# TED BY SEPOYS

AN INCIDENT OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

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from massacre during the Indian Mutiny of nothing more than justice and some kind 1857-58, there are few which surpass the ness of manner and word-that I had don closeness of the shave I then had for my life. for them. I had been a sergeant in the Bengal Horse Artillery, than which, I believe, a better corps never existed. I was then an overseer of Public Works at Jaansi, in Central India. for you.' I rode like a centaur; and if there was a thing I loved, it was riding a horse that was I lay hid in their huts; for the native a good jumper. Such a one I luckily had soldiers or sepoys had scattered themselves then, or I should not be alive to tell this over the country, pursuing the few Europ tale.

at Meerut came like a clap of thunder out fell into their hands during their savage of a clear sky, so utterly unexpected was it hunt, and was ruthlessly murdered in cold by the Europeans, yet, after the first explo- | blood. The hunters returned to Jhansi; sion, all who had eyes to see perceived that but many were still about, patrolling the other local outbreaks were only a matter of | country-side, to pick up any straggling time and detail. So it was at Jhansi, which | European wending his way from some scene was garrisoned by a regiment of native in- of massacre towards the few stations where fantry. All, except the infatuated officers of that regiment, knew that the soldiers were only awaiting news of some further success to their cause to join their brothersin arms. The officers persuaded themselves that their regiment at least was loyal, and lived in misplaced confidence. I was a young bachelor, and therefore less anxious than I should have been if I had a family to look | nothing unusual had occurred. Unleavened | first glance, they sprang back, shouting the | influence and nearly blind from the continual | ponsibility, a new debt to the world. Manafter and save. I could not, of course, go | cakes (the well-known chapatties, or wheat- | word "Faranghi!" (European). I jumped to | glare and fine dust of the road. In all, I had | neis are nature; politeness, veneering; and away, because my duty required my presence | cakes) and milk was all that they could get | my feet; and in a moment I was surrounded | done about one hundred and thirty miles, I | he is a dullard who is not able to distinin Joans; and day by day, as rumours of for me-their own food; because to have by the entire group, including the two say barefoot, for the native shoes I had got guish. more and more extensive detections reached sought for better fare would have excited sepoys, with their swords now drawn. our ears, I saw more clearly that when mu- suspicion. On the evening of the fifth day At first I felt quite dezed, for I could than useless to me. tiny broke out at Jhansl, it would be diffi they told me I had better start, as the sepoys not comprehend what had so suddenly As I came near to Agra, late in the after head that the stature of a perfect man may cult indeed for the few Europeans to escape had returned from their hunt. They got betrayed me. But on their pointing to my noon, a lady driving in her carriage saw me, be reached." True manner sees the limitto any of those strongholds, few and far be- some berries, and with their juice they rub face, and one of them producing a small and very kindly took me up and conveyed ations of another's temperament and opportween, where the presence of European | bed my face and body and hair, and changed | pocket mirror (such as native dandies often | me to the fort, still a good distance off. The | tunity and leaves them untrammeled, knowtroops give Europeans a chance of present | my rather florid complexion into one of gen | carry about), I looked in the glass and saw | neighbouring Europeans had found shelter | ing every man has his own code of morals safety, a base for future strug les for sup uine dusky Indian hue. A suit of rough a strange sight. Wh ile my blue eyes and safety in Akbar's old fortress, which and politeness which only individual developremacy with the mutinous natives. Jhansi workman's clothes-trousers and short shirt | showed that I could not be a native, I had | was garrisoned by a large European force. I | ment can change, feeling with Goethe: "We was surrounded with disaffection and far \_were put on me; a turban was tied on my also, while drinking, washed off the berry was taken to the Commandant, who heard arrive best at true toleration when we let

It was a bright morning in June. After finishing a few eggs and toast which with coffee makes the Indian chota hazree (small breakfast.) I started on horse back on my daily tour of inspecting the buildings under construction or repair. I had a hunting-whip in my hand, and a few rupees in my pocket. It was very early. I just barely noticed that my servants (in India they are all men) were grouped together as I left the gate, instead of being at work; and that unusual silence and quiet reigned in the bazaar or line of shops through which I passed. The bugles had sounded for morning parade before I started from home; and the native infantry regiment was already at its drill as I passed the parade ground. I soon met my superior officer, the executive engineer, received his orders for the day, and went about my work. Very few of the workmer had put in an appearance, and even these were not at work, but seemed evidently to be expecting some event. On my uiging them to work, they grinned in silence, and then began handling their tools, but very listlessly. My duty had taken me far away from the parade ground, and, luckily for myself, into quite the opposite part of the Station, as we call the garrison towns in India.

