A Comedy of Errors.

Attorney C. C. Babcock is a very honest looking young gentleman, and yet he was twice taken for a thief and once for

Third street and deposited his umbrella in the rack and hung his black Derby hat on a nickel plated hat hook. When the disciple of Blackstone had finished his repast he walked over to the wall and took what he supposed was his hat, put it on and started toward the counter to pay for his breakfast.

An athletic looking gentleman, who was eating his morning repast and watch-ing his portable property, roared out: "Come back here, sir, and leave my

All the ladies and gentlemen in the restaurant watched Mr. Babcock as he replaced the hat and took his own.

The young lawyer was as mad as a hor-net and somewhat confused at the contretemps. Then he walked over to the umbrella rack and picked up an umbrella. The observant gentleman whose hat Mr. Babcock had taken noticed that it was his umbrella that was being carried off, and he shouted in stentorian tones:
"Drop that umbrella or I'll hand you

over to the police."

Mr. Babcock saw that he had made a

econd mistake, and soon fished his own

rain shedder from among the many others that were in the rack.

Then he left the restaurant, and he was called back by the cashier, who came to the door and excitedly said:

"Hadn't you better come back and pay for your breakfast? You will at least avoid being handed over to the rollies."

pay for your breakfast? You will at least avoid being handed over to the police."

As he still had his check for a fifty-cent breakfast in his hand, Mr. Babcock walked back and paid his bill, with the eyes of every lady and gentleman in the place fixed suspiciously upon him.

One elderly lady audibly remarked: "He don't look like a thief, but you can't stell by looks nowadays what a person is

stell by looks nowadays what a person is, as good clothes don't cost much."—Seat-tle Press.

With the Tongs.

A great deal of laughter has been expended on womankind for taking the broom as a weapon in "shooing" an enemy, but, after all, why should not one use the implement to which she is most accustomed? Great execution is possible with the weapon of our choice, as an English lady, living in Canada, has

She was one day greatly interested in putting out the family washing to dry. Sheets and tablecloths were on the line,

which, to her horror, suddenly fell, dropping her spotless clothes in the dirt.

A large buck, caught by the antlers, was the cause of the trouble. There was not a man within five miles—they had all gone to a neighbor's for the day. The deer plunced about, and the lady scream. deer plunged about, and the lady screamed. Something had to be done, and done at once. There was a fine gun in the house, loaded, but the lady would not approach it, as firearms were her especial

Among her many possessions she had a large pair of tongs. She thoroughly understood this firearm, and with all her housewifely instincts outraged, she seized them and began the attack. Within five minutes the buck's skull

was pounded to a jelly, and then the vic-tor, her clothing slightly torn, sat down and indulged in a good cry.—Forest and Stream.

Trout and Superstition.
The trout is derived from a word meaning to eat, just as salmon from one meaning to leap. The former fish has acquired some celebrity in folk medicine. Thus it is a superstition of Shropshire that a pie dish full of cider should be taken down to a river and a good sized trout caught and drowned in the cider, would a person recover from the whooping cough.
Trout and cider were then to be carefully
carried back to the house, and the sick
person must eat the trout after it has been fried and drink the cider. In North-umberland for the same ailment a trout's head is put into the mouth of the sufferer, and, as it is said, the trout is left to breathe in the patient's mouth. Still more curiously, Mr. Henderson relates that a friend, when fishing in Cleveland, was asked by a peasant to give him a "wick" (live) trout to lay on the stomach of one of his children who was much troubled with worms, a trout so applied being a certain cure for the complaint. Gentleman's Magazine.

### Nine Tailors Make a Man.

Everybody has heard of the saying that it takes nine tailors to make a man, and the general supposition is that it reflects upon tailors in some indefinite manner, and no one knows where the saying originated. Now, the truth is that the g is misquoted, and the proper word is tailers, or tellers, not tailors, as often written, and its origin can be traced back several centuries. It was one of the customs when a per-

son died in the parish to toll the chu bell once for every year of the deceased's life. But nobody from this could tell the sex of the departed, so the sexton, to gratify public curiosity, after ringing in the usual way the number of years, would give eight quick strokes if the deceased was a woman and nine if it was a man. This being rung at the end of the strokes for the years were called tailers, and thus nine tailers made a man .-Golden Days.

