Shells for Wall Pockets.

"I have often wondered," said a fisherman, "that somebody didn't fix up a lot of horseshoe crab shells and put them on the market as wall pockets. They are commonly used for that purpose in fishermens' houses for catchalls and for slipper holders, and very pretty they are, too. The horseshoe crab is in two parts, joined by a hinge across the back about two-thirds of the way from the front. In making a wall pocket the rear part of the shell is cut away; that leaves the top of the shell as it hangs, crescent-shaped. A hole is bored in each part of the crescent for the ends of the cord or ribbon that is to support the shell, which is backed with pasteboard. Some dye them with analine dyes, but oftener they simply varnish them, showing the natural color of the shell, which is a dark brown.—New York Sun.

Like a Venomous Serpent

Hidden in the grass, malaria but waits our approach, to spring at and fasten its fangs upon us. There is, however, a certain antidose to its venom which renders it powerless for evil. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is this acknowledged and world-famed specific, and it is, besides this, a thorough curative for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, la grippe and nervousness. In convalescence and age it is very serviceable.

The Teeth.

"Even absolutely clean teeth will decay," said a dentist, "but constant care in this respect greatly prolongs the life of a tooth. The general health usually has a good deal to do with it. People used to think that it was a useless expenditure to have children's teeth filled before the arrival of the second set, but more of them are being educated to the fact that the longer the first set is preserved the better the quality of the second set will be. Every child, as soon as he is able to handle a brush, should have one and be taught to use it regularly."

Not the Expected Answer.

Jones asked his wife, "Why is a husband like dough?" He expected she would give it up, and was going to tell her it was "because a woman needs him," but she said it was because he was hard to get off her hands." Then the domestic entente cordiale was ruffled.—Boston Globe.

The Same Old Story.

Miss Elder.—"I don't see how they do it. That Widow Gettem is the most successful woman with the men I ever knew. She has married and buried three husbands and now she is to marry a fourth."

Miss Withers (sadly)—"Well, it's the same old story, my dear; 'Nothing succeeds like success.'"—Puck.

The real martyr never counts on having an audience.

Marriage is a failure whenever it is a disappointment.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

LENTILS have never been raised in this country by gardeners to the extent that the demand for them would seem to warrant, writes S. W. Chambers in Rural Canadian. The German lentils have been imported for years, and even today the large grocery stores depend upon the imported ones for their trade. The Italians and Germans have created such a demand for them that they are becoming introduced here, and many Americans are taking them up as an article of food. In the south of Europe the lentils are eaten very generally. So distinguished an authority as Edward Atkinson has said concerning them that "here is a plant, which in the nitrogen element furnishes the cheapest variety of food known—from which very delicious soups can be made—which, when baked, is more delicious than the best New England baked beans—which is a good food and forage plant, especially fit for feeding poultry—which grows on the cheapest or least fertile land with the least amount of work."

In this country a few of the large German lentils are raised, and market gardeners near New York and other large cities raise a few to supply the restaurant trade. These growers are chiefly Germans, who are very fond of the lentils either served as soup or fried. The lentils are said to be so nourishing that in nitrogen one pound is equal to three pounds of beef. They grow readily upon most soils. The plants are hardy, but they succeed the best in dry, warm, and light soil. When cultivated for green fodder for stock the seeds should be sown broadcast. If raised for the table the seeds should be sown in drills the latter part of April, or the beginning of May. The plants reach a foot and a half in height, and produce flattened pods in pairs, in which are the small seeds. About four hundred and fifty of these seeds are obtained in an ounce when purchased for sowing. In the south of Europe the seeds are used largely for soups and the pods also for eating, while the plants are fed to the cattle.

There are several varieties of lentils cultivated. The large German lentil reaches a height of fifteen inches from the ground, and produces pods three-quarters of an inch long with a single seed in each one. This is the most productive of all the varieties, but the quality is inferior to many of the others.

