they are called, earthenneding sixty pounds. These then placed in a wooden to one-half feet deep, which of them, and immersed it inches from the up of the warmed by a small pipeled to raise the temperature segrees, a which imparature all the time, as nearly aspectement in this water about hours, during which time a still remaining rise to the still remaining rise to cum, and are skim spoon. The nitro-glyo chemically pure. transporefracts light powerfully for packing. The tin co ne, and conta pounds each, are placed wooden trough, and the a being poured from the ci per cans, is again poure brough a gutta-percha f

om of the trough being thick layer of plaster absorbs and renders drops of nitro-glycering in a wooden troug iced water, or ice where the nitro-glycerine talized or congealed. In it is stowed away in small 300 feet distant, in amount-When the nitro eyective veyed to any point by trare packed in open wooden two inches of sponge at the four rubber tubes under are long enough to allow come one inch over the transfer to the come one inch over the transfer to the come of the come

NITRO-GLYCERINES on opposite sides, thus inte elastic tubes between the ABOUT one hundred yards beyond the worden box, rendering it per feature and the incite worden box, rendering it per feature above. Each tin is call ula with the andors admitted." A one and a half inches in di brings the "visitor" to the nitro-glycerine when the plane, a well ventilated building, ng. Here are eleven stills, feeted with water of seven Under these a light, slow fire cork wrapped in a bladder, : re ich is carefully attended to, a sleigh or wagon, covered erate. In each of these stills is placed a charge of nitrate of soda and of sul. a charge of nitrate of soda and of sul- this purified crystalline state as mely as phuric acid. A stoneware pips conducts the gases, at a temperature of about 180 degrees Fahrenheit, from each still into a stone. Fer or condenser, or rather a serial four condensers connected by stonether pipes, ranged on a platform three feet above the ground. Into three of these sulphuric acid is poured, and the fourth is phuric acid. A stoneware pips con- so many tubs of butter. phuric acid is poured, and the fourth is empty. The nitrous vapor passes from a still to the first condenser, where a portion of it, forming, as it condenses. Proper time. In the morning or 7:30, two men dump the area is taken up by the supported into the soapstone and area into the soapstone.

acid; the mainder passes on to the scapstone mix them, while a third though a very small portion is left to pass into the last, which only requires to be emptied once a month. the glass jars with glyce incorporation takes about an long draws the acid, another weiths It takes about twenty-four hours for a third carries it be the troughts. the still to complete the conversion of an interval, during which the its contents into nitric acid, at the end of which time the resultant mixture, about six hundred pounds, is run off into carboys, twelve of these being filled from three stills. About one hundred men are employed in washing its carboys are generally kept in stock, as the acid does not spoil when kept The floors are kept scrupul asi closed. These carboys are then emp-tied into a soap stone tank having a capacity of eighteen carboys, and an while the men are it iron pipe, connected with the main might send them to eterni leading from the blowers, in the engine the building to smithereens. The source is then prepared for next de y to tions, and, by about one or two clock, after six, or at most seven, he is work, the day's work is done. No withstanding the extreme care used to woid accidents, the Mowbray were have a current of air to agitate as a storemove the nitrous fumes, many thoroughly and bring it all to form strength. Formerly this was all to the removing the acid into a glass vessel containing a characteristy gallons, and it equired boiling for hours. The mode nine competent superintend n have been in charge, eight hav now practiced occupies only five min-utes, and the risk of fracture of a glass killed outright and their bod es cid is then carried into a converting-Cor. Boston Herald. n, about one hundred feet long and all-lighted, where it is divided among indred and sixteen stone pitchers, uranged in nine wooden troughs placed The Transitional American

THE expression in the f

versation. A modern "lunch's

opportunity for testing ordina y

from the sojmet .rack, has an till now we have a few marked

this time means of compelling obedie

se troughs are now filled past and present woman in die

ice-cold water or ice and salt, so change. A certain noted pay sic o within four inches of the receiving a new case, always of a shelves above the earlier and later photographs of l Into each of these wrought in the course of years, pure glycerine is may have contributed to the d one fourth inch purpose, and self-consciousness. ngs a current of religious aspect has vanished 1 to ceivers connected above mentioned. distributed to each and glycerine are on the whole not even frivolo s, pipe, to which is marked by superficiality in it tube sixteen inches sion of novels and subjects one-fourth-inch bore. showing great familiarity of r and a half or two known and to be known pullit cerine takes to run of Each woman could talk far bette the pitchers, the greatest care and she does, if she were not h whose duty it is to attend to the ng process have each a row of pitchowatch, walking the whole time at our ladies' lunches, but in An to watch, walking the whole time at our ladies' lunches, but in An one must first go to a circulating liberate in hand, and, as the nitrous rise from the forming nitroughed, they stir the mixture with of conversation with us, but in a tree that may be giving out to the arrangement of the arrangeme ident fums. Sometimes this is except with the one ideaed by the glycerine running a souls who can feel no char:
freely, which fires the mix"touch-and-go" style of refined mates the glycerine, forming conventional modes of phin is conventional modes of phin is take the place of discussion of day's sermon or the last Congruence is lessened, and by stirring with the glass tube the form a favorable conjugation. circumstance, the current of air ladies' lunch, pure and simple, will be compelled to admit a distribution of air ladies' lunch, pure and simple, will be compelled to admit a distribution of air ladies' lunch, pure and simple, will be compelled to admit a distribution of air ladies' lunch, pure and simple, will be compelled to admit a distribution. But he will read in the many a face, will notice pressement of manner, a little harmonic content of manner, a little harmonic content of manner, a little harmonic content of manner. When the elycerine and acid are all the perature of 70 de rees, batch manubatch manuba

