BUT HE GAN'T TALK.

on as old home from a fivery stable; could said a too of things, if I were able to the said September night he Space found supreme delight dressing one to Thompson's farm, of book again, with but one arm, through tobe heavy when at me, as went to drive with more than one,

How when the moon with reliewit ght For solion edges on the night,
That gas and gridly Hiram Birown
We not driving just outside the town,
To where a bridge, beyond a knott,
Could not be crossed, naises a soft
When paid so him; thou it there was no
When Biram drove across alone.

How when the sweet June roses bloc And all the darkness was perfumed. That sentimental Fairias White Would hire me every other night. And through the lanes go driving slow.
The meanwhile murmoring soft and low.
To whom I never could exactly see
but fairfax didn't talk to me.

In winter time, across the snow
With junglim bells five had to go;
And, though fid buil the sleigh with ease.
Wed go so slow fid nearly freeze.
And get in any kind of storm
That Henry Black kept nice and warm;
Except one number he was alone
just why to me was never known;
I know he ran me out of ireath,
And Henry nearly from to death.

Oh! I'm an ald horse from a livery stable; I could tell a lot of things, if I were able

CAUSED BY DYNAMITE

The engineer leaned back contentedly in his cab and lit his pipe. The express was thirty minutes late, and that makes a very acceptable rest for the crew of the lo al freight, which took the siding at this point to permit the pas-enger train to pass.

The air rakes on freight cars are great things, full," he elaculated, as he watched the fireman rake down the ashes: "beats all what a help they are in holdin' a heavy train on a down grade. I saw pile of money if there had been such division, too."

"Let's near about it. Pete," said

for his corncob. "It's a good while ago now," the engineer answered meditatively. "I was runnin' a pusher between Conand coal trains up the hill. It was just after the strike in '77 wh n the boys raised Cain, and the cause of that strike, if you'll remember, was cuttin' down the crews and doublin' the runs. Nowadays, with box and coal cars fitted with air, a brakeman more or less don't make much difference, but them every man counted. and when they dropped a chap off on feel shaky, for there wasn't enough ductor, "-N. Y. Sunday World.

men left to tend the brakes. One night it was our turn to assist what was known as the Panhandie freight up the mountain. We started out from Conemanyn about 11:10 pushin the train, which was made up of about ten cars of h gs, two box cars and fifteen or twenty four-whilel coal cars-limmies, we engine in front began to steam had. and what with us pushin' hard and it pullin' by lits, 'twasn't long before the cars were pumpin' and lerkin' pretty rough. Then I saw the conductor comin' back hard as he could. When he got within hearin' he yelled. For G d's sake stop that bumpin'. We have two cars of dynamite in the train "

Did I stop it? You better, be blowed for brakes and the engineer in front answered, and as the grade there is about eight- feet to the mile we soon stopped. I sent my fireman forward to tell the other engineer to try and get his steam gauge up and that I wasn't goin' to bump myself into etern ty if I knew it. After he was gone I discovered my water was low and concluded to run back to a stand pipe about half a mile down the track to fill the tank. So, cuttin' the couplin' myself, I dropped down. I found afterwards the crew didn't know I had gone and had failed to put the brakes on the last cars, thinkin' my engine would hold

'em. "I hadn't more than got alongside the pipe than I caught a glimose of the tall lamps of the train comin lickety split towards me. I knew at once what had happened. The train had broke in two and part of it was runnin' wild down the hill. That often happens, you know, and there ain't much danger in stoppin' the wild cars; all that's necessary bein' for the engineer of the pusher to run backward slowly, so as to make the bump when it comes easier than if the engine was stopped

