JOHN H. REAM, - - - Publish

Count Boni has started another lawsult against Anna Gould. Cut the

Trial marriages may be all right if the trial lasts during the lifetime of one of the parties.

The "Young Turks" are taking up motoring. Yet they are flercely opposed to autocracy.

According to their tax assessments New York's millionaires are gerting fame under false pretences.

Scientists now set up the claim that paleolithic man lived in Ohio. If he did, he was running for some office.

of speech.

one day is that there is a Hadt to for picturesque contrasts is free. the supply of horses.

Abe Ruef is unmoved by that four teen-year sentence; in fact, he does Enormous Debt Accumulated by not intend to move for three years if his appeals hold out.

That Southern preacher who says be cured himself of consumption by the Atlantic by William C. Dreher. playing golf is forgiven. A man has got to have some sort of an evense.

Cement shingles are now being manpaste this item in their stocking caps.

French courts have decided that the The Sultan of Turkey is said to pos-

sess a fortune amounting to \$360,-000,000. There are other ways to accumulate money aside from engaging only about \$12,000,000 yearly. in the oil business. It will be suspected that several of

the personal property assessor.

A St. Louis woman wants a divorce like a feed-chopper when he eats. Why his friends they will probably tell us doesn't she avoid trouble by having through a tube?

heart failure because he almost won a gold watch in a raffle. People who desire to take part in raffles should always be careful to first undergo physical examinations.

When the people of the United States learn to build houses as Europeans do life will be easter for the fremen, insurance companies will not be in a constant state of terror, and fewer men will be needed to carry on the undertaking business.

In Sharon, Pa., a preacher recently announced that he hoped all the ladies of the congregation except the elderly ones would remove their hats. It is needless to say that one minute after his request was made not a lady in the church had her hat on.

The man who predicted that the world would come to an end a few weeks ago announces that the people of New York prevented the disaster for the time being by getting down on their knees and praying. It was unarrangements of a painstaking proph-

English-speaking residents of Simla, the fashionable resort of India, have recently promoted a Postal-Calling League which seems adaptable to any city where society is loose-jointed, as it were, and spread over many miles of streets. The principle of the league is that one may discharge her social obligations by simply mailing her cards. Thereby she escapes the ordeal of formal calls and the wearisome journeys involved in leaving Brightlingsea. Having climbed a steep cards, keeps sufficiently in relations with mere acquaintances, and saves much time that can be devoted to those she really wishes to "cultivate" -her family and friends.

No one who has lived in close proximity to a real farm for a large part of the summer-especially if his uncle or grandfather or whoever had the management of it possessed strong ideas of the value of physical culture for growing boys-following, for example, one of those numerous farm implements over the area of a few city blocks from sunrise to sunset, prefacing this with a couple of hours of the inevitable "chores" and following it with a little more of the same, can fail to appreciate the great value that such an institution as a vagrant colony might have as a moral influence. The sign of hobodom, now applied to the gate posts at farmhouses, indicating whether the thrifty housewife keeps a handout or a dog, or if the festive woodpile lurks behind the hedge, would be then extended so that on every road leading to the State would be the warning portent, probably taking the shape of a saw. Even if such a farm as that proposed never harbored any one but the caretaker, and if the expense of acquiring it were as great as that attending the condemuation of a metropolitan suburban park, the investment might prove to be the best one ever made by the State.

In late years a good deal has been cald about the changing seasons, the striking contrasts between our winters | delights that are gone, the trials of old make money.

Dakota County Herald settlers, and so on. What are the facts is there any scientific evidence of a change in the character of our winters? Some time ago the Federal weather bureau published a compilation of official, private and semi-official temperature data covering the fifty years ended with 1904. The table disposed of the theory of old-fashioned winters. It showed, for example, that at Cincinnati the mean winter temperature for the years 1879-1904 was rather lower than that of the preceding twenty-five-year period. At Cleveland and St. Louis the average for both periods was identical. Here is the table itself;

Mean winter Station Cincinnati, Ohio... St. Louis, Mo.... Teveland, Ohio... 34.0 33.5 28.2 55.5 25.5 20.5 34.0 51.8 New Orleans, La. Chicago, Ill. N. Bedford, Mass. Charleston, S.