I heard a roll of muskety firing; but that was no unusual sound in a military station, noralarming to a military man; it did not at all attract my attention. But that roll was followed up by a succession of solitary shots at irregular intervals; and, these I knew, formed no possible part of the evolutions of a regiment at drill. My heart stood still for a moment. The long anticipated time had come : the men had mutinied, and were shooting their European officers. Just than, a mounted officer rushed by me, urging his horse to racing speed; and as he passed, he called on me to fire for my life. Away we ly tree for many a long hour, because, with went; and he told me nearly every officer the dawn, travellers came up who had begun had been killed, some by the first volley, and others by the dropping fire. We galloped on along the road, not recking whither. Suddenly, some soldiers appeared at a distance and pointed their muskets at us. to pass them was impossible. We turned quite clear of enemies-tor such to me were sharp to one side, and put our horses to the all who passed -I slipped from my tree and low wall and fence that edged the road. hastened to the pool. Under other circum-My horse rose and cleared it in splendid stances, I would not have touched style; but the officer's heavier charger fell such water with my flagers; for it was with him. I dismounted to help him; but a pond frequented by cattle, and consehe lay stunned and unconscious. The quently none of the purest or cleanest. But bullets of the soldiers were falling around now! I was agenising with thirst; and it gether." was but to lose my own lite too. I mount- who have never undergone such an ordeal to to the well, some distance off the road. One objecting, and at last confining his request ed again, and continued my flight, clearing find the all necessary water near at hand, no of them ungirded his sword and put it down for delay to one hour, then to half an hour, every hedge, fence, and ditch on my way | matter in what state. The forethought of on the ground while he drew water from the and finally to a quarter of an hour. He had across country. Many a shot was fired at my friendly bricklayers had provided me well. Near it sat the other sepoy, his sword discovered that the tongue was much swolme; but luckily neither I nor my horse was with several wheatcakes, enough to satisfy at his belt, waiting for his drink, while I en and threatened to crack. He was endeavorhit. In a few minutes I was out of sight of the wants of nature for a few days. At the stood near him, with my hands behind my ing to soften it by some emollient when the my pursuers, and safe for the moment.

breathe, and myself to tkink what I should do. | water, which yet seemed nectar to my parch | that held it. To seize the sword on the sa d in a spirited tone: "It is shameful to I found that I was near the road that led to ed mouth. Then I hastened back to my ground and draw it was the work of an in- be feeding a corpse," Gwalior, and not far from some brick fields | tree. which were under my supervision. Of course | Late in the evening, when the short corpse to the ground, with his head almost I knew the men engaged there. It was a tropical twilight had been extinguished in severed from the neck with one blow of the death. all sat down and discussed the situation.

they will of course, search the huts."

with English saddle and bridle."

get to Gwalior unobserved." the imminent danger in which I was plac- the trees, and lay down at full length on the and almost tired of life. Another couple

Many as were the "hairbreadth scapes" their simple gratitude for the little-indeed

"You have been kind to us," they said "you have been our father and our mother [mai bap]; and we will do all we can

And they did a great deal. For five days eans who had escaped the massacre at Though the first outbreak of the Mutiny Jhansi. Every one of them except myself European life was still safe.

The bricklayers first gave a smear here and there with clay to my horse and his saddle, trailed his bridle on the ground, and turning his face howeward, gave him a good stand." cut of the whip. He went off ; and I never saw him again. They left me alone in the shook my shoulder, and at length gently and ragged; my skin was tanned and raw as the heart has kept pace with the head, hut and went about their own affairs, as if bade me farewell.

Indian hearts.