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Society has grown so complex
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New England woman should the
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whole country, because the Se

Some Facts About Undertakers and Punerals.

nitro-

THERE are more than 175 undertakers in the City of New York, and the number is swelled to 200 by the addition of coffin dealers and furnishers of undertakers' goods, hardware, etc. The undertaker's lot is not generally looked on as a happy one, but the men in the business are not apparently gloomier as a class than those in other trades. The undertaker's work does not seem repulsive to him, however it may appear to other people.

What does his work consist of? He first makes his bargain. Then he prepares the body for burial. This done, he places it in the coffin. Frequently he is called upon to insert the funeral notice in the papers. He furnishes candelabra when desired; he gives notice to the minister and sends a carriage for him; he places the invariable squeaking camp-stools in position; he scats the people; he sees the body laid in the grave; in fine, he superintends the entire funeral. But does he weep with them that weep? No, for he is simply earning his livelihood. He becomes hardened to tears and mourning: in fact, he is complacent and even happy, though through constant practice he wears a long face; he is earning his money and rejoices in the prospect of speedy payment. But this prospect is not always realized. One of the oldest undertakers in the city, oldest not in years but in business, James Winterbottom, said to a Tribune reporter recently:

year 1877 over \$160,000 was owing me to waste. for funerals. It is still owing to me, world's goods, yet I would like to change what I have now for what I of this loss is the result of trusting rich far more worthy the title of honest. Out of every 100 funerals not more than twenty-five are really profitable to us." Undertakers have printed forms which they fill out and place on file. These are not cheerful documents to contemas to the place of death, name, date of death, age, security, "casket," coffin. plate, number of handles, open or closed hearse, carriages, ferriages, location of grave, shroud, icing body, board or box, name of deed, number of the undertaker reads over these woful ing. words with cal-a indifference. And pausing to shout to his assistant in an adjoining room such questions as these: "Has the ice been sent to No. ----. an affirmative reply to the former in- abused." quiry, and the answer "5 feet 44 to whistle and hammer as before.

and

inches, sir," to the latter, he continues The prices of coffins range all the way from \$3 for children and \$10 for adults up to \$100. "Caskets," as coffins of a certain shape and style are called, cost from \$12 for children and \$30 for adults up to \$200, and over. The average "casket," therefore, is worth twice as much as a coffin of corresponding material. A "casket" requires far more trimming and work than a coffin; in fact, the finishing alone of a casket is worth more than a complete coffin of the same grade. There are fluctuations in the styles of coffins just as there are in those of clothes and household decoock, rations. At present cloth covered "caskets" are in favor. "Undressed caskets" are manufactured on a large scale at Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Brown, former sexton of Grace Church, who died recently, was the most noted sexton in the city, and his prices were the highest. He charged \$500 for a "casket" which any other undertaker would have furnished for \$200, and he always had a host of customers in spite of such charges. A certain class of customers always pay the highest price for everything, and seem to delight in so doing.

A large stock of shrouds and habits is frequently to be found in some room at the undertaker's at prices ranging from for \$2 to \$25. "These are often prepared pa- with great ingenuity," remarked one of nges the trade, "so that in a darkened room hich the most common ones will pass for a sent big thing. One of the 'tricks of the means of a siphon, attached about two pp by drop, into the cher of mixed sulcids. Immediately which the glycerine is stamped with restlessness, wantering of the condition. Such a gallery of poraits might help in a diagnosis of or midern depends on the cher of mixed sulcids. Immediately which the glycerine is stamped with restlessness, wantering time to engrave a plate, some ancient, or mixed sulcids. The peace and equipolate the characteristic of the condition. Such a gallery of poraits trade is placing the wrong plate and inscription upon a coffin-lid. This only occurs where great haste must be made, and persons present at the funeral are likely to be illiterate. There being no time to engrave a plate, some ancient, and the condition of the condition. The cast off one and bearing a totally different inscription, and culled from a pile ords of store-rubbish, is substituted."-N. Y. mi- Tribune.

The First Oil-Well.