"But you can bet I wasn't hankerin' to stop two cars of dynamite that way, and when I saw'em comin' I din't stop at the pipe but kept on goin'. My old push r jumped, and then lit out down the hill. Jiminy crickets how she was a hummin' in less than a minute, while the runaway was chasin' us hell tent. Scared? Well mebbe I wasn't though it wa n't long before we begun to gain on the cars and leave them further behind. Lord! how the little drivin' wheels of

that old pusher did hum. "All this time I was thinkin', and thinkin' hard as well as fast. I knew that bein' on the east-bound track I might run slap bang into a train comin' up and what would be left after that wreck would be blowed to Kingdom Come when the dynamite arrived. In a case of that kind man's got to think and act mighty mpt, and it didn't take me long to plan. I had a good half mile lead then and steadily gainlo', and if I had wanted to could have had then to stop crawl behind a rock up on the hill side and see the bige copiny of freworks over known

"But I con ured up a better scheme than that in less time than it takes to tell. About three miles further own was an abandoned coal mine, with a siding connecting with the up track. If I could reach it in time to throw the switch the runaways could be turned off and do little damage beyond destroying themselves. On the other hand, if the night express should be near, and I knew she was about due, the consequences would be horrible if I failed. Bad predicament, wasn't it? But as I said, in such cases a man's got to decide quick, and I made up my mind to risk it.

"I pulled the throttle wide open and fastened the whistle rope so as to keep up a steady blowin! Great Moses, how we spun down that grade! All the time the lamps on the runaways were twinkl n' in piain sight, and I knew the cars must be comin' a-whizzin'. We passed a train goin' down on the oth r track, and, although it was makin' pretty fair speed itself, the engineer told me afterwards that I si d past him like as if the devil was chasin' me, and when a minute or so later, the cars came along like a comet he thought 60 cents a bushel, were shipped to I was a goner sure.

"Well, I reached the sidin', and by usin' sand, and reversin' got my enterrific erk got it turned and then average for the season is 150 bushels me. I was too busy gettin' out of the way to watch for the cars, but I heard 'em comin' and I remember bushels of tubers from an acre of switch and kept on down the main track it wouldn't be my fault.

Then there was a crash and a a times once when I'd have given a shock which seemed to come out of the sky. I was knocked head over a thing then, and 'twas right on this heeis by the concussion of the air, and when I crawled upon my feet it at the local fair, where twenty-five was rainin' pig. Fact. The sky was varieties were on exhibition. the Greman, putting the poker away full of ready-made sausage meat. A and enipping off some hard tobacco car of hogs had broke loose with the on the cost of production of grain dynamite, and, of course, went up when it exploded. Spare ribs and The cost of raising ten acres of wheat pork chops fell all over Cambria County that night, and a farmer maugh and Cresson, helpin' freight livin' near the railroad got three straw at \$5, \$185; loss on ten a res whole hogs out of the tops of pine trees next day. I was so weak I could hardly reach my engine, but I managed to get her side-tracked and partly on account of the ompany out of the way just as the express came along.

you, lete?" asked Billy, as the en- 4 cents a bushel at the rateo thirtygineer knocked the ashes out of his five bushels an acre. The total cost

'Laid me of a month for leavin' these mountain runs it made the rest the train without notifyin' the con- 1,500 bundles of fodder at 3 cents,

The Vanishing Moose.