The records of New York City since 1872 also fall to show a loss of rigor on the part of the winters of the present day. In fact, the instruments for-One of our exchanges informs us merly used were calculated to register that "pig iron is soaring." We can lower temperatures than those of our hardly consider this a fortimate figure signal service, which are differently placed. As to what happened more than fifty years ago, cold science is ill-Another reason why Mr. Taft will equipped to combat warm fable and never ride 90 miles on horseback in romantic imaginings. Here the field

COST OF "THE MAILED FIST."

Germany in Time of Peace. That Germany is paying the piper for her vast armaments on land and

sea is strikingly shown in a paper in Since 1877 there has been only one year in which the national debt has not been increased. It now amounts according to recent official statements, ufactured by a machine. Little boys to \$1,013,000,000, or a little more than who do not mind their papas should the French indemnity. The debt has been doubled since 1895. For the last eight years government publications again admit, expenditures have exceed-Princess de Sagan is fit to raise her ed receipts by \$471,000,000, or an averchildren. This is likely to lower her age of \$53,000,000 a year. The nationin the estimation of her present hus- in dept has already cost the country in interest and administrative expenses about \$380,000,000; and yet Germany could have kept out of debt altogether, as Prof. Schanz has recently shown, if the revenue had been increased by

That a country with so much intelligence, character and efficiency as Germany undoubtedly has should go on New York's rich men, if not more, pliing up its national debt like this were guilty of disingenuousness when In a time of profound peace is certainthey were answering the questions of ly a most astonishing phenomenon, and some explanation of it seems called for. If we ask a bankrupt why he failed we shall most likely learn that his because her husband makes a noise income was not big enough. If we ask that he spent his money extravagantly his teeth pulled and feeding him In the case of Germany both explanations would apply-the empire has never had adequate and steady sources. A Pennsylvania man has died of of revenue, and its expenditures, niggardly enough in many ordinary items, have been lavish in the extreme with the army and navy.

A Mortal "Immortal."

It may be gathered from an anec dote found in the Gaulois that there was a time when some members, at least, of the French Academy shared New England's former respect for correct spelling. One day Boissier arrived at Renan's

house with a beaming face. "Now," he began, "I'll tell you s piece of news that will take down your crest. My autograph has fetched

higher price than yours." "That does not surprise me." Repan said, serenely. "Where did you hear

this?" Bolssier then explained that at an auction a day or two before a Renan autograph had sold for three france and one of his own for five.

"Let me tell you the reason," said Renan. "There were three mistakes in the spelling of your letter, which is lying here on my writing-table. now generous on the part of the people of A friend of mine was at the auction New York to thus interfere with the and made a high bid for the letter, after noticing the artificial gems that adorned your prose.

"He brought it to me in order that I might return it to you. If it got abroad," concluded Renan, smiling, "the public might get a bad impression of the accomplishments of members of the French Academy."

Election in a Belfry.

The ceremony of electing a deputy mayor in a belfry, a custom dating back to mediaeval times, was observed in the tower of the parish church at spiral staircase of stone, the jurats, or electors, established themselves in the belfry and the chair was taken by the retiring deputy. Four new freemen were elected, from each of whom the ancient fee of 11 d. was exacted. The Rev. Arthur Pertwee, who is "Recorder," was unanimously chosen as deputy mayor and took the antique oath of allegiance to the King and State. The new deputy was handed his robe and chain of office, the latter formed of golden oysters and silver sprats, with a seal attached said to be one of the largest opals in the United Kingdom,-London Standard.

Interested Him. "I don't suppose you take any interest in public affairs?" said the lady to the tramp, who was feeding his

face at the back door. "Oh, yes, I does, ma'am," replied the wanderer; "I take a good deal o' int'rest in dis 'ere good-roads movement."-Yonkers Statesman.

"A chap came along yesterday taking orders for metal mothers." "What on earth are 'metal moth-

ers' ?" "Incubators." - Birmingham Age-Herald.