THE death of Colonel E. L. Drake. the first man to sink a well in Pennsylvania in search of oil, and the pioneer in the petroleum business of that State. red is announced as having occurred in ish- New Bethlehem, Pa., on Monday last. ties Like the majority of the early operators in oil, he made a fortune, lost it, rica and in his dectining years found himary self in poverty. Unlike many of the same class, however, he was not reduced to abject want, for the State of Pennsylvania, recognizing the benefits which she had derived from his ingenuity and enterprise, granted him a pension, which has been the support of himself and family now for several

It was by the merest accident that Colonel Drake's attention was first directed to the value of potroleum, in 1858. Half a century before that date old Nat Carey had peddled the peculiar oil which was skimmed in small ey quantities from the waters of Oil Creek, gative and liniment. He called it Seneca Oil, from the fact that Red Jacket, the Seneca Chief, had imparted to the whites the secret of its powers. Its fame as a medicinal agent was purely local, when Carey, with vials of the in stuff, plodded from hamlet to hamlet and established a demand for it that brought him no small profit. An at-tempt by General Franklin to introduce "great natural medicine" to a Southern market later on ended disastrously, the Baltimore merchant to whom a wagon-load of it was consigned dumping it into the Chesapeake Bay, unable to endure the odor which it his Southern customers could accustom themselves to the remedy, no matter what the nature of their ailments.

and wringing them into pans. This public. spring was owned by the firm, and when Ascending into the realm of steel

was possessed of more properties than had ever been credited to it, and that a fortune was in store for the man who could secure it in any quantity. He suggested the idea that the oil could be btained in paying quantities by sinking a well. He was laughed at as a lunatic by the Pennsylvanians. Returning to New Haven he succeeded

interesting some capitalists in the novel theory, and in organizing the Seneca Oil Company, of which he was appointed manager. In the spring of 1859 he commenced sinking a well on Watson's flat, at a spot about a mile below Titusville. The move was considered so ridiculous that it was only with the greatest difficulty that he could hire assistance in the work. He finally secured the services of an old ait-borer named William A. Smite and his two sons. The boring of the first petroleum well was begun on the 1st of July, 1859. When the three men quit work at sundown on the 29th of August they had drilled to a depth of sixty-nine feet six inches. The elder Smith was first at the hole the following morning. and to his astonishment it was filled with oil. A barrel of it was dipped out in a few minutes, and the news of Colonel Drake's sanity ran like wild-fire up irritation of the eyes and breathing Oil Creek Valley. The discovery was flashed over the country, and then began the ever-memorable oil excitement, which made and beggared men before it subsided. To-day the oil region is honey-combed with wells, the supply of petroleum far exceeds the demand, and farmers who own no oil stock are to feed upon it without injury. skimming from the same creeks over "I have been an undertaker in this which old Nat Carey labored hundreds city for thirty-five years. Up to the of gallons of the stuff which is running

Colonel Drake continued his operatogether with a few thousands more tions in petroleum until 1864, when, that have accumulated since. Although broken in health and ruined in pocket, I am pretty well off to-day in this although at one time he had amassed a princely fortune, he abandoned the oil fields. In 1878 the State granted him a have lost. By far the greater portion pension of \$1,500 a year, payable to his wife in the event of her surviving him. people, the poor, in most cases, proving He settled in New Bethlehem, where he spent the last years of his life, a confirmed invalid. His co-pioneer, Smith, still lives in Butler County, Pa., destitute, and with a large family on his hands. A statue to Colonel Drake's memory is to be erected on the new Oil plate, recording as they do particulars Exchange now being built in Titusville. -N. Y. Times.

The Man With a Sorrow.

CLINTON SMITH was a long-faced young man, about twenty-four years grave, date and place of funeral. But old, and his eyes were red with weep-"Some do weep and some do laugh,"

> "That's so, and I am one weep," was the answer.

"What is your sorrow?"

Then Mr. Smith pulled out his faded bandana and wiped his eyes and seemed agitated to the bed-rock.

"Sorrow and grief are the share of all mortals," mused the Court as he nibbled at a pen-holder. "You had a pretty lively time vesterday for a sorowful man. One wouldn't think, to look at your heart-broken expression, that you kicked in the door of a laundry only twenty hours ago and offered to split open the head of the man in

"Any other man would have done the same, your Honor. I took a shirt they said it had been lost. They refused to either give me another or pay

"Do you mean the flat-iron?" "No. sir; I speak theoretically. felt that I was wrong and abused, and I made a demonstration.'

"Well, it is my duty as a Judge to punish demonstrations. Tears may move the man, but they must not influence the Judge. A man with one has a sorrow is a hindrance to business. depressed long enough. I shall make

"Why not kill me and done with it?" with any man's blood, not even when he refuses to pay his election bets. You a new light sparkle in your eyes, and your sorrow will be forgotten. You troit Free Press.