driven by hounds usually returns in a hay at \$12, \$100 net gain on ten being pruned at all. Another part few days to the same hill or moun. acres, \$45.13; e us alent to a profit of the vineyard was allowed to grow tain-side where he was first found: of \$3,50 a ton. These estimates are four canes from this root, which were but a moose, when once thoroughly at the rate of \$15 for six days' plow- puned to three feet long. The fruit alarmed, will start on a long swing ing the ten acres; \$28 a ton for fercalled 'em. The box cars were at ing walk, and, taking with him his tilizer, so an acre for interest and inthe rear; that is, right in front of us. entire family, leave for good. It is surance, and average prices for the and two cress hall well-filled bunches, We made pretty fair time up to one of the greatest disculties and other items. The total cost of ten the berries being one third larger than South Fork, where the flood broke there are many—in still hunting this acres of potatoes is \$100; sale of 1, 00 the unpruned vines. The rot was you know. Then the animal, to avoid getting him under bushels of polatoes at 10 cents, 8:00: much worse on the unpr ned. There pure and unadulterated lies, with no 1891 the proportion had risen to 13 8 for then the hunter may pro t of 8000, or \$50 an a re. as well break camp and try other fields, since not a moose will be found an unusual price for is apples. Notwith n miles. They scent a moccasin withstanding the severe and des ruc track or the smoke of a fire at an incredible distance. A fresh trail may suited in the loss of fully half of the he found one day, and arrangements maturing fruit, the apple yield was made to follow it at daybreak on the large. - 1 ittsburgh Commercial Gamorrow. During the night the zette. moose returning to his old haunts. detects the danger-signs, and all the lleve I did, and mighty quick, too. I hunters find in the morning is a trail six or eight hours old leading for parts unknown in an almost perfectly straight line. The moose is at that moment, perhaps, twenty miles off, and still going.

Aithough moose cannot be driven to water by hounds like a deer, but first described by Andrew S. Fu ler will turn savagely to bay, still they will not remain in a locality [where dogs are running; so that when the ago. white hunters became numerous in the North Woods, and especially when they introduced hounding, the moose simply left the country, and passed either eastward to Maine or northward to Canada.

It is a well-authenticated but littleknown fact that they practically left in the Adirondacks, especially in Brown's Tract -a large district in what is now the southwestern though clasping part tion wails." part of the wilderness-until the period between 1850 and 1855 (probsuddenly disappeared. Hefore this several had been killed yearly. Scattered ones were shot later, but 1855 New York game. Years later, four or five were brought back to paranac, but would not stay. - Century.

The Velocity of Wild Ducks.

The velocity with which a waterfowl flies through the air was illuso'clock a wild duck, supposed to be on its way to the feeding grounds up the bay, flew against the large pane of glass in the lantern at Thomas' Point Lighthouse, Chesapeake Bay, with such force as to smash the glass, though it was a quarter of an inch thick and five feet square. The lens was also damaged. The hole in the lantern was large enough to admit a are looking forward with much intersmall boat's sail, which was tempo- est to the results of his long experr rarily used until the opening coud be boarded up, pending repairs. The bird, which had a gray breast and brown back, dropped dead on the inside, after unishing its destructive work. It was probably a straggler that had been attracted by the bright light at the lighthouse. as no other ducks could be seen by the keepers - Baltimore Sun.

Ws cometimes find a poor person claiming relationship with a rich one of the same name, but never a rich one claiming relationship with a poor

REALRURALREADING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DE-PARTMENT.

Liberal Minded Agriculturists Who Say Farming Does Pay-How to Prepare an Asparagus Bed-The Flavor of Honey-Breed and Feed.

Figures on Farming.

In the neighborhood of Oxford, Pa. the farmers were successful with their crops last year. They received good a erage prices for the products. Some of the 1 beral-viewed agricuiturists say that farming did pay, especially in 1893. There is a cause for the change from the long-contiqued cry, "farming does not pay. deed are the farmers of to-day whose labors are confined entirely to the same crops year after year, as was the custom not long ago. In uiry shows that the best crop the farmers raised last year was potatoes. Fully 100,000 bushels were grown. Of this amount 75,000 bushels, for which dealers paid Philadelphia in carload, lots, making a train of 167 cars. Two years ago 30,000 bushels of potatoes were gine stopped. Then I jumped for the shipped from Oxford. A to al proswitch. It was rusty and bent, but ducer -ays that it costs \$40 to raise fortunately not locked. I gave it a and market an acre of potatoes. The run as hard as my legs would carry an acre from eight bushels of seed, and the return is \$50 an acre. There are some farmers who harvested 2 0 thinkin' that if they jumped the land. It is estimated that within a radius of twenty miles of Oxford 200, -000 bushels of potatoes were gathered from reptember i. That the farmers were eager to compete in taising potatoes, and that their efforts were

