000. The frozen regions of Asia and Europe are deducted from the available space, but Arctic America is somewhat histily assumed to be fit for custivation.

The new topographical map of Massachusetts, which was begun in 1854 under the direction of the Federal Goverament in conjunction with the State authorities, is almost completed. It will comprise fifty-five sheets, each of which is fifteen minutes of latitude and longitude square. The field work is already fin shed and the drafting of the remaining sheets is now being done in Washington. The map shows the streams, sating, robowns and streets, twenty-foot contours, wood-lands, marshes and swamps.

> Talk about sealskin sacques-they are wonderful institutions Here is a Govment report just issued which shows that the Alaska Fur Seal Company, which has had the privilege of taking furs in the waters of that Territory, has paid over \$8,000,000 to the Government since they began scaling operations. This is \$1,000,000 more than the country paid for Alaska, with the seal islands thrown in, and every woman who can wrap herself upon a scalskin sacque has helped to pay the money - and has done it gladly.

A curious idea as to relative values is given by the publication in the same issue of a St. Paul newspaper of two local court hems, one of which states that a certain railroad company has been sue 1 for \$500) damages by the administrator of a citizen who lost his life, it is alleged, by the negligence of some of the company's employes. The second item is to the effect that another railroad corporation has been sued by an engineer who wishes to obtain \$10,000 as recompense for the loss of his foot, which was badly injured while was temporarily acting as a brakeman,

Editor Labourhere, of London Truth, is bringing some curious complaints to light as to the feeding of the British soldier. It seems that the stipulated amount and quality of food is not rerved "Tommy Atkias," and a member of the Army and Navy Club avers that if the public could but look into a barrack room during the distribution of the soldiers' midday meal they would be simply shocked to see how those who happen to be oil duty feel compelled to stint themselves for those on guard. Labouchere says the Italian soldier is better fed and carel for than the British.

"Electric prostration" may be called a new disease. It troubles workers under electric light. Severe cases are reported from Creusot, France, where an electric furnace is used for quickly heating metals. The light exceeds 100,000 candle power, and the men suffer from it, not from the heat. After one or two hours the workers have a painful sensation in the throat, face, and temples, the skin becomes copper red, and an eye irritation begins that lasts forty eight hours, the discharge of tears being copious. After five days the skin peels off. Darkcolored glasses somewhat mitigate the effects of this tremendous light, but not

LOSS AND GAIN.

I sarrowed that the golden day was dead, Its light no more the country side adorning; But whilst I grieved, behold!—the East grew

With morning. I sighed that merry spring was forced to go,

And doff the wreaths that did so well beor me ker: But which I murmured at her absence, lo!-'Twas summer.

I mourned because the daffodils were killed By burning skies that scorched my early But whilst for these I pined my hands were

filled With roses.

Half broken-hearted I bewailed the end Of friendships than which none had once seemed nearer; But whilst I wept I found a newer friend,

And dearer. And thus I learned old pleasures are estranged Only that something better may be given; Until at last we find this earth exchanged For heaven. - Good Words.

THE BURIED TREASURE.

Before the occupation of India by the Br tish it was the richest country in gold, precious stones, rare jewels, cloth and cutlery of any on earth. While the poor were miserably poor, the rich were immensely rich. This was so even up to the breaking out of the great mutiny. When the British troops were fairly in line to strike at the rebellion, watchword was: "Tevenge and oot!" It was understood all through the service that whatever a soldier could lay hands on should become his plunder. They didn't light any the worse for that, but they struck a double blow at the Indians. They crippled them financially as well as in a military sense, and the people have never recovered, and never The amount of loot taken out of India during the rebellion and directly afterward has been estimated at \$200,000,000. As much more was contributed to the rebel cause by those who could give. Twice or three times England reasoned that an impoverished people could not rebel, and foot was a part of her war policy. Ten years after the mutiny I was talking with a Maharaish in the Pen ab about the financial change is the condition of the people,

"At the outbreak of the war our neople barred or hid away at least a hundred million dollars. I do not believe that the tenth part of this great sum has yet been recovered. Those who secreted it were dead before the close of the war, and this vast treasure is lost to us."