Treatment of the Insane.

the National Association for the Protection of the Insane and the Prevention of Insanity, puts the number of lunatics in the country at 50,000, and says the estimate is low. Neglect and abuse, he adds, are not too strong terms by which to characterize the manner in which the majority are treated. Dr. Beard, after a late inspection of the best asylums of Europe, came to the conclusion that Great Britain was ahead of all the world in the management of the insane, with Germany close behind. In Scotland he found them better treated than anywhere else. The general principle of doing away with restraint is growing n favor everywhere. He found the dences, and could hardly believe that gray flannel, which can be bought for English asylums like gentlemen's resithey were the homes of lunatics. Dr. Seguin says that only one asylum in the United States-the Kings County (N. Y.) asylum-has successfully tried the system of non-restraint. It is working with the best results, though 700 patients are under treatment. Yet Dr. Wilbur reports that when he visited and inspected, five years ago, asylums in England and Ireland containing 25,-000 patients, only in a single instance did he see any form of restraint in use, though he always asked to be shown the refractory patients, and in this case the man was a homicidal epileptic. Are we behind the age in our treatment of insanity?-New York Sun.

Pittsburgh Iron and Steel.

ONE-TWELFTH of all the pig-iron produced in the United States is wrested from the glistening ore by the furnaces of Pittsburgh and her immediate vicinisent forth, and unwilling to believe that ty. In the matter of blast-furnaces her record dates back to 1792, when the primitive structure erected by George Anshutz sent its smoke into the clear Northern patients, however, took more sky, now darkened by the warm breath kindly to it, but among them even it was of fifteen huge furnaces, capable of proknown more as a liniment than as a ducing half a million tons of pig-metal medicine.

ducing half a million tons of pig-metal every year from the ores that come For several years, until 1858, a firm from far and near. And to further prein this city, Evelith & Bissell, had re- pare this metal-the first result of fire fire at a woman who was trying to call ceived from Titusville, Pa., about a gal- upon ore-there are in Pittsburgh lon of this oil a day, which, mixed with other ingredients, they sold as the then celebrated "Mustang Liniment." Their are seething like miniature volcanoes in supply of oil was gathered in the very primitive method of dipping blankets in here fashioned into one-quarter of all in a spring permeated with the article the rolled iron made in the broad Re-

they were unable to meet their indebt-edness to persons in New Haven, Conn., the latter took the Titusville property in payment. This was in 1858. Colonel Drake was then a conductor on the New York & New Haven | making all manner of steel, including Railroad, whose shrewdness had already the finest grades of "tool" steel, until attracted the attention of the owners of lately supplied by the English manuthe newly-acquired property. They sent him to Pennsylvania to perfect their title to it. He became satisfied from his observation that Seneca Oil Muller, in Harper's Magazine.

Smut and Bunt in Wheat, Stoots attacked with bunt are not asily distinguished from healthy plants prior to the appearance of the ear from the sheath, although, on close examination, the stalks and leaves of the diseased parts are found to be more slender and to have a deeper green color, but the ear, even when quite young, betrays the disease by the bad odor when crushed between the fingers; as soon as the ear emerges from the sheath, the presence of the disease is plainly manifested by its bluish green color and thinner and more elongated shape; the glumes are more closely compressed together, the grain is larger and more ovoid than the healthy grain, and highly fortid within; later in the season, the diseased ear being lighter than the sound ear, it does not lean over with its weight, but remains erect. Usually all the heads from one root are diseased, but sometimes both sound and diseased ears are bore from one seed, and even sound and diseased grain on one ear. Bunt in the wheat field causes not only a diminished harvest, but in the threshing the spores are scattered about in the air and cause passages of the workmen, and a feeling of oppression; adhering to the sound grain, they give a dull appearance to the flour, and a violet color and disagreeable taste and odor to the bread; some use, may, however, be made o badly-infected grain, as fowls are said It has been clearly proved, says Dr. Henslow in one of the first volumes of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural

Society," that wheat plants infested

with bunt may be obtained at will by

simply rubbing the seed before sowing it with the black powder or spores o the fungus, and it has also been as clearly ascertained that if seeds thus tainted be thoroughly cleansed, the plants raised from them will be sound and healthy; hence the various methods of treating the suspected seed, such as pickling in a solution of blue vitriol, or in some caustic liquid. If infected grain is put in water, the unsound seeds being lighter float on the surface, and may be removed; but spores may still remain obstinately adhering to the good seed, coming from banted grain crushed in the threshing, that scattered their contents over the whole. Tillet, after whom the fungus was named in honor of his work on the diseases of grain, appears to have been the first who advised treatment with milk of lime or a mixture of lime and potash lye; the use of blue vitriol was afterward found to be more successful, but different when preparing coffins in his workshop observed his Honor, as he polished his authorities give widely different direche whistles as lightly as does the school- spectacles and took a sharper look at tions for making the application. All gree pretty well as to the quantity to be used, one to one and a half pounds, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, for eight bushels of grain; but while some merely sprinkle the solution Sixth Avenue yet?" or, "What was that last measurement?" Receiving am alone in the world. I have been over the grain in such a way that it shall be completely dampened throughout, others soak the grain in the solution for half an hour, twelve to fourteen hours, or even twenty-four hours; it is affirmed to have been conclusively proved by experiment that it the immersion is continued only six or seven hours many spore still capable of germination will be left attached to the grain. Our correspondent has this year not been so successful as usual with this method of treatment, and attributes his failure to the poor quality of the chemical; blue vitriol is sometimes contaminated with green vitriol; this impurity may be detected by pouring into the solution of the there to be washed and ironed, and blue vitriol in a small wine glass some after keeping me out of it for a month ammonia water, to be had of any druggist, in small quantities at a time, till fused to either give me another or pay the thick greenish mass produced at for the old one. The iron entered my first is all dissolved to a deep blue liquid; if much copperas was present in the sample small flakes may be observed