a conservative farmer has figured compared with potat es. He reports: is \$234, 38; sale of 200 bushels of wheat at 64 cents and ten tons of 844.38; equivalent to a loss of 22 cents a bu-hel at the rate of twenty bushels an acre. The total cost of ten acres of oats is \$175; sale of 350. bushels of oats at 35 cents and six How did the company reward 4acres, \$16,00; e uivalent to a loss of of ten acres of corn is \$247; sale of 4. 0 bushels of corn at 50 cents and +272; net gain on ten ac es, +26; e givalent to a profit of about cents a sushel. The total cost of ten acres

> Another crop the farmers realized tive storms last summer, which re-

Improved Hickory Nats.

In the attention that has been given to the nut-bearing trees in recent veats s veral impro ed bickories -mainly of the smaller sized shellbarks-have been brought into notice. One of these. Hale's called Hale's Paper Shell, at first) has already been mentioned in these columns. It was in his interesting work, "Practical Forestry," published about ten years

In the report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture for 1892, there is a description of this variety. and of two others named respectively Curtis and Ideal. All three, as stated by Pomologist Van Deman, are good and desirable so far as flavor is conmany haltes of the kernels being broken, or marred by the shallow

Curtis was raised by Curtis Coe of Connecticut, the originator of Coe's ably near the latter year,) when they Transparent cherry, one of the fine old varieties. He planted the nut from which Curtis came in 1850, and the tree is now eight or ten inches in marked their exit from the annals of diameter. It is said to be standing near the original Coe's Transparent cherry tree. Mr. Van Deman states and, other things being equal, tends that "the nut is medium size, has very slight angles and may be rated among the best in thinness of shell, fuliness of kernel, and ease with which the kernel can be removed in trated one night recently. About 11 halves. Its flavor is good, and the

tree is said to be very productive." Judge Samuel Miller of Missouri (formerly of Pennsylvania), has been giving special attention for many years to improved nuts, persimmons, and o her native American fru ts, and there are doubtless many choice varie ies in his possession. The truitloving public, both East and West, ence in this and other lines of horticultural work.

How to Propare an Aspareg is Bed Light, sandy, rich soil is the best, and will not need underdraining other soil should be underdrained. Seed or plants may be obtained of seedmen, and should be sown wide enough for cultivation with horse and plow, say three feet by two in Quicker results may be obtained by digging up an old bed and separating the roots and planting them at least four inches below the top of soil. This will allow cultiva-

such deeply planted roots will send up more vig rous plants and earlier compelled to Read His Own Be plants, too. If but few plants are wanted, a bed in the corner of the garden may be used, and the planting may be more close. Cover each was recently enacted on board of the spring with refuse salt and put on enough to kill the growth of the from New York to Bremen Shortly weeds. No danger of killing the after losing sight of the American plant, as it is a sait water plant coast it was discovered that among Asparagus is so easily cultivated and so paintable in the early spring that dangerous criminal, and a coucil was no table is complete without it. If plants are covered with a shovelful be taken in this emergency. Now, of fresh horse manure in winter they strange to say, the passengers also income up much sooner. They may be cluded many distinguished American salted with the brine and refuse salt jurists, and it was decided to put the of the smokehouse. - National Stock- criminal in question on his trial forth-

Breed and Feed.

It is diversified farming. Few in- he is paying from 2 to 2 cents a Wallach of New York, who is also at pound for fair to good I to 2 year old present at Karlshad, while Mr. Webanimals, mostly of the latter age ster of Boston, appeared for the ac-They bring from \$12 to \$15 each, with cused. The indictment ran as foloccasionally some that touch the \$20 lows: mark. As a rule the prices do not cover cost of production, in the opin- Twain, a'ins the Innocent Abroad, ion of our informant, but the entire alias, &c., having in divers and sunabsence of profit is due more to dry books and publications unlawbut even a small profit beats a loss incident to illustrate the difference greatest liar in creation." etween rearing fine grade cattle of the pronunced beef type and those of in view of his dangerous character.

the no particular-purpose kind. bred expressly for beef, and though they were carried through their first winter on hay alone, having no grain whatever, that weighed about 150 pounds each, and were considered a good purchase at \$20 a head, which their buyer thought must have paid their owner a very fair profit; cernot confined to one variety was shown tainly much better than the 2-yearold fellows that brought from \$12 to \$15 each. It is such cattle that we must breed for. It is imperative that it be done when prices are very low. and is vastly more profitable to do it when prices are high.