I did not tell him that I had put in a year in India, and spent upward of \$2000 looking for some of that treasure. Such was the fact, however. A couple of Englishmen and myself, forming an ic justifiance in Bombay and having a spirit of adventure, pooled our cash and flowed up several pointers looking to burled treasure. We had thus far failed to make any discoveries, and our parttership had been dissolved and the men and returned to Sombay. I was in the Pen ab on business connected with an American house, and had given up the of the Maharajah recalled all my enthudasm, however, and within an hour after left him I was determined to have one nore pull for fortune, and to get it ilone. This determination was hastened ul encountered, and he said:

stumble on a pile of ruins again give the place a good looking over for loot.

"But the natives have done that aundred times over, I should say." "You are wrong. Where they knew of trensure they may have unearthed it, but they fight shy of rambling about hapha and. They believe all ruins to be

"Have you ever heard of any treasure being recovered." I asked. 'tialf a dozen instances, sir. The former Captain of this company went

The next day I started for Delhi, and there a bit of good fortune waited me. I fell in with a German outuralist who was

making a collection for a national museum, and when he learned that I had had considerable experience in that line where the end of a lever might be southwest of Deibi, intending to take in the plains and jungles between that city and .. dhpur, we had six native servants make a very full collection. The country over which we passed had no lines of near by, but was broken by its fall. railway then, and was unknown to white men except as they had hunted through it. There were tigers and other wild game in plenty, and it seemed to be the before I had the heavy stone slewed nursery of all lad a for sergents. There around far enough to upset its equiwere days when we could not march except as the ground was beaten by the but as an offset the natives were giad to sanguine of a large cavity beneath. render any aid, especially as soon as they district had been almost depopulated all the space. I sounded it with a pole, levied with heary hand, and the natives worked themselves up to the highest pitch of indignation as they talked

My one object was buried treasure. While doing my duty by the Professor, I had opportunity for extensive rambles off the line o, march, and I never failed to make inquiries of natives. This, as I afterward learned, was the worst policy had been out about twenty days, and at was a list of articles with the names of this time were it a permanent camp in owners.

a grove of mango trees on the bank of a crock, when a ryot, or common laborer, passed through our camp on his way to his village, about five miles away. The ruins were in a heavy jungle, but he told me how to strike a path which led near them. But for his excitement he would not have betrayed the location. In about three hours he returned to tell me that he had beer mistaken in the location, which was to the south instead of the west, and if he had said ruins he meant rocks. I was not deceived with his second statement. He wanted to keep me away from the ruins, and of course I was determined to visit them.

If I went, I must go alone. Neither the Professor nor his young men had ever fired at anything more ferocious than an jackal, and they had no idea of risking themselves with a tiger. I had killed two of these during my jaunts about the country, and was quite certain of my nerve in case of another meeting. The native had described this tiger as an old man-cater, who had carried off many viltagers, and, as I must visit the ruins by day, he would certainly be at home. Bright and early next morning I was ready to start. My excuse to the shape of contents had been removed. Professor was that I intended to look for Without a doubt, some native had been a certain bird which he had been very anxious to secure, and he never noticed that I took my heavy rife instead of a shotgun. I also had a revolver and knife, and it was not more than an hour after sunrise when I set out. I followed the creek down to where it branched, and there I struck the path which the native had described. As near as I could determine it had been made by wild animals coming and going between the jungle and the creek, and at the first soft spot I found the imprints of the tiger's raws. They were fresh, too, and there was no doubt of his being at home. As I proceeded, the path wound about in the most eccentric

The Luscious Peach. manner, while the jungle grew thicker. One could not see five feet in any direction, and the air was shut off.