The common or yellow lentil is considered by most as the best in the market. In the markets of Paris it is used to the exclusion of all others. It has smaller seeds, but the flavor is very delicious.

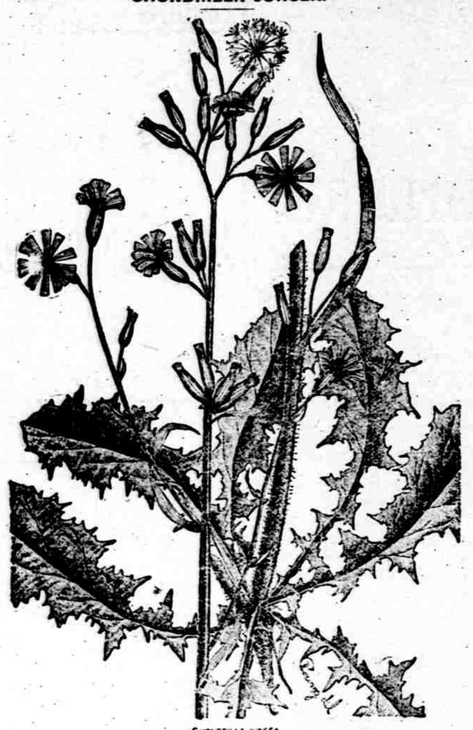
The green lentil is another fine sort, and differs from the yellow chiefly in the color of the seeds. The small lentil is raised very largely in France by farmers for forage. It is a late kind and grows taller than any of the other sorts, except the green lentil. When sown in drills, they should be from ten to fifteen inches apart, and the plants four or five inches apart in rows. Nearly all animals like this fodder, especially poultry, and they fatten off it, and increase their supply of eggs. On the whole lentils make a crop that should be raised more generally here.

Best Products Pay.—In the overcrowded professions and in business enterprises it has become a trite saying that there is always room at the top, and that exceptional ability and application will command success, while with less than average qualifications failure is quite likely to be the result. The same principle is equally applicable in the productive industries, and the aim should be produce commodities that are in demand at the highest market prices. Farm products of the best quality can alone be made to pay when transported to distant markets under ordinary conditions of supply and demand and better prices are accordingly realized than for average or inferior products, for which there is no foreign demand from the large proportion of their value used up in the cost of transportation.—Michigan Farmer.

Fall Rains.—As a general rule farmers conclude that they have no use for water after the crop is made, but this is a great mistake. It will pay to water lands thoroughly before the fall plowing begins and meadows of all kinds save the clover family should be kept wet right up to the time the ground freezes. This is evidenced from the fact that a good grass crop depends as much on the fall rains almost as it does upon the spring rains. Fall rains are generally indicative of a heavy snow fall, and the ground when dampened by fall rains holds more snow than otherwise, but these rains are a great thing for the grass crop the coming season. This being the case we naturally conclude that artificial watering of meadows will have the same effect. We have also noticed that fall and winter watered lands produce exceedingly well the following season.—Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

The Vitality of Seeds.—A remarkable instance of the vitality of seeds comes from Jones county, Iowa, where Miss Jennie Boncher in the year 1855 made a wreath by using fine wire and stringing different kinds of garden seeds on the wire in odd and fantastic shapes. It required a great deal of patient labor to complete the work, and when it was completed she presented it to her aunt, Mrs. Flora Moore, of Webster City. Mrs. Moore kept the wreath for many years, but some ten or twelve years ago gave it to her niece, Mrs. George Nichols. Lately the frame in which the wreath was kept fell, and the wreath was broken so badly that it was useless as an ornament. Last spring Mrs. Nichols, out of curiosity, planted some of the seeds and they are growing.—Ex.

CHONDRILLA JUNCEA.



CHONDRILLA JUNCEA.
Root, leaves and top of the stem.