How can I express the sense of utter loneli- argument and I was left to them. ness which I felt when they had lett me! About seventy miles of a good straight road | walk on between them. I did so, for re- | then seemed, which I endured in my Eslay between me and the friendly haven of sistance under the circumstances would cape. Sindhia's camp at Gwalior, for which I have been madness; nor was I without hope was bound. But I knew that not a friendly | that some unforseen chance might yet ensoul lived between. I could trust no one on able me to escape. They were now, after the way. I must avoid all contact with the all, only two to one, because, to avoid sharnatives, lie hid by day and travel by night, ing their expected reward, they would The Remarkable Resuscitation of a Clergyseek food and water by stealth, and carry not allow the others to travel with them. my life in my hand-the sole European After having walked several miles back wandering over miles of hostile ground. towards Jhansi without offering any re-Under ordinary circumstances. I could sistance or making any remark, I saw with easily have done the journey in four days, delight that they became less suspicious and tani shoes which I now wore, I could not do and cauticusly tried the rope that bound my hold. my best. What creatures of habit we are, wrists. Luckily it had not been knotted to be sure! I found that my progress was with the skill of a Jack-tar; and I found not rapid, and blisters very soon began to after a little working that I could easily free burn on my feet for want of stockings. I my hands. I was far too cautious to do so had not done ten miles, when the dawn ap- at once. However I was determined to wait peared, and I began to look out for a hiding. for a favourable chance. place. I went off the road and climbed into a large widespread tree, and was well hidden expected. The day was very hot; and it in its leafy branches. From this lofty perch | was not long before we were all very thirsty. I scanned the country round; and, to my A little after four in the afternoon, as we great delight, I saw a small pool of water not walked along, one of them said: "I see a far off. I was feeling very thirsty; but still well, a little off the road; let us go and I was obliged to wait patiently in my friend. drink." their journey early, taking advantage of the cool of the morning to reach their first halting place, for their mid-day meal, before the

sun became too hot.

question whether they would or would not | the darkness of night, I descended, and went | sharply ground sword. At the noise of the turn against me. But I trusted to my popu- forward again on my solitary way. My attack, the soldier who was drawing creased power and a complete revival took larity with them for one thing; and for an- feet were all the worse for my first day's water turned round, and for a moment place. It was about twelve months before other, to the swiftness of my horse. It was journey, and I had had no sleep in that was petrified at seeing his late prisoner indeed necessary for me to seek some shelter | time. My progress was proportionately free, brandishing a naked sword, and slay | for a much longer period he could not refor the day; for a summer sun in India very slower. The dawn saw me hardly eight ing his comrade. Recovering himself, he member events that had transpired before rapidly becomes too hot for European com | miles from my starting place. A ruined | rushed at me with a shout; but him also I his trance. He died on March 8, 1777, and fort or safety. My only chance was to con- edifice some distance off the road was my slew with his own sword. tinue my flight at night; I therefore rode in | shelter on this day; and in the area ento the brick-fields. I found but five men at closed by its dilapidated garden wall I was now armed. From my dead enemies I work ; they had all heard the firing, had found a well, and luckily an old bucket and took their Chapatties. In India, travellers guessed what it meant, and the others had half-rotten rope lay near it. Again I ate of generally carry some food with them, to gone to hear and see what had resulted. | my cakes, and I drank of the well water, | meet the not unfrequent cases of finding My men expressed their joy to see me un. and was able to have a good sound sleep in scanty supplies. Not a soul was in sight. hurt : and urged me to take refuge with | the friendly shelter of the ruin. Tired in ate and drank, and thanked God for my de them for a while and to continue my flight | body and wearled in mind, I slept long in- liverance. Then I started once more in the afterwards. I dismounted, therefore, and | deed, and night had already fallen when I | Gwalior direction, but I kept clear of the was taken into one of their huts. Then we awoke. After more food and drink, I start- read. I led the life of a nocturnal animal, ed again, much refreshed with my rest. I resting during the day, and hiding as I best "No one," they said, "will come to look | travelled again all night; and in spite of my | might, but during the night pushing forward for Europeans in our huts, for we are too sore feet, I forced myself on, and made good at my best speed towards Gwalior. When poor and miserable to be thought of, or progress. But the next morning found me the soldiers' Chapatties were done, I satisfied suspected of harbouring you. But your in a sad predicament. I could see no cover the cravings of hunger by eating manhorse will betray us if he is seen about here, or shelter of any kind, except a small clump goes from the trees or the melons in the of tall trees in the far distance shead. I fields. Nor did I disdain the raw cobs of "Baides," said another, "you cannot made for it, but with a heavy heart, for I Indian corn, or in fact anything edible I expect to escape on horseback, for, under knew that it indicated the roadside well could find. Never could I have believed in existing circumstances, that would be too | where travellers rest for their mid-day | my old soldier days, when we used to grumconspicuous a mode of travelling, especially | meal. Such I found it to be. Still I could | ble at our beer and beef and bread as suppli do nothing else; there was no other ed by the commissariat, that I could ever "Your only chance, sir," said a third, "is place to rest in. Perhaps also my suc- have managed to get down my throat what to travel by night and on foot, in order to cess so far had emboldened me to a I ate with such relish during those four days. little negligence. I went up to the well We never know what we can do till we try. I told them I was entirely in their hands, had another feed on the last of my | On the eightn day after leaving Jhansiand that I trusted to their goodness for my wheat-cakes, and a hearty drink from the fourth after slaying the soldiers-I chance of escape. Even with the sense the well. I then retired to the furthest of reached Gwalior, wearied, fagged, footsore,