> are seen to be of a reddish color when separated out from the liquid. Blue vitriol is a violent poison, and its use is not always successful; perhaps our friend may like the following shirt is no good to society. A man who method of treatment better; it is considered in France to be most efficacious, A man who weeps exercises a depress- and at the same time all the materials ing influence on the public at large. employed in it are quite cheap and in-You must be elevated; you have been nocuous: Dissolve ten pounds of Glaubers salts in about twelve gallons of water, making sure by frequent stirring at intervals for some hours that about three bushels of wheat on the will get fat up there. Your form will floor, and while two men shovel it round out; your cheeks become plump, over, sprinkle it with as much of the solution of the salt as is required to dampen it thoroughly; then immediwill step forth with lots of time to pre- ately scatter over it about four pounds | English Paper. pare for Christmas, and where you have of the fine powder of the lime, while ost one shirt you will gain two."-De- the workmen continue to turn it rapidly over and over; when the work is well done every kernel should be completely covered with a thin coating of the lime. A second quantity of the DR. H. B. WILBUR, the President of grain may be treated in the same manner, and so on as long as the materials last; the manipulation of each portion requires but a few minutes .- Prof. G. C.

Caldwell, in N. Y. Tribune.

Blanketing Horses. Now that winter is on us every farmer should prepare blankets for his horses to wear while standing in the stable. The proverb that "a merciful man is merciful to his breast" is as true as it was in the time of Solomon. The blankets need not be expensive ones, but something cheap and substantial; a couple of coffee sacks, which can be bought at any store for a quarter. lined with five vards of cheap, heavy one dollar and fifty cents more, or even lined with another laving of the sacking, will make a blanket that with proper care will last three winters. In one evening the farmer can sew on four pieces of cloth with which to secure it we are right ter hum on this sort of the outer one finished but never occuon the horse, two being under the neck and two behind the front legs. The blanket should be kept on until the top publish such jokes as these. This nights in the spring are warm enough is a lively whirled, isn't it?-Modern for a man to drive home from the village post-office in the evening without his overcoat. Keep it on night and day when the horse is in the barn, and you will see two effects from this treatment: First, the horse will keep in better order with less feed, and, second, your horse's coat will be smooth and glossy, instead of rough and colorless.

Mohan and Gilliland were well known in Utah as desperadoes. They rode into Eagle Rock in quest of amusement. They began by compelling temperance men to drink with them, the alternative being instant death. Their next diversion was to repeatedly cross a bridge and dare the gate tender, a noted athlete to come out of his house and collect toll. Then they shot all the dogs and hens in the place. By this time the inhabitants were terrified, and nobody but the two marauders were out of doors. Their crowning exploit was to her pet dog into the house. Keller and Chamberlain were cattle berders, and they got weary of being imprisoned in a store, where they had gone to make some purchases. They carefully loaded a rifle apiece, and went out to rid the town of the nuisance. Mohan and Gilliland fired first, but missed, and were speedily killed by the herders.

A RAILROAD man who was instructed to inform a lady that her husband had been killed by a railroad accident, and was cautioned to break the news gently, PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

IT is said of Gladstone that he "keeps counsel" better than any man alive.

THE celebrated Dominican preacher, Father Tom Burke, has sailed from Liverpool for Lisbon en route for Madeira, for the benefit of his health. JAMES T. FIELDS considers Mrs. Browning as the queen of women poets, and Robert Browning as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of modern

COLONEL NICHOLAS SWITH, who married Miss Ida Greeley, has a son named Horace Greeley, dropping the Smith entirely. He has a daughter named Nicholsa Smith. GENERAL LORING, the ex-Confeder-

ate, who for several years held a high command in the Egyptian army, has been delivering in Florida a series of interesting lectures on his experiences in Egypt. Mr. Brossov Howard, the author

of "The Banker's Daughter," "Saratoga," and other popular plays, was married recently to Miss Alice Maud Culverwell, the daughter of a London M. Dumas is described as a tall and ricorous man, with blue eyes, a clear,

pale complexion and silvered hair and mustache. He is a charming talker, and has an agreeable air of straight forwardness and frankness about him. MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mrs. Gage are compiling "A History of Woman Suf-

enable them to publish. MR. MAHONE, of Virginia, is mentioned as a very small man, the largest thing about him being his slouched hat. His hair and beard are iron gray, his feet are exceedingly little, and his voice though musical is weak. He talks easily and with a Southern accent. He

dresses neatly but carelessly. JOHN DUFF, who died suddenly the other day, was one of the wealthiest dear?" men of Boston. His life was a quiet one, and he was little known about the clubs or among the people. He made the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad work on the Union Pacific Railroad was invaluable. His wealth is estimated as at least \$4,000,000.