The report of the United States Department of Agriculture says: This plant grows to the height of two or three feet, having strong, deeply spreading roots, and slender, twig-like stems, more or less branching above and apparently destitute of leaves, or with a few slender thread-like leaves. The leaves are mostly in a cluster at the base of the stem, where they have an irregular jagged shape, much like those of the Dandelion. The bare twigs become sparingly clothed during the summer with sessile flowers of the order compositae; in appearance much like those of Lettuce. This unsightly perennial weed has been introduced into Maryland, Virginia and other Southern states, where it is spreading along roadsides and over dry, uncultivated fields. Complaints have been received from Virginia of its aggressive nature, and of the difficulty of its extermination. It is a native of the southern half of Europe and the adjoining countries of Asia. Over most of France it is common on sandy soils. It has not yet entered England and the other northern countries of Europe, and therefore it is not expected that it will become prevalent to any extent in our Northern states. For the eradication of this pest, summer fallowing with frequent plowing and harrowing will be necessary. This method, succeeded by a hoed crop, will probably relieve the field of its presence. At the same time the greatest care should be taken to exterminate it from the roadsides and neglected fields, where it is liable to maintain a foothold. The plant is illustrated on this page.

A New Grape Disease.—A new grape disease known as "shelling" made its appearance in the vineyards of western New York last year. It consisted of the strange dropping of fruit from the bunches and was undoubtedly due to the lack of available potash. The grape requires a large amount of potash to perfect its fruit, and the heaviest call for this mineral comes as the seeds are forming. Very dry weather came on last year just at this time and the vines dropped the fruit that they could not perfect. It is not likely that this disease will continue to plague the grape-grower. The remedy, plenty of potash with enough water to make it available, is always within his reach.—American Cultivator.

Decrease of Crop Area in England.—The Agricultural Returns of Great Britain show that the wheat area is even smaller than any estimate has made it. The area for 1895 is 1,417,641 acres, or 510,221 acres less than that of 1894, and 479,883 less than that of 1893. Barley, oats, and potatoes show small increases, and hay and hops small decreases. With respect to live stock, it is gratifying to notice an increase of 7,223, though it is only one-tenth of 1 per cent, and there is a remarkable increase of 20.7 per cent in the number of pigs, but sheep have fallen off in number by 69,305, or three-tenths of 1 per cent.—Agricultural Gazette.

Pink Oleo.—The New Hampshire law which requires all imitation dairy products to be colored pink, has stood the test of the courts and is now being vigorously enforced. A more recent law, making a solicitation for orders for all fraudulent butter illegal, is also being carried into effect, and a great improvement is noticed in the sale of the genuine dairy product.—Ex.

Outdoor Life.—There is nothing better for a nervous, low-spirited nature than outdoor life and a genuine love for growing things; to go out as soon as one is up to see how many new rosebuds have opened, or what is to be the color of the new pansies, or what variety there is in the sweet peas.

Johnnie had been out in the yard playing with his ball, and suddenly came in and sat down to read.

His father looked up, and, seeing that Johnnie had his Sunday school book in his hand, thought it time to question him.

"What did you do with the ball?"

"It went over the wall into Mr. Brown's yard."

"Did you go after it?"

"No, pa."

"Why not."

"Because it went through the window."—Pearson's.

Bee-Keeping for Farmers.

The most painstaking farmer who is not provided with at least a small apiary is guilty of tolerating three serious leaks in the economics.

Leak 1.—The entire removal of all bees and similar insects from a neighborhood would insure an entire failure of more than one farm crop. Experience has shown this and experiment has proved it time after time. Many garden and orchard products depend almost wholly upon the visits of pollen-carrying insects for their fertilization, and some of the field crops are better for these visits. It has more than once been noticed that after a wet season of fruit bloom, when the bees are kept in doors by the rain, there is less fruit and a greater proportion of imperfect fruit. The same is also noticeable in the clover field. This fact has now been so well established and the absence of the bees is so noticeable that in several places where, under the old idea of bees injuring fruit, state laws had practically banished them, a popular clamor has secured the repeal of the laws and the return of the bees.