"chuddue". This was rehearsing what I have lain down to die, or have recklessly intended to do when travellers came up, for | thrust myself into the midst of my enemies. thus the natives are accustomed to take their | But the distant sight of the great rock fortshort mid-day rest. At first the coast was ress of Gwalior revived my spirits. I was clear, and I could lie at ease, with my head soon conducted to a house, and tended and uncovered : I dared not trust myself to sleep. | cared for, by order of Maharaj sh Sindhis. at the lazy man who had either overslept of rest and good food had almost set me up thetic heart, open to the influence of anhimself till too late in the morning, or was again, when I was once more started on my other personality as the flower to the sun, it was not from them I expected trouble.

They in due course began their meal, chat- ample. ting freely; and I lay quite still, hoping I was a corpse.

third .- "He evidently does not not hear us,"

That chance came much sooner than I

said the other.

and drinking water keeps it off." "He has accompanied us very tamely." said one.

"He must be a coward," said the other; doctor, who still adhered to his belief, al-"they all are, except when they are to- | though decomposition had set in; in the fe the

stant ; the next, the sitting soldier fell a

I was once more free, and what is more, I

ed, I had time to observe with satisfaction ground, covering myself all over with my of days of such misery, and I should either rock .- [D. H. Cudihee.

THE TOTAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.

Very soon, however, travellers began to pass | Oh, the luxury of a bath, after all that along the road, and many looked curiously | time and travel and suffering ! A few days beginning to sleep too long before noon. flight. The Maharajah continuing loyal to and as unconsciously giving back its own They were, however, too intent on their own to the government, incurred the animosity fragrance, are a gift that far outshines physjourney to mind me much, and they went on; of his own people; and after a time of seeth- ical graces. ing discontent and ill-suppressed murmurs, The crucial time came as noon approached. his troops broke out into open mutiny or seen it grow beautiful under the witchery

that, after food and rest, they would proceed | this time I had fewer adventures, for the dis- | with us, aspiring but never reaching, sayon their way, leaving me once more at tance was shorter. On the second day, I ling with Petrarch, "I have once beheld on liberty to resume my journey. Unluckily, swam across the river Chumball, at the im | earth angelic manners and celestial charms, the sun had begun to beat upon me; yet I minent risk of being seized and devoured by whose very remembrance is a delight dared not move. The mere fact of my lying one of the numerous alligators that swarm in and an infliction, since it makes all thus still and immovable made them suspect its waters. But on the other hand there things else appear but dream and shawas the certainty of being seized and slain dow." Tennyson says, , Kind nature is "Perhaps he has been poisoned," said one. if I sought the ferry : bridge there then was best," for he knew that offense could never -"Or died of a snake-bite during the night; none. I passed Dholpore; and soon found come where the heart felt the brotherhood of those cobras are so deadly," said another .- comparative safety under the influence of the man. What is rudeness but a disregard of "He may have money on him," suggested a vicinity of the European forces at Agra another's rights? What is discourtesy but a There, in due course, I arrived, safe indeed | disregard of another's feelings? Who that said a fourth; "let us go and see how matters as to life and limb, but I was not a very pre loves his neighbor as himself ever gives ofsentable object. My feet were blistered, fense? We think of culture as the highest Slowly two of them approached me, swollen, and torn; my clothes were fithy form of the intellectual, but it is perfect only raised the chudder from my face. At the with the heat of the sun; and my eyes were and sees in its own development a new resfrom my bricklayers proved almost worse