Understood the Case. Stranger—I should like to retain you in an important case. It is a fight over

Great Lawyer-Between husband and

"No, she is an orphan and has no near relatives. The contest is between dis-tant relatives on both sides of the

\*\*Ah, I see. How much is she heirest?"—New York Weekly.

In the statistics of the Protestant Epis copal church in the United States there is an increase in the number of Sunday school scholars for the year 1888-80 amounting nearly to 33,000, nearly a quarter of the increase being in Pennayl-

A strange and really dramatic situa tion is one described by the author of "Obeah," a little book which treats of West Indian life. Insects and reptiles are abundant in the West Indies, and one are abundant in the West Indies, and one soon gets well acquainted with certain small, bright green lizards, which are perfectly harmless and very lively. These little creatures are quite tame, and when caught by the tail they slip away, leaving that appendage behind them.

I was once sitting in the veranda, watching a little green lizard darting about after the flies. It became bold, and in one of its quick movements jumped on my foot. I made a sudden snatch, and caught the little fellow by the tail. Giving a wrigerle be darted the tail. Giving a wriggle, he darted off, leaving that portion of his property in my hands, and, having no use for it, I dropped it on the floor and resumed

my book.
Presently I looked down and saw tha a lot of ants had found the piece of tail, and were hurrying off with their treasure as fast as they could. When they had dragged it almost to their hole I noticed my little green friend, a few inches away, intently eying his missing property. The ants were just giving a final pull toward their nest, when the lizard suddenly made a dart upon them, seized his bit of tail, and swallowed it with evident gusto.

### Eating the First Oyster.

Is has been often said that he must have been a bold man who first ate an oyster. This is said in ignorance of the

legend which assigns the first act of the cating to a very natural cause.

It is related that a man, walking one day, picked up one of these savory bivalves just as it was in the act of gaping. Observing the extreme smoothness of the interior of the shells, he insinuated his finger between them that he might feel their shining surface, when sud-denly they closed upon the exploring digit with a sensation less pleasurable than he anticipated.

The prompt withdrawal of his finger was scarcely a more natural movement than its transfer to his mouth. It is not very clear why people when they hurt their fingers put them into their mouths; but it is very certain that they do; and in this case the result was most fortu-

The owner of the finger tasted oyster juice for the first time, as the Chinamar in Elia's essay having burnt his finger first tasted crackling. The savor wa delicious; he had made a great discovery so he picked up the oysters, forced oper the shells, banqueted upon their con-tents, and soon brought oyster eating into fashion.

And, unlike most fashions, it has never gone, and is never likely to go out.— Yankee Blade.

#### The Violin Makers

In Markneukirchen, with its surroundan Markheukirchen, with its surrounding villages, Klingenthal, Fleissen, Rohrback and Graslitz, in Saxony, are about fifteen thousand people who do nothing else, day after day, but make violins. The inhabitants, from the little urchin to the old gray headed man, the small girl and the old grandmother, all are engaged in making some parts of a fiddle. giri and the oid grandmother, all are engaged in making some parts of a fiddle. A good instrument consists of sixty-twc different pieces. The older men make the finger board from ebony, and the string holder or the screws. The small boys make themselves useful by looking after the glue pot. A man with strong, steady hands and a clear eye must the different piece texture and puts the different pieces together, and this is the most difficult task of all. The women generally occupy themselves as polishers, and the family that has a daughter who is a good polisher is con-sidered fortunate. Even a young man, when he goes a-wooing, inquires whether the young girl is a good polisher; and it she is, it certainly will increase his af-fection for her at least twofold. The polishing takes a good deal of time, some of the best violins being twenty and even thirty times polished. Every family has its peculiar style of polishing, and they never vary from that. There is one that makes nothing but a deep wine color, another a citron color, yet another an orange color, and so on.—Letter in Boston Prescript. ton Transcript.