The fact once established that bees are essential to the proper fertilization of certain farm crops it at once becomes apparent that the farmer who does not himself keep them must depend upon chance or the enterprise of his neighbors for full crops of this kind. Hence, by not providing his own flower fertilizers he is harboring a serious leak in the quality and quantity of both seed and fruit.

Leak 2.—Probably no farm of 50 acres or more is wholly without honey-producing flowers. In some cases the supply would be too small for the bees to be self-supporting. In others a great deal less than 50 acres might produce several thousands of pounds. This at from 10 to 15 cents always obtainable for comb honey, represents an important cash value that may by the keeping of sufficient bees be saved without one particle of extra drainage to land or crop, but that otherwise goes annually to loss. As high as 90 pounds of honey have been made by one colony in 10 days. This, at 12 cents, is over $1 per day per colony and from a generally wasted source. Of course such runs are not common nor long continued. Still it shows what possibilities are stored up in these honey producers. No grain crop is always profitable.

Leak 3, and perhaps the largest of all.—Life on the farm is accompanied by enough privations to warrant every possible effort being made for the fullest possible enjoyment of its advantages. Young people in particular feel shut in and neglected both from a social and intellectual standpoint when given occasional glimpses of the sweets of city life without discovering its bitterness. They grow discontented with the country and the farm, their discontent appearing, perhaps, in little outbursts of complaint against the plain fare at table. The remedy is to interest them absorbingly in something pertaining to farm life; not in work, but in something that is really interesting. Nature herself is the very best of compaions from an intellectual standpoint, and she never made a more interesting study of insect life than bee-ology. It is hardly reasonable to expect all to become interested in this subject at once, but many will. Some may first have their interest awakened through the bees themselves; others through a good textbook on the subject. Both should be provided for them as supplements to each other. And in the meantime, while the study is progressing, they will be preparing for the table a very dainty addition to liven up the tedious bill of fare.

The greatest leak of all upon the farm is that through which the interest of the sons and daughters pour into other channels. And you who still refuse to provide some of these pleasant sideplays like bee-keeping, may live to see your farm drained of its young blood, a domestic waste, and yourself alone in your old age.—Wilder Grahame in Farmers' Home.

Sauce for Meat.—A delicious sauce to serve with broiled meats and fish requires the tender green heads from a bunch of asparagus, a pint of white stock, a slice of onion, a small piece of carrot, a bay leaf, a tiny bit of mace, a sprig of parsley, two generous tablespoonfuls of butter, two of flour, and salt, and pepper to suit the taste. Put the butter and flour into a saucepan and rub them to a cream, then add the seasoning and stock. Heat the mixture slowly, stirring frequently, and when it begins to boil set it back where it will only simmer for twenty minutes. Meanwhile wash the asparagus tops and put them into a saucepan with a cupful of boiling water, half a teaspoonful of lemon juice or vinegar. Cover closely and boil for twelve minutes, then drain off the water and rub the asparagus through a fine sieve. Strain upon it the contents of the other pan and heat to the boiling point, but not beyond, for much cooking would destroy the delicate green color of the asparagus.

Lean and Fat.—Secretary Morton, of the department of agriculture, says that England pays more for Danish bacon than for Canadian, and more for Canadian than for American—all because the first-named hogs have more lean and less fat. A prominent Wiltshire firm offers a premium of 20 per cent on the hundred weight price of hogs weighing 240 pounds with three inches of fat on back, for hogs weighing 130 to 190 pounds and with less than two and one-half inches of fat on any part of the back. Under this plan of purchase the percentage of lean hogs has increased from 47 to 75, and the farmers are raising Tamworths and Yorkshires, to the exclusion of Berkshires. The fact is there is a very rapidly growing demand for more streaks of lean in table bacon both in this and in other countries. The premium idea is a good one to increase the lean. Both breeding and feeding are involved in this question.—Ex.