Pruning Grapes.

Many experiments have been made under different conditions to show the advantages of pruning the grape, where a proper medium is observed between too light pruning and excessive cutting away. We have seen a tens of straw at \$6,8158.50; loss on ten | vineyard ruined in a single season by cutting away nearly all the bearing shoots, the mistaken notion being held that they would repen better by letting in the sunlight. The leaves being mostly cut of the remainder nearly starved the fruit. The Missouri Experiment Station tried prun-

ing different degrees of the vine. The vines were pruned from one A deer when started by a hunter or of hay is \$107, 87; sale of the tons of bad only to six bads, one portion not subsequently reached its full size. is fully four times as much rot in the unsprayed vines as in those that have been sprayed

The Flavor of Honey.

Mr. C. N. Wilson, a California writer, claims that the flavor of houry made by bees in altitude 700 to ,000 feet above the sea level is better than that made near the scashore. It is poss ble that this difference is due to the less rainfall on the higher ground a- at the medium altitude there is likely to be less rain than along the seashore or near the top of high mountains. A wet sunless season affects the quality of fruits, and it may well do the same to the amount and quality of the sweets which the flowers contain.

Corn Meal for Winter Butier.

While bran is all right to make quantity of milk, it does not make a rich milk full of butter lats. For this purpose there is no winter feed so good as corn meal, fed either with corn ensitage or with cut corn stalks moistened with bot water. It is better for a winter feed than linseed cerned, but the cracking qualities of or cotton-seed meal, as these have in one season. They were numerous Haie's and Ideal are not the best, the effect of making the butter fats too hard for cold-weather use. The use of cotton-seed meal comes just right in summer. The butter then is sure to come soft, and is often unmanageable from this cause.

> THE New Hampshire experiment station finds that gluten meal tends to produce a softer quality of butter than cotton seed meal or corn meal, to lesson the churnability of the butter fats.

> The average production of our farms, in almost every line, is only about one quarter of that which is secured by the best of our farmers. This should give food for thought. It is possible for every man to make a near approach to the four-fold crop.

> THE time is coming, when root crops will have a larger prace in our agriculture than they now occupy. One advantage that they have over grain crops is that they are less liable to make a complete failure from drought, insects, and other cau es

> The un erdrained barnyard or dooryard is rarely muddy. Though the ground is naturally dry it will probably pay to underdrain. Underdramage mitigates drouth as well as The underdrain dooryard and lawn will grow a better and a greener turf.

> An eminent agiculturist says that there is nothing more certain than that the productiveness of very many of our fruits and vegetables-and those the most valuable—is often tremendously increased by bees, in the important work of pollenizing the

STATE OF A SECRETARY OF A SECRETARY

Jury of Yale Students.

A tragedy of palpitating interest steamer Lahn during her last trip the passengers there was a noted and held to decide on the proceedings to with. Judge Distenhoefer, at present in Karlsbad, took his seat on the improvised judicial bench: the prose-A buyer of steers for feeding says cution was intrusted to Mr Isaac

"You Samuel Clemens, alias Mark quality of the animals than to the fully, feloniously and of malice aforevery low price, though with the best thought published or caused to be sorts the profit is too small to count. | published certain lies and falsehoods purporting to be jokes, are hereby inout of sight. This buyer relates one dicted and accused with being the