Do you know there are 12,000 papers, magazines, etc., published in the United States, that there are over 62,000 persons, 4,000 of them females, employed in American composing rooms, and that many of the 17,000 professional writers in the country are practical printers? The most glorious of all the discoveries on which the genue of the widths are the country are practical printers? The most glorious of all the discoveries on which the genius of the middle ages may lay his hand and proudly say, "This is mine"—and the middle ages gove birth to all the extraordinary inventions that give to modern life its vast superiority over antiquity-is the invention of print-

It is a boon of unqualified good, its ossession is entirely beneficial, for it has possession is entirely benencial, for it has added to our store of knowledge, multiplied our enjoyments, and given a new cast to our mind and increased activity to our powers. It has raised us in the scale of thinking beings, has enlarged the limits of our reasons, added to the dig-nity of our nature by giving birth to public opinion, and now man is no longer content if he does not know all the news and have daily information about the whole human race.—New Orleans Picayune.

### England's Exports of Horses

It appears that the value of the horses which have been exported from England during 1889 was £532,508, against £793,-731 during 1889. The number of horses was 13,255, there having been exported 5,357 mares, 4,919 geldings and 2,979 stallions. During 1898 the total number was 12 405. Of the more of 1999 was 12 405. was 12,045. Of the mares 1,188 were sent to Canada, some of these, however, being really destined for the United States; 984 went to Belgium, 700 to Hol-land 434 to France, 418 to the United States direct and 1,733 to other countries. Of the stallions 2,008 were sent to Canada and the United States, 78 to France, 31 to Holland, 15 to Belgium and 8,466 to other countries .-- Montreal Star.

#### DO NOT EAT TOO MUCH.

PROFESSOR ATWATER'S LECTURE ON A VERY PRACTICAL TOPIC.

The Relation of Food to Health-Igne of the Laws of Eating Claims Many Victims-Scientists Are Now Giving Atten tion to the Subject.

The lecture was by Professor W. O. Atwater, on "Food and Health." It was under the auspices of the scientific socie ties of Washington and the Smithsonian ties or Washington and the Smithsonian institution. The principal point of the lecture was the adaptation of food to the demands of the body, and of the evils of overeating and insufficient nutrition.

The eating of bread and meat is a simple matter, but the way in which the different constituents of the food preform their

ent constituents of the food perform their offices in the maintenance of life are problems as profound as any with which physical science has to deal. The works of nature culminate in man. In his organization. ism her operations are most complex and recondite The laws which regulate our physical being are discovered but slo and by the most ingenious and profound research. Those which govern the nutri-tion of our bodies have been shrouded in mystery, which only the investigation of later time has begun to unveil. But the crude theories of the past are being grad-ually replaced by the more certain knowl-

day replaced by the more certain knowledge of the present.

But this evil of overeating, be it great or small, is, of course, confined to the classes to whom generous fortune, unchecked by reasonable restraint, allows it. There are countless sufferers from dietary habits into which self indulgence has not tempted, but relentless fate hang forced them. The overfed call. fate have forced them. The overfed only pay for pleasure the penalty of pain. The greater misery of the underfed, their hunger, with its inseparable attendants, ignorance, selfishness, crime and degradation, are things of terrible moment.

The lecturer referred to the income and

expenditure of the body, as follows:
"The body receives food, drink and oxygen, which constitute its income. Part of this material is transformed into flesh, fat, bone and other tissues of the body. The remainder, together with the tissues worn out by use, is transformed into urea, carbonic acid, water, etc. These products are given off from the body and constitute its expenditure."