The first hint that I had reached the ruins came in the shape of a block of dre sed stone lying right across my path. As I stepped upon it a great cobra yard. wriggled slowly away from my feet, and I saw half a dozen columns and lengths wall arising among the bushes, Fifteen years before here had been a clearing of perhaps a hundred acres, with as much was lost by fire and sword. a village of several thousand people, and a temple covering half an acre of ground. A man-eating tiger now held sole possession, white the clearing had grown up to jungle, and fire or explosion had laid the great temple in ruins. Ten feet ahead of me was a second block. passed to that, and then the pain turned to the right and ran over a fallen wall, As I reached this latter place and looked around, the tiger was stretched out on the earth before me in a little open space. His legs were drawn up and he was gasping, and though I was greatly startled for a moment, I soon realized that he was dving. Indeed, he did not live above two minutes after I set eyes on him. As I afterward learned, the natives had poisoned the body of a man he had killed and only had devoured, and in finishing his repast he had met his fate. He had doubtless just returned from satisfying his thirst at the creek. It was well for me that I did not come a few minutes earlier. I examined the body closely, and found the tiger to be old and mangy, with many of his teeth decayed. These were sure evidences that he was a "solitary," and had no mate. reasure business in disgust. The words I need, therefore, have no fear that any other animal more savage than a hyena was concealed in the near vicinity.

The temple seemed to have been blown

up with gunpowder. The walls were torn and rent and knocked down in every di and solidified by another incident. I rection, and column and block and was talking with a captain of a native carved work lay heaped together in nfantry regiment regarding some ruins strange confus on. I was bewildered to see the vegetation growing up through ") on may have left a dozen fortunes the ruins so profusely, and it stood me schind you. At the outbreak of the war in hand to move carefully in such a hese people concealed a great deal of snake-infested spot. I picked my way their wealth in caves and temples, and a carefully to the center of the ruins, and big share of it is there yet. When you here I got a pretty fair idea of what the building had been. Here were the remains of a shrine or altar, which had ouce been the cleanest of marble. It was now stained and moss-grown and covered with creepers. To look for buried treasure in such a jumble was like looking for a needle in a haystack; but I had come for that purpose, and felt that I mainted, and even if they are not, you must make a beginning. Flinging sev-will be certain to find hyenas and serpents eral stones into the bushes to frighten any lurking serpents away, I put down my gun and began at the creepers. In a little while I uncovered what I said was as altar or shrine. It may not have been. From the stone floor there was a home with 050,000 after doing two hour's solid wall about six feet high, enclosing work in the ruins of a temple near a space about six feet square. The stone which rested on these four walls was a foot thick, and carved around the edges, I could not tell whether the walls enclosed a space or the whole cube was solid as a support for a piliar, but after a close inspection I discovered a spot he engaged me a assistant. He had two serted. I had brought a hatchet to help young men with him, thus making a me through the jungle. With this I party of fou , and when we struck to the cut and trimmed a small tree, and after much effort I loosened the capstone until I could see that the walls space. On the surface of this capstone to enery the baggage. Our progress was I clealy made out where the foot of a rlow and easy, as it was his intention to pillar, which had probably helped to support the roof, had rested.

It was not more than eight o'clock in the morning when I reached the ruins, but it was two o'clock in the afternoon librium and force it to fall off. I was in a tremble of excitement from the natives in our front. There was a thin first, and as I slewed the stone further population, with the villages far apart, and further around I felt more and more would not look in, however, until learned that we did not belong to the stone was clear off. When I did bend ruling race. The hate they felt for the over the wall and look down it was to English was something terrible. This find a wooden chest occupying nearly and quite impoverished by the war, and it gave back such a solid echo that Petty rulers had been deposed, taxes I saw I must pull the wall down to get at it. This took me an hour or more, as the plaster was as hard as the stone but at length I was at the chest. It was closed but not locked, and as I threw up the lid my eyes beheld such a sight as will seldom come to man. That chest held a good solid ton of loot, how many tens of thousands of dollars' worth I cannot say. There were all the gold coins of India. There were brace-I could have adopted. Every ruin was lets and rings, and earrings and sacred to them, and every white man charms and bars of gold. There were was a detiler. One might as well have diamonds and pearls and rubies and asked them to forgive caste as to have other precious stones. Some were in expected them to locate the ruins of a leather bags, some in parcels, some tied religious temple for a white man. We together, and on the lid of the trunk

I hung over the chest for perhaps half an hour, hardly during to breath for fear it would fly away. I was rich, rich be-yond the wildest dream a poor man ever had. This was loot. It was all mine if I could keep the find from the Govern-ment officials. I could not remove it without help. I was a stout man, but I could not have lifted one end of the chest clear of the ground. I took a paper containing four diamonds, a package of gold coin which counted up about \$1250, and a couple of bars of the metal, and started back to camp on a run.