The prisoner appeared handcuffed

A special inry of experts in the mat-He found a lot of grade yearlings, ter of lying was sworn in to try the case. It consisted of twelve students from Yale College. Many witnesses were heard, including several ladies. The most damning evidence against the prisoner was that of a lady, who declared upon oath that the prisoner had asserted that certain ladies on board the Quaker City had retired to their berths on account of seasickness; it being a well known fact that no lady is ever seasick, and that when any lady passenger had to retire from the dinner table at sen it is because she has forgotten her handkerchief, and her failure to reappear for two days is due to the fact that she has stopped to have a few words with a lady friend. This witness' evidence the witness found she had forgotten' her handkerchief.

round, the Court proceeded to argue the legal aspects of the question. suspicion of truth (bout them, they per cont. and this could not entitle him to be con- certain to reach 21 per cent. demned as the blackest of llars. Ref-

dictment. seventeenth drink all round and pronounced the prisoner guilty, but ther developed. recommended him to mercy. sentence of the Court was that the prisoner should be compelled to read his own books for three hours daily till the ship arrived in Bremen.

When this appalling sentence was pronounced the prisoner grew ghastly pale and flung himself on his knees. egging that it might be commuted to hanging. The Court declared "it fidential one Friday evening. would be hanged if it did," and appointed a committee to see the sent- Sunday, Miss Mary," he said. ence carried out.

This was rigorously enforced, and known it is more than four miles." needless to say, the unhappy criminal broke down under the prolonged tor- goin' to ride." ture, and arrived in port such a raving lunatic that a new and interest- father bought a carriage?" ing work may shortly be expected from his pen -Karlsbad Herald

Lightning and Lightning Rods.

Prof. L. F. Blake of the University of Kansas, in an article on "Satety is a great event. from Electricity" in the last issue of the Electrical World, says:

churches and other high structures, rods, I think, are unnecessary. Lightning strikes seldom in the cities compared with the country, one reason dead yet," being that the many electric wirestelephone and telegraph and electric light-are really safeguards. A building is safer with such wires over it ning indicate in general somewhat as follows: For surface of the conductor first receives the ether disturbances and becomes heated, so that the interior makes but little difference A good large just as good as, if not better than, copper. The old idea of a copper rod to earth, large enough not to become overheated, would be correct if the lightning were a direct current, as formerly held. But for its rapid surgngs there must not only be the conductor, but surface to it, and good grounds; furthermore, all large bodies of metal in the building must be connected to it, or, better, provided with the postman on the envelope: "The independent grounds. In fact, there addresses has hanged himself: present is no perfect safety from lightning address unknown."—New York Tribecause of the large area over which bune.

tion over the crown of the plant, and MARK TWAIN'S PUNISHMENT. the other is distributed. For the individual the safest place is the center of the room and on the floor. There he is the farthest removed from the most direct path of the ether's violent surging.

He Cut the Rope.

A book by M. Rouvet which recently appeared in Paris narrates an incident in the life of the famous architect Viollet-le-Due, which occurred in July, 1870, when he was in Switzerland.

He was one day on the Schwarzen berg Glacier, at a height of about nine thousand feet, accompanied by Baptiste, the guide, who marched in front. The two men were attached to each other by a rope, as is usual in Alpine mountaineering.

The guide had passed over a crevasse, but when M. Viollet-de-Duc attempted to cross it, he failed, and fell into the abyss. The guide tried to pull him out, but instead he found hinself gradually descending.

The architect perceived that his companion, if he persisted in the attempt to save him, would surely share his fate, and he asked if Baptiste had a family.

"A wife and children," was the answer

"Then," said Viollet-le-Due, quietly. "I shall cut the rope."

He did so and fell, but a block of ice thirty feet lower down stopped his decent. When Haptiste saw this, and that for a time the danger was lessened, he went in search of help, and returned with four stout peasants. Three hours afterward Viollet-

le-Duc was extricated. In spite of his perilous position, the ruling passion was strong with with the artist, for although he was almost covered with icicles from the dripping water, he had contrived to make drawings of the novel effects he was able to perceive. In his book on the Alps he mentions his fall as if it were a fortunate accident - Youth's Companion.