Illustrated maps were used to show the dietaries of different people engaged in different occupations, and he proved that although people in this country work harder and need to have more and better food than those of corresponding classes in Europe, yet that many persons of sedentary habits, who really need but little, consume as much as would be required if they were engaged in severe runscular labor. muscular labor.

nuscular labor.

A certain amount of food is necessary to keep the machinery moving. A large number of well to do people of this country eat much more than is necessary. The excess consists of meats and sweetmeats. We ransack the four quarters of the earth for materials to excitate as meats. We ransack the tour quarters of the earth for materials to excite the ap-petite, and thus increase the amount of food consumed. Most people of this country are engaged in occupations which require comparatively little mus-cular exercise, and the result is we im-pose upon our bodies the task of getting rid of a large amount of material in excess of its needs at fearful cost to health and happiness.

The cheapest food is that which sup-

plies the most nutriment for the least money. The most economical food is that which is cheapest and best adapted to the wants of the user. But the maxim that "the best is the cheapest" does not apply to food. The best food, in the sense of that which has the finest appearance and flavor and is sold at the pearance and havor and is soid at the highest price, is not generally the cheapest nor the most economical, nor is it always the most healthful. It is important that people be taught about their food, but the first requisite is the information to give them. The subject is, however, new. In its investigation we stard upon new. In its investigation we stand upon the borders of a continent of which but a small part has yet been explored. In the great European universities investigation is active. In our own country extremly little has been done, and that little is dependent almost entirely upon

little is dependent almost entirely upon private munificence for its support.

"What," said the speaker, "is to be done about it? In the first place we ought to find what flaws there are, if any, in the conclusions to which the best research of the time seems to force us. Then we must see how these conclusions are to be supplemented. This clusions are to be supplemented. This will require abstruse and costly experimenting. But at the same time the public needs to be educated. People need to understand the fundamental principles. The laws of a large number of states and territoric requires require that the laws. states and territories require that physiology be taught in the public schools, but unfortunately the teachers them-selves are deficient in training, and many

of the text books are sadly defective. In referring to the importance of pains-taking research, the speaker cited the experience with the respiration apparatus. This in its best form has been in a few European universities and ex-periment station laboratories, but not in this country. The greatest difficulties attend its management. Professor Henneberg, of the University of Goettingen, began work of this kind over twenty years ago and has only lately, and after the expenditure of many thousands of dollars, succeeded in getting his respira-tion apparatus into condition for experi-ments of the desired accuracy. But the great problem now before the student of animal nutrition is that of the income animal nutrition is that of the income

animal nutrition is that of the income and expenditure of energy in the animal body. It will require the keenest, most elaborate and most painstaking efforts of the chemist, the physicist, and the biologist, but the effort toward its solution must be made.

In speaking of researches in this line in the United States it was that we are very far behind European investigators, that, indeed, we have hardly made a beginning. What we most need is trained men with high, scholarly ideas, enthusiastic devotion, and abundant means at their command. That we shall some time have these there is good ground to their command. That we shall some time have these there is good ground to hope.—Washington Post.

#### KENTUCKY'S BORDER WAR.

rom the Recollections of a Twelve-Year-Old of 1863. My native town of Hartford, Ky., and

the surrounding county were as badly divided as any section of any border state, and raids and reprisals were frequent and often very bloody. Matters became so unsettled that it was no uncommon sight to see men carry their guns to church and to funerals. I have seen a country church congregation. have seen a country church congregation where, on the "men's side," as it is called bayonets stood against the wall or leaned up over men's shoulders while they lis tened to the discourse. Sentinels were on such occasions placed on duty and all hands were in readiness at any moment to see a gang of guerrillas dash down upon the "hitching poles," where the horses of the congregation were tied. These scenes were not without their hu-

morous features. One old gentleman, bearing the suggestive name of "Aunt Billy," who had never fired a gun in his life, joined in one of the home guardraids. He created much merriment when he discovered that the trigger of his musket was loose. He said he "moight as well above a his curva back and read a look of the said was his curva back. go home as his gun was broke and would not shoot."