had teen so taken up with my work that I had given no attention to any-thing else. I now discovered that the heavens were rapidly darkening, and I had only just reached camp when a terrible storm set in, and never let up for a moment until after midnight The story of my discovery, told only to the white men of the party, created intense excitement, but the storm and the darkness preented any move. As soon as daylight came, however, we were off, but a terrible disappointment was in store & us. The chest was there as I had left it, but everything in the shape of contents had been removed, spying on me the day before as I worked, and he had given the alarm and brought a party to the spot during the night. got \$25,000 out of it as it was, but it only served to annoy me. At live o'clock in the afternoon I had the wealth of two or three kings in my hands. At sunrise next morning all had vanished - all but the triffle I had carried away to prove the fact of my discovery. It was my first and last find in India, and I never think of it without being inconsistent enough to hope that every dollar of the

The Luscious Peach.

While strolling along the river front a New York Telegram reporter met a Delaware peach grower superintending the unloading of a cargo of the fruit. took things easy and talked by the

"Where did the peach or ginate?"

asked the reporter. "No one knows for a certainty, though its origin is generally credited to Persia: some careful investigators conclude it to be really a native of China. It is one of the fruits earliest cultivated; some botanical writers think it is derived from the almond; the stain-kernel and the leaves, you know, have a bitter almond twang, the kernels in both are often double, and it rather a curious fact that the peach is not mentioned in the Bible, while reference to the almond is frequent.

"It grows in every place, but it is only in this country that good peaches are cheap enough for poor people to buy, and only in the reg ons immediately adjoining good peach sections is this true here. First class fruit is seldom even in the best seasons, sold cheap in the Middle and Western States. Plenty of peaches are shipped but the best sell high. New York is a favored city. They're cheap enough here for anybody. I should say-a regular peach lover's paradise; I suppose no fruit has so many extravagant lovers as the peach.

"Some persons would like it better if it had a smooth skin. I have a little girl who won't eat a peach unless it's peeled for her, and she can't be induced to handle them in the basket; says the fuzz sets her 'all on eage,' like a sour apple does your teeth.

The tree is not naturally short lived, though it is subject to so many misfortunes that it has gained that reputation. There are trees in Virginia well on to a hundred years old, and there was one in France thought to be older.

"The stem-kernel, and not the stem self, is the seed. Fruit is usually borne the fourth year after the stem is planted, though sometimes in sisteen months. The seeds rarely produce their own variety, so that numberiess new sorts are all the time growing; some of these will thrive anywhere, others only in the locality which has developed them. Most of the standard varieties in this country

have originated here. 'in places where the climate is too cold for outdoor growth the peach is grown in houses. These peach houses are not heated, protection from the outer air being sufficient. The trees are sometimes planted in tubs, and kept trimmed down to about three feet; when these are full of fruits they're mighty pretty to look at. There are some tipe peach houses in this country, but more in Europe. The tree is trained on walls there,

too, to protect it. "The best peaches never reach market. A peach is not perfect unless ripened on the tree, but if we were to pack them ripe they'd be rotten when opened; even one soft one in a crate will spoil the lot, so we have to pick them when hard. Did you ever notice baske's with small green branches of the tree at top and bottom? Those are 'sprigged. The choice peaches are marked that way. When the fruit is all gathered from an orchard we fertilize and plough the ground and prune the tree.

"The amount of peaches canned is something tremendous. The process is just the reverse of the kitchen method. A woman heats the fruit, then cans it, but in the factory it is canned, and then heated to expel the air.

"Some peach trees bear double flowers beautiful as roses, but the fruit is no good. The dwarf peach is a queer little tree that bears fruit when only one or two feet high. The weeping peach is a handsome lawn tree; the fruit is only good for cooking. The branches droop like those of the weeping willow; it was originated by a New Jersey man. The blood leaved peach is wonderfully strong in spring, but the leaves bleach out in

"The queerest fruit produced by the peach comes from China. One sort is called the crooked peach, but it's so sweet it can afford to be prooked; the other has the pulp all on the sides, the ends of the stem having nothing over them but skin. That's the flat peach,

An Eccentric Interment.