Beavy Production of Gold in 189L.

Year by year the gold production of the world is increasing, and the results for 1891 were the largest on was being listened to with painful in- record. In round numbers the proterest when the ship gave a lurch and duction for the last five years was as follows: 1887, 5,097,600 ounces: 1888, 5,251,000 ounces; 1889, 5,641,000 Mint juleps having been ordered all ounces: 1890, 5,586,000 ounces: and 1891, 5,033,000 ounces;. For the first It time for many years there was a setwas maintained by the prosecution back in 1890. A noticeable feature that, whereas, Ananias and Sapphira, of recent years has been the develop-Baron Munchausen and others who ment of the Witwatersrand gold had hitherto ranked as the greatest fields. The production of these fields liars the world had ever seen, had has been as follows: 1887, 34,897 prevaricated for the repersonal inter- ounces; 1888, 230,917 ounces; 1889, sts or grory; the prisoner at the bar 379,733 ounces: 1890, 494,801 ounces; lied systematically and on principle and 1891, 729,213 ounces. Adding in from genuine artistic pleasure in the 1891 the output of other Transvall practice, and that, therefore, his claim, gold fields, which amounted to about to be the greatest flar in creation was 107,000 ounces, the total production not to be contested. Authorities of the Transvaal; for 1891 reaches were, however, quoted for the defense. 838, 250 ounces. For the current year to-wit, Lord Tennyson, who haid it is expected that the production down the law that "a lie that is half will quite-reach 1,250,000 ounces. In the truth is ever the blackest of lies." 1888 the Transvaal only produced 44 Now, as the prisoner's lies were all per cent of the world's yield, but in

The following was the production erence was further made to the well in 1890 for the countries named: known legal axiom that there are United States, about 1,586,500 ounces; three degrees of lying, viz., lies, d -d Australia, 1,469,200; and Russia, lies and statistics, and as the prist 1,019,000. As the return for these oner had never in his life given any countries has not altered to any large statistics, true or false, except to the extent the Transvaal will probably tax collector, he could not be held take the third place for the current guilty of the crime named in the in- year, and very likely the second place in 1893. Mining in the Transvaal The jury having setired to consider has not yet reached its culminating their verdict, they returned after the point as new mines are being constantly opened and old ones still fur-

Disappointed.

Negroes, even more than white people, perhaps, are given to counting their chickens before they are hatched. A correspondent of The Youth's Companion reports a laughable instance.

Gus, a young colored boy, grew con-"I'm goin' to the cimitery next

"But, Gus, that is a long walk. You "Oh, I'm not a-goin' to walk. I'm

"How is that, Gus? Has your "Naw: but I'm goin' in a kerridge

to my uncle's funeral." All day Saturday Gus could talk of nothing but the coming festivity. To a young "darkey" a Sunday funeral

Sunday I gave him a holiday, and on Monday expected a full account of For buildings in cities, except the funeral, but Gus appeared with a metancholy face. In answer to my inquiry he said:

'I didn't go, Miss Mary. He ain't

The sick man recovered.

Drinking in France.

It would not be surprising if the than without. In the country, how. friends of temperance in France were ever, buildings may need protection, almost discouraged by the statistics Our modern conceptions of light- concerning the drinking habits. In 1869 there were 365,875 dram shops the in France, or one for every eightyrapidly oscillating current the seven inhabitants. Since then France has lost 1,600,000 inhabitants by the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, but the dram-shops are now 410,000. The consumption of alcohol is now surface is needed, and iron rods are 4.40 litres per head, and the alcohol is more generally made from fruit and grain than from wine. Absinthe is a steadily-growing curse, and thoughtful observers believe that the Legislature should check its sale.

Didn't Know His Present Address

A story is told in Germany of a letter which came back to the general postoffice with these words written by