The Coming Sheep.—The size of the coming sheep in this country, from the mutton standard, is defined by the sheep editor of the Iowa Homestead. He says: "We must adhere to the belief that the coming sheep will weigh about 200 pounds in the adult, half of it being gained the first year, and here we are not talking of show sheep. The sheep does come to maturity, generally speaking, much before the age of four years. To England belongs the honor of producing the best mutton sheep on earth, and we would be the last to detract from their credit in this regard. At the same time the results that have been reached to meet English demands will be modified in accordance with our demand when we shall have done our best.

Removing Grease.—A simple way to remove grease spots from wall paper, caused by the head resting against the wall, is to hold a piece of clean blotting paper over the spot and press a moderately warm flatiron over it. Repeat the operation until the grease is out.

Queen Margherita.

Having donned the costume of a Tuscan peasant, in which she looks remarkably well, Queen Margherita of Italy, has been climbing the mountains around Gressony. The costume consists of a short full peticoat of the brightest scarlet, a close-fitting black velvet corsage, with braces across the shoulders arranged over a snowy chemisette and large sleeves of cambric. Black silk stockings are worn, and low shoes with handsome old silver buckles, while a heavy chain, also of silver, hangs around the neck and down to the waist. The unrivalled headdress of white linen falling on to the shoulders, and fastened to the hair by large pins, which is now unfortunately so rarely seen in its native home of Italy, rested on the queen's beautiful hair, and completed as charming a costume as any painter might wish to depict.

Old Words and Their Meaning.

The word "tomboy," now applied to a rude young woman, formerly meant a rude young man or boy.

Furlong was at first a furrow long, or the distance that a pair of oxen would plow in half an hour.

Shrewd once signified evil or wicked. Thomas Fuller used the expression "a shrewd fellow," meaning a wicked man.

The word "hoyden," now applied exclusively to a noisy young woman, formerly denoted a person of like character but of either sex.

Equivocation, a word now applied to any evasion, was once understhod to mean the calling of divers things by the same name.

Peck at first meant a basket or receptacle for grain or other substances. The expression at first had no reference to size.

Termagant was formerly a quarrelsome person of either sex, and only the lack of gallantry of the men has limited the word to its present significance.

A Busy Man.

Hugh Tudor, of Dawn, Mo., strives to combine business with humor. On his business envelopes is printed the following in one corner: "If not called for within ten days return to Hugh Tudor, Dawn, Mo., secretary of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Co. of Livingston County, and secretary of the Second Congressional Cyclone, Tornado and Wind Storm Co.," and the following additional statement appears in another corner: "I sell insurance against accidents, fire, deth, wind storms, sigh kloans, tornadoes, loss of slepe, loss of rent, poverty and 2d husbands, and issue bond insurance."

Soon Managed It.

A Liverpool merchant recently went to his head clerk and said:

"John, I owe about £10,000, and all I possess is £4,000, which is locked up in the safe. I have been thinking that this is the right time to make an assignment, but what plausible pretext I can give my creditors, I know not. You have plenty of brains; think the matter over and let me have your decision in the morning."

The clerk promised to do so.

On entering the office the next morning the merchant found the safe open, the money gone, and in its place a letter which read as follows:

"I have taken the £4,000 and have gone to South America. It is the best excuse you can give your creditors."—London Tid-Bits.

The Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe celebrated her 83rd year some weeks ago amid almost national rejoicings. The general health of the famous authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin is better than it was on her birthday last year; her appetite is excellene, and her strength such that she is to be seen daily during fine weather walking about the pretty neighborhood of Hartford, her Connecticut home. Mrs Stowe's physical powers are remarkable, in view of her advanced years, and no doubt her fondness for outdoor life has done much to keep her in such good condition.

JOSH BILLINGS' PHILOSPHY.

We all praze kontentment, but none ov us praktiss it.

The human harte haz sekrets that it never reveals, even to its possessor.

Vanity and jealousy allwuz travel together—two very selphish kritters.

A loafer iz a human being, and this iz the most mortifying thing about him.

There is but little bad luk in this world, but thare iz a heap of bad management.