This same man asked which side of the army "General Items" belonged to. He saw his name mentioned in every paper, and had never heard which army he was in.

A company of home guards were summoned to meet for the drill. One old farmer thought he would distinguish himself for proficiency, so he braced himself up and put his heels together and extended his toes at a proper angle, and called out: "Fix the balance, capting, I'm in line."

I'm in line."
One of my neighbors was a southern sympathizer, and he had two grown sons who got themselves into trouble by their patriotic display. Ordershad been issued by the department commander to arrest anybody known to shout the familiar "Hurrah for Jeff Davis and the South-ern Confederacy."

These boys had been reported to the

and been reported to the post commander as having offended in this way, and they were arrested and put in the county jail. They said they would rot in prison before they would take the oath of allegiance to "Lincoln's hirelings," but they reconsidered this resolution and work released on hell. Not tion and were released on bail. many weeks passed before the eldest vent to a country church one Sunday, and during the services in the church he selected a fine horse owned in the neighborhood and mounted and rode away The next heard of him was an accoun of his capture in an engagement between Federal soldiers and a band of guerrillas, near Paducah. He was taken to Louisville, Ky., where it was learned that he was a bail jumper. At this time the government was practicing retaliation. A band of guerrillas had a few days before taken, two citizens of a village in fore taken two citizens of a village in Green county into the street and shot them down. The commander of the forces at Louisville condemned five guerrilla prisoners to be sent down to the same spot and executed in retaliation. Morgan was among the number. An escort of soldiers took the five doomed men, with coffins for each, and went by rail to Mumfordsville and thence by wagon to the scene of the recent mur Here the men were blindfolded. their hands pinioned at their backs and the coffins arranged in a row, and each

man stood up in front of his coffin. The guns were loaded by the officers and handed to the soldiers to fire. One blank load and one ball was to be fired at each victim, but the men who did the firing did not know who had the blank cartridge. At the command to fire the hills re-echoed the familiar sound of the volley of musketry, and the smoke lifted, revealing five prostrate forms. As an officer approached he observed that Morgan was breathing. He was lying across his coffin, with his head at one side and his feet at the other. The officer fired a pistol ball into his body, when the muscular action caused the body to bound several feet into the air. He sank back dead, not having spoken since the first volley was fired. He had not been hit by the volley, but fell with his fellow victims, and no doubt thought himself dead, so great was the effect of the terrible expectation. The five men were buried in one grave. This practice of retaliation seemed at the time, and does yet, to be one of the most terrible aspects of war; yet it materially lessened the number of victims to the rapidly in creasing bands who owed allegiance to no higher court than their own selfish and demoralized natures.—Warren G. Benton.

I am a cripple, but I never think cripple, but I never think of tune. Laugh and the world laughs with you. People say, "How Wilder is handicapped." I am not handi-capped. I don't want sympathy. I never think about my shape. I make \$10,000 a think about my shape. I make \$10,000 a year. I have my yearly trip to Europe and have the entree to all the theatres there and in this city. I go to the theatres three times a week on an average. When I appear at a benefit performance even the actors applaud me and the stage hands stop work and say, "Keep quiet; little Wilder is on." Whenever I go into society it is the same. Why is it? It isn't because it's me. It's because I bring smiles and laughter. I never croak. People don't care for Wilder, but they do care for a good laugh. Why, even the criminals on Blackwell's Island are glad to see me, and although they have sins to see me, and although they have sins and trouble enough, they have time to and trouble enough, they have time to hear a good story, and make the prison rafters ring with laughter.—Marshall P. Wilder's Letter.

### How to Go to Sleep

A curate in London is afflicted with sleeplessness in direct proportion to the mental worry and absence of air and exercise he has to endure, and finds that "to walk even one mile in a day is a great thing" in the way of a remedy. At the moment, he says, the best thing one can de is to get up, drink half a glass of water and walk round the room. The slight alternation of cold and warmth has a soporific effect.—London Spectator.

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