Clerk-But you just bought this nov el and paid for it. Customer-Yes, Clerk-Then why do you wish to return it? Customer-I read it while waiting for my change.-Cleveland Leader.

The less some men work the more and the old-fashioned ones, the skating they complain about the way other men



NTIL Pope Plus X, commissioned the order of Benedictines to revise the text of the Vulgate, a revision of which is now going on, the 1508 Clementine edition of Jerome's version of the Bible, known as the Vulgate, had been subjected to no revision. During these three hundred years several revisions of the English Bible in ose among Protestants have been made—the latest being the work authorized by the American committee of revision and completed in 1991. England was behind the other Christian countries in having a Bible in her own tongue. In Egypt, Armenia and Rome the

people almost from the earliest days of Christianity had read the Scriptures in their own tongue, but in England the Latin Bible held sway. The Bible as a whole was never translated into Anglo-Saxon, though metrical paraphrases of some of its parts appeared as early as the seventh century. The first of these poetic renderings of the Scriptures was made Caedmon, a menk of England. In the eighth century appeared Bede's rendering of the Gospel of John and the Lord's Prayer, and other paraphrases made by different ecclesiastics. In the tenth century Alfred the

Good interlined a Latin manuscript with translations of the Exedus into

Anglo-Saxon.

John Wyeliffe's translation was the first complete English rendering of the Bible. A revision of his translation was published in 1388, just sixtyseven years before the first book printed in Europe with movable types was published. Between the appearance of this first English Bible of John Wycliffe's in the fourteenth century and the publication of Tyndall's Bible in 1525, the printing press, making possible the easy multiplication of books. had been invented. The first book, finely printed in Europe, was a Latin Bible. Before Typdail's English hillse appeared the other European coun tries-Germany, Italy, France, Flanders, Spain, Holland and Bohemia-had their vernacular Bibles in print, so England was slow in giving to its people the Scriptures in a language which they could understand.

The first complete English Bible was the work of Myles Coverdale, an Augustinian friar. He undertook the work at the suggestion of Thomas Gromwell, Minister of State to Henry VIII. He really revised and secured circulation for Tyndail's New Testament. The first edition of his Bible, appearing in 1535, was not suppressed by the government, which proves that the popular demand for the Scriptures was making itself feit. The second edition, ready in 1537, was printed with the King's most precious ficense, being the second Bible to receive it. The first to be thus authorized by the King was the Bible edited and published by John Rogers, under the name of Thomas Matthew, in 1537. The Matthews Bible was a compilation of Tyndall's and Coverdale's translations made by Rogers, whose work was that of an editor. The notes in the Matthews Bible did not please Cromwell, so he commissioned Richard Taverner to revise it. Taverner's task was to tone down the notes and to improve the English. His revision was the first published by the King's printer, yet, despite this, it appears to have exercised little influence on later Protestant editions.

During the religious persecutions in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth many English, both Catholic and Protestant, had to seek asylum in foreign lands. Some of the Protestant faith drifted to Geneva, where a company of Genevan pastors, among them John Knox, Myles Coverdale and William Whittingham, brother-in-law of Calvin, published what is known as the Genevan Bible. No one seemed satisfied with it, and as King James was equally dissatisfied with the Scotch authorized edition, the Genevan Bible. he was ready to yield to the appeal for another version. In 1611 the King James version was published. Though known as the authorized version, it has never been formally sanctioned by any authority, ecclesiastical or temporal. Westcott, in his "History of the English Bible," says: "A revision which embodied the ripe fruits of rearly a century of labor and appealed to the religious instinct of a great Christian people gained by its own internal character a vital authority which could never be secured by any edict of sovereign rulers. In their work the men who prepared the King James version consulted Tyndall, Matthew, Coverdale, the Great Bible and the Genevan -all of the noteworthy English versions. Nevertheless, the King James version encountered severe criticism and was revised in 1629. The American edition, as a recension of the English Revised Edition, retains the stateliness, the majesty and the simplicity of the King James version.