The more a man knows the less he doubts. When Reason fails, he lets Faith lead him.

Thare ain't no theory that will work on the jumping toothake like the dentist's forceps.

I do luv a live man. The only thing in the devil's karakter that saves him from supreme disgust iz, that he iz allwuss red hot.

The man who brags about hiz happiness, and the one who brags about hiz virtew, are both open to grave suspishuns.

Thare seems to be a growing dislike in the upper cirkles to hav "one's name" menshioned in the nuzepapers; but thuz far it iz confined to thoze who kan't git thare.

Tricing to liv on a pedigree iz a good deal like trieing to liv on dried apples; about the best yu kan do after yu hav filled yourself with the apples iz to take a drink, and then sit down and swell.

Menny smart ones mistake abuse for sarkkasm; abuse lands you awa below yure opponent.

Yung man, if yu want a cheap obituary notiss, let yure hair gro out, drink whiskee and rave to the full moon, and di in the gutter.

Natur haz its devious and winding ways, az well az its strate places; henceforth I have learned to respekt the swell in the kat's back, and the krook in the dog's tale.

EXCHANGE.

I find that nonsense at times is singularly refreshing.—Talleyrand.

Hardin must think that Kentucky platform is a merry-go-round.—Toledo Bee.

Love makes the world so round, but it will not make the eligible young men go round.—Puck.

As a last resort in her desire for notoriety Zella Nicolaus might pose as a Holmes victim.—Washington Post.

It might be as well to remark parenthetically that beer and the bicycle do not mix.—Philadelphia Press.

Don't criticise a woman unless you are sure that you will never want to marry her.—New York Evening Sun.

Keeping one's temper is equivalent to keeping one's friends.

Necessity reformes the poor, and satiety the rich.

The "New Girl."

A bright specimen of the "New Girl" made her appearance before a magistrate on Saturday. The top of her head, says the London Daily Telegraph, was just on a level with the rail of the witness box, and Mr. Dickinson was considerably surprised to hear a small, shrill, piping voice issue from some one he could not see, and say: "Please, sir, I want a summons for abuse." "What's that?" asked the learned gentleman. "Stand up," cried the usher of the court. The applicant stood on her tip-toes, which enabled the magistrate to see her eyes and half her nose, and repeated: "Please, sir, I want a summons for abuse." "Certainly not," replied Mr. Dickinson, promptly. "If grown up people are foolish enough to take out summonses for mere vulgar abuse, I am not going to encourage children to do the same. Go away home." The litigious girl frowned and went away.

The Winter Bonnet.

Flowers, as well as feathers, appear on the winter bonnet, but in making a choice one must consider what wear will be given to the bonnet and whether bright-hued blossome will harmonize with the hour and the toilet. The style of coiffure has much to do with the arrangement of the bonnet on the head. If the hair is parted the bonnet is placed a little further back than it is if either a pompadour or bang is worn.

The Perfect House.

A busy woman proclaims her idea of a perfect house as one that can be cleaned from top to bottom with a hose, and that is unattainable by any living creature except the human. This would not suit the lovers of dogs and cats, but without other exception it would suit the average housekeeper. By substituting as far as possible tiles, mosaics of glass, and marble, and enamel brick for wood stuffs, and paper, the drudgery of keeping a house clean might be greatly reduced. In the newer houses this is already done, and they may practically be cleaned with a hose." Mosaic floors at present cost more than hard wood, but their desirability has prompted various experiments in their manufacture, which will in all probability result in a cheapened process. They are both fire and insect proof, and in furnace and steam-heated houses their coldness need not be feared, especially when partially covered with rugs.

Satanic Baseball.

"Out, foul fiend!" cried Luther, panting heavily.

Satan regarded the black splotch where the ink bottle had shivered on the wall, and a cynical smile played upon his features.

"I acknowledge," he said in the bland manner for which he is celebrated, that somebody has made a base hit, but scarcely comprehend under what rule you thereby render your decision."