head; a chuddur (sheet or mantle) of cotton juice from my lips and part of my face, dis. my statement of what had occurred at Jhan- pass individual peculiarities, whether of was thrown over my shoulders; and my closing portions of a white skin, which con- | si ; and I was then attached to the battery | persons or peoples, without quarreling with stockings and boots were replaced by a pair victed me of being a European indeed. It of artillery in garrison. But I did little them; holding fast, nevertheless, to the of old native shoes. They refused my offer was useless to struggle or resist; the band duty. An attack of brain fever soon follow conviction that genuine excellence is distinof the few rupses I had about me; but tying was too numerous, and two had swords. ed; and during it I was nursed with the ut | guished by this mark, that it belongs to all them in a rag, they tucked them into my They seized me at once, and dragged me | most care and tenderness by the wife and | mankind." Could we only hold fast to waistband. After dusk, they conducted me nearer the well, and my hands were tied daughter of our sergeant-major. Before a the thought of the divine, in every man; a couple of miles on the G valior road and behind my back with the bucket rope. | year was out, I married that girl. When | Could we only see that in acknowledging Some were for killing me at once. But the India had been reconquered and peace rest his right to his own nature, scarred or po-I have often heard Europeans say that two sepoys, greatly extolling their own tored, I was sent back to the Public Works lished, that in every act of concession not there is no word in the Indian language for prowess in having made me a prisoner, said Department. I have risen; and I now bear involving principle it is "Jove nodding to "gratitude." I do not know. Those poor that I belonged to them, and that they the commission of a lieutenant in Her Ma- Jove," how much social friction would be bricklayers at anyrate showed me that the | would take me on to Juansi, where a reward | jesty's service. As I owe this rise to the | lost ! thing itself is not altogether absent from was offered for every European brought in. | steady habits insisted on by my wife, and as As they were armed, no one disputed their I could not have got her, in all human probability, but for the mutiny at Jhansi, After a while, I was told by them to don't grudge the sufferings, great as they

### SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

most remarkable cases of suspended ani-But unaccustomed to the peculiar Hindus- observant of me and my doings. I gradually Jr., of the first Presbyterian church of Free- the purpose of distributing corn to

> educated at the Log college in Buck county, tablished in Egypt before the invasion of Pennsylvania. Waile at New Brunswick, the shepherds, and there is evidence that about the year 1730, he became ill from in more productive varieties of wheat have tense application to his studies for the min itry, and one morning when in conversation with his brother he fainted dead away and apparently breathed his last.

physician who had been attending him, arrived from the country and found him laid French seed merchants, Vilmorin Andrieux ent fo. burial and the neighborhood invit ed to attend the funeral the next day. The in their trial grounds near Paris. In "We had better hurry on to Jhansi," physician dipped his own hand in warm wat. their recent work on "Les Meilleurs er in order to make it more sensitive, and feel- Bles" M. Henry L. de Vilmorin has "It will not take long," said the first; ing under the arm of the apparently dead "and we must take care that our prisoner | man he declared that he felt as unusual does not die of thirst or of sun stroke, to warmth. He had the body restored to a which these cursed Europeans are so warm bad and the funeral postponed, al-It was nearly noon, when seeing the road subject; otherwise good-bye to our reward." though the brother declared it absurd, as "Very well," said the other. "I have the eyes had fallen in, the lips discolored, heard it said that brandy causes sun-stroke, and the whole body was cold and stiff.

A'l means to ascertain whether the body was alive were used without success, and hope was abandons I, except by the young

On the fourth day the people were again I could do him no good, and to linger | was a pleasure not easily understood by these | I listened, but said nothing, and we went | invited to attend the funeral, the doctor still edge of that pool, under the blazing sun, I back. Now or never, I said to myself. 1 brother came in and, mistaking what the I checked my horse, to gain him time to ate a few of my cakes, and drank of the filthy quietly slipped my right hand from the loop doctor was doing for an attempt to feed him

At this period the body opened its eyes,

In about two hours life returned with in-Mr. Tennent was comp'etely restored, and was buried in the church near Freehold, known as the old Tennent church.

## Killed With a Slate Pencil.

The burial of little James Tilton at Mount Carmel, Ill., the other day, was the sad termination of a schoolboyz' quarrel that occurred a few days since at the Eighth street building. The little Tilton boy and a colored boy who attended the same school became involved in a quarrel, and were ordered into the house. As they were entering the building the white boy struck his companion a severe blow, and the colored boy retaliated by striking back with a long and sharp slate pencil which he chanced to hold in his hand. The point of the pencil struck the victim just above the eye and penetrated the skull to a depth of two inches or more. The injured boy was taken home, and showed no signs of suffer. Drake's Magazine. ing for some time, but paralysis set in, and he died after several days' sickness. Neither of the parties to the tragedy was over 10 years of age.