Ninety per cent of the words in the King James version are of Saxon origin, showing the strong influence of Wycliffe and of Tyndall, who fixed the standard of the literary style, determining that it should be popular rather than scademic. Save in the matter of spelling and of some refinement owing to the development of the language, it has not so far departed from the first English Bible-that of Wycliffe- as may be seen in the extract from a manuscript of the fourteenth century:

"In the bigynning God made of noughtt bevene and erthe, forsothe the erthe was idll and voyde, and derknessis weren on the face of deppe; and the Spiryt of the Lord was borne on the watris. And God syde, light be mand, and light was mand. And God saw the light that it was good. And he departide the light from derknessis, and he clepide the light day, and the derknessis night; and the eventid and morntid was maad one day."



Abbott Lawrence Lowell, author, any yer. Eaton professor of the science of and hoaster, and a tongue with a point government and distinguished scholar, betrays a man of acuteness and one who succeeds Charles W. Eliot as pres- who employs sharp and bitter methods ident of Harvard University, is a son of speech. of one of the first families of Massachusetts. The city of Lowell was named after his maternal grandfather. Abbott Lawrence. He was born in Boston on Dec. 13, 1856, a son of Augustus Lowell and Katherine Bigelow Lawrence. Augustus Lowell was one of Boston's foremost financiers in his time. he was a charlatan or an idiot. He founded Lowell Institute, which has been managed so ably by the man who is to succeed to the helm of the great Cambridge university. Augustus Lowell's father left as a monument, besides the city which is named after him, the Boston and Lowell canal, which he constructed under great diffi-

culties. Upon graduation, Prof. Lowell entered Harvard Law School, and before be took off his mortar board there saw a year's active practice in the law offices of Putnam & Russell. He was graduated from the law school with honors, and in a partnership with Judge F. C. Lowell, a consin, entered netive practhe of law. During the year 1801 this Companion. partnership was enlarged to include Frederick J. Siluson. Six years later, an can

NEW PRESIDENT OF HARVARD. Prof. Lowell resigned from the firm to become a lecturer on government at Cambridge. For the next three years he enjoyed a good-sized chamber practice, but he found time to write "The Transfer of Stock in Corporations," s treatise which is a standard text book in law schools. His books on government and politics have earned for him an international reputation.

GLOSSOLOGY A NEW SCIENCE.

Your Tongue Tells Tales Even When

It In Not Wagging. The Germans have a new science which they call glossology. The professor of glossology are able, they say, to read a man's character by the shape and capacity for movement of his tongue, a Berlin letter to the New York World says. They do not say anything about reading a woman's character, but the presumption is that women are included. It is not a difficult science, and infallibility is claimed for it. All you have got to do is to show your tongue and the glossologist reads your character.

A man with a long tongue, it is as serted, has an open, courageous nature; a short tougue shows a reserved and hypocritical nature; a broad tongue indicates a chatty person, and a narrow one a selfish person, living only for himself, and unsociable. A man with a tongue both long and broad is a person who is inconsequent, and a man with a long and narrow tongue does not treat truth seriously. A short and broad tongue is the sure mark of a liar

Glossology might be usefully introduced into drawing rooms to replace character reading from handwriting and the usual forms of paimistry.

It is the opinion of a great medical authority here that the tongue of a glossologist would show distinctly that

One Thing He Could Not Have. Although there was no sort of top which could be bought and for which Harold had expressed a desire that was not in his possession, he still had his unsatisfied longings, "I know what I wish I was, mother," he said one day when his own big brother had gone away and the little boy across the street was ill.

"Yes, dear," said his mother. "Perhaps you can be it, Harold; mother will help you. Is it to play soldier?" "No, indeed!" said Harold, scornfully. "I just wish I was two little dogs,

so I could play together."-Youth's A man can't be insulted as a wom-

holding back for them. Then came that one to view who had shall do, for I will not longer sail the came?