A NEWSPAPER man who saw Mrs. spare in flesh, with dark hair combed now?" ples. Her eyes are dark and brilliant, head, saying, "But when did it go grebe feathers, with muffs to match. and she has a very kind, motherly look. away? She was dressed in black silk, with now,

HUMOROUS.

luxurious tide of song of the transatlantic pianos." A BOIL in the kettle is worth two on

toes. - Keokuk Constitution.

are all right will have only one-legged men for customers. - Boston Transcript. The bootmaker who says his boots are all left is even worse off, for he will have no customers at all. -Rome Senti-

floating about in the blue liquid, on holding it up to a strong light, which

his arm, and, with a delicate deference and seeing the four or eight white suits are made up very simply, tailor cept my upper limb?" With a grateful with fear-of what I did not know. look from her glassy eyes she accepted. And Miss Katherine heard a little mur--Danbury News. A GENTLEMAN who employs a great number of hands in a manufactory in the west of Scotland, in order to en-

courage his workpeople in a due attendance at church on fast-day told them that if they went to church they would "I do not wish to stain my hands the solution is complete; prepare a receive their wages for that day in the quantity of fresh, dry-slaked lime; pour same manner as if they had been at work, upon which a deputation was appointed to acquaint their employer that "if he would pay them for overhours they would attend likewise at the Methodist chapel in the evening."-A MAN came to the house of a prominent Galveston gentleman who was re- old an idea flashed through my brain,

nowned for not paying his debts, and knocking at the door asked the boy who appeared if his father was in? "No, sir, he has left town." "I am sorry, for I wanted to pay him a little bill I was owing him." "Oh, you want to pay him money, do you?" "Yes, certainly. Here it is." "Well, then. I'll run in and ask him if he hasn't got had a firmer conviction of the dangers back." - Galveston News.

large cord with tassels attached, which known a region to me as the north pole is worn around the waist. It looks to them, and set thick with terrible nice, but any young man who is really risks and perils; but having made up attentive to a girl this winter will have my mind to do it, the possibility of reto protect his right wrist with some treat did not occur to me, for I rememkind of pad, and even then much of ber I felt as if it were a sort of duty, a the romance attendant upon clasping promise to my father; so I walked out the waist of a lovely creature will disappear when your arm comes in con-tact with something that seems too go up the first flight of stairs in the large for a clothes-line and not large back part of the house-unlighted save enough for a ship's hawser. - Chicago by a ground-glass window, through

Making a joke is like spinning a top, I had made up my mind to begin with If it doesn't come down on its point it the worst, and went steadily up, one, will not spin.—N. Y. Berald. That's a two, three, four flights of stairs; the last Argo. We have concluded not to string this subject out any farther, button the whole have concluded to take another turn.-Jacob Strauss. Oh! stop this hum-bug; this spun has revolved until it has got top be a topographical nui-sance. New York Commercial Adver-

A Pittsburgh Accomplishment.

DID you ever see a Pittsburgher get flake of soot off his face? He never rubs it off. To rub off a flake of soot me; I don't known why-do you. discloses the stranger. It also leaves a Pussie?" streak of black, half an inch wide, in place of the flake of soot as big as a beds!" three-cent piece. This is not an im-provement. The Pittsburgher to the Are you afraid that some one is conmanner born blows it off. He is an cealed there who will hurt you?" adept in the art. If the flake nestles on his nose, he protrudes his under lip. gives one vigorous whiff, and the obnoxious Pittsburgh snow-flake leaves "Well, Pussie, so did I, and as I either cheek, the mouth is puckered and smut, with the unerring accuracy of a garden hoe. It is astonishing what almost inaccessible portions of the face and head can be reached by a native burgher in this way. I have seen one who could puff a black flake off the back of his neck. Sometimes the beauty-spot will nestle close in behind the left ear, where it is apparently secure from a blow as a calm center. But the native simply gives it a puff is designed and mother for hours; but at slow or come to a ston at the building of the left ear, where it is apparently secure from a blow as a calm center. But the native simply gives it a puff clear around his head, from left to

Our Young Readers.

WHAT I WOULD DO.

Ir I were a bird, I would warble a warg.
The evertest and faunt that ever was be
And build me a next on the sainging A that's what I'd do if I were a bird!

If I were a flower, I'd ageten to blosses.

And name aspect benefitted all the threach

With drinking the sunshine, the wind and O, if I were a flower, that's what I would

If I were a brook, I would sparkle and dance inche stray, call. Little lambkins, come hither, and

To guide the lone sallers on oceans afar. And travelers lost in the deserts and woods;
(), that's what I'd do if I were a star!

But I know that for me other tasks have been For I am a child, and can nothing clas beloars to read and to spell, and day after day

Yet perhaps by my books I shall some tin find out. How the birds sing so sweet, how the roses grow red, What the merry brook says to the meas-covered

And what makes the stars stay so high overbend.
-M. E. N. Hatheway, in Our Little Once,

HOW A CHILD CONQUERED FEAR.