John A. Robinson, a wealthy and eccentric citizen of Norwich, Conn., died recently. His will provided that his body be kept three days before being placed in the grave. It was further ordered that the grave be so made that an exit from it would be easy. A hammer was to be placed near his right hand, and a lamp kept burning in the grave for three days and nights. These directions were carried out to the letter, but with no startling result.

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

A Cannibal Idvl-Value Received Educational Item-A Reader of Character-Early or Late, Etc., Etc.

A cannibal maiden loved too well A missionary good,
And he loved her, but dare not tell
His love—for thus it stood:
A camibal she and a ciergyman he, And their creeds were wide apart; And how could be take, for a sentiment's

And now sake,
A capnibal to his heart!
Oh, 'twas a problem vexing, very,
For the cannibal maid and the missionaryIndeed it was.

But the cannibal maiden's love grew bold, For she was a simple thing; And thus her love to her love she told; "Oh, marry me! Be my king! For I love you, my sweet, weil enough—oh,

to eat!
"Tis a terrible thing, I know: But I must be your bride, or encompass fried— Oh, I must, for I love you so."

Oh, twas a problem vexing, very.

To the maiden, but more to the missionary—
Indeed it was. He looked in the depths of her dark brown

With their wealth of love and trust, And he cried, in the flush of a giad surprise. "Ah, well, if I must, I must?" They were wed on that day; for 'tis ever the

way
That passion must conquer creed,
And a happier pair it's remarkably rare To discover—it is indeed!
And so 'twas settled nicely, very,
For the cannibal maid and the missionary— Indeed it was -Chicago Mad.

Value Received. Wife-"The laundry-man didn't get a

very good polish on your shirt-bosoms this week, George. Husband-"Well, it's as good a polish as I could expect for the \$1.48 I owe him."-Julge.

Educational Item.

First Student-"You haven't got any idea of what a contemptible opinion I have of our professor," Second ! tudent-"Humph! I guess

that's the reason you didn't answer any of the questions he asked you yesterday at the recitation,"—Finegend's Blactter.

A Reader of Character. Mendicant-"Please help a poor blind

Kind Old Lady-"Blind? Why, bless me, yes; there's a dime for you.' Mendicant—"Thank, ye, heartily, ma'am. I knowed the minnit I see ye comin' ye was a kind-hearted ole' ooman."

-Epoch. Early or Late. Mamma (the next morning),-"Edith, my dear, I don't think you should have

such late callers. Mr. Simpkins stayed here until after eleven last night." Edith-"Why, mamma! How can you call him a late caller? I'm sure it was only a few minutes after seven when he called :- Puck.

Too High a Valuation. Customer (to bird fancier)-"My wife wants a parrot. What's the lowest you will take for that bird?"

Bird Fancier-"Fifty dollars, sir, is rock bottom." Parrot-"Come off, you've tried to sell

me for twenty!"-Life.

A Tender-Hearted Millionaire. A tramp calls on a rich banker and lescribes his sufferings so graphically that the banker, shedding tears copiously, rings for his servant, and in a voice choked with sobs, says;

"Fire this tramp out into the street, He makes my heart be-be-bleed. Bo-hoho!"-Settings.

Both Saddest When He Sings. Mr. Sampson (finishing song)-"Do you know, Miss Smith, that I am always

saddest when I sing!" Miss Smith (gently)-"I feel very much that way myself, Mr. Sampson." Mr. Sampson-"Ah, then you, too, sing sometimes." Miss Smith-"No, I never sing."-Times.

A Careful Mother.

Bad Little Boy (to good little boy)-'Hey, Johnny, does yer wan' ter take a hand in de ball game?" Good Little Boy-"No, I thank you:

my mamma doesn't allow me to play with bad boys," Bad Little Boy-"What's de matter-

does yer ma t'ink you'll make de bad boys wuss?"-Life. Not to be Considered. Friend-"I hear, Charley, that the

pretty Miss Argyle is engaged." Charley (with a gasp;—"Engaged! Great Scott, Fred, I love that girl myself Friend-"I got it straight. The en-

gagement was made at Saratoga last Charley (relieved)-"Thank heaven! It won't count." - New York Sun.

Crushed Hones. "And what answer do you make to my appeal?" he asked, as he kneit at her

"James, I will be frank with you," she "Oh, speak," he implored, "and relieve me from this agony of suspense."