Mississippi to an island heavily wooded with willows, informs him that there is the "Lincoln-Shields Park." On the 22d of September, 1842, writes Walter B. Stevens in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the stage conches rattled down the long valley through the bluffs of Senator from three States, and a brave Alton and unloaded an extraordinary general of two wars, was a flery young passenger list at the Plasa Hotel. The man. While Springfield laughed. people sitting and standing on the wide Shields began an investigation. He demanded of the editor the real name of double galleries of the three-story,

RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOL

The old resident of Alton takes the

risitor to the river bank in front of

the City Hall and, pointing across the

hipped roof, wooden hotel, looked and

wondered as James Shields, the State

Auditor, accompanied by Col, White-

sides and several other well-known

Springfield politicians stepped down

from the coach and went into the ho-

tel. They were amazed when another

lawyer; E. H. Berryman and William

Lott and J. J. Hardin and several oth-

ers, well-known public men of Illinois,

years of "dragoons" in this country.

frightened. Bunn, the banker, went over to Mr. Lincoln's office and said: "We've got into an awful fix."

"Aunt Rebecca," The girls became

"What's the matter?" asked Lincoln. "The girls have written some poetry on Shields," said Buna, "Didn't you vehicle delivered "Abe" Lincoln, the see It in the paper? Well, Shields says he won't stand it. What shall we do Butler. About the same time Elijah about It?"

"You go back and when you meet Shields tell him I wrote it," said Lindrove into town. "Jim" Shields had challenged "Abe" Lincoln and they

Shields accepted this without verifi-

had challenged "Abe" Lincoln and they cation and sent the challenge. The were going across the river to fight on peacemakers, hurrying to Alton, Missouri soil with "broadswords," the brought the true story of the authorregulation cavalry sabres of the Uniship. The facts came out in the conted States Army. Those were the ference on the Island, and the seconds began the interchange of notes. Shields As soon as the ferry reached the islsaw the error of the proceeding further and Mr. Lincoln was taken in one diwhen he learned that Lincoln was not rection and Mr. Shields in the other the writer. For an hour or more the They were given seats on logs and left writing and exchanging of notes went to themselves while seconds and peaceon. Meantlime the population of Alton makers discussed the situation. In a stood in a dense mass on the river short time a serious defect in the probank looking across the channel and ceedings on the part of Shields came having a good view of all of the moveto light. The challenge had been sent ments. "Bill" Souther, a newspaper prematurely. The mistake is explained reporter, kept his eyes on the prinquite clearly in the Alton traditions. cipals. He told that for some time Lincoln had amused himself and had after the landing Lincoln and Shields entertained the Whigs by writing funsat quietly on their logs. Lincoln said ny letters to a Springfield paper about nothing, and Souther thought he looked the Democrats, and signing his epistle serious. After awhile something hap-"Aunt Rebecca." Mary Todd, who pened, and Souther said that when he afterwards became Mrs. Lincoln, and saw it he "nearly blew up." The bun- the figure was a log of wood and that Julia Jayne conspired to add to the dle of sabres had been laid down near | the "bloody" covering was a red flannel gayety of the community by geting up the log where Lincoln was sitting. Lin- shirt. Wentworth dropped the fan, an "Aunt Rebecca" letter of their own | coln reached out and took up one of composition and sending it to the paper the weapons. He drew the blade slowalong with some verses which they ly from the scabbard, and Souther said an arm length in proportion. Shields signed "Cathleen." The letter which "It looked as long as a fence rail." the girls wrote went outside of poli-Holding the blade by the back, Lincoln limbed. "Bill" Souther marveled much tics and contained a burlesque proposal looked closely at the edge, and then over the willow tree exhibition, and of marriage to Auditor Shields. Now. after the manner of one who has been | wondered how long Shleids could have the Auditor, afterward a United States grinding a scythe or a corn knife, he stood up against such olds.

began to feel gingerly the edge with the ball of his thumb. By this time "Bill" Souther was tremendously interested. Holding the sabre by the handle, Lincoln stood up and looked about him. He evidently saw what he was looking for in a willow tree several feet away. Raising the mighty weapon with his long arm, Liucoln reached and ellpped one of the topmost twigs of the willow. When he had thoroughly satisfied himself as to the efficiency of the broadsword he sat down. A few minutes later the correspondence was closed on terms "honorable to both parties,"

As the boat put back to Alton the spectators on the bank were horrified to see lying prone upon the deck a figure covered with blood, while a wellknown Altonian leaned over the figure plying a fan vigorously. Not until the boat was close in shore was it seen that stood up and grinned.