Ox the rue before the open fire sat frage in the United States," which a Pussie, her head against her aunt's generous subscription from Mrs. Eliza-beth Thompson, of New York City, will of content. After a silence of at least two minutes she drew a long breath so long that Aunt Kitty laughed, and asked her what the matter was. With a good deal of besitation the little girl answered, in a very sad voice, Because it is almost time to go to bed."

> "Because - because - I don't want to say.

"l'ussie, why don't you like to go to

"Oh, auntie, you don't know. You can not even guess why.' Aunt Kitty stooped over and whispered something, which had the effect successful when others regarded it as of bringing Pussie on her feet, as she a most doubtful enterprise, and his exclaimed, "Why! how did you know?" "I once was a little girl myself, dear." "Oh yes, I know; but then you never

"Don't be too sure of anything, little Garfield in the cars on her way to Cleve one. What should you say if I old you land, the other day, describes her as that I found out your fear of the dark about the average height of women, just because I used to feel as you feel

felt as I feel about the dark."

heavy plaited skirt, and wore a chip "Come here, and I will tell you," bonnet trimmed with wine-colored rib- and taking the child on her knee Aunt

her own life. "When I was a child I was as timid in order.

perfectly happy with my mother and favorite. A corn on the ear is worth two on your you are not shy, you are fond of little with lace, and small shoulder caps sin girls and boys, and then, too, you have lilarly trimmed. with such terror that I instinctively where the bodice joins the skirt. the way to avoid passing one. I am flowers are used as garniture. there wasn't a picnic in the neighbor-hood.—Oswego Record. most truly horrible place that could hold.—The windows, with horrible place that could hold.—Orap A A DANBURY man has a Boston lady their distinctly defined sashes, were one ing out of church with her, he extended and I remember lying awake at night to her prejudices, said: "Will you ac. squares in the darkness, and trembling fashion, for traveling and walking

> "Oh, auntie, it always frightens m so! I am glad it frightened you, too.' And with a closer cuddle she said Please go on."

"Once my father spoke to me about t, reasoning with me most lovingly and tenderly, never uttering one word of ridicule or of reproach, telling me that no one else could help me in overcoming the dread of darkness, but that I might conquer it myself. I used to wonder if I should ever feel as he did about it, and be as brave as he was in every way.

when I was about seven or eight years and I will tell you what I did.

"It was just about this hour, between six and seven o'clock, and at this season of the year, when I made up my mind to explore the whole house in the dark. Sir John Franklin and Dr. Kane (you remember I was telling you about them only last night?) could not have they were braving than I had at that THE latest thing for ladies' wear is a moment. "The Dark was quite as unof the room where all the family were which the hall lamp threw a dim light. that, small as I was, I could not stand upright in passing through. In utter darkness I climbed the steep stairs, corner unexplored. I remember going back more than once, to be sure that I had not 'shirked.' In this way I went into every room, crawling under every bed, which was an especial horror to

"No, indeed; I don't know what it is

"Oh, auntie, it is dreadful under the

his face without a mark. If it lights on crawled out from each bed I felt that I had had a narrow escape, expecting the stretched around in the direction of the next would reveal the dreadful thing. attention upon the streets. He has a smut, with the unerring accuracy of a And all this time the windows seemed small two-wheeled covered conmy father and mother for hours; but at slow or come to a stop at the was cautioned to break the news gently, is credited with writing the following right; the current passes over the left end, and I recall going back and exploring for the second time the unknown region under the last bed, because I felt in my heart that I had not been honest the donkey, which the second of last the second time the unknown region under the last bed, because I felt in my heart that I had not been honest the donkey, which the second of last the second time the unknown region under the last bed, because I felt in my heart that I had not been honest the donkey, which the second of last the second time the unknown region under the last bed, because I felt in my heart that I had not been honest the donkey, which the second time the unknown region under the last bed, because I felt in my heart that I had not been honest the donkey, which the second time the unknown region under the last bed, because I felt in my heart that I had not been honest the donkey. away. They puff these in my heart that I had not been honest in any position, as easily as about it. I was conscious that the left corner nearest the window had not attention wherever it goes, especially investigated. At last it was from the children.

fulshed, and I can remember have I felt when I opened the door of the room where the others were laugh. ing and talking, with bright lights and the fire-I can remember my bewildered feeling, as if waking from sleep, and the se sation of having been saved from something; and when my father put his hand out to me and draw me to his side, asking where his little girl had been all this time, and I coldied up to him as you are dwag now. dearie, I was so happy as I whispered back so so'tly that none of the rest could hear, 'I have been everywhere in the dark, under the beds and all shall never forget the look he gave me ashe drew me closer to him and kingel O, if I were a brook, that is what I would me, whispering back, 'My brave little girl? An when by and by my mother a lovely eyes beamed upon too as she repaid for all my distress; and, my darling, I never afterward suffered in the same way. Of course I had little thrills and panies, but lasting only for a moment. I could always send them away when I thought of my father's kies. If I have any courage, it is due to my dear father's loving reasoning, to

his patience and his sympathy." Both arms were round Miss Katherine's neck, and Pustic said, gently, "Auntie, I will try." And she did try, and did conquer her foolish fears so thoroughly that the dark has lost all its terrors for her, and a braver little girl cannot be found in the country. Harper's Young People.