We paint ourselves in fresco. The soft and fusil plaster of the monument hardens under every stroke of the brush into eternal

#### SWEET PEACE IN LIFE.

How Much Happiness Can Be Made by Graclous Manners.

Beauty hath its charms, but the charms of gracious manners far outweigh them. The manners that express a kindly, sympa-

Who of us have not forgotten a plain face, The blazing sun shone in full glory and heat. against him, crying to be led to join their of beautiful manners, the expression of a Travellers began to drop in at the well. I brothers in arms. Attended by only a well poised mind? Learning can be accovered myself-head and all-with my handful of faithful servants, Sindhia was quired politeness may be cultivated, but mantle, pretending to be asleep, but carefully obliged to fire to Agra for his life. Gwalior manner is the expression of the nature, and noticing every arrival. Among them, to my | was of course now become too hot for any | brings the object to its own level, at least for horror, I saw two sepoys armed with swords. European; and I followed Sindhia's ex | the moment. We go out from the presence of gentle manners at peace with the world. Again I started on my wandering; but Some of us carry the ideal of perfect grace

Let us lose the phrase, Learn to be polite, and say, rather, "Cultivate the heart and

#### Wheat and Whence it Came.

Wheat, which is now the bread corn of twelve European nations, and is fast supplanting maize in America and several inferior grains in India, was no doubt widely grown in the prehistoric world. The Chinese cultivated it 2700 B. C. as a gift direct from heaven; the Egyptians attributed its origin to Isis and the Greeks to Ceres. A classic account of the distribution of wheat over the primeval world shows that Ceres, hav-The death of Mind-reader Bishop, says a ing taught her favorite Triptolemus agri-Freehold (N. J.) letter, recalls one of the culture and the art of breadmaking, gave him her chariot, a celestial vehicle mation-that of the Rev. William Tennent, which he used in useful travels for all nations. Ancient monuments show Mr Tennent came from Ireland and was that the cultivation of wheat had been estaken the place of one, at least, of the ancient sorts. Innumerable varieties exist of common wheat. Col. La Couteur, of Jersey. cultivated 150 varieties. Mr. Darwin men-In the evening a friend of his, a young tions a French gentleman who had collected 322 varieties, and the great firm of et Cie., cultivate about twice as many described sixty-eight varieties of best wheat, which he has classed into seven groups, through these groups can hardly be called distinct species, since M. Henry L. de Vilmorin has crossbred three of them. Triticum vulgare, Triticum turgidum, and Triticum durum, and has found the offspring fertile. Three small-grained varieties of common wheat were cultivated by the first lake dwellers of Switzerland ( ime of Trojan war) and as well as by the less ancient lake awellers of Western Switzerland and Italy, by the people of Hungary in the stone age, and by the Egyptians on the evidence of a brick of a pyramid in which a grain was imbedded, and to which the date of 3 359 B. C. has been assigned. The existence of names for wheat in the most ancient languages confirms this evidence of the antiquity of its culture in all the more temperate parts of Europe, Asia and Africa, but it seems improbable that wheat has ever been found growing persistently in a wild state, although the fact has often been asserted by poets, travelers, and historians. In gave a groan, and sank again into apparent | the Olyssey, for example, we are told that wheat grew in Sicily with the aid of man, but a blind poet could not have seen this himself, and a botanical fact can hardly be accepted from a writer whose own existence has been contested. Diodorus repeats the tradition that Osiris found wheat and barley growing promiscuously in Palestine, but neither this nor other discoveries of persistent wild wheat seem to us to be credible, seeing that wheat does not appear to be andowed with a power of persistency except under culture.

## A Montana Aristocrat.

"Now, Jedge, what am I going to do bout my alimony?" asked a Dakoto woman who was suing her husband for a

"What property has your husband?" ask-

ed the judge. "Prop'ty, Jedge? Why, he's the best off man in the county. He's got fourteen splendid dawgs, three fiddles, two game roosters, six shot guns, four breastpins all washed in gold, two 'rlfles, a pet coon, a tume fox and six good brass rings. If I couldn,t get alimony off na man that rich there sin't no jestice in this country !"-

## Too Sweet.

Waggs-"I wish you wouldn't make such affectionate ples, Mrs. Skimplee." Landlady-"Affectionate pies! Pray what kind's that ?"

"Why, this berry pie's so thin that the crusts are actually stuck on each other."