And while the bleachers applauded to the skies he walked serenely to the bench and sat down with the rest of the nine.—New York Recorder.

A Terrible Possibility.

The question of expediency of disbanding the militia company was being agitated one town-meeting day in a certain hamlet not a thousand miles from Boston. The tavern keeper, a most pompous individual, who had courteously preserved silence during several noisy harangues, threw a final terrible bomb into the camp of the iconoclasts by the solemn interrogatory, delivered in his most impressive manner:

"Gentlemen, let me ask you this: What could we do without militia in case of a resurrection?"—From the "Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine.

A Delightful Theory.

"The strangest invention that ever came to my notice," said a patent agent to P. W., "was that recently brought out by an old German. His idea is to build a massive pillar in the center of the Atlantic ocean and place upon it a revolving bridge, one end touching Liverpool and the other New York, so that people in England desiring to go to New York could get on at the Liverpool end of the bridge, and vice versa.

"By a semi-circle turn of the bridge the passengers will be brought to their destination."

"When I asked him how he could get the pillar in the ocean, and where the power would come from to turn such a structure, he admitted that he had overlooked it, and when I told him further that there was danger of the ice in the Arctic regions being an obstruction to the turning of the bridge, he decided to carry the idea no further."—Pearson's Weekly.

An important paper, "The Future in Relation to American Naval Power," is contributed to the October Harper's by Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., who advocates the maintenance of a strong navy, not only for national defence, but for the promotion of the interests of the United States in the international complications which are certain to arise in the near future through the growing importance of China and Japan and the approaching absorption of all the unclaimed islands of the sea by the great powers of the world.

The Value of Trees.

How many farmers and others, too, whose places are destitute of fruit and shade trees. Again, how many rented places are devoid of trees of all kinds. Has the land-owner ever stopped to consider that a small orchard, a few yard trees around every tenement house will greatly enhance the value, attract and hold a better class of tenants, make life more enjoyable and that too at practically no cost? We tell you there is a great deal of selfishness when we look abroad and see how stingy and selfish many are with their tenants, and oftentimes perchance some good farmer rents his farm and moves away and is so selfish as to reserve all, yes, all the fruit produced, denying even this to his tenant. Land-owners owe their tenants and the public generally, a duty by planting at least a moderate quantity of trees. This is a wise public policy.—Ornamental Tree Growing.

A Lazy Husband.

A country newspaper reports a brief colloquy between a woman and her lazy husband. She was busy, and the baby was crying, and the man, so far as appears, was doing nothing.

"John," she said, "I wish you would rock the baby."

"Oh, bother," was the answer, "why should I rock the baby?"

"Why, because he isn't very well and I have this mending to do. Besides, half of him belongs to you anyhow, and you ought to be willing to help take care of him."

"Well, half of him belongs to you, too, and you can rock your half and let my half holler."

A woman will make ten excuses for her boy to one for her husband.

Effects of Earthquakes.

The plains of Jossulia were uplifted in 1759 to the extent of 1,700 feet in a single night by violent crust motions. In 1783 the earthquake in Calabria caused immense upheavals and subdences, with monster chasms, fissures, and precipices; in some cases, the fissures were 600 feet wide, and went to an unknown depth.

Irish Mackerel Fishing.

The phenomenal catches of mackerel off the Irish coast continue. The water teems with fish, and it is no uncommon circumstance for a yawl to gather in 18,000 mackerel as the result of a single haul.

Bombast once signified the cotton that was employed to stuff garments, particularly the enormous trunk hose worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The discussion of the liquor question is an important feature of the North American Review for October, Drs. Waldo and Walsh describing in the light of English statistics the influence of environment in developing the drink habit, and the Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal church in New York city, advocating in "The Saloon and the Sabbath," the enforcement of the present excise law in New York.

Pleasure is a thing of today; sorrow holds over from last year.

The woman who marries for the second time has no right to complain.

W. N. U., Omaha—43, 1895.

When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.