A Great Mistake,

Boys and young men sometimes start out into life with the idea that one a success depends on sharpness and chicanery. They imagine if a man is abto "get the best of a bargain," no mat ter by what deceit and meanness be carries his point, that his pros er to be assured. This is a great mista on Eq-

during prosperity can not be founded on cunning and dishonesty. The tricky and deceitful man is sure to fall a victim, sooner or later, to the influences which are forever working against him. His hous is built upon the sand, and its foundation will be certain to give way. Young peop's can not give these truths too much weight. The future of that young man is safe who eschews every shape of doubledealing, and lays the foundation of his career in the enduring principles of everlasting truth - Young Folks hurst.

Fashion Notes.

Surraing is still a very popular trim plainly, with just one wave at the tem- Still incredulous, Passie shook her Jaunty turbans are made entirely of tremely small bonnets are equally pop-

> and taking the child on her knee Aunt Evening dresses made with high Katherine told her this little story of necks and long sleeces are again in style. Extra long kid gloves are then

As English scientist speaks of "the like strangers, and I did not care for after the style of the Spanish students" companions of my own age. I was hat, so popular last season, is a decided father and my beloved dolls. Now you New nightrobes have full hishop your nose .- Hartford Sunday Journal. see you have the advantage of me, for sleeves shirred at the wrists and edged

THE bootmaker who says his boots your dogs and your pony. Now I was The skirts to the Jersey walsts are so afraid of a dog that the sight of one, invariably kilt plaited, having a broad as far off as I could see him, filled me sash covering that part of the dress drew up my small legs, and then took The dainty little flower pouches now

to my beels. I was so afraid of a worm fashionable are seen upon every eventhat I have gone a whole block out of ing toilet, where natural or artificial LOOK at the partiality of nature. Afraid, Pussie, that I was a born cow- Coiffures arranged a la Diana de Poj- When a bee stings once, its work is fin- ard, but nothing was so absolutely awful ters—hair coiled up after the fashion

ished, and it dies. But we have known to me as the dark. A familiar room of the sculptured nymphs will, it one gaunt mosquito to tap a Methodist was bad enough when unlighted, but predicted, soon take the place of the conference, and then get mad because one that was unoccupied was to me the plain style of hairdressing called a "Drap Anglais" is a new fancy cloth

imported for winter suits. It comes in visiting him. Sunday evening, on come of the most frightful features for me, dark tints with faint dashes of brights. color-scarlet, gold and blue. Ne It is predicted that solid colors

silk hosiery will take the lead in faction in Paris; but at present the rage in America, at least, is for the most clair rately decorated styles, increasing rather er than diminishing in richness and tineness of fabric and beauty of coloring and workmanship. The Quakers are quite in style ?

season. The soft, pinkish, dove-color, which they so love, has entirely replaced the lately fashionable shade of believe trope in Paris; the Quaker style of dress so much affected during the last season by American ladies is as popular as ever, and the trim little Quaker bonnets of gray plush are decided to

very long, and is exceedingly graceful. This wrap is shirred about the neck and shoulders. It is sometimes made of dark brouze Hindoo cashmere, lined with gold-colored surah, and trimmed with amber, bronze and gold beads and ornaments, and also of heavy wark Sicilienne, sparkling with jet, passementeries, pendants and fringes .- N.

Slaughter With the Bullet arrives the fatted swine are driven from their pen into the yard. one is canght at the first attempt sibly), and after much tussel turned upon his back and killed this the herd becomes wild; much ing, tumbling and tugging (I trust au swearing) is indulged in, and finally, after human strength has been expended that might have gone far toward sawing a cord of wood, the dooms as-imal, half dead with fright, with head blood coursing in his veins, has als throat torn open with a bungling its-plement, and thrust here and there, often in vain search for the vital current. My dear sir, I plead with york to civilization, to avoid this torture helpless, unoffending creatures by closing the door at the foot, and at lact rifle or revolver will cause inserting found myself groping my way into the ous insensibility, after which the lact ous insensibility, after which the described. Then on my hands and knees I crawled under the eaves. will cause no emotion in the herd—it will cause no emotion in the herd—it does not realize that any killing has been done. In slaughtering cattle I have seen inexperienced men strike the head of the victim with an authree or four times, breaking the horn before striking the correct spot. This is out-right murder, and would disgrace a savage. I have seen the heaviest beeves killed without pain by a bullet no larger than a pea. In shooting with a pistol the weapon should be place within a foot of the spot to be truck (the forchead, just above the (res) unless the shooter is an expert.-Charles A. Green, in N. Y. Tribune. An itinerant St. Louis locksmith has hit upon a novel method of attracting