"Then let me say it cannot be." "Why not?" "Because, James, I do not feel able to support a husband."—Boston Courier.

Will Be Back Presently. Mrs. Hendricks was making an after-

noon call on Mrs. Hobson, when Mr. dismiss her, while the Hobson opened the front gate and strode down the street. "What a very fine-looking man your husband is, Mrs. Hobson," said Mrs.

Hendricks; "so erect and soldierly in his bearing." "'res," returned Mrs. Hobson, not without pride, "Hobson carries himself well. He was educated in a military

school, you know." "Is he going away?" "Only to the grocer's for a cod-fish."

Wanted a Record for Silence. "Mildred," said he, while his larynx clubs in a pocket insti

quivered with tremulous path

"No, George, you have not."
"Then why are you so silent?"
"Do not ask me."

"But darling, think, you have a cannot bear the gloomy quiet. Wy you not speak? Why do you not "Because, George, I want fame a woman and I am trying to m record."—Merchant Traceter.

She Was Too Modest to Aq "John," she said, as she tored one of his coat buttons, "this is year, isn't it?" "Yes, Mamie," he answered.

looked fondly down on her golde that was pillowed on his mauly be says the Pittsburg Post.
"This is the year when the prop is done by the young ladies?"

"I hope you don't expect me to m

to you? "Why, Mamie, dear, I never p matter a thought—I—er—to—to truth, I've only known you for-

"I'm glad you didn't expect propose. I m not that kind, I No. John, dearest, I couln't be modest. I am going to let you proposing yourself in the old-fal way. The old-fashioned way i enough for me."

And the gentle maiden gave be a beaming smile, and yet the rejoiced that he had found such as of modesty.

Matrimonial Item.

An old German played it roug son-in-law. He had frequents that he was going to give hi \$20,000 after she was married. she was as homely as a stone on the shady side of thirty-five lovers three times three, and gathered in a good-looking you bate. After they had been about a mouth it occurred to member that a motion to tak appropriation bill would be When he had succeeded in my solid old father in-law comp situation, the old gentlem tiously shelled out a whole do

The young husband still li he was waiting for the perf go on, but the old man rang curtain by saying: "Ya, Ig: 000, but not all at vonct. won dollar every year,"

"So I won't get all that me the year A. D. 21,884." "Ya, ya, der vas blenty t be in a hurry my dear poy.

A Responsive Parra Once upon a time, as they stories, a wicked Major in States Army crossed the steamer. In the next room t spinster, of a certain age, as good as the Major was wicker them were accompanied by large conversasional power. was taking a parrot to Englan it to a friend in the English spinster apparently had be

the bird as a travelling comp Both birds vere exception linguists, but their talents molded in opposite schools. bird swore like a trooper : time, while the spinster's w praying with forty-parson por to make matters worse, the l a day in the forecastle wit teaching it to offergate the in the next cabil. The cons that the next evening the astonished to hear a voice str

Confound that old woman t But how can her disgust ween her own bird, de from the Episcopal Lita "Good Lord, we beseech us!"-New York Tribune.

Courtship of Katy In the twilight of even tion has been drawn, say the Chautauquan, to qui syllable sound-ka, ka, repetition was sharp and cating that the musician and full of life, and why complete the sentencedid it-aroused my curios to incite an investigation Stepping out on the veran Miss Knty on a vine which piazza, surrounded by a lants. Whether she was had brought the indiet of so many callers, or what own inherent loveliness a attracted so many at the s not for me to know; I the result of some law

quette which was inexp There were five of the looking precisely alike, could see, no preference one more than to anoth Katy, who was seated honeysuckle and embows hanging cluster of belate visitors walked around courtly manner, with the lying straight back ou But every little while on the number would polite bringing forward hisanto waving it over her; th the sharp chorus of voices -all talking at once. would subside and repl over his back and fall int others.

Happening to know female was not far awa thereby to divide their a her below them, knows would be to walk upus down. She no sooner! than the first Miss Katy until she stood on the toes, looking like a you all the time waving h males resounded on ever suring her of their entil that they would not their loyalty by the She did not tarry le walked away with a sil only one of the gallast she passed, touching tenne.

The mode of comm all insects is with the aught we know their perfect with them as

The London police