Lincoln was 6 feet and 4 inches, with was 5 feet 6 inches, chunky and short-

The Gypsy's Gem

The first notes of the Torendor song called a group of idlers and sightseers near and cordial handelapping followed the final note of the gypsies' music, for there were singers in the band who knew how to use their voices. The space near the cottage afforded a brilliant scene these gala days; there were lways round about who must have their fortunes toldmen as well as women, skeptics and believers alike trying for a peep into the future through the eyes of the palm reader, the horoscope interpreter and

the oracle. Elsewhere in the village were merry doings eating and drinking, all the rough diversions of the early days, the ways that men and women have ever sought for whiling away the time. Beneath a canopy were Mistress Madge and prim companions in sewing industry, while near the stile Miss Betsy lingered for a word with stalwart Hugh. Crossing the village green in pairs and groups were others of the comely maidens, and all the small boys of the town scorning more serious pursuits, played merrily at leap frog, quoits and other robust games.

Within the public houses were heavy discourse of the stock, and clinking of the glasses, and bolsterous applause when one would make attempt at witticism. Behind his counter smiled the rotund keeper; among the tables and the benches supple John moved constantly with potables and lights. From all the meadow land and tenant houses round, the men were come to share the village cheer. These moved not at the notes of any song from near the Hathaway garden, but buried their coarse faces once again in cup or mug, and gurgled contemplatively.

These were momentous days. The court was come. In brave array were courtiers and warriors and sailors bold. all picnicking. The servants ran about in liveries resplendent, important personages stalked hither and away in heavy grandeur. Court ladies and their maids looked on the village and the country folk disdainfully in part, but some took interest and made acquaintance here and there.

The latter, friendly ones, flocked up to hear the gypsies sing, and when the song was ended clapped and sought to flyest up and down the ropes thou com- come with years?" know from members of the band what est nearer to the captaincy, the goal of good or ill future held for them. One thy highest hopes. The stone I wear all-of thee and of thy maid who is so visitor, a youth, a short and sturdy lad, with bearing and with bronze of open air and sea, looked in the faces of the gypsies and strayed about from place to place to hear what patrons of the soothsayers might have learnt.

A gypsy lass made bold to ask him they are that hate thee."

"Nay, lass, but are all the members of thy company in sight?" he asked. "All but one maid who readeth palms," she answered him.

"Then will I wait," he said, "and see if she can tell me what I wish to know. It is the one who is the most demanded that must know the most, and I will wait to have her peer into the dark for me."

But there were those who were not indiscriminately, so she left him and that." told others pleasant fibs to make them smile and mostly spared them what of painful truth she read that face was

** DEFENCE FEEFE FEEFE FEEFE been in demand—a riot of the gypsy sea in such uncertainty as has cursed colors, with burning eyes that melted my voyages of late. I am a man"-he into mischief in a flash, and teeth and said it as a youngster doth who feels lips so perfect one could guess they the blood bounding in him each day never would foretell unhappiness. He ran to her, "Now read my palm," man; I pray thee bid me take my fron-

he said, "and I will pay thee well."

"It is my line," she answered him. "The good cause needeth funds, and 1 with it," she said, "or look it in the eye will tell thee truly what the future and say your inmost thought," holds for thee. I pray thy palm be smooth and hard, then hast thou for abashed," he answered. "I cannot say tune's high regard. But if it be all my inmost thought without some help. fined and crossed, then shalt thou be Is there no firmness or no readiness of most tempest-tossed."

Together then they sat and, reddening, he stretched his hand where she owner's purpose always fails," she might see the palm.

She reached to take it, and showed a sparkling gem upon her finger. And set his face. when he touched the gem he thrilled in all the nerves that carry shivers to not say.

"Alas," she said, "'tls lined and scarred; thy calling works thee overhard. But hard means triumph at the last; thou shalt be rich ere years have passed."

"So rich that I shall own a stone like that?" he questioned.

"There is not wealth enough to buy it-"tis my luck stone, lad," she said. "Now this line here, a bold, full curve, denotes a trained and steady



"THEN THY PALM IS WRONG."

nerve; it is of intersections free-thou must a gallant sailor be." "All but the gallant," he broke in. "I

have never done a gallant thing. The sailor's life is one of good, hard toil and sudden perils, if you will, but landsmen are the ones to whom are offered chances to conduct themselves most madly to pursue, shouldst thou with gallantry."

"Thou dost not read thy life and duties right," she said. "Each time be said, "but how know I that thou thou swingest mid the lofty sails or sayest true of what my power will beupon my finger tells me where thy thoughts most linger."

A peal of laughter startled them and | shall yield." they looked up to see more of the gypsies, listening. "She hath a promising subject," whispered one. "Aye, he has a simple hand," the second said. "Beth, "Sir, have your future told for gold; a tell him true," another counseled, "or bright career may wait thee; I'll tell he'll haunt your days. Let him know and 'tis no gypsy maiden that hath cast thee whom for friends to hold, and who the worst and best; clear away the haze."

And they danced away to other parts, telling one another of their winnings and of how they had almost been trapped by some sharp-witted patron trying to deceive them with false information, just to lead them on. "I read, too, that thou are in trou-

ble." said the girl. the youth readily, but wincing in her exclaimed, when you come to considsight. "How can a man who is most er that this message has come a disso determined, and would buy forecasts times abroad have troubles? Tell me

tance of thousands of miles, and the "Thy trouble bides at home," she softly said. "Then dost thou truly know," admit-

more swiftly than before-"i am a ble by the throat and strangle it."

"Best take it by the hand and plead

"Aye, look it in the eye-and be speech writ in my palm, dear gypsy?" "A plain all curleycues and tails-the Isummed.

"A miserable outlook," he said, and

"But thine hath no curleycues nor talls, nor anything but well-defined and and fro, but whether from her touch or proper lines-a lifeline long and red from the magic of the stone he could and deep, denoting friendship good to keep. Thou lovest one who is fickle?" she asked pointedly.

"I cannot tell," he said. "I mayhap should have brought her palm as well?" "It is not needed now," the gypsy said. "Come, here's an arrow well defined, sharp-pointed, short and blunt at end. What is the message fate designed by this war token us to send?"

"The arrow must mean the service of the king," he said promptly. "I am in the navy." "The arrow means not service," she

returned. "It signifies, rather, loyalty. Thou are a loyal man?" she asked. "Always, everywhere," he boasted. "Then why seekest thou information of thy love affairs of soothsayers " she

persisted. ""Tis writ that soothsayers know," he answered vehemently, "and I do not, I cannot tell if I am cherished in her heart or if in my absence I am half forgot. I cannot even tell if I am present in her mind when I am near, for then converseth she most flagrantly with other and less worthy men."

"Less worthy men, Indeed." "I deem them so."

"But is thy judgment much to be depended on? Thou seemest but a youth; thy blood is quick to take offense; thy heart protesteth over trifles and standeth round in way of buffeting. When thou are older, thou wilt better know the other sex and realize that when then art most flouted thou art most regarded-when thou seemest but hesitate, she would run unto thee." "Thou shouldst know women well,"

"The stone upon my finger tells me steeled; how that she seemeth firm as

any wall-yet that if thou persist she "Thou wouldst counsel firmness and

good hope?" "As I know the future and the sex."

"So be it. then," he said, "but I much fear thou knowest gypsy maidens only, her charm on me."

"No gypsy malden? Then thy palm s wrong. Take back thy fee straightway and run along." He shook his head. "She is no gyp-

sy," he explained, "only a makebelieve."-Buffalo Express. (Mrs. Blunder has just received a telegram from India)-What an ad-"Thou are the first to know it," said mirable invention the telegram is! she

gum on the envelope isn't dry yet.-Tit-Bits. Was there ever a man who wanted ted the youth. "Now tell me what I to be